



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001046

NORTHPARKES MINES ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Saturday 1 January 2022 to Saturday 31 December 2022



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Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Northparkes Mines
Reference	ARR0001046
Annual report period commencement date	Saturday 1 January 2022
Annual report period end date	Saturday 31 December 2022
Forward program	FWP0001022
Mining leases	ML 1247 (1973), ML 1367 (1992), ML 1641 (1992), ML 1743 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	SC MINERAL RESOURCES PTY LTD, SUMITOMO METAL MINING OCEANIA PTY LTD, CMOC Mining Pty Limited
Contact	Caroline Gazi
Date of submission	Wednesday 10 May 2023

Important

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

Mine details

Project description

Northparkes is a copper-gold mine 27km north-west of Parkes, within the Parkes LGA, in central west NSW. Northparkes is operated by CMOC Mining Services Pty Limited (CMOC) as agent severally for and on behalf of the Northparkes Joint Venture, an unincorporated joint venture between CMOC Mining Pty Limited (CMPL) (80%), Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (13.3%) and SC Mineral Resources Pty Ltd (6.7%).

Development consent was originally issued to North Mining Limited, as DA 504/90 in 1992. This approval was based on open cut mining of locations E22 and E27 and underground mining of E26. In 2019 PA11_0060 was gazetted as a State Significant Development (SSD) under section Part 4 of the EP&A Act and expires on 31/12/32.

Northparkes currently operate E48 and E26 underground mines utilising the block cave method. Open-cut mining is scheduled to recommence at Northparkes in 2023 with preparatory works in process at E31 and E31N.

Life of mine

9 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA11_0060
PA11_0060
PA11_0060
PA11_0060
PA11_0060
PA11_0060
PA11_0060
PA11_0060

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

ML 1247 (1973), ML 1367 (1992), ML 1641 (1992), ML 1743 (1992)

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

EPL4784
EPBC 20136788

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

PA11_0060 was subject to modifications during the reporting period.

Modification 6 was approved on 6 June 2022. MOD6 supports planned operational changes to improve efficiency and safety, including:

- constructing a new underground portal and decline to access the E22 underground area;
- buttressing the eastern flank of TSF2 and buttressing and extending the Infill TSF area;
- establishing additional clay and filter material borrow pits for use in TSF construction;
- relocating some ancillary infrastructure;
- changing the dimensions of the E31 and E31N open cut pits, including increasing the depths and adjusting the boundaries of the pits; and
- establishing additional temporary waste rock stockpiles and rehabilitation materials stockpiles.

Modification 7 was submitted and withdrawn prior to determination during the reporting period. The intended modifications were incorporated into the approved MOD6.

Modification 8 was approved on 22 December 2022. MOD8 allows for alternative concentrate transport methods (road) to connect to Parkes National Logistics Hub (Parkes) on the basis of significant disruptions to the rail network in recent years, including to the primary connection method, Goonumbla rail siding.

MOD8 also allows for the mine to increase the size of concentrate stockpiles on site, and to transport some concentrate to Parkes on a regulator basis (in addition to haulage to Goonumbla rail siding) to manage concentrate stockpile volumes.

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership occurred during the reporting period.

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

A notice dated 7 March 2022 (NTCE0009893) was received from the NSW Resources Regulator identifying that TSF2 East and South embankments did not meet the ANCOLD and CDA Guidelines. The East embankment was in the ecosystem and land use establishment phase at the time and the South embankment had not yet commenced rehabilitation. Works associated with the unloading of TSF2 occurred in the second half of 2022 and resulted in the TSF2 East embankment being re-disturbed. The East embankment landform was re-established in December 2022 to a form comparable to that prior to the unloading work. The landform establishment phase is now complete with the growth medium phase to commence in year 1 of the Forward Program.

E31 was disturbed by approved vegetation clearing in the reporting period. Topsoil was stripped at, and around E31 and E31N during the reporting period in preparation for open-cut mining to commence in 2023.

The aforementioned progressive work is consistent with the forecast year 1 schedule presented in the Forward Program which commenced 27 November 2022.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

During the reporting period, CMOC commenced studies investigating amendments to the final landform design, which will be progressed as part of the planning approvals process for a future modification. Components being considered include:

- Raising of TSF final heights to reduce future TSF footprints;
- Filling of current and future mining voids with tailings; and
- Using cyclone tailings material as construction material for the upstream portion of future tailings embankment lifts.

This planning work will continue in the term of the Forward Program as the preparation of the modification application progresses.

The Project's Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) and Rehabilitation Outcome Documents were prepared in July 2022 in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Resources Regulator's Rehabilitation Reforms, and with consideration to the relevant conditions of Development Consent PA11_0060. The proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Final Landform Rehabilitation Plans were submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator for approval during the reporting period and are the subject of ongoing revision in liaison with the NSW Resources Regulator.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

There were no subsidence repair or remediation works undertaken in the reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

There were no rehabilitation management and maintenance activities conducted during the reporting period.

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

As noted in the section “Surface Disturbance and Rehabilitation Activities,” one notice was received from the NSW Resources Regulator (NTCE relating to TSF2 embankment safety). Actions required by the notice resulted in re-disturbance of the east embankment which was previously in the ecosystem and land use establishment phase. The landform was altered to meet the required guidelines and has since re-completed the landform establishment phase.

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

There are no rehabilitation areas that have achieved final land use.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001022 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	55,000	18,224
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	172,253	894,578
Ore	(Mt)	7,605,982	5.98
Reject material¹	(Mt)	7,485,667	7.49
Product	(Mt)	120,315	0.12

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
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	1,339.99
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,140.11
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	157.88
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	42
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

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

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

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

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

N/A

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

N/A

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

N/A

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

There was no rehabilitation monitoring program or related specialist reports prepared during the reporting period.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

The rehabilitation monitoring program was established in 2009, and is conducted in accordance with the RMP (Section 8). With 19 original monitoring sites, changing conditions have resulted in some sites being removed and others added, leaving 18 current monitoring sites that include 4 woodland analogue sites, 3 grassland analogue sites, and the remaining 11 sites being in established rehabilitation areas. The analogue sites are used to inform flora species diversity and composition and for the refinement of proposed Completion Criteria in conjunction with other scientific studies and available data.

Opportunities for rehabilitation areas are currently limited due to most disturbance remaining necessary for active mining. For areas in the rehabilitation phase, the results and observations of each monitoring survey are compared against the proposed Rehabilitation Objectives, Completion Criteria and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Monitoring is used to establish if there are any early indicators of whether rehabilitation is likely to succeed or fail, which provides opportunities to identify necessary corrective actions.

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

NO

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

N/A

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation is trending toward achieving the proposed Rehabilitation Objectives, Rehabilitation Completion Criteria and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. There are various areas of the mine that have reached landform establishment phase, growth medium development phase and ecosystem and land use establishment phase, with plans to progress rehabilitation further detailed in the Forward Program. The rehabilitation monitoring program has not identified any issues that are likely to result in failure to achieve the proposed Completion Criteria.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

The last monitoring campaign occurred in 2020 and is next scheduled to occur in 2023. Therefore, there was no rehabilitation monitoring undertaken in the reporting period, which is in accordance with the monitoring program detailed in the RMP (Section 8) requiring 3-yearly monitoring at the current stage of rehabilitation.

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

The area in ecosystem and land use establishment phase to the West and South of E22, and the TSF1 embankments in growth media development phase were observed during the reporting period to have a high prevalence of established weed species.

Northparkes will continue its weed management program in accordance with the RMP.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

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

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	<p>All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities.</p> <p>The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p>
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	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation– decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p>

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
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.
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).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or ‘fit for purpose’ built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	<p>Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. <p>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.</p>
Mining area	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
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 <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> .
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water ² .
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

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)
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Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
4 Jul 2022	DPE - Water	Letter (via email)	Northparkes sought feedback on the proposed rehabilitation outcomes. DPE – Water requested consideration of general surface and groundwater quality and regime outcomes.	DPE – Water: Requests addressed in Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) S. 6.2 and 6.3
4 Jul 2022	Biodiversity Conservation Division (BCD)	Letter (via email)	Seeking feedback on the proposed rehabilitation objectives, performance indicators and closure criteria. BCD recommended quantitative performance measures, a detailed monitoring plan and quantitative trigger points relating to the performance criteria in the TARP.	RMP S. 4 provides proposed performance indicators and completion criteria. S. 8 provides a detailed monitoring program to track performance. S. 10 provides a TARP with quantified measures to track performance against performance indices and criteria.
4 Jul 2022	Forestry Corporation NSW (FC NSW)	Letter (via email)	Northparkes sought feedback on the proposed rehabilitation outcomes FC NSW referred to safety measures, vegetation composition (request White Cypress Pine), fencing authorisations, and disagreement that Limestone State Forest is a Biodiversity Offset Area.	The identification of the Limestone State Forest as a Biodiversity Offset Area in the consultation letter was made in error and has since been corrected. The other feedback is noted and will be taken into consideration for future review of rehabilitation planning.
21 Oct 2022	Community Consultative Committee	Meeting	Northparkes sought feedback on various components of rehabilitation and final landform – refer to CCC meeting minutes. The CCC responded that they were comfortable with the proposed rehabilitation plans	No actions requested.
4 Jul 2022	DPE, NRAR, Parkes Shire Council	Letter (via email)	Northparkes sought feedback on the proposed	DPE, NRAR and Parkes Shire Council did not provide

NORTHPARKES MINES ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

ARR0001046 | Saturday 1 January 2022 to Saturday 31 December 2022



DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
			rehabilitation outcomes No responses were received.	feedback.
20 Sep 2022	Wiradjuri Executive Committee (WEC)	Discussion	Northparkes sought feedback on the proposed rehabilitation outcomes. WEC requested consideration of medical and food species woodland, avoid cypress pine, parcels of freehold land for local Wiradjuri people, require proper informed consultation in the future	Cyprus pine will be avoided in revegetation activities. Inclusion of medical and food species and potential availability of freehold land for Wiradjuri people to be further considered and discussed in updates of the RMP.

Attachment 5 – Plans

PLAN_1A_21257_007_2022_Rehab.pdf

PLAN_1B_21257_012_2022_contour.pdf

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.6