NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001951

MT ARTHUR COAL FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 July 2026 to Saturday 30 June 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Mt Arthur Coal
Reference	FWP0001951
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 July 2026
Forward program end date	Saturday 30 June 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Michelle Kiejda
Mining leases	CCL 744 (1973), CL 396 (1973), ML 1358 (1992), ML 1487 (1992), ML 1548 (1992), ML 1593 (1992), ML 1655 (1992), ML 1739 (1992), ML 1757 (1992), MPL 263 (1973)
Project location	Hunter Valley Energy Coal Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Wednesday 30 September 2026
Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://www.bhp.com/sustainability/environment/regulatory-information

Important

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

Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

HVEC operates MAC, which consists of an approved open cut (with trucks and shovels to extract up to 25Mtpa of ROM coal), a rail loop and associated rail loading facilities located approximately 5 kilometres southwest of Muswellbrook in NSW. Coal is crushed and washed, prior to export markets. MAC has modified its Project Approval (PA) to continue operations until 30 June 2030 (MP 09_0062 MOD 2). HVEC received an approval of a modification (MOD 3) to the PA to allow tailings and coal rejects from Mt Arthur Coal Mine to be transferred to the Maxwell Underground Mine for storage within an existing mine void. Progressive closure and rehabilitation activities are being undertaken concurrently with ongoing operations and will continue through to final mine closure. Extraction to date has been occurring at a lesser intensity than the maximum rate authorised by the PA. There are 11 mining leases including two subleases (Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd CL395 and CL229).

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Exploration activities may be undertaken on Mining Act Authorities covered by this plan until closure date in 2030. These activities may include techniques allowed by these authorities. An exploration drilling program may be undertaken on a campaign basis and subject to operational requirements throughout this period. All exploration boreholes on Mining Leases will be drilled following ecological and cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European) due diligence inspections. No exploration activities have been proposed during the forward program period. MAC are progressing to closure.

Construction activities

Major activities proposed during this period include: Additional light vehicle roads and tracks; Install upgraded mine infrastructure for noise, dust and water management; Complete installation of tailings infrastructure to support TSF closure and sustain tailings capacity for the mine life including secondary flocculation of the active TSF and installation of tailings pipelines and associated infrastructure to utilise off-lease tailings storage; Commence demolition of redundant infrastructure as per the closure management plan; Indigenous Land Access Project Partnership which consists of a Community Centre; Upgrade to Telemetry for monitoring and reporting of water access licences; Movement of redundant equipment from site; Installation of Nitrogen Tyre Charging Plant; Continued focus on completing rehabilitation at the mine.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

During this FP period, mining is proposed to continue within the extended pit shell of the Mount Arthur Coal Mine, consisting of: Windmill Pit; Calool Pit; Roxburgh Pit; Ayredale Pit; Mining has occurred at a lesser intensity than the maximum rate of extraction approved by the Project Approval. Prior to excavation of a new open cut strip, pre-stripping operations ensure that natural resources such as vegetation and topsoil are cleared and, where appropriate, recovered for subsequent use in post-mining rehabilitation. Rock strata overlying coal resources (overburden) is drilled and blasted to fracture the rock and facilitate overburden excavation. Hydraulic excavators then excavate and load blasted overburden into large haul trucks. These trucks transport the overburden material to designated emplacement areas. Overburden is placed on the Conveyor Corridor, CD areas, VD areas, Saddlers North and Out Of Pit Dump area. After removing the overburden, the exposed coal seam is mined using hydraulic excavators and loaders. The ROM coal extracted is delivered by haul trucks to either the hopper bins that feed into the CHPP or to the ROM coal stockpiles. After crushing to size and processing to remove impurities, coal is stockpiled prior to transport from site by rail.

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management.

Overburden emplacement areas that will be utilised include: Visual Dumps 5 (VD5); Contingency Dumps 1–5 (CD1–5); Saddlers Dump 1–3 (SD1–3); Belmont Void; Out of Pit Dumps 1N (OP1N) (previously known as the southwest overburden emplacement area); Conveyor Corridor Overburden Emplacement Area; and Ayredale Pit Emplacement areas, which are generally located within the open cut pit shell on the low wall side of the active pit. Overburden emplacements are designed by mine planning engineers, with survey control undertaken by survey teams under planner direction and operational management by Mine Open Cut Examiners (OCE) considering capacity, access, shape, lift height, and safety and environmental constraints, and is constructed to promote positive drainage away from the active pit. North Pit emplacements (VD1–5 and CD1–5) attain an approximate RL of 340 m to provide visual relief, and designs also address structurally weak or contaminated materials. Mining of the MER is scheduled to commence from FY28, supporting development of the final landform and consolidation to a single main pit void as part of the closure configuration.

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

Coal handling and processing is undertaken within the centralised CHPP located within Mining Lease ML1487. ROM coal extracted by the approved open cut operations is delivered by truck to either the ROM coal bins or the CHPP ROM coal stockpile. Following processing at the CHPP, coal is loaded onto trains via the rail loading facility. Coarse reject material will continue to be co-disposed within overburden emplacement areas or utilised in the construction of stockpile pads, roads or other infrastructure. Fine reject (tailings) will continue to be pumped from the CHPP to the existing approved TSF with the potential for fine tailings to be transfer to Malabar in line with Mod 3.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

MAC’s waste management system has been designed to minimise the generation of waste, maximise reuse and recycling, and meet regulatory requirements. This system consolidates the disposal, tracking and reporting of all waste generated on site. Waste generated as part of MAC’s mining activities is sent off site for management. All hydrocarbon handling and storage areas (i.e. diesel storage areas and fill points) are appropriately designed and constructed, incorporating sealed concrete surfaces, bunding and oily water separators, where required. The Contaminated Land Management procedure also outlines the requirements for investigating, reporting, handling,

and treating contaminated land. Small volumes of hydrocarbon contaminated material are recovered and disposed of via the regulated waste management system or remediated at the onsite bioremediation facility.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	11.7	0	3.5
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	115,024	104,263	79,038
Ore	(Mt)	23.4	21.1	20.5
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	7.2	4.9	4.8
Product	(Mt)	16.2	16.2	15.7

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Progressive rehabilitation to FY30, including the completion of active mining, will focus on the Out-of-Pit Dump (OOPD), Saddlers Pit, and the CD/VD5 areas. This prioritisation reflects the mine plan and an emphasis on achieving accelerated completion of prominent external-facing landforms. The estimated schedule for existing rehabilitation maintenance and ongoing improvement works are detailed and tracked in the Mt Arthur Annual Review. Although all these activities are planned to be completed, they are dependent on weather and completion of emplacements in time for rehabilitation and therefore should be used as a guide. Actual rehabilitation is provided in the Annual Review. The final landform approved by the Project Approval is necessarily high level and conceptual. Potential for future changes to final landform, associated with the Project Approval will be managed according to the Rehabilitation Strategy and Rehabilitation Management Plan, and reflected in the Final Landform Contours.

Stakeholder consultation

MAC regularly engages with local stakeholders regarding proposed operations, including community engagement programs and opportunities. Engagement includes a 24-hour free call community response line to allow the community to contact the operation directly; Access to information including approval documents, environmental assessments, management plans, environmental audits and environmental management and monitoring reports on a publicly accessible website; Regular CCC meetings to provide an interface between the community, mine management and the relevant government departments. The community representatives on the CCC are able to share information from CCC meetings with the wider community and to report back on community issues at CCC meetings; Regular community contact with local Aboriginal stakeholders and stakeholder groups in relation to Aboriginal archaeology and

cultural heritage; The MAC Investment Fund which provides financial and in-kind support to local not-for-profit organisations and partners with community development programs; Regular attendance at monthly meetings of Muswellbrook Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc, of which Mt Arthur Coal is an active member, to support local business houses and industry; and Participation in the UHMD, coordinated by the NSW Minerals Council to address cumulative impacts from mining in the Upper Hunter and identify opportunities for improved management and innovation.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The rehabilitation risk assessment, and current and future research modelling and trials are outlined in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (July 2026) including: Trial of amended cover crop to increase surface stabilisation and reduce short term erosion risk; Trials to refine growth media alternatives to topsoil to reduce risk of topsoil deficit, weed seed bank out competing native species and erosion, and to increase cover of native species; Agricultural Grazing is undertaken on rehabilitated land south of McDonald Pit, with a reference site established adjacent non-mined grazing land. Grazing of this land is undertaken by a lessee; Proposed overburden emplacement area (OEA) cover study: material characterisation and AMD Risk Assessment was undertaken in 2025 focused on the likelihood for AMD generation from spoil, rejects material and tailings and OEA cover modelling focused on the technical need for a cover was undertaken in 2025. MAC will engage an AMD specialist to peer review and critically assess the findings and recommendations of these studies, prior to committing to undertake infield cover trial; Proposed completion of a Landform Evolution Model for MAC to inform landform design and confirm long term stability; and MAC will utilise the results of other research initiatives completed in the Hunter Valley to help develop and inform establishment of box gum woodland.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001183	**Temporary Stabilisation**	Trials of amended cover crop to increase surface stabilisation and reduce short term erosion risks	Increase cover crop application rates from 3kg/ha to 8kg/ha and assess the effectiveness of higher seeding rates of oats and cereal rye in improving temporary ground cover and surface stabilisation.	1 Jul 2027	Ongoing
RRT0001184	**Overburden emplacement area (OEA) cover study**	Peer review of material characterisation and AMD Risk Assessment that was undertaken in 2025	Material characterisation and AMD Risk Assessment was undertaken in 2025 focused on the likelihood for AMD generation from spoil, rejects material and tailings and OEA cover modelling focused on the technical need for a cover was undertaken in 2025. MAC will engage an AMD specialist to peer review and critically assess the findings and recommendations of these studies, prior to committing to undertake infield cover trial	1 Aug 2028	Ongoing
RRT0001185	**Landform Evolution Modelling**	Completion of a Landform Evolution Model for MAC to inform landform design and confirm long term stability.	As per objective.	1 Jul 2028	Ongoing

RRT0001004	**Growth Medium Trials**	Develop standard growth media alternatives to topsoil to: Reduce risk of topsoil deficit; Eleminate the weed seed bank risk in topsoil out competing the native species; and Closing the erosion window	Area 1 Following shaping and gypsum application create a friable seed bed and incorporate gypsum Seed directly to shaped spoil Area 2 Following shaping and gypsum application: Padfoot roller or similar to create a friable seed bed and incorporate gypsum Spread hay to depth of ~3cm Seed directly Area 3 Following shaping and gypsum application: Padfoot roller or similar to create a friable seed bed and incorporate gypsum Application of 50m3/ha of rehab grade compost Spread seed directly	1 Jul 2025	Complete
RRT0001105	**Temporary Stabilisation**	Use of hay mulch for surface stabilisation to reduce short term erosion risks (between seed spreading and cover crop germinating).	Refer FY23 Annual Review	1 Jul 2025	Superseded
RRT0001006	**Temporary stabilisation**	Trials in the use of surface stabilisation (hay mulch) to reduce short term erosion risks;	Testing various spreading methodologies: - Hay directly to spreader - Hay broken up with excavator pincers then spreader - Trialling other equipment	1 Jul 2025	Superseded
RRT0001005	**Weather Forecasting and Inclusion in Rehabilitation Planning**	Mt Arthur Coal are planning to investigate the use of weather modelling to assist in rehabilitation planning.	TBD	1 Jul 2025	Superseded

RRT0001104	**Erosion modelling**	Determine appropriate erosion limits and monitoring processes.	Engage consultant to produce: - Erosion monitoring results based on remote sensing - Predict erosion risk of rehab surfaces to determine hard limits for rehab	1 Jul 2024	Complete
RRT0001129	**Shallow ripping**	Compare shallow ripping of pasture areas to a depth of 200mm compared to 500mm in woodland areas on erosion potential.	An agriplough was utilised in woodland areas where slopes did not extend the operating capacity of the tractor. The steeper woodland areas were dozer ripped. Refer FY24 Annual Review for further details.	1 Jul 2025	Complete

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rehabilitation maintenance activities for the next reporting period will include: Targeted spot weed treatment in woodland areas focusing on newly established (FY25 and FY26) rehabilitation in Saddlers North, recently revegetated (tubestock and reseeding) areas in VD1, VD4 and VD5; Tubestock planting is planned to occur in VD5 dependent on supply and weather conditions; Pest animal control programs will be carried out across site; Pasture maintenance work will be carried out in small areas to improve vegetation establishment. Minor erosion repairs will be carried out.

Rehabilitation schedule

The Life of Asset (LoA) rehabilitation plan has been fully integrated into the overall mine plan at MAC to ensure alignment with the current production plan. As a result, rehabilitation delivery is closely linked to operational activities, including dump construction and the timing of landform availability for shaping and revegetation. Specific areas have been prioritised to ensure rehabilitation outcomes are consistent with the Project Approval (MOD 3), including the OOPD and Saddlers Pit. General rehabilitation, land management and biodiversity enhancement activities will also continue over previously rehabilitated areas, including but not limited to: Monitoring of biodiversity, pasture development and erosional stability; and Supplementary planting of targeted rehabilitated areas. Other activities that will occur over the Forward Program period include: Continued refinement of the draft Completion Criteria; Continued refinement of draft woodland and pasture performance indicators; Improvements in the use of analogue sites in assessing rehabilitation performance; and Continued improvement of the GIS rehabilitation tracking system.

Completion of rehabilitation

No application for rehabilitation completion is planned at this stage.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Although MAC is located within the Muswellbrook Mine Subsidence district, there is no recent history of mine subsidence within MAC mine leases. As a result, subsidence is not predicted to impact on mining or rehabilitation activities.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	6,018.8	6,018.8	6,022.25
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	4,511.04	4,411	4,314.33
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	130.18	230.22	330.34

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	11.68		3.45
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	130.18	100.03	100.12
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		11.14		29.01

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
O	**N/A**	The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P	**N/A**	The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
Q	N/A	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (P:O) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1:1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

WORD	DEFINITION
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.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).

WORD	DEFINITION
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining,

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
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	This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species. This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion

WORD	DEFINITION
	criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:

WORD	DEFINITION
	• upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data • develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) • generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the Local Land Services Act 2013.
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to

WORD	DEFINITION
	demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: • active mining • decommissioning • landform Establishment • growth medium development • landform Establishment • ecosystem and land use establishment • ecosystem and land use development
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant

WORD	DEFINITION
	rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application* by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: • the relevant development consent authority • the local council • the relevant landholder(s) • community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.

WORD	DEFINITION
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

MAC-AFP-FY26-PLAN-2A.pdf

MAC-AFP-FY26-PLAN-2B.pdf

MAC-AFP-FY26-PLAN-2C.pdf

Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales

Hunter Valley Energy Coal - Mt Arthur Coal Mine

RCE Summary

SITE REGISTRATION

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	30-Jun-26	Mine Name	Mt Arthur Coal Mine
Lease(s):	ML1358, ML1487, ML1548, ML1655, ML1739, ML1757		
Lease Holder(s):	Hunter Valley Energy Coal		
Term of RCE:	30-Jun-26	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	12-Mar-26	This is the date of the most recent correspondence from the Department advising of the assessed deposit amount.	
Amount of the last Security Deposit Review:	$ 279,297,000.00	This is the most recent assessed deposit amount as per the most recent correspondence from the Department (see above).	
Current Security Deposit held by the Department:	$ 279,297,000.00	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	
List key changes since previous submission:	No major changes.		

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type			Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area			$ 39,717,483	
Infrastructure - Mine Entries			$ -	
Beneficiation Facility			$ -	
Tailings Storage Facilities			$ -	
Water Management Area			$ 5,191,875	
Overburden Emplacement Area			$ 57,817,066	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)			$ 98,700,250	
Underground Mining Areas			$ -	
Exploration			$ -	
Sub-total			$ 201,426,674	
Additional Items			**Cost**	
Other and Sundry			$ 13,884,394	
Sub-total			$ 13,884,394	
Totals				
Subtotal - all except Exploration			$ 215,311,068	
Subtotal - Exploration			$ -	
Subtotal - all		User	$ 215,311,068	
Contingency (Mining)	30%		$ 64,593,320	Enter reason here if contingency **greater** than default is entered
Contingency (Exploration only)	15%		$ -	Enter reason here if contingency **greater** than default is entered
Contingency Total			$ 64,593,320	
Grand Total (excluding GST)			$ 279,904,389	

Contingency for mining activities ok
Contingency for exploration activities ok

Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales

Mt Arthur Coal - Mt Arthur Coal Mine

RCE Summary

SITE REGISTRATION

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	30-Jun-26	Mine Name	Mt Arthur Coal Mine
Lease(s):	CCL744, MPL263, CL396		
Lease Holder(s):	Mt Arthur Coal		
Term of RCE:	30-Jun-26	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	03-Mar-26	This is the date of the most recent correspondence from the Department advising of the assessed deposit amount.	
Amount of the last Security Deposit Review:	$ 136,109,000.00	This is the most recent assessed deposit amount as per the most recent correspondence from the Department (see above).	
Current Security Deposit held by the Department:	$ 136,109,000.00	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	
List key changes since previous submission:	Key change is TSF rating changed to "High" from "Difficult".		

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type			Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area			$ 27,519,906	
Infrastructure - Mine Entries			$ -	
Beneficiation Facility			$ -	
Tailings Storage Facilities			$ 63,091,762	
Water Management Area			$ 3,299,012	
Overburden Emplacement Area			$ 13,616,273	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)			$ -	
Underground Mining Areas			$ -	
Exploration			$ -	
Sub-total			$ 107,526,952	
Additional Items			**Cost**	
Other and Sundry			$ 4,551,214	
Sub-total			$ 4,551,214	
Totals				
Subtotal - all except Exploration			$ 112,078,166	
Subtotal - Exploration			$ -	
Subtotal - all		User	$ 112,078,166	
Contingency (Mining)	30%		$ 33,623,450	Enter reason here if contingency **greater** than default is entered
Contingency (Exploration only)	15%		$ -	Enter reason here if contingency **greater** than default is entered
Contingency Total			$ 33,623,450	
Grand Total (excluding GST)			$ 145,701,616	

Contingency for mining activities ok
Contingency for exploration activities ok