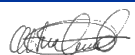


Werris Creek Coal Mine

Rehabilitation Management Plan

Approval	Name	Position	Signed	Date
Document Owner:	Olivia Hulbert	Environmental Advisor		04/09/2025
Authorised by:	Daryl Robinson	Manager – Environment & Mine Rehabilitation		04/09/2025

Summary Table

Name of Mine	Werris Creek Coal Mine
Rehabilitation Management Plan Commencement Date	August 2022
Rehabilitation Management Plan version and revision date	Version 5.0, 4 September 2025
Mining Authorisations (Lease / Licence No.)	Mining Lease (ML) 1563 Expiry 23 March 2026 Mining Lease (ML) 1671 Expiry 09 March 2033 Mining Lease (ML) 1672 Expiry 09 March 2033
Name of Authorisation holder(s)	ML 1563: Creek Resources Pty Ltd and Betalpha Pty Ltd ML1671 / ML 1672: Werris Creek Coal Pty Limited
Name of Mine Operator (if different)	Werris Creek Coal Pty Limited

Contents

1.Part 1 – Introduction to Mining Project	6
1.1 History of Operations	6
1.2 Current Development Consent, Leases and Licences	9
1.3 Land Ownership and Landuse	12
1.3.1 Landownership and Landuse Figure	12

2.Part 2 – Final Landuse	17
2.1 Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitation	17
2.2 Final Land Use Options Assessment	22
2.3 Final Land Use Statement	22
2.4 Final Land Use and Mining Domains	23
2.4.1 Final Land Use Domains	23
2.4.2 Mining Domains	23

3.Part 3 – Rehabilitation Risk Assessment	24
--	-----------

4.Part 4 – Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria	32
4.1 Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria	32
4.2 Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria – Stakeholder Consultation	42

5.Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan	45
5.1 Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan – Electronic Copy	45

6.Rehabilitation Implementation	48
6.1 Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule	48
6.2 Phases of Rehabilitation and General Methodology	52
6.2.1 Active Mining Phase	53
6.2.2 Decommissioning	59
6.2.3 Landform Establishment	62
6.2.4 Growth Medium Development	64
6.2.5 Ecosystem and Land Use – Establishment	65
6.2.6 Ecosystem and Land Use Development	67
6.3 Rehabilitation Areas Affected by Subsidence	68

7. Part 7 – Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process	69
8. Part 8 – Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	72
8.1 Analogue Site Baseline Monitoring	72
8.2 Rehabilitation Establishment Monitoring	72
8.3 Measuring Performance Against Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria	72
9. Part 9 – Rehabilitation Research, Modelling and Trials	73
9.1 Current Rehabilitation Research, Modeling and Trials	73
9.2 Future Rehabilitation Research, Modeling and Trials	73
10. Part 10 – Intervention and Adaptive Management	75
11. Part 11 – Review, Revision and Implementation	81

TABLES

Table 1 Development Consents	9
Table 2 Authorisations	9
Table 3 Licences	10
Table 4 Applicable Guidelines	11
Table 5 Regulatory Requirements Rehabilitation	17
Table 6 Final Land Use Domains	23
Table 7 Mining Domains	23
Table 8 Summary of Risk Assessments	24
Table 9 Key Rehabilitation Risks and Identified Controls	26
Table 10 Further Studies / Action Plan / Proposed Controls	29
Table 11 Rehabilitation Objectives and Draft Completion Criteria	33
Table 12 Draft Rehabilitation Completion Criteria for Werris Creek – Phase – Ecosystem and Landuse Establishment	38
Table 13 Draft Rehabilitation Completion Criteria for Werris Creek – Phase – Ecosystem and Landuse Development	40
Table 14 Consultation Summary to Date	43
Table 15 Summary of Proposed Future Stakeholder Engagement Activities	43
Table 16 Indicative LOM Mine Production Schedule	49
Table 17 Rehabilitation Phases	53
Table 18 Soil Types	54
Table 19 Soil Balance	55
Table 20 Infrastructure to be Decommissioned	60
Table 21 Infrastructure to be Retained	60
Table 22 Trigger Action Response Plan	76

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Locality	7
Figure 2 Project Layout	8
Figure 3 Landuse Ownership	13
Figure 4 Land use	14
Figure 5 Vegetation Communities	15
Figure 6 Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP1)	46
Figure 7 Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP2)	47
Figure 8 Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule - 2025	51
Figure 9 Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule - 2030	52
Figure 10 Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule - 2035	53
Figure 11 Annual Rehabilitation Flowchart	71

Appendix

- [Appendix A – Land Ownership](#)
- [Appendix B – Standard Mine Lease Conditions](#)
- [Appendix C –Approved Rehabilitation Objectives Statement](#)

1. Part 1 – Introduction to Mining Project

Werris Creek Coal Mine (WCCM) is an open cut mine owned and operated by Werris Creek Coal Pty Limited (WCC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitehaven Coal Limited (WHC). WCCM comprises Mining Leases (ML) 1563, 1671 and 1672, approximately 1.5km South of Werris Creek and 11km North-Northwest of Quirindi in the Northwest slopes and plains region of New South Wales, within an area defined as Gunnedah Coalfield (**Figure 1**). Coal extraction at Werris Creek ceased in April 2024, with the last train transporting coal departing in June 2024. The mine has now entered the closure phase, with all activities focused on final landform construction, ecological rehabilitation, and meeting the requirements for lease relinquishment as outlined in this Rehabilitation Management Plan.

This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP, the Plan) has been prepared in accordance with the Mining Exploration and Geoscience – Resources Regulator's (RR) *Form and Way: Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines* (RR, 2024 and associated guidelines. The Plan has also been prepared to satisfy Condition 43, Schedule 3 of PA 10_0059 which requires WCC to prepare and implement a Rehabilitation Management Plan in accordance with the conditions imposed on mining leases associated with the mine under the *Mining Act 1992*.

1.1 History of Operations

Historic Consents

Underground mining at the former Werris Creek Colliery commenced commercially in 1925, closing in 1963 due to the cancellation of railway contracts for coal. The operation owned by Preston Coal Company was small, employing a total of 13 people in 1928. The Former Colliery was predominantly a bord and pillar underground operation mined the lower 2.5m of what was referred to as the "Tunnel Seam" which corresponds to the E Seam of the Mine.

In 2002, Exploration license (EL) 5993 was granted to Creek Resources Pty Ltd and Betalpha Pty Ltd to undertake further exploration of the coal basin. Development Consent DA 172-7-2004 was approved on the 18 February 2005 and ML 1563 was granted on 23 March 2005. Construction for open cut operations commenced in April 2005. Development Consent DA 172-7-2004 was modified in 2008 to allow mining of the former Werris Creek underground workings, an increase in height and lateral extension to the overburden emplacement for the period 1 October 2009 to 31 December 2011.

Current Consent

In 2011 WCC received Project Approval PA 10_0059 from the Deputy Director-General (as delegate of the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure) under Part 3A of the EP&A Act for the Werris Creek Mine Extension Project. PA 10_0059 provides for an open cut mining sequence as a series of East-West oriented benches, with access to the lower sections of the open cut obtained by haul ramps developed on the low wall of the open cut (where overburden is progressively placed within the mined-out sections of the open cut).

PA 10_0059 has been modified on five (5) occasions. WCCM is approved under PA 10_0059 to carry out mining operations at a maximum rate of 2.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) using open cut methods until December 2032. A Project Layout is shown in **Figure 2**.

Project Approval PA 10_0059 was modified in December 2024 (MOD 5) to update the final landform design at WCCM following the cessation of coal extraction. The modification reflects the mine's transition to closure and rehabilitation, optimising the final landform for long-term land use, ecological stability, and integration with surrounding landscapes. Key elements include a refined final void shape and area, improved water management features, and revised rehabilitation outcomes aligned with updated environmental and stakeholder expectations.





Legend

- Project Approval Boundary
- Mining Lease

Figure 2



**Werris Creek Coal Mine
Site Layout**

Datum: GDA2020	Scale: 1:14,000
MGA Zone 56	(A3)
Date: July 2025	Drawn By: AQ
Image: Apr 2025	

1.2 Current Development Consent, Leases and Licences

a. Development Consents

Table 1 below shows the Development Consent held by WCC.

Table 1 Development Consents

Issuing / Responsible Authority	Development Consent	Details	Date of Issue
DPHI	PA 10_0059	Issued under the now repealed Part 3A of the EP&A Act.	25/10/2011
	PA 10_0059 MOD1	Approving minor extensions to the overburden emplacement, dry screening operations and off-site use of void water or agricultural activities.	30/08/2012
	PA 10_0059 MOD2	Approving minor extensions to the overburden emplacement, dry screening operations and off-site use of void water for agricultural activities.	03/11/2015
	PA 10_0059 MOD3	Modification to update Appendix 2 of PA 10_0059 to correctly reflect the changes approved for MOD2	06/03/2020
	PA 10_0059 MOD4	Approving onsite disposal of end-of-life heavy plant tyres	16/04/2021
	PA 10_0059 MOD5	Final landform modification	17/12/2024

b. Mining Authorisations

WCC currently holds ML 1563, ML 1671 and ML 1672. These authorisations are outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Authorisations

Issuing / Responsible Authority	Licence	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Status
MEG/RR	Mining Lease (ML) 1563	23/02/2005	23/03/2026	Current
MEG/RR	Mining Lease (ML) 1671	09/03/2012	09/03/2033	Current
MEG/RR	Mining Lease (ML) 1672	09/03/2012	09/03/2033	Current

c. Other Approvals, licences, and authorisations

A summary of all licences held by WCC for the mining operations are included in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Licences

Issuing / Responsible Authority	Licence	Licence Type	Grant Date	Expiry date
EPA	EPL 12290	Environment Protection Licence	18/04/2005	Anniversary date: 01 April Review Date: 2 September 2022
NSW-Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW) & Water NSW	WAL29506	Monitoring bores	21/02/201	Continuing tenure
	WAL32224		19/06/2013	Continuing tenure
	90WA822532		15/01/2010	15/01/2025
	90WA822532		15/06/2012	15/06/2017
Liverpool Plains Shire Council	Sewerage Management Systems 04/06		01/03/2006	Perpetuity
	Sewerage Management Systems 05/06		01/03/2006	Perpetuity

EPBC Approvals

The Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) requires consideration of the potential for a “significant impact” to be imposed by an activity on a ‘matter of national environmental significance’. In the event that such an impact is likely to be imposed, the activity must be referred to the Commonwealth for determination as to whether it constitutes a “controlled action”. Where a development activity does constitute a controlled action, approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment is required.

EPBC Act approval (EPBC 2010/5571) was granted on the 21 December 2011 by the former Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. EPBC 2010/5571 was granted with no conditions related to rehabilitation and expires on 31 December 2032.

Applicable Guidelines

The Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) has been developed with careful consideration of both regulatory requirements and best practice guidelines to ensure a comprehensive and transparent approach to mine rehabilitation and closure. This includes aligning the RMP with current legislation, policy frameworks, and leading industry standards that guide effective rehabilitation planning, risk assessment, stakeholder engagement, and final landform design. The following table outlines how the RMP gives regard to these various guidelines and frameworks, demonstrating its consistency with expectations for large-scale mining operations in New South Wales and beyond.

Table 4 Applicable Guidelines

Guideline / Framework	RMP Considerations / Alignment
Form and way: Rehabilitation Management Plan (large mines) (2024)	The RMP follows the NSW Resources Regulator template, ensuring it includes all required components: domain mapping, risk assessment, completion criteria, monitoring, and adaptive management.
Form and way: Rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan for large mines	The RMP specifies measurable completion criteria and landform designs based on domain-specific objectives. Final landform and land use planning is supported by detailed conceptual design drawings.
Guideline: Rehabilitation risk assessment	A structured risk assessment process identifies key rehabilitation risks using consequence and likelihood ratings. Controls and monitoring are defined for priority risks. Risk review schedules are included.
Guideline: Rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria	The RMP sets SMART objectives and completion criteria linked to final land use, with justification and performance indicators. Criteria are benchmarked against reference sites and/or agreed standards.
Planning for Integrated Mine Closure Toolkit (ICMM, 2008)	The RMP integrates mine closure planning throughout the mine life, embeds stakeholder engagement, and includes socio-environmental transition considerations. Closure planning is iterative and aligned with operational decision-making.
Mining Amendment (Standard Condition of Mining Leases – Rehabilitation) Regulation 2021	The RMP meets the regulatory requirement for compliance with standard lease conditions, including progressive rehabilitation, defined completion criteria, and achieving safe, stable, non-polluting final landforms.
Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (ANZMEC 2000)	Consistency is maintained with the ANZMEC framework principles: early planning, stakeholder consultation, integration with mine planning, and financial responsibility for closure outcomes.
Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program – Mine Closure and Completion / Mine Rehabilitation	Best practice concepts such as stakeholder-inclusive planning, long-term stability, ecosystem resilience, and use of risk-based decision-making are reflected in the RMP approach.
Best Practice Environmental Management in the Mining Industry Series	Environmental controls, adaptive management, and performance monitoring plans are built into the RMP, aligning with best practice environmental stewardship and industry benchmarks.
Enduring Value (Minerals Council of Australia, 2015)	The RMP reflects sustainable development principles by aiming for post-mining land uses that are viable, socially supported, and environmentally stable. Ethical governance and transparent reporting are embedded.
State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007 (Mining SEPP)	The RMP considers the policy's requirements for compatibility with surrounding land uses, community impacts, and environmental outcomes, and is aligned with development consent and EIS commitments.

1.3 Land Ownership and Landuse

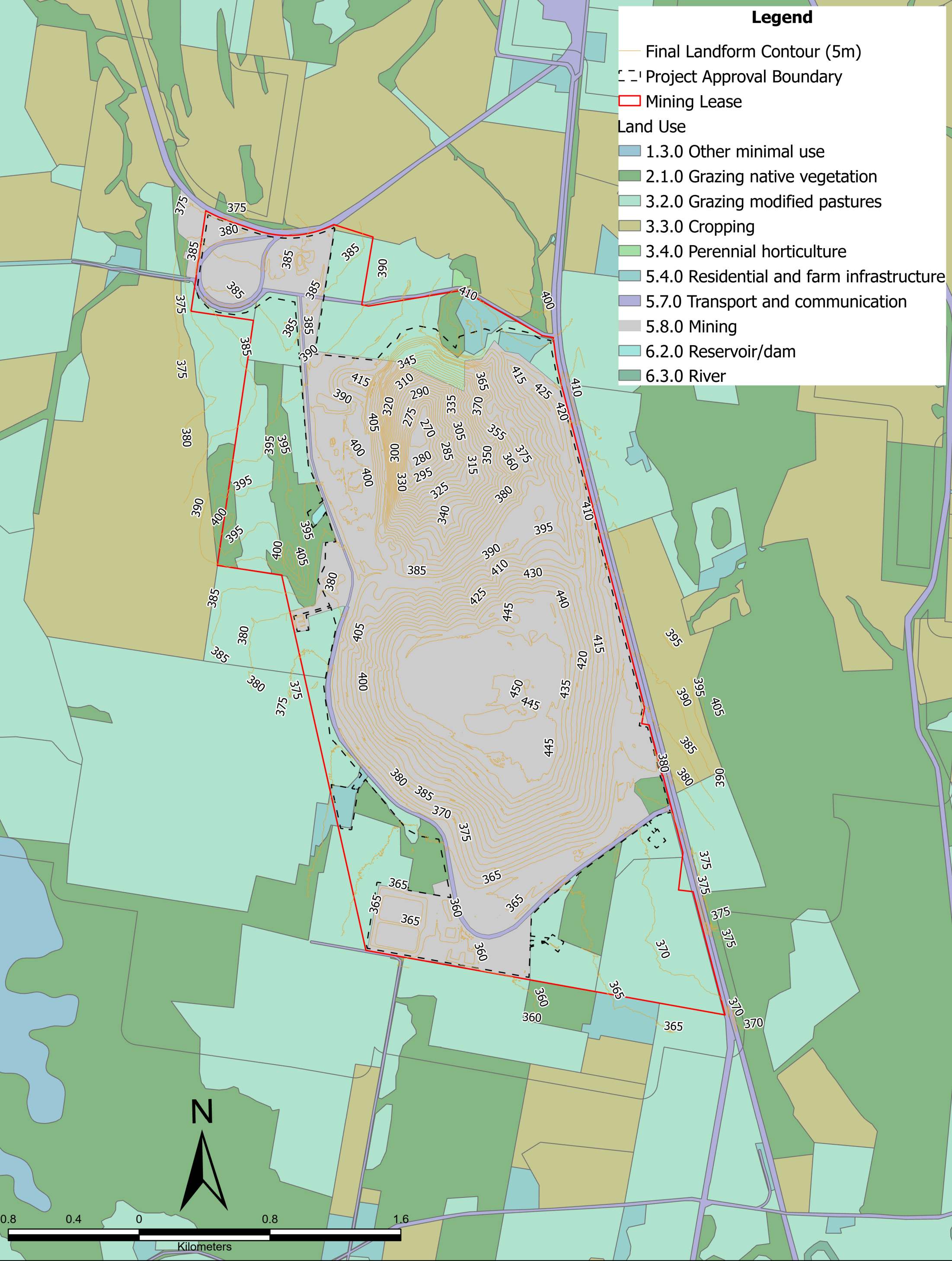
Land Ownership within and surrounding WCCM is shown on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** The surrounding vegetation communities are shown in **Figure 5** As evident, all freehold land within ML 1563, ML 1761 and ML 1762 is owned by Whitehaven.

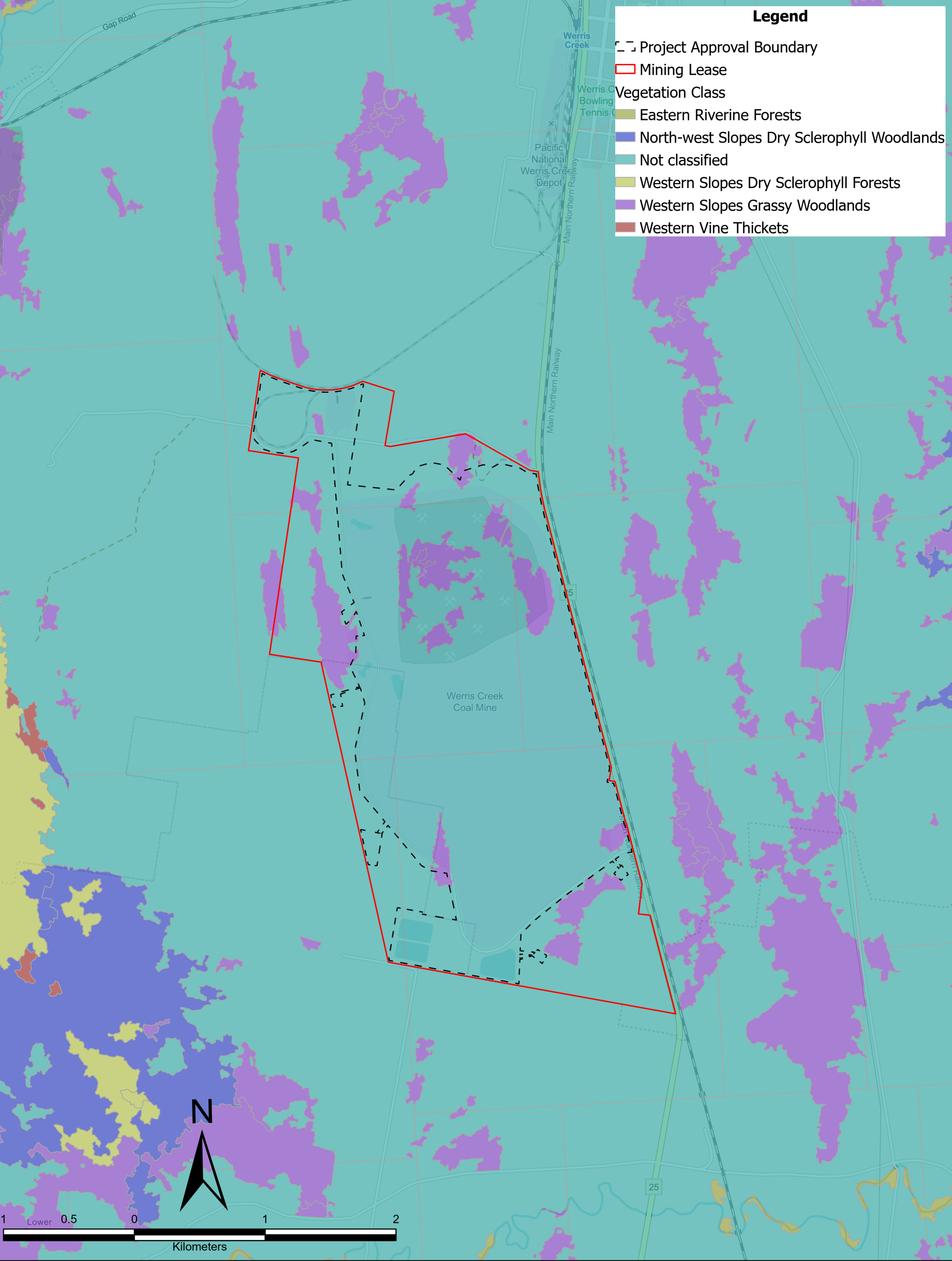
The schedule of Lands attached to PA10_0059 is reproduced in **Appendix A** details land ownership and property descriptions within and surrounding WCCM.

The WCCM is located within the Werris Creek and Quipolly locality area, an area dominated by small scale mixed farming. The intensity of agricultural farming increases heading west on the Liverpool plains. The surrounding land uses include mining and extractives (Zeolite and gravel), traditional agriculture (cropping and grazing), biodiversity offsets, as well as the former Werris Creek Colliery, remnants of which have been identified on the "Preston Park" property.

1.3.1 Landownership and Landuse Figure







Future Land Use

The future land use nominated for the WCCM is an integrated landscape that is safe, stable, non-polluting and sympathetic to surrounding landforms. Revegetation will provide for a combination of sustainable grazing, woodland vegetation and habitat corridors.

Detailed mine closure planning will identify infrastructure that is to be decommissioned and removed, as well as infrastructure that will be retained to support the final land use (such as dams). The post-mining land use has been determined through consultation and agreement with landowners and relevant stakeholders.

Ongoing consultation with stakeholders is detailed in **Section 4.2**. While the approved final land use remains the primary focus of the rehabilitation strategy, the closure planning process also recognises the potential for future beneficial reuse of parts of the site. This may include opportunities that deliver post-mining economic or community value. These possibilities are being considered in parallel with approved rehabilitation outcomes, ensuring that any such future reuse options (if pursued) would be subject to appropriate stakeholder engagement and future regulatory approvals.

2. Part 2 – Final Landuse

2.1 Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitation

The regulatory requirements specific to post mining land use, rehabilitation and closure at WCCM are summarised in **Table 5**.

Table 5 Regulatory Requirements Rehabilitation

Condition	Requirement	Domain	Timing	Section Addressed
Mining Lease (ML) 1563, Mining Lease (ML) 1671, Mining Lease (ML) 1672				
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 1 Condition 4	Prevent or minimise harm to the environment.	All	Ongoing	Section 3
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 1 Condition 5	Rehabilitate land and water as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance occurs.	All	Ongoing	Section 6.1
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 1 Condition 6	Achieve the approved final land use for the mining area as set out in the: - rehabilitation objectives statement; - rehabilitation completion criteria statement; and - final landform and rehabilitation spatial plan (large mines only).	All	Prior to relinquishment	Section 2.3
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 2 Condition 7	Undertake a rehabilitation risk assessment and implement measures to eliminate, minimise or mitigate risks to achieving the final land use.	All	Complete/ Ongoing	Section 3
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 3 Condition 10	Prepare and implement a rehabilitation management plan (large mines only).	All	Complete	This document
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 3 Condition 13	Prepare an annual rehabilitation report which describes the progress of rehabilitation over the annual reporting period.	All	Ongoing	Section 6
Part 2 Standard Conditions Division 3 Condition 13	Prepare a forward program which includes the schedule of mining and rehabilitation activities for the next three years demonstrating how rehabilitation will occur as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance.	All	Ongoing	Section 6
Project Approval PA 10_0059				
Schedule 3, Condition 41	Rehabilitation Objectives The Proponent must rehabilitate the site in accordance with the conditions imposed on the mining lease(s) associated with the development under the Mining Act 1992. This rehabilitation must be generally consistent with the proposed rehabilitation strategy described in the EA (and shown conceptually in the figure in Appendix 5), and comply with the objectives in Table 13.	All Domains	Prior to closure	Sections 4 to 7

Condition	Requirement	Domain	Timing	Section Addressed														
	Table 13: Rehabilitation objectives <table><tr><th>Feature</th><th>Objective</th></tr><tr><td>Mine Site (as a whole)</td><td>-Safe, stable & non-polluting; Constructed landforms sympathetic to natural landforms (including landform micro-relief) as far as practical; Final land uses compatible with surrounding land uses; and Minimise visual impact of final landforms as far as reasonable and feasible.</td></tr><tr><td>Woodland areas and other vegetated land</td><td>Establishment of at least 280 hectares of White Box-Yellow Box- Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC; and Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self- sustaining ecosystems that is comprised of: - local native plant species; - at least 180 hectares of shrubby woodland. </td></tr><tr><td>Amenity Bunds and Overburden Emplacements</td><td>Early revegetation and planting with local native woodland species; and Free draining.</td></tr><tr><td>Final Void</td><td> - Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: - the size and depth of the void - the drainage catchment of the final void - any void wall geotechnical and erosional instability risks - All slopes within the final void to achieve a minimum factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator </td></tr><tr><td>Project infrastructure</td><td>To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Executive Director, Resources Regulator agrees otherwise.</td></tr><tr><td>Community</td><td>Minimise the adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure.</td></tr></table>	Feature	Objective	Mine Site (as a whole)	-Safe, stable & non-polluting; Constructed landforms sympathetic to natural landforms (including landform micro-relief) as far as practical; Final land uses compatible with surrounding land uses; and Minimise visual impact of final landforms as far as reasonable and feasible.	Woodland areas and other vegetated land	Establishment of at least 280 hectares of White Box-Yellow Box- Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC; and Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self- sustaining ecosystems that is comprised of: - local native plant species; - at least 180 hectares of shrubby woodland.	Amenity Bunds and Overburden Emplacements	Early revegetation and planting with local native woodland species; and Free draining.	Final Void	- Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: - the size and depth of the void - the drainage catchment of the final void - any void wall geotechnical and erosional instability risks - All slopes within the final void to achieve a minimum factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator	Project infrastructure	To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Executive Director, Resources Regulator agrees otherwise.	Community	Minimise the adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure.			
Feature	Objective																	
Mine Site (as a whole)	-Safe, stable & non-polluting; Constructed landforms sympathetic to natural landforms (including landform micro-relief) as far as practical; Final land uses compatible with surrounding land uses; and Minimise visual impact of final landforms as far as reasonable and feasible.																	
Woodland areas and other vegetated land	Establishment of at least 280 hectares of White Box-Yellow Box- Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC; and Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self- sustaining ecosystems that is comprised of: - local native plant species; - at least 180 hectares of shrubby woodland.																	
Amenity Bunds and Overburden Emplacements	Early revegetation and planting with local native woodland species; and Free draining.																	
Final Void	- Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: - the size and depth of the void - the drainage catchment of the final void - any void wall geotechnical and erosional instability risks - All slopes within the final void to achieve a minimum factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator																	
Project infrastructure	To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Executive Director, Resources Regulator agrees otherwise.																	
Community	Minimise the adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure.																	
Schedule 3, Condition 42	Progressive Rehabilitation The Proponent shall carry out rehabilitation of the Mine Site progressively, that is, as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance.	All Domains	Ongoing	Sections 5 to 7														
Schedule 3, Condition 43	Rehabilitation Management Plan	All Domains	Ongoing	This Document.														

Condition	Requirement	Domain	Timing	Section Addressed
	Condition Deleted in MOD 5 Note: The Proponent must prepare and implement a Rehabilitation Management Plan in accordance with the conditions imposed on the mining lease(s) associated with the development under the Mining Act 1992.			
Schedule 3, Condition 28	Integrate the Biodiversity Offset Strategy with the overall rehabilitation of the site.	All Domains	Ongoing	Section 4.3, 6.3.1 and 6.3.5 and Table 12
Schedule 3, Condition 26	Ensure the biodiversity offset strategy and/or rehabilitation strategy is focused on the re-establishment and/or enhancement of: the following endangered ecological communities: • White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC; and • White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland CEEC; and • habitat for threatened fauna species, including the: • Regent Honey Eater, Swift Parrot, Brown Treecreeper, Hooded Robin, Little Lorikeet, and Barking Owl; and • Eastern Bent-wing Bat, Eastern False pipistrelle, Yellow-bellied Bent-wing Bat and Greater Broad-nosed Bat.		Ongoing	Sections 4.3, 6 to 8 (and Tables 12
Schedule 3, Condition 37	Progressively rehabilitate overburden emplacement areas including partial rehabilitation of temporarily inactive areas and proposed topsoil storage Stockpiles.	Overburden Emplacement Area	Ongoing	Section 6
Schedule 5, Condition 2	The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include:	All Domains	Ongoing	Section 1.3
	a) detailed baseline data;			Section 8
	b) a description of: the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions); any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures;			Section 2 (Table 4) Section 4.3 (Table 12)
	c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria;			Sections 6 to 9
	d) a program to monitor and report on the: impacts and environmental performance of the project; effectiveness of any management measures (see (c) above);			Section 8
	e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences;			Section 9 and 10 (Table 24)
	f) a protocol for managing and reporting an			N/A

Condition	Requirement	Domain	Timing	Section Addressed
	incidents; complaints non-compliances with statutory requirements; and exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and g) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.			Section 11
Environmental Assessment (RWC, 2015)				
Environmental Assessment (RWC, 2015)	Provide a vegetated wildlife corridor across the Proponent's land holdings and the Quipolly Creek Catchment linking with sub-regional habitat corridors. Reduce the visibility of mine-related activities from adjacent properties, Werris Creek and the local road network. Construct a landform sympathetic to the surrounding topography. Provide a low maintenance, geotechnically stable and safe landform with minimal erosion.	All Domains	Prior to closure	Sections 4.3, 5 and 6 Table 12 Section 6.3.4
Environmental Assessment (RWC, 2015) (Cont'd)	Achieve a soil profile capable of sustaining the specified final land use. Establish native vegetation with the species diversity commensurate to each relevant vegetation community.	Agricultural – grazing and Native Ecosystem	Growth Medium Development	Section 6
	Re-instate areas of Rural Land Capability Class III commensurate with the agricultural land use on and around the Mine. Re-instate woodland vegetation communities commensurate with the remnant woodland vegetation disturbed by mining and associated activities. Undertake habitat augmentation to improve and promote corridors for fauna movement linking adjacent remnant woodland vegetation with the rehabilitation of the Mine.	Agricultural – grazing and Native Ecosystem	Prior to closure	
	Decommissioning of structures and facilities in accordance with the EA or as agreed as part of a Closure MOP.	All Domains	Decommissioning	Sections 6.3.2, Table 12
	The final landform and land use will be in accordance with Sections 2.10.3 and 2.10.4, referencing Figure 2.6 of the EA (unless modified by this MOP).	Agricultural – grazing and Native Ecosystem	Prior to closure	Section 4,
	The final landform is to be revegetated in accordance with Section 2.10.6.4 of the EA (unless modified by this MOP).	Agricultural – grazing and Native Ecosystem	Prior to closure	Section 6.3.4-6.3.6
Environmental Assessment Report - Werris Creek Coal Mine Modification 5 - Final Landform				
PA 10_0059 MOD 5 – EA Commitment	The final void will be retained in the approved landform, with a maximum depth of approximately 270 m AHD and side slopes of up to 66°, confirmed to be geotechnically stable with a Factor of Safety ≥ 1.5 . Partial backfilling is no longer required.	Final Void	Landform Establishment	Section 6
PA 10_0059 MOD 5 – EA Commitment	A permanent pit lake will be developed, functioning as a long-term groundwater sink with an equilibrated water depth of approximately 73 m.	Final Void	Landform Establishment	Section 6
PA 10_0059 MOD 5 – EA Commitment	An additional 71 ha of native woodland revegetation will be established adjacent to the mine, to offset the loss of woodland rehabilitation area covered by the pit lake.	Final Void	Prior to Closure	Section 6

2.2 Final Land Use Options Assessment

This section is not applicable to the WCCM RMP as the final land use is specified under Project Approval PA 10_0059 (refer to **Section 2.1**).

However, it is acknowledged that opportunities for alternative or complementary land uses may emerge following mine closure. Any such post-closure land use options would be considered outside the scope of the current approval and would be subject to a separate planning and regulatory approval process, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

2.3 Final Land Use Statement

The nominated post mining land use goals for WCCM are as follows:

- To re-establish the following woodland vegetation communities:
 - Box Gum Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (EEC equivalent).
 - Brigalow-Belah Woodland (EEC equivalent).
 - Shrubby White Box Woodland.
- To reinstate areas of the Mine amenable to Class III capable agricultural land.
- To ensure rehabilitation and revegetation is self-sustaining and follows the principles of sustainable development.
- To retain the final void as a geotechnically stable landform with limited revegetation potential, integrated into the surrounding landscape.

The rehabilitation of the Mine forms part of a broader strategy to improve biodiversity outcomes of the of the local setting. This will be achieved through integration of the rehabilitated Mine landforms and vegetation types with the conservation of remnant native vegetation which is in good condition, along with improvement and conservation of degraded native vegetation, e.g., land previously managed for agriculture. The vegetation conservation and improvement activities are being undertaken in accordance with a Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS) which encompasses a Biodiversity Offset Area (BOA) of approximately 1,319ha on lands on and surrounding the Mine.

A broader and post mining land use goal for Mine rehabilitation, integrated with the land use goal of the BOS, is to integrate the rehabilitated landform of the Mine with the BOA in order to maximise the wildlife corridor between remnant native vegetation of the hill to the east and west of the Mine.

As approved under MOD 5, the final void will be retained in the approved landform without partial backfilling. It will function as a long-term, geotechnically stable feature with limited revegetation potential. This change has been factored into the final land use strategy. To offset the loss of woodland rehabilitation within the retained pit lake area, an additional 71 hectares of native woodland will be established adjacent to the mine, ensuring the original commitment to achieve at least 280 hectares of White Box–Yellow Box–Blakely's Red Gum Woodland remains unchanged.

2.4 Final Land Use and Mining Domains

2.4.1 Final Land Use Domains

The Final Land Use names and codes have been provided by the NSW Resources Regulator. These must be adhered to when preparing the RMPs. **Table 6** details the specific final land use domain titles and the relevant codes applicable to WCCM.

Table 6 Final Land Use Domains

Final Land use Domain	Code
Native Ecosystem	A
Agricultural – Grazing	B
Agricultural – Cropping	C
Rehabilitation Biodiversity Offset Area	D
Industrial	E
Water Management Areas	F
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	G
Heritage Area	H
Infrastructure	I
Final Void	J

2.4.2 Mining Domains

The mining domain names and codes have been provided by the NSW Resources Regulator. These must be adhered to when preparing the RMPs. **Table 7** details the specific mining domain titles and the relevant codes applicable to WCCM.

Table 7 Mining Domains

Mining Domain	Code
Infrastructure Area	1
Tailings Storage Facility	2
Water Management Area	3
Overburden Emplacement Area	4
Active Mining Area (Open Cut void)	5
Underground Mining Area (SMP)	6
Beneficiation Facility	7
Other (Stockpiled Material)	8

3. Part 3 – Rehabilitation Risk Assessment

Summary of risk assessments

Multiple risk assessments have been completed historically for the rehabilitation works associated with WCCM. Based on review of historic documentation, **Table 8** summarises the identified risk assessments.

Table 8 Summary of Risk Assessments

Date	Risk Assessment	Details
June 2015	MOP Risk Assessment	A risk assessment was undertaken during the preparation of the MOP to address risks to rehabilitation and closure at WCCM.
2020	Gunnedah Open Cut Qualitative Risk Assessment	Determine the environmental aspects of the Gunnedah Open Cut Operations, rehabilitation and closure activities, products and services that it can control and those that it can influence and their associated environmental impacts.
2021	Gunnedah Open Cut Broad Brush Risk Assessment (BBRA)	BBRA review to review material risks and controls.
2021	Gunnedah Open Cut Bowtie Risk Assessment	Bowtie reviewed material risks and controls.
2022	RMP Risk Assessment	Rehabilitation Risk Assessment is required to be undertaken as part of the Rehabilitation Reform process underway to develop a Rehabilitation Management Plan for WCCM, Moderated by SLR 20/01/22.
2025	RMP Risk Assessment Review and Update	The RMP risk assessment was updated to reflect the status of the project, including but not limited to, moving into a closure phase and the outcomes of MOD 5. Facilitated by IEMA on 28 April 2025

Conditions of a mining lease granted under the Mining Act 1992 require the lease holder to conduct a rehabilitation risk assessment and implement measures to eliminate, minimise or mitigate the risks in accordance with the Resources Regulator's Guideline: Rehabilitation risk assessment.

The initial RMP risk assessment workshop was undertaken on 20 January 2022. The workshop was used to identify the key issues that presented a risk to achieving satisfactory rehabilitation at WCCM.

The most recent update to the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) risk assessment, completed in April 2025, was conducted in collaboration with key personnel from both Whitehaven and IEMA. The assessment was carried out in accordance with *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines* and the *Risk Management Handbook for the Mining Industry (MDG1010)*. Whitehaven's Risk Matrix was applied to determine the consequence and likelihood of potential events and to evaluate the associated risk levels. Risks identified in previous assessments were reviewed and reassessed, while new risks were identified, evaluated, and prioritised accordingly.

The risk assessment has been used to inform the preparation of this Plan. The objectives of this risk assessment were to:

- Identify the risks associated with the rehabilitation and closure of WCCM in achieving the approved post-mining land uses;
- Identify knowledge gaps in Whitehaven's current understanding of risks to rehabilitation;
- Inform the development of this RMP by providing a basis to determine additional investigations and/or project works required; and
- Provide the framework to satisfy relevant internal and government guidelines requiring a risk-based approach to closure.

The most recent risk workshop assessed a total of 72 key rehabilitation risks, which are summarised as:

- 12 risks were ranked as not applicable;
- 50 risks were ranked as low;
- 10 risks were ranked as moderate;

Rehabilitation risks, controls and proposed controls will be regularly reviewed and revised (as required), including through closure execution, progressive rehabilitation, monitoring and maintenance phases, and in response to stakeholder feedback, changes in environmental conditions, or regulatory requirements. This ensures that the rehabilitation strategy remains adaptive, effective, and aligned with closure objectives throughout the life of the mine.

Specific risks relating to rehabilitation

The key risks (including high and critical risks) to successful rehabilitation and closure of the site, along with the associated risk controls identified within the April 2025 workshop have been summarised in **Table 9**. The outcomes of the risk assessment workshop have been used to inform the preparation of this Plan.

Table 9 Key Rehabilitation Risks and Identified Controls

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls	Section Addressed
M	General	Lack of evidence to demonstrate rehabilitation and closure activities meet suitable design for signoff.	- Less than adequate record keeping during execution works. - Loss of records.	- Annual Rehab Report. - Annual Reviews. - Spatial database. - WHC File Structure. - Rehabilitation Planning Process. - QAQC Process.	6 and 7
M	General	Planning does not factor in rehabilitation requirements and approval conditions.	Planning not considering specifications within approval conditions.	- Consideration of current regulatory guidelines and recommendations. - RMP. - Consultation with regulators during the consultation process. - Completion of MOD 5 to modify final landform. - Annual Rehabilitation Planning Process. - Approved Rehabilitation Objectives (ROBJs).	2,4,5, and 6
M	General	Failure to achieve relinquishment.	Inability to identify and manage residual risk e.g. Geotech, geochem, contamination.	- Mine closure team. - Closure Standard. - Annual budget process. - RMP. - Annual planning process. - Geological reference report. - SMEs - technical studies.	6 and 7
M	General	Inability to attract beneficial reuse options for the site.	- Failure to Identify key feature that could be retained and would be attractive to future users e.g. dams, MIA. - Poor Planning.	- Stakeholder engagement. - Draft internal future landuse options analysis. - MOD 5 approved (greater flexibility on final landuse). - Retaining key infrastructure (Until final landuse is	6 and 7

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls	Section Addressed
			Poor Stakeholder engagement.	agreed/finalised).	
M	Decommissioning phase of rehabilitation	Safety Hazards associated with retained infrastructure and final void.	- Poor maintenance, lack of security. - Public accessing the site when there is limited site presence.	- Closure standard requires that agreements be put in place early enough to satisfactorily manage any residual liability risks to WHC should infrastructure be retained. - Final land use assessment risk assessment and opportunities analysis. - Gates and signage (Including Highwall fencing). - Security cameras. - Structure integrity test on all retained infrastructure.	6.2.2
M	Landform establishment phase of rehabilitation	Unstable landform due to erosion and/or mass movement issues associated with inappropriate design and/or quality assurance during landform construction.	- Inadequate landform construction not completed to design specifications - Lack of maintenance.	- Complete work as executed survey for signoff. - Waste rock characterisation which considers geotechnical and geochemical parameters. - QAQC Process. - Soil sampling undertaken by specialist for erosion modelling. - Annual Rehabilitation Plan. - Annual ecological survey. - Characterisation of the topsoil/subsoil materials to understand erodibility. - Use of cover crops to provide stabilisation whilst vegetation is establishing. - Annual Lidar inspections to review the sedimentation and erosion. - Landform design completed by specialists. - Landform design based on hydrological model.	6.2.3 and 7
M	Landform establishment phase of rehabilitation	Poor rehabilitation practices alter surface hydrology leading to erosion, loss of topsoil and loss of vegetation and fauna, increase in weeds.	- Inadequate landform. - construction not completed to design specifications.	- Complete work as executed survey for signoff. - Waste Rock characterisation which considers geotechnical and geochemical parameters. - Quality assurance process. - Soil sampling undertaken by specialist for erosion modelling. - Annual Rehabilitation Plan.	6.2.1, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, and 7

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls	Section Addressed
				- Annual ecological survey. - Characterisation of the topsoil/subsoil materials to understand erodibility. Use of cover crops to provide stabilisation whilst vegetation is establishing. - Experienced consultants are used to design the final drainage design. - Use of Lidar or inspections to review the sedimentation and erosion of the drainage structures. - Landform design completed by specialists. - Geotech reference report completed on site including the northern highwall (Fos 1.5).	
M	Landform establishment phase of rehabilitation	Lack of available suitable rock materials to be used in the geofluv landform.	less than adequate supply of suitable rock on site.	- Identify suitable rock sources during mining operations and stockpile rock for use in landform construction. - Concept design including rock specifications. - GPS capabilities on Dozers. - Internal experience.	6.2.3
M	Ecosystem and land use establishment phase of rehabilitation	Poor seed viability, seed dormancy.	- Poor quality seed. - Incorrect storage methodology.	- Supplier provides a verifiable seed mix. - Seed viability and providence of the seed collection provided by contractors. - Appropriate seed storage. - Rehabilitation monitoring. - QAQC process. - Initial rehabilitation monitoring and QA process to guide future seeding requirements. - Spatial capture of rehabilitation activities including seeding – Work Request Management System (WoRM). - Approved Rehabilitation Objectives (ROBJs). - Draft Completion Criteria.	6.2.5
M	Ecosystem and land use establishment	Poor quality tube stock.	Less than adequate tube stock management pre and post delivery	- Tube stock progress reports. - Local provenance seed provided to the nursery.	6.2.5

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls	Section Addressed
	phase of rehabilitation			- Planting in appropriate seasons to optimise soil moisture. - Rehabilitation schedule. - Tree planting procedure. - Established nursery.	

Further studies/action plan

A number of proposed controls and further studies were identified during the risk assessment workshop. **Table 10** presents an action plan for implementation of the additional risk controls (including high and critical risks).

Table 10 Further Studies / Action Plan / Proposed Controls

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls
M	General	Lack of evidence to demonstrate rehabilitation and closure activities meet suitable design for signoff.	- less than adequate record keeping during execution works. - Loss of records.	- Review what historical data is available. - Organise data into a suitable system on a rehabilitation phase basis. - Identify small plot to test ESF2 process. - Gap analysis on evidence required to future-proof.
M	General	Planning does not factor in rehabilitation requirements and approval conditions.	Planning not considering specifications within approval conditions.	- Review Change Management. - Reviewing CMO to ensure all relevant conditions are logged (Including recent modifications).

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls
M	General	Failure to achieve relinquishment.	Inability to identify and manage residual risk e.g. geotech, geochem, contamination.	- Finalise draft MOD closure plan. - Complete required technical studies e.g. contaminated land.
M	General	Inability to attract beneficial reuse options for the site.	- Failure to Identify key feature that could be retained and would be attractive to future users e.g. dams, MIA. - Poor Planning. - Poor Stakeholder engagement.	Seek internal approval for future landuse options.
M	Decommissioning phase of rehabilitation	Safety Hazards associated with retained infrastructure and final void.	- Poor maintenance, lack of security. - Public accessing the site when there is limited site presence.	- Identify all possible land users in order for site to have continuous occupation. - Complete a public safety risk assessment for closure.
M	Landform establishment phase of rehabilitation	Unstable landform due to erosion and/or mass movement issues associated with inappropriate design and/or quality assurance during landform construction.	- Inadequate landform construction not completed to design specifications - Lack of maintenance.	Stabilise the lower G Seam.
M	Landform establishment phase of rehabilitation	Poor rehabilitation practices alter surface hydrology leading to erosion, loss of topsoil and loss of vegetation and fauna, increase in weeds.	- Inadequate landform. - construction not completed to design specifications.	Stabilise the lower G Seam.
M	Landform establishment phase of rehabilitation	Lack of available suitable rock materials to be used in the geofluv landform.	less than adequate supply of suitable rock on site.	- Undertake an assessment of the suitability of the rock used in the construction of rock drains. - Specialist contractor to review constructed drains to ensure they are built to design.
M	Ecosystem and land use establishment phase of rehabilitation	Poor seed viability, seed dormancy.	- Poor quality seed. - Incorrect storage methodology.	- Review historical rehab monitoring data to understand what seeded species are not present in the rehabilitation area. - Review options for improving species diversity.
M	Ecosystem and land use establishment phase of rehabilitation	Poor quality tube stock.	Less than adequate tube stock management pre and post delivery	- Document hardening process of tube stock. - Develop a tube stock contract with key timing expectations and

Risk	Phase	Key Risk	Cause	Current Controls
				quantities.

4. Part 4 – Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

4.1 Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Domain rehabilitation objectives

Rehabilitation must be undertaken to be consistent with the objectives as set out in Schedule 3, Condition 41 of Project Approval 10_0059 and to the satisfaction of the Resources Regulator.. The Rehabilitation Objectives were initially approved by the Resources Regulator in November 2023. They were subsequently updated and submitted to the Regulator on 11 April 2025 and formally approved in July 2025. The approved rehabilitation objectives are presented in June 2025. The approved rehabilitation objectives are outlined in **Table 11**. The latest approved rehabilitation objective statement document (ROBJ0001537) is attached as **Appendix C**.

Completion criteria

Completion criteria are objective target levels or values assigned to a variety of indicators (e.g., slope, species diversity, percent groundcover), which can be measured to demonstrate progress and ultimate success of rehabilitation. As such, they provide a defined end point, at which point in time rehabilitation can be deemed successful and the lease relinquishment process can proceed. The proposed rehabilitation completion criteria for all areas of WCCM are listed in **Table 11**, **Table 12**, and **Table 13**.

These completion criteria will be utilised to demonstrate achievement of rehabilitation objectives. It is noted that the completion criteria may be subject to refinement as rehabilitation progresses, including as a result of ongoing consultation with the relevant stakeholders, studies yet to be completed and continuous improvement process informed by rehabilitation monitoring results. The achievement (or otherwise) of the completion criteria will be monitored and reported as required.

Table 11 Rehabilitation Objectives and Draft Completion Criteria

Final Landuse Domain	Mining Domain	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicator(s)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (Draft)	Validation Method
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Agricultural Revegetation</u> Land capability similar to existing land capability (Class VI).	Native plant species recorded from monitoring plots are characteristic of pasture species suitable for grazing.	Rehabilitation monitoring verifies that species in pasture rehabilitation areas comprise a mixture of grasses representative of pasture vegetation.	Rehabilitation monitoring records. Grazing trials. Specialist agronomist report.
	Water Management (3)			Pasture areas are assessed to have a Rural Land Class VI or better (capable of sustaining grazing), consistent with the final landform. Area of land rehabilitated to pasture is commensurate with the RMP.	
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Agricultural Revegetation</u> Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use. Land use capability is capable of supporting the target agricultural land use.	Vegetation health and regeneration. Resilience demonstrated by the effects of drought and fire on composition, structure and other function attributes of pasture. Routine soil tests	Rehabilitation monitoring verifies that species in pasture rehabilitation areas comprise a mixture of grasses representative of pasture vegetation Rehabilitation monitoring verifies that vegetation health is comparable to reference sites Established species survive and/or regenerate after disturbance Species are capable of setting viable seed, flowering or otherwise reproducing.	Specialist agronomist report.
	Water Management (3)				
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Bushfire</u> 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 similar to surrounding land management on similar vegetation communities.	Rehabilitation monitoring reports. site aerial image.
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Water Management (3)				
Water Storage (G)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)				
Final Void (J)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Ecological rehabilitation</u> objective 1: The vegetation composition of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community White	The number of characteristic species in rehabilitation is comparable to the reference community.	Native flora species within 20m x 20m floristic plots are within 10th and 90th percentile variation range of reference community.	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports that validate rehabilitation completion
	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)				

Final Landuse Domain	Mining Domain	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicator(s)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (Draft)	Validation Method
	Active Mining Area (5)	Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059.			criteria have been met.
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Ecological rehabilitation</u> objective 2:	The growth forms present are consistent with, or are trending toward, those of the target vegetation types.	Within a standard 20m x 20m floristic plot tree foliage cover, mid-storey and groundcover are within 10th & 90th percentile variation range of reference community.	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met.
	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)	The vegetation structure of the rehabilitation is recognisable as, or is trending towards (based on ongoing monitoring data) the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059.			
	Active Mining Area (5)				
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Ecological rehabilitation</u> objective 3:	Indicators of nutrient cycling are suitable for sustaining the target vegetation community.	Established native species survive and/or regenerate after disturbance.	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met.
	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)	Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate the rehabilitation is self-sustainable.	Cover of exotic species within 20m x 20m fixed monitoring plots is comparable to reference community.	Species are capable of setting viable seed, flowering or otherwise reproducing. Litter cover is within 10th and 90th percentile variation range of reference community.	
	Active Mining Area (5)			Cover of 'high threat exotic' (HTE) species is ≤ 90th percentile of values observed at reference sites.	
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Ecological Rehabilitation</u>	Area of land rehabilitated to native ecosystem is to comprise of at least 280ha White Box-Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC for Grassy White Box Woodland EEC equivalent community.	Area of land rehabilitated to native ecosystem is to comprise of at least 280ha White Box-Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC for Grassy White Box Woodland EEC equivalent community.	Survey data, before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met.
	Active Mining Area (5)	Woodland rehabilitation revegetation will be compatible with surrounding land uses, restore ecosystem function and consist of at least 280ha White Box-Yellow BoxBlakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC for Grassy White Box Woodland EEC equivalent community.			
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Groundwater</u>	Water quality parameters selected from ANZECC guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	Water quality generally consistent with ANZECC guidelines for specific environment. Independent	Independent hydrological assessment report.
	Water Management (3)	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059			

Final Landuse Domain	Mining Domain	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicator(s)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (Draft)	Validation Method
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)	(including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.		hydrological assessment report.	
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Final Void (J)					
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Groundwater</u> Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment	Groundwater levels and flows	Water quality generally consistent with ANZECC guidelines for specific environment. Independent hydrological assessment report.	Independent hydrological assessment report.
	Water Management (3)				
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)				
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Final Void (J)					
Native (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Landform Contamination</u> There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.	Waste material and/or visible contamination areas on site surface. Ecosystem	There are no visible signs of contamination following the removal of plant, equipment and materials. Any contamination has been appropriately remediated in accordance with legislative requirements for the intended final land use. Retained dams are decontaminated in accordance with regulatory requirements. Surface layer is free of any hazardous materials.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Water Management (3)				
	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)				
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Final Void (J)					
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Landform Stability</u> Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.	Minimal active erosion	There are no gully or tunnel erosion features and there is an absence of rilling (> 300 mm deep).	Survey or remote sensing monitoring, visual inspection records, photograph series from photo points, Specialist consultant assessment reports.
	Water Management (3)				
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)				
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Final Void (J)					
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Landform Stability</u> The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a	Visual/ measured/ modelled evidence of erosion/ landform stability.	Survey or remote sensing of the rehabilitated landforms shows an absence of erosion that could	Survey or remote sensing monitoring, visual inspection records, photograph series from
	Water Management (3)				

Final Landuse Domain	Mining Domain	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicator(s)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (Draft)	Validation Method
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)	risk of environmental harm downstream / downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.		compromise stability. Any erosion is minimal with no ongoing management works.	photo points, Specialist consultant assessment reports.
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Final Void (J)					
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Management of waste and process materials</u> 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.	Quality assurance records for depth of capping material. Records of contamination.	There are no visible signs of contamination following the removal of plant, equipment and materials.	Statement provided and before/after photos. Waste disposal records Photographs, Rehabilitation monitoring reports, as-constructed surveys.
	Water Management (3)				
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)			All rubbish/ waste materials have been removed from site.	
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)			Any carbonaceous material is capped according to approval conditions.	
Final Void (J)					
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Removal of Infrastructure</u> 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.	Removal of all footings or removal to a certain depth (1 metre).	Infrastructure not part of final land-use are removed. All concrete footings, foundations and pavements have been removed that are not part of final land-use.	Statement provided. Demolition records. As-constructed final landform. Surveyed verification and marked on the as-constructed final landform plan. Disposal records/waste receipt. Engineering report/statement that verify complete to departmental guidelines and relevant standards.
	Water Management (3)				
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)		Demolition and removal of all surface infrastructure that is not required for the final land use.		
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Final Void (J)					
Native Ecosystem (A)	Infrastructure Area (1)	<u>Surface Water</u> Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Water quality parameters selected from ANZECC guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality and or Environment Protection Licence	Runoff water quality from rehabilitation areas represents an acceptable level of change from a defined reference condition (ANZECC guidelines). Water quality in retained dams and/or voids is suitable for the final land use.	Water quality sampling, analyses and report.
	Water Management (3)				
Agricultural - Grazing (B)	Overburden Emplacement Area (4)				
Water Storage (G)	Active Mining Area (5)				
Water Storage (G)	Water Management (3)	<u>Water Approvals</u> 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	Final landform considers advice from relevant Government Agency whether sufficient licence shares are available in the water source to account for water stored in voids and dams in the proposed final landform.	Water approvals / licences are granted by relevant NSW Government Agency.	Confirmation from relevant Government Agency that relevant water approvals / licences can be granted.
Final Void (J)	Active Mining Area (5)				

Final Landuse Domain	Mining Domain	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicator(s)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (Draft)	Validation Method
		the water source(s) to account for water take.			
Final Void (J)	Active Mining Area (5)	<u>Water Quality</u> Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Water quality parameters selected from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000 and or Environment Protection Licence (further guidance available on NSW Environment Protection Authority website).	Runoff water quality from rehabilitation areas represents an acceptable level of change from a defined reference condition (Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000). Water quality in retained dams and/or voids is suitable for the final land use.	Upstream and downstream water quality monitoring records. Water quality monitoring records.

Table 12 Draft Rehabilitation Completion Criteria for Werris Creek – Phase – Ecosystem and Landuse Establishment

Phase – Ecosystem and land use Establishment (Rehabilitation areas Woodland)*		Methodology	Benchmark*	Initial establishment monitoring (12 to 24 months)	2 to 10 years	Justification Validation Method (evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)	Comment
Vegetation consistent with White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland equivalent (PCT 599)	(1) Native species richness	will target an acceptable range	acceptable range (species) minimum: 34 maximum: 59	At least 34 individuals per 20x20 plots	At least 34 Individuals per 20x20 plot	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	Targets are set to allow for ecosystem and land use establishment phase to be achieved within 10 years of initial seeding
	(2) Native grass cover (%)	will target an acceptable range	acceptable range (%) minimum: 39 maximum: 63	At least 39% native grass cover	At least 39% native grass cover	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	
	(3) Native vegetation groundcover (%)	will target an acceptable range	Acceptable range (%) minimum: 60 maximum: 94	At least 60% native vegetation cover	At least 60% native vegetation cover	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	
	(4) Native shrub species richness	will target an acceptable range	acceptable range (species) minimum: 1 maximum: 1	At least 1 species per 20x20 plots	At least 1 species per 20x20 plots	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	
	(5) Native shrub density (number of individual shrubs including seedlings that will contribute to native mid-storey cover)	will target an acceptable range	Acceptable range (individuals) minimum: 1 maximum: 20	At least 1 individuals per 20x20 plots	At least 1 individuals per 20x20 plots	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	
	(6) Native Tree species richness	will target an acceptable range	acceptable range (species) minimum: 2 maximum: 3	At least 2 species per 20x20 plots	At least 2 species per 20x20 plots	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	
	(7) Native Tree density (number of individual trees including seedlings that will contribute to native mid-storey cover)	will target an acceptable range	acceptable range (individuals) minimum: 6 maximum: 11	At least 6 individuals per 20x20 plots	At least 6 individuals per 20x20 plots	Rehabilitation monitoring records.	

* Targets set based on three (3) consecutive years of analogue data.

Table 13 Draft Rehabilitation Completion Criteria for Werris Creek – Phase – Ecosystem and Landuse Development

Phase - Ecosystem and Land use Development*		Methodology	Benchmark*	Local Reference (Analogue acceptable range - 10th and 90th Percentile)	(evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)	Comment
Vegetation consistent with White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Woodland equivalent (PCT 599)	(1) Native species richness	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	34	rehabilitation monitoring records	Targets are set to allow for ecosystem and land use establishment phase to be achieved within 10 years of initial seeding
			90th Percentile	59		
	(2) Native grass cover (%)	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	39	rehabilitation monitoring records	
			90th Percentile	63		
	(3) Native vegetation groundcover (%)	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	60	rehabilitation monitoring records	
			90th Percentile	94		
	(4) Native shrub species richness	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	1	rehabilitation monitoring records	
			90th Percentile	1		
	(5) Native mid-storey cover (%)	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	1	rehabilitation monitoring records	
			90th Percentile	2		
	(6) Native Tree species richness	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	2	rehabilitation monitoring records	
			90th Percentile	3		
	(7) Native over-storey cover (%)	will target an acceptable range	10th Percentile	9	rehabilitation monitoring records	
			90th Percentile	50		

* Targets set based on three (3) consecutive years of analogue data.

Phase - Ecosystem and Land use Development*	Methodology	Benchmark*	Local Reference (Analogue acceptable range - 10th and 90th Percentile)	(evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)	Comment
---	-------------	------------	--	---	---------

4.2 Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria – Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder engagement plan

WCC has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to facilitate stakeholder consultation for WCCM's rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. This document details WCC's stakeholders and the strategies used to communicate with them. It provides the foundation for working with stakeholders prior to and during the mine closure planning and execution process.

The SEP will be regularly revised to reflect the outcomes of any technical investigations completed during closure planning or in response to any outcomes from rehabilitation monitoring and maintenance.

WCC has conducted extensive consultations with various stakeholders while preparing MOD 5. This process has addressed numerous issues, including the rehabilitation and closure of the Werris Creek site. Additionally, since the start of the rehabilitation and closure planning, Whitehaven has engaged with several regulatory authorities, such as RR and the Liverpool Council, as well as all relevant landholders. This is summarised in **Table 14**.

Relevant Statutory Authorities

Whitehaven has consulted with and will continue to consult with the following regulatory bodies in relation to the WCC operations and rehabilitation:

- Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE);
- Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) ;
- Department of Climate Change Environment, and Water (DCCEEW);
- Environment Protection Authority (EPA);
- Resources Regulator (RR);
- Department of Primary Industries (Office of Agricultural Sustainability and Food Security (OASFS); and
- Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC).

Other Key Stakeholders

- WCC has consulted with and will continue to consult with a number of community groups and landholders, including:
- Association of Mining Related Council;
- Aboriginal stakeholder groups (including Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Lands Council);
- Local community and affected landowners;
- Community groups (including CCC); and
- Staff, contractors and unions.

Community Consultative Committee

A Community Consultative Committee (CCC) operates in accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 5 of PA 10_0059 with an Independent Chairperson nominated to facilitate the meetings. The Committee meets quarterly and consists of local Werris Creek community members and Werris Creek employees. It is intended that the CCC will continue to be in place for a period during the rehabilitation and closure execution phases of the mine.

Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Completed to Date

Whitehaven routinely engages with stakeholders in regard to the rehabilitation and mine closure.

The previous Mining Operations Plans (MOPs), including the most recent plan for the period 30 November 2015 to 30 November 2022, now superseded by this RMP, incorporated engagement with local communities and stakeholder groups to understand expectations for final land use and rehabilitation outcomes.

All issues raised in the consultation process for the Project EA were comprehensively addressed in the approval process and are reflected in the commitments in the Project EA Statement of Commitments and PA 10_0059 conditions.

Table 14 presents a high-level summary of the additional key consultation undertaken for the project to date.

Table 14 Consultation Summary to Date

Stakeholder	Date	Issues Raised
DPE, LPSC, EPA, DPI Water, OASFS and RR	19 February 2015	DPiE, LPSC, EPA, DPI - Water, RR and OASFS were contacted on 19 February 2015 to present details of proposed modifications to operations at Werris Creek Mine, the catalyst for the preparation of the MOP.
CCC	February 2015	The proposed modifications to mining operations were in the discussed at the February 2015 CCC Meeting. No specific issues related to these operations were raised. It is noted that a motion was carried by the CCC to Support the Proponent's application to use void water for beneficial agricultural purposes. The proponent is cognisant of the community's general concerns over noise, blasting and dust emissions.
DPE	April 2020	The proposed modification (MOD 3) to update the general mine layout incorrectly depicted in Appendix 2 of the consent was discussed with DPE.
EPA and CCC	February 2021	The proposed modification (MOD 4) to dispose of end-of-life tyres within overburden emplacements was informed by correspondence received from the EPA regarding Environmental Assessment requirements. The modification was also discussed at the March 2021 CCC Meeting.
DPE, EPA, DPE Water, Resources Regulator, Biodiversity Conservation & Science Directorate, Department of Regional NSW – MEG, LPSC	April–May 2024	Consultation was undertaken during the MOD 5 (Final Landform Modification) project modification process. Submissions were received from five NSW Government agencies and one local council: – Resources Regulator requested further information regarding the long-term stability of the final void, capping of exposed coal seams/adverse geochemical materials, revegetation strategy, and public safety/access controls post-closure. – DPE Water requested clarification on inclusion of evaporation in the final void water balance, and advised on the need for approvals and entitlements for any third-party water take. – Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate supported the modification, confirming compliance with existing approval limits and improved biodiversity outcomes. – Department of Regional NSW – MEG raised no issues. – EPA did not require any further matters to be addressed prior to determination. – LPSC supported the modification, subject to controls preventing contamination, avoiding groundwater drawdown, and ensuring flooding risks are not exacerbated.

Proposed future consultation

Consultation will continue with stakeholders during the rehabilitation and mine closure execution phases, in accordance with the SEP. **Table 15** presents a summary of the proposed future consultation activities key stakeholders.

Table 15 Summary of Proposed Future Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stakeholder	Activities
RR	Ongoing revisions of the RMP Submission of the Annual Review and Annual Rehabilitation Report Detailed Mine Closure Planning

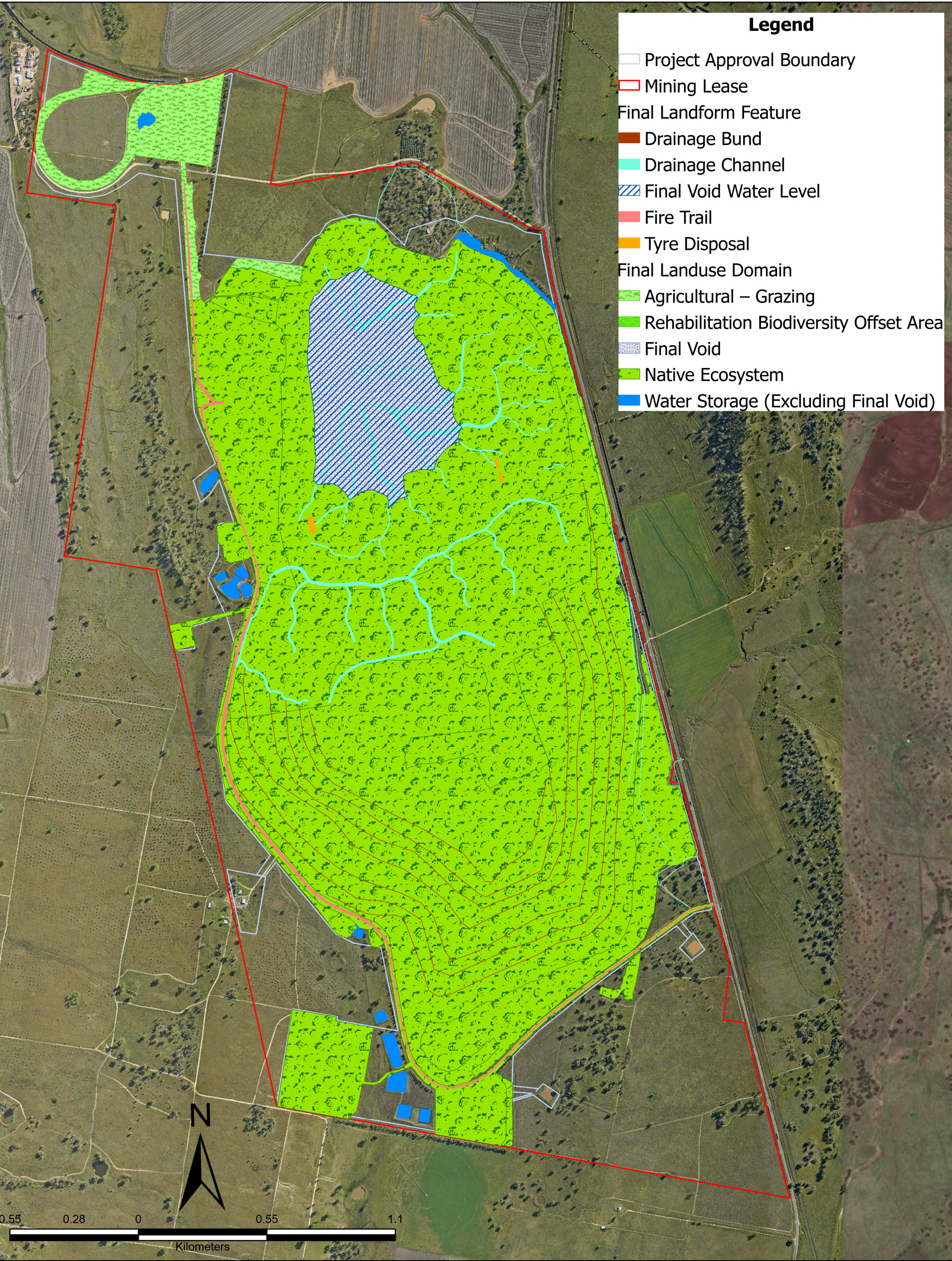
Certification of progressive rehabilitation
Pathway to Mining Lease relinquishment

DPHI	Annual Reviews Ongoing revisions of the RMP Submission of the Annual Review and Annual Rehabilitation Report Detailed Mine Closure Planning
LPSC	Potential post closure beneficial land use options Ongoing revision of the RMP Detailed Mine Closure Planning
CCC	Annual Reviews Ongoing revisions of the RMP Quarterly CCC Meetings Detailed Mine Closure Planning
Agencies	Annual Reviews Ongoing revisions of the RMP Submission of the Annual Review and Annual Rehabilitation Report Detailed Mine Closure Planning
Stakeholder and Community Interest Groups	Ongoing revisions of the RMP Detailed Mine Closure Planning
Registered Aboriginal Parties	Detailed Mine Closure Planning

5. Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan

5.1 Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan – Electronic Copy

In accordance with the requirements of the *Form and Way: Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines* (RR, 2024a) a *Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan* has been prepared to show the proposed final land use and final landform for Werris Creek (refer to **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**).





6. Rehabilitation Implementation

6.1 Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule

As of April 2024, coal extraction at the WCCM has ceased, marking the beginning of the closure execution phase. All operational activities are now focused on decommissioning infrastructure and equipment, constructing the final landform, and progressive rehabilitation, in line with Modification 5 (MOD 5) and the updated Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP).

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.

Infrastructure

All mining activities at WCCM ceased in April 2024, and the site has now entered the closure phase. No further construction or replacement of infrastructure is planned.

Planning for the decommissioning of key infrastructure, including assets within the Mine Facilities Area and Services Corridor, is now underway and will be undertaken progressively in accordance with the mine closure schedule.

Infrastructure not required to support the approved post-mining land use will be removed. Any infrastructure proposed to be retained will be assessed through the detailed mine closure planning process, with consideration of future land use compatibility and regulatory consultation.

Mining activities

While mining at WCCM was originally approved to continue until 2032 under PA 10_0059, all coal extraction activities ceased in April 2024. The mine is now in the closure execution phase, and no further extraction, coal transport, or development of mining infrastructure will occur.

Prior to closure, the mine operated as an open cut truck-and-shovel operation producing up to 2.5 Mtpa of Run of Mine (ROM) coal. Coal was extracted from the Willow Tree Formation and transported to a ROM Coal Pad without the need for washing, then dispatched via an internal haul road to the rail load-out facility for export through the Port of Newcastle.

During operations, overburden and interburden were used to progressively backfill mined-out areas, with additional emplacement in one out-of-pit waste rock emplacement (Western Extension) and one in-pit emplacement (Northern Extension). These landforms have been largely constructed and are now subject to final shaping, drainage works, and rehabilitation.

The Western Extension out-of-pit emplacement will continue to be progressively rehabilitated, with water management features designed to minimise erosion and promote surface stability. The in-pit emplacement, located between 400 m and 445 m AHD, has been constructed with increased capacity to accommodate up to 13.5 Mbcm of material. While some design slopes referenced earlier plans (e.g. 10°–18°), MOD 5 allows for revised geometries including steeper, geotechnically stable void walls.

Future activities on these landforms will include finalisation of shaping the remaining areas surrounding the final void, capping of any adverse materials, application of growth media, revegetation with native species, and installation of surface water controls to support long-term landform stability and compliance with the approved rehabilitation objectives.

Mine production and rehabilitation schedules

The mine is now in the closure execution phase, with all coal extraction activities having ceased as of April 2024. Accordingly, the mine production schedule has concluded, and the focus has shifted entirely to decommissioning, final landform construction, and progressive rehabilitation activities.

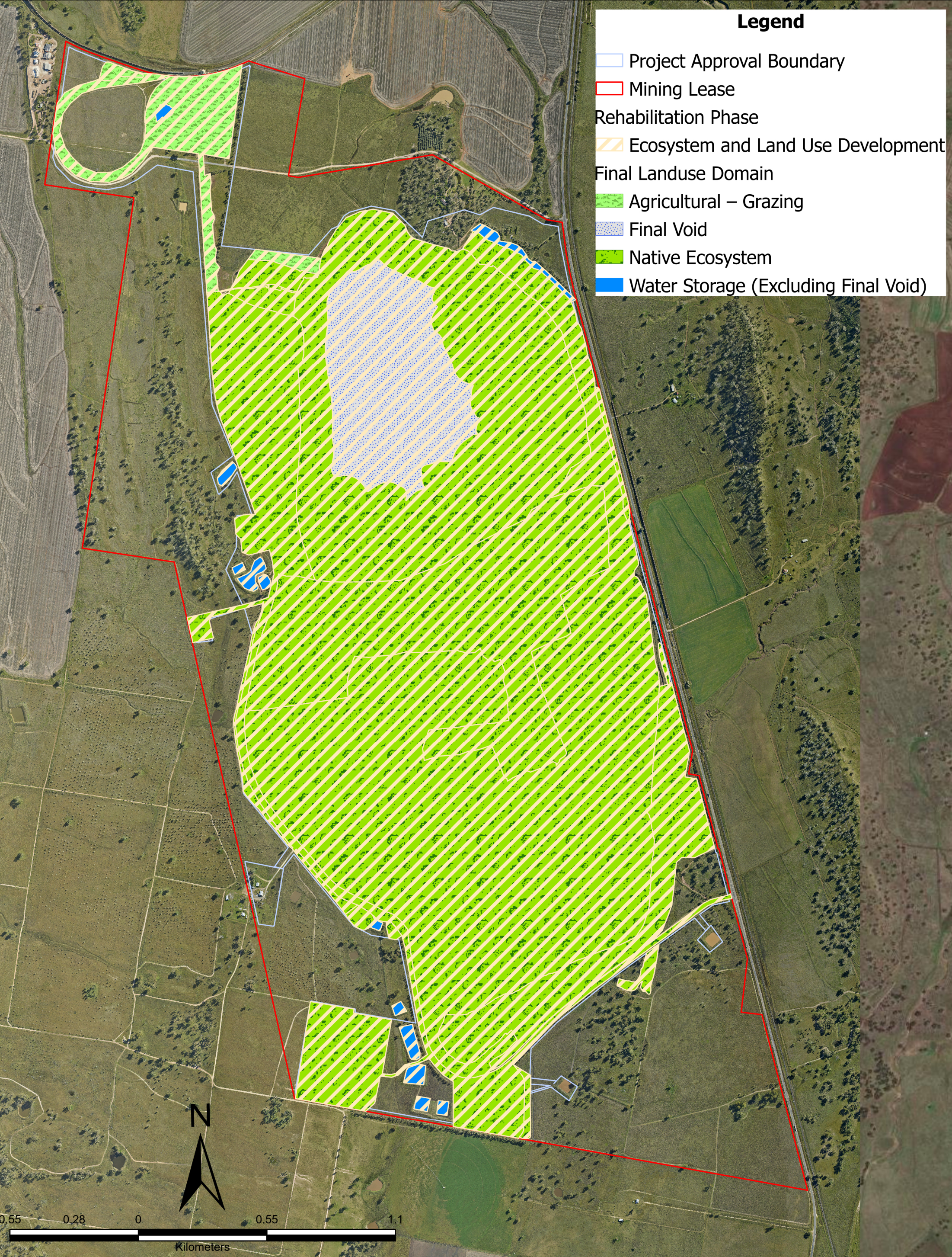
This shown by 0 Mbcm of Waste rock and ROM Coal in **Table 16** below.

Table 16 Indicative LOM Mine Production Schedule

Year	Waste Rock (Mbcm)	ROM Coal (Mtpa)
2025	0	0
2026	0	0
2027	0	0



Figure 8



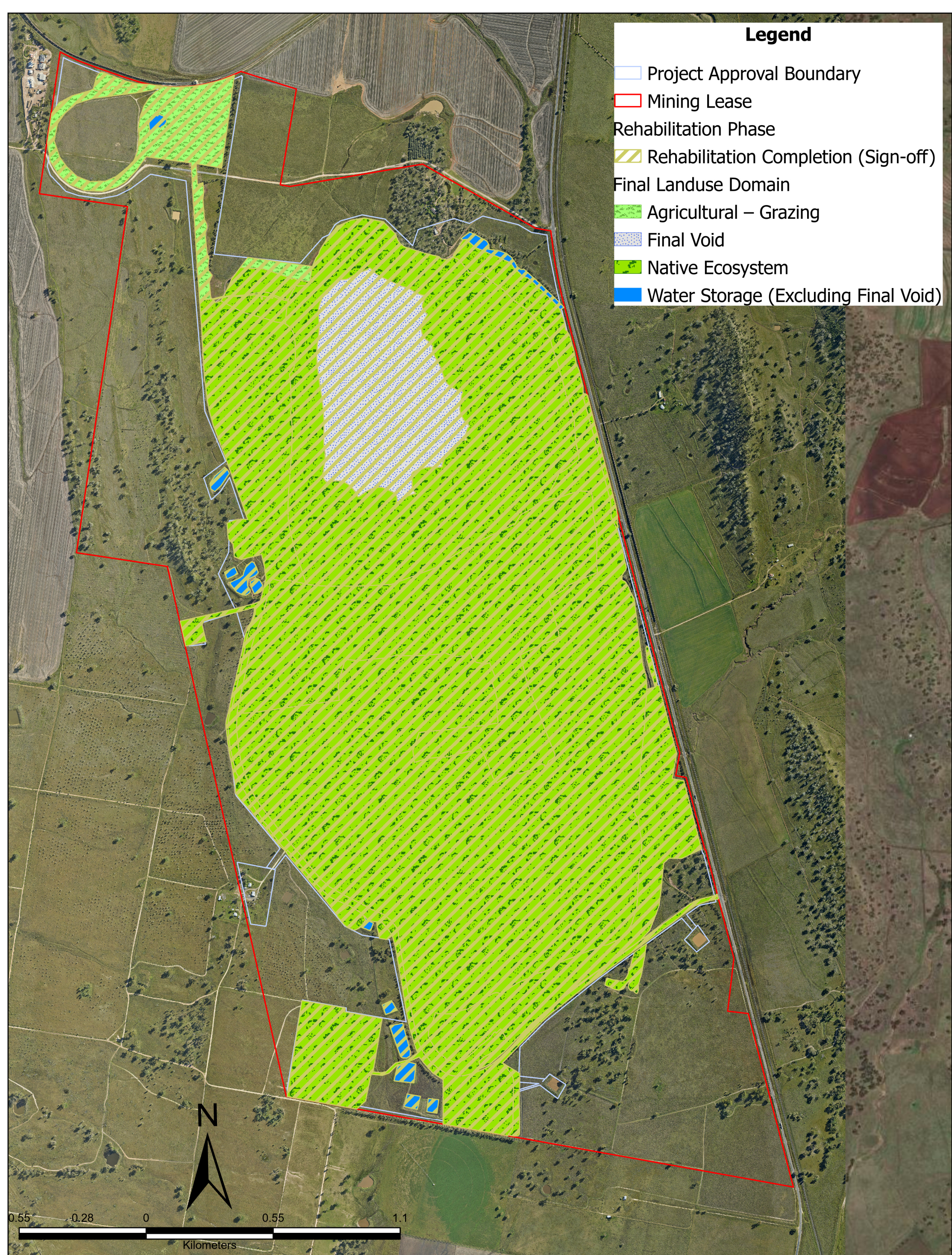


Figure 10

Table 17 Rehabilitation Phases

Rehabilitation Phase	Description
Phase 1: Active Mining	This phase is associated with active mining operations across the domains.
Phase 2: Decommissioning	This phase of rehabilitation includes activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure, unless agreed to be retained, and the removal, remediation or management of contaminated and hazardous materials.
Phase 3: Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the approved final landform in accordance with the closure execution strategy. With the cessation of coal extraction and the transition of the Werris Creek Coal Mine into the closure execution phase, landform establishment has become a key operational focus. In line with the requirements of MOD 5, this phase includes the integration of geomorphic landform design, specifically on the low wall area, to ensure the creation of a stable, sustainable, and naturally functioning landscape that aligns with final land use objectives. In addition to profiling rehabilitation areas to match the approved final landform, this phase may involve the construction of surface water drainage features to promote hydrological stability, the encapsulation of problematic materials to prevent environmental harm, and the preparation of the growth medium with suitable physical and chemical characteristics. This may include interventions such as rock raking to reduce compaction and amelioration of materials to enhance soil structure and fertility. The geomorphic design approach will promote long-term erosion resistance and ecosystem function, supporting effective and enduring rehabilitation outcomes.
Phase 4: 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) to ensure achievement of the approved or, if not yet approved, the proposed: - rehabilitation objectives; - rehabilitation completion criteria; and - final landform and rehabilitation plan. 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.
Phase 5: Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the 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.
Phase 6: 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 or, if not yet approved, the proposed: - rehabilitation objectives; - rehabilitation completion criteria; and - final landform and rehabilitation plan. 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.
Phase 7: Rehabilitation Completion (sign-off)	The final phase of rehabilitation when 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 - as spatially depicted in the approved final landform and rehabilitation plan. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the RR 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

WCCM formally entered the closure execution phase in April 2024, following the cessation of coal extraction activities. As such, there is no active mining occurring at the site.

The site is now fully committed to closure, with all operational efforts directed toward decommissioning, final landform construction, and the progressive rehabilitation of remaining disturbed areas in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) and MOD 5 requirements. For the purposes of this RMP, this phase is now the closure phase, encompassing all activities related to achieving a stable, safe, and sustainable post-mining landform and land use outcome.

a. Soils and Materials

With no further disturbance planned at the WCCM, the focus has shifted entirely to the use of previously disturbed and stockpiled materials to support final rehabilitation activities. Management protocols for soils and subsoils are being implemented to minimise environmental risks and ensure the effective characterisation, handling, and re-use of existing soil resources. These protocols guide the responsible management of stockpiled soils and subsoils, ensuring that materials are accessed and utilised appropriately during landform establishment and revegetation.

The protocols also take into account the main soil types identified within the original project disturbance boundary, including any specific constraints or management considerations associated with each type. This approach enables the targeted application of soil resources in a manner that supports long-term stability, vegetation success, and compliance with rehabilitation objectives under the closure execution strategy.

Soil Resources

A Soil and Land Capability Impact Assessment was undertaken by GSS Environmental on behalf of Werris Creek Coal Pty Ltd. **Table 18** shows the three soil units that were identified within areas of the Project Site that were undisturbed by open cut mining activities:

- Brown Chromosol (73 ha);
- Stoney Brown Chromosols (114 ha); and
- Dark Brown Vertosol (205 ha).

Table 18 Soil Types

Australian Soil Classification Orders	Australia Soil Classification Suborders	Description
Chromosol	Brown	Description: Brown Chromosol soils generally consist of light brown to brown loamy sands to loams overlying an abrupt change to yellowish brown to brown clays. The moderately drained upper soil layers range from the slightly acidic to neutral, while the poor drained subsoils range from slight alkaline to alkaline. The soils are non-saline with moderate fertility characteristics. The soil is non-sodic throughout the profile. <u>Location:</u> These soils covered 72.50 ha within the Project Site and were found on the upper, mid and waning lower slopes. <u>Management:</u> The top 0.30 m of this soil is suitable for stripping and reuse as topdressing in rehabilitation. The subsoil is not recommended for reuse in rehabilitation due to the limiting factor of high clay content
	Stoney Brown	Description: Stoney Brown Chromosol soils generally consist of stony brown loamy sands overlying a clear change to light brown stony clays. These moderately drained soil layers range from slightly alkaline to alkaline at depth. The soils are non-saline with moderate fertility characteristics. The soil is non-sodic throughout the profile. <u>Location:</u> These soils covered 34.16% or 144.06 ha within the Project Site and were found on upper slopes and crests. <u>Management:</u> This soil is considered unsuitable for stripping and therefore not recommended for reuse as topdressing in rehabilitation. The key limiting factor for this soil is the high stone content throughout the profile. This soil requires only the standard erosion and sediment control measures if disturbed.
Vertosol	Dark Brown	Description: Dark Brown Vertosol soils generally consist of well-structured dark brown silty clay loam to clay trending to massive brown to dark greyish brown clay. These poorly drained soil layers range from slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline at depth. The soils are non-saline with strong fertility characteristics. The soil is non-sodic throughout the profile. <u>Location:</u> These soils covered 48.64% or 205.10 ha within the Project Site and were found on lower slopes and plains. <u>Management:</u> The top 0.30m of soil is considered suitable for stripping and for reuse as topdressing in rehabilitation. The key limiting factor for the lower layers of the soil profile is the high clay content, massive structure and strong alkalinity, whilst in the eastern section of the Project Site, the limiting factor is weathered basalt rock from 0.35 m.

No further subsoil resources are required for rehabilitation activities at the site. There are adequate topsoil resources contained in stockpiled material to meet the rehabilitation objectives for the closure plan. The locations of topsoil stockpiles at the Werris Creek site have been located and mapped to ensure efficient use in the rehabilitation process.

This mapping allows for the selective use of topsoil material, ensuring that it is applied to areas where it will be most effective in promoting vegetation growth and achieving stable landforms. By carefully managing and utilising these stockpiles, Whitehaven can enhance the success of the rehabilitation efforts, ensuring that the disturbed areas are restored to meet the final land use goals. **Soil Resources and Balance**

The majority of areas are now considered within ecosystem and land use establishment phase or greater. Remaining areas that still require topsoil placement are primarily associated with infrastructure and portions surrounding the final void. The soil balance is included in **Table 19**.

Table 19 Soil Balance

Soil Type	Approximate Volume (m3)	Demand (m3)	+ Surplus / - Deficit (m3)
Topsoil	380,000	380,000	0
Subsoil	0	0	0
Total	380,000	380,000	0

There is a sufficient topsoil inventory available to complete rehabilitation.

Management

As WCCM has now entered the closure execution phase, no further vegetation clearing or soil stripping is anticipated. All major areas required for final landform construction and rehabilitation have already been disturbed, and sufficient soil resources have been identified and stockpiled during the operational phase of the mine.

However, some limited additional clearing or soil recovery may occur, if required to support closure-related activities, such as the installation of monitoring infrastructure, construction of drainage controls, or safe access for decommissioning works. In such cases, all clearing and soil stripping will be undertaken in accordance with the Permit to Disturb process, including the use of the Clearing Checklist and supervision by appropriately qualified personnel.

As indicated above, soil management during closure will therefore focus primarily on the effective use of existing topsoil and subsoil stockpiles to support growth medium development across reshaped landforms. Soil handling will be guided by site-specific soil quality data and the Rehabilitation Management Plan. Stockpiled materials will be assessed prior to use to confirm suitability and, where required, blended or ameliorated to achieve a stable and productive growth medium that supports the target vegetation communities and final land uses.

Rehabilitation works will prioritise:

- The strategic placement of topsoil over final landforms at depths consistent with rehabilitation objectives;
- Use of appropriate stockpiles for different land use domains (e.g., native woodland vs. pasture);
- Implementation of erosion and sediment controls during soil placement;
- Avoidance of soil placement during excessively wet or dry conditions;
- Use of amelioration (e.g., gypsum, composted organics) where subsoil or mine spoil is required to supplement topsoil resources.

Ongoing rehabilitation monitoring, supported by targeted soil testing, will inform whether further amendments or soil treatments are necessary to support sustainable vegetation establishment. All soil placement will be conducted in accordance with approved final landform designs and integrated with drainage and erosion control measures.

b. Flora

Management

With mining operations now complete, no further large-scale vegetation clearing is anticipated at WCCM. All areas required for mining and rehabilitation have already been disturbed, and no additional clearing has occurred since 2022.

Flora management during the closure phase is now focused on the establishment and maintenance of native vegetation communities, particularly the restoration of target ecosystems.

While no future clearing is currently planned, it is acknowledged that small-scale vegetation disturbance may occasionally be required to support closure-related works, such as installing monitoring infrastructure, conducting geotechnical investigations, or establishing drainage structures. In such instances, WCC will implement its Permit to Disturb process, including the use of a Clearing Checklist to confirm all environmental, safety, and licensing requirements are addressed prior to any works. This process ensures that potential impacts are minimised and that clearing activities remain consistent with the site's closure objectives and regulatory obligations.

Resources

WCC undertakes native seed collection and management in accordance with best-practice guidance including the *WCC Biodiversity and Offset Management Plan (BOMP)*, Ralph (2000), and Florabank (2008). The program aims to ensure a reliable supply of viable, local provenance seed to support long-term ecosystem rehabilitation objectives and meet completion criteria.

Seed collection is undertaken by internal specialists and/or licensed contractors throughout the year, aligned with the seasonal seeding times of target species. Seed is sourced from both native vegetation on-site and from surrounding analogous ecosystems, including within biodiversity offset areas where approved. Collection is undertaken in line with the following protocols:

- Permitting and compliance: Permits and landowner permissions are obtained as required. A scientific licence is not required under PA 10_0059;
- Sustainable harvesting: A maximum of 15% of seed from an individual plant and no more than 20% from a species at any one site is collected, to preserve source populations;
- Provenance and diversity: Collection prioritises local provenance seed to maintain genetic integrity and maximise species compatibility with rehabilitation areas;
- Minimal site disturbance: Damage to source vegetation and habitat is avoided or minimised during seed collection; and
- Labelling and storage: Seed batches are appropriately labelled and stored under suitable conditions to maintain viability.

Where feasible, seed is collected opportunistically during clearing or pre-disturbance inspections. . For trees and shrubs, collected seed may be supplied to local nurseries for propagation into tubestock used in replanting programs.

To support quality assurance, WCC implements a documented Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process (RQAP) that includes:

- Regular review of species viability based on monitoring data (e.g., germination rates, seedling survival);
- Procurement of seed from specialist contractors that provide seed verification (e.g., germination tests, batch viability certificates);
- Periodic independent testing of seed viability and adjustment of species composition where required, particularly in response to performance indicators triggered under the TARP;

c. Fauna

Management

Minimising impacts to fauna are achieved through the implementation of management strategies detailed in the WCC BMP. Key strategies relevant to mine rehabilitation, include:

- Clearing has been subject to a pre-clearance survey by an appropriately qualified ecologist to ensure clearing activities are managed to minimise impacts on fauna;
- If required, fauna relocations are completed in consideration of recommendations from an appropriately qualified ecologist;
- A two stage and slow-drop clearing approach will be employed to minimise impacts on possible fauna in identified habitat trees; and
- Removal of vegetation will be targeted during late Summer and Autumn.

WCC also implements targeted vertebrate pest control as part of its broader biodiversity management commitments. Pest control strategies focus on managing invasive species such as foxes, wild dogs, feral cats, rabbits, pigs, and goats through regular monitoring and adaptive control programs. Fox and wild dog management involves baiting and trapping in coordination with the Livestock Health and Pest Authority (LHPA), while rabbit populations are controlled using a combination of warren destruction, baiting, and fumigation. Feral pigs and goats are managed through culling and exclusion techniques. The effectiveness of these programs is assessed annually, with adjustments made as needed to maintain ecological balance and protect native fauna within the offset and rehabilitation areas

Resources

Some limited additional clearing or soil recovery may occur, if required to support closure-related activities, such as the installation of monitoring infrastructure, construction of drainage controls, or safe access for decommissioning works. In such cases, all clearing and soil stripping will be undertaken in accordance with the Permit to Disturb process, including the use of the Clearing Checklist and supervision by appropriately qualified personnel.

d. Rock/Overburden Emplacement

With the cessation of mining in April 2024, no further overburden or interburden material will be generated or placed. All required rock emplacement activities were completed during operations, including infilling of mined-out areas and emplacement within both the in-pit and out-of-pit waste rock emplacement areas.

During the closure phase, the focus has shifted to the final shaping and rehabilitation of these landforms. This includes surface stabilisation, installation of drainage features, and application of topsoil or growth media to support revegetation. Final landform profiles will comply with the approved rehabilitation design under MOD 5 and incorporate erosion control measures and appropriate water management infrastructure to promote long-term landform stability and compatibility with the approved post-mining land uses.

e. Waste Management

Wastes produced at the WCCM comprise of:

- General domestic-type wastes from on-site buildings and routine maintenance consumables;
- Oils and grease; and
- Sewage.

Domestic-type wastes will be collected and disposed of by a licensed waste disposal contractor, with recyclable materials separated, where possible. Waste oils from maintenance activities are pumped from equipment to bunded storage tanks or removed from site by a service truck. Sewage is managed via onsite facilities serviced by licensed contractors.

Prior to decommissioning, Contaminated land Assessments will be undertaken to identify potential land contamination. If contamination is identified, consideration will be given to the remediation and management of contaminated soil onsite.

f. Geology and Geochemistry

The WCCM is located in the Werris Basin, which extends from the Namoi River near Carroll to the Tertiary basalts of the Liverpool Ranges near Willow Tree and Wallabadah. The Mooki Thrust forms the western boundary of the basin, while Lower Carboniferous rocks of the Currabubula Formation, comprising conglomerates and tuffaceous limestones, define the eastern boundary.

Several smaller sub-basins and dome structures occur within the Werris Basin. The Colliery Basin, which contains the Werris Creek outlier of the Greta Coal Measures, hosts the coal-bearing Permian strata historically mined at the site. These Greta Coal Measures, associated with the Willow Tree Formation, consist of pebble and granular conglomerates, sandstones, mudstones and coal, deposited in a fluvial to deltaic environment.

A geochemical characterisation of overburden and interburden material conducted by URS (2004) found a low potential for acid formation and soluble salt generation at Werris Creek. As a result, no specific geochemical handling or segregation of overburden was required during operations. These findings continue to inform final landform design and rehabilitation, with no significant risks to revegetation or long-term landform stability expected as a result of material composition. Subsequent geotechnical and geochemical reviews undertaken as part of the MOD 5 assessment support the original findings and confirm the suitability of the overburden for final landform construction.

g. Material Prone to Spontaneous Combustion

Spontaneous Combustion – Closure Phase

With mining operations now complete, there is no longer any active ROM coal stockpiles at WCCM. As such, operational risks associated with spontaneous combustion in active stockpiles no longer apply.

The primary residual risk that remains during closure relates to the potential for spontaneous combustion of residual coal or carbonaceous material that may be present within the final landform. Based on historical risk assessments, the spontaneous combustion risk at WCCM is considered to be low.

The management controls that are in place or have been implemented to address this risk include:

- Removal of accessible carbonaceous material for sale or disposal where practical;
- Blending coal or carbonaceous material with inert overburden prior to placement;
- Capping of residual coal with a minimum of 3 metres of inert, non-acid forming material to prevent oxidation;
- Avoiding placement of carbonaceous material near the surface or edges of the final landform;
- Ongoing monitoring during landform construction and post-rehabilitation inspections to identify signs of heat generation or combustion.
- Should evidence of combustion or heat generation be observed during closure works, response procedures will be implemented in accordance with the site's safety management system, Sponcom Handling Procedure, and relevant emergency protocols.

h. Material Prone to Generating Acid Mine Drainage

An investigation into the physical and chemical characteristics of overburden and interburden of the WCCM coal resource completed by URS in 2004 concluded that there is a low potential for both acid formation and soluble salt generation. As such, there is no specific handling and emplacement requirements for these materials and no risks to rehabilitation.

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

Werris Creek Coal Mine did not operate a coal washing facility and therefore did not produce tailings or coal fines. Coal was crushed and screened on site, with product coal transported via rail or road for export and domestic use.

Minor quantities of coarse reject material were generated during screening and were typically blended with overburden and placed within the active mining void or overburden emplacement areas. These materials were non-acid forming and do not pose an ongoing risk to rehabilitation. No specific reject or tailings management infrastructure remains on site, and there is no ongoing requirement for beneficiation waste management during the closure phase.

j. Erosion and Sediment Control

As Werris Creek Coal Mine transitions into the closure phase, erosion and sediment control (ESC) activities remain essential across both rehabilitated and yet-to-be-rehabilitated areas. While large portions of the site, particularly overburden emplacements are now stabilised or undergoing revegetation, other areas such as the infrastructure domain, haul roads, and laydown areas remain exposed and require ongoing ESC management. Erosion risks are primarily associated with:

- Surface runoff from unsealed roads and infrastructure areas;
- Steep or freshly shaped slopes awaiting topsoil and seeding;
- Drainage lines and outlets where concentrated flow may occur; and
- Wind erosion on unsealed stockpiles or disturbed surfaces.

ESC is managed in accordance with the Werris Creek Coal Water Management Plan and follows relevant regulatory guidelines such as the Blue Book – Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004).

Control measures include:

- The historical use of contour banks and surface drains on some of older areas of reshaped landforms;
- Introduction of the geomorphic landform design;
- Sediment basins and rock-lined outlets to control runoff velocity;
- Maintenance of erosion controls around active infrastructure areas;
- Progressive topsoiling and vegetation establishment to stabilise final landforms; and
- Monitoring of ESC structures and targeted maintenance as required.

k. Ongoing Management of Biological Resources for Use in Rehabilitation

With mining and clearing activities now complete, the management of biological resources at WCCM has transitioned from active salvage during disturbance to the strategic use of previously salvaged materials during rehabilitation.

During operations, biological resources such as hollow-bearing logs, woody debris, and large surface rocks were salvaged in accordance with Whitehaven Coal's Rehabilitation Execution Protocol and stored for later use. These materials are now being redistributed into rehabilitated areas to enhance habitat structure and support ecosystem and land use establishment, particularly in woodland rehabilitation zones. Further details on habitat feature placement are provided in **Section 6.2.5**.

I. Mine Subsidence

Werris Creek Coal Mine is an open cut operation that intersected and mined through the former underground workings of the historic Werris Creek Colliery. As the underground workings have now been fully removed during open cut mining, there is no risk of future mine subsidence at the site.

m. Management of Potential Cultural and Heritage Issues

Aboriginal heritage is managed in accordance with the Heritage Management Plan which was developed in consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and OEH (now under DCCEEW).

Engagement with RAPs and Heritage will be undertaken as part of detailed mine closure planning. Advice will be sought as to the transfer of artefacts from the Aboriginal Keeping Place to the rehabilitated post mining landscape.

n. Exploration Activities

No further exploration activities are proposed as part of the closure phase at WCCM. All disturbance from past exploration activities will be rehabilitated in accordance with the Exploration Code of Practice: Rehabilitation prior to mine relinquishment.

All past exploration drill holes are in the process of being inspected and where they are found to not be rehabilitated, are being permanently sealed in accordance with current RR and DRG guidelines to meet the relevant rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.

Any future drilling activities at the site will be for the purpose of mine closure studies (e.g. Geotech, monitoring, etc). The current status of Boreholes at Werris Creek are logged in a borehole register. Any boreholes drilled during closure studies will be sealed in accordance with EDG 01 'Borehole Sealing Requirements on Land'.

6.2.2 Decommissioning

The Decommissioning and Demolition Phase involves all activities required to prepare disturbed areas for final rehabilitation. This includes the removal of redundant infrastructure, services, equipment, foundations, hardstand areas, and the appropriate management or removal of waste and any contaminated materials.

As WCCM is now in the closure phase, planning for decommissioning is actively underway, with works expected to be staged over coming years in alignment with the final land use plan. Decommissioning will be undertaken in accordance with relevant WHC procedures, regulatory requirements, and site-specific risk assessments.

Infrastructure that is no longer required to support final land use outcomes, such as workshop buildings, conveyor footings, hardstands, and haul roads, will be removed unless there is a documented agreement in place with future landowners and approval from relevant regulators to retain the asset.

All decommissioning and demolition works will be subject to:

- Pre-works inspections and risk assessments (e.g. for asbestos, underground services, or contamination);
- Appropriate approvals under the relevant planning instruments, environment protection licences, or fire safety codes (where applicable); and
- Coordination with rehabilitation staging and growth medium development.

Further detail on demolition sequencing and infrastructure removal will be developed and presented as part of the Forward Program.

a. Site Security

Site security measures will be maintained and adapted throughout the decommissioning and closure process to prevent unauthorised access, protect rehabilitation areas, and safeguard any retained infrastructure or heritage items. These measures are essential to ensure public safety, minimise disturbance to revegetating areas, and preserve the integrity of landforms and environmental controls.

As part of this approach, WCC will undertake a Public Safety Risk Assessment, which has been identified as an action in the most recent revision of the RMP Risk Assessment. It is intended that this assessment will inform the design and implementation of specific risk mitigation controls, particularly in relation to the final void, retained infrastructure, and public interface areas.

The relevant risks identified in the risk assessment reinforce the need for strong site security measures, including:

- The management of hazards associated with retained infrastructure, which may pose injury risks if accessed by unauthorised persons; and
- Potential exposure to unidentified hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos) during infrastructure, decommissioning, with risks to health and potential legal liability.

In response, current and planned site security measures proposed to be utilised during closure execution and beyond, include:

- Continued use of the site sign-in and induction system for all personnel and authorised visitors;
- Maintenance of the perimeter fencing and warning signage, with particular focus on high-risk areas such as voids, dams, and decommissioning zones;
- Access restrictions to rehabilitated areas via locked gates, bunds, and barriers to prevent off-road vehicle intrusion; and
- HAZMAT surveys to be undertaken on all infrastructure prior to demolition to identify and manage hazardous materials.

Site security protocols will be reviewed periodically and updated based on the findings of the Public Safety Risk Assessment and the evolving exposure to risks throughout the closure and post-closure phases.

b. Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished

Site features, services and structures to be decommissioned and demolished to achieve the final land use are described in **Table 20**.

Table 20 Infrastructure to be Decommissioned

Code	Mining Domain	Description
1	Infrastructure Area	Roads including haul and access roads, rail including rail load-out facility and rail loop, buildings including administration, workshop and amenities, processing including crusher/screener, dry separator and ancillary infrastructure, explosives magazine (three securely fenced facilities) and hydrocarbon storage (four 62 000L above ground tanks)
3	Water Management Area	Void water dams, sediment basins and associated drainage infrastructure, water storage dams and other pumping and pipework infrastructure.
4	Overburden Emplacement Area	Signage, pipelines, access Roads, storage Areas, and communication Facilities
5	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	Signage, access roads and storage areas

All demolition work on site is carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2601-2001: The Demolition of Structures, or its latest version.

c. Buildings, Structures and Fixed Plant to be Retained

Under the current approval a range of site features, services and structures are intended to be retained for future use as part of the final land use are described in **Table 21**.

Table 21 Infrastructure to be Retained

Code	Mining Domain	Description
1	Infrastructure Area	Escott road, site access road and the "Eurunderee" homestead
3	Water Management Area	Clean water diversion drains around the overburden emplacement, sediment basins down-slope of previous areas of disturbance and clean water dams located to the south of the Site Access Road.

4	Overburden Emplacement Area	All infrastructure to be removed unless otherwise agreed following consultation completed as part of detailed mine closure planning
5	Active Mining (Open cut void)	All infrastructure to be removed unless otherwise agreed following consultation completed as part of detailed mine closure planning

Ongoing mine closure planning will be undertaken in consultation with DPHI RR, LPSC and the CCC to:

- Determine and obtain the relevant approvals that may be required for decommissioning that are in addition to the approval granted by MOD 5;
- Assess the structural integrity of the building/structure/infrastructure to be retained;
- Identify the associated short-term and long-term risks to public safety and the environment from the structures remaining in place, which should identify potential modes of failure;
- Address any potential residual risks such as potential for structures to fail; and
- Engage (where required) a suitably qualified engineer to verify that any risks have been satisfactorily addressed.

d. Management of Carbonaceous/Contaminated Material

Carbonaceous Bed-Material

During decommissioning, detailed inspections and audits will be undertaken within the footprint of surface infrastructure areas, focussing on key areas such as historical coal stockpiles, haul roads, and access roads to identify and quantify any remaining carbonaceous material that may be exposed and present a material risk to the environment.

Where practical, this material will be recovered and placed within the approved final landform in accordance with the controls outlined in this RMP. These controls include:

- Blending with inert overburden to minimise self-heating potential;
- Placement below surface levels, avoiding exposure on rehabilitated slopes; and
- Capping with a minimum of 3 m of inert, non-acid forming material to prevent oxidation and spontaneous combustion.

These measures ensure that carbonaceous material is managed in a way that supports the long-term stability, safety, and environmental performance of the final landform.

Contaminated Material

Contamination assessments will be completed as part of the mine closure planning and decommissioning processes:

- WCC will engage a suitably experienced and qualified person to conduct preliminary contamination assessments based on the location of past storage and handling facilities and any relevant incidents reports that may have been completed during operations;
- Phase 1 and Phase 2 (where required) assessments will be undertaken for all features, services and structures within the Infrastructure Area domain and priority sites identified during the preliminary assessment;
- Subject to the findings and recommendations of the Phase 1 assessment, a targeted Phase 2 assessment may be completed; and
- If contamination is identified, a Remedial Action Plan will be developed, detailing remediation strategies for potential contamination.

Contaminated materials will be managed so that remedial works are completed prior to rehabilitation being completed within the relevant domains.

e. Hazardous Materials Management

During decommissioning, hazardous materials (hydrocarbons and chemicals) will be managed and stored in accordance with the site Waste Management Plan. The removal of hazardous materials will be undertaken by a licensed waste disposal contractor and disposed / recycled at a licensed waste facility. Tracking records will be retained as evidence of appropriate transport and disposal.

f. Underground Infrastructure

The WCCM is an open cut mine that does not have any portals, decline entries, shafts, underground equipment, or subsidence monitoring lines. The underground workings of the former Werris Creek Colliery are intercepted by WCCM and they have been mined through using open cut mining methods. Subsequently, underground infrastructure is not applicable to WCCM.

Whitehaven is committed to the identification and removal of underground infrastructure during the closure execution phase at Werris Creek. Throughout the operational period, the site maintained a comprehensive site services plan, detailing the locations of all underground utilities and structures. This plan now guides all efforts to safely and efficiently identifying and removing this infrastructure.

This commitment not only mitigates potential hazards but also facilitates the restoration of the land to its intended post-mining use, aligning with their dedication to responsible and effective closure practices.

6.2.3 Landform Establishment

Landform establishment is the process of shaping the final landform to a safe, stable and non-polluting landform that is appropriate for the desired final land use and consistent with the surrounding landscape. The final landform for the WCCM is shown on the Final Landform Plan in **Section 5**.

a. Water Management Infrastructure

As part of landform establishment during the closure phase, final drainage features including contour drains, ridge lines, drainage paths, and emplacement surfaces will be shaped to form stable, undulating profiles that integrate with the natural topography of the surrounding landscape. Water management infrastructure will be constructed or modified to provide long-term, passive surface water control. These structures are designed to:

- Capture and convey surface runoff from rehabilitated landforms;
- Minimise erosion and promote surface stability; and
- Facilitate the settlement of suspended solids prior to any discharge.

To support these outcomes, WHC identified suitable rock sources during mining operations and stockpiled this material for later use in landform construction. The concept design for the final landform includes rock specifications for drainage structures to ensure geotechnical suitability and erosion resistance.

Additional implementation measures to ensure effective drainage performance will include:

- An assessment of the suitability of the selected rock used in the construction of rock-lined drains; and
- Engagement of a specialist contractor to review constructed drains and confirm they have been built in accordance with the approved design.

Sedimentation dams will be retained throughout the rehabilitation period to manage runoff from active rehabilitation areas and will be decommissioned once runoff water quality consistently meets regulatory discharge criteria or when the structures are no longer required for erosion control. Water management infrastructure proposed to be retained post-closure, such as selected dams or integrated drains is shown in **Figure 6** and will continue to function as part of the site's long-term surface water management strategy.

b. Final Landform Construction: General Requirements

The final landform for WCCM has been updated and approved under MOD 5 to PA 10_0059, reflecting the cessation of coal extraction and transition to closure. Under MOD 5, the previously proposed partial backfilling of the final void has been removed. The final void will instead be retained as a permanent feature of the post-mining landscape.

The void will have a floor elevation of approximately 270 m AHD, with side slopes of up to 66°, confirmed to be geotechnically stable with a minimum factor of safety of 1.5. Due to the void intersecting the regional groundwater system, a permanent pit lake will form. The void is expected to function as a groundwater sink, with a long-term water level that will equilibrate based on groundwater inflow, rainfall, and evaporation.

Vegetation will not be established within the void itself due to slope and hydrological constraints. However, adjacent and surrounding landforms will be stabilised and revegetated with native woodland species, in line with the approved rehabilitation strategy.

Key features of the final landform include:

- A safe, stable, and non-polluting landform that meets closure objectives and supports lease relinquishment;

- Landforms that are free-draining and visually sympathetic to the surrounding topography, where practical;
- Establishment of woodland ecological communities on suitable landforms, including shrubby woodland on steeper slopes;
- Retention of the Acoustic and Visual Amenity Bund constructed during operations;
- Restoration of Class III agricultural land capability in appropriate areas;
- A commitment to rehabilitate an additional 71 ha of native woodland to offset the loss of woodland area occupied by the final void and pit lake;
- The loss of woodland area occupied by the final void and pit lake will be compensated through the Biodiversity Offset Strategy, which includes rehabilitation of an additional 71 ha of native woodland adjacent to the mine site. This offset is managed separately to the on-site rehabilitation in this RMP; and
- Final landform and drainage designs that support passive surface water management and are integrated with retained water management infrastructure.

c. Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas and Tailings Dams

WCCM did not produce tailings or co-dispose reject materials in overburden emplacements during operations. As such, there are no tailings dams or reject emplacement areas, and this requirement is not applicable to WCCM.

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

Final Void

The principal objective of landform establishment activities associated with the final void is to create a safe, stable, and non-polluting feature that integrates with the final landform and supports the approved closure outcomes.

Under MOD 5 to PA 10_0059, the final void will be retained and not partially backfilled. The void has been designed to meet long-term geotechnical and environmental performance standards without the need for infill.

Key design elements of the final void include:

- A floor elevation of approximately 270 m AHD, consistent with the final approved landform;
- Formation of a permanent pit lake, resulting from groundwater inflow and rainfall, with a long-term equilibrated water level determined by site-specific hydrological balance (estimated pit lake depth approximately 73 m);
- Side slopes of up to 66°, verified by geotechnical assessments to meet a minimum factor of safety (FoS) of 1.5;
- No revegetation proposed within the internal slopes of the void due to slope instability and hydrological constraints;
- Revegetation of surrounding and perimeter areas with native woodland species where practicable, in accordance with the approved final land use and rehabilitation strategy.

The final void will be incorporated into the site's long-term surface water and closure water balance, and any water retained within the void will be managed under the appropriate licensing framework in accordance with the *Water Management Act 2000*. As identified in the 2025 Rehabilitation Risk Assessment, that the Lower G seam require further investigations to determine a suitable method to stabilise the seam, with necessary works to be implemented prior to relinquishment to ensure the area is safe. Additional controls may include signage, fencing, or other public safety measures, subject to the outcomes of the Public Safety Risk Assessment.

Infrastructure Area and Overburden Emplacement Area

General construction characteristics of the Infrastructure Area and Overburden Emplacement Area Domains include:

- The Waste Rock emplacement will be progressively constructed to an approximate height of 445 m AHD and side slopes of approximately 10 degrees or less;
- Slopes such as ramps left in situ may exceed 10 degrees but not exceed 18 degrees;
- The upper surface of the overburden emplacement will include micro-relief in the form of drainage swales and rises to allow water to drain. An average fall of 1% from a central location to the outer edges of the upper surfaces will be created;
- The upper surface of the overburden emplacement will only be visible from elevated vantage points surrounding the mine with reduce slope outer batters sympathetic with local topography and the most dominate visual feature;
- Materials suspected of being chemically unfavourable for rehabilitation will be buried a minimum of 2m below the final rehabilitation surface;
- Remaining surfaces of infrastructure areas will be profiled to match surrounding topography prior to revegetation; and
- The Acoustic and Visual Amenity Bund will be approximately 2.2 kilometres on length, with an outer slope of 10 degrees. It will

range in height from 5 m to 25 metres.

e. Construction of creek/river diversion works

The WCCM final landform does not include creek or diversion works. Subsequently, construction of creek/river diversion works is not applicable to WCCM.

Temporary diversion infrastructure installed to divert clean water during mining will be removed, subject to the erosion and sediment control requirements.

6.2.4 Growth Medium Development

In the context of this RMP, growth medium development encompasses activities to reinstate soils with the initial physical, chemical and biological characteristics required to establish the desired vegetation community.

As of the date of this RMP, growth medium placement and seeding has been completed across the site, with the exception of remaining areas within the Void and Infrastructure Domain, which will be rehabilitated following decommissioning.

Characterisation

WCC has undertaken site-specific soil sampling both prior to stripping and prior to placement to assess the suitability of topsoil and subsoil for use in rehabilitation. This process included the characterisation of physical, chemical, biological, and erosion-related properties to determine whether materials are suitable for direct use, require amelioration, or should be excluded and buried.

In particular, the erodibility of topsoil and subsoil was assessed to inform the appropriateness of materials for use as a growth medium and to reduce the risk of future erosion impacts. Capping materials were similarly assessed for suitability and were ripped and ameliorated prior to topsoil placement to ensure compatibility with the intended growth medium. The results of soil characterisation, including erodibility, has been incorporated into erosion modelling to inform the design of the final landform and ensure it achieves long-term stability and erosion resistance.

Topsoil Respreading and Amelioration

Whilst the majority of the topsoil has been placed on the emplacement area, topsoil spreading is still required in the void and infrastructure area following the existing respreading protocols will be used. This includes an assessment of weed infestation and amelioration will be undertaken. If unsuitable soil is identified, the stockpiled material will be buried. For all other stockpiled material, the following re-spreading measures have been adopted where appropriate:

- When planning soil re-spreading, sites will consider the information contained in the stockpile inventory (i.e., amount, age, type), climatic conditions, the location and distance of the stockpile from the area to be rehabilitated, the pre-mining vegetation communities (i.e., what communities were growing in the area prior to stripping), and the vegetation communities and final land use proposed for the rehabilitation area;
- Over handling of soil will be minimised to mitigate structural degradation of the soils;
- Material will be spread in even layers and will consider the soil depth information obtained through the pre-stripping soil sampling;
- All soils will be lightly ripped prior to seeding. This will be conducted on the contour and will be managed to minimise the potential for unsuitable spoil material being ripped up to the surface;
- Fertiliser application will be considered prior to seeding while the surface is being lightly scarified to create an optimal seed bed; and
- Soil testing results will be used to determine if physical and/or chemical amelioration is required, and the rates and method of application. Where soil ameliorants are used, they should be applied to the stockpiles.

Where necessary soil will typically be ameliorated using one or more of the following:

- Mulching or Manure to increase organic carbon, and improve the soils water holding capacity and soil biota levels;
- Fertiliser (i.e., to increase nutrient levels) to improve cover crop establishment, where possible, or as a slow-release formula applied directly beneath hand planted tree seedlings); and/or
- Gypsum (i.e., to treat dispersion, calcium to magnesium ratio, and improve structure and water holding capacity).

Seed Bed Preparation

Thorough seedbed preparation is undertaken to ensure optimum establishment and growth of vegetation. All top-dressed areas are

contour ripped where safe (after top-dressing) to create a “key” between the soil and the subsoil / capping prior to placement of materials.

For seeding areas ripping will be undertaken along the contour, where possible and preferably immediately prior to sowing. The spread top-dressed surface will be scarified with the contour immediately prior to seeding to reduce runoff and increase infiltration. Deep ripping lines every 20 m with the contour will occur in areas of poor water infiltration.

For tree planting / Hiko areas, deep ripping if required will be scheduled well ahead of the target planting date to allow for sufficient rip line settlement, to capture rain and improve soil moisture and ongoing moisture retention.

Seasonal Considerations

Rehabilitation scheduling is aligned with both long-term seasonal patterns and short-term weather forecasts to support effective substrate preparation. Based on historic rainfall and evaporation data, the optimal window for growth medium placement is between February and July, when moisture conditions are most favourable for soil handling and revegetation.

To reduce the risk of erosion, compaction, or ineffective ameliorant uptake:

- Short-term weather forecasts (7–14 days) from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) are reviewed regularly by the site environmental team.
- Topsoil and subsoil spreading is timed to coincide with stable, moderate conditions to enhance moisture retention.
- During forecasted periods of extreme dryness or heavy rainfall, growth medium activities are delayed to minimise risk of rehabilitation failure.

Final Land Use Domain B – Agricultural – Grazing

The northern section of the Project area will be revegetated with pasture species that will be suitable for sustainable and managed livestock grazing. These areas require a total soil profile depth of approximately 200 mm overlaid on mine waste rock.

Topsoils intended for re-use in agricultural rehabilitation areas are assessed prior to stripping to determine their suitability for re-use and determine specific amelioration requirements. Once soils are spread, ameliorants such as gypsum will be applied and the area deep-ripped along the contour (as required).

Final Land Use Domain A – Native Ecosystem

The overburden emplacement area will be revegetated as woodland rehabilitation. Soil resources for native vegetation rehabilitation will generally be re-spread to 200 mm deep. Once soils are re-spread, ameliorants such as gypsum will be applied and the area deep-ripped along the contour to produce a friable soil surface that optimises water infiltration and soil – seed contact.

6.2.5 Ecosystem and Land Use – Establishment

In the context of this RMP, ecosystem and land use establishment includes activities to establish the desired floristic composition (species diversity and density) and habitat features. The phase incorporates management actions such as weed and feral pest control to achieve species establishment and growth to juvenile communities, and habitat augmentation.

Revegetation activities will be planned to occur after the completion of reshaping, topdressing with growth media and construction of drainage structures.

Final Land Use Domain B – Agricultural – Grazing

Agricultural land suitable for grazing will be re-established on the coal processing infrastructure areas and stockpile areas. Detailed management of Agricultural Rehabilitation Areas will be further developed in future revisions of this RMP.

Final Land Use Domain A – Native Ecosystem

Revegetation

Native vegetation areas have historically been rehabilitated with an initial cover of native ground cover grasses and then seeded and/or planted with woodland overstorey specific commensurate with the target vegetation communities. Native vegetation areas are now planted with and will continue to contain a seed mix that includes species across all canopy layers and a cover crop mix to provide initial stabilisation as native seed establishes. Species used in revegetation will consider a range of species such as grasses, herbs, forbs, low shrubs, mid-sized shrubs and trees. The indicative revegetation species composition is based on analogue species.

Habitat Augmentation and Structural Features

Where available, salvaged logs, rocks, and woody debris are returned to rehabilitation areas to create microhabitats, encourage colonisation, and support faunal diversity. This complements revegetation efforts and enhances ecosystem complexity in line with long-term biodiversity outcomes.

Weed and Vertebrate Pest Control

Ecosystem and land use establishment includes initial management actions to limit the introduction of weeds and vertebrate pest species in rehabilitation areas. Ongoing weed and pest management and monitoring is considered in the ecosystem and land use development phase (refer **Section 6.2.6**).

Management measures include:

- Treatment of weeds on topsoil stockpiles prior to re-spreading in rehabilitation areas;
- Ensuring all plant and equipment are weed free prior to mobilisation to rehabilitation areas;
- Maximising the retention of ground cover (cover crop stubble) when planting Hiko stock to minimise opportunities for weed activity; and
- Installation of fauna exclusion fencing and/or tree guards for newly planted tube stock where predation by grazing herbivores represents a risk to establishment.

Weed and pest control programs are scheduled and recorded in the site's Work Request Management System (WoRM).

Seed Supply, Quality Assurance and Monitoring

At WCCM, the quality and suitability of seed used in rehabilitation is managed through a structured system of procurement controls, contractor verification, and post-implementation monitoring. These measures are essential for achieving the mine's final land use objectives and for establishing resilient native vegetation communities, particularly those within the woodland rehabilitation domains.

Seed for rehabilitation activities is typically supplied by external contractors. To ensure seed quality aligns with ecological and regulatory expectations, the following controls identified in the 2025 Rehabilitation Risk Assessment will be implemented:

- **Verifiable Seed Mix:** Contractors must supply a documented and verifiable seed mix that reflects the intended species composition and structure for each rehabilitation domain. The mix must be traceable and suitable for the specific ecological context of each area.
- **Seed Provenance and Viability:** Contractors are directed to source seed from local provenance wherever possible, as seeds of local origin are preferred for their ecological compatibility and enhanced likelihood of establishment. Seed will, where possible be supported by viability testing to ensure it has suitable germination potential.
- **Seed Storage Practices:** Seed must be stored under conditions that protect viability, typically cool, dry, and pest-free, either by the supplier or at a Whitehaven Coal-approved facility.

Each seed delivery must be accompanied by contractor-supplied documentation confirming:

- Seed viability test results where possible
- Species mix and relative proportions
- Seed collection locations and dates (where known)
- Details of storage conditions and handling

Whitehaven's environmental personnel review this information to assess suitability before seed is approved for use in rehabilitation. In-field performance of seed is then evaluated through Annual rehabilitation Monitoring .

Key indicators used to track seed performance include:

- Native species composition and density
- Ground cover development and weed suppression

Where poor performance is observed, whether due to low seed viability, inappropriate species mix, or environmental constraints, corrective actions such as reseeding or seed mix review are undertaken. Monitoring results also inform future procurement and planning decisions.

In addition to the above, the following actions also identified during the 2025 risk assessment will be carried out to support improved ecological outcomes:

- Review of Historical Rehabilitation Monitoring Data: Past rehabilitation monitoring results will be analysed to identify target species that were included in seed mixes but are absent from the established vegetation.
- Review of Options to Improve Species Diversity: Based on the above review, options will be explored to improve species richness and functional diversity, including adjustments to seed mixes, application methods, or supplemental planting.

Tubestock Management

At WCCM, tubestock planting has been a key strategy for establishing native vegetation, particularly in areas where direct seeding may not achieve desired outcomes. As identified in the 2025 Rehabilitation Risk Assessment, poor-quality tubestock resulting from inadequate management before or after delivery presents a risk to long-term rehabilitation success.

To mitigate this, Whitehaven Coal has implemented several controls to ensure tubestock quality and performance. These include:

- producing plants at Whitehaven's own established nursery, which allows for improved oversight and consistency. Where other nurseries are used, they must be vetted and demonstrated to be suitably established;
- implementing tubestock progress reporting to track development;
- scheduling planting during optimal seasonal windows to maximise soil moisture and establishment success;
- following a site-specific tree planting procedure; and coordinating planting through the broader rehabilitation schedule.

To further strengthen these controls, Whitehaven will also document the hardening process used to prepare tubestock for field conditions ensuring resilience against transplant shock and environmental stress. Additionally, a review for the need of a formal tubestock supply contract is proposed to be established to better manage key performance expectations, including delivery timelines aligned with rehabilitation activities and target quantities.

6.2.6 Ecosystem and Land Use Development

The ecosystem and land use development phase involves the ongoing maintenance, monitoring, and adaptive management of rehabilitated areas to ensure they are progressing toward the approved final land use objectives. This phase begins once revegetation has occurred and continues until rehabilitation areas meet completion criteria suitable for sign-off and relinquishment.

This phase aims to support the transition of landforms into self-sustaining, non-polluting, and ecologically functional ecosystems comparable to appropriate analogue sites. For grazing areas, the objective is to establish a stable, erosion-free pasture suitable for long-term land use under Class III capability.

Activities Across All Domains

Key activities undertaken during this phase include:

- Ongoing maintenance and land management, such as weed and pest control, erosion repair, and infill planting;
- Rehabilitation monitoring, including soil development, floristic composition, vegetation structure, and faunal colonisation;
- Benchmarking against analogue/reference sites, to evaluate alignment with target vegetation communities and land use functions;
- Implementation of adaptive management, where rehabilitation is not trending toward completion criteria (see **Section 4**).

Rehabilitation monitoring is conducted in accordance with the Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual (ARMM) and aligned with the completion criteria framework. Performance is assessed against metrics such as:

- Species richness (e.g. native species per 20 × 20 m plot in native ecosystem areas);
- Groundcover and canopy structure targets;
- Recruitment or evidence of natural regeneration;
- Absence of critical threats (e.g. erosion, weed dominance, grazing damage).

Risk-Based Management and Adaptive Responses

The 2025 RMP Risk Assessment identified several key risks that may affect rehabilitation success during the development phase. These include:

- Insufficient establishment of target species, due to climatic variability, poor seed viability, or herbivory;
- Limited development of vegetation structure, including inadequate mid- and overstorey formation;
- Inappropriate species mix, resulting in poor alignment with target vegetation communities;
- Inadequate maintenance, allowing for weed reinvasion, erosion, or pest damage.

To mitigate these risks, WCC applies the following controls:

- Use of verified provenance seed and locally suitable species mixes;
- Strategic alignment of seeding and planting with seasonal weather patterns;
- Regular monitoring of vegetation and soil performance;
- Remedial actions such as targeted re-seeding, tube stock planting, erosion stabilisation, and improved weed control.

Rehabilitated areas will be monitored annually to track performance against completion criteria and progressively signed-off by the RR as they meet the rehabilitation criteria outlined in **Section 4**, in accordance with the Guideline: Achieving Rehabilitation Completion (Sign-off).

6.3 Rehabilitation Areas Affected by Subsidence

Mine subsidence is not applicable to WCCM, as all historic underground workings have been mined through.

7. Part 7 – Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process

A Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process (RQAP) has been implemented throughout the Rehabilitation process that will be reviewed and enhanced as part of the closure planning process. This generally includes keeping records details of inspections, monitoring and record keeping which will be required to ensure that:

- Rehabilitation is being implemented in accordance with the nominated methodologies; and
- Identified risks to rehabilitation are being adequately addressed at each phase of rehabilitation.

Whitehaven will implement the RQAP through every phase of rehabilitation to confirm that the rehabilitation strategies outlined in this RMP have been completed in accordance with the nominated methodologies (See **Figure 11**). The RQAP will also include inspections and documentation to verify that each phase of demolition and rehabilitation has been completed and has met the completion criteria detailed in **Section 4**. Documentation to be maintained would include (but not limited to):

Phase 1 – Active Mining (Complete);

- Documentation of pre-clearance surveys and Clearing Checklists;
- Resource salvage records (soil, rocks, habitat trees);
- Dumping plans and surveys; and
- Detailed Landform designs.

Phase 2 – Decommissioning;

- Documentation of boreholes sealing and sign off by RR;
- Inspection and demolition reports to confirm all infrastructure to be demolished has been removed;
- Documentation to identify the future landowner responsible for the ongoing upkeep and management of retained infrastructure; and
- Validation testing and/or environmental site assessments (e.g. Phase 1 or Phase 2) to confirm contamination has been identified, remediated, and verified in accordance with regulatory requirements

Phase 3 – Landform Establishment;

- Survey and preparation of as constructed drawings of final constructed slopes, landforms and water drainage structures; and
- Verification reporting to confirm the specified depth of capping has been implemented (i.e., aerial surveys).

Phase 4 – Growth Medium Development;

- Maintenance of a topsoil inventory to document stripped, stockpiled and re-spread resources;
- Survey and preparation of as topsoil spreading plane to verify depth of topsoil,
- Site records of re-spread topsoil, ameliorants, fertiliser etc.; and
- Soil testing results to confirm appropriate soil geochemical parameters for plant establishment.

Phase 5 – Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment;

- Documentation of reseeding or planting activities undertaken, such as date of planting, weather conditions, seeding rates and/or planting rates; and
- Site inspections and monitoring of rehabilitated areas to allow early identification of any emerging threats to rehabilitation.

Phase 6 – Ecosystem and Land Use Development.

- Inspections of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment controls;
- Inspections to identify potential weed infestations;
- Documentation of Rehabilitation Monitoring; and
- Documentation of weed and feral animal management and eradication programs and follow-up inspections.

- Adaptive management measures are applied where monitoring indicates rehabilitation is not trending towards completion criteria.

Whitehaven have developed a Rehabilitation Quality Checklist to be signed off after each phase of rehabilitation prior to proceeding to the next phase (**Figure 11**). Whitehaven also utilise the compliance tracking system (CMO) to assign and track closure obligations.

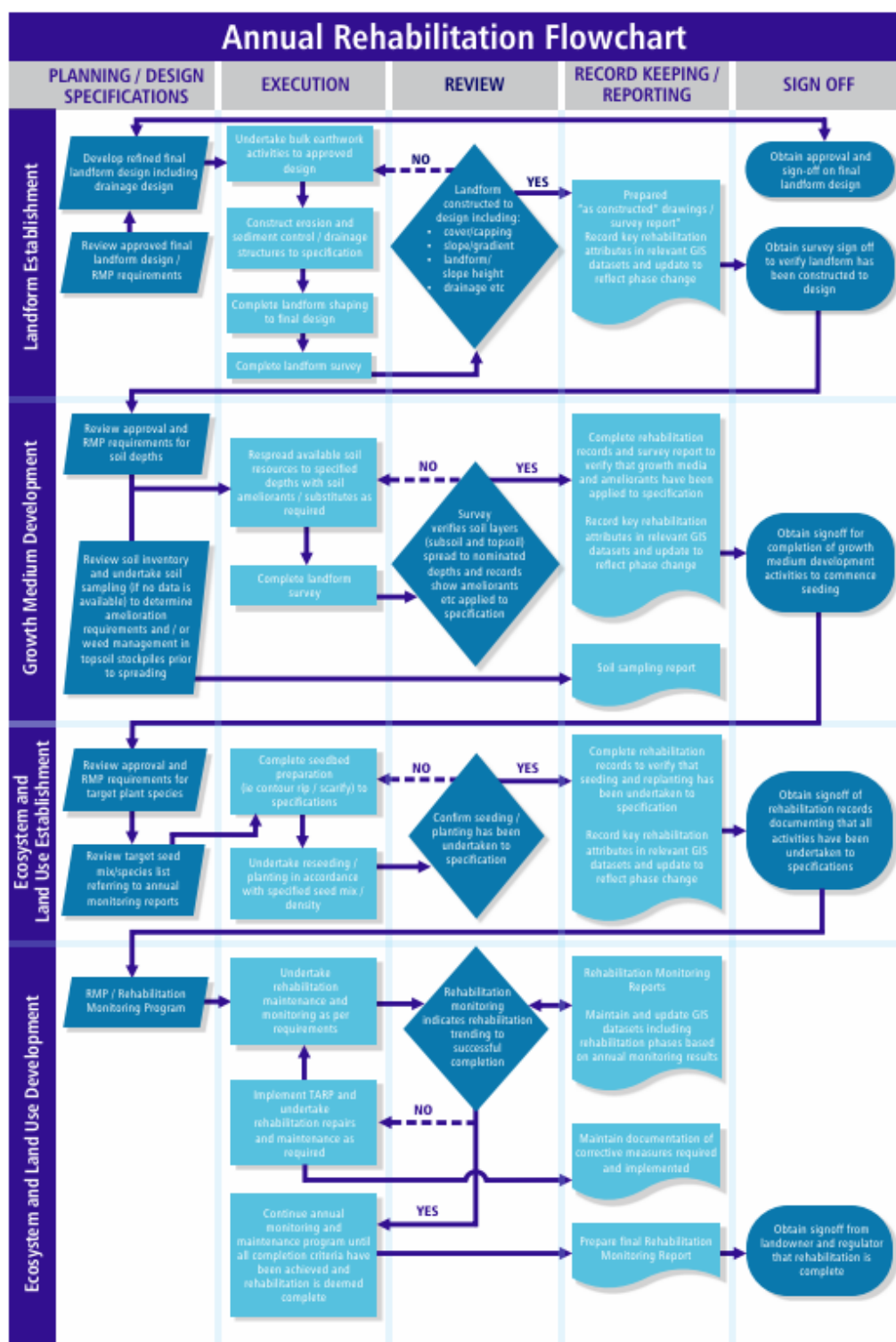


Figure 11 Annual Rehabilitation Flowchart

8. Part 8 – Rehabilitation Monitoring Program

Rehabilitation monitoring at WCCM is undertaken to measure progress against the stated rehabilitation and closure criteria outlined in this RMP. It ensures that rehabilitation activities are advancing toward the approved final land uses and that emerging risks are identified and managed effectively.

The monitoring program incorporates scientifically recognised methods and appropriate indicators that:

- Align with relevant rehabilitation completion criteria;
- Track changes through the rehabilitation phases (establishment and development);
- Are robust, repeatable, and cost-effective;
- Provide timely input to adaptive management and the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).

Monitoring is undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel, including independent ecologists, at representative sites across rehabilitation areas and benchmark analogue sites. It will continue until all relevant closure and relinquishment criteria are met.

8.1 Analogue Site Baseline Monitoring

Analogue sites in ‘best-on-offer’ vegetation are used to determine if the appropriate characteristics are developing or being achieved. For benchmarking purposes, there are replicate sites within each vegetation community target, and repeat monitoring to capture seasonal variation. Protocols have been established to ensure that sites are appropriately located and position, as detailed in the Whitehaven Standard Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Methodology (WHC-STD-OC-Rehabilitation Monitoring Method).

Annual Rehabilitation monitoring is undertaken in accordance with **Section 8.2**. Each year additional permanent sites are established in rehabilitation that has been seeded since the previous monitoring event. Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring of the newly established sites will identify any emerging risks to rehabilitation failing to achieve final landform.

Annual Rehabilitation monitoring results will link with the TARP management system in **Section 10** if issues are identified during the monitoring period.

The data yielded from the monitoring program allows an adaptive management approach by providing information to inform the type and implementation of management activities and determining the status of rehabilitation performance in relation to completion criteria. This data facilitates the continual improvement and refinement of rehabilitation techniques.

8.2 Rehabilitation Establishment Monitoring

Annual rehabilitation monitoring is undertaken within 12 to 18 months and general on site seeded since the previous monitoring event. Annual rehabilitation monitoring of the newly established sites will identify issues and success within developing rehabilitation.

Annual Rehabilitation monitoring results will link with the TARP management system in **Section 10** if issues are identified during the monitoring period.

The data yielded from the monitoring program allows an adaptive management approach by providing information to inform the type and implementation of management activities and determining the status of rehabilitation performance in relation to completion criteria. This data with be integrated in the annual rehabilitation maintenance program to facilitates the continual improvement and refinement of rehabilitation techniques.

8.3 Measuring Performance Against Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Annual rehabilitation walk over inspection

Annual walk-through of all rehabilitated areas is undertaken internally by a suitably qualified person(s) to assess the general progress of completed rehabilitation and to identify areas where corrective action is necessary. This assessment has simple objectives relating to vegetation establishment, weeds, erosion presence, surface water management and erosion and sediment control structures.

The walk-through assessment identifies any problems such as:

- Presence and severity of active erosion areas (e.g., rill, gully and tunnel erosion);
- Stability of slopes and landforms;

- Function and condition of existing erosion and sediment control structures and landform features, including water management structures, water ponding areas, etc. (where applicable);
- Visual assessment of ground protection and vegetation cover, vegetation health and growth rates (high level assessment);
- Areas of significant weed incursion;
- Evidence of presence/impact of vertebrate pests;
- Any other disturbance factors or features which may impact on site safety, such as presence of mine waste, track disturbance, damaged fences etc; and
- General assessment of each rehabilitation area.

Any issue identified during the walk over will be recorded and the *Annual Site Rehabilitation Plan* which is updated to include remediation or monitoring activities on the issues.

Annual rehabilitation monitoring

Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring is undertaken during spring each year when species are generally flowering, and more species diversity can be identified in rehabilitation areas. Annual rehabilitation monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the ARMM.

The monitoring provides detailed (transect-based) scientific data and trends on vegetation community establishment and development and is based on the Biodiversity Assessment Methodology (BAM).

Additional monitoring sites are established as rehabilitation progresses. Periodic or standalone monitoring projects are commissioned as required, and may include targeted fauna, soil, and trial studies.

Detailed analysis of the monitoring data generated by the annual rehabilitation monitoring program is undertaken to determine the trajectory rehabilitation is tracking towards to achieve the final land uses detailed above. The analysis and monitoring outcomes are documented in annual monitoring reports.

Regular visual inspections of all phases of rehabilitation are also undertaken. These informal assessments facilitate early management intervention, and include:

- Success of initial establishment after seeding;
- Success of tree and shrub plantings;
- Adequacy of drainage controls;
- Presence/absence of weeds; and
- General stability of the rehabilitation site.

Any issue identified during rehabilitation inspection and documented in the annual rehabilitation monitoring report is actioned in the *Annual Site Rehabilitation Plan*.

Rehabilitation performance

Outcomes of monitoring results as described in Section 8.2 are incorporated within the *Annual Site Rehabilitation Plan* which is developed every year by the end of June to align with the budget period. The *Annual Site Rehabilitation Plan (Internal Document)* provides additional specific detail, maps and statistics on planned rehabilitation activities and schedules for the next 12-month period. Notwithstanding this, planned activities are consistent with those in the Forward Program/LOM Plans. The *Annual Site Rehabilitation Plan* will provision for rehabilitation activities depending on the phase of rehabilitation at a particular area. The *Annual Site Rehabilitation Plan* will be the key document for tracking the progress of rehabilitation through rehabilitation phases.

9. Part 9 – Rehabilitation Research, Modelling and Trials

9.1 Current Rehabilitation Research, Modeling and Trials

A current trial is assessing the effectiveness of tree mounding on a geomorphic landform compared to non-mounded control areas. The objective is to determine whether mounding increases localised soil moisture availability and thereby improves tree planting establishment success. The trial also incorporates monitoring for any potential erosion impacts associated with the mounding technique.

9.2 Future Rehabilitation Research, Modeling and Trials

A proposed future trial will establish dedicated grass seed harvesting areas within suitable portions of the site. The aim is to produce a reliable, site-sourced supply of native grass seed for use in future rehabilitation activities. The results of future research and rehabilitation trials will be reported upon within each Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program.

10. Part 10 – Intervention and Adaptative Management

Where rehabilitation performance is not trending toward the nominated completion criteria this may indicate that there is a potential threat to long term rehabilitation success. Threats to rehabilitation may include events such as extended periods of drought, bushfire events, or pressures from weeds and feral/pest animals.

A Rehabilitation and Closure Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) has been developed to provide a framework to manage potential key risks to rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation and Closure TARP includes:

- Identification of the principal contributing factors and impacts for each major risk to rehabilitation;
- Identification of upper limits (trigger values) for causes and impacts that are considered to represent an unacceptable level of risk; and
- Identification of appropriate responses to mitigate or remediate the causes and impacts, including a notification protocol.

The Rehabilitation and Closure TARP provides management responses for lower (first tier) and upper (second tier) trigger values. First tier trigger values identify opportunities for closer monitoring or early intervention that may mitigate potential impacts before notable impact to rehabilitation occurs. Second tier trigger values identify when indicators have reached a threshold that requires more substantive or widespread remedial actions to remediate or mitigate rehabilitation failure.

Should any trigger conditions be met resulting in the requirement for intervention or adaptive management, actions will be reported in the Annual Rehabilitation Report. Whitehaven will notify the Resource Regulator and other relevant stakeholders of any incident (such as bushfire or disease) that results in major impacts to rehabilitation that are likely to significantly impact the potential to achieve rehabilitation success.

The Rehabilitation and Closure TARP is provided in **Table 22**, and will be revised as conditions at WCCM change or new risks to rehabilitation are identified.

Table 22 Trigger Action Response Plan

Aspect/ Category	Key Element	Element Number	Trigger Response	1st Level Trigger	2nd Level Trigger
Landform stability	Slope gradient	1	Trigger	Monthly survey data indicates that the landform is not built to the final landform design.	<55% of the rehabilitation area has slopes within the limits stipulated in the final the RMP.
			Response	Check machinery guidance system on dozers and update if required Check site datum and update if required. Undertake regrading as required	Undertake a review of the landform design and make an assessment of the stability of the landform including material characterisation. Undertake stability enhancement works including revegetation if required. Consider regrading to achieve stability.
	Erosion control	2	Trigger	Minor gully or tunnel erosion present and/or minor rilling (rilling up to 200 mm in depth or width).	Slumping and / or active gully or tunnel erosion present and / or rilling >200mm, which is compromising landform stability not caused by a significant rain event on unvegetated rehabilitation.
			Response	An inspection of the site will be undertaken by a suitably trained person. Investigate opportunities to install water management infrastructure to address erosion. Remediate as appropriate.	Engage suitably qualified person(s) to assist with the management of erosion and sedimentation at the site and provide recommendations to appropriately remediate the erosion. Remediate as soon as practicable.
	Water management Structures	3	Trigger	Water management structures (sediment dams, channels, contour banks) minor erosion and/or scouring as determined by monitoring.	Water management structures fail or display significant scouring / erosion as determined by monitoring.
			Response	An inspection of the site will be undertaken by a suitably trained person. Identify remedial actions such as amelioration, re-vegetation or alternative scour protection	Engage a suitably qualified person to develop a site-specific remediation plan and review water management structure design criteria. Provide for physical works on the basis of design review.
Soil/spoil Quality	Salinity	4	Trigger	Increasing trend in soil/water salinity levels	Presence of salt scalds

Aspect/ Category	Key Element	Element Number	Trigger Response	1st Level Trigger	2nd Level Trigger
	Spoil surface layers chemical characteristics	5	Response	Undertake soil/spoil testing to verify EC and recommend further soil / spoil amelioration	Engage a specialist consultant suitably qualified person to develop a site-specific management report to be implemented to remediate salinity scalds. Undertake works as required.
			Trigger	Increasing trend in soil dispersity (EAT)	Soils are moderately to highly dispersive
	Soil biophysical and chemical characteristics	6	Response	Undertake testing to determine required amelioration and undertake amelioration as required.	Review material handling practices to confirm that non-dispersive spoil is selectively dumped at final RL where possible and /or dispersive spoils emplaced at surface are appropriately ameliorated. Ameliorate dispersive spoils (for example with coarse gypsum) to a depth of 300 mm. Re-vegetate if required.
			Trigger	Soil biophysical and chemical characteristics not able to sustain vegetation growth for required vegetation community	Soil physical, chemical and biological characteristics continues to illustrate signs of not able to sustain the desired final land use.
	Topsoil depth	7	Response	Engage a consultant to recommend appropriate soil/spoil amelioration. Undertake amelioration and re-vegetation in accordance with the consultant recommendations.	Engage a consultant to recommend appropriate soil/spoil amelioration. Undertake amelioration and re-vegetation in accordance with the consultant recommendations.
			Trigger	Topsoil is not reinstated to, at least, the minimum depth specified for the proposed final land use. As identified in the quality assurance process	Sufficient suitable topsoil cannot be identified for reinstatement at the minimum specified depth for the proposed final land use i.e., 150mm to 200mm (agriculture areas), 200 mm (other disturbance areas).
			Response	Spread additional topsoil to achieve required depth	Engage a consultant to recommend appropriate soil/spoil amelioration. Undertake amelioration and re-vegetation in accordance with the consultant recommendations.
			Trigger	Topsoil is not reinstated to, at least, the minimum depth specified for the proposed final land use. As identified in the quality assurance process	Sufficient suitable topsoil cannot be identified for reinstatement at the minimum specified depth for the proposed final land use i.e., 150mm to 200mm (agriculture areas), 200 mm (other disturbance areas).

Aspect/ Category	Key Element	Element Number	Trigger Response	1st Level Trigger	2nd Level Trigger
Biodiversity (native vegetation areas)	Native Species Richness	8	Trigger	Less than 50% of species sown recorded.	Less than 25% of species sown recorded.
			Response	Undertake a field survey to identify which species are not present in revegetation areas. Re-seed or maintenance planting of revegetation areas with unsatisfactory species richness. Review viability results and modify seed species as required	Undertake a field survey to identify which species that are not present in revegetation areas. Engage an independent specialist to review seed viability and others causes for revegetation failure and recommend remedial actions. Implement appropriate management actions including revising rehabilitation procedures if required.
	Native Groundcover	9	Trigger	Less than 50% of groundcover species sown recorded.	Less than 25% of groundcover species sown recorded.
			Response	Undertake a field survey to identify likely causes of unsatisfactory germination rates. Re-seed areas with unsatisfactory cover. Review seeding procedures incl. seasonal mixes, timing and seed rate per hectare.	Undertake a field survey to identify which species that are not present in revegetation areas. Engage an independent specialist to review seed viability and others causes for revegetation failure and recommend remedial actions. Implement appropriate management actions including revising rehabilitation procedures if required.
	Exotic Plant Cover (Weeds)	10	Trigger	Increasing number and cover of exotic species and/or occurrence of newly identified exotic species.	More than 20% of domain area and/or significant weed invasions.
			Response	Engage weed management contractor to remove / spray introduced weed species.	Engage weed management contractor to remove introduced weed species. Investigate management measures to improve native plant establishment and weed suppression. Implement recommendations as appropriate.
Water Quality	Water quality	11	Trigger	Water quality exceeds baseline values	Long term trend outside ANZECC quality guideline limits values
			Response	Review and investigation of water quality monitoring and management where appropriate. Implement relevant remedial measures where required.	Specialist to review sampling and climate data and review likely cause(s). If mine related, undertake assessment to identify sources of

Aspect/ Category	Key Element	Element Number	Trigger Response	1st Level Trigger	2nd Level Trigger
	Discharge water quality at licence discharge points	12			water quality degradation and recommend remedial actions Implement specialist recommendations
			Trigger	Sediment basin discharge exceeds EPL criteria for pH, TSS and/or oil/grease	Long term trend outside ANZECC quality guideline limits
			Response	Re-sampling will be undertaken during the next discharge event to confirm results exceed limits and investigate potential causes.	Review sediment basin maintenance and discharge procedures, and sediment basin capacity requirements. Undertake required corrective actions.
	Monitoring of final landform	14	Response	Undertake a review of the landform design to assess risks to stability and free draining design.	Engage a specialist to assist with the management of settlement and slumping and provide recommendations to appropriately remediate. Consider rehandling material and/or regrading if required.
			Trigger	Survey or remote sensing of the rehabilitated landforms indicates settlement or slumping that could compromise stability.	Survey or remote sensing of the rehabilitated landforms indicates major settlement or slumping.
			Response	Undertake a review of the landform design to assess risks to stability and free draining design.	Engage a specialist to assist with the management of settlement and slumping and provide recommendations to appropriately remediate. Consider rehandling material and/or regrading if required.

11. Part 11 – Review, Revision and Implementation

Review and revision of the plan

The Plan will be reviewed and if required revised in the event of the following:

- An amendment to the rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria or proposed final land use;
- Changes to risks, risk control measures or rehabilitation strategies being identified during the completion of rehabilitation risk assessment or additional investigations;
- When directed to by the RR Secretary; and
- When triggered by consent conditions (Annual Reviews, Independent Environmental Audits, Incident Reports, Modifications).

Implementation

The process for ensuring that mining and rehabilitation are conducted in accordance with the RMP is the preparation and implementation of an Annual Rehabilitation Plan. The Annual Rehabilitation Plan is prepared and managed by the Rehabilitation and Closed Mine Manager and approved by the Mine Manager.

Accountabilities

Role	Accountability
General Manager	Ensure adequate resources are available to the Operations Manager to complete required rehabilitation activities according to the forward plan; Ensure adequate resources are available to enable the Environment Manager/Supt to complete the required monitoring and quality control activities in this plan.
Operations/ Environment Manager	Complete rehabilitation activities according to the schedule put forward in the Forward Plan. Ensure adequate resources are made available to monitor and assure the quality during the rehabilitation process.
Environmental Advisor	Monitor the progress of the rehabilitation completed against completion criteria and objectives. Monitor and report on any risks to rehabilitation success and communicate those risks effectively. Provide advice to the Operations/EnvironmentManager on all rehabilitation matters.
All Workers	Complete any rehabilitation activities according to procedures and protocols. Advise the Environmental Supt or delegate of any issues or risks encountered during rehabilitation activities.

Supporting Documentation

The following supporting documentation which includes associated training materials may need to be consulted and, where appropriate, used when applying this Standard and/or any subordinate procedures:

- *WHC-PRO-GOC-Annual Rehabilitation Planning Process*

Revisions	Revision Description	Who Consulted	Date
1.0	Document Developed	Environmental Manager, Ops Mgr, Env Supt, Env Officer	July 2022
2.0	Document updated to include approved ROBJs	Environmental Manager, Ops Mgr, Env Supt, Env Officer	November 2023
3.0	Document update - formatting	Environmental Manager, Ops Mgr, Env Advisor	January 2025
4.0	Updated to incorporate 2025 risk assessment outcomes, reference MOD 5 and the new approved final landform, reflect current closure status, and include updated rehabilitation objectives.	Environmental Manager, Env Advisor	August 2025
5.0	Document update – formatting. Updated references to documentation.	Environmental Manager, Env Advisor	September 2025

APPENDIX A – LAND OWNERSHIP

Ownership	Lot Number	Deposited Plan Number
WHC	19, 20, 65, 73-75, 83, 90, 92, 109, 110, 112, 120, 121, 123, 126-130, 131-135, 217, 225	751017
WHC	1-4	1022826
WHC	1-4	1037145
WHC	2	431951
WHC	1	186633
WHC	270	257307
WHC	2	1095262
WHC	1	344178
WHC	1	1114226
WHC	1	328762
WHC	1	328763
WHC	11-12	1160636

APPENDIX B – STANDARD MINING LEASE CONDITIONS

Refer to website: <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/pdf/asmade/sl-2021-360>

APPENDIX C – Approved Rehabilitation Objective Statement

ROBJ0001537

Approved rehabilitation objectives statement

Werris Creek Coal Mine

15 July 2025

Table of contents

	Page
Application summary	3
Important note	3
Rehabilitation objectives	4

Application summary

Detail	Approval
Reference	ROBJ0001537
Date of decision	15 July 2025
Mine	Werris Creek Coal Mine
Contact	Daryl Robinson

Important note

While every effort is being made to ensure that documents hosted by the Resources Regulator are WCAG 2.0 Level AA compliant, we acknowledge that not all resources have achieved this. If you require this document in an alternative format, please email industry.engagement@regional.nsw.gov.au

The Resources Regulator may make the information in your application and any supporting information (including this report) 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 application to be confidential, please communicate this to the Resources Regulator via the message function on this application within the Portal.

Rehabilitation Objectives

The following rehabilitation objectives have been approved. Please note the table below will also include any previously approved rehabilitation objectives.

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
ROB0036262	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036255	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 1: The vegetation composition of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059
ROB0036256	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 2: The vegetation structure of the rehabilitation is recognisable as, or is trending towards (based on ongoing monitoring data) the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059
ROB0036257	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 3: Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate the rehabilitation is self sustainable.
ROB0036258	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Ecological rehabilitation	Woodland rehabilitation revegetation will be compatible with surrounding land uses, restore ecosystem function and consist of at least 280ha White Box-Yellow BoxBlakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC for Grassy White Box Woodland EEC equivalent community
ROB0036271	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Ecological rehabilitation	Woodland rehabilitation revegetation will be compatible with surrounding

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
					land uses, restore ecosystem function and consist of at least 280ha White Box-Yellow BoxBlakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC for Grassy White Box Woodland EEC equivalent community
ROB0036263	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036264	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036261	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
ROB0036254	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.
ROB0036253	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036265	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036260	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Removal of infrastructure	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.
ROB0036259	Native Ecosystem	Infrastructure Area	A1	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036274	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036268	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 1: The vegetation composition of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059
ROB0036269	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 2: The vegetation structure of the rehabilitation is recognisable as, or is

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
					trending towards (based on ongoing monitoring data) the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059
ROB0036270	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 3: Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate the rehabilitation is self sustainable.
ROB0036275	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036276	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036273	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
ROB0036267	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.
ROB0036266	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036278	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036277	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Removal of infrastructure	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
ROB0036272	Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area	A4	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036289	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036281	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 1: The vegetation

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
					composition of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059
ROB0036282	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 2: The vegetation structure of the rehabilitation is recognisable as, or is trending towards (based on ongoing monitoring data) the target vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC has been established in accordance with PA 10_0059
ROB0036283	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Ecological rehabilitation	Ecological rehabilitation objective 3: Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate the rehabilitation is self sustainable.
ROB0036284	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Ecological rehabilitation	Woodland rehabilitation revegetation will be compatible with surrounding land uses, restore ecosystem function and consist of at least 280ha White Box-Yellow BoxBlakely’s Red Gum Woodland EEC for Grassy White Box Woodland EEC equivalent community
ROB0036286	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036287	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036288	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area	A5	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
		(Open cut void)			
ROB0036280	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.
ROB0036279	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036291	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036290	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Removal of infrastructure	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
ROB0036285	Native Ecosystem	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	A5	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036295	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Agricultural revegetation	Land capability similar to existing land capability (Class VI).
ROB0036294	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Agricultural revegetation	Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use. Land use capability is capable of supporting the target agricultural land use.
ROB0036299	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036300	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036301	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036298	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
ROB0036293	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.
ROB0036292	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036302	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036313	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036297	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Removal of infrastructure	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.
ROB0036296	Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area	B1	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036306	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management	B3	Agricultural revegetation	Land capability similar to existing land capability (Class VI).

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
		Area			
ROB0036305	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Agricultural revegetation	Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use. Land use capability is capable of supporting the target agricultural land use.
ROB0036309	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036310	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036311	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036308	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
ROB0036304	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.
ROB0036303	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036312	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Removal of infrastructure	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
ROB0036307	Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area	B3	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036317	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036318	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036319	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036316	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
ROB0036315	Water Storage	Water Management	G3	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.

Number	Final land use domain	Mining domain	Spatial ref	Rehabilitation objective Category	Rehabilitation objective
	(Excluding Final Void)	Area			
ROB0036314	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036323	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036322	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Removal of infrastructure	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
ROB0036320	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036321	Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area	G3	Water approvals	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.
ROB0036325	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
ROB0036328	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Groundwater	Groundwater quality meets the requirements of PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) and does not present a risk of environmental harm.
ROB0036329	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per PA10_0059 (including the associated Water Management Plan) / pre-mining environmental assessment
ROB0036324	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
ROB0036327	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Landform stability	Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles.
ROB0036326	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Landform stability	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.
ROB0036330	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Management of waste and process materials	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.
ROB0036331	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Removal of infrastructure	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
ROB0036332	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Water approvals	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.
ROB0036333	Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	J5	Water quality	Runoff water quality from mine site meets the requirements of PA10_0059 and Environment Protection Licence 12290 and does not present a risk of environmental harm.