



**NSW  
Resources  
Regulator**

ARR0001017

# **BERRIMA COLLIERY ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT**

Saturday 1 January 2022 to Saturday 31 December 2022

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## Summary table

DETAIL	
<b>Mine</b>	Berrima Colliery
<b>Reference</b>	ARR0001017
<b>Annual report period commencement date</b>	Saturday 1 January 2022
<b>Annual report period end date</b>	Saturday 31 December 2022
<b>Forward program</b>	
<b>Mining leases</b>	MPL 604 (1906), MPL 603 (1906), CCL 748 (1973)
<b>Lease holder(s)</b>	BORAL LIMITED
<b>Contact</b>	Gregory Johnson
<b>Date of submission</b>	Monday 7 August 2023

## Important

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

## Mine details

### Project description

This Annual Rehabilitation Report (ARR) covers the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 for Berrima Colliery at Medway NSW. During this period Boral Cement operated the Colliery primarily working on final closure arrangements. The primary activities during the reporting period were associated with the implementation of the RMP which came into force on 1 July 2022.

### Life of mine

3 years

### Current development consents, leases and licences

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

DANA

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

MPL 604 (1906), MPL 603 (1906), CCL 748 (1973)

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

EPL 608

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

MOP was transitioned to the RMP format in July 2022

### Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes

# 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

The operation at Berrima Colliery has ceased and finalisation of final rehabilitation is underway. No surface disturbance activities were carried out in the 2022 reporting period

## Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Berrima Colliery is currently in the process of final closure. Key activities undertaken during the 2022 reporting period included:

Maintaining a section of the underground workings to allow for the treatment of water prior to discharge. This area is supported by ventilation and underground services such as power, communications and compressed air.

Undertaking investigations on the effectiveness of the seven underground bulkheads installed in 2019. This included monitoring of water seepage, pressure and quality as well as inflow and discharge levels.

Finalisation of the preferred final closure scenario which was presented in the Stage 2 Final Closure MOP but will now be subject to additional groundwater investigations

## Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No rehabilitation remediation work was required or undertaken during the report period.

## Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Berrima Colliery was in the process of closure during the reporting period. Boral proposed to install the treatment system on the surface rather than within the underground workings. This decision followed detailed investigations, including the results of an updated groundwater model which have led Boral to the conclusion that the long term sustainable and environmentally responsible solution to the mine groundwater discharge is to pump the water from the mine to a purpose built passive treatment system at the current pit top prior to discharge back into the Wingecarribee River.

The discharge would require a modification to the existing Environmental Protection Licence and the point of entry back into the Wingecarribee River would be accessible from the existing

mine bridge allowing easier inspection and monitoring. The mine closure project is currently under assessment with the RR and EPA.

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

Following the lodgement of the Stage 2 Final Closure MOP on 11th November 2020, the Resources Regulator issued a request for additional information (reference MAAG0009122). Additional information was also provided by the EPA via an email on 5th March 2021. The requested information centred on updating the groundwater model to consider the additional data that has been derived from the existing seven bulkheads installed in the underground workings in May 2019 and the repercussions of this on the proposed final closure scenario outlined in the Stage 2 MOP.

A Section 240 Notice NTCE0010731 was issued which provided several directions relating to the preparation of a scope of works for the full groundwater modelling report and feasibility study for the closure options to support the Final Closure Plan. This scope of works was provided to the RR on 25/11/22.

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

Nil

### Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
<b>Stripped topsoil</b> (if applicable)	(m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0
<b>Rock/overburden</b>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0
<b>Ore</b>	(Mt)	0	0
<b>Reject material<sup>1</sup></b>	(Mt)	0	0
<b>Product</b>	(Mt)	0	0

<sup>1</sup> This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

## Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

### Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	6.7
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	0.15
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	6.55
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

### Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

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

## Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

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

## Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

N/A

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

N/A

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

N/A

# Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

## Rehabilitation monitoring

### The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Please see attached Berrima Colliery Annual Rehabilitation Report.

Given that Berrima Colliery is an underground mine with an established but very small surface footprint, progressive rehabilitation does not occur and revegetation trials are not warranted.

The establishment of the final land use, that is, ongoing passive water treatment, will be completed during the term of the newly approved RMP. The main area of rehabilitation will be at the Loch Catherine entries and drift. The main pit top and railway easement to the cement plant will be repurposed for water treatment while the final use of the surrounding Boral owned land will be rural residential and/or lifestyle blocks with a mixture of existing native forest and agricultural land. Privately owned land within the previous underground extraction area will continue as is once the lease is relinquished.

## Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

### The monitoring program that has been implemented

The establishment of the final land use, that is, ongoing passive water treatment, will be completed during the term of the newly approved RMP. The main area of rehabilitation will be at the Loch Catherine entries and drift. The main pit top and railway easement to the cement plant will be repurposed for water treatment while the final use of the surrounding Boral owned land will be rural residential and/or lifestyle blocks with a mixture of existing native forest and agricultural land. Privately owned land within the previous underground extraction area will continue as is once the lease is relinquished.

The RMP was finalised in July 2022 and covers the continuation of final rehabilitation work and implementation of the passive water treatment process at the Berrima Colliery Pit Top. Boral considers the completion of the passive water treatment system as being part of the final mine closure activities as it satisfies the outstanding issues associated with dealing with the groundwater discharge from the mine. It is recognised that this aspect of the mine closure has yet to be approved by the Resources Regulator.

Boral considers the passive treatment system as being a long term sustainable reuse of the mine site however the RMP does not propose to relinquish CCL748 over the underground mining or pit top surface infrastructure domains. There may be opportunities to reduce the extent of CCL748 but these will be discussed in more detail with the Resources Regulator

**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?**

NO

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

N/A

**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 is moving towards achieving the objectives in the RMP. It is noted that discussions with the EPA and RR in regards to the final land use are ongoing.

### **Appraisal description**

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

### **Rehabilitation monitoring program findings**

Plan 1a shows the current status of rehabilitation as at 31st December 2022. There was no additional land disturbance and no mining occurred during the reporting period. Given that Berrima Colliery is an underground mine with an established but very small surface footprint, progressive rehabilitation does not occur and revegetation trials are not warranted. A description of the status of rehabilitation is provided below:

The following activities or items have been completed or at an advanced stage of completion:

Removal of economically recoverable underground equipment.

Removal of dewatering equipment and flooding of the mine.

Bolting and refurbishing underground roadways within the old workings in order to access the seal sites.

Completion of the two Bowmans Creek seals.

Completion of the main drain adit seal and installation of permanent drainage provisions.

Removal of the main conveyor belting.

Removal of potentially contaminating materials underground.

Removal of disused but economically recyclable materials.

Removal of coal stockpile at Loch Catherine.

Removal of the product coal bin and associated overhead conveyors.

Completed the first stage of the Loch Catherine entry sealing and the finalisation of the proposed final sealing methods.

Installation of an underground passive water treatment system.

Installation of seven underground bulkheads to obtain further information on the potentially to fully seal the workings.

Development of an alternative final land use which will resolve the problem of an ongoing mine discharge and ultimately lead to the recovery and beneficial reuse of the water resource.

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

Nil

## Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	UPDATEDDATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?	ON TRACK UPDATE
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### Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

## Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

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

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<b>J</b> 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.
<b>K</b> % 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.
<b>L</b> 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.
<b>M</b> 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.
<b>N</b> 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
<b>Active</b>	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered ‘active’ for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
<b>Active mining phase of rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Analogue site</b>	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.
<b>Annual rehabilitation report and forward program</b>	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Annual reporting period</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Closure</b>	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).
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
<b>Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation</b>	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.

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

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

<b>WORD</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>Life of mine</b>	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
<b>Mine rehabilitation portal</b>	<p>Means the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data</li> <li>■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)</li> <li>■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities.</li> </ul> <p>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.</p>
<b>Mining area</b>	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
<b>Mining domain</b>	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).
<b>Mining land</b>	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
<b>Native vegetation</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> .
<b>Overburden</b>	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
<b>Performance indicator</b>	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.

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

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Relevant stakeholders</b>	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the relevant development consent authority</li> <li>■ the local council</li> <li>■ the relevant landholder(s)</li> <li>■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group</li> <li>■ affected land holder(s)</li> <li>■ government agencies relevant to the final land use</li> <li>■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)</li> <li>■ local Aboriginal communities, and</li> <li>■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk</b>	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
<b>Secretary</b>	The Secretary of the Department.
<b>Security deposit</b>	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).
<b>Surface disturbance</b>	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
<b>Tailings</b>	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 <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Waste</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

## Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

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

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
26 Nov 2022	Community	Community Drop In Session organised by the independently chaired Closure Working Group	Discussion of the Pit Top Treatment Options	Development of the proposed closure plan currently under assessment with the RR

## Attachment 5 – Plans

Berrima Colliery Plan 1a.pdf

Berrima Colliery Plan 1B.zip

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.6