PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994
PRCP schedule P-PRCP-100791655

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

PRCP schedule: P-PRCP-100791655

PRCP schedule holder(s)

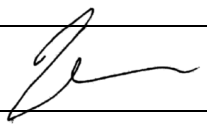
Name(s)	Registered address
CAPE COMMODITIES PTY LTD	2A Union Street KEW VIC 3101 Australia

Location details

Location(s)
Mining Lease (ML) 100044

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.

	29/04/2026
Signature	Date

Juliana McCosker
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.

Pursuant to section 285 of the EP Act:

- the holder of a PRCP schedule must commission an audit of the schedule by a rehabilitation auditor for the following periods (each an audit period) —

  (a) the 3-year period starting on the day the schedule takes effect

  (b) each 3-year period starting on the day after the previous audit period ended.

- the holder must, within 4 months after the end of each audit period, give the administering authority -

  (a) the rehabilitation auditor's report (an audit report) about the audit that complies with section 286 of the EP Act, and

  (b) a declaration for the audit report that complies with section 285 of the EP Act.

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this PRCP 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

PRCP schedule P-PRCP-100791655

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	All mining disturbance authorised under EA EPML04313116 must have an associated rehabilitation outcome provided in this PRCP Schedule.
PRCP2	The holder must for each rehabilitation area, achieve the rehabilitation milestone criteria (milestone reference): (a) for the cumulative area available specified in this schedule; and (b) by the milestone completion date specified in this schedule.
PRCP3	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’ The written notification must include precise details of the relevant land area and the date when that land became ‘available for rehabilitation’; and (b) within 90 days of the land becoming ‘available for rehabilitation’, apply to the administering authority to amend this schedule in a way that maximises the progressive rehabilitation of the land to a stable condition, including bring forward achievement of relevant milestones and criteria. 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 and economical. 5. The dates by which milestones are to be completed is brought forward, to the extent it is reasonably practicable to do so, by the same amount of time as the commencement was brought forward.
PRCP4	Where an area achieves a rehabilitation milestone, the holder must continue to achieve the milestone criteria until a surrender is approved.
PRCP5	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 minimised.
PRCP6	The risk register (**PRCP5**) must be reviewed annually and include consideration of the outcomes of PRCP monitoring data.
PRCP7	The holder must carry out monitoring in accordance with: (a) the monitoring and maintenance program described in the most recent version of the rehabilitation planning part for the activity; and (b) any requirement under this schedule; and (c) as necessary to demonstrate achievement of each rehabilitation milestone or management milestone criteria. Note: Where there is any inconsistency between this schedule and the rehabilitation planning part, the schedule criteria prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
PRCP8	The holder must make and keep up to date records on: (a) Achievement and maintenance of each rehabilitation milestone criteria of this schedule. (b) Rehabilitation activities and the results of those activities (including but not limited to, actions taken, date, location, methods, data collected, QA/QC, photos, waste tracking and disposal records, appropriately qualified person details and assumptions); (c) Maintenance of rehabilitation and the results of maintenance activities; (d) Monitoring of rehabilitation and the results of monitoring; (e) Details and results of rehabilitation trials; (f) Designs, drawings, specifications and any similar documents developed in accordance with good professional practice in relation to rehabilitation milestones or milestone criteria; (g) All documents in relation to the requirements of this schedule, including reports (e.g. site investigation report), statements (e.g. site suitability statement), certifications, assessments, investigations, inspections, audits or any similar documents developed in relation to rehabilitation milestones or milestone criteria; (h) Landholder agreements; (i) Details of community consultation in the community consultation register relating to rehabilitation and closure activities.
PRCP9	Records made under **PRCP8** must be kept until the relevant environmental authority has been surrendered.
PRCP10	Records made under **PRCP8** must be provided to the administering authority in the specified format within **10 business days** of a written request.
PRCP11	The holder must progressively assess and report on PRCP monitoring data to demonstrate that surface and groundwater quality is on a trajectory to meet the water quality criteria of this schedule.
PRCP12	All AQP designs, specifications, certifications, assessments and any similar documents, must:

	(a) include documented consideration of any relevant guideline or publication material, including material published by the administering authority; (b) detail the boundary conditions (of any model); (c) detail any assumptions made, limitations and areas of uncertainty; and (d) contain sufficient detail to allow for independent peer review and substantiation.
PRCP13	An up-to-date closure groundwater and water balance model (calibrated once data becomes available) must be maintained with predictions rerun at least every five years, from the date of approval of the PRCP and within a year of any surrender application.
PRCP14	By December 2028 the holder must provide to the administering authority an **AQP** prepared flood assessment report in accordance with section 3.6.1 of the PRCP guideline (ESR2019/4964 version 3.01) that demonstrates the final landform will meet a stable condition.
PRCP15	By December2028 the holder must provide to the administering authority an **AQP** prepared finalised species list and seeding rates as indicatively shown in Table 2 – Species List and Seeding Rates.

END OF CONDITIONS

Section B – Definitions

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.
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.
BioCondition	refers to the *BioCondition Assessment Manual* (Eyre, T.J., Kelly, A.L, Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Ferguson, D.J., Laidlaw, M.J. and Franks, A.J. (2015)) and *BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Assessment Manual. Version 2.2* (Queensland Herbarium, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and Arts, Brisbane) or later versions thereof.
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.
Ecosystem altering weeds (transformers)	are invasive plants that have the capacity to change the character, condition, form or nature of ecosystems over a substantial area relative to the extent of that ecosystem. They can outcompete native species, alter habitats and/or change fire regimes, thereby negatively impacting biodiversity and ecosystem function.
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, being independent of the PRCP schedule holder, and has not previously provided advice on the matter the subject of the review.
Independently peer reviewed	means a peer reviewer who is a third-party to the PRCP schedule holder and the AQP whose report is being reviewed and substantiated. The peer reviewer shall also be an AQP and documentation provided must contain sufficient detail to allow for independent technical review and substantiation and provide

	and justify site-specific landform performance (SMART) criteria.
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).
Rehabilitation activity	means any activity that the holder is required to carry out in relation to this PRCP schedule.
Relevant material	includes: i. Final landform design report, ii. Durability assessment/ report, iii. "As Constructed" report; iv. All monitoring data v. Assessment of monitoring data, vi. All maintenance records; and vii. Modelling and technical assessments.
Rill	a rill is a channel excavated by water, less than 0.3 m deep.
Safety Hazards	Safety Hazards means, in a rehabilitation area, unstable ground, residual contaminants, altered hydrology or any other potential hazards to wildlife or humans resulting from the activity.
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 Third 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	non-native plants that can displace native plants, disrupt ecosystems, and alter landscapes.

Section C - Final site design and reference maps

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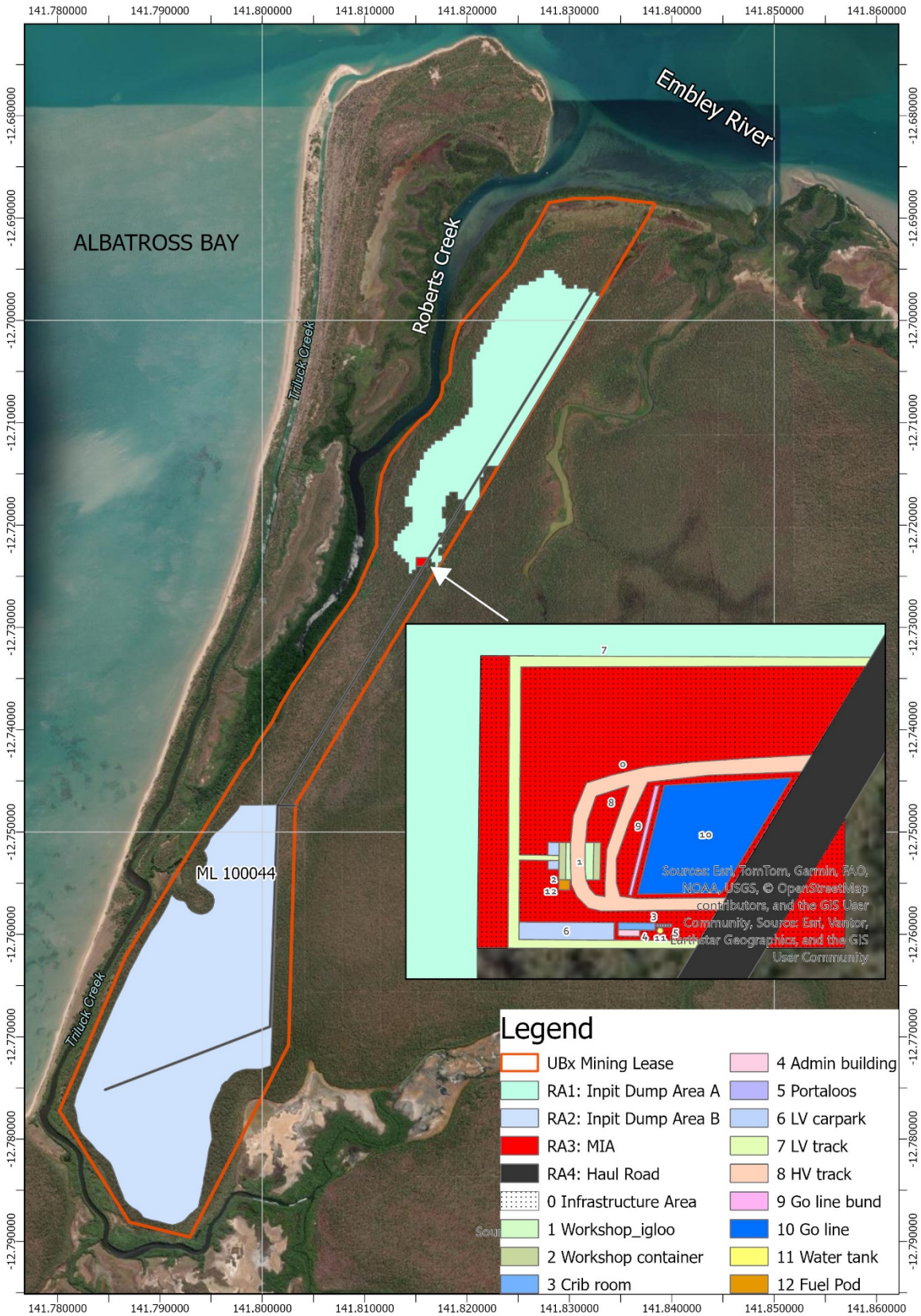


Section D – Post mining land uses

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Rehabilitation Area			
		RA1 – Inpit Dump Area A	**RA2 – Inpit Dump Area B**	**RA3 – Mine Infrastructure Area**	**RA4 – Haul Road**
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal				
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land				
RM3	Landform development and reshaping				
RM4	Surface preparation				
RM5	Revegetation • Native vegetation PMLU				
RM6	Achievement of surface requirement • Native vegetation PMLU				
RM7	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition • Native vegetation PMLU				

(RA1) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)													
Rehabilitation area	RA1 - Inpit dump Area A												
Relevant activities	Open-cut bauxite mining												
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	220ha												
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	1/06/2028												
PMLU	Native Vegetation												
Date area is available	1/06/2028	1/06/2029	1/06/2030	1/06/2031	01/0620/32	1/06/2033	1/06/2034	1/06/2037	1/06/2038	1/06/2039	1/06/2040	1/06/2041	1/06/2042
Cumulative area available (ha)	14.9	36.8	73.9	127.8	191.2	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2029	10/12/2030	10/12/2031	10/12/2032	10/12/2033	10/12/2034	10/12/2040	10/12/2041	10/12/2042	10/12/2043	10/12/2044	10/12/2045
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**												
RM1	14.9	36.8	73.9	128	191.2	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RM3	14.9	36.8	73.9	128	191.2	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RM4	14.9	36.8	73.9	128	191.2	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RM5		14.9	36.8	73.9	128	191.2	220	-	-	-	-	-	-
RM6								14.9	36.8	73.9	128	191.2	220
RM7								14.9	36.8	73.9	128	191.2	220

(RA2) Rehabilitation area 2

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA2 - Inpit dump Area B				
Relevant activities	Open-cut bauxite mining				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	538.6				
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	01/10/2033				
PMLU	Native Vegetation				
Date area is available	01/10/2033	01/06/2034	01/06/2035	01/06/2037	01/06/2038
Cumulative area available (ha)	281.3	538.6	538.6	538.6	538.6
Milestone completed by	10/12/2033	10/12/2034	10/12/2035	10/12/2043	10/12/2044
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**				
RM1	281.3	538.6	-	-	-
RM3	281.3	538.6	-	-	-
RM4	281.3	538.6	-	-	-
RM5		281.3	538.6	-	-
RM6				281.3	538.6
RM7				281.3	538.6

(RA3) Rehabilitation area 3

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)			
Rehabilitation area		RA3 - MIA	
Relevant activities		Mine Infrastructure Area	
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)		1	
Commencement of first milestone: RM1		01/10/2034	
PMLU		Native Vegetation	
Date area is available	01/10/2034	01/06/2035	01/06/2044
Cumulative area available (ha)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Milestone completed by	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2044
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**		
RM1	1.0	-	-
RM2	1.0	-	-
RM3	1.0	-	-
RM4	1.0	-	-
RM5		1.0	-
RM6			1.0
RM7			1.0

(RA4) Rehabilitation area 4

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA4 - Haul Road				
Relevant activities	Haul Road				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	21.9				
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	01/10/2034				
PMLU	Native Vegetation				
Date area is available	01/10/2034	01/12/2034	01/06/2036	01/06/2044	01/06/2045
Cumulative area available (ha)	6.8	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Milestone completed by	10/12/2034	10/12/2035	10/12/2039	10/12/2044	10/12/2045
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**				
RM1	6.8	21.9	-	-	-
RM3	6.8	21.9	-	-	-
RM4	6.8	21.9	-	-	-
RM5		6.8	21.9	-	-
RM6				6.8	21.9
RM7				6.8	21.9

Rehabilitation area milestones

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal	1.1 Remove all infrastructure and service infrastructure from site, including; (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 EPML04313116 removed. (g) All surface water drainage infrastructure that does have an associated watercourse or riparian ecosystem PMLU is removed. (h) All drillholes, bores, sediment ponds and sumps decommissioned. (i) All machinery and equipment, not required for rehabilitation works removed from site. 1.2 Below-ground infrastructure and services deeper than 0.5m in relation to the final landform surface may be retained provided: (a) All pipelines have been drained and capped or filled with inert material; and (b) All below-ground infrastructure to be retained is mapped; and (c) The intended PMLU is not compromised; and (d) There is no ongoing risk of environmental harm.
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land	2.1 Contaminated land investigation (investigation, remediation and validation) completed by an SQP in accordance with appropriate guidance, including but not limited to the ASC NEPM and National Remediation Framework (NRF) 2.2 Contaminated and hazardous material either remediated in-situ or removed/transported to facility lawfully able to accept the material. 2.3 Contaminated Land Auditor certifies that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring.
RM3	Landform development and reshaping/reprofiling	3.1 Major earthworks (including reshaping, pushing/trimming) completed in accordance with design specifications for a final stable landform provided by an AQP.

		3.2 An “As-Constructed Report” prepared which details and justifies all variations to the design, including a certification that such variations will not affect the design performance. 3.3 Landform is free draining and consistent with the surrounding landform. 3.4 Constructed landform achieves geotechnical stability with a Factor of Safety (FOS) ≥ 1.5, 3.5 Disturbed slopes <5m tall and <15 degrees. 3.6 All mined pits backfilled to mimic original surface topography. 3.7 Disturbed natural **flow paths** returned to a natural condition with profile similar to the pre-disturbance condition. 3.8 All landforms are shaped to be free draining. 3.9 Where necessary, erosion and sediment control systems are installed, fit for purpose and designed by an AQP. 3.10 Infrastructure area and tracks ripped and shaped to conform to surrounding areas. 3.11 No evidence of erosion classified as ‘moderate’ or ‘severe’ as defined by **Table 1- Erosion classification framework.** 3.12 Independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and certified that **RM3.1-RM3.11** have been achieved.
RM4	Surface preparation	4.1 Any erosion classified as ‘moderate’ or ‘severe’ as defined in **Table 1 – Erosion classification framework** - has been remediated prior to topsoil application. 4.2 Areas of ponding have been remediated and are free draining prior to topsoil application. 4.3 Growth media is ameliorated as determined by the results of field trials and completed by an AQP. 4.4 Large felled timber returned to provide fauna habitat while the rehabilitation establishes. 4.5 The surface and groundwater monitoring is underway (at least one year of sampling undertaken).
RM5	Revegetation (native vegetation)	5.1 Seeding completed using the seed mix and sowing rates in **Table 2 – Species list and seeding rates** or as amended for additional native endemic species as recommended by an AQP. 5.2 Non-native seed must not be used for the revegetation (except when sterile cover crops are used). 5.3 Appropriate erosion controls installed/placed and functioning as designed (as per AQP certified report) to ensure plant establishment is not significantly impacted from erosive events. 5.4 Any species not establishing after seeding (as identified 12 months after seeding have been planted as tube stock in rehabilitation areas at a density suitable to establish the tree cover and shrub cover of the relevant regional ecosystem. 5.5 Supplementary seeding and tube stock planting has been completed within one year of sites failing to achieve vegetation establishment on initial attempt.

		5.6 No evidence of erosion classification classified as ‘moderate’ or ‘severe’ as defined in **Table 1 – Erosion classification framework.** 5.7 Independent AQP has certified the achievement of **RM5.1-RM5.6**.
RM6	Achievement of surface requirement (native vegetation)	6.1 Species in rehabilitated areas have shown evidence of germination and emergence and are expected to continue to do so. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data. 6.2 No patches of exposed, areas of soil (<5% cover of vegetation organic litter) exceed 25m^2 in area. 6.3 A BioCondition assessment has been undertaken by an AQP using the methodology outlined in the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium “Biocondition Assessment Manual” - with secondary sites used to determine site-specific BioCondition benchmarks to determine the tree species composition and density.” 6.4 The BioCondition assessment completed under **RM6.3** complies with the PRCP Benchmark for the PMLU, as per **Table 3 - Benchmarks for Rehabilitation Areas**. 6.5 Rehabilitation area is on a trajectory to sustain the PMLU and is comparable to analogue sites (>75% similarity to species richness, diversity and density), as outlined in **- Table 4 - Analogue Site Descriptions.** 6.6 Absence of ecosystem altering weeds. Weed presence is a less than 5% of total vegetative cover. 6.7 With respect to erosion: (a) No evidence of erosion classified as ‘Moderate’ or 'Severe' as defined by **Appendix 1– Erosion classification framework.** (b) Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. (c) Erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU. 6.8 Corrective action arising from the routine inspections program have been undertaken. 6.9 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur and it is safe to do so. 6.10 Surface water runoff is on a trajectory to achieving values in Appendix **5 – Surface water quality limits**. 6.11 The growth media (topsoil and subsoil) physical, chemical and biological properties does not limit vegetation cover performance or restrict the potential effective depth of rooting. 6.12 Independent AQP certifies the area as being safe, stable and non-polluting and achievement of **RM6.1-6.11**.
RM7	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (native vegetation)	7.1 Safety hazards in the rehabilitation area are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use.

		7.2 All corrective actions recommended by an AQP in response to erosion or deficient vegetation cover have been implemented. 7.3 A BioCondition assessment has been undertaken by an AQP using the methodology outlined in the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's 'BioCondition Assessment Manual'. 7.4 The assessment completed under **RM7.3** has confirmed the developing vegetation community is on a trajectory to sustain the PMLU and is comparable to analogue sites (>75% similarity to species richness, diversity and density), as outlined in **Table 4 -Analogue site descriptions** 7.5 No declared weeds defined under the *Biosecurity Act 2014.* 7.6 No bare areas greater than 25m^2 are present. 7.7 Non-native plant cover in rehabilitated areas is ≤ 5%. 7.8 No active rill, gully, tunnel, sheet erosion or mass movement greater than minor erosion visible. 7.9 No built structures remain. 7.10 Surface water runoff complies with **Table 5 – Surface water quality limits**. 7.11 Surface water quality results monitored monthly during flow at, but not limited to, downstream locations specified in **Table 6 – Surface water monitoring locations**, must not exceed the limits in **Table 5 - Surface water quality limits**, for a minimum of 5 consecutive years. 7.12 If the surface water quality exceeds criteria **RM7.11**, the applicable upstream site must be compared to the downstream site result; and quality result measured at a downstream site must be equal to or less than the quality result measured at the applicable upstream site[1]. 7.13 For a minimum of five consecutive years groundwater quality must be monitored quarterly at, but not limited to, bores specified in **Table 7 – Groundwater monitoring locations**, for all quality characteristics listed in **Table 8 – Groundwater quality limits**. 7.14 Groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits **Table 8– Groundwater quality limits**, for 3 consecutive results. 7.15 Groundwater level is monitored quarterly and for a minimum of 5 consecutive years. 7.16 Groundwater levels have recovered to pre-mining patterns of seasonal recharge from between ~4 m AHD in the wet season to ~ 1 m AHD during the dry season. Actual expected heights will vary between bores. 7.17 Independent AQP certifies achievement of **RM 7.1-7.16** and that the landform is stable.

[1] For pH, the quality result measured at the downstream location must be within the prescribed range. However, where pH at the downstream location is greater-than (>) the highest limit in the range, the pH at the applicable upstream location must be greater-than or equal-to (≥) the downstream location. Conversely, where pH at the downstream location is less than (<) the lowest limit in the range, the upstream pH at the applicable upstream location must be less-than or equal-to (≤) the downstream location.

Appendices

Table 1 - 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/transect*	15-30 rills per transect*	>30 rills per transect*
Gully erosion	Absent	Absent	Present
Tunnel erosion	Absent	Absent	Present
Mass movement	Absent	Absent	Present

Source: NCST (2024) *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook, 4th edition*. The National Committee on Soil and Terrain. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia.
*Transect 100 m across the contour (Source: Tongway, D. J. and Hindley, N. L. 2005. Landscape Function Analysis: Procedures for Monitoring and Assessing Landscapes. CSIRO Publishing, Canberra, Australia.

Table 2 – Species list and seeding rates

Habit	Scientific Name	RE3.2.10*	RE3.3.20*	RE3.5.36*	Seeding rate (g/ha)
Vine					
	Dioscorea bulbifera	x			100
Herb					
	Vigna spp.	x			50
Native Grasses					
	Aristida holathera	x			120
	Eragrostis pubescens	x			120
	Eriachne triseta	x			100
	Heteropogon triticeus	x			300
	Panicum seminudum var. cairnsianum	x			300
	Pseudopogonatherum irritans	x			100
	Sarga plumosum	x			300
	Schizachyrium pachyarthron	x			100
	Thaumastochloa pubescens	x			100
	Themeda arguens	x			300
Shrubs					
	Coelospermum reticulatum	x			100
	Ficus opposita	x			200
	Grewia retusifolia	x			100
	Litsea glutinosa	x			50
	Planchonia careya	x			100
Trees					
	Acacia platycarpa	x			50
	Alphitonia excelsa	x			100

Habit	Scientific Name	RE3.2.10*	RE3.3.20*	RE3.5.36*	Seeding rate (g/ha)
	Atalaya variifolia	x			100
	Corymbia novoguinensis	x			500
	Erythrophleum chlorostachys	x			500
	Eucalyptus tetrodonta	x			500
	Melaleuca viridiflora	x			50
	Parinari nonda	x			100
	Persoonia falcata	x			100
	Sersalisia unmackiana	x			100
	Sterculia quadrifida	x			100
	Syzygium suborbiculare	x			750
					5500 g/ha

*To be updated 12 months after completion of (and in accordance with) PRCP15

Table 3: Attributes and Weightings for Final BioCondition Score Assessment

Attribute	Description and score	Weighting (%)	Assessment area	Regional Ecosystem (RE) Eucalyptus / Corymbia Woodland		
				3.2.10a (was 3.2.10c)	**3.3.20 (was 3.5.22c)**	**3.5.36b (was 3.5.2)**
Large trees	Not assessable in the rehabilitation time frame as outlined in Spain et al. (2023)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tree canopy height	<25% of benchmark height (0)	5	10 x 50m plot	(15-24) 18m	(9-20) 16m	(13-29) 18m
	≥25% to 70% of benchmark height (3)					
	>70% of benchmark height (5)					
Recruitment of canopy species	<20% of dominant canopy species present as regeneration (0)	5	10 x 50m plot	One to two dominant sp: Eucalyptus tetrodonta and/or Corymbia novoguiensis	Two to three dominant sp: Corymbia novoguiensis, Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Eucalyptus brassiana, Erythrophleum chlorostachys
	≥20% - 75% of dominant canopy species present as regeneration (3)					
	>75% of dominant canopy species present as regeneration (5)					
Tree canopy cover (%) relative to benchmark reference site	<10% of benchmark (0)	5	Percentage cover along the 50 m transect*.	42% T1 21% T2	29% T1 23% T2	47% T1 21% T2
	≥10% and <50% (2)					
	≥50% or <200% (5)					
	>200% (3)					
Shrub layer cover (%)	<10% of benchmark shrub cover (0)	5	Percentage cover along the 50 m transect*.	19% M1	7% M1	11% M1
	>/= 10 to <50% or >200% of benchmark shrub cover (3)					
	>50% or 200% benchmark shrub cover (5)					
Coarse woody debris (CWD)	<10% of benchmark number of CWD (0)	5	50 x 20 m plot.	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded
	>/= 1- to <50% or >200% of benchmark number of CWD (2)					

	>50% to 200% benchmark number of CWD (5)					
Native plant species richness for four lifeforms (trees, shrubs grasses and forbs)	<25% of benchmark number of species within each life-form (0) ≥25% to 90% of benchmark number of species within each life-form (2.5) ≥90% of benchmark number of species within each life-form (5)	20	50 x 10 m plot for trees and shrubs, grass and forbs.	Trees – 13 species Shrubs –7 species Graminoid –11 species Forbs –18 species	Trees –11 species Shrubs –3 species Graminoid –9 species Forbs –9 species	Trees –13 species Shrubs –7 species Graminoid –7 species Forbs –11 species
Non-native plant cover	>50% of vegetation cover are non-native plants (0) ≥25-50% of vegetation cover are non-native plants (3) ≥5-25% of vegetation cover are non-native plants (5) <5% of vegetation cover are non-native plants (10)	10	Assessed within the 50 x 10 m sub-plot (for woody veg) and 1 m x 1 m quadrats (annual weed species).	<1% (*Bidens bipinnata* present)	<1%	<1%
Native perennial grass cover (%)	<10% of benchmark native perennial (or preferred and intermediate) grass cover (0) ≥10% to 50% of benchmark native perennial (or preferred and intermediate) grass cover (1) 50 – 90% of benchmark native perennial (or preferred and intermediate grass cover (3) >90% of benchmark native perennial (or preferred and intermediate) grass cover (5)	5	Not defined within Analogue survey methodology. Average groundcover in five 1 x 1 m quadrats for rehabilitation assessment surveys.	36%	45%	58%
Organic Litter cover	<10% of benchmark organic litter (0)	5		44%	49%	35%

	≥10% to 50% or >200% of benchmark organic litter (3) ≥50% or ≤200% of benchmark organic litter (5)		Not defined within Analogue survey methodology. Average groundcover in five 1 x 1 m quadrats for rehabilitation assessment surveys.			
Context	LOW -The assessment unit is not connected using any of the below descriptions (0) MEDIUM - The assessment unit: is connected with adjacent remnant vegetation along >10% to 25% of its perimeter OR is connected with adjacent remnant vegetation along <10% of its perimeter AND is connected with adjacent regrowth native vegetation > 25% of its perimeter (2) HIGH - The assessment unit: is connected with adjacent remnant vegetation along 50% to 75% of its perimeter (4) VERY HIGH - The assessment unit: is connected with adjacent remnant vegetation along >75% of its perimeter (5)	5	Assessable from aerial imagery	Assessable from aerial imagery		
Connectivity	LOW - <10% remnant vegetation AND <30% native non-remnant vegetation (regrowth) (0)	5	Assessable from aerial imagery			

	MEDIUM - ≥10% to 30% remnant vegetation AND <30% regrowth OR <10% remnant vegetation AND ≥30% regrowth (2)					
	HIGH - ≥30% to 75% remnant vegetation OR ≥10% to 30% remnant vegetation AND ≥30% regrowth (4)					
	VERY HIGH - >75% remnant vegetation (5)					
	Total	75				

Table 4 - Analogue Site Description

Site ID	RE (2025 classification)	Relevant RA	Community Description	Soil	Longitude	Latitude
S1	RE 3.2.10a	RA1 (Area A), RA2 (Area B)	*Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia novoguinensis* dominated open forest on sandy soil. The understorey was dominated primarily by annual grasses.	Sand	141.819618	-12.711444
S2	RE 3.2.10a	RA1 (Area A), RA2 (Area B)	*Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia novoguinensis* dominated open forest.	Sandy	141.814061	-12.718776
S3	RE 3.2.10a	RA1 (Area A), RA2 (Area B)	*Corymbia novoguinensis* dominated open forest on old sand dunes. Located in a narrow band of sand dunes between mangroves and vine thicket.	Sandy	141.82579	-12.693183
S11	RE 3.3.20	RA1 (Area A), RA2 (Area B)	*Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia novoguinensis* dominated open forest on swampy sandy soil	Damp brown-grey sand with clay	141.793313	-12.761091
S12	RE 3.5.36b	RA2 (Area B)	*Eucalyptus tetrodonta* dominated open forest on dry sandy soil	Dry sandy soil	141.79318	-12.768424
S13	RE 3.5.36b	RA2 (Area B)	Open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Eucalyptus brassiana* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*, growing on sandy soil	Grey/brown sand	141.7848	-12.770956
S14	RE 3.5.36b	RA2 (Area B)	Open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Eucalyptus brassiana* and *Erythrophleum*	Grey/brown sand	141.784793	-12.778608

Site ID	RE (2025 classification)	Relevant RA	Community Description	Soil	Longitude	Latitude
			chlorostachys, on sandy soil			
S15	RE 3.3.20	RA1 (Area A), RA2 (Area B)	Open forest dominated by *Lophostemon suaveolens* and *Corymbia novoguinensis* on alluvial plains	Wet humus-rich sand	141.800271	-12.774793
S19	RE 3.3.20	RA1 (Area A), RA2 (Area B)	*Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Corymbia nesophila* open forest with a midstorey dominated by *Banksia dentata*, on swampy sandy soil	Damp sand with clay	141.799635	-12.768859

Table 5 - Surface water quality limits

Quality characteristic	Limit	Source
pH (pH units)	6.0-8.5	
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	Interpretation	
Sulfate (mg/L)	1000	ANZG 2018 (stock water guideline)
Turbidity (NTU)	15	ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) default trigger values indicative of slightly disturbed tropical Australian lowland river ecosystem Table 3.3.5
Aluminium - dissolved (µg/L)	55	ANZG 2018
Manganese – dissolved (µg/L)	50	Site-specific
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	Interpretation	

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)

Table 6. Surface water monitoring locations

Monitoring Locations	**Receiving waters location description**	**Latitude (decimal degree, GDA94)** Easting	**Longitude (decimal degree, GDA94)** Northing
Upstream monitoring locations			
Monitoring point 1 (SWMP1)	Located at the lower reaches of creek located in Sub catchment 1, measuring upstream effects from the mining of Area A (boat access).	591509	8596182
Monitoring point 2 (SWMP5)	Located at Triluck Creek measuring water quality immediately upstream of mining Area B (overland access).	587445	8586539
Monitoring point 3 (SWMP6)	Freshwater wetland/swamp (non-tidal) located at Triluck Creek measuring water quality immediately upstream (southeast) of mining Area B (overland access).	586793	8587028
Downstream monitoring locations			
Monitoring point 4 (SWMP2)	Located between SWMP1 and SWMP3 in a state mapped palustrine wetland area fed by runoff from Sub catchment 1 and Roberts Creek Catchments measuring immediate downstream effects from the mining of Area A (overland access).	590294	8596847
Monitoring point 5 (SWMP3)	Located at the mouth of Roberts Creek measuring immediate downstream effects from the mining of Area A and distant downstream effects from the mining of Area B (boat access).	589014	8596946
Monitoring point 6 (SWMP4)	Located at Triluck Creek measuring downstream effects from the mining of Area B (overland access).	585556	8589566

Figure 1. Surface water monitoring locations

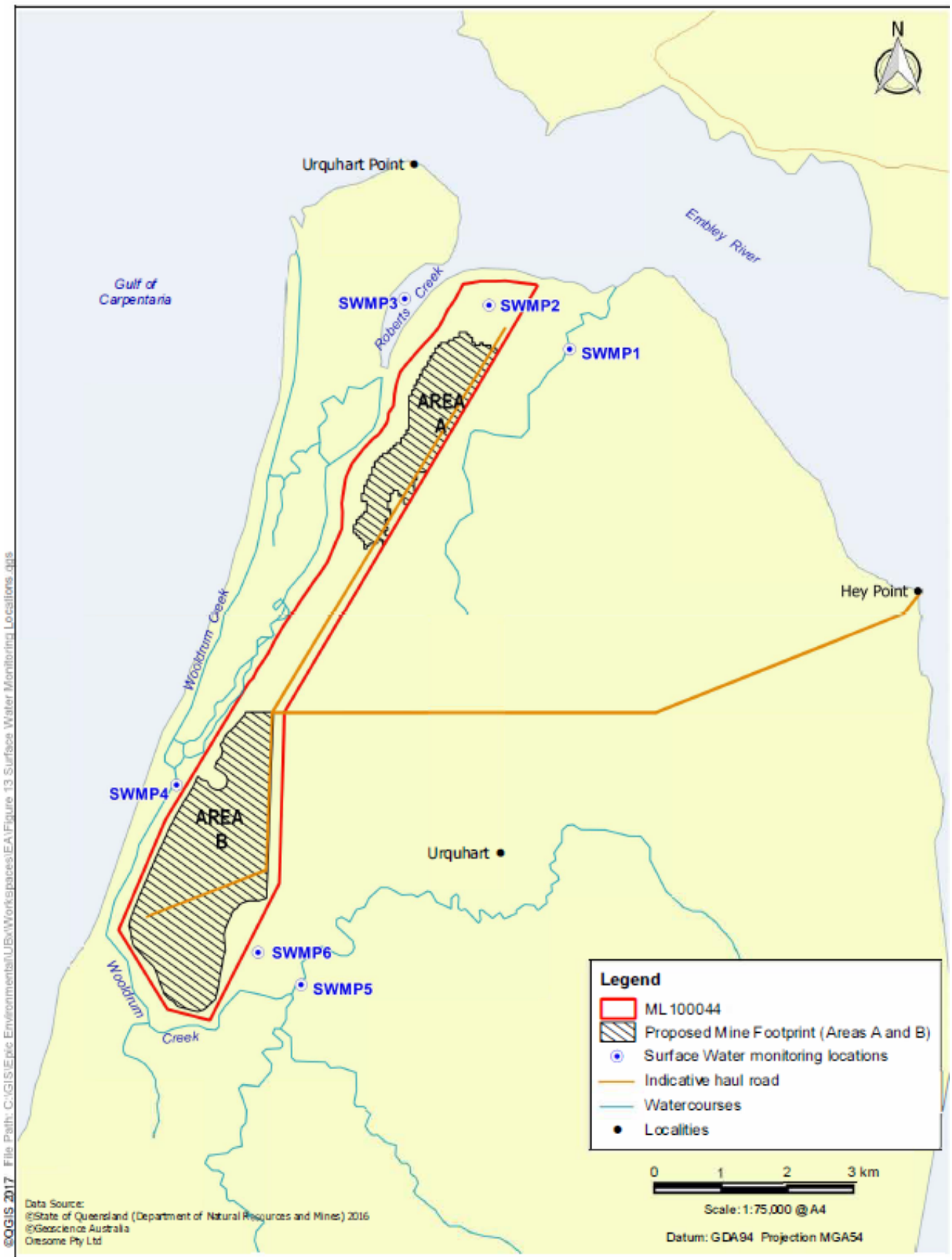
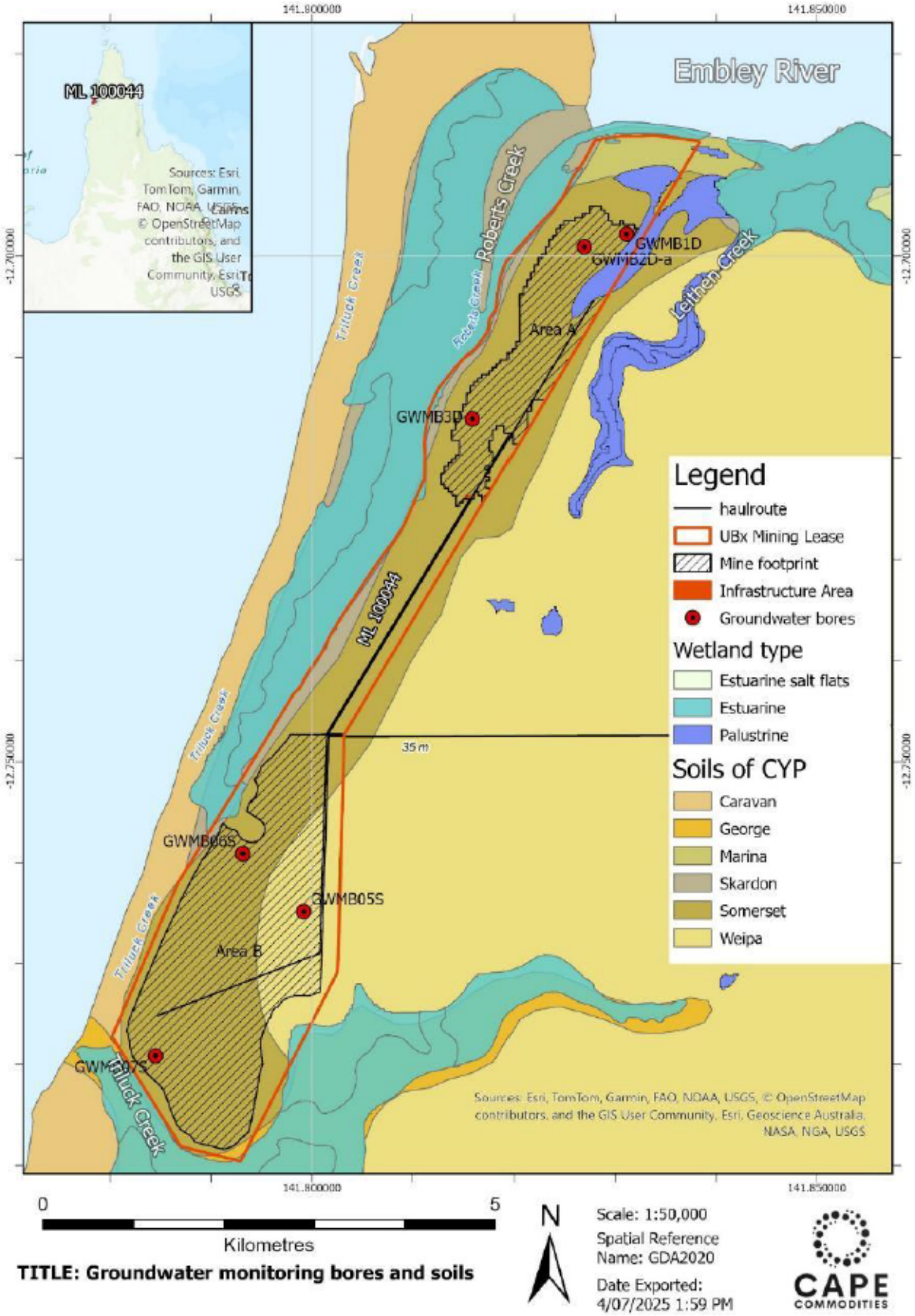


Table 7. Groundwater monitoring bores

Monitoring bore	Easting	Northing	Surface RL (m)	Screen(s) RL (m)	Depth RL (m)4
Shallow Aquifer					
GWMB05S	586748	858730	3.93	2.43 to -0.57	-0.57
GWMB06S	586094	8589366	3.14	0.14 to -2.86	-2.86
GWMB07S	585147	8587156	4.89	3.19 to -0.61	-0.61
Deep Aquifer					
GWMB1D	590235	8596137	3.86	-9.14 to 10.64	-10.64
GWMB2D-a	589780	8595997	6.05	-10.45 to -11.95	-11.95
GWMB3D	588584	8594119	4.4	-9.1 to -10.6	-10.6

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

Figure 2. Groundwater monitoring locations



TITLE: Groundwater monitoring bores and soils

Table 8. Groundwater quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Monitoring Bore	Limit	Comment on limit
pH (pH units)	All bores	5.5-7.5	Site-specific
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	Shallow bores	100	Site-specific
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	Deep bores	35	Site-specific
Sulfate (mg/L)	Shallow bores	7	Site-specific
Sulfate (mg/L)	Deep bores	1	Site-specific
Turbidity (NTU)	Shallow bores	456	Site-specific
Suspended solids (mg/L)	Shallow bores	1,100	Site-specific
Aluminium - dissolved (µg/L)	Shallow	70	Site-specific
Aluminium - dissolved (µg/L)	Deep bores	30	Site-specific
Manganese – dissolved (µg/L)	Shallow bores	60	Site-specific
Manganese – dissolved (µg/L)	Deep bores	1,900	ANZG 2018
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	All bores		For interpretation purposes
Redox potential (mV)	All bores		For interpretation purposes
Water level (mAHD)	All bores		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)

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE