

PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994

PRCP schedule P-PRCP-100905310_V1

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

PRCP schedule: P-PRCP-100905310_V1

PRCP schedule holder(s)

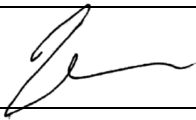
Name(s)	Registered address
Graymont (Calliope) Pty Ltd	Level 9, 118 Mount Street, NORTH SYDNEY, NSW 2060

Location details

Location(s)
Mining Lease (ML) 3594, ML3595, ML3596, ML3597, ML3598, ML3599, ML3600, ML3602, ML3603, ML3604, ML3605, ML3606, ML3608, ML3609, ML80036, ML80189, ML80190, ML80191, ML80192.

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

10 September 2026

Date

Juliana McCosker

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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**Queensland
Government**

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

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

- PRCP1** All mining disturbance authorised under environmental authority (EA) EPML00969013 must have an associated rehabilitation outcome provided in this PRCP Schedule.
- PRCP2** 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.
- 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'; and
 - (b) Unless otherwise agreed to by the administering authority in writing, within 90 business 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 or management 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 rehabilitation planning part for the activity version 2; 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, quality assurance and quality control, 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; and
- (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 All appropriately qualified person (AQP) designs, specifications, certifications, assessments and any similar documents, must:

- (a) include documented consideration of any relevant (and published at the time of the AQP deliverable) 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.

PRCP12 Surface water quality must be monitored monthly during flow, but not limited to, the locations specified in Table 6 and Figure 3– Surface Water Monitoring Locations.

PRCP13 With respect to surface water and subject to PRCP12 the following must be demonstrated prior to surrender:

- (a) Surface water quality must not exceed the limits specified in Table 5 – Surface Water Quality Limits within the five-year period immediately prior to surrender;
- (b) If the surface water quality exceeds criteria a), 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.

PRCP14 Where the surface water quality at the downstream site exceeds the upstream site result (PRCP13(b), an independent AQP must complete an assessment of the cause and risk of rehabilitation not achieving a stable condition within the schedule timeframe and:

- (a) Where there is a low risk to achieving a stable condition from the rehabilitation areas then no further action is to be taken; or
- (b) Where there is a risk greater than low to achieve a stable condition, then an assessment of potential environment harm and any changes or rectification actions to rehabilitation activities must be determined and implemented.

PRCP15 The assessment/s under PRCP14 must be completed and provided to the administering authority within 3 months of receiving the relevant sampling results.

PRCP16 The holder must prepare an erosion stability assessment for the Southern Waste Rock Dump, undertaken by an AQP during the detailed design phase.

- (a) The assessment must demonstrate, using appropriate modelling and supporting technical analyses, that the proposed final landform is expected to achieve long-term erosional stability under the relevant performance criteria and post-closure conditions.
- (b) Where the assessment identifies that the proposed final landform does not meet the specified performance criteria, the holder must revise the final landform design and repeat the assessment until the revised design demonstrates compliance with those criteria and specifications.
- (c) Where the modelling identifies that amendments to the final landform are necessary to achieve the specified performance criteria for long-term erosional stability, the holder must amend the final landform design to incorporate those changes.

PRCP17 By 30 June 2035, the holder must submit RPEQ-certified design for drains, overflow pathways and scour protection work.

PRCP18 By 30 June 2036, the holder must, submit to the administering authority contemporary long term post-mining prediction numerical modelling for drawdown and groundwater level elevations.

The predictive groundwater modelling as per the Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines (*list current version, and any subsequent version*), confirms:

- (a) The residual voids will not cause environmental harm through the release of contaminants from the void lakes beyond the tenure boundaries post-closure; and
- (b) Groundwater drawdown will not negatively impact groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) on or surrounding the site.

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.
BioCondition	refers to the <i>BioCondition Assessment Manual</i> (Eyre, T.J., Kelly, A.L, Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Ferguson, D.J., Laidlaw, M.J. and Franks, A.J. (2015)) and <i>BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Assessment Manual. Version 2.2</i> (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.
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 ₂ SO 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.
Relevant structure	To be defined during the assessment and listed here. Typically includes TSF and higher risk structures, including WRDs.
Rill	A rill is a channel excavated by water, less than 0.3 m deep.
RPEQ	Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland, a legally recognized certification that confirms an engineer's qualifications, competency, and ability to perform professional engineering services in Queensland
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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
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 plant that are: • 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

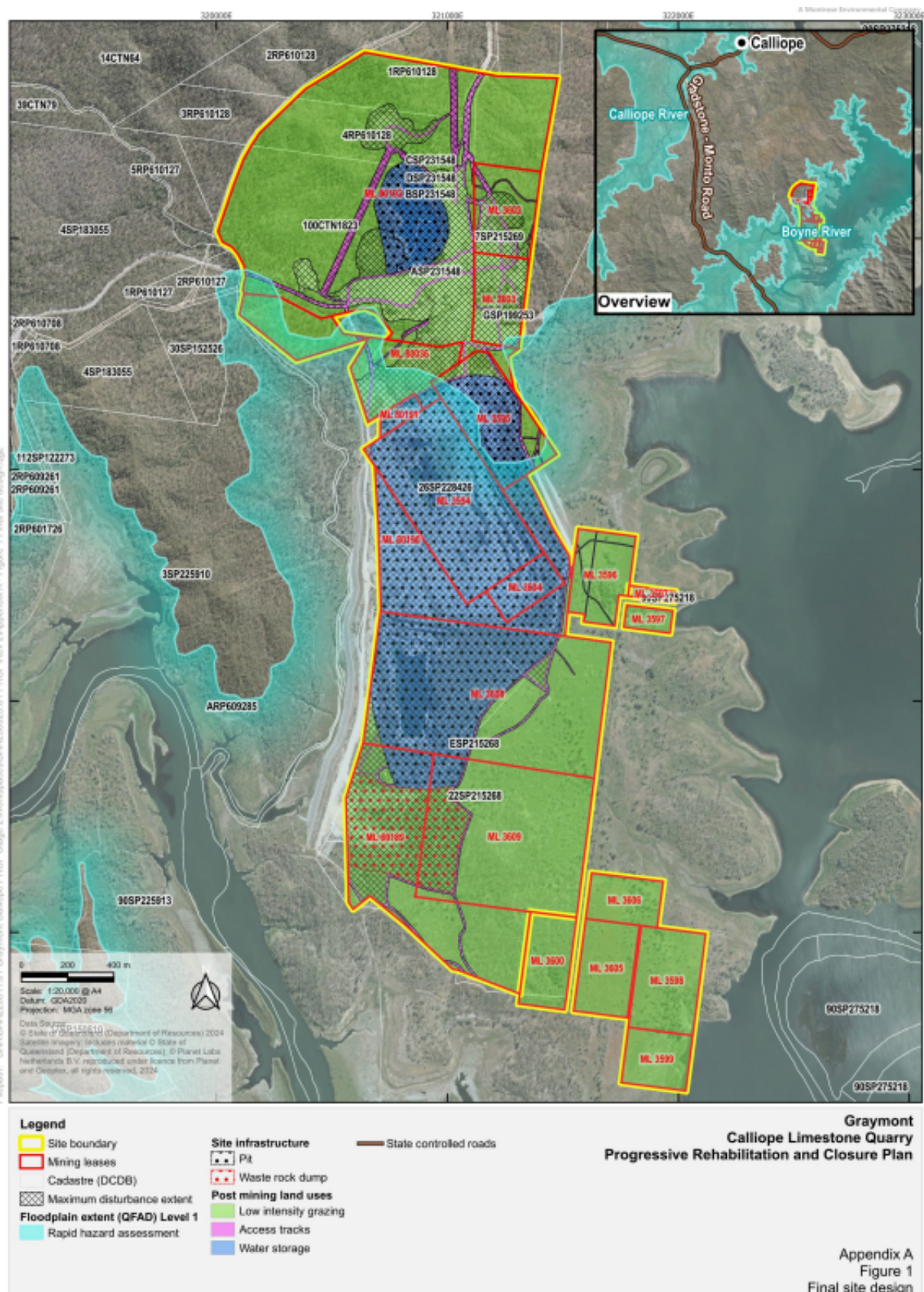


Figure 1 – Final site design

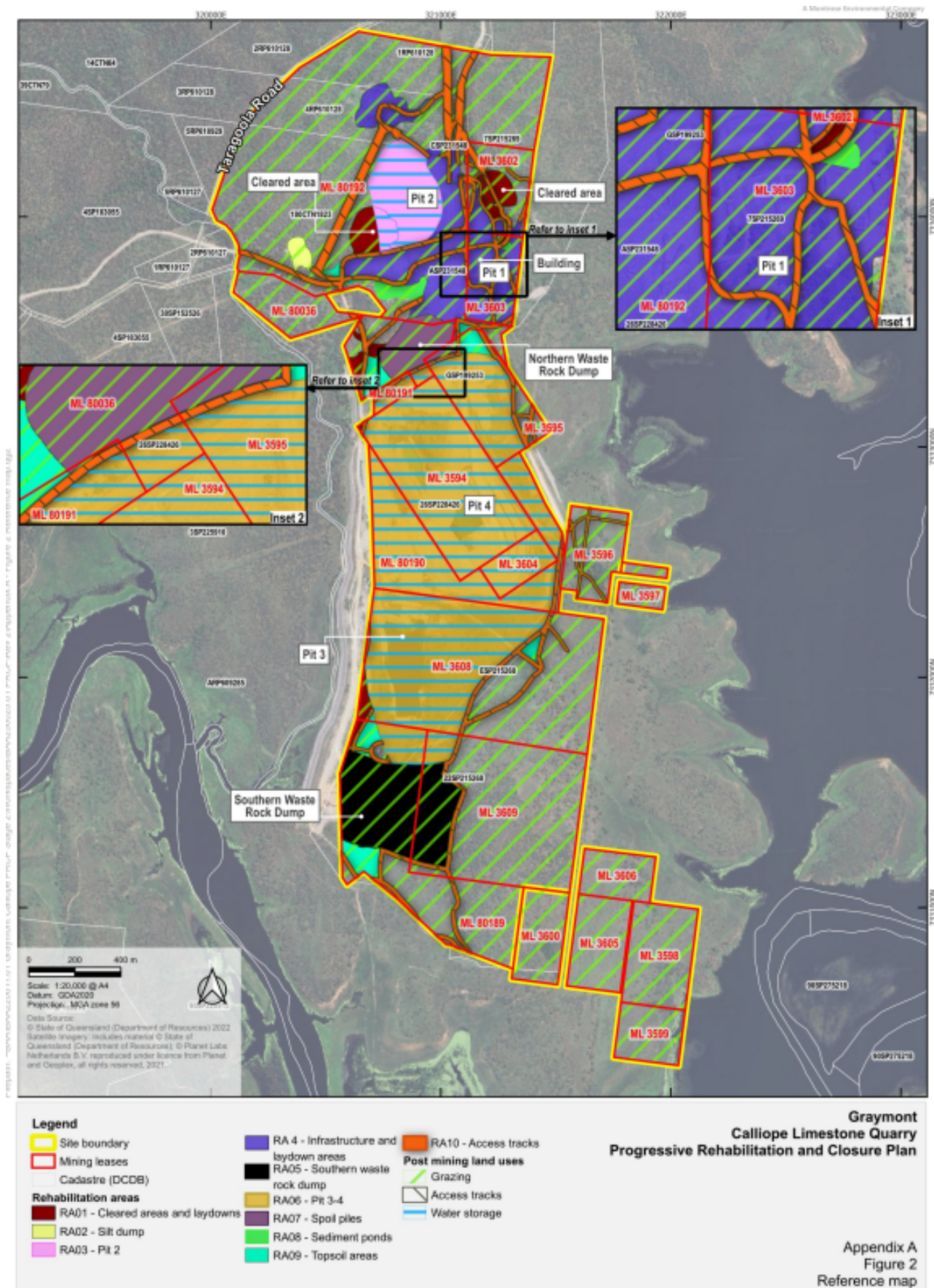


Figure 2 – Rehabilitation Areas

Section D – Post mining land uses

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Rehabilitation Area									
		RA1	RA2	RA3	RA4	RA5	RA6	RA7	RA8	RA9	RA10
		Cleared Areas and Laydowns	Silt Dump	Pit 2	Infrastructure and ROM Pad	Southern Waste Rock Dump	Pit 3-4	Spoil Pile Areas	Sediment Ponds	Topsoil Stockpile areas	Access Tracks
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal										
RM2	Contaminated land assessment and remediation										
RM3	Landform development and reshaping / re-profiling of residual void										
RM4	Landform development and reshaping / re-profiling of waste rock dump										
RM5	Landform development and reshaping / re-profiling of other areas										
RM6	Surface preparation (grazing PMLU)										
RM7	Surface preparation (other areas)										
RM8	Revegetation (grazing)										
RM9	Achievement of surface requirement										
RM10	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (water storage)										
RM11	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (grazing)										
RM12	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (access tracks)										
RM13	Achievement of groundwater quality										

(RA1) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)							
Rehabilitation area	RA1						
Relevant activities	Cleared Areas and Laydowns						
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	5.72						
Commencement of first milestone: RM5	10/12/2045						
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing						
Date area is available	10/12/2045	10/12/2046	10/12/2047	10/12/2096	10/12/2097	10/12/2106	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	2.14	2.14	2.14	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.72
Milestone completed by	10/12/2046	10/12/2047	10/12/2048	10/12/2097	10/12/2098	10/12/2107	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)						
RM5	2.14			5.72			
RM6	2.14			5.72			
RM8	2.14			5.72			
RM9		2.14			5.72		
RM11			2.14			5.72	
RA13							5.72

(RA2) Rehabilitation area 2

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA2				
Relevant activities	Silt Dump				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	1.11				
Commencement of first milestone: RM2	10/12/2096				
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing				
Date area is available	10/12/2096	11/12/2097	11/12/2098	11/12/2107	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Milestone completed by	11/12/2097	11/12/2098	11/12/2099	11/12/2108	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
RM2	1.11				
RM5	1.11				
RM6	1.11				
RM8		1.11			
RM9			1.11		
RM11				1.11	
RM13					1.11

(RA3) Rehabilitation area 3

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA3			
Relevant activities	Pit 2			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	11.46			
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	10/12/2100			
PMLU	Water Storage			
Date area is available	10/12/2100	10/12/2101	10/12/2109	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	11.46	11.46	11.46	11.46
Milestone completed by	10/12/2101	11/12/2102	17/12/2110	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)			
RM3	11.46			
RM7	11.46			
RM9		11.46		
RM10			11.46	
RA13				11.46

(RA4) Rehabilitation area 4

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area	RA4					
Relevant activities	Infrastructure and ROM Pad					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	27.34					
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2100					
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing					
Date area is available	10/12/2100	10/12/2101	10/12/2102	10/12/2103	10/12/2104	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	27.34	27.34	27.34	27.34	27.34	27.34
Milestone completed by	10/12/2101	10/12/2102	10/12/2103	10/12/2104	10/12/2113	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM1	27.34					
RM2		27.34				
RM5		27.34				
RM6			27.34			
RM8			27.34			
RM9				27.34		
RM11					27.34	
RM13						27.34

(RA5) Rehabilitation area 5

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA5			
Relevant activities	Southern Waste Rock Dump			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	15.83			
Commencement of first milestone: RM4	10/12/2101			
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing			
Date area is available	10/12/2101	10/12/2102	10/12/2111	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	15.83	15.83	15.83	15.83
Milestone completed by	10/12/2102	11/12/2103	12/12/2112	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)			
RM4	15.83			
RM6	15.83			
RM8		15.83		
RM9		15.83		
RM11			15.83	
RM13				15.83

(RA6) Rehabilitation area 6

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA6			
Relevant activities	Pit 3-4			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	109.72			
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	10/12/2102			
PMLU	Water storage			
Date area is available	10/12/2102	10/12/2103	10/12/2112	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	109.72	109.72	109.72	109.72
Milestone completed by	10/12/2103	10/12/2104	10/12/2113	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)			
RM3	109.72			
RM7	109.72			
RM9		109.72		
RM10			109.72	
RM13				109.72

(RA7) Rehabilitation area 7

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA7				
Relevant activities	Spoil Pile Areas				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	6.03				
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2103				
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing				
Date area is available	10/12/2103	10/12/2104	10/12/2105	10/12/2114	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
Milestone completed by	10/12/2104	10/12/2105	10/12/2106	10/12/2115	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
RM1	6.03				
RM5	6.03				
RM6	6.03				
RM8		6.03			
RM9			6.03		
RM11				6.03	
RM13					6.03

(RA8) Rehabilitation area 8

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA8				
Relevant activities	Sediment Ponds				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	1.46				
Commencement of first milestone: RM2	10/12/2104				
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing				
Date area is available	10/12/2104	10/12/2105	10/12/2106	10/12/2115	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Milestone completed by	10/12/2105	10/12/2106	10/12/2107	10/12/2116	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
RM2	1.46				
RM5	1.46				
RM6	1.46				
RM8		1.46			
RM9			1.46		
RM11				1.46	
RM13					1.46

(RA9) Rehabilitation area 9

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA9				
Relevant activities	Topsoil Stockpile Areas				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	7.84				
Commencement of first milestone: RM5	10/12/2105				
PMLU	Low Intensity Grazing				
Date area is available	10/12/2105	11/12/2106	12/12/2107	18/12/2116	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84
Milestone completed by	11/12/2106	12/12/2107	13/12/2108	13/12/2117	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
RM5	7.84				
RM6	7.84				
RM8		7.84			
RM9			7.84		
RM11				7.84	
RM13					7.84

(RA10) Rehabilitation area 10

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)			
Rehabilitation area	RA10		
Relevant activities	Access Tracks		
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	17.95		
Commencement of first milestone: RM5	10/12/2100		
PMLU	Access Tracks		
Date area is available	10/12/2100	10/12/2109	10/12/2117
Cumulative area available (ha)	17.95	17.95	17.95
Milestone completed by	10/12/2101	10/12/2110	10/12/2124
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)		
RM5	17.95		
RM7	17.95		
RM9	17.95		
RM12		17.95	
RM13			17.95

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), the following criteria are completed. (a) All services disconnected. (b) All buildings and associated infrastructure including tanks and plant equipment to be demolished, and removed offsite to an appropriately licenced waste or recycling facility. (c) Machinery and equipment not required for rehabilitation removed off-site. (d) All concrete slabs and footings have been broken up and removed to an appropriately licenced waste facility. 1.2 An independent AQP has certified the achievement of RM1.1 to RM1.2.
RM2	Contaminated land assessment and remediation	2.1 Contaminated water and sediment removed from dams. 2.2 An appropriately qualified person (AQP) undertakes a Preliminary Site Investigation and prepares a site investigation report that includes a 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 an SQP. The SQP either: (a) Certifies that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring; or (b) Specifies that a Contaminated Land Investigation Document must be completed in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> 2.3 In the event that RM2.2(b) is determined by an AQP, a Contaminated land investigation will be completed (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. 2.4 A Contaminated Land Auditor certifies that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring. Validation sampling and analysis conducted to confirm that contaminated water, soils or other materials have been removed or remediated.

RM3	Landform development and reshaping /reprofiling of residual void	3.1 All major earthworks (including reshaping, pushing/trimming) are completed in accordance with the design specification provided by an AQP. 3.2 A flood impact assessment must be undertaken by an AQP to confirm interactions between flood waters and final landforms. The assessment must consider: (a) all landform interfaces where flood velocities are a risk to erosional stability; and (b) the mitigation measures that will be implemented to ensure stability of the landform. 3.3 Mitigation measures for reducing flood velocities installed to landform, as recommended in the flood impact assessment in RM3.2. 3.4 An AQP has confirmed that geotechnical stability of the residual void walls (i.e., a factor of safety value of ≥ 1.5) has been achieved. 3.5 Pit 3-4 (RA6) batter slopes meet final design specifications (18° in weathered rock, 65° in unweathered rock). 3.6 Pit 2 (RA3) maximum overall slope angle meets final design specifications (34°). 3.7 Perimeter abandonment bund and safety signage installed offset, as specified by an AQP, from the crest of the voids (RA3 and RA6). 3.8 Safety signage (design in accordance with Australian standard) is erected at 100m intervals along the fence. 3.9 Locked gates and signage installed at access points to the residual voids to prevent unauthorised access (RA3 and RA6). 3.10 An AQP certifies that void final landform design intent has been achieved. 3.11 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. 3.12 Independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and certified that RM3.1 to RM3.11 have been achieved.
RM4	Landform development and reshaping /reprofiling of waste rock dump	4.1 A flood impact assessment must be undertaken by an AQP to confirm interactions between flood waters and final landforms. The assessment must consider: (a) all landform interfaces where flood velocities are a risk to erosional stability; and (b) the mitigation measures that will be implemented to ensure stability of the landform.

		4.2 Mitigation measures for reducing flood velocities installed to landform, as recommended in the flood impact assessment in RM4.2. 4.3 Erosion modelling confirms that the Southern Waste Rock Dump design can achieve average rates of erosion below 10 t/ha/yr. 4.4 Major earthworks completed and landform constructed in accordance with final engineering and design specifications (maximum 12% slopes) provided by an AQP. 4.5 As built inspection by an AQP confirms that the final landform design intent has been achieved, and average batter slopes do not exceed 12%. 4.6 Constructed landform achieves a geotechnical stability with a Factor of Safety ≥ 1.5, which includes consideration of flood stress. 4.7 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. 4.8 Independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and certified that RM4.1 to RM4.7 have been achieved.
RM5	Landform development and reshaping /reprofiling of other areas	5.1 All major earthworks (including reshaping, pushing/trimming) are completed in accordance with the design specification provided by an AQP. 5.2 Areas to be revegetated will have water shedding landforms with slopes not exceeding 12%. 5.3 Grazing PMLU rehabilitation areas assessed as stable and non-polluting by a AQP. 5.4 An "As-Constructed Report" prepared by an AQP which details and justifies all variations to the design required under PRCP18, including a certification that such variations will not affect the design performance. 5.5 Independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and certified that RM5.1 to RM5.5 have been achieved.
RM6	Surface preparation (grazing PMLU)	6.1 Areas to be revegetated should be ripped to a depth of 500 mm at 500-800 mm spacings. 6.2 Stockpiled topsoil has been assessed for quality, physical properties, amelioration requirements and suitability for rehabilitation and a plan for treatment developed by an AQP prior to seeding to confirm available topsoil is suitable for the establishment and maintenance of the nominated post-mine land use. 6.3 Topsoil placed to an average depth of 200 mm to all RAs where required.

		6.4 Application of ameliorants on topsoil if required, as per recommendations from the soil quality and suitability assessment in RM6.2. 6.5 Following the amelioration as per RM6.2 and RM6.4, growth media health and suitability is assessed and documented by an AQP as suitable for the PMLU and target vegetation establishment. 6.6 Surface and ground water monitoring is underway (at least one year of sampling undertaken). 6.7 Independent AQP has certified the plan in RM6.2 and the achievement of RM 6.1 to 6.7.
RM7	Surface preparation (other areas)	7.1 Localised erosion areas identified and repaired. 7.2 Access tracks (RA10) are clear of debris and graded to conform with the surrounding landforms. 7.3 An independent AQP has certified the achievement of RM7.1 to 7.2
RM8	Revegetation (grazing)	8.1 Initial revegetation campaign to seed target species per Table 2 and Table 3, including planting in rehabilitated sediment ponds (RA8) and topsoil stockpile areas (RA9). 8.2 Timing of seeding (sowing) determined based on target species, as in Table 3. 8.3 Cleared areas (RA1), silt dump (RA2), infrastructure and laydown areas (RA4), Southern WRD (RA5), and spoil pile areas (RA7) to be seeded with native grasses per Table 1 and Table 3. 8.4 Firebreak maintained along edge of mining lease until rehabilitation complete. 8.5 Install temporary exclusion stock fencing if needed to prevent access to revegetation areas until established, or as advised by an AQP. 8.6 Independent AQP has certified the achievement of RM 8.1 to 8.5.
RM9	Achievement of surface requirement	9.1 Rehabilitation monitoring reference sites for grazing PMLU have been selected in unmined pasture areas within the lease area (excluding RA3, RA6 and RA10), as per reference (survey) sites in Figure 3 of Revegetation Plan. 9.2 Species used in rehabilitation remain present and show evidence of natural recruitment. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data. 9.3 A BioCondition assessment is completed by an AQP in accordance with the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's "BioCondition Assessment Manual" determines that the PMLU has reached a BioCondition score of 20/60 as per Table 9. Open woodland

		BioCondition milestone benchmarks and Figure 6 Rehabilitation area vegetation structure for RA8 and RA9– BioCondition Benchmark Criteria. 9.4 A BioCondition assessment is completed by an AQP in accordance with the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's "BioCondition Assessment Manual" determines that the PMLU has reached a BioCondition score of 10/30 as per Table 10. Grassland BioCondition milestone benchmarks and Figure 6 Rehabilitation area vegetation structure for RA1, RA2, RA4, RA5 and RA7 9.5 Weed presence less than 5% of total vegetative cover. 9.6 Native desirable palatable and productive species in rehabilitated areas trending towards at least 50% of the vegetative ground cover. 9.7 Vegetation maintenance and or additional soil amelioration has been undertaken as soon as is practicable where monitoring has shown that groundcover or pasture composition does not meet the milestone criteria within the nominated timeframe. 9.8 The ground cover in rehabilitated areas with low intensity grazing pasture PMLU will, on average, be dominated by native grasses identified in the revegetation plan that are recognised as pasture species or known to be palatable and provide forage for livestock. 9.9 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Table 4- Erosion classification framework. 9.10 No evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures. 9.11 Erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU. 9.12 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur and is safe to do so. 9.13 Surface water runoff is on trajectory to complying with Table 5 – Surface water quality limits. 9.14 Annual visual monitoring of the void slopes (RA3 and RA6) demonstrates that they have remained stable for a period of ten years from when rehabilitation commenced. 9.15 Where unacceptable instability is recorded, advice has been sought from an AQP and remediation works have been undertaken as soon as is practicable. 9.16 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM9.1 to 9.16.
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RM10	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (water storage)	10.1 The final landform is geotechnical stable with a factor of safety ≥ 1.5. 10.2 Abandonment bunds and residual void slopes have been assessed by a AQP as sufficient to maintain slope stability and protect from erosion. 10.3 Water in water storages monitored quarterly, must be of a suitable quality for native wildlife and/or livestock ingestion and must not exceed the stock water guidelines (ANZEEC 2000), for a minimum of 5 consecutive years. 10.4 Independent AQP certifies the achievement of RM10.1 to RM10.3
RM11	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (grazing)	11.1 Safety hazards in rehabilitation areas are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 11.2 Weed presence is a maximum of 5% total vegetative cover confirmed by an AQP in annual monitoring. 11.3 A BioCondition assessment is completed by an AQP in accordance with the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's "BioCondition Assessment Manual" determines that the PMLU has reached a BioCondition score of 40/60 as per Table 9. Open woodland BioCondition milestone benchmarks and Figure 6 Rehabilitation area vegetation structure) for RA8 and RA9– BioCondition Benchmark Criteria. 11.4 A BioCondition assessment is completed by an AQP in accordance with the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's "BioCondition Assessment Manual" determines that the PMLU has reached a BioCondition score of 20/30 as per Table 10. Grassland BioCondition milestone benchmarks and Figure 6 Rehabilitation area vegetation structure for RA1, RA2, RA4, RA5 and RA7 11.5 Landform contains greater than 50% groundcover (vegetation (living and dead) and biological crusts) at 30 September each calendar year. 11.6 No evidence of erosion as classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Table 4 – Erosion classification framework. 11.7 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 11.8 Surface water runoff complies with Table 5 – Surface water quality limits. 11.9 Certification from a AQP that RA5 southern waste rock dump is functional and no migration of contaminants to groundwater has or will occur. 11.10 Certification from a AQP that the area has achieved an erosionally and geotechnically stable condition and achieved a factor of safety ≥ 1.5.

		11.11 Independent AQP certifies the achievement of RM11.1 to RM11.10.
RM12	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (access tracks)	12.1 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Table 4- Erosion classification framework. 12.2 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of the PMLU to a stable condition. 12.3 Access tracks (RA10) are stabilised and graded to facilitate runoff and access for maintenance activities, fire management, etc. 12.4 Infrastructure to be transitioned to a future landholder is deemed fit for purpose (verified by an AQP) and accepted, by signed agreement, with the future landholder. 12.5 An AQP certifies that all infrastructure to be retained onsite is safe, stable and will not cause environmental harm. 12.6 Independent AQP certifies the achievement of RM12.1 to RM12.5
RM13	Achievement of groundwater requirements	13.1 Groundwater quality must be monitored quarterly at, but not limited to, bores specified in Table 7 and Figure 4 – Groundwater monitoring locations for all quality characteristics listed in Table 8 – Groundwater quality limits. 13.2 Groundwater quality must not exceed the limits in Table 8 – Groundwater quality limits, for 3 consecutive results, for a minimum of five consecutive years immediately prior to the milestone completion date. 13.3 All bores decommissioned in consultation with the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development according with the preferred practices nominated in the Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia (National Uniform Drillers Licensing Committee 2020).

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 ($\geq$) 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 ($\leq$) the downstream location.

²Active as defined in the Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (3rd Edition), The National Committee on Soil and Terrain published by CSIRO Publishing 2009.

Table 1. Native grass and forbs seeds species and quantities

Common name	Species name	Seed mix %
Slender Bamboo Grass	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	50
Black Speargrass	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	10
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	10
Pitted Bluegrass	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i>	10
Hairy Panic	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	10
Barbed-wire Grass	<i>Cymbopogon queenslandicus</i>	10
	<i>Enneapogon lindeyanus</i>	
	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	
	<i>Rhyncosia minima</i>	
	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	
	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	
	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	

Table 2. Tree and shrub species planting mix

Common name	Species name	Planting density (plants/100m2)
Trees		
Narrow-leaved Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	2
Red Bloodwood	<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>	1
Silver-leaved ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	2
Shrubs		
Pretty Wattle	<i>Acacia decora</i>	4
Corky Apple	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	1
Wild Orange	<i>Capparis canecens</i>	1
Currant Bush	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	1

Table 3. Planting and maintenance schedule

Year	Season			
	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
1	Site preparation Targeted weed removal Spread soil	Sow native grass seeds Herbicide spot spray Commence maintenance and irrigation		Broad-scale non-residual herbicide application
2	Weeds survey	Plant tree and shrub tubestock (RA8 and RA9 only) Herbicide spot spray	End irrigation	Broad-scale non-residual herbicide application
3	Weeds survey	Herbicide spot spray		
4	Weeds survey	Herbicide spot spray End maintenance (weeding control and supplementary planting)		
5	Weeds survey	Start cattle grazing		
6	Weeds survey			
7	Weeds survey			
8	Weeds survey			
9	Weeds survey			
10	Final weed survey	PMLU achieved		

Table 4. Erosion classification framework

Erosion classification	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Sheet erosion ¹	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 ²	Absent	Absent	Present
Mass movement ³	Absent	Absent	Present

¹Erosion from 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).

² Tunnel erosion - This is the removal of subsoil by water while the surface soil remains relatively intact

³ Mass movement - A generic term for any process or sediments (mass movement deposit) resulting from the dislodgment and downslope transport of soil and rock material as a unit under direct gravitational stress. The process includes slow displacements such as creep and solifluction, and rapid movements such as landslides, rock slides and falls, earthflows, debris flows and avalanches

Table 5. Surface water quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH	6.5-8.0	WQO
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	920	Boyne WQO - Diglum Creek lowland fresh
Sulfate (mg/L)	21	Boyne WQO - Diglum Creek lowland fresh
Turbidity (NTU)	10	Boyne WQO - Diglum Creek lowland fresh
Arsenic – Dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG2018
Cadmium – Dissolved (µg/L)	0.2	ANZG2018
Chromium – Dissolved (µg/L)	1	ANZG2018
Cobalt – Dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG2018
Copper – Dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG2018
Lead – Dissolved (µg/L)	3.4	ANZG2018
Mercury – Dissolved (µg/L)	0.06	ANZG2018
Nickel – Dissolved (µg/L)	11	ANZG2018
Selenium – Dissolved (µg/L)	5	ANZG2018
Uranium – Dissolved (µg/L)	0.5	ANZG2018
Zinc – Dissolved (µg/L)	8	ANZG2018
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)	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)
- ANZG (2018) To account for the bioaccumulating nature of selenium, it is recommended that the 99% species protection level DGV is used for slightly to moderately disturbed systems.
- WQO - https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/87775/boyne-calliope-curtis-evs-wqos.pdf (Curtis Island, Calliope River and Boyne River Basin Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives)

Table 6. Surface water monitoring locations

Monitoring Locations	Receiving waters location description	Easting (GDA2020 / MGA zone 56)	Northing (GDA2020 / MGA zone 56)
<i>Upstream monitoring locations</i>			
US1	Upstream tributary to Raggote Creek	320328.5	7334828
US2	Upstream tributary to Raggote Creek	320144.8	7334740
US3	Upstream Raggote Creek	319837.7	7334044
<i>Downstream monitoring locations</i>			
DS1	Downstream Raggote Creek (exit from ML in the northwest)	320062.3	7333792
DS2	Downstream Raggote Creek (exit from ML in the southwest)	320157.3	7331482
DS3	Downstream tributary to New Zealand Gully	321173.8	7334729
DS4	Downstream tributary into Lake Awonga	321547.3	7334039
DS5	Downstream tributary into Lake Awonga	321409.1	7333890
DS6	Downstream tributary into Lake Awonga	321348.1	7333439

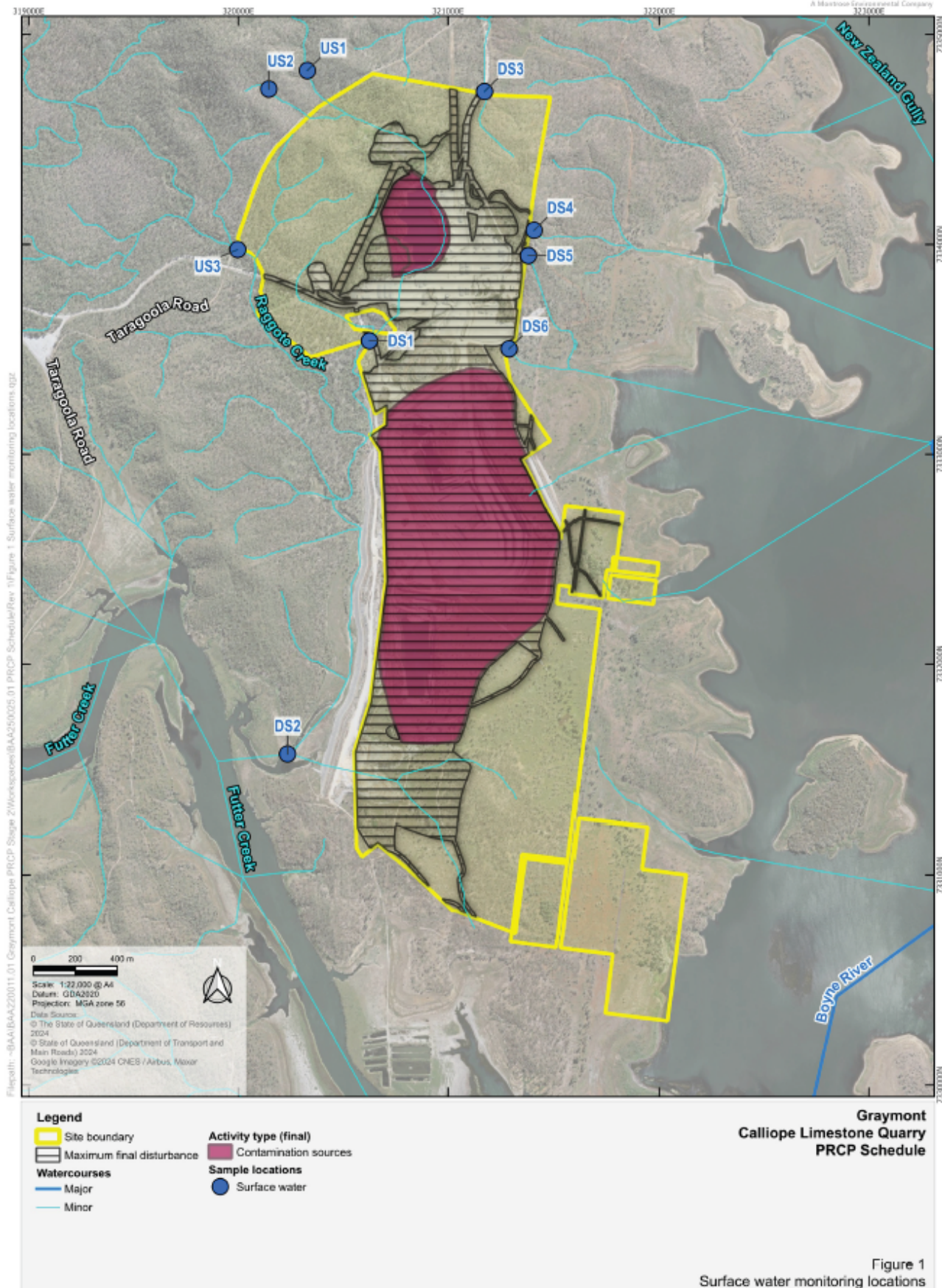


Figure 3. Surface water monitoring locations

Table 7. Groundwater monitoring Bore locations

Monitoring bore	Hydrogeological Unit	Location	
		Easting (GDA2020 / MGA zone 56)	Northing (GDA2020 / MGA zone 56)
FM5	Limestone Aquifer	321430.6541	7332651.421
FM5b	Andesite Aquifer	321432.0776	7332658.128
FM6	Andesite Aquifer	321080.6545	7334350.421
FM7	Limestone Aquifer	321133.7934	7333730.139
FM8	Volcanic	321546.5801	7332636.828
FM9	Volcanic	320721.6894	7332516.483
FM10	Volcanic	320542.8698	7333666.417
FM11	Volcanic	320703.8191	7332099.299
FM12	Volcanic	320459.3772	7331326.934
FM13	Volcanic	321526.2118	7331832.704

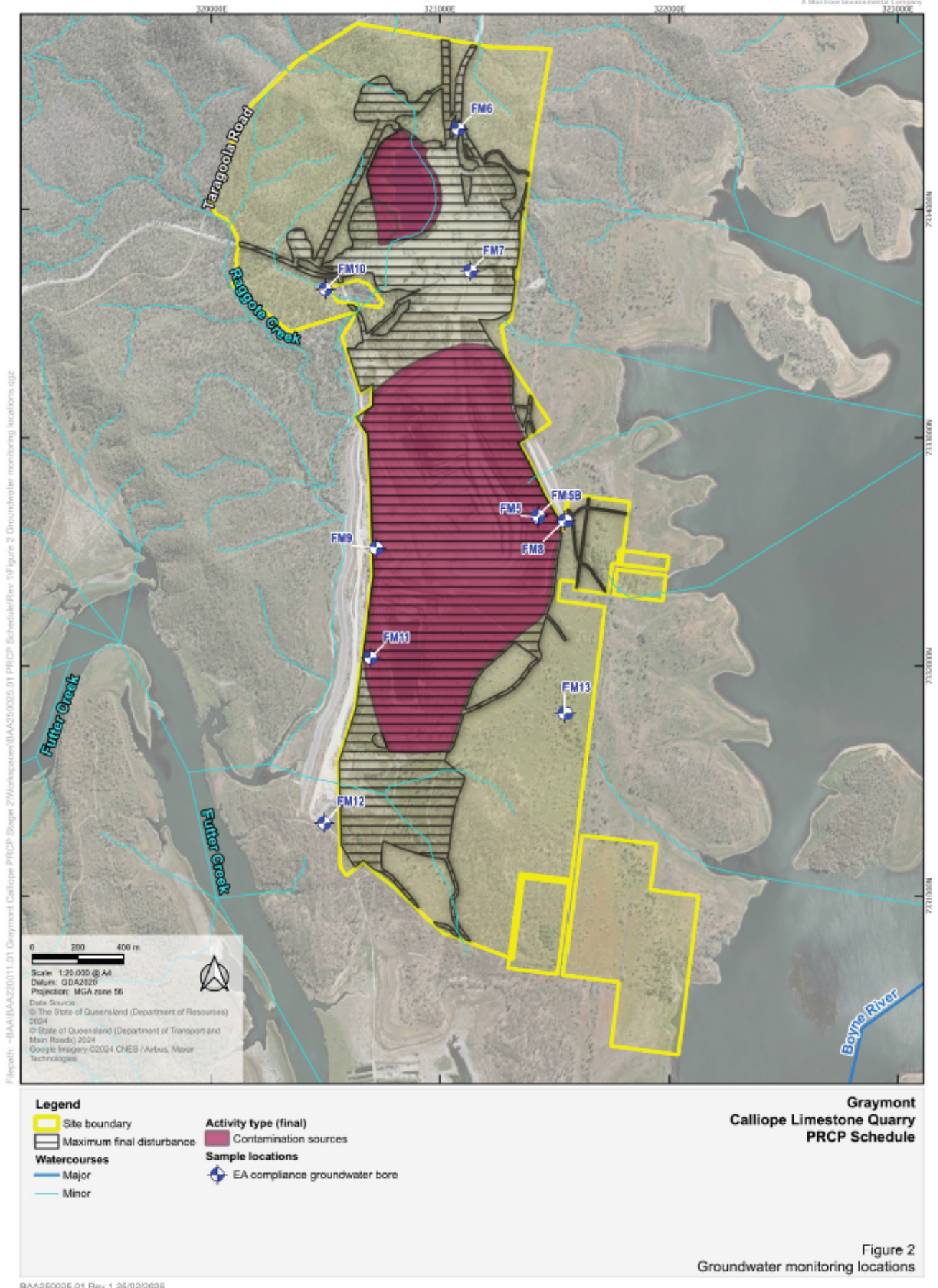


Figure 4. Groundwater monitoring locations.

Table 8. Groundwater quality Limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH	6.5-8.0	Boyne WQO groundwater Zone 10 moderate depth
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	1,225	Boyne WQO groundwater Zone 10 moderate depth
Sulfate (mg/L)	38	Boyne WQO groundwater Zone 10 moderate depth
Arsenic – Dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG2018
Cadmium – Dissolved (µg/L)	0.2	ANZG2018
Chromium – Dissolved (µg/L)	1	ANZG2018
Cobalt (µg/L) – Dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG2018
Copper – Dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG2018
Lead – Dissolved (µg/L)	3.4	ANZG2018
Mercury (µg/L) – Dissolved (µg/L)	0.06	ANZG2018
Nickel (µg/L) – Dissolved (µg/L)	11	ANZG2018
Selenium (µg/L) – Dissolved (µg/L)	5	ANZG2018
Uranium (µg/L) – Dissolved (µg/L)	0.5	ANZG2018
Zinc – Dissolved (µg/L)	8	ANZG2018
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)	For interpretation purposes	
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)
- ANZG (2018) To account for the bioaccumulating nature of selenium, it is recommended that the 99% species protection level DGV is used for slightly to moderately disturbed systems.
- WQO - https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/87775/boyne-calliope-curtis-evs-wqos.pdf (Curtis Island, Calliope River and Boyne River Basin Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives)

Table 9. Open woodland BioCondition milestone benchmarks) for RA8 and RA9

Bio-Condition Assessable Attributes	BioCondition Assessable Attribute Weighting	Reference site benchmark for Open Woodland	Modified benchmark for RM9	Modified benchmark for RM11
Tree canopy height (m)	5	18m	4.5m ≥70% of benchmark height	≥10.2 m9m
Recruitment of canopy species (% of trees)	5	100	100 ≥75% of benchmark canopy species recruitment	100 ≥75% of dominant canopy species recruiting
Tree canopy cover (%)	5	35%	10% 50-200% of benchmark tree canopy cover	17% 7.8-21% canopy cover
Shrub canopy cover (%)	5	3%	1% 50-200%	2% 3.7-14.6% shrub canopy cover
Tree (native) species richness	5	4 species	3 species ≥90% of benchmark tree (native) species richness	3 species ≥2 tree (native) species richness
Shrub (native) species richness	5	3 species	1 species ≥90% benchmark of shrub (native) species richness	1 species ≥8
Grass (native) species richness*	5	7 species	4 species ≥90% benchmark of grass (native) species richness	4 species ≥8
Forb/other (native) species richness*	5	12 species	5 species ≥90% benchmark of forb/other (native) species richness	5 species ≥9
Non-native plant cover (%)	10	0	<5% non-native plant cover	<5%
Native perennial grass cover (%)	5	445%	10% ≥90% benchmark of native perennial grass cover (%)	22% ≥36.4
Organic litter cover (%)	5	123%	5% 50-200% of benchmark tree canopy cover	10%
Total	60		20/60	40/60

Table 10. Grassland BioCondition milestone benchmarks for RA1, RA2, RA4, RA5 and RA7

Bio-Condition Assessable Attributes	BioCondition Assessable Attribute Weighting	Reference site benchmark	Modified benchmark for RM9	Modified benchmark for RM11
Grass (native) species richness	5	5	5 ≥90% benchmark of grass (native) species richness	5 ≥5
Forb/other (native) species richness	5	2	4 ≥90% benchmark of grass (native) species richness	4 ≥2
Non-native plant cover (%)	10	0	<5% non-native plant cover	<5%
Native perennial grass cover (%)	5	75	≥90% benchmark of native perennial grass cover (%)	≥67.5%
Organic Litter Cover (%)	5	10	50-200% of benchmark tree canopy cover	5-20%
Total	30		10/30	20/30

Table 11. Reference sites

Reference site	Ecosystem	Location	
		Easting (GDA2020 / MGA zone 56)	Northing (GDA2020 / MGA zone 56)
R1	Open Woodland	320394.1765	7334528.709
R2	Grassland	321186.4762	7331779.676

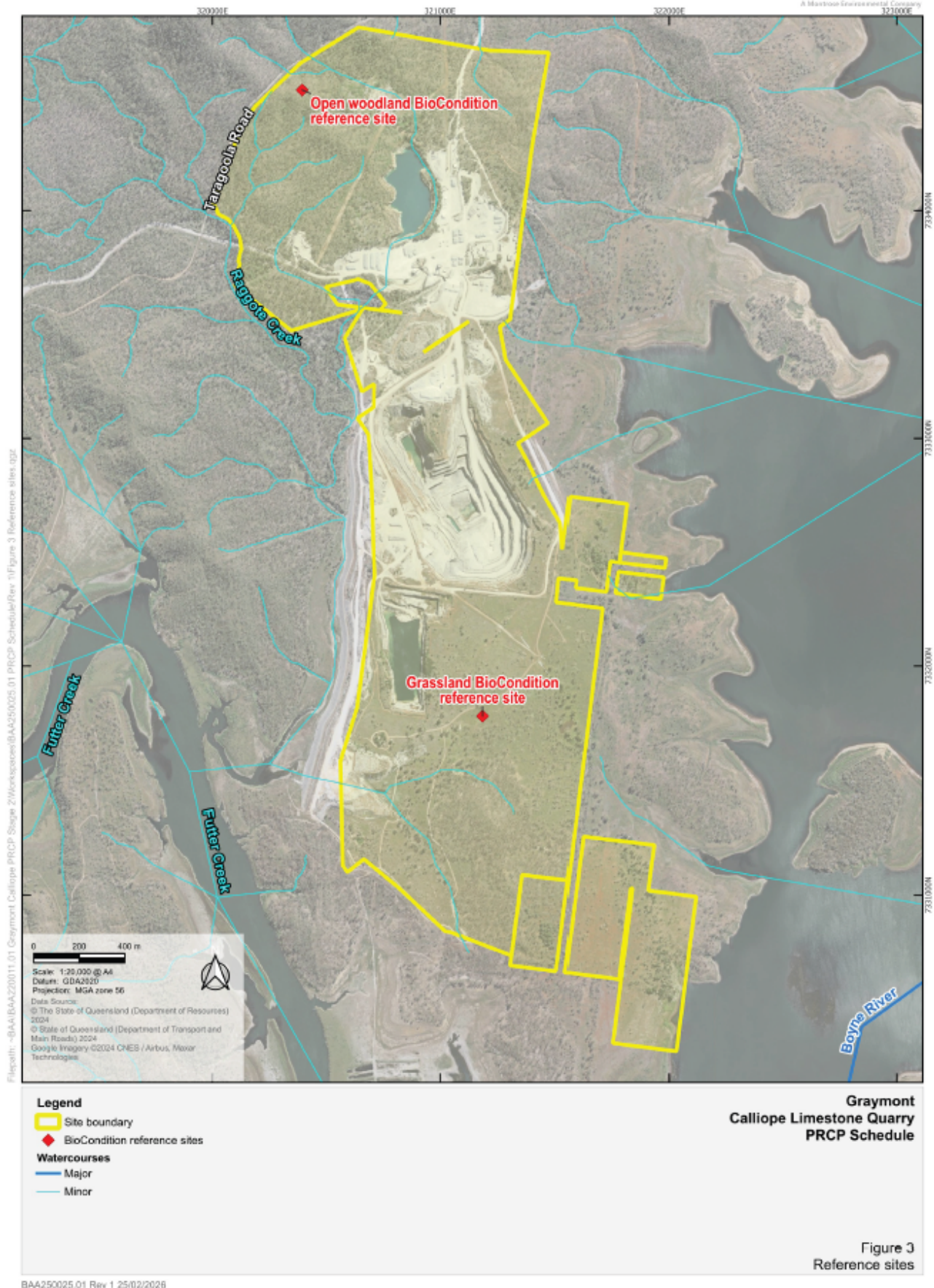


Figure 5. Reference sites

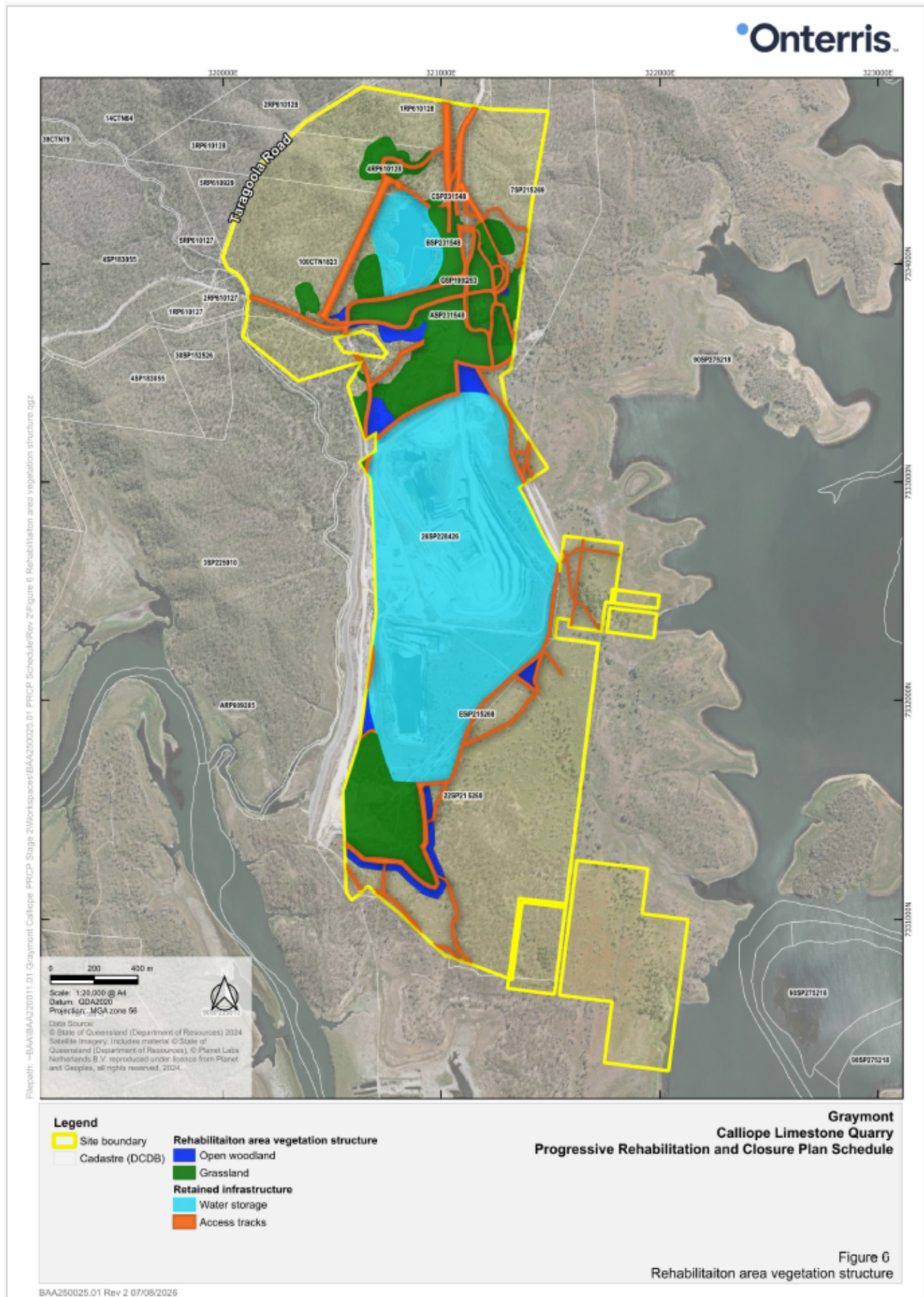


Figure 6. Rehabilitation area vegetation structure

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE