NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

ARR0001729

BENGALLA MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Wednesday 31 December 2025

Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Bengalla Mine
Reference	ARR0001729
Annual report period commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Annual report period end date	Wednesday 31 December 2025
Forward program	FWP0001606
Mining leases	ML 1469 (1992), ML 1397 (1992), ML 1729 (1992), ML 1450 (1992), ML 1711 (1992), ML 1728 (1992), ML 1796 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Bengalla Mining Company Pty Limited
Contact	Hayley Frazer
Date of submission	Tuesday 31 March 2026
Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://newhopegroup.com.au/bengalla-document/annual-reviews/

Important

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

Mine Details

Project description

Bengalla Mine (Bengalla) is located approximately 4 km west of Muswellbrook and is operated by Bengalla Mining Company Pty Limited (BMC) on behalf of the Bengalla Joint Venture (New Hope Bengalla Pty Limited (80%) and Taipower Bengalla Pty Limited (20%)). Bengalla operates in accordance with development consent State Significant Development 5170 (SSD 5170) which was granted on 3 March 2015 and has been modified on six occasions to date. SSD 5170 (as modified) provides approval for open cut multi-seam coal mining operations until 28 February 2039. Mining advances towards the west, extracting up to 15 Mtpa of ROM coal utilising dragline and truck and shovel mining methods. Progressive rehabilitation of the Overburden Emplacement Area (OEA) is undertaken as the final landform is achieved. Run of Mine (ROM) coal is processed at the Bengalla CHPP to produce a thermal coal product which is then loaded onto trains at the rail loading facility for transport.

Life of mine

44 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7
SSD5170MOD7

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

ML 1469 (1992), ML 1397 (1992), ML 1729 (1992), ML 1450 (1992), ML 1711 (1992), ML 1728 (1992), ML 1796 (1992)

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

EPBC Approval 2012/6378 Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 6538

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

- SSD5170 Modification 7 was approved by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on 7 August 2025 to allow for construction of a temporary overburden emplacement area. - SSD5170 Modification 8 was submitted in 2025 to DPHI to request adjustments to the realignment of Bengalla Link Road. This application is currently in the response to submissions phase following public exhibition. - EPL6538 was also varied twice during the reporting period, in relation to an amendment of the premises boundary and following a licence review undertaken by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

Changes to land ownership and land use

There have been no changes to BMC land ownership and related land use during the reporting period relevant to SSD-5170 (as modified).

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

Mining operations progressed westward in accordance with SSD-5170 (as modified), with the main OEA, located east of active mining, also advancing west. Surface disturbance activities were undertaken in line with approvals, including ongoing clearing for ancillary mining and water management. In some areas, topsoil and clay remained in situ, while other material was salvaged and stockpiled for future rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of the OEA also progressed at Bengalla. The Year 1 Forward Work Program targeted 26.05 ha for HDWV and pasture rehabilitation in the northern OEA. During the reporting period, 19.32 ha of new rehabilitation was shaped to final landform height. Of this, 4.3 ha was topsoiled, hydromulched, and seeded. Additionally, an area of existing rehabilitation in the ecosystem and land use establishment phase was reshaped and returned to the growth media development phase. These areas included the northern OEA to ensure smooth integration of the landform with the new rehabilitation area and the southern OEA to address erosion, improve drainage, and prepare the area for reseeding, as identified through rehabilitation monitoring results. A small area of historical rehabilitation, which had previously been missed in the rehabilitation mapping, was also reported. In 2025, 41,400 HDWV tubestock were planted in the northeastern OEA, completing progressive installation across southern and eastern areas.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Review of the rehabilitation monitoring program commenced during the reporting period. The purpose of the review is to improve the quality and validity of the collected datasets to enable Bengalla to effectively monitor the progress of completed rehabilitation over time. This review and update is expected to be completed in 2026.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No underground mining is undertaken at Bengalla and no historical underground workings exist within existing MLs hence no subsidence repairs were undertaken during the reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Ongoing weed and feral animal inspections and control programs were implemented in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan and Rehabilitation Management Plan. A total of 554 ha of weed spraying was undertaken on the mine site during the reporting period. A pig control program was also carried out throughout 2025 at multiple locations across Bengalla, resulting in the humane trapping and disposal of 53 pigs using a penning system baited with grain and molasses. In addition, seasonal baiting programs targeting wild dogs and foxes were conducted during spring and autumn. Monitoring results recorded 22 fox takes during the autumn baiting program and 23 fox takes during the spring baiting program.

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

No letters, notices or directions in relation to rehabilitation were issued during the reporting period. Recommendations from the Revegetation Targeted Assessment Program (TAP) conducted by the Resources Regulator in July 2024 continued to be implemented.

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

Whilst monitoring has demonstrated that areas of rehabilitation are trending towards the final land use objectives and completion criteria, no areas of rehabilitation have achieved rehabilitation completion.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001606 YEAR1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	48,516	164,760
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	60,700,004	59,072,541
Ore	(Mt)	13.26	11.33
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	4.11	3.35
Product	(Mt)	11.01	9.44

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	1,556.17
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,210.26
C	Rehabilitation - land preparation	(ha)	28.75
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	317.16
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	33.33
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	20.42
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0.61
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	**Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses**	%	0
M	**Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses**	%	0
N	**Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses**	%	0

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

A total of 20.42 ha of new rehabilitation commenced in 2025 against the Year 1 Forward Work Program target of 26.05 ha, resulting in a shortfall of 5.63 ha. Disturbance activities also did not meet the planned area of 113.85 ha.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

The section of the rehabilitation area proposed in the Year 1 Forward Work Program during 2025 required the re-work of an old OEA to final landform. Due to some technological constraints, BMC were not satisfied that it achieved sufficient capping on the tailing “Reject Cells” and therefore would require investigative work. BMC would not be able to complete the investigative work as well as the rehabilitation in this area within the reporting period which may require substantial adjustments to the mining fleet. To address this, a

future campaign will be undertaken to complete this investigative work, and where required, remove and backfill these areas with inert material to ensure adequate capping. The Forward Work Program has been updated accordingly to reflect this change. To maintain progress, the northern rehabilitation area originally scheduled for Year 2 of the Forward Work Program was brought forward and successfully shaped in 2025. Repair works were also undertaken in an additional area of existing rehabilitation.

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

Rehabilitation at Bengalla is undertaken progressively and as soon as practicable after the completion of surface preparation. Inert capping material and topsoil is spread over areas to be rehabilitated, to establish a growth medium and take advantage of native seed banks if present. This minimises the areas of disturbed land, reduces future rehabilitation liabilities, minimises visual impacts and helps suppress the potential for wind-blown dust and erosion. Seeding of a rehabilitation area commences as soon as practicable after scarification. If required, tube stock may alternatively be planted. Seeding and tube stock planting is preferably sown in Autumn and/or Spring when there is seasonal rain with cooler growing conditions. A cover crop may be applied if meteorological or seasonal conditions are not conducive to rehabilitation species seeding or the pasture rehabilitation species seed is unavailable.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Rehabilitation monitoring at Bengalla is undertaken annually through the implementation of a transect-based monitoring program and a rehabilitation walkover audit. The program includes monitoring sites within the OEA pasture and HDWV rehabilitation, including the HDWV retrofit areas. Visual inspections of rehabilitation areas are also undertaken to confirm appropriate landform construction, vegetative cover, incidents of weeds and feral animals, evidence of erosion and any visible evidence of hazards or potential risks to successful rehabilitation. The 2025 monitoring campaign included field data collection at 21 transect sites, focusing on erosion presence and severity, ground cover, species diversity, community structure and function, and soil characteristics, along with a rehabilitation audit of the surrounding management zones. This monitoring was completed by Moss Environmental in November 2025.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

The annual rehabilitation monitoring program was completed in November 2025 as per the RMP. The monitoring program included an assessment of rehabilitation performance considering the rehabilitation objectives, proposed rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform design described in the RMP.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

Yes

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

Generally, the completed rehabilitation areas are progressing towards the achievement of the proposed rehabilitation objectives, proposed rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform design described in the RMP. There are some areas which require further attention and are subject to ongoing work programs, as discussed further below.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

There were varying levels of success recorded across the transects, influenced by the different revegetation techniques and approaches implemented. The report recommended remedial actions including: › Erosion repairs required at contour banks, drainage channels and more generally across the rehabilitated landform. › Priority areas and species for any upcoming weed control programs. › Additional infill planting in HDWV areas. › Continued active monitoring of feral pests to prevent impacts on vegetation. › Increased focus on habitat augmentation and construction of artificial habitat features; and › Continued implementation of the Annual Monitoring Program to align with the RMP and rehabilitation objectives.

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

Performance issues relate to erosion, tree density, weed infestations and insufficient habitat features. These issues continue to be addressed as per recommendations from the annual monitoring.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001032	**Landscape Evolution Modelling**	To demonstrate that the final landform is long term "safe and stable" and address any long term erosion and stability risks.	BMC is investigating Landscape Evolution Modelling (LEM) or similar methods. Unless the Resources Regulator directs or agrees otherwise: (a) LEM or similar methods will be used to evaluate the long-term erosion rates by modelling erosion and deposition over time; and (b) a monitoring program (excluding surface variations not related to erosion) will be formulated to inform modelling output.	2 Jul 2026	Ongoing	Yes
RRT0001031	**Tailings to Topsoil**	To investigate the potential to improve soil quality through direct tailings emplacement.	Research into the effectiveness of blending tailings and soils has commenced with germination and ex-situ glasshouse plant growth trials conducted at the University of Newcastle. To assess in-situ conditions, a plant growth trial is planned to be conducted at Bengalla. Tailings are a source of carbon and so have potential to improve soil quality by increasing carbon content.	2 Jul 2026	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities. The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below). Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.
A2	**Underground Mining Area**	Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.
B	**Total active disturbance**	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	**Rehabilitation - land preparation**	Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
E	**Ecosystem and Land Use Development**	Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring). This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
F	**Rehabilitation Completion**	The Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of Form: *Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
G	**New active disturbance area**	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	**New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period**	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I	**Established rehabilitation (hectares)**	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).
J	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	**% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint**	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 100). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be "established rehabilitation" should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
L	**Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)**	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	**Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)**	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	**Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)**	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 - Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a 'reference site' that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).

WORD	DEFINITION
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or 'fit for purpose' built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation

WORD	DEFINITION
	activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the department's website.
Growth Medium Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species). This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.

WORD	DEFINITION
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ▪ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ▪ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ▪ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by

WORD	DEFINITION
	the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the Local Land Services Act 2013.
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:

WORD	DEFINITION
	▪ active mining ▪ decommissioning ▪ landform Establishment ▪ growth medium development ▪ landform Establishment ▪ ecosystem and land use establishment ▪ ecosystem and land use development
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application* by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: ▪ the relevant development consent authority ▪ the local council ▪ the relevant landholder(s) ▪ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ▪ affected land holder(s) ▪ government agencies relevant to the final land use ▪ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ▪ local Aboriginal communities, and ▪ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to

WORD	DEFINITION
	a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 - Rehabilitation Complaints

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

Attachment 4 - Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
26 Nov 2025	CCC	CCC Meeting	- Current conceptual final landform - Plan for reinstatement of Dry Creek and final void. - Summary of completed rehabilitation. - Weed and feral pest management - Update on proposed SSD 5170 modifications	N/A
27 Aug 2025	CCC	CCC Meeting	- Feedback on completed rehabilitation on Wybong Rd. - Current conceptual final landform. - Rehabilitation plan for 2025. - Weed and feral pest management. - Update on proposed SSD 5170 modifications.	N/A
28 May 2025	CCC	CCC Meeting	- Rehabilitation update on the target 26 hectares of pasture and high-density woody vegetation for 2025. - Planned upgraded water management system and upgraded dam in northern rehabilitation. - Eagles nest found in the rehabilitation area. - Weed and feral pest management. - Update on proposed SSD 5170 modifications.	N/A

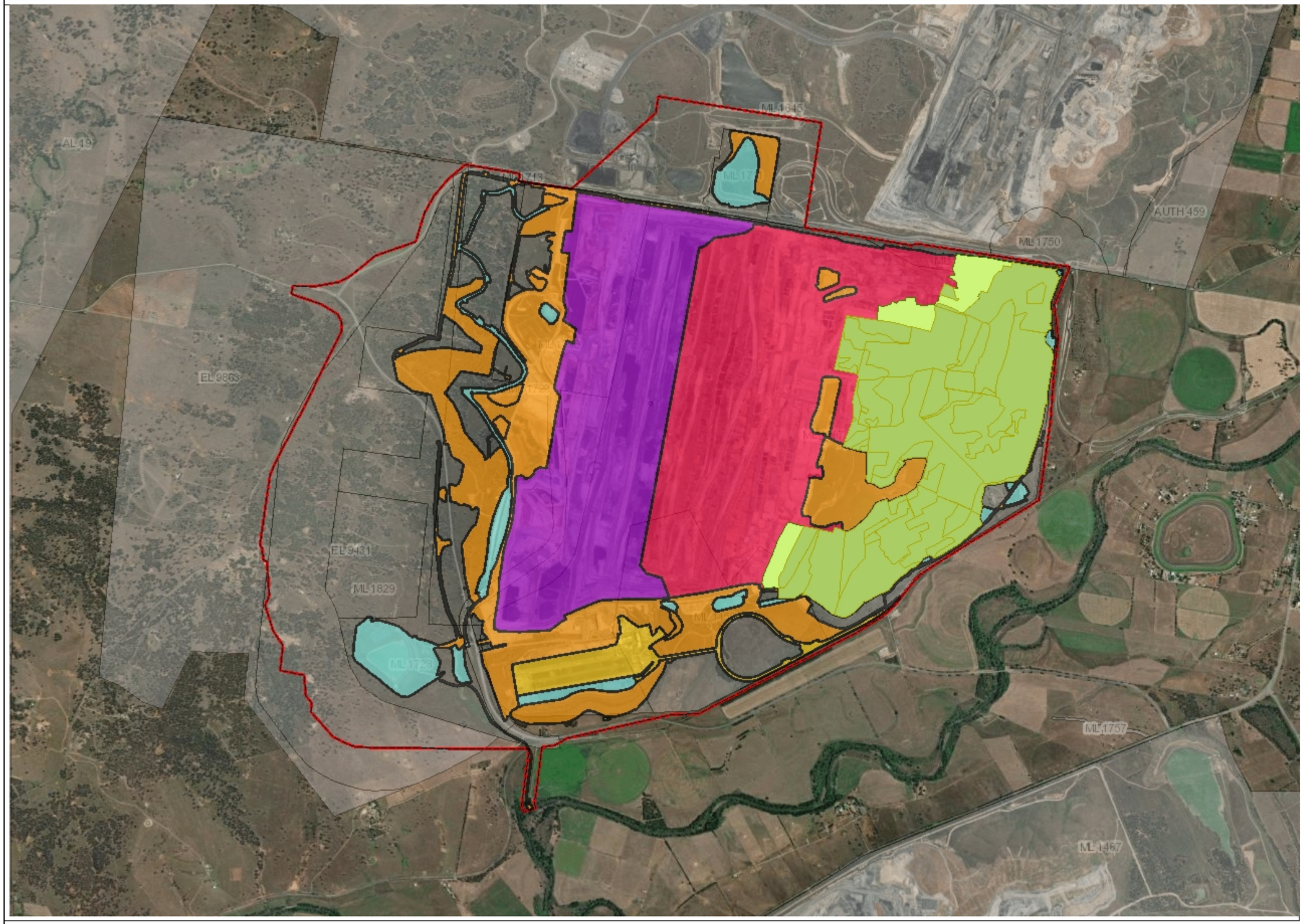
26 Feb 2025	Community consultative committee (CCC)	CCC Meeting	- SSD 5170 conceptual landform. - Rehabilitation update on the 2024 target 10 hectares of HDWV. Communication trailer to be installed to address GPS and two-way radio issues. Remaining area to be completed in 2025. - Reinstatement of Dry Creek planned for approximately 2037. - Weed and feral pest management. - Update on proposed SSD 5170 modifications.	N/A
31 Mar 2025	Various	Annual Review	Details on rehabilitation activities and monitoring undertaken in the 2024 calendar year provided in the 2024 Annual Review which was made publicly available on the Bengalla website.	N/A

Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.

Plan 1A: Current status of mining and rehabilitation



Legend

Rehabilitation

- Decommissioning
- Landform Establishment
- Growth Media Development
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Ecosystem and Land Use Development
- Relinquishment (Rehabilitated)
- Rehabilitation Completion

Disturbance

- Beneficiation Facility
- Infrastructure Area
- Other
- Overburden Emplacement Area
- Tailings Storage Facility
- Underground Mining Area (SMP)
- Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
- Water Management Area

- Project Approval Boundary
- MINERALS - CURRENT TITLES
- COAL - CURRENT TITLES
- PETROLEUM-CSG - CURRENT TITL
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

1,834.5 0 917.24 1,834.5 Meters

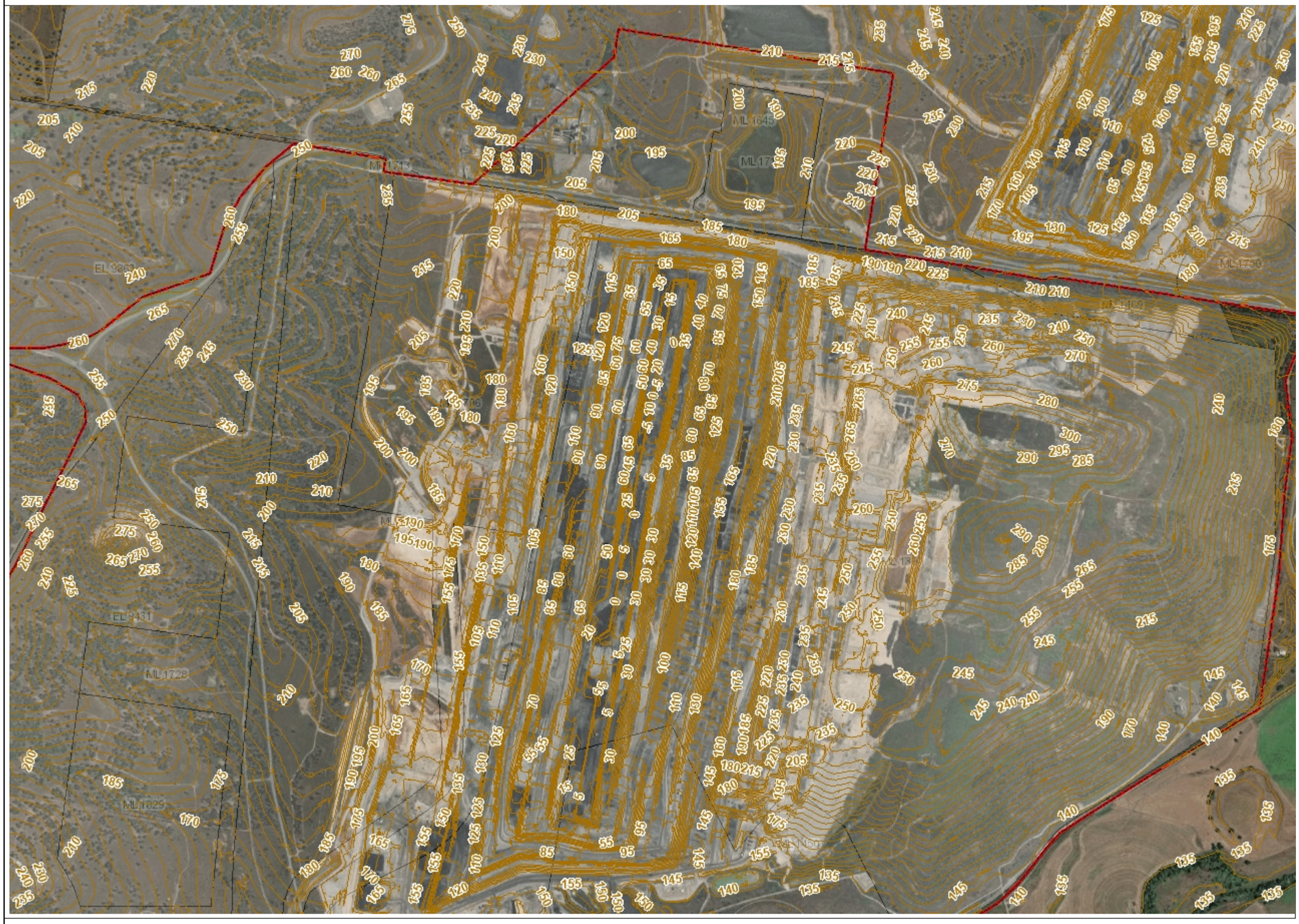
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

© DRE

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Plan 1B.1: Current landform contours



Legend

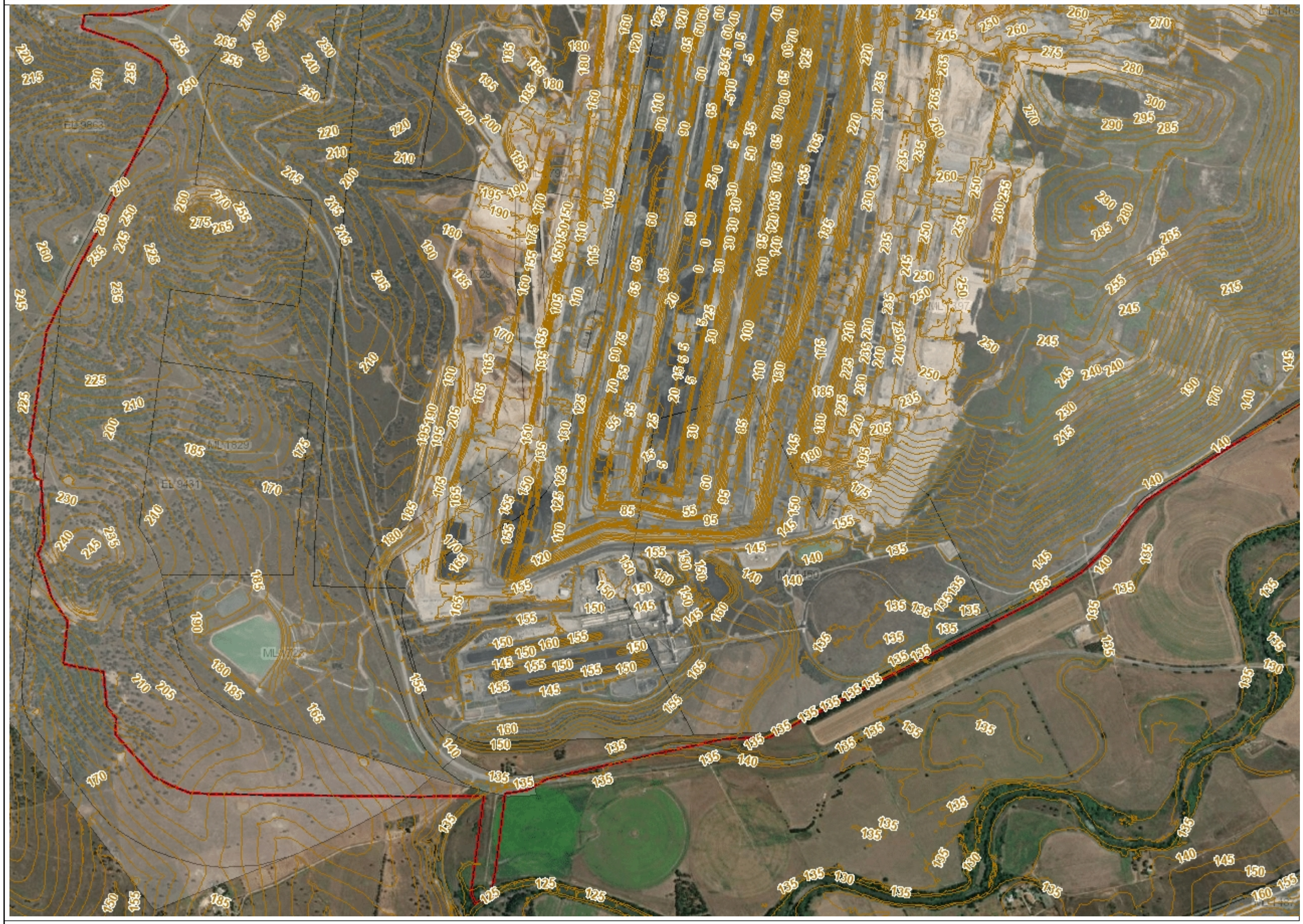
- Current Landform Contours
- Project Approval Boundary
- MINERALS - CURRENT TITLES
- COAL - CURRENT TITLES
- PETROLEUM-CSG - CURRENT TITL
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

1,086.3 0 543.15 1,086.3 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

© DRE

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Plan 1B.2: Current landform contours