



**Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001825

DURALIE MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Duralie Mine
Reference	ARR0001825
Annual report period commencement date	Tuesday 1 July 2025
Annual report period end date	Tuesday 30 June 2026
Forward program	FWP0001718
Mining leases	ML 1427 (1992), ML 1646 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Cim Services Pty Ltd, Cim Duralie Pty Ltd
Contact	Thomas Kirkwood
Date of submission	Tuesday 29 September 2026
Document URL	
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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

Duralie Coal Pty Ltd (DCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Limited, owns and operates the Duralie Coal Mine (DCM). The DCM is an existing mine situated approximately 35 kilometres south of Gloucester in the Gloucester Valley, New South Wales (NSW). The DCM is situated adjacent to Mammy Johnsons River within the Karuah River Catchment, between the townships of Wards River and Stroud Road. The NSW Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning granted Development Consent for the DCM in August 1997 and coal production commenced in 2003. Development of the DCM is approved under Mining Leases (MLs) 1427 and 1646 and NSW Project Approval (PA 08_0203). Other key approvals, licences and permits for the DCM are described in Section 1.2 of the RMP. Condition 5, Schedule 2 of PA 08_0203 authorised mining operations to be carried out at the DCM until 31 December 2021. Accordingly, coal mining at the DCM ceased in December 2021 and DCPL has commenced the mine closure phase.

Life of mine

0 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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



PA080203 (MOD2)
PA080203 (MOD2)
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PA080203 (MOD2)

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

ML 1427 (1992), ML 1646 (1992)

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

EPL11701 EPBC2010/5396

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

On 17 December 2025, EPBC 2010/5396 was extended under section 145D(4) of the EPBC Act, to allow for the continuation of activities under the previously approved conditions until 31 December 2030.

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership and land use related to that land has occurred during the Annual Reporting Period (ARP) (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026).

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

Mining operations at the Duralie Coal Mine ceased on 31 December 2021, and the site has since transitioned into the mine closure phase. During the 2025-26 Annual Reporting Period (ARP), activities primarily focused on mine closure civil works and progressing rehabilitation. Surface disturbance during the ARP was limited and associated with closure-related earthworks for the construction of the revised final landform in the Weismantel Pit. Rehabilitation activities undertaken during the ARP included: • Decommissioning of redundant infrastructure • Bulk shaping and landform establishment within the Clareval Pit. • Backfilling of the Weismantel Pit. The previous Forward Program anticipated rehabilitation within the Clareval Pit would progress to landform establishment during the reporting period. While landform establishment was undertaken in portions of the Clareval Pit, rehabilitation sequencing was refined to prioritise bulk earthworks and backfilling activities within the Weismantel Pit. As a result, some planned rehabilitation areas were deferred and will be progressed in the first and second year of the forward program period.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

During the ARP, rehabilitation planning activities included a range of closure-related studies and assessments, including: • detailed final landform and land use design; • surface water modelling; • groundwater modelling; • geochemical modelling and assessment; • geotechnical assessment; • landform erosion assessment; • contaminated sites assessment; and • decommissioning and demolition planning. These studies have been used to refine the proposed final landform and rehabilitation strategy and support the development of a safe, stable and non-polluting post-mining land use outcome. Key findings indicate that the proposed landform and water management measures are expected to perform as intended over the long term, final landform slopes are expected to remain stable, and contamination management requirements have been identified and incorporated into closure planning. The studies have also

informed rehabilitation sequencing, landform design, water management planning and infrastructure decommissioning activities. Outcomes from these assessments will continue to be incorporated into rehabilitation and closure planning documentation as closure works progress. Following completion of the current phase of technical closure studies, a revised FLRP will be submitted to the Resources Regulator, in addition to a revised ROBJ and RCC.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

The DCM was an open cut mining operation and therefore has no areas affected by underground mining subsidence.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Ongoing management and maintenance of rehabilitation areas at the DCM has been undertaken by DCPL and suitably qualified persons (where relevant) to determine when an ESF2 may be submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator to confirm that rehabilitated areas have achieved a standard capable of relinquishment. To date, no ESF2 applications have been submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator. During the reporting period further improvements and maintenance has been undertaken on the surface water management structures on the southern Weismantel Pit rehabilitation, including: • Installation of crest bunds to minimise the likelihood of erosion structures developing. • Regrade and repair of existing drain floors to remediate areas of sedimentation. • Slashing and mulching of native tree growth within the structures footprint. • Desilting of rehabilitation sediment dams Ongoing rehabilitation management and maintenance activities at the DCM include: • Weed and pest animal control of rehabilitation areas. • Native vegetation rehabilitation management and agricultural monitoring. During the ARP, maintenance activities in areas dedicated to Domain B (Native Ecosystem – Woodland) focused on weed control targeting lantana and wild tobacco.

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

No formal notices or directions requiring rehabilitation actions were issued during the reporting period. However, a Targeted Assessment Program (TAP) review undertaken by the NSW Resources Regulator during the reporting period identified administrative recommendations relating to rehabilitation risk assessments, rehabilitation planning documentation, and the reporting of rehabilitation

studies and associated assessments. An Action Plan was subsequently prepared to address the recommendations. Actions undertaken during the reporting period included updating the rehabilitation risk assessment to reflect the current phase of mine closure and incorporating summaries and key outcomes of rehabilitation studies, investigations and associated assessments into rehabilitation reporting and planning documentation. Implementation of the remaining actions will continue in accordance with the Action Plan.

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

No rehabilitation areas have achieved final land use at the DCM.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001718 YEAR1		THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	20,872		0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	3,394,462		3,403,377
Ore	(Mt)	0		0
Reject material ¹	(Mt)	0		0
Product	(Mt)	0		0

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	404.09
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	203.62
C	Rehabilitation - land preparation	(ha)	33.97
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	82.27
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	84.23
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	0
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	0
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	84.23
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	20.84

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses	%	0.02
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses	%	99.7
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses	%	0.25

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

The 2025 Forward Program anticipated that landform establishment would be undertaken within the Clareval Pit. A portion of these works was deferred due to refinement of the final landform and rehabilitation sequencing, including the prioritisation of bulk earthworks and backfilling activities within the Weismantel Pit.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

The delay to minor areas of proposed rehabilitation within the southern batter of the Clareval Pit was deferred due to adjustments to work sequencing associated with finalising elements of the final landform and prioritising bulk earthworks in the Weismantel Pit. This general area will instead contribute to the Forecast Land Proposed for Rehabilitation during Year 1 and Year 2 of the 2026-2029

Forward Program.

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

Rehabilitation activities deferred within the Clareval Pit will be incorporated into Years 1 and 2 of the 2026-2029 Forward Program. Planned activities include continued bulk earthworks, landform establishment, topsoil placemen and revegetation. These activities have been scheduled to ensure rehabilitation progresses as soon as reasonably practicable while remaining aligned with closure planning and final landform optimisation.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

During this ARP, rehabilitation monitoring was conducted by Kleinfelder (2026) in accordance with the Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Processes and Rehabilitation Monitoring Program detailed in Sections 7 and 8 of the DCM RMP, respectively. Ecosystem Function Analysis (EFA) analogue transects have been established in areas proximal to the DCM that represent the varying landscapes (i.e. 11 slopes and aspects) and target communities planned for each rehabilitation area. Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) and revegetation monitoring has been undertaken during this ARP by Kleinfelder between the 9th and 12th of June. The results of LFA, vegetation dynamics and habitat complexity monitoring (i.e. EFA) are used at the DCM to monitor progress towards rehabilitation completion criteria and to determine a trajectory towards self-sustaining ecosystems. Summary results of Domain B monitoring are provided within this ARR. Domain A – Native Ecosystem Rehabilitation Monitoring confirmed that older rehabilitation areas continue to develop well, with established overstorey and mid storey vegetation generally tracking toward the relevant completion criteria. Visual monitoring verified stable landform and drainage conditions, continued vegetation development, and evidence of fauna use within rehabilitated areas. EFA results showed that several native ecosystem areas are maintaining or improving landscape function, with older transects demonstrating stronger stability, infiltration and nutrient cycling values consistent with their age and development. Some younger areas remain in early establishment and are therefore developing more slowly; these areas are being supported through routine maintenance and contingency measures to ensure ongoing progression toward the required ecosystem outcomes. Domain B – Agricultural Rehabilitation Pasture rehabilitation areas remain stable, with previous grazing demonstrating long term functionality consistent with the intended agricultural land use. Monitoring results, including LFA stability, infiltration and nutrient cycling indices, confirm that pasture areas continue to develop in line with expectations for Class 4 agricultural suitability. Routine maintenance will continue to be implemented until grazing recommences. Analogue Site Monitoring Analogue sites were reviewed to provide benchmark

reference conditions for vegetation structure, soil surface function and ecosystem development. Comparisons with analogue data continue to confirm that rehabilitated areas are progressing toward self sustaining ecosystem function. Overall Summary Overall, rehabilitation in Domains A and B is progressing toward the expected land use outcomes, with monitoring confirming positive development trends across all established areas. Routine maintenance and contingency measures are being implemented where required to ensure all rehabilitation areas continue advancing toward the approved objectives and completion criteria.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation at the DCM is monitored on a regular basis to ensure vegetation is establishing in the rehabilitation areas and to determine the need for any maintenance and/or contingency measures (e.g. supplementary plantings, weed or erosion control). The monitoring also aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of the rehabilitation techniques and track the progression of rehabilitation towards achieving the DCM Rehabilitation Objectives (ROBJ) and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria Statement (RCC). Rehabilitation monitoring conducted during this ARP included: • Analogue site baseline monitoring. • Native ecosystem rehabilitation establishment monitoring. • Agricultural rehabilitation monitoring. • PAF material monitoring. • Surface water monitoring. • Groundwater monitoring. • Erosion and sediment control monitoring. • Spontaneous combustion monitoring. Rehabilitation areas at the DCM are moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable. To date, no rehabilitation areas have achieved the final land use to a standard that would warrant DCPL's submission of an ESF2 to NSW Resources. Notwithstanding, DCPL will continue to monitor how rehabilitation is progressing against the DCM ROBJ, RCC and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP) to ensure the final land uses are achieved as soon as reasonably practicable.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

Yes

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program**An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.**

Rehabilitation at the DCM is progressing against the proposed DCM ROBJ, RCC and FLRP with the aim of achieving a final landform that is safe, stable and non-polluting in perpetuity. Rehabilitation performance at the DCM has been assessed in discrete areas/polygons based on the age and type of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of disturbed areas continues to be undertaken progressively as closure works advance, with the objective to achieve the following final land uses (from the associated mining domains): • Native Ecosystem: - Infrastructure Area (A1). - Water Management Area (A3). - Overburden Emplacement Area (A4). • Agricultural – Grazing: - Water Management Area (B3). - Overburden Emplacement Area (B4). • Water Management Area: - Water Management Area (F3). • Water Storage (Excluding Final Void): - Water Management Area (G3). • Final Void: - Active Mining Area (Open cut void) (J5). The discrete areas/polygons of rehabilitation undertaken at the DCM remain consistent with the proposed DCM FLRP. Rehabilitation areas at the DCM are moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable. To date, no rehabilitation areas have achieved the final land use to a standard that would warrant DCPL's submission of an ESF2 to NSW Resources. Notwithstanding, DCPL will continue to monitor how rehabilitation is progressing against the DCM ROBJ, RCC and FLRP.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Kleinfelder (2026) concludes that the majority of the Duralie spoil emplacement revegetation is on track to establish woodland and pasture areas. The denser, wooded areas within Domain A - Native Ecosystem - Woodland of the 2008, 2010, 2011 and sections of the

2012 rehabilitation areas are progressing well toward meeting the completion criteria. The LFA indices are generally trending in the right direction, with the Stability Index being the first to achieve analogue values, with only one of the most recent rehabilitation areas failing to achieve Analogue value for this index. The Infiltration and nutrient cycling Indices generally follow an age progression with older rehabilitation areas recording higher scores. As stated in previous reports, further vegetation maturation and litter accumulation are required to meet the values for the remaining indices. Kleinfelder (2026) notes that more open ground layers, where canopy species were overseeded, have prevented exotic grasses from dominating and have allowed natural recruitment of shrub and midstorey. While the existing canopy will continue to mature over time, Kleinfelder (2026) recommends improving future revegetation by increasing seeding density and using less aggressive pasture grass. Kleinfelder (2026) notes that Domain B - Agriculture - Grazing areas have produced higher LFA index scores than the initial monitoring results, indicating that the biophysical processes are on track to achieving equivalent index scores.

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

No material rehabilitation performance issues or knowledge gaps were identified during the reporting period. Rehabilitation monitoring indicates that rehabilitated areas continue to progress toward the approved rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and final land use outcomes. Routine maintenance activities, including weed management, will continue as part of ongoing rehabilitation management.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001186	Native Vegetation Establishment on Mine Spoil and Compost Matrix	Assess the effectiveness of different compost application rates on native vegetation establishment and growth on mine spoil substrates to inform more effective future rehabilitation methodologies.	Three 20 m × 20 m trial quadrants were established on a mine spoil substrate. Treatments comprised a control (no compost), compost applied at 50 t/ha, and compost applied at 100 t/ha. Native vegetation seed mixes were sown across each treatment area during dedicated sowing campaigns. Monitoring is being undertaken to assess germination, establishment success, vegetation development and overall rehabilitation performance. Results will be used to evaluate the suitability and optimum application.	30 Jun 2027	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: <i>Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i> .
G	New active disturbance area	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I	Established rehabilitation (hectares)	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation ($I/A1 \times 100$). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be "established rehabilitation" should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.

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

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 - Rehabilitation Complaints

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

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
5 Jul 2023	Resources Regulator	Meeting (teams)	DCM Mine Closure Planning Update	Nil
14 Jul 2022	Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD)	Via the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's Major Projects Portal. Email reply	Review of Duralie Coal Mine (DCM) Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP).	Incorporated BCD review comments into the revised DCM RMP.
1 Dec 2024	Community	Newsletter	General update on both the Stratford Mining Complex and the DCM, including an update on the status of detailed mine closure planning.	Nil
14 Apr 2025	Community	Newsletter	Community newsletter including a closure and rehabilitation update for the DCM, in addition to statement on continued community engagement throughout the closure and rehabilitation process.	Nil
12 Apr 2023	Resources Regulator	Via email.	Meeting held between DCPL and Resources Regulator to discuss matters including commentary on the DCM FLRP. Request for	Provided letter to the Resources Regulator on 12/05/2023 detailing the comments addressed in the DCM FLRP. Resubmission of DCM FLRP on

outstanding matters to be addressed in an amended submission before 17/05/2023.

12/05/2023 via the Mine Rehabilitation Portal.

28 Feb 2023	Resources Regulator	Via email.	Meeting held between DCPL and Resources Regulator to discuss matters including commentary on the DCM ROBJ. Request for outstanding matters to be addressed in an amended submission before 17/05/2023.	DCM ROBJ amended and resubmitted on 27/04/2023 to the Title Holder's Portal. Provided a tracked changes version of the DCM ROBJ to indicate where amendments were made from previous rehabilitation objectives.
21 Aug 2026	Duralie Coal Community Consultative Committee	In-person meeting	Update on operational activities, progress of rehabilitation and closure works, and mine closure planning.	Ongoing communication with the DCM CCC regarding updates to mine closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation.
19 Mar 2024	Resources Regulator	Meeting (Microsoft Teams)	DCM Mine Closure Planning Update	Nil
18 Dec 2026	Resources Regulator	Meeting via Microsoft Teams	DCM Mine Closure Update	Nil
4 Feb 2026	Resources Regulator	Meeting via Microsoft Teams	DCM Mine Closure Planning Update	Nil
22 Aug 2023	Resources Regulator	Via email	DCM Rehabilitation Objectives Statement (ROBJ)	Resources Regulator (now NSW Resources) providing formal approval of the DCM ROBJ, including PDF.
5 Feb 2026	Duralie Coal Community	In-person meeting	Update on operational activities, progress of	Ongoing communication with the DCM CCC

	Consultative Committee		rehabilitation and closure works, and mine closure planning.	regarding updates to mine closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation.
21 Sep 2023	Resources Regulator	Via email	DCM Rehabilitation Completion Criteria Statement (RCC)	Resources Regulator (now NSW Resources) advising that the RCC Statement would only need to be lodged with NSW Resources when formal signoff on rehabilitation would be taking place with the next Forward Program period.
6 Jun 2024	Resources Regulator	Meeting and site visit	DCM Mine Closure Planning Update	Nil
11 Jun 2026	Resources Regulator	Meeting and site visit	TAP – Surface and Groundwater	Action Plan provided by the Resources Regulator to address TAP recommendations, including updates to the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment and Rehabilitation Management Plan.
23 Sep 2022	MidCoast Council	Via email.	Review of DCM RMP.	Incorporated MidCoast Council review comments into the revised DCM RMP.
18 Jul 2022	Brian Eastoe	Via email.	Review of DCM RMP.	Incorporated Brian Eastoe's review comments into the revised DCM RMP.
16 Feb 2023	Resources Regulator	Via email.	Review of Final Landform Contours data submission to Mine Rehabilitation Portal and suggested simplifying data and removing 'noise'.	Incorporated Resources Regulator's review comments into the revised dataset resubmission.
1 Jul 2025	Resources Regulator	Meeting via Microsoft	DCM Mine Closure Update	Nil

Teams				
21 Aug 2025	Resources Regulator	Meeting and site visit	TAP – Decommissioning	Action Plan developed to address TAP recommendations, including updates to the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment, Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program.
23 Nov 2022	Resources Regulator	Via email.	Review of DCM Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP) and request for resubmission by 09/01/2023.	Resubmitted DCM RMP on 22/12/2022. Provided letter to the Resources Regulator on 22/12/2022 detailing the manner in which each of the review comments on the DCM FLRP were addressed. Requested an extension (on 22/12/2022) for submission of the non mandatory Final Landform Features theme to 10/04/2023. Resubmitted DCM FLRP Final on 06/04/2023 via the Mine Rehabilitation Portal.
1 Nov 2024	Resources Regulator	Via email	DCM Mine Closure Planning Update	Nil
22 Aug 2023	Resources Regulator	Via email	DCM Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP)	Resources Regulator (now NSW Resources) providing formal approval of the DCM FLRP.
28 Jul 2022	Department of Planning and Environment: Water	Via the Department of Planning and Environment's Major Projects Portal. Email reply.	Review of DCM RMP.	Incorporated DPE Water review comments into the revised DCM RMP.

23 Nov 2022	Resources Regulator	via Email	Review of DCM Rehabilitation Objectives Statement (ROBJ) and request for resubmission by 06/01/2023.	Requested an extension (on 23/12/2022) for responding to commentary on the DCM ROBJ to 28/02/2023. Resubmitted DCM ROBJ on 28/02/2022. Provided a letter to the Resources Regulator on 06/03/2023 detailing the manner in which each of the review comments on the DCM ROBJ were addressed.
12 Mar 2025	Resources Regulator	Meeting	DCM Mine Closure Planning Update	Nil

Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.

39 7500

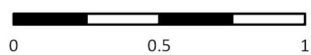
40 0000

Monkerai Road

Duralie Road

Tie Buckets Way

Johnson's Creek Road



Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

39 7500

40 0000



DURALIE COAL
Part of the National Resource Reserve

Legend

Project Approval Boundary

Rehabilitation

Decommissioning

Landform Establishment

Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Ecosystem and Land Use Development

Disturbance

Infrastructure Area

Overburden Emplacement Area

Water Management Area

Plan 1a

Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation
(2026 Annual Reporting Period)

Date: 6/08/2026

File: C:\N\monkerai\monkerai\OneDrive - vancor.com.au\41\AccGIS\SDM\02_PROJECTS\DCM ABR and EP August 2026\ProduceR\Portal Data\Portal Data.aprx

39 7500

40 0000

Monkerai Road

Duralie Road

The Buckets Way

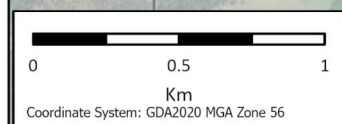
Johnsons Creek Road

642 7500

642 7500

642 5000

642 5000



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Legend

- Project Approval Boundary
- Current Landform Contours (1m Interval)

Plan 1b

Current Landform Contours
(2026 Annual Reporting Period)