



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001185

CSA MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Sunday 5 February 2023 to Sunday 4 February 2024

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Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	CSA Mine
Reference	ARR0001185
Annual report period commencement date	Sunday 5 February 2023
Annual report period end date	Sunday 4 February 2024
Forward program	FWP0001189
Mining leases	CML 5 (1992), MPL 1094 (1906), MPL 1093 (1906)
Lease holder(s)	Cobar Management Pty Ltd
Contact	Jasmine Tamasin Palmer
Date of submission	Wednesday 28 February 2024

Important

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

Mine details

Project description

The mine is located 11 kilometres northwest of Cobar. About 50,000 tonnes of copper concentrate are produced each year. This is the second highest-grade copper mine in Australia. It is the fourth highest-grade copper mine in the world. One of the deepest underground mines in Australia, measuring 1.75 km in depth. Long-hole stopping is the method used in mining. After blasting the stopes, the ore is loaded onto trucks and transported to the nine-level crusher. As the crushed ore is hoisted to the surface, it is transported via conveyor belts from the hoisting shaft to the mill for processing. The milled Copper Concentrate is then transported via train to Newcastle for export.

Life of mine

15 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

DA31/95

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

CML 5 (1992), MPL 1094 (1906), MPL 1093 (1906)

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

ML137

ML136

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

2 Ancillary Mining Activities approved for the removal, stockpiling, management or depositing of overburden ore or tailings to the extent that it is associated with mineral extraction or mineral beneficiation.

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership, however as discussed above, two mining leases added to CML5 for mining related purposes.

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

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

No land disturbance work undertaken.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Biodiversity inventory report and management plan completed with the aim of utilising this to demarcate and construct new biodiversity area as stated in forward program.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No subsidence repair completed.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Erosion control works for stormwater management throughout site and Tailings Dam, including drop structures, sediment interceptors, swales, and bunding. Embankment reshaping at tailings dam. Bunding improved upon for stormwater management. Annual asbestos monitoring was conducted and added to site register. Existing joint rehabilitation efforts in excised areas (subsidence area) continued passively, but were not actively managed. Environmental monitoring of surface water, groundwater and air was conducted and results assessed against relevant guidelines (no exceedances of concern found). Small amounts of earthworks and amelioration of soil completed on demarcated rehabilitation plot (1.8ha). Carried out a 1080 foxbaiting program within CML5 with the intent of improving feral animal control.

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

No letters, notices or directions issued.

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

Final land use not achieved in any rehabilitation areas.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001189 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	1,688,106	106,475
Ore	(Mt)	1,244,278	1,049,434
Reject material¹	(Mt)	678,000	573,274
Product	(Mt)	167,083	99,624

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	338.71
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	287.15
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	51.56
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G Total new active disturbance area	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
I Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
K Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

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

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

Sections of rehabilitation on site which had achieved final land form were removed for tailings dam buttress work. The buttress work was required due to changes in the factor of safety for tailings emplacement under the ANCOLD guidelines. Landform modelling was not conducted within this time period as it had been completed in the previous year. Existing efforts towards joint rehabilitation efforts on site excised areas was not furthered. A new biodiversity area was not demarcated and constructed, however a biodiversity inventory report and management plan were acquired from an external consultant with the aim of progressing this project.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

Key factors delaying progressive rehab schedule include the company changing hands and many projects being temporarily put on hold across site. Staff changeover and resourcing were also an issue within this time. CSA has now separated from Glencore and is wholly Metals Acquisition Corp run, henceforth there lies more opportunity to return to planned rehabilitation works. An additional environmental advisor will also be hired, with their employment anticipated to commence in early 2024 (March/April). In addition operational parameters and changes to Legislation required updates to the design of the site tailings storage facility including the embankments, which were key areas for progressive rehabilitation onsite.

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

Actions carried out to minimise disturbance and to ensure the continued development of progressive rehabilitation include: increased soil chemical and structural amelioration in rehabilitation areas through addition of lime and sugarcane mulch, seeding of rehabilitation

areas, and earthworks in rehabilitation areas to improve structure for root penetration. Rehabilitation trials may be conducted with trial plots of different treatments, dependent on budget and resources available.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

It has been found that vegetation is self-seeding slowly in rehabilitation areas, possibly due to soil amelioration which has been partially completed. CSA aims to speed up the process of self-seeding by procuring seed for rehabilitation sites. Specialist reports for rehabilitation areas were not completed in the time period this report covers, due to several being completed in previous reporting periods.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Quarterly monitoring reports will be developed in future reporting periods, assessing all areas on site which are represented in the FLRP and ROBJ.

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

Yes

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

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

Rehabilitation at the time of this report being submitted is moving towards achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and final landform, albeit slowly. This is due to CSA's aim of creating self-sustaining ecosystems with little intervention required after initial soil amelioration. Previous rehabilitation trials onsite have demonstrated that due to the low annual rainfall and poor soil fertility, additional work is needed in soil amelioration and structure. Once this is achieved, vegetation recruitment can commence naturally when conditions are right. This recruitment is further supplemented with seed procurement and sowing. Due to these factors rehabilitation activities at CSA Mine take some time to complete initial landform and ecosystem establishment. Rehabilitation completion criteria have not been finalised or approved at this point in time.

Appraisal description

There are performance issues preventing rehabilitation moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Informal inspections were carried out often for all rehabilitation areas on site, utilising drone aerial imagery as well as visual inspections from ground level. Due to the changes in final landform and rehabilitation objectives the previous annual landform monitoring assessments were put on hold. CSA still has many years of data from the LFA monitoring which can be used to guide future rehabilitation outcomes.

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

Performance issues include sub-optimal efforts from local contractors engaged to complete earthworks in rehabilitation areas. This included a lack of knowledge regarding landform contours and water management as well as soil infiltration characteristics. This resulted in the rehabilitation areas not meeting the initial desired outcomes and some rehabilitation works getting put on hold. To rectify this CSA is seeking to engage specialised rehabilitation contractors to complete future work.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT000104 7	SA Mine Targeted Assessment Program and Closure Management Plan	Undertake an assessment of all rehabilitation material inventories required to achieve rehabilitation outcomes and undertake an assessment of the conceptual final landform design for STSF	Leach column test: a sub-sample from each column would be sent to a National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) laboratory for static acid-base-account testing, particle size distribution analysis and a bottle roll test on a 1:2 sample to deionised (DI) water solution as an indication of first flush water quality, heated on a weekly cycle, run for 24 weeks. The humidity cell test procedure is designed to enhance the mass release of acidity / alkalinity + metals from 1-5kg sampl	1 Nov 2022	Ongoing	Yes
RRT000104 8	Cover column trials for the STSF	Conceptual STSF cover design and modelling, cover column trials.	Modelling using SVFlux	30 Jan 2023	Ongoing	No

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>D Ecosystem and land use establishment</p>	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p>
<p>E Ecosystem and Land Use Development</p>	<p>Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).</p> <p>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).</p>
<p>F Rehabilitation Completion</p>	<p>The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of <i>Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i>.</p>
<p>G New active disturbance area</p>	<p>The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).</p>
<p>H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period</p>	<p>The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).</p>
<p>I Established rehabilitation (hectares)</p>	<p>The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation ($I/A1 \times 100$). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

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

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

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

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

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

Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
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Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
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Attachment 5 – Plans

map for annual report 2023 to 2024 plan 1A.pdf

current landform contours for annual rehab report 23 to 24.pdf

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.6