NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

ARR0001714

HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Wednesday 31 December 2025

Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Hunter Valley Operations
Reference	ARR0001714
Annual report period commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Annual report period end date	Wednesday 31 December 2025
Forward program	FWP0001586
Mining leases	ML 1705 (1992), ML 1748 (1992), ML 1869 (1992), ML 1871 (1992), ML 1622 (1992), ML 1474 (1992), ML 1811 (1992), CCL 755 (1973), ML 1526 (1992), ML 1704 (1992), ML 1849 (1992), ML 1841 (1992), ML 1870 (1992), CL 360 (1973), ML 1560 (1992), CCL 714 (1973), ML 1428 (1992), ML 1840 (1992), ML 1359 (1992), CL 584 (1973), ML 1732 (1992), ML 1589 (1992), CL 359 (1973), ML 1753 (1992), CL 327 (1973), ML 1482 (1992), CML 4 (1992), ML 1867 (1992), ML 1324 (1992), ML 1682 (1992), ML 1406 (1992), ML 1734 (1992), CL 398 (1973), ML 1706 (1992), ML 1634 (1992), ML 1710 (1992), ML 1707 (1992), ML 1465 (1992), ML 1500 (1992), ML 1337 (1992), ML 1810 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd, Anotero Pty Limited

Contact	Madison Freeman
Date of submission	Monday 30 March 2026
Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://www.hvo.com.au/documents?c=annual-rehabilitation-report

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 Operations (HVO) is jointly owned by Glencore (49%) and Yancoal (51%). The Hunter River divides the operation into HVO North and HVO South, which operate as an integrated complex. HVO North is approved under DA 450-10-2003 Modification 8 until 31 December 2026, and HVO South under PA 06_0261 Modification 8 until 2030. The proposed HVO Continuation Project seeks to extend mining to 2045 in HVO North and 2042 in HVO South, subject to approval. HVO North includes Carrington Pit, West Pit, tailings storage facilities, two coal preparation plants, and train loading infrastructure. HVO South includes Cheshunt Pit, Riverview Pit and Lemington South Pit.

Life of mine

4 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA06-0261
PA06-0261

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

ML 1705 (1992), ML 1748 (1992), ML 1869 (1992), ML 1871 (1992), ML 1622 (1992), ML 1474 (1992), ML 1811 (1992), CCL 755 (1973), ML 1526 (1992), ML 1704 (1992), ML 1849 (1992), ML 1841 (1992), ML 1870 (1992), CL 360 (1973), ML 1560 (1992), CCL 714 (1973), ML 1428

(1992), ML 1840 (1992), ML 1359 (1992), CL 584 (1973), ML 1732 (1992), ML 1589 (1992), CL 359 (1973), ML 1753 (1992), CL 327 (1973), ML 1482 (1992), CML 4 (1992), ML 1867 (1992), ML 1324 (1992), ML 1682 (1992), ML 1406 (1992), ML 1734 (1992), CL 398 (1973), ML 1706 (1992), ML 1634 (1992), ML 1710 (1992), ML 1707 (1992), ML 1465 (1992), ML 1500 (1992), ML 1337 (1992), ML 1810 (1992)

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

EPL-640 EPBC 2016-7640

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

Nil changes to PA06-0261. DA 450-10-2003 Modification 8 was approved in April 2025 for the purpose of a time extension for mining activities till the end of 2026 in HVO North whilst the HVCO remains under assessment. MOD 8 requires a Rehabilitation Strategy to be developed in consultation with the Resources Regulator and Singleton Council by the 24th April 2026. The modification also requires final landforms constructed after the approval of Mod 8 to be designed to incorporate micro-relief and integrate with surrounding natural landforms.

Changes to land ownership and land use

Nil.

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

During 2025, the following rehabilitation and disturbance activities were completed: • 55.78ha of new rehabilitation • 6.8ha of Growth Media Development (GMD) progression rehabilitation • 138.70ha of new disturbance • 12.36 ha of rehabilitation disturbance The completed rehabilitation exceeded the Forward Program target (of 55.62ha) by 0.16ha when considering new rehabilitation, and by 6.96 Ha when taking into account the GMD progression rehabilitation completed in 2025. The location of the proposed disturbance areas was also generally consistent with the Forward Program with actual disturbance less than predicted. Rehabilitation was completed in line with the HVO South Project Approval (PA06_0261) and HVO North approval (DA 450-10-2003) during 2025.Land under active rehabilitation in HVO North at the end of 2025 totalled 1,821.97ha. There is no land in HVO North currently classed as GMD phase. Modification 8 states that rehabilitation will be undertaken in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) and Forward Program, as approved from time to time. Rehabilitation at HVO is occurring in accordance with these plans as outlined below in this ARR. In HVO South, land under active rehabilitation at the end of 2025 was 1,169.47ha in association with 35.76ha in the GMD phase, with the total rehabilitation management footprint at the end of 2025 totalling 1205.24ha. This exceeds the predicted EIS total at the end of 2025 for HVO South of 1,180ha.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

During 2025 HVO completed ongoing refinement of the HVO South landform and drainage design utilising micro-relief principles.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

Not applicable.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Rehabilitation maintenance was undertaken in accordance with the detailed maintenance program in 2025. Activities undertaken include: • Preparation and seeding of 6.8ha of GMD areas; • Rehabilitation blocks totalling 328ha were boom sprayed, wick wiped, slashed/mulched or spot sprayed. Key weeds targeted include Galenia, Acacia saligna, Blue heliotrope, Rhodes grass, Prickly pear and Mustard weed; • Re seeding of 50ha of pasture species at the Polo Green in Cheshunt; • Infill planting of 1200 tubestock at WIlton; • Topsoil stockpile inspections, weed management and seeding; • Spring and autumn 1080 feral dog and fox baiting within and adjacent to rehabilitation areas; and • Autumn and winter pig trapping and baiting. HVO also completed fencing and water infrastructure works to allow for an additional 88ha of rehabilitation to be grazed at Cyrus paddock within the Carrington Pit footprint (HVO North).

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

During 2025, HVO continued to progress actions in response to feedback received from the vegetation Targets Assessment Program (LETT0009276) and Groundwater and Surface Water Targeted Assessment Program (LETT0009823). Actions completed in 2025 included update of the HVO RMP and rehabilitation risk assessment. In October 2018, HVO received a Section 240 notice (s240) from the NSW Resources Regulator following the triggering of TARPs and a site inspection that identified rehabilitation areas seeded with cover crop only that had remained in the GMD phase for several years. The notice required HVO to review rehabilitation phase classifications across the site and provide a plan to progress areas from GMD towards their final land use. Following a further RR inspection in May 2019, HVO was issued with a second s240 requiring a report on actions to improve rehabilitation performance and prepare a maintenance plan. In response, HVO developed an s240 rehabilitation maintenance and improvement Program to progress 520.3 ha of GMD rehabilitation to the Ecosystem Establishment phase. 2025 marked the final year of this program. Since 2019, 420.4 ha has progressed to the Ecosystem Establishment phase. The remaining 99.4 ha identified in the original s240 plan has either been disturbed by pit progression, used for topsoil stockpiles, or is planned to be disturbed under the life of mine plan related to the HVCOP.

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

Not applicable

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001586 YEAR1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	292,800	106,000
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	107,538,200	109,140,000
Ore	(Mt)	18.63	17.43
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	4.52	4.74
Product	(Mt)	13.99	14.08

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	7,371.94
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	4,380.5
C	**Rehabilitation - land preparation**	(ha)	0
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	994.31
E	**Ecosystem and land use development**	(ha)	1,997.13
F	**Rehabilitation completion**	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	138.7
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	50.37
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	1,997.13
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0.36
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	27.09

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	**Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses**	%	74.01
M	**Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses**	%	23.58
N	**Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses**	%	1.6

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

Rehabilitation and disturbance were completed in accordance with the 2025-2027 HVO Forward Work Program (FWP). Rehabilitation at HVO was completed as outlined above, exceeding the target in the FWP. In 2025, HVO completed 6.8ha of GMD against a planned target of 10.8 ha. The variance was due to 2.1 ha of planned GMD being included in the 2026 disturbance program, while a further 1.9 ha was removed from the 2025 program following mapping updates confirming that GMD works had already been completed in these areas in previous years.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

There were no issues that delayed progressive rehabilitation during 2025, and all rehabilitation was completed as scheduled. The

projected rehabilitation identified in the 2025–2027 FWP for 2026 and 2027 has been updated in the 2026–2029 FWP to reflect the areas available for rehabilitation. This has resulted in a decrease of 12.7 ha in 2026 and 12.9 ha in 2027.This reduction is primarily due to the approval of DA 450-10-2003 Modification 8 in 2025, which requires final landforms constructed after 24 April 2025 to be designed to incorporate micro-relief and integrate with the surrounding natural landforms. As a result, additional material is required to achieve the revised final landform design, and these areas will therefore take longer than expected to reach final landform height.

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

As outlined in the Forward Program, HVO conducts a detailed Budget and Life of Mine process on an annual basis which identifies areas of disturbance required, and areas forecast for rehabilitation. These areas are checked against EIS projections and incorporated into the Annual Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Plan which allows tracking of progress throughout the year.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

The monitoring program for 2025 included: • Long term ecological monitoring program. This program splits rehabilitation areas into Initial Establishment Monitoring (IEM) sites that are less than three years old, and Long Term Monitoring (LTM) sites that are older than three years. The IEM methodology is a rapid style assessment principally to determine germination success and landform stability. The LTM methodology includes more detailed assessments of rehabilitation performance and are targeted towards evaluating progress of rehabilitation towards fulfilling completion criteria and, ultimately, the targeted post-mining land use. During 2025, 14 IEM blocks (31 monitoring sites) and 36 LTM blocks (96 monitoring sites) were monitored. • Annual Rehabilitation Walkover. This inspection provides a general assessment on rehabilitation health and potential emerging issues that require maintenance (e.g. weeds, erosion, poor growth rates). The walkover inspection does not review rehabilitation areas against the closure criteria, but provides management recommendations to assist the rehabilitation in moving towards the criteria. During 2025, 84 rehabilitation blocks were inspected as part of the walkover assessment. HVO also implemented a pasture rehabilitation monitoring program in Cyrus paddock in the Carrington pit footprint to monitor how this area is tracking against the proposed agronomic completion criteria in the HVO RMP. In addition to the above formal monitoring programs, HVO environmental staff conduct ongoing, regular inspections of rehabilitation areas on a monthly basis to ensure emerging issues are captured and addressed outside of the annual monitoring periods.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

As outlined above, the LTM monitoring program includes a detailed assessment of rehabilitation performance and evaluation of results against the draft completion criteria outlined in the HVO RMP.

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.

Overall, the majority of the rehabilitation blocks monitored in 2025 are trending towards meeting the rehabilitation criteria. Generally, older rehabilitation blocks (prior to 2015) exhibited lower target species diversity and higher weed coverage. Recommendations have been made to improve these blocks and a detailed maintenance plan has been developed. Erosion was also a major contributor to maintenance works required in older rehabilitation blocks. HVO have developed a grazing infrastructure plan set to be implemented over time, aiding in pasture blocks progress towards nominated completion criteria. Monitoring results from younger blocks generally identified a higher abundance of species from target communities, lower weed presence and less erosion. HVO has developed a detailed maintenance plan for all rehabilitation blocks on site, which will be implemented continuously to continue progressing rehabilitation towards closure criteria.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Pasture IEM blocks performed well, with low weed presence and limited bare ground; erosion in some blocks was minor, stable and isolated. Pasture composition met or was trending toward early-establishment targets. Pasture LTM results were more variable: groundcover was high — 22 of 28 blocks rated acceptable — and 16 blocks had acceptable pasture species composition. Native woodland IEM blocks showed no or very minor stable erosion. Weeds require targeted maintenance in 4 of 8 blocks. Tree stems and native composition were below early-establishment targets, but active intervention was not recommended given the young rehabilitation age. Of 14 native woodland LTM blocks, only two showed very minor erosion and all had acceptable groundcover. Weeds were common (only three blocks did not require control). Mean native canopy was low (7.6%, range 0.2–50.2%); infill planting in older rehabilitations is planned for 2026. Agronomic monitoring in Cyrus Paddock indicated strong establishment of temperate and tropical grasses seeded in 2024 and good progress against RMP completion criteria.

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

As outlined in the summary of monitoring results section, rehabilitation is generally progressing towards meeting long term closure criteria. However, weed presence is a performance issue within some rehabilitation areas that has the potential to hinder this progression. On an annual basis, HVO conducts a rehabilitation walkover assessment which maps and quantifies weed type and coverage. This data is then used to update the maintenance plan for that block and allocate resources for control throughout the year. The repetitive and ongoing nature of this monitoring and control cycle ensure that all weed infestations are controlled appropriately.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001170	**Dam 6W Tailings Desiccation Enhancement Using Tubestock Planting**	Experiments will be started in 2026 to test the dewatering capacity of tailings by vegetation.	Dam 6W will be planted with tubestock in 2026 to evaluate tailings amelioration techniques to maximise success for the native vegetation used.	31 Dec 2028	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

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: *Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
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 x 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 *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.

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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 - Rehabilitation Complaints

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

Attachment 4 - Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
7 May 2025	HVO Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Meeting	Update on rehabilitation progression and maintenance in 2025, including Growth Media Development (GMD)	Documented via CCC Minutes available on HVO website
27 Aug 2025	HVO Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Meeting	Update on rehabilitation progression and maintenance in 2025	Documented via CCC Minutes available on HVO website
18 Dec 2025	NSW Resources Regulator	Teams Meeting	Discussion of HVO Forward Work Program submission for 2026	Variances between the 2025 and 2026 FWP submissions outlined in this ARR
12 Nov 2025	NSW Resources Regulator, Local Land Services	Site Visit	Western Out of Pit (WOOP) dump site inspection	Actions raised to address minor issues with erosion, weeds and redundant coir logs
5 Nov 2025	HVO Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Meeting	Updated on rehabilitation progression and discussed changes in rehab methods to include drone seeding and deep ripping of steep rehabilitation	Documented via CCC Minutes available on HVO website

5 Feb 2025	HVO Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Meeting	Summary of rehabilitation completed in 2024 and an overview of rehabilitation planned for 2025	Documented via CCC Minutes available on HVO website

Attachment 5 - Plans

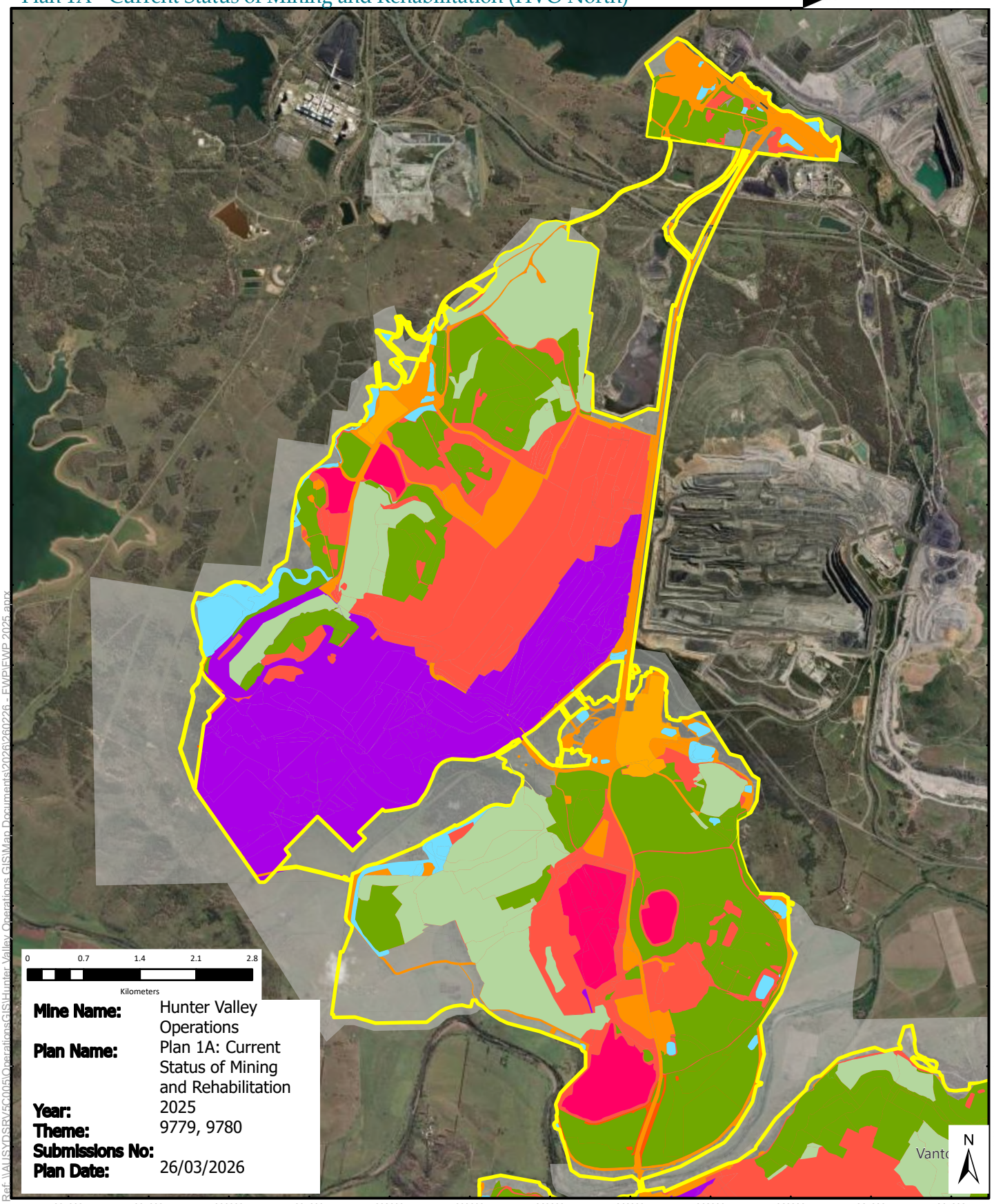
Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.

Hunter Valley Operations

Plan 1A - Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation (HVO North)

HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS



Mine Name: Hunter Valley Operations

Plan Name: Plan 1A: Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation

Year: 2025

Theme: 9779, 9780

Submissions No:

Plan Date: 26/03/2026

Ref: \\AUSYDSRV5\C005\OperationsGIS\Hunter Valley Operations GIS\Map Documents\2026\260226 - FWP\FWP 2025.aprx

Legend

- HVO Project Approval Boundary
- Current Authorities
- Beneficiation Facility
- Infrastructure Area
- Other
- Overburden Emplacement Area
- Tailings Storage Facility
- Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
- Water Management Area
- Ecosystem and Land Use Development
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

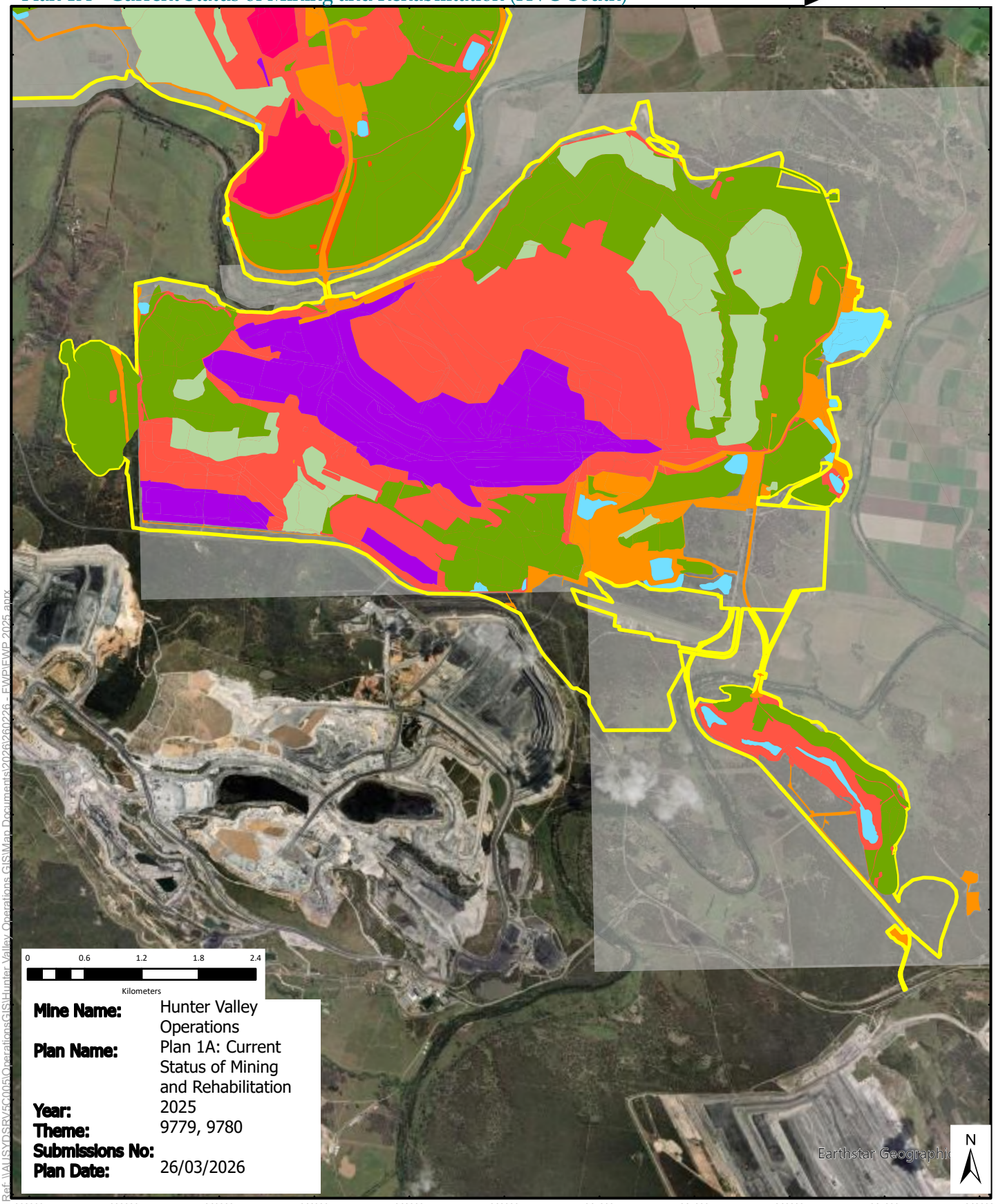
GDA2020

Date Created: 26/03/2026
Map Size: A4 Portrait
Scale: 1:65,000
Map Created By: mfreeman3
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Hunter Valley Operations

Plan 1A - Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation (HVO South)

HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS



Mine Name:	Hunter Valley Operations
Plan Name:	Plan 1A: Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation
Year:	2025
Theme:	9779, 9780
Submissions No:	
Plan Date:	26/03/2026

Legend

- HVO Project Approval Boundary
- Current Authorities
- Beneficiation Facility
- Infrastructure Area
- Other
- Overburden Emplacement Area
- Tailings Storage Facility
- Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
- Water Management Area
- Ecosystem and Land Use Development
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

GDA2020

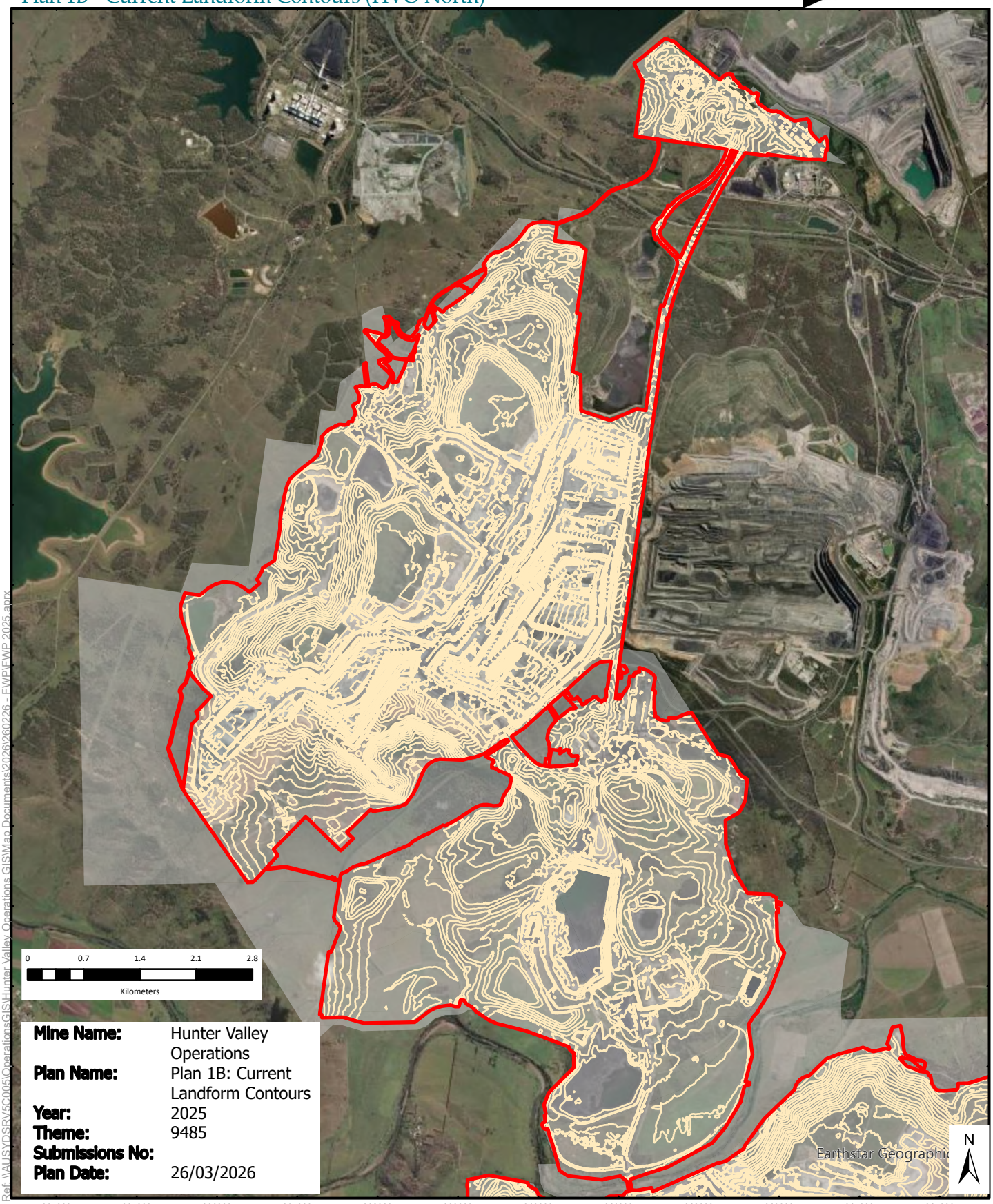
Date Created: 26/03/2026
Map Size: A4 Portrait
Scale: 1:55,000
Map Created By: mfreeman3
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Ref: \\AUSYDSRV5\C005\OperationsGIS\Hunter Valley Operations GIS\Map Documents\2026\260226 - FWPFWP 2025.aprx

Hunter Valley Operations

Plan 1B - Current Landform Contours (HVO North)

HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS



Mine Name:	Hunter Valley Operations
Plan Name:	Plan 1B: Current Landform Contours
Year:	2025
Theme:	9485
Submissions No:	
Plan Date:	26/03/2026

Legend

- HVO Project Approval Boundary
- Current Authorities
- Current_Contours

GDA2020

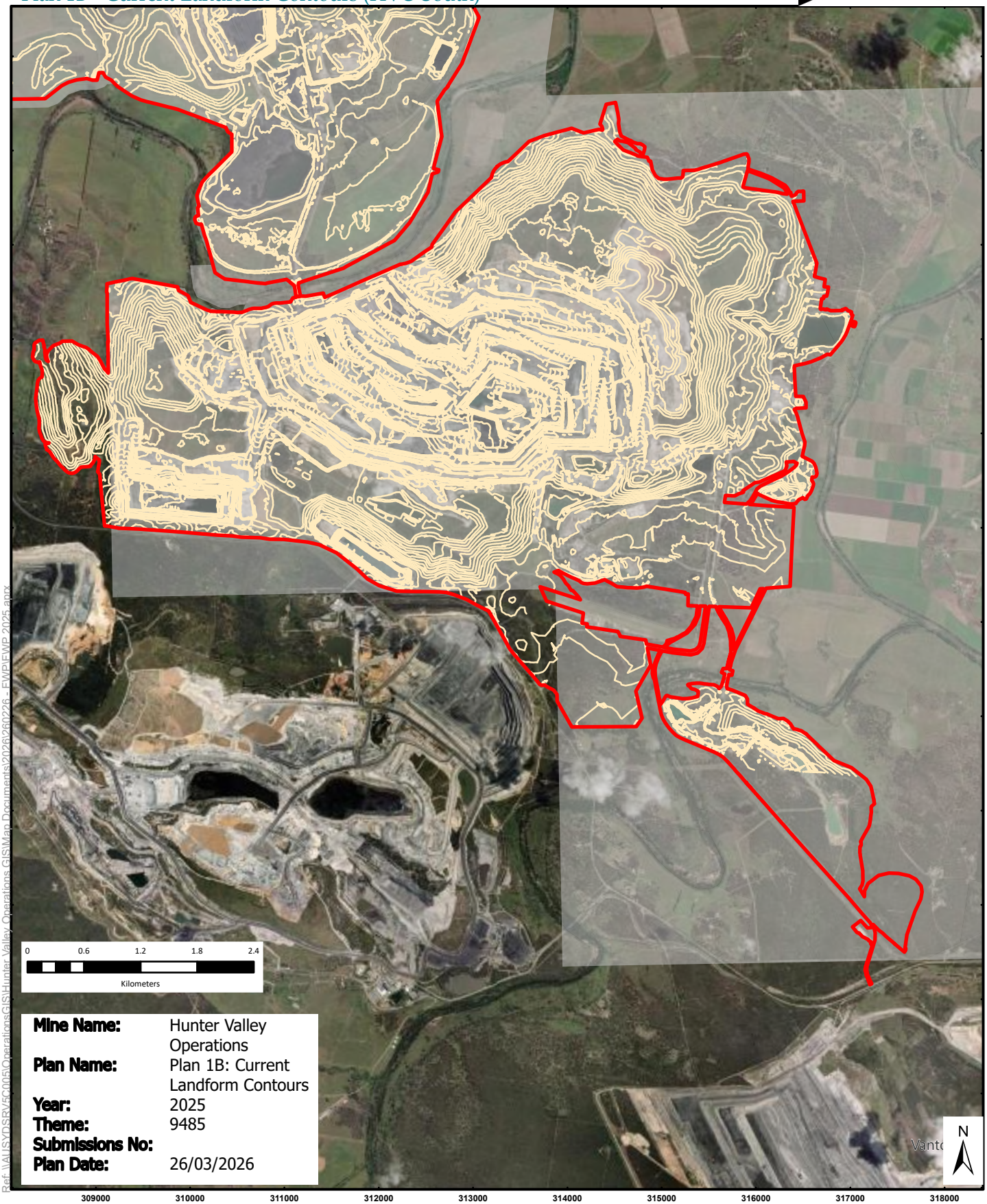
Date Created: 26/03/2026
Map Size: A4 Portrait
Scale: 1:65,000
Map Created By: mfreeman3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Ref: \\AUSYDSRV5C005\Operations\GIS\Hunter Valley Operations GIS\Map Documents\2026\260226 - FWP\FWP 2025.aprx

Hunter Valley Operations

Plan 1B - Current Landform Contours (HVO South)

HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS



Mine Name:	Hunter Valley Operations
Plan Name:	Plan 1B: Current Landform Contours
Year:	2025
Theme:	9485
Submissions No:	
Plan Date:	26/03/2026

Ref: \\AUSYDSRV5\C005\Operations\GIS\Hunter Valley Operations GIS\Map Documents\2026\260226 - FWPFWP 2025.aprx

Legend

- HVO Project Approval Boundary
- Current Authorities
- Current_Contours

GDA2020

Date Created: 26/03/2026
Map Size: A4 Portrait
Scale: 1:55,000
Map Created By: mfreeman3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Projection: Transverse Mercator