NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001718

DURALIE MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Friday 30 June 2028

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Duralie Mine
Reference	FWP0001718
Forward program commencement date	Tuesday 1 July 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 30 June 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Robert Carter
Mining leases	ML 1427 (1992), ML 1646 (1992)
Project location	Cim Duralie Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Tuesday 30 September 2025
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.yancoal.com.au/our-sites/duralie/duralie-documents-page/

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.

Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

Duralie Coal Pty Ltd (DCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Limited (Yancoal), owns and operates the Duralie Coal Mine (DCM). The DCM is an existing mine situated approximately 35 kilometres south of Gloucester, New South Wales (NSW). Development of the DCM is approved under Mining Leases 1427 and 1646 and NSW Project Approval (PA 08_0203), and the other key approvals, licences and permits described in Section 1.2 of the DCM Rehabilitation Management Plan (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 has ceased and the mine closure phase has commenced. The Resources Regulator has acknowledged that DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising final landform outcomes (preparing the Detailed Mine Closure Plan) for the DCM. A revised FLRP will be prepared following the completion of Yancoal's Detailed Mine Closure Plan.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021 and the DCM has accordingly commenced the mine closure phase. No further exploration activities are proposed at the DCM.

Construction activities

Mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021 and the DCM has accordingly commenced the mine closure phase.

Construction of permanent water management systems will commence following the completion of closure studies. Works will include the reconstruction of Coal Shaft Creek.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 2 of PA 08_0203, mining activities at the DCM have ceased. Accordingly, no mining schedule exists for the DCM.

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management.

Mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021. Activities during Year 1 of the Forward Program period (2025-2026) will include bulk earthworks on the southern extent of the Clareval Pit, rehandling of material from the Weismantel rock emplacement area into the Weismantel Pit, and stripping topsoil from within the Weismantel rehabilitation areas prior to rehandle activities to optimise the final landform Activities during Year 2 of the Forward Program period will involve the continued rehandle of material from the Weismantel Waste Rock Emplacement into the Weismantel Pit. Year 3 (2027-2028) will involve finalisation of rehandle activities in association with undertaking rehabilitation activities across the site, including the backfilled Weismantel Pit and reshaped Waste Rock Emplacement, and further southern areas of Clareval Pit. DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising final landform outcomes (preparing the Detailed Mine Closure Plan) for the DCM during 2025 and 2026. Accordingly, activities during the remainder of the Forward Program period are subject to change following the outcomes of the Detailed Mine Closure Plan. A revised FLRP will be prepared following the completion of Yancoal's Detailed Mine Closure Plan.

Processing infrastructure activities and the location of tailings facilities and schedule for emplacement.

Historically, run-of-mine coal was transported from the DCM to the Stratford Mining Complex (SMC) via the North Coast Railway for processing. No processing activities or storage of tailings occurred at the DCM. In the period since the cessation of mining the coal

crusher and train loader infrastructure at the DCM have been demolished and removed from site. As mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021, no processing infrastructure activities or tailings facilities are proposed.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

All waste streams generated at the DCM have historically been managed in accordance with the DCM Waste Management Plan (WMP). Key waste streams (apart from waste rock) generated at the DCM comprise: • Recyclable/non-recyclable general wastes. • Sewage and effluent. • Other wastes from mining and workshop activities (e.g. waste oils, scrap metal and used tyres). All general domestic waste and general recyclable products will continue to be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor. DCPL has maintained a register of regulated waste collected by the licensed waste contractor. Waste tyres will continue to be stockpiled prior to disposal to pit voids prior to backfill. Tyres will be placed in discrete lots, located to avoid other combustible materials, and buried with a minimum of 20 metres of cover. Records of burial locations and depths will continue to be maintained. Scrap metal is collected by a licensed waste contractor for recycling. Sewage and wastewater from ablution facilities on-site is collected and transferred via a sewerage system to the existing on-site sewage treatment plant. Sewage is treated in the on-site sewage treatment plant (that consists of an aerobic treatment system) and is disposed of in a manner to the satisfaction of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPL11701) and MidCoast Council. Any waste generated from decommissioning activities will be re-used, recycled or disposed in accordance with the DCM WMP.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	20,872	0	1,526
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	3,394,462	4,123,949	353,090

Ore	(Mt)	0	0	0
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021. Following the cessation of mining activities no new coal material has been produced at the DCM. Bulk material movement and rehandling of waste material will continue to occur over the next three years, with 3,394,462 cubic metres of rock/overburden material handling scheduled during Year 1. DCPL is in the process of preparing a Detailed Mine Closure Plan for the DCM. The Detailed Mine Closure Plan will inform revisions to the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP). The revised FLRP is expected to be submitted to the Resources Regulator during Year 1 of the Forward Program. The Rehabilitation Planning aspects of Detailed Mine Closure Plan will include: • Public Safety management; • Mine Closure Risks; • Detailed final landform, land-use and features design; • Final Voids strategy and water balances; • Decommissioning and Demolition; • Water Management; • Waste Management; • Contamination review; • Rehabilitation materials; • Management of heritage sites; and • Monitoring and Maintenance Program. The abovementioned closure components are considered key milestones for rehabilitation and closure of the DCM that will ensure rehabilitation and closure is undertaken to achieve a safe, stable and non-polluting final landform as soon as practicable.

Stakeholder consultation

DCPL has undertaken consultation with various stakeholders throughout the mine life and during mine closure. Ongoing consultation will continue regarding the mine closure process, objectives and concepts via direct engagement with regulators and other stakeholders, the Community Consultative Committee, DCM website and community information line. DCPL notes that in August 2023, the Resources Regulator approved the DCM Rehabilitation Objectives Statements and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP)

with recognition that DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising final landform outcomes for the DCM. DCPL will seek validation and/or feedback from key regulators and stakeholders on relevant components of the Detailed Mine Closure Plan progressively throughout the Forward Program period, including: • NSW Resources Regulator; • NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure; • NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water; and • broader stakeholders, including the community (via the CCC or as otherwise appropriate).

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Duralie Coal Mine: Closure & Rehabilitation Risk Assessment (IEMA, 2022), was undertaken to review and update the DCM Environmental Risk Register for the mine closure and rehabilitation stage of operations and to provide guidance for the mine closure plan and schedule. For each of the key rehabilitation and mine closure risks identified, appropriate risk reduction strategies/actions were developed to adequately control the risk. Identified risks and control measures are detailed in the DCM RMP. The Risk Assessment will be reviewed during the preparation of the Detailed Mine Closure Plan. Rehabilitation studies related to establishing the final landform, surface water management, groundwater management and final void management will be conducted over the Forward Program period to inform the detailed design of the final landform at the DCM. This will include further: • surface water modelling; • groundwater modelling; and, • geotechnical evaluations. DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising the final landform as a critical component to achieving a safe, stable and non-polluting landform for future lease relinquishment and sustainable post-mining beneficial land use. DCPL will continue to routinely update regulators on the progress of this work. A revised FLRP and the required supporting documentation will be prepared and submitted following the completion of Yancoal's Detailed Mine Closure Plan and associated closure studies.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rehabilitation is monitored on a regular basis to ensure vegetation in rehabilitation areas is establishing and to determine the need for any maintenance and/or contingency measures. Monitoring also aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of rehabilitation techniques and track progression towards achieving rehabilitation performance and completion criteria. Rehabilitation monitoring reported within the 2025 ARR notes that the denser wooded areas (2008 and 2010-2012 rehabilitation) are progressing well towards meeting the completion criteria. More open areas of revegetation have benefited from “overseeding” of canopy species, which has limited the recruitment of exotic species (Kleinfelder, 2025). While further maturation of the existing canopy will occur over time, Kleinfelder (2025) has suggested that future revegetation can be improved by increasing the seeding density and using less aggressive pasture grass species. The LFA indices are generally trending in the right direction for agricultural rehabilitation with the Stability Index the first to achieve Analogue values, however, further vegetation maturation and littler accumulation are required to meet the values for the remaining indices. Results from monitoring programs will be used to inform ongoing rehabilitation maintenance requirements, which will continue until specific completion criteria has been met and confirmation has been received from the relevant authority.

Rehabilitation schedule

DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising the final landform as a critical component to achieving a safe, stable and non-polluting landform for future lease relinquishment and sustainable post-mining land use. Completion of Yancoal’s Detailed Mine Closure Plan will inform closure execution works and a finalised rehabilitation schedule, and will be included in revised rehabilitation documents. Rehabilitation at the DCM has been undertaken progressively behind the advancing open cut and once areas have become available for rehabilitation. Key rehabilitation activities at the DCM over the forward period include: • infrastructure decommissioning and demolition; • bulk rehandle from Weismantel waste rock emplacement areas to Weismantel Pit and Clareval southern extents; • shaping of new emplacement areas across Weismantel and Clareval Pits and re-shaping of the Weismantel emplacement and adjacent haul road areas; • rehabilitation earthworks; • growth medium establishment activities including topsoil

spreading; • revegetation of the final landform in accordance with the DCM RMP; and • refinement of monitoring programs and environmental management plans to reflect the rehabilitated site. Rehabilitation is implemented in accordance with the methodologies described in Section 6.2 of the RMP. In areas intended for native ecosystem as the proposed final land use, ongoing activities will include habitat enhancement, controlling weeds and pests as required.

Completion of rehabilitation

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

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

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	426.5	426.5	426.5
O	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	218.29	218.29	93.86
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	7.74	7.74	132.17

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	22.41		
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	7.74		124.43
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		0.35		

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
O		The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P		The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or 'fit for purpose ' built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.
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).

WORD	DEFINITION
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining,

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the department's website.
Growth Medium Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species. This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion

WORD	DEFINITION
	criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.
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:

WORD	DEFINITION
	• upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data • develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) • generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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: • 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application* by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	consultative group • affected land holder(s) • government agencies relevant to the final land use • affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) • local Aboriginal communities, and • any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.

WORD	DEFINITION
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

Duralie 2025 FP - Plan 2A.pdf

Duralie 2025 FP - Plan 2B.pdf

Duralie 2025 FP - Plan 2C.pdf

Open Cut Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Duralie Coal Mine
Lease(s):	ML 1427, ML 1646
Authorisation Owner:	CIM Duralie Pty Ltd, CIM Services Pty Ltd
Mine Operator:	Duralie Coal Pty Ltd
Term of RCE:	July 2025 to July 2028
Current Security:	$13,690,000
Date of Last Security Deposit Review:	29/11/2024
Mine Contact:	Robert Carter
Position:	Environment and Community Superintendent
Address:	PO Box 168 Gloucester NSW 2422
Phone:	0484-321-173
Email:	robert.carter@yancoal.com.au

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		$2,388,814
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		$36,038,713
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		$975,357
Domain 5: Management Activities		$4,171,794
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$43,574,678**
Contingency	**10%**	$4,357,468
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	**10%**	$4,357,468
Project Management and Surveying	**10%**	$4,357,468
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		**$56,647,082**

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department.

☐ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☑ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This Registration Form, Summary Report and calculation pages are to be printed and attached as an appendix the AEMR or MOP.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Robert Carter — **Company Respresentative's Name**

29/9/2025 — **Date**

Environment and Community Superintendent — **Company Representative's Role / Responsibility**

Signature