NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001621

MT ARTHUR COAL FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 1 July 2024 to Wednesday 30 June 2027

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Mt Arthur Coal
Reference	FWP0001621
Forward program commencement date	Monday 1 July 2024
Forward program end date	Wednesday 30 June 2027
Forward program revision (if applicable)	FWP0001464
Contact	Jonathon Deacon
Mining leases	CCL 744 (1973), ML 1487 (1992), ML 1593 (1992), ML 1757 (1992), ML 1655 (1992), CL 396 (1973), ML 1739 (1992), ML 1358 (1992), MPL 263 (1973), ML 1548 (1992)
Project location	Hunter Valley Energy Coal Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Thursday 8 May 2025

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 NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

HVEC operates MAC comprising 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 south west of Muswellbrook in NSW. Coal is crushed and washed, prior to export markets. MAC has modified consent approval to continue operations until 30 June 2030 (MP09_0062-MOD-2). Extraction to date has been occurring at a lesser intensity than the maximum rate authorised by the Project Approval. As a result, the progress of mining as at 2022 shows a different edge of footprint and rehabilitation progression. There are 12 mining and exploration leases and 2 subleases (Maxwell Infrastructure CL395 and CL229).

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Exploration activities may be undertaken on Mining Act Authorities covered by this plan. 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. Activities on Exploration licences will be undertaken as required by the Licence conditions.

Construction activities

Major activities proposed during this period include: Ongoing construction of temporary and permanent erosion sediment control structures will be executed in this AFP period associated with works relating to Hunter River Discharge Improvements, expansion of the overburden emplacement area (OP1N), and relevant haul roads. Additional mine infrastructure as part of ongoing upgrades consistent with existing approvals including fill stands, crib huts, maintenance pads and light vehicle roads and tracks. The installation of additional/ or upgraded mine infrastructure to improve tailings deposition and TSF future rehabilitation works, for noise, dust and water monitoring and telecommunications will occur on-lease and off-lease. Study and construction on Stage 3 – Tailings lift to raise the southwest valley TSF wall and the West Cut void TSF wall, and installation of tailings transport pipelines, to sustain tailings capacity for 2030 end-of life. The construction, relocation, and/or removal of substations and power lines. Closure, capping and rehabilitation of the North cut tailings dam combined with the decommissioning of the Main dam and Dam 4 will continue in the AFP

period. The North Cut closure activity time frames are dependent on the drying and consolidation process outcomes. Ongoing construction associated with implementing secondary flocculation at the TSF.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

During this AFP period, mining is proposed to continue within the extended pit shell of Mt Arthur, 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.

Refer to attached detailed forward program for additional information. 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 southwest Overburden emplacement area); Tailings Emplacement Expansion walls; Conveyor Corridor Overburden Emplacement Area; and Ayredale Pit Emplacement areas are generally located within the open cut pit shell on the low wall side of the active pit. However there will be movement to HW dumps. With the exception of the tailings emplacement expansion walls, these emplacement areas are designed by mine planning engineers. The extended tailings emplacement walls were designed by an external consultant. Survey control during emplacement is undertaken by the surveyor teams, under the direction of mine planners. Operational management of the emplacements is undertaken by mine Open Cut Examiners (OCE), who supervise overburden placement. Overburden emplacement design incorporates considerations such as capacity, access, shape and lift height, as well as safety and environmental constraints. Emplacement areas are constructed with positive drainage to ensure emplacements shed water away from the active pit. North Pit emplacements (VD1-5 and CD1-5) attain an approximate level of RL 360m to create visual relief. Emplacement design and construction also incorporates hostile material management considerations.

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 for delivery to the export market. 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.

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)	421	534	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	132,000,000	129,000,000	114,000,000
Ore	(Mt)	20.8	22.9	22.8
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	5.8	6.9	6.7
Product	(Mt)	15	16	16.1

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Over the next three years Rehabilitation activities will focus on the Out Of Pit Dump areas, Saddlers and Drayton areas, and visual dumps, especially around Denman Road area. 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 to be ready 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. HVEC has identified the potential for future changes to final landform, associated with the recent approval (16/4/2025) of the modification of the Project Approval to extend mining operations until 30 June 2030.

Stakeholder consultation

MAC regularly engages with local stakeholders regarding proposed operations, including community engagement programs and opportunities. This engagement includes: The operation of 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

Mined Materials Management Global Standard is an internal BHP standard that aims to manage risks (threats and opportunities) related to the chemical and physical properties of mined materials. Species list - MAC continually reviews and updates the applied seed mix to

increase success of rehabilitation. Topsoil Balance and Growth Medium Trials - A review of the legacy rehabilitation areas is proposed by Mt Arthur Coal to determine any risks associated with long-term stability. Should any legacy rehabilitation areas be identified as a risk, they will be included in the development of a Landscape Evolution Model. Erosion methodologies and modelling - erosion quantification methodology using high-density LiDAR data and hydrological modelling to quantify the length and depth of rilling.

NSW Resources Regulator

Rehabilitation research and trials

MT ARTHUR COAL FORWARD PROGRAM

FWP0001621 | Monday 1 July 2024 to Wednesday 30 June 2027

NSW Resources Regulator

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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	Ongoing
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
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
RRT0001104	**Erosion modelling**	Determine appropriate erosion limits and monitoring processes.	Engage consultant to produce: - Erosion monitoring results based on remote sensing	1 Jul 2024	Complete

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
			- Predict erosion risk of rehab surfaces to determine hard limits for rehab		
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
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	Ongoing

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

MAC will continue to implement weed management program with appropriate actions based on the final land use. MAC will also continue to implement vertebrate pest management programs on site. Improvements in the management of additional pest animal species will be a particular focus, with expanded shooting, trapping and baiting programs to be completed to include rabbits, goats and pigs. Refer to the Annual Review for a detailed description of rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions.

Rehabilitation schedule

During this three year period, MAC will continue to undertake progressive rehabilitation of the site. Supplementary planting of targeted rehabilitated areas. General rehabilitation, land management and biodiversity enhancement activities will also continue over previously rehabilitated areas (please refer to attached detailed forward program), including but not limited to: Rehabilitation and ecological monitoring; Detailed soil assessments of existing rehabilitation to track the development growth media development/of soil profiles and feed into understanding what rehabilitation has been successful; Weed assessments to enable more targeted weed control; Ongoing expansion and management of the tailings dam in line with the approved modification for mine closure in 2030; Areas targeted for maintenance and improvement works will focus on externally facing dump areas such as VD4

Completion of rehabilitation

N/A

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)	6,036.11	6,056.64	6,056.65
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	4,656.74	4,578.72	4,475.24
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	137.46	236.01	339.5

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	153.35	20.53	0.01
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	137.46	98.56	103.49
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		0.9	4.8	8,063.64

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 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.

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
O	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	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).
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) 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.
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	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 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.

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	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.*
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.

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the NSW 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 the NSW 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.

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: ■ 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 *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.

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

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

Attachment 3 – Plans

MAC_ForwardPlan_Plan2A_FY25.pdf

MAC_ForwardPlan_Plan2B_FY26.pdf

MAC_ForwardPlan_Plan2C_FY27.pdf