PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994

PRCP Schedule P-PRCP-100665543_V1

This PRCP schedule is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

PRCP schedule: P-PRCP-100665543_V1

PRCP schedule holder(s)

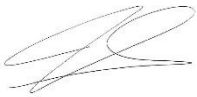
Name(s)	Registered address
Fairhill Coking Coal Pty Ltd	Level 11, 52 Phillip Street SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia

Location details

Location(s)
Mining Lease (ML): ML700043

Take effect

In accordance with section 202B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), the PRCP schedule has effect on the day the environmental authority for carrying out relevant activities on land to which the schedule relates takes effect. Pursuant to section 202C of the EP Act, a PRCP schedule continues in force until the environmental authority for the relevant activities to which the PRCP schedule relates is cancelled or surrendered, even if the resource tenure expires or is cancelled and even if the relevant environmental authority is suspended under Chapter 5, part 11 or 11A of the EP Act.



Signature

4 June 2026

Date

Jason Dunlop

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Pursuant to section 202E of the EP Act, if there is an inconsistency between an environmental authority and a PRCP schedule, the environmental authority prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of the PCP schedule, the holder must also meet their obligations under the environmental authority, the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the EP Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443).

PRCP schedule

The PRCP schedule incorporates the following sections:

- Section A - Conditions of PRCP schedule
- Section B - Definitions
- Section C - Final site design and reference maps
- Section D - Post mining land uses
- Section E – Attachments

Section A - Conditions of PRCP schedule

Pursuant to section 206A of the EP Act:

- it is a condition of this PRCP schedule that, in carrying out a relevant activity under the schedule, the holder must comply with a requirement stated in the environmental authority relevant to carrying out the activity.
- it is a condition of this PRCP schedule that the holder must comply with the following matters stated in the schedule -

  (a) each rehabilitation milestone and management milestone

  (b) when each rehabilitation milestone and management milestone is to be achieved.

General conditions

PRCP	Condition
PRCP1	The holder must for each rehabilitation area, achieve the corresponding rehabilitation milestone criterion (milestone reference): (a) for the cumulative area available specified in this schedule; and (b) by the milestone completion date specified in this schedule.
PRCP2	Where land becomes 'available for rehabilitation' earlier than the date nominated in this schedule, the holder must: (a) notify the administering authority in writing within 30 days of the land becoming 'available for rehabilitation'; and (b) describe in the notification why or why not it considers that it would be reasonable and appropriate to amend this schedule; and (c) unless otherwise agreed to by the administering authority in writing, amend this schedule in a way that maximises the progressive rehabilitation to a stable condition in the timeframe specified by the administering authority. Notes: 1. Reference to "earlier than the nominated date in the schedule" means a date that is greater than 1 year prior to the date nominated in the schedule. 2. The written notification must include precise details of the relevant land area and the date when that land became 'available for rehabilitation'. 3. Assessment of land becoming available is undertaken on a nominally annual basis. 4. Rehabilitation of land size must be practicable.
PRCP3	Where an area achieves a rehabilitation milestone, the holder must continue to achieve the milestone for that rehabilitation milestone until: (a) A progressive certification area has satisfied the provisions of section 318ZB (4) of the EP Act; and (b) A surrender is approved.
PRCP4	The holder must maintain a risk register that identifies the risks to not achieving: (a) a stable condition for post-mining land uses (PMLU); and (b) how the risks are being managed or minimized.

PRCP	Condition
PRCP5	The risk register (**PRCP4**) must be reviewed every three years and include consideration of the outcomes of PRCP monitoring data.
PRCP6	The holder must carry out monitoring in accordance with: (a) any requirement under this schedule; and (b) as necessary to demonstrate achievement of each rehabilitation milestone criteria.
PRCP7	The holder must make and keep up to date any evidence and/or records on which the holder relies on to demonstrate the achievement of each rehabilitation milestone criteria in this schedule. Records must be sufficient to demonstrate that these rehabilitation achievements are maintained for the duration of the environmental authority.
PRCP8	Evidence and/or records made under **PRCP7** must be provided to the administering authority in the specified format within twenty (20) business days of a written request.
PRCP9	Disturbance due to exploration and minor ancillary activities in areas not planned to be mined and not within a Rehabilitation Area in this Schedule must be rehabilitated in accordance with the provisions detailed in the '*Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects'* or its successor, with the exception that land must be rehabilitated to a stable condition that includes achieving the relevant post mining land use for the disturbance location as detailed in **Figure 1 – Final Site Design**.
PRCP10	By 31 January 2027, the holder of this PRCP Schedule must develop and submit to the administering authority the following reports prepared by a suitability qualified person: (a) A 3D numerical groundwater model; and (b) A water balance model for the open cut depression.
PRCP11	Following compliance with **PRCP 10**, the 3D numerical groundwater model and water balance model must be recalibrated and combined to produce an integrated assessment of the potential for the open cut depression to interact with surface and groundwater.
PRCP12	An up-to-date closure groundwater and water balance model must be maintained with predictions rerun within 5 years prior to closure.
PRCP13	By 31 July 2027 the holder must submit a report, prepared by a appropriately qualified person, that demonstrates the open cut depression will be rehabilitated to a stable condition. The report must: (a) Demonstrate that the quality of water in the open cut depression will meet the ANZECC 2000 stock water guidelines for at least 500 years (b) Demonstrate that the open cut depression is structurally stable and confirms whether the open cut depression is predicted to act as a source of mine affected water to the environment either through groundwater interaction or passive release (c) Confirm the open cut depression does not pose risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment and supports the PMLU of grazing.
PRCP14	By 31 January 2027 the holder must submit an updated flood susceptibility and impact assessment prepared by a third party AQP. The assessment must demonstrate the open cut depression retains flood immunity and is not subject to inundation from floodwaters up to and including the 0.1% AEP.

PRCP	Condition
PRCP15	By 30 September 2026 the EA holder must update the PRC Plan to include details of vegetation monitoring 'reference sites' used in developing the rehabilitation milestone criteria for grazing PMLU outcome including: (a) LFA baseline studies; and (b) Site location; and (c) Vegetation types; and (d) Species density; and (e) Weed presence; and (f) Erosion soil loss.
PRCP16	By 31 January 2027 the holder must submit an updated erosion model (e.g. RUSLE, or WEPP) that demonstrates the final landforms can achieve the rehabilitation criteria set out within this schedule. The erosion modelling must demonstrate that the final landform design will not be subject to erosional or geotechnical failure that would result in: (a) significant or irreversible impacts to the structures, the final rehabilitated landform, or the receiving environment (including under extreme events) (b) significant impacts to the stability of the final rehabilitated landform
PRCP17	By 10 December 2027 the holder must for each relevant structure provide to the administering authority a landform closure design report prepared by an AQP.
PRCP18	The landform closure design report required by **PRCP17** must at a minimum for the relevant structures include: (a) A durability assessment, (b) Detailed engineering designs, (c) Design aims and objectives of final landform, (d) Quality assurance and quality control required during construction, (e) How the landform achieves acceptable geotechnical and erosional stability, (f) How the landform achieves an acceptable water quality outcome, (g) How the design, including the component parts supports the achievement of the nominated PMLU, (h) The critical design elements and associated assessment that support the achievement of a stable condition.
PRCP19	By 10 December 2027 the EA holder must provide the Waste Characterisation Report which includes details on the volumes of waste materials to be managed, the physical and geochemical characteristics of waste materials, an assessment of potential impacts to waters (direct and indirect) and the potential effects of capillary rise on soil and vegetation.
PRCP20	Following compliance with **PRCP 16 - PRCP 19** the EA holder is to provide an updated PRC Plan and PRCP Schedule rehabilitation milestone criteria based on the outcomes of the updated assessments if required.

END OF CONDITIONS

Section B - Definitions

Activity (EP Regulation)	includes that part, if any, of an activity relating to the following— (a) preparing a place for the activity before carrying out the activity. (b) rehabilitating a place after it has been used for carrying out the activity.
Appropriately qualified person (AQP)	means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills, and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice, and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods, or literature.
Contaminants	can be a gas, liquid, or solid; or an odour; or an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity, and electromagnetic radiation; or a combination of contaminants.
Contaminated Land Auditor	A contaminated land auditor is responsible for auditing the work of the suitably qualified person (SQP) by evaluating and certifying site investigation and validation reports and drafting the site management plans that are submitted for a decision on a land contamination matter.
Environmentally problematic material	means material that will negatively impact water quality and stability or vegetation growth.
Flood stress	is the pressure on structures from rapid water rise, erosion, and saturation during extreme floods, risking instability.
Growth media	is defined as all soil and soil-like material that will support the final vegetation cover. This includes the topsoil and subsoil where these materials are applied independently. Where the topsoil is incorporated into the underlying subsoil/spoil, topsoil refers to the depth of incorporation, and the remaining depth is regarded as subsoil. The total depth of growth media is nominally considered to be the effective plant root zone
Gully	A gully is a channel excavated by water, more than 0.3 m deep.
Independent AQP	is an AQP who is a third party who is able to demonstrate a sufficient level of independence from the PRCP schedule holder, the site and any technical material generated that is the subject of the review, to satisfy a reasonable person that they have no conflict of interest on the matter the subject of the review.
LFA	means Soil Stability Index post closure as undertaken in a Landscape Function Analysis.
LOI	Landscape Organisation Index.
Minor ancillary activities	Access tracks for the installation of and continued sampling of environmental monitoring equipment.
Native	means vegetation occurring naturally within a Regional Ecosystem and/or listed in the relevant Regional Ecosystem technical description.
Potentially acid forming (PAF)	means material with either a Net Acid Producing Potential of greater than 5 kg of H_2SO_4/tonne or a Net Acid Generation oxidation pH of less than 4.5 (pH unit).
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ)	Registration as a registered professional engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) demonstrates an engineer's qualification, competency and experience and ongoing commitment to development and learning
Rehabilitation activity	means any activity that the holder is required to carry out in relation to this PRCP schedule.

Relevant material	includes: • Final landform design report, • Durability assessment/ report, • "As Constructed" report, • All monitoring data, • Assessment of monitoring data, • All maintenance records; and • Modelling and technical assessments.
Rill	A rill is a channel excavated by water, less than 0.3 m deep.
Stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of environmental context, geotechnical stability, settlement, and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance, and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate, and related contaminant generation.
Stabilised	means one or both of the following conditions apply: no evidence of sediment movement; sides and/or floors of erosion form are revegetated (Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook Fourth Edition).
Stable condition	see section 111A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
Suitably qualified and experienced person (SQP)	for performing a regulatory function under chapter 7, part 8 (Contaminated Land) of the EP Act or another function prescribed under a regulation, means a person who— (a) has qualifications and experience relevant to performing the function; and (b) if a regulation prescribes an organisation for this paragraph—is a member of the organisation.
Vegetative groundcover	Means plants, plant litter, tree leaf litter, twigs, and woody debris capable of protecting the soil surface from erosion.
Weed	includes: • Category 3 restricted invasive plant species, defined by the *Biosecurity Act 2014;* and • Weeds of National Significance, defined by Invasive Plants and Animals Committee 2016, Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 to 2027, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra.

Section C - Final site design and reference maps

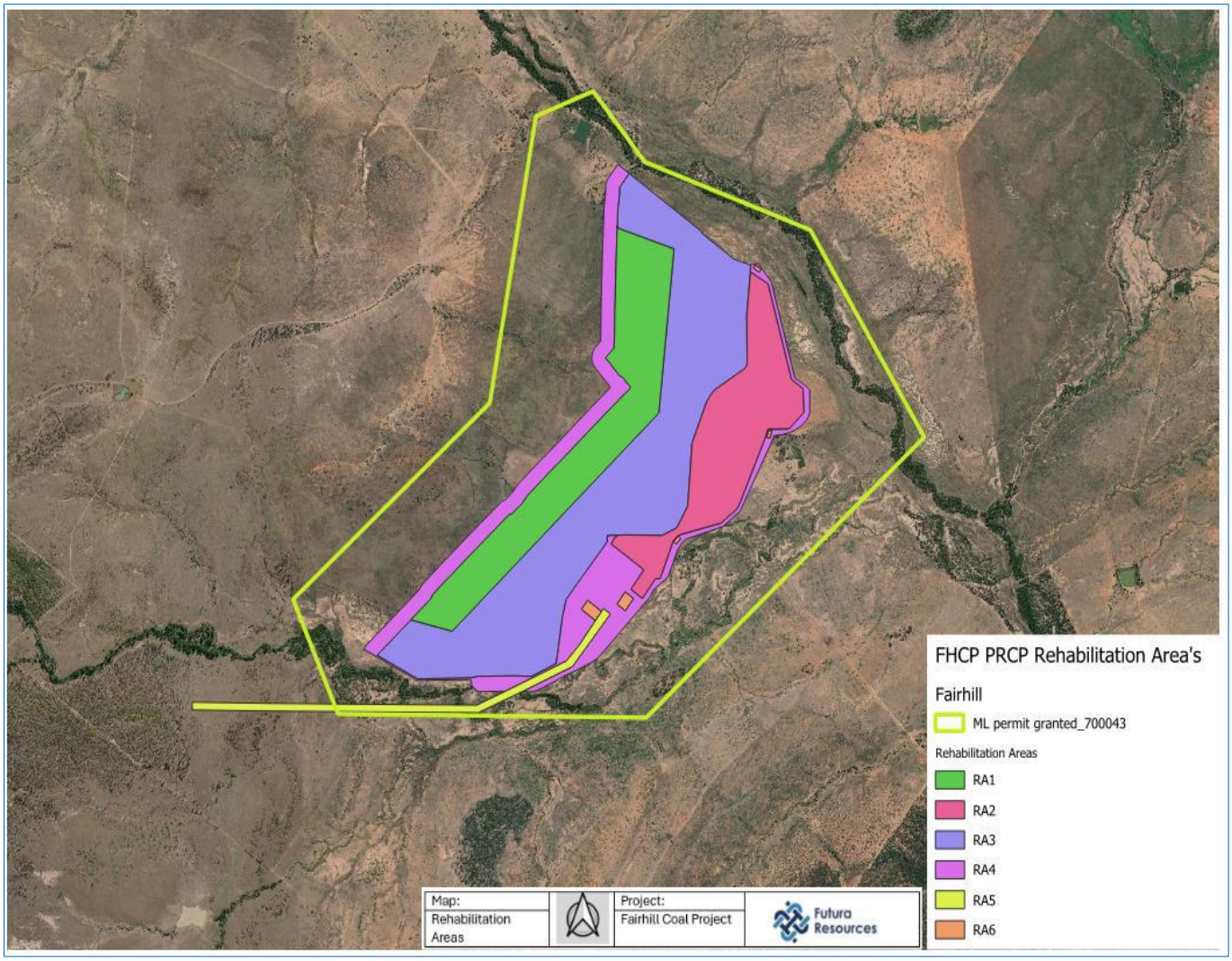

Figure 1 – Final Site Design

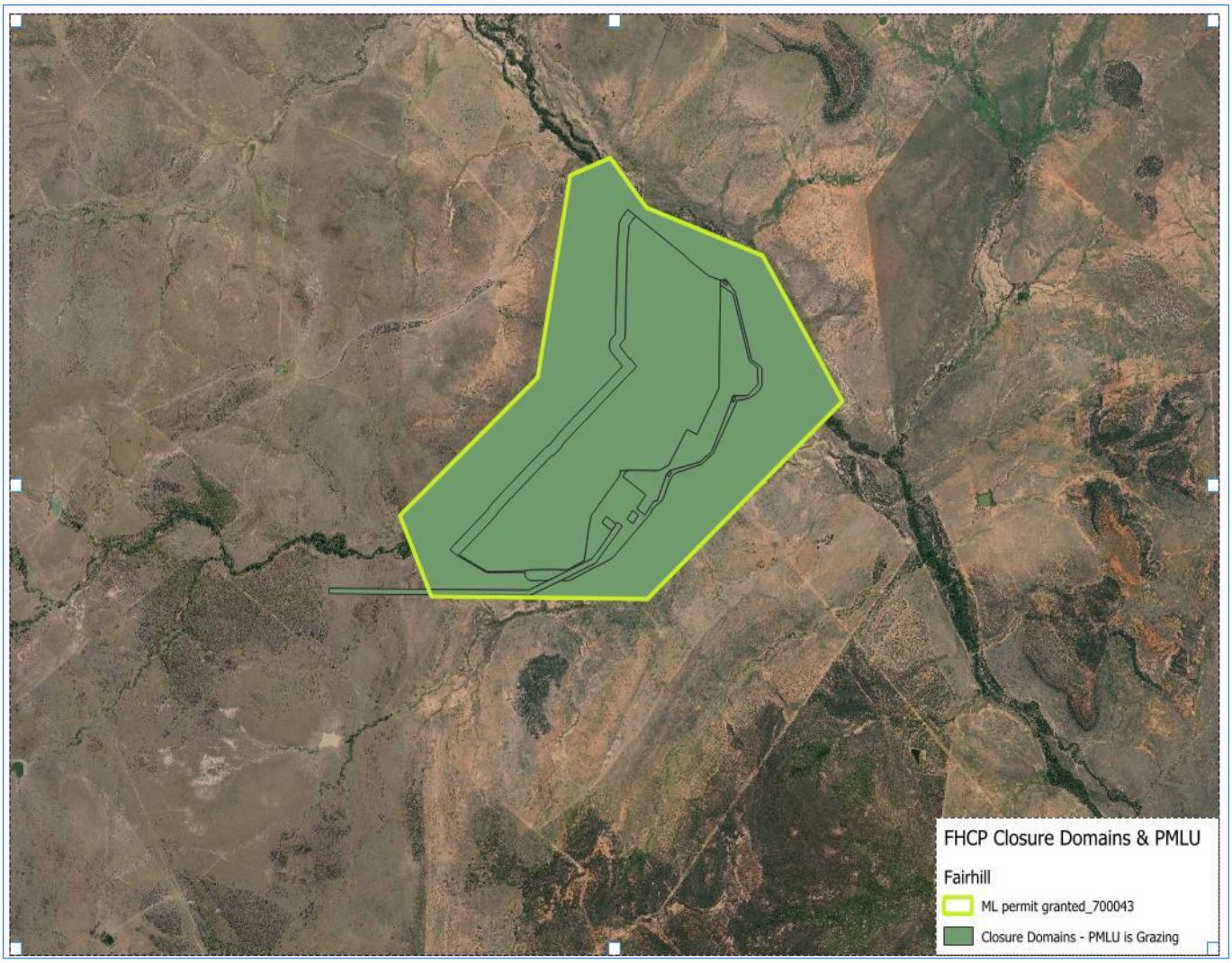

Figure 2 – Reference Map

Section D – Post mining land uses

(RA1) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA1			
Relevant activities	Open Cut Depression			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	94.25			
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	31 January 2032			
PMLU	Low Intensity Cattle Grazing			
Date area is available	31/01/2032			
Cumulative area available (ha)	94.25			
Milestone completed by	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	10/12/2045	
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM3	94.25			
RM4		94.25		
RM5		94.25		
RM6			94.25	
RM7			94.25	

(RA2) Rehabilitation area 2

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)									
Rehabilitation area	RA2								
Relevant activities	Overburden Emplacement Areas								
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	74.39								
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	31 January 2026								
PMLU	Low Intensity Cattle Grazing								
Date area is available	31/01/2026	31/01/2027	31/01/2028	31/01/2029	31/01/2030	31/01/2031	31/01/2032		
Cumulative area available (ha)	23.89	47.22	51.53	64.67	64.84	70.57	74.39		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2026	10/12/2027	10/12/2028	10/12/2029	10/12/2030	10/12/2031	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	10/12/2044
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**								
RM2	23.89	47.23	51.38	64.67	64.84	70.57	74.39		
RM3	23.89	47.23	51.38	64.67	64.84	70.57	74.39		
RM4	9.89	23.89	47.23	51.38	64.68	64.84	70.57	74.39	
RM5	9.89	23.89	47.23	51.38	64.67	64.84	70.57	74.39	
RM6									74.39
RM7									74.39

(RA3) Rehabilitation area 3

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area	RA3					
Relevant activities	In Pit Dump					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	195.98					
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	31 January 2029					
PMLU	Low Intensity Cattle Grazing					
Date area is available	31/01/2029	31/01/2030	31/01/2031	31/01/2032		
Cumulative area available (ha)	51.89	121.12	162.4	195.88		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2029	10/12/2030	10/12/2031	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	10/12/1044
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**					
RM3	51.89	121.12	162.4	195.88		
RM4	20.02	51.89	121.12	162.4	195.88	
RM5	20.03	51.89	121.12	162.4	195.88	
RM6						195.88
RM7						195.88

(RA4) Rehabilitation area 4

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA4			
Relevant activities	ROM pad, Mine Infrastructure Area including office and workshop			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	82.47			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	31 January 2032			
PMLU	Low Intensity Cattle Grazing			
Date area is available	31/01/2032			
Cumulative area available (ha)	82.47			
Milestone completed by	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	10/12/2043	
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM1	82.47			
RM2	82.47			
RM3		82.47		
RM4		82.47		
RM5		82.47		
RM6			82.47	
RM7			82.47	

(RA5) Rehabilitation area 5

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA5			
Relevant activities	Access Tracks and Haul Roads			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	16.07			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	31 January 2032			
PMLU	Low Intensity Cattle Grazing			
Date area is available	31/01/2032			
Cumulative area available (ha)	16.07			
Milestone completed by	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	10/12/2043	
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM2	16.07			
RM3		16.07		
RM4		16.07		
RM5		16.07		
RM6			16.07	
RM7			16.07	

(RA6) Rehabilitation area 6

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)			
Rehabilitation area	RA6		
Relevant activities	Retained Infrastructure		
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	2.08		
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	31 January 2032		
PMLU	Water Storage		
Date area is available	31/10/2032		
Cumulative area available (ha)	2.08		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**		
RM2	2.08		
RM8		2.08	

Rehabilitation area milestones

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal	1.1 With the exception of any infrastructure to remain as part of the post-mining land use (PMLU) or where infrastructure is agreed to be retained by the landholder as evidenced by a signed landholder agreement, the following are complete: (a) All services disconnected, terminated and removed. (b) All buildings and associated infrastructure dismantled and removed offsite. (c) All hardstand, concrete areas and roads (bitumen, blue metal, aggregate etc.) removed. (d) All fencing and associated foundations removed. (e) All pipelines drained and removed. (f) All waste not authorised to be disposed of on-site under Environmental Authority BRID0071 removed. (g) All surface water drainage infrastructure that is not compatible with the sustainment of the PMLU is removed. (h) All drillholes, bores, sediment ponds and sumps decommissioned and rehabilitated (i) All machinery and equipment removed from site. 1.2 All dams dewatered and desilted. 1.3 All infrastructure to be retained onsite must be safe, stable, and not cause environmental harm.
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land	2.1 Preliminary Site Assessment including review of previous activities to assess whether contamination has the potential to exist in a mine domain and whether further investigation is needed to be completed by a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP). 2.2 Contaminated land investigations (investigation, remediation, and validation) in accordance with the EP Act, including a site investigation report, and where required, a validation report and/or a draft Site Management Plan. 2.3 Contaminated water and sediment removed from dams. 2.4 Contaminated material either remediated in-situ or removed/transported to facility lawfully able to accept the material. 2.5 Contaminated Land Auditor certifies that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring.
RM3	Landform development and reshaping	All Areas 3.1 The surface and groundwater monitoring network is installed and monitoring underway (one year of sampling undertaken). 3.2 All major earthworks (including reshaping, pushing/trimming) are completed in accordance with the landform closure report and design specification that confirm that: (a) Has undergone erosion modelling (such as WEPP or RUSLE) and demonstrated the landform is erosionally stable. (b) Has undergone geotechnical assessment and demonstrates the ability to achieve FOS≥ 1.5. (c) Is water shedding; and

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
		(d) It is suitable to sustain the PMLU. RA1 Only 3.3 Coal seams fully capped by at least 2m of competent and benign material. RA1, RA2 and RA4 3.4 Vertical intervals between slope breaks are ≥10m to prevent erosion during rehabilitation. 3.5 Geotechnical assessment finds no evidence of slumping and that landform achieve the FOS ≥1.5. 3.6 Rehabilitated outfacing slopes are an average of <20%. 3.7 No slopes in the final landform to exceed 25% gradient. 3.8 5m bench/berm implemented where slopes >10%. 3.9 If vertical height exceeds 1:15, split equally with middle bench/berm. RA5 and RA6 3.10 Profiled to meet surrounding natural area, maximum slope gradient ≤5%. RA6 Only 3.11 Any dams to remain for landholder use that are made safe for the use and access by livestock, where; (a) Livestock access: slope <17% or 1:6 to minimise erosion and for safe entry and exit to water, or transfer to troughs to avoid erosion of dam walls.
RM4	Soil Profile Preparation	4.1 Topsoil applied at a minimum depth of 200mm. 4.2 All rehabilitation areas are deep ripped to at least 300mm. 4.3 Assessment of topsoil/growth media characteristics and the development of an amelioration and physical treatment plan is completed by an AQP. 4.4 Ameliorants and physical treatments such as fertiliser, lime, gypsum, and/or organic matter are applied as identified in RM4.3. 4.5 After closure, the Soil Stability Index measured through Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) must be within 10% of the median from reference site monitoring. The LFA infiltration capacity should also be within 10%, and the Landscape

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
		Organisation Index (LOI) must reach 90% of the median LOI score to support and maintain the grazing PMLU on all slopes. 4.6 Soil testing of growth media confirms: i. Minimum effective rooting depth of 300mm. ii. Emerson aggregate stability class >3 (LFA slake test). iii. Topsoil pH between 6-8.5. iv. Electrical conductivity (saturated extract) (ds/m) <2. v. Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP%) is <8%. vi. Total Organic Carbon >1%. vii. No PAF material present. 4.7 Creeks are rehabilitated across haul roads to ensure free flow (ephemeral)
RM5	Revegetation (seeding)	5.1 Seeding is completed at a suitable rate in accordance with **Attachment 1: Species Seed Mixes.** 5.2 At least six (6) native grass species of which three (3) are 3P pasture species and three shade tree species are applied per application area specified in **Attachment 1: Species Seed Mixes**. 5.3 Non-native seed must not be used for the revegetation (except when sterile cover crops are used). 5.4 Seeding includes cover crops (millet/sorghum/legume) specified in **Attachment 1: Species Seed Mixes** for rapid soil cover and stability. 5.5 Stock exclusion fencing installed to control grazing pressure on newly rehabilitated areas for at least one full growth cycle (seed set and senescence achieved). 5.6 Appropriate erosion controls are installed/placed and functioning as designed to ensure plant establishment is not significantly impacted from erosion events.
RM6	Achievement of surface requirements/self-sustaining vegetation establishment	6.1 Surface water runoff collected across representative areas of rehabilitation complies with **Attachment 3: Surface Water Quality Limits.** 6.2 Weed presence is a less than 5% of total vegetative cover. 6.3 Total species count must include a minimum species richness (per ha (averaged)) of: (a) >6 native grass species (≥3 3P grass species) (b) two native legumes; and (c) two native shade tree species. 6.4 Species in rehabilitated areas show evidence of propagation (flowering, viable seed setting, germination, and emergence).

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
		6.5 Foliage and ground cover achieves the following: (a) Bare ground <30%. (b) Vegetative groundcover >60%. (c) Woody fraction <10%. (d) Overall groundcover consists of rock, dead and live plant matter. 6.6 Corrective action arising from the routine inspections program have been undertaken. 6.7 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by **Attachment 2 – Erosion classification framework;** and 6.8 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition; and 6.9 Erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU. 6.10 No evidence of spontaneous combustion. 6.11 No acid or saline seepage areas.
RM7	Achievement of stable PMLU (Grazing)	7.1 No evidence of spontaneous combustion post closure (RA1 Only). 7.2 Hazard and Safety Assessment completed by an AQP assesses hazards to be low risk with no significant increase in risk expected over time and comparable to the surrounding unmined landscape, as identified through appropriate and representative monitoring at reference site locations. 7.3 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by **Attachment 2 – Erosion classification framework.** 7.4 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 7.5 No evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation, or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures. 7.6 Rehabilitation is geotechnically stable and meets FoS ≥ 1.5 unless an alternative is justified by an AQP. 7.7 Slopes >15% achieve 60% groundcover. 7.8 Landform suitable for grazing activities with slopes <20%, and vegetation type and density are sustainable and suitable for grazing capacity of 3t/ha. 7.9 Surface water quality results monitored monthly during flow at, but not limited to, downstream locations specified in **Attachment 4 – Surface water monitoring locations**, must not exceed the limits in **Attachment 3 - Surface water quality limits (downstream),** for a minimum of five (5) consecutive years immediately prior to the milestone completion date. 7.10 If surface water quality exceeds criteria in RM7.9, the downstream site result must be compared to the upstream/reference site. An AQP must assess the cause and risk of rehabilitation failing to achieve a stable condition on

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
		time. If there is a risk or potential environmental harm, corrective actions must be implemented. Downstream water quality must not exceed upstream quality more than three (3) times over five (5) consecutive years. 7.11 For a minimum of five (5) consecutive years immediately prior to the milestone completion date, groundwater quality must be monitored quarterly at, but not limited to, compliance bores/locations specified in **Attachment 5 – Groundwater monitoring locations**, for all quality characteristics listed in **Attachment 6 – Groundwater quality limits**. 7.12 Groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits in **Attachment 6 – Groundwater quality limits,** for three (3) consecutive results. 7.13 All fencing used to prevent stock and machinery access to revegetated areas has been removed, except where fencing is agreed to be retained by the landholder as evidenced by a signed landholder agreement. 7.14 Post closure land suitability assessment by an AQP certifies that land has achieved land suitability class of 4 or better as defined in the 'Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland' (State Department of Queensland 2013). 7.15 Final Landform survey confirms no built structures remain other than those that form part of a landholder agreement. RA1 Only 7.16 An AQP certifies that the: (a) Water quality characteristics within the residual void are below the trigger values for livestock drinking water defined in ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000 for a minimum of 5 years. (b) Water level and quality in the void will not cause environmental harm to the surrounding environment. (c) Residual void will not cause environmental harm outside of the relevant tenure boundary, as demonstrated by long-term groundwater level and quality monitoring. 7.17 Predictive modelling undertaken by an AQP based on final residual void lake landform which confirms that the void will: (a) Not be subject to inundation from floodwaters up to and including the 0.1% AEP, (b) Not overtop, (c) Be geotechnically stable

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
RM8	Achievement of a stable condition for retained infrastructure	8.1 All retained water storage are safe, stable, and non-polluting. 8.2 Water storages monitored quarterly, water must be of a suitable quality for livestock ingestion and must not exceed the stock water guidelines (ANZECC 2000), for a minimum of five (5) consecutive years. 8.3 Infrastructure to be transitioned to a future landholder is: (a)Suitable in type and scale for the approved post-mine land use; (b) Accepted by signed agreement with the future landholder. 8.4 An AQP certifies that all infrastructure to be retained onsite is safe, stable and will not cause environmental harm. 8.5 Water storage Infrastructure retained must not be a referral dam under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. 8.6 An AQP certifies that the; (a) Spillway has adequate capacity to safely manage a 1:100 year flood event. (b) Sediments/sludge removed from the structure/s. (c) Water level and quality in will not cause environmental harm to the surrounding environment. (d) Retained structures will not cause environmental harm outside of the relevant tenure boundary, as demonstrated by long-term groundwater level and quality monitoring. 8.7 No formation of gully and/or rill erosion on retained infrastructure defined as "moderate" or "severe" as defined by **Attachment 2 – Erosion classification framework**.

Section E – Attachments

Attachment 1 – Species Seed Mixes

Table 1 – Species list and seeding rates.

	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cover Crop	*Echinochloa esculenta*	Annual millet
Grasses	*Chloris Gayana (Katambora coated)*	Windmill grass
	Bothriochloa insculpta	Creeping bluegrass
	Bothriochloa bladhii	Forest bluegrass
	Chloris truncata	Windmill grass (other)
	Dicanthium sericeum	Queensland bluegrass
	Eragrostis elongata	Clustered love grass
	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass
	Heteropogan contortus	Black speargrass
Shrubs	*Vachellia farnesiana*	
Trees	*Acacia harpophylla*	Brigalow
	Lysiphyllum hookeri	Hookers Bauhinia
	Atalaya hemiglauca	Whitewood
Minimum Seeding Rate		19

Attachment 2 - Erosion classification framework

Erosion classification	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Sheet erosion	Shallow soil deposits downslope	Partial exposure of roots; moderate soil deposits downslope.	Loss of surface horizon; subsoil exposure; root exposure; substantial soil deposits downslope.
Rill*	<15 rills/100m	15-30 rills/100m	>30 rills/100m
Gully erosion	Absent	Absent	Present
Tunnel erosion	Absent	Absent	Present
Mass movement	Absent	Absent	Present

Erosion form definitions: NCST (2024) *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook, 4th edition*. The National Committee on Soil and Terrain. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia.

* Rill frequency assessed on the contour over entirety of rehabilitation area (not only features that intersect a monitoring transect).

Attachment 3 – Surface Water Quality Limits (downstream)

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH	6.5-8.5	WQO
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	310	WQO - baseflow
Turbidity (NTU)	50	WQO
Sulphate (mg/L)	10	WQO
Fluoride (mg/L)	1.7	ANZG 2018
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.7	
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.9	
Aluminium – dissolved (µg/L)	55	ANZG 2018
Arsenic – dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG 2018
Barium – dissolved (µg/L)	30	Site Specific
Boron – dissolved (µg/L)	80	Site Specific
Cadmium – dissolved (µg/L)	0.2	ANZG 2018
Chromium – dissolved (µg/L)	1	ANZG 2018
Cobalt – dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG 2018
Copper – dissolved (µg/L)	5	Site Specific
Iron – dissolved (µg/L)	280	ANZG 2018
Lead – dissolved (µg/L)	3.4	ANZG 2018
Manganese – dissolved (µg/L)	1,900	ANZG 2018
Mercury – dissolved (µg/L)	0.06	ANZG 2018
Nickel – dissolved (µg/L)	11	ANZG 2018
Selenium – dissolved (µg/L)	5	ANZG 2018
Uranium – dissolved (µg/L)	0.5	ANZG 2018
Vanadium – dissolved (µg/L)	6	ANZG 2018
Zinc – dissolved (µg/L)	8	ANZG 2018
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C9) (µg/L)	20	
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C10-C36) (µg/L)	100	
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	For interpretation purposes	
Hardness (mg/L)		

Notes:

- All metals and metalloids must be measured as ‘dissolved’ (from analysis of a field filtered sample) and total (unfiltered).
- Limits for metals and metalloids apply to dissolved results, except Selenium.
- ANZG (2018) Aquatic ecosystem protection for moderately disturbed system (95% protection)
- Mackenzie River north-western tributaries WQO.

Attachment 4 – Surface Water Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Locations	Receiving waters location description	Latitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)	Longitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)
Upstream monitoring			
FHWC1	Sandy Creek	148.6105691	-23.24356644
FHCC1	Cooroora Creek	148.6295721	-23.21337062
Downstream monitoring			
FHWC2	Sandy Creek	148.6269213	-23.24778681
FHWC3	Sandy Creek	148.6372826	-23.24313674
FHCC2	Coorooa Creek	148.6454464	-23.22350922
FHCC3	Cooroora Creek	148.6508437	-23.233876

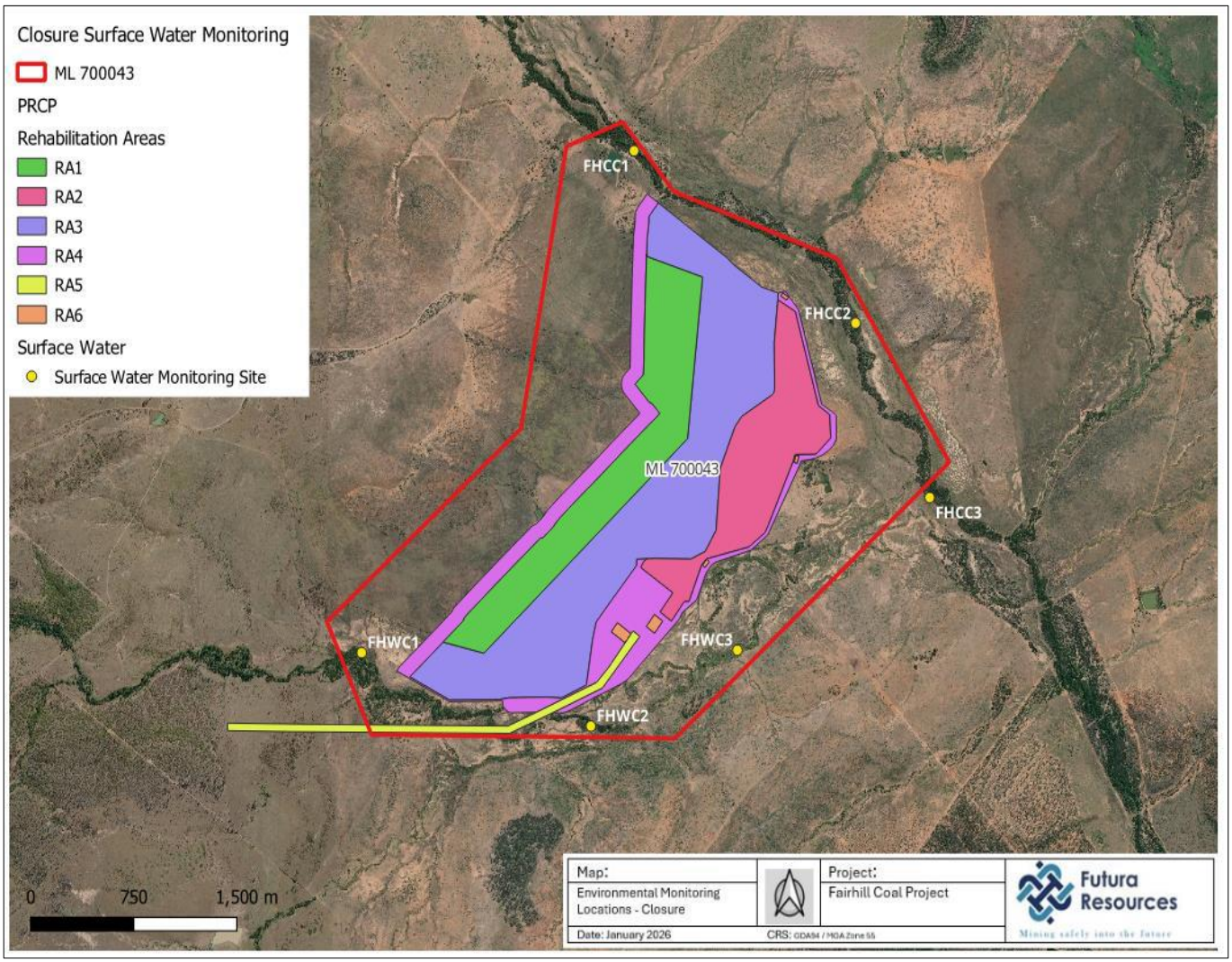

Figure 3. Surface water monitoring locations

Attachment 5. Groundwater Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Bore	Hydrogeological Unit	Location	
		Latitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)	Longitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)
FHMB01	Alluvium (Quaternary)	148.6496123	-23.2325322
FHMB02	Coal/Siltstone (Fairhill)	148.6214938	-23.2087581
FHMB03	Sandstone/Siltstone (Fairhill)	148.6370413	-23.2355354
FHMB04	Tuffaceous Siltstone (Fairhill)	148.6159283	-23.2146583
FHMB05	Coall/ Tuff (Fairhill)	148.6086543	-23.2406059
FHMB06	Sandstone, Mudstone/Coal (Fairhill)	148.5998478	-23.2527789
FHMB08	Permian Sediments (Sandy Creek)	148.6316266	-23.2421586
FHMB09	Permian Sediments (Cooroora Creek)	148.6408149	-23.2221619
FHMB012	Tertiary Sediments (Sandy Creek)	148.6187144	-23.2474692
FH002	Permian (Fairhill)	148.6139012	-23.2421085

1. RL must be measured to the nearest 5cm from the top of the bore casing.

2. Where saturated alluvium is not found the shallow bore should be screened in the first water struck.

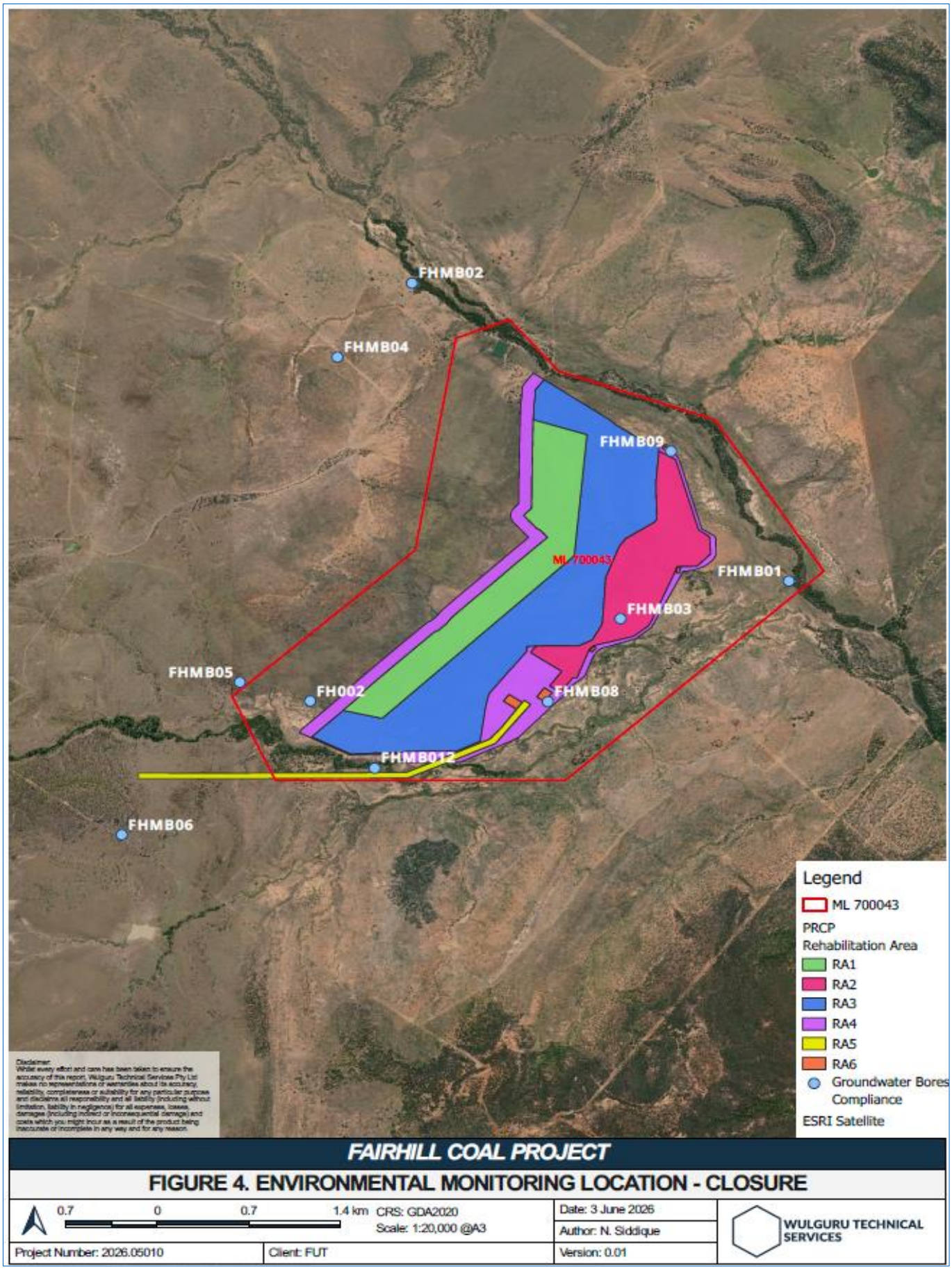

Figure 4. Groundwater monitoring locations

Attachment 6. Groundwater Quality Limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit*	Comment
pH (pH Units)	7.1 – 8.1	
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	24,000	Site Specific
Sulfate (mg/L)	450	Site Specific
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.5	Site-specific
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.5	Site Specific
Ammonia (mg/L as N)	1.6	Site Specific
Aluminium – dissolved (µg/L)	55	ANZG 2018
Arsenic – dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG 2018
Barium – dissolved (µg/L)	680	Site-specific
Boron – dissolved (µg/L)	70	Site Specific
Cadmium – dissolved (µg/L)	0.2	ANZG 2018
Chromium – dissolved (µg/L)	1	ANZG 2018
Cobalt – dissolved (µg/L)	5	Site Specific
Copper – dissolved (µg/L)	4	Site Specific
Iron – dissolved (µg/L)	4,800	Site Specific
Lead – dissolved (µg/L)	3.4	ANZG 2018
Manganese – dissolved (µg/L)	820	Site Specific
Mercury – dissolved (µg/L)	0.6	ANZG 2018
Nickel – dissolved (µg/L)	11	ANZG 2018
Selenium – total (µg/L)	5	ANZG 2018
Uranium – dissolved (µg/L)	13	Site Specific
Vanadium – dissolved (µg/L)	6	ANZG 2018
Zinc – dissolved (µg/L)	8	ANZG 2018
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	For interpretation purposes	
Hardness (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)		
Water level (mAHD)	For interpretation purposes	

Notes:

- All metals and metalloids must be measured as 'dissolved' (from analysis of a field filtered sample) and total (unfiltered).
- Limits for metals and metalloids apply to dissolved results.
- ANZG (2018) Aquatic ecosystem protection for moderately disturbed system (95% protection).
- Site-specific - derived from the 95th percentile (and 5th percentile for pH) value of site-specific data.
- * Limit applies to all bores, unless bore-specific values are provided in table below for FHMB01.

Quality characteristic (units) - Applicable to FHMB01	Limit
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	47,000
Sulfate (mg/L)	2,380
Aluminium – dissolved (µg/L)	207
Cobalt – dissolved (µg/L)	18
Manganese – dissolved (µg/L)	9,700

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE