



**Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001824

MT ARTHUR COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Mt Arthur Coal
Reference	ARR0001824
Annual report period commencement date	Tuesday 1 July 2025
Annual report period end date	Tuesday 30 June 2026
Forward program	FWP0001717
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)
Lease holder(s)	Maxwell North Pty Ltd, Hunter Valley Energy Coal Pty Ltd, Mt Arthur Coal Pty Limited
Contact	Martin Salm
Date of submission	Tuesday 29 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.	

Important

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

Mine Details

Project description

Hunter Valley Coal Pty Ltd (HVEC) operates Mt Arthur Coal (MAC), which consists of an approved open cut (with trucks and shovels to extract up to 32Mtpa of ROM coal) and underground mining operation, 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 consent approval to operate until 30 June 2030 (MP 09_0062 MOD 2). Extraction to date has been occurring at a lesser intensity than the maximum rate authorised by the Project Approval. HVEC received an approval of a modification (MOD 3) to the Project Approval 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. There are 11 mining leases including two subleases (Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd CL395 and CL229).

Life of mine

4 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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



090062
090062
090062
090062
090062
090062
090062
090062
090062

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

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)

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

EPL 11457 WAL 1296, WAL 18141 WAL 917 (20AL201126), WAL 918 (20AL201127) WAL 18247, WAL 41495 EPBC 2011/5866, EPBC 2014/7377 WAL 41556, WAL 41557 and WAL 18175

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

During the reporting period, MP 09_0062 was modified - MOD 3 Joint Tailings Management Project, approved on 22 September 2025. MOD 3 permits tailings and coal rejects generated at MAC to be transferred to the Maxwell Underground Mine for emplacement within an existing mine void. On 17 September 2025, the period of effect for EPBC 2011/5866 and EPBC 2014/7377 were extended to 30 June 2030. In addition, the proposed action (disturbance of 15 hectares area in the north-western portion of the mine) under EPBC 2024/09796 was determined to be 'not a controlled action' on 5 August 2025. ML1593 was transferred to Maxwell North on the 20

January 2026 and EL 5965 was partially transferred to Maxwell North Pty Ltd on the 20 January 2026. No other changes to the status of the listed mining authorities, EPL 11457 or water access licences were identified during the reporting period.

Changes to land ownership and land use

During the reporting period, the Schedule of Lands was updated to reflect revised land tenure arrangements associated with the Maxwell/Malabar land transfer and a transition to lease-based land ownership reporting.

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

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities included: ▯ Felling and mulching trees in situ on disturbance areas to increase organic content within growth media; ▯ Reuse of felled trees from disturbance areas on new rehabilitation areas to provide habitat; ▯ Stripping and recovery of approximately 213,047 m³ of topsoil for rehabilitation; ▯ Completion of 70 ha of rehabilitation (Phase 4 – Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment) in the Saddlers North emplacement area; ▯ Application of woodland and pasture growth media and establishment of woodland and pasture land uses consistent with the approved final land use plan. ▯ During this FP period, mining continued within the extended pit shell of Mt Arthur Coal, consisting of the Windmill Pit, Calool Pit, Roxburgh Pit and Ayredale Pit. ▯ Mining occurred at a lower rate than the maximum extraction rate approved under the MP 09_0062. Rehabilitation was undertaken in accordance with the Forward Program, Rehabilitation Management Plan and Rehabilitation Strategy.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Rehabilitation planning activities undertaken during FY2026 included: • the continued development and approval of Rehabilitation Objectives (ROBJs), with revised objectives submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator and approved in June 2026. • Review of completed monitoring programs to guide future rehabilitation outcomes and to assess vegetation establishment, rehabilitation trajectory, species diversity, landform stability and areas requiring improvement. • Review of the natural landform design • Review of rock-lined drains to verify landform design assumptions and performance of drainage structures. • Alternate growth media trial was completed at Saddlers North for future pasture areas. The trial investigated the use of compost, gypsum and fertiliser amendments in place of topsoil. • Updates to the rehabilitation quality assurance and quality control programs • Review of supporting management plans and standard to guide completion of rehabilitation.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

There is no recent history of mine subsidence within Mt Arthur Coal mine leases. No subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken during the reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

During the ARR period, the following maintenance and improvement activities were undertaken:

- ▣ Weed control: occurred across VDs 1, 4 and 5, CD1; Belmont; Saddlers North; McDonald's South; and areas of remnant woodland within the mining lease. Weed control was also completed in adjacent offset/conservation areas.
- ▣ Targeted revegetation and diversification programs within VD1, VD4 and VD5. The scope included:
 - slashing and ripping of planting beds
 - tubestock planting within Woodland and Box Gum Woodland rehabilitation areas. Approximately 6,376 tubestock were planted.
- ▣ Pest control: pig trapping, wild dog and fox baiting, rabbit control programs and cooperative pest animal management programs within conservation areas.
- ▣ Other: pasture maintenance, drainage repairs in OOPD and Saddlers North and general erosion repairs.

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

Section 240 Notice NTCE0012160 remained active during FY2026. The notice required implementation of a multiple spigot point secondary flocculation tailings distribution system. Following a NSW Resources Regulator inspection on 12 November 2025, the Regulator confirmed in correspondence dated 16 December 2025 that the requirements of Direction 2 had been satisfied. MAC were required to provide the accompanying report, which was submitted on the 18 December 2025.

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

No rehabilitation areas have achieved final land use.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001717 YEAR1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	90,480	159,145
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	130,600,000	125,697,212
Ore	(Mt)	23	23.52
Reject material ¹	(Mt)	6.9	6.51
Product	(Mt)	16	16.38

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	6,007.11
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	4,629.53
C	Rehabilitation - land preparation	(ha)	1.64
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	1,375.94
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	66.18
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	64.32
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0.97
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

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

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

MAC was generally aligned with the Forward Plan schedule FY25, year 1. During the reporting period, MAC completed approximately 70 ha of Phase 4 (Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment) rehabilitation within the Saddlers North emplacement area, compared to the target of 70.09 ha. Other metrics such as disturbance and total active disturbance were also comparable to the forecast, approx. 10 ha more than planned. There was also spatial consistency with completed activities compared to what was proposed in the FP. During the reporting period the maintenance and monitoring programs also progressed in alignment with the FP. This ensured that completed rehabilitation areas continued to progress toward ecosystem development and relinquishment targets. Reasons for variation are outlined in other questions. Monitoring identified weed infestations, lower than targeted species diversity in some woodland rehabilitation areas, pasture establishment challenges and localised erosion maintenance requirements in Drayton Void, Saddlers North

and VD5. Ongoing refinement of rehabilitation performance indicators, completion criteria and rehabilitation monitoring programs also required allocation of resources during the reporting period. These matters did not delay achievement of the FY2026 rehabilitation target and are being managed through ongoing maintenance, weed control, supplementary planting and erosion repair programs.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

As outlined above, there were no significant variations to the rehabilitation schedule over the reporting period. Therefore, there are no factors that led to delays. MAC continue to implement appropriate planning processes which ensure that forecasted activities are suitable for execution in the corresponding reporting period. There are and will continue to be cases where MAC must amend activities based on recommendations provided through monitoring and assurance activities and any studies and trials.

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

MAC will continue to implement business as usual controls. There are no known constraints to the execution of the rehabilitation schedule. Ongoing review of landform establishment and growth media development will continue in the next reporting period so that future rehabilitation is successful and in line with the schedule. For rehabilitation that has already been completed, MAC will continue to implement maintenance activities such as weed control and erosion repairs to ensure that areas are progressing toward ecosystem development and relinquishment. Ongoing monitoring and assurance activities will be used to develop action plans for each rehabilitation management aspect.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Pasture Monitoring includes a rapid walkover assessment and pasture development monitoring. Pasture development monitoring was undertaken across rehabilitation areas and reference sites. Pasture development monitoring consists of floristics and pasture condition assessment, abundance assessment and vegetation condition assessment soil assessment, and pasture productivity and carrying capacity. Monitoring assessed pasture composition, perennial grass establishment and rehabilitation trajectory. Ecological Monitoring: Ecological development monitoring was undertaken across woodland rehabilitation areas and reference sites. Monitoring assessed vegetation establishment, species diversity, rehabilitation trajectory and vegetation performance. Biodiversity Monitoring: Biodiversity monitoring and weed assessments were undertaken to assess rehabilitation performance and identify management requirements. Erosional Stability Monitoring: Erosional stability monitoring was undertaken across rehabilitation landforms to assess landform performance and identify areas requiring maintenance. Rock Performance Monitoring: Monitoring of rock-lined drains was also undertaken to assess rock competency and confirm drainage structures were performing as intended. Woodland Monitoring: consists of trajectory monitoring and assessment of STM including a transect walkover and inspection and woodland rehabilitation sustainability and completion monitoring using biodiversity assessment methodology (BAM). Monitoring activities included field inspections, vegetation assessments, pasture assessments, fauna surveys, and landform stability inspections consistent with the Rehabilitation Management Plan and rehabilitation quality assurance processes. All rehabilitation areas in the Landform Establishment phase or higher were represented within the rehabilitation monitoring program during the reporting period. In addition, rehabilitation assurance activities were undertaken in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan and Mine Rehabilitation Standard. These activities included review and update of Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Inspection and Test Plans, rehabilitation inspections, and assessment of rehabilitation performance against draft performance indicators and completion criteria. Additional monitoring programs

include landform, seed viability sampling, overburden and growth media sampling. Monitoring programs updated during FY2025 were implemented during the reporting period, with results used to support rehabilitation performance assessment and continual improvement of rehabilitation management practices.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation performance was evaluated through the monitoring and assurance programs implemented across rehabilitation areas and analogue sites. Monitoring results were used to assess progress towards rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and the final landform and rehabilitation plan. During the reporting period, there were no revisions to the monitoring program. Minor updates included refinement of the pasture development State and Transition Model and assurance steps for rehabilitation drains. Revised ROBJs were approved by the NSW Resources Regulator in June 2026 and are being used to guide rehabilitation performance assessment. No substantive changes were made to the monitoring and assurance programs following approval of the revised objectives. Monitoring programs may be reviewed and amended as completion criteria are drafted. Assurance programs may be updated in response to monitored performance. There are currently no planned updates. The current monitoring and assurance program was effective in evaluating rehabilitation performance and progress towards the approved rehab outcomes during the ARR period and produced results which inform compliance with and trajectory to ROBJ's and completion criteria.

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 monitoring undertaken during FY2026 indicates that rehabilitation is progressing towards the approved Rehabilitation Objectives, draft completion criteria and the approved Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Assessment of monitoring data demonstrates that woodland rehabilitation is progressing through the rehabilitation phases toward ecosystem development, pasture rehabilitation remains generally comparable to analogue sites, and rehabilitation landforms are generally stable. Overall, rehabilitation is progressing along the intended trajectory towards the approved post-mining land uses and rehabilitation outcomes.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Ecological monitoring identified weed infestations and lower than targeted species diversity in some woodland rehabilitation areas. Monitoring results indicated that woodland rehabilitation continues to progress through the rehabilitation phases toward ecosystem development. Pasture Monitoring results indicated that rehabilitation transects exceeded perennial grass establishment targets and remained generally stable despite dry seasonal conditions. Erosional stability monitoring identified localised maintenance requirements in portions of Drayton Void, Saddlers North and VD5, while the majority of rehabilitation areas were assessed as performing within expected limits.

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

Some woodland rehabilitation areas, particularly VD1, VD4 and VD5, had higher weed levels and lower species diversity than expected. These issues are being addressed through ongoing weed control and supplementary planting programs to improve rehabilitation performance and vegetation diversity. Most rehabilitation areas were stable and performing as expected. Localised maintenance

requirements were identified in Drayton Void, Saddlers North and VD5, where erosion monitoring identified areas requiring maintenance works. Ongoing monitoring, weed management, supplementary planting and maintenance activities will continue to improve rehabilitation performance and address identified issues

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
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	Yes
RRT0001004	Growth Medium Trials	Develop standard growth media alternatives to topsoil to: Reduce risk of topsoil deficit; Eliminate 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	Yes
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	Yes

MT ARTHUR COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

ARR0001824 | Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

Resources Regulator

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	Yes
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	Yes
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	No
RRT0001005	Weather Forecasting and	Mt Arthur Coal are planning to investigate the use of weather modelling to assist in	TBD	1 Jul 2025	Superseded	Yes

	Inclusion in Rehabilitation Planning	rehabilitation planning.				
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	Yes
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	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

Growth medium trials have led to the adoption of compost as an alternate growth medium in woodland areas. Shallow ripping trials have confirmed the benefit of deep ripping in woodland areas.

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

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

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

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

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

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 - Rehabilitation Complaints

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

Attachment 4 - Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
14 Sep 2023	DPE Water	RMP Consultation	RMP feedback.	Feedback addressed in RMP Version 4.0 September 2023.
10 Aug 2022	Community consultative committee (CCC)	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan of forward program
8 Feb 2023	Community consultative committee (CCC)	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan of forward program
26 Jun 2023	Resources Regulator	Online portal submission	Rehabilitation Objectives – Communication with RR	Amend Rehabilitation Objectives as required.
12 Nov 2025	NSW Resources Regulator	Site inspection and follow-up correspondence.	▯ Rehabilitation performance and monitoring ▯ VD1 Woodland Trail inspection ▯ Weed Management	▯ Continued weed management programs, maintained monitoring of rehabilitation trial areas, reviewed rehabilitation methodologies to improve species diversity and density, and continued

MT ARTHUR COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

ARR0001824 | Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

Resources Regulator

adaptive management of rehabilitation areas.

23 Dec 2025	NSW Resources Regulator	Submission of rehabilitation outcome documentation and correspondence.	- Updated ROBJ considering MOD2 & 3 were submitted to the Resources Regulator 23 December 2025. Further information supporting the application was provided 20 February 2026. - Rehabilitation Strategy amendments - Noted that rehabilitation outcome documents will need to be consistent with the revised Rehabilitation Strategy.	- Submitted updated ROBJs and supporting information to the Resources Regulator for review. - Rehabilitation Objectives were approved in June 2026.
18 Mar 2026	Muswellbrook Shire Council (MSC)	Meeting	MSC reviewed the Rehabilitation Strategy and provided comments.	Comments were considered and noted for incorporation into future revisions of the Rehabilitation Strategy.
23 May 2024	NSW Resources Regulator	Site inspection.	Targeted Assessment Program – Revegetation.	RR's Recommendations outlined in Letter LETT0009133 from Matthew Newton dated 24 June 2024.
5 Jun 2026	Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure	Regulatory review and approval process.	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure approved the Rehabilitation Strategy on 5 June 2026.	Rehabilitation Strategy approved by the Department on 5 June 2026. Mt Arthur Coal implemented the approved strategy within its rehabilitation planning framework.
13 May 2026	CCC	CCC Meetings	- Mine Closure and rehab planning - Environmental management updates - Community feedback	Continued participation in CCC meetings and consideration of stakeholder feedback during rehabilitation and closure planning processes.

MT ARTHUR COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

ARR0001824 | Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

Resources Regulator

30 Jun 2026	Local community and landholders	Community engagement program, 24-hour community response line, website disclosures and direct engagement (ongoing), Community engagement stall at Tocal Field Days (1-3/05/2026)	- Community and landholder engagement - Mining operation updates	- Maintained the community response line, publicly available environmental information, and community engagement activities to support understanding of rehabilitation and closure planning. - Continued participation in community events and stakeholder engagement activities to communicate rehabilitation progress and receive community feedback.
7 May 2023	Community consultative committee (CCC)	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan of forward program.
9 Aug 2023	Community Consultative Committee	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan or forward program.
9 Nov 2022	Community consultative committee (CCC)	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan of forward program.
17 Mar 2023	Resources Regulator (NSW Government) (RR)	Tailings Targeted Assessment Program	A site inspection was undertaken followed by a workshop session.	1. Mt Arthur Coal to review and update the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment. It is the

MT ARTHUR COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

ARR0001824 | Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

Resources Regulator

follow up inspection

expectation of the Resources Regulator that this revision will comprehensively address issues identified in Observation 3. 2. Following the revision of the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment, its the expectation of the Resources Regulator that the Mt Arthur Rehabilitation Management Plan will be updated accordingly. 3. Update the FP (MOP) to include a commitment to execution of the secondary flocculation project

18 Nov 2023	Community Consultative Committee	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan or forward program.
22 Nov 2023	Muswellbrook Shire Council	RMP Consultation	RMP feedback.	Feedback addressed in revised versions of the RMP.
8 Feb 2024	Community Consultative Committee	Meeting	Mt Arthur provided operational (land and rehabilitation) updates to CCC members. Updates are documented in the pre-read, and Minutes available on website.	No actions during the reporting period relating to rehabilitation management plan or forward program.
3 Apr 2023	Muswellbrook City Council	Rehabilitation Strategy	Updates to the Rehabilitation Strategy were presented to this department for discussion and comment.	Rehabilitation Strategy updated, to reflect comments received.

Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.