

PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994

PRCP schedule P_PRCP_100919410

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_100919410

PRCP schedule holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd ACN: 080 772 283	Level 32, 12 Creek Street Brisbane, Qld 4001

Location details

Location(s)
ML70342, ML700016, ML700017, ML700018, ML700019

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.



Jessica Johnson

11/08/2025

Date

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

Enquiries:
Business Centre Coal
PO Box 3028, Emerald QLD 4720
Phone: (07) 4987 9320
Email: CRMining@detsi.qld.gov.au

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:

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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 by the authorised representative of the EA holder, for the audit report stating the EA holder —
 - Has not knowingly given false or misleading information to the rehabilitation auditor; and
 - has given all relevant information to the rehabilitation auditor.

An audit report for a PRCP schedule must be in the approved form, and include the following:

- a) A statement about whether the holder has complied with the schedule during the audit period, including —
 - Details of actions the holder has taken, or failed to take, in relation to the rehabilitation milestones and management milestones under the schedule; and
 - whether the holder has complied, or failed to comply, with conditions imposed on the schedule; and
 - whether information given to the administering authority under this Act about rehabilitation carried out under the schedule is accurate;
- b) an assessment of whether the post-mining land use for land the subject of the schedule is likely to be achieved, having regard to the rehabilitation that has been and is to be carried out under the schedule;
- c) recommendations about actions the holder should take to ensure rehabilitation milestones and management milestones are achieved or conditions of the schedule are complied with;
- d) the other information the administering authority considers necessary to decide whether to take action to amend the schedule under part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld) (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 E - Non-use management areas.

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 EPML00932713 must have an associated rehabilitation outcome provided in this PRCP schedule.
- PRCP2** The holder must, for each rehabilitation and improvement area, achieve the corresponding rehabilitation or management 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/improvement' more than one year earlier than the nominated 'Date area is available' in this schedule, the holder must:
- a) notify the administering authority in writing within 30 days of the land becoming 'available for rehabilitation/improvement',
 - b) unless otherwise agreed to by the administering authority in writing, within 4 months 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.
- Note:** progressive rehabilitation commenced early under this condition must be carried out in accordance with the milestone and criteria in this schedule, except each of the dates by which milestone are to be completed is brought forward by the same amount of time as the commencement was brought forward.
- PRCP4** The holder must maintain a risk register that identifies the risks to not achieving -
- a) a stable condition for post-mining land uses, and
 - b) sufficient improvement for non-use management areas, and
 - c) how the risks are being managed or minimised.
- The risk register must be reviewed every 3 years and include consideration of the outcomes of PRCP monitoring data.
- PRCP5** Where an area achieves a rehabilitation/improvement or management milestone, the holder must continue to achieve the milestone criteria until a surrender is approved.
- PRCP6** The holder must carry out monitoring of the rehabilitation activities in the rehabilitation areas in accordance with:

- a) the monitoring and maintenance program described in the rehabilitation planning part for the activity version Isaac Plains PRCP_V3-0, 04 August 2025, or more recent version of the PRC plan relating to this PRCP schedule;
- b) any requirement under this PRCP 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.

- PRCP7** The holder must 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 these activities (including but not limited to, actions taken, date, location, methods, data collected and additional records where relevant e.g. 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; and
 - i) details of community consultation in the community consultation register relating to rehabilitation and closure activities
- PRCP8** Records made under **PRCP7** must be kept until the relevant environmental authority has been surrendered.
- PRCP9** Records made under **PRCP7** must be provided to the administering authority in the specified format within 10 business days of a written request.
- PRCP10** All Appropriately Qualified Person (AQP) designs, specifications, certifications, assessments and any similar documents, must:
- a) include documented considerations 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) must contain sufficient detail to allow for independent peer review and substantiation.
- PRCP11** The additional monitoring bores listed in **Appendix 5: Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency** must be installed before 31 December 2026.
- PRCP12** With respect to groundwater:

- a) Following RM5, the groundwater levels and quality must be monitored quarterly at, but not limited to, bores specified in PRCP schedule **Appendix 5: Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency** and **Appendix 5.1: Groundwater monitoring locations**, for all quality characteristics listed in PRCP schedule **Appendix 6: Groundwater quality limits**; and
- b) groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits in PRCP schedule **Appendix 6: Groundwater quality limits**, for 3 consecutive results within the five-year period immediately prior to surrender.

PRCP13 With respect to improvement area (IA1), the EA holder must develop a 'Groundwater Level Monitoring Network' (GLMN) inclusive of following steps:

- a) identify relevant regional aquifers (hydrogeological units) likely to be affected individually or collectively by each residual void listed in PRCP schedule **Appendix 7: Final Void Dimensions**;
- b) identify location of existing groundwater bores (From PRCP schedule Appendix 5) and as required additional new groundwater monitoring bores to ensure sufficient monitoring coverage for each relevant regional aquifer mapped in accordance with PRCP13(a) by 2029 or 7-years prior mine closure whichever is earlier;
- c) include a table in the PRCP schedule of existing and additional new groundwater monitoring bores with coordinates, hydrogeological unit and water level (mAHD); and
- d) AQP certify the proposed GLMN is fit for purpose that is, to monitor and support predictions of residual voids behaviour as a sink.

PRCP14 The GLMN developed in accordance with **PRCP13**, must be implemented by the EA holder by 2032 or 4 years prior to mine closure whichever is earlier, inclusive of bore installation, and groundwater level monitoring.

PRCP15 Groundwater level must be monitored six monthly, for 10 years at the bores identified under the GLMN, starting from 2033 or mine closure whichever is earlier, in accordance with **PRCP14**.

PRCP16 With respect to surface water:

- a) Following RM5, surface water quality must be monitored monthly during flow (determined by an AQP depending on the creek characteristics) at, *but not limited to*, downstream locations specified in PRCP schedule **Appendix 3: Surface water monitoring locations** and **Appendix 3.1: Surface water monitoring locations**, must not exceed the limits in PRCP schedule **Appendix 4: Surface water quality limits**, for a minimum of 5 consecutive years prior to surrender.
- b) if the surface water quality exceeds **Appendix 4: Surface water quality limits**, the applicable upstream site must be compared to the downstream site result; and the quality result measured at a downstream site must be equal to or less than the quality result measured at the applicable upstream site.

PRCP17 Where the surface water quality at the downstream site exceeds the upstream site result as per **PRCP16(b)**, an AQP must complete an assessment of the cause of the exceedance and risk of rehabilitation not achieving a stable condition (**PRCP16(a)**) within the schedule timeframe and:

- a) where there is no risk to achieving a stable condition from the mining tenure (ML70342, ML700016, ML700017, ML700018, ML700019), then no further action is to be taken; or
- b) where there is a risk 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.
- c) the EA holder will be non-compliant with **PRCP16(a)**, if **PRCP17(b)** is triggered more than 3 times over 5 consecutive years and **PRCP16(a)** is reset.

- d) the assessment/s under **PRCP17** must be completed and provided to the administering authority within 3 months of receiving the relevant sampling results.

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.
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.
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. Except for RM4 (Installation of cover system) and MM2 of this schedule, where same independent AQP can certify achievement of RM4 and MM2.
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.
Major earthworks	large scale movement of materials like soil, rock with use of machines to reshape, regrade the landscape, stabilise slopes to create safe, stable landform to sustain a designated post-mine land use or a non-use management area.
Marginal grazing	means grazing on land suitability assessment (LSA) Class 4 which is not suitable for a sustained grazing PMLU but may be grazed for short periods (e.g., land stewardship purposes). This requires careful management of stocking rates and pasture condition to prevent land and water degradation.
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.
Residual/ Permanent ponding	the accumulation of surface water in a surface depression caused as a direct result of mining subsidence for greater than 3 consecutive months in a 12 month period.
Stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of environmental context, geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.
Stabilised	means one or both of the following conditions apply: no evidence of sediment movement; sides and/or floors of erosion form are revegetated (Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook Fourth Edition).
Stable condition	see section 111A of the <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.
Subsidence	means the gradual or sudden sinking, lowering, or collapse of the ground surface due to underground mining activities.
Vegetative groundcover	means plants, plant litter, tree leaf litter, twigs, mulch and woody debris capable of protecting the soil surface from erosion
Water cap	the residual void fills to its long term equilibrium level, permanently submerging the underlying tailings material.

Section C - Final site design and reference maps

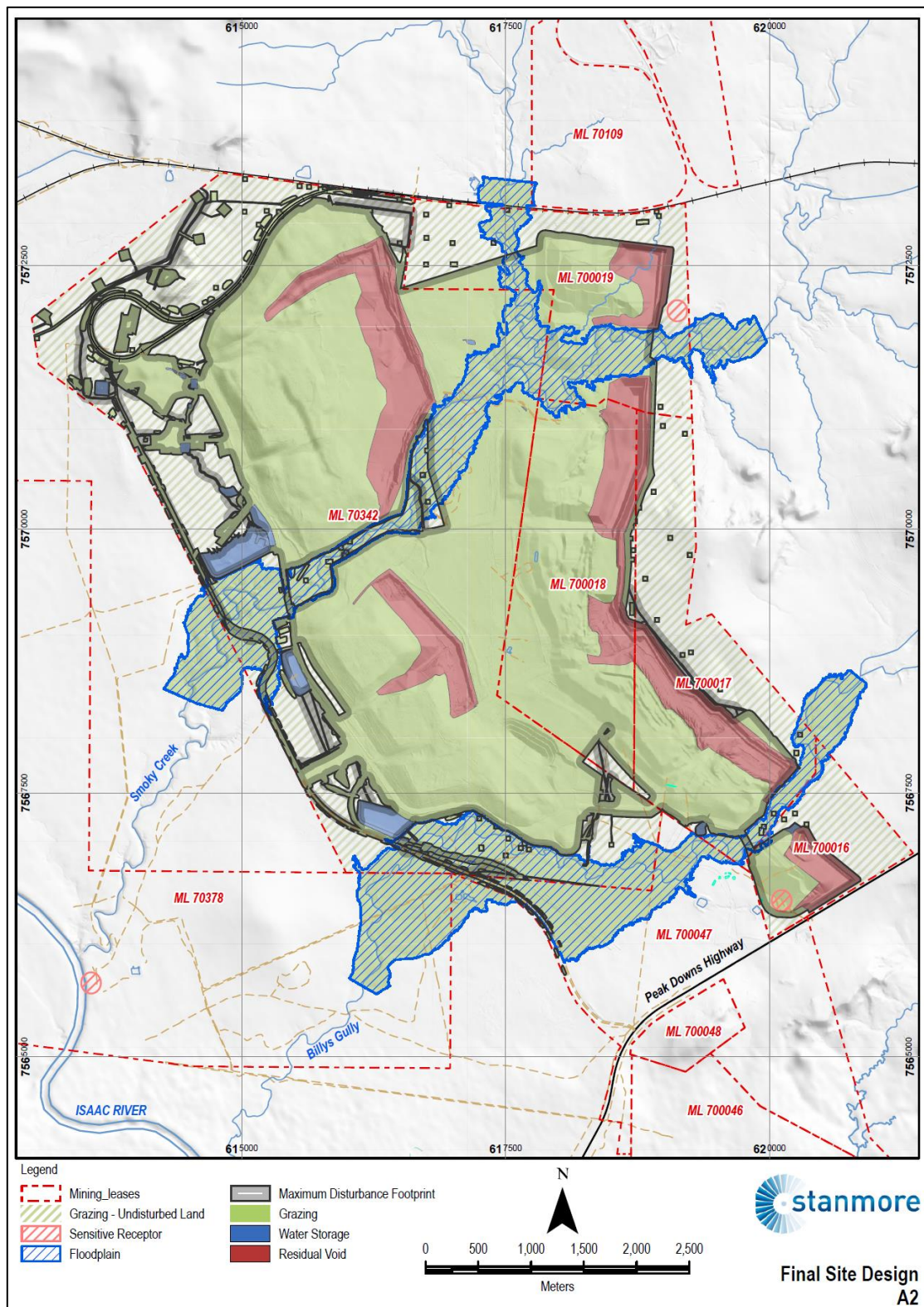


Figure 1: Final Site Design

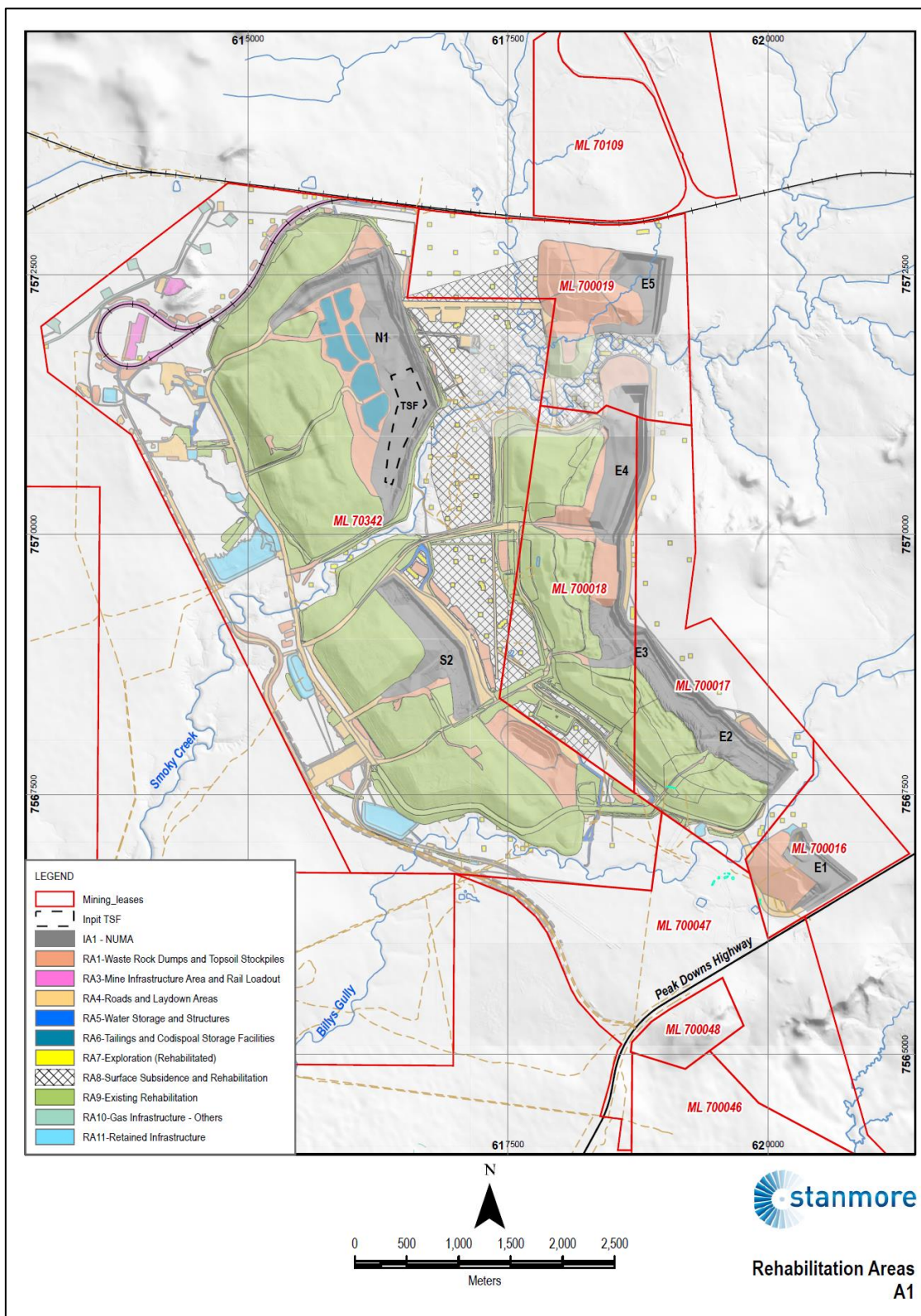


Figure 2: Rehabilitation Areas

Section D – Post mining land uses

(RA) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area	RA1					
Relevant activities	Waste rock dumps and topsoil stockpiles					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	310.6					
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	11/12/2025					
PMLU	Grazing					
Date area is available	11/12/2025	11/12/2028	11/12/2031	11/12/2034	11/12/2038	11/12/2043
Cumulative area available (ha)	30.0	135.0	310.6	310.6	310.6	310.6
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2031	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM3	30.0	135.0	310.6			
RM5	10.0	100.0	240.0	310.6		
RM6	10.0	100.0	240.0	310.6		
RM7		30.0	135.0	180.0	310.6	
RM8			30.0	100.0	180.0	310.6

(RA) Rehabilitation area 2

Rehabilitation area	RA2			
Relevant activities	ROM and product stockpiles			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	15.6			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	11/12/2037			
PMLU	Grazing			
Date area is available	11/12/2037	11/12/2038	11/12/2043	11/12/2048
Cumulative area available (ha)	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Milestone completed by	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048	10/12/2053
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)			
RM1	15.6			
RM2	15.6			
RM3	15.6			
RM5		15.6		
RM6		15.6		
RM7			15.6	
RM8				15.6

(RA) Rehabilitation area 3

Rehabilitation area		RA3	
Relevant activities		Mine infrastructure area and rail loop	
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)		28.3	
Commencement of first milestone: RM1		01/01/2036	
PMLU		Grazing	
Date area is available	11/12/2036	11/12/2038	11/12/2043
Cumulative area available (ha)	28.3	28.3	28.3
Milestone completed by	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)		
RM1	28.3		
RM2	28.3		
RM3	28.3		
RM5		28.3	
RM6		28.3	
RM7		28.3	
RM8			28.3

(RA) Rehabilitation area 4

Rehabilitation area	RA4						
Relevant activities	Roads, laydowns and cleared areas						
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	224.2						
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	11/12/2026						
PMLU	Grazing						
Date area is available	11/12/2026	11/12/2028	11/12/2031	11/12/2034	11/12/2038	11/12/2043	11/12/2048
Cumulative area available (ha)	64.0	121.4	179.8	220.0	224.2	224.2	224.2
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2031	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048	10/12/2053
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)						
RM1	64.0	121.4	179.8	220.0	224.2		
RM2	59.9	104.0	154.6	220.0	224.2		
RM3	30.5	104.0	154.6	179.8	220.0	224.2	
RM5	0.5	64.0	104.0	179.8	220.0	224.2	
RM6	0.5	64.0	104.0	179.8	220.0	224.2	
RM7		0.5	30.5	179.8	220.0	224.2	
RM8				154.6	179.8	220.0	224.2

(RA) Rehabilitation area 5

Rehabilitation area	RA5					
Relevant activities	Water storage and management structures					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	21.6					
Commencement of first milestone: RM3	11/12/2027					
PMLU	Grazing					
Date area is available	11/12/2027	11/12/2028	11/12/2031	11/12/2034	11/12/2038	11/12/2043
Cumulative area available (ha)	4.5	8.8	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2031	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM3	4.5	8.8	21.6			
RM5	3.2	6.2	12.2	21.6		
RM6	3.2	6.2	12.2	21.6		
RM7					21.6	21.6
RM8						

(RA) Rehabilitation area 6

Rehabilitation area	RA6				
Relevant activities	Tailings and co-disposal				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	31.4				
Commencement of first milestone: RM2	11/12/2033				
PMLU	Grazing				
Date area is available	11/12/2033	11/12/2034	11/12/2038	11/12/2043	11/12/2048
Cumulative area available (ha)	18.3	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4
Milestone completed by	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048	10/12/2053
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
RM3	18.3	31.4			
RM4		18.3	31.4		
RM5		18.3	18.3	31.4	
RM6		18.3	18.3	31.4	
RM7			18.3	31.4	
RM8			18.3	18.3	31.4

(RA) Rehabilitation area 7

Rehabilitation area	RA7	
Relevant activities	Historic Exploration	
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	22.3	
Commencement of first milestone: RM7	11/12/2025	
PMLU	Grazing	
Date area is available	11/12/2025	11/12/2028
Cumulative area available (ha)	22.3	22.3
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2031
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)	
RM7	22.3	
RM8		22.3

(RA) Rehabilitation area 8

Rehabilitation area	RA8		
Relevant activities	Subsidence areas		
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	308.4		
Commencement of first milestone: RM5	11/12/2036		
PMLU	Grazing		
Date area is available	11/12/2036	11/12/2038	11/12/2043
Cumulative area available (ha)	308.4	308.4	308.4
Milestone completed by	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)		
RM5	308.4		
RM6	308.4		
RM7		308.4	308.4
RM8			

(RA) Rehabilitation area 9

Rehabilitation area	RA9				
Relevant activities	Existing rehabilitation				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	977.2				
Commencement of first milestone: RM7	11/12/2025				
PMLU	Grazing				
Date area is available	11/12/2025	11/12/2028	11/12/2031	11/12/2034	11/12/2038
Cumulative area available (ha)	977.2	977.2	977.2	977.2	977.2
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2031	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2039
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
RM7	200.0	560.0	977.2		
RM8		200.0	560.0	850.0	977.2

(RA) Rehabilitation area 10

Rehabilitation area	RA10	
Relevant activities	Gas infrastructure	
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	10.3	
Commencement of first milestone: RM7	11/12/2041	
PMLU	Grazing	
Date area is available	11/12/2041	11/12/2048
Cumulative area available (ha)	10.3	10.3
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2053
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)	
RM7	10.3	10.3
RM8	0.0	10.3

(RA11) Rehabilitation area 11

Rehabilitation area	RA11					
Relevant activities	Retained infrastructure					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	46.3					
Commencement of first milestone: RM5	11/12/2028					
PMLU	Water Storage					
Date area is available	11/12/2028	11/12/2031	11/12/2034	11/12/2038	11/12/2043	11/12/2048
Cumulative area available (ha)	1.2	1.7	13.9	46.3	46.3	46.3
Milestone completed by	10/12/2031	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2043	10/12/2048	10/12/2053
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM5	1.2	1.7	13.9	46.3		
RM6	1.2	1.7	13.9	46.3		
RM7	1.1	1.2	2.6	15.3	46.3	
RM8			1.2	2.6	15.3	46.3

Rehabilitation area milestones

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
RM1	Infrastructure Decommissioning and Removal	a) All services, excluding retained infrastructure, are disconnected and decommissioned. b) All buildings, excluding retained infrastructure, are demolished and/or removed offsite. c) All road materials (bitumen and gravel), excluding retained infrastructure, are removed. d) All pipelines, excluding retained infrastructure, are drained and removed. e) All waste removed from site unless authorised by the EA for disposal onsite. f) All exploration drill holes rehabilitated in accordance with the eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects – V2 (DEHP 2016)¹. g) Infrastructure required for the ongoing health and safety of operators such as road safety bunds are to be retained until deemed safe to remove in accordance with the <i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i>. h) All dams dewatered and desilted as per AQP recommendation. i) Watercourse crossings and culverts, excluding retained infrastructure, removed. j) All machinery and equipment, not required for rehabilitation works removed from Rehabilitation Areas (RA). k) Infrastructure to be retained for use by underlying landholder, deemed fit for purpose and accepted by signed agreement from the underlying landholder. l) An AQP has certified the achievement of RM1a) to k).
RM2	Remediation of Contaminated Land	a) Preliminary and intrusive contaminated land investigations carried out by an AQP to assess potentially contaminated mine domain areas. b) Depending on the result of RM2.a) Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) determines applicability of relevant requirements of Chapter 7, part 8 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld) (EP Act) to the identified contaminated land areas.

¹ Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2016) Guideline – Requirement for site specific and amendment applications – underground water rights under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

		c) Contaminated and hazardous material either remediated in-situ or removed/transported to an approved landfill for disposal and waste tracking information recorded and submitted. d) Validation testing confirms that contaminated and hazardous materials have been removed or remediated successfully. e) SQP certifies the achievement of criteria RM2.b) to RM2.d) retained until achievement of RM7.
RM3	Landform Development and Reshaping/Reprofiling	a) Final landform drainage installed as designed by AQP to reduce ponding and allow effective removal of surface water from vegetated slopes. b) All major earthworks completed, slopes and general reshaping and pushing/ trimming are completed in accordance with the design specification provided by an AQP. c) The Smoky Creek N1 and S1 levees are incorporated into the final rehabilitated landform with established vegetation and selective placement of non-erosive materials and/or rock mulch protection as per AQP advice to ensure landform stability to sustain flood stress of up to PMF event. d) All flood protection landforms (e.g. levees or landforms) provide immunity to at least the 0.1%AEP flood event plus 0.5m freeboard. e) S3 void to be partially backfilled above the long-term groundwater level. f) The rehabilitated landform reshaped to: i. For RA1 and RA6, $\leq 15\%$ for the external slope and $\leq 30\%$ for internally draining slopes. ii. For RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, RA7, RA8, RA9, RA10 $\leq 15\%$ g) All landforms are shaped to be water shedding. h) Erosion and sediment control systems are designed by an AQP, installed, and fit for purpose. i) Seepage and surface runoff from rehabilitation areas is directed to the sediment dams through appropriate permanent, low maintenance and stable drainage systems, as agreed by the underlying landholder. j) Final rehabilitated landforms (RA1, RA5, RA6, RA9, RA11) including back-filled pits N2, S1 and S3 voids other than residual voids assessed as geotechnically stable by an AQP with a factor of safety (FOS) of 1.5.

		k) Final rehabilitated overburden dumps in which the base of the spoil is not inundated have critical FOS values ≥ 1.5, and the base of spoil with risk of inundation have FOS between 1.3 - 1.5. l) Disturbed natural watercourse bed and banks returned to a natural condition with profile similar to the pre-disturbance condition. m) Any areas of subsidence with measurable ponding of overland flow, resulting from the Isaac Plains Underground Project, are ripped and reshaped as required to ensure free drainage. n) Water storages are safe for stock access and have vegetated banks. o) An AQP has certified the achievement of RM3 a) to n).
RM4	Installation of cover system	a) Tailings have consolidated and are considered safe by an AQP for installing the cover system. b) An AQP to determine appropriate detailed cover design for installation. c) An AQP certify installation of cover system as designed per RM4.b). d) Following installation of a cover system in accordance with RM4.a), the cover system achieves the following criteria: - Surface is water-shedding and achieves net drainage flux less than 10% of average annual rainfall and demonstrated by modelling that the cover design is capable to minimising average net percolation to below 10% annual rainfall. - Growth media has been approved by an AQP and ameliorated and/or fertilised if necessary to support the target vegetation species. - Sampling of the ameliorated and/or fertilised growth media confirms the soil properties are suitable for the vegetation species as per Appendix 1: Pasture grazing seeding mix unless alternative species recommended by an AQP. e) The installed cover is erosional and geotechnically stable and supports the marginal grazing PMLU. f) An independent AQP has certified the achievement of RM4.a) – RM4.e).
RM5	Surface preparation	a) An assessment of growth media has been completed by an AQP to confirm growth media and suitability for PMLU and target vegetation establishment.

		b) Application rate of ameliorants such as fertiliser, gypsum/or organic matter and physical treatment plan determined by an AQP based on the assessment required by RM5.a) and implemented. c) Records demonstrate topsoil placement has achieved a minimum target depth of 150 mm. d) Deep ripping of compacted areas as per the requirements of the soil material assessment, including along the contour slopes. e) Filling and ripping of surface cracks greater than 20cm wide to a depth as required in areas impacted by subsidence, prior to topsoil application. f) Following amelioration, representative soil testing confirms: i. pH (1:5) 5.6–8.4 ii. Saturation Extract EC (Ece) ≤ 10 dS/m from 0-0.6 m depth iii. Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) $\leq 6\%$ (0-0.1 m depth) or $\leq 23\%$ (at 0.5 m depth) (Placement of growth media to a minimum depth of 150 millimetres (mm), with additional growth media added as needed to high-risk areas where informed by an AQP). g) Remediate any erosion or subsidence by, but not limited to, addition of rock and/or log cover to assist erosion resistance of eventual vegetative groundcover. h) Construction of seal from surface into the underground workings complies with regulation 325 of the Queensland Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulations 2020 (CMSHR) and Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) design. i) The surface and groundwater monitoring is underway (at least one year of sampling undertaken). j) An AQP to certify achievement of RM5.a) to i). k) For areas affected by subsidence, AQP confirms following: i. Surface deflection within range of 20-60mm above UG area, except in modified Duncan panels. ii. Modified Duncan panels surface deflection within range of 100 -150mm. iii. The cessation of subsidence. iv. Depression/ponding areas are free draining and require no further drainage works.
RM6	Revegetation	a) Complete seeding in accordance with target species of 3P (perennial, palatable and productive) with a selection of species and at a rate consistent with Appendix 1: Pasture grazing seed mix.

		b) The seed application required by RM6a must include minimum of 4 palatable perennial pasture species and include up to 50% native species. c) Complete seeding of topsoil surfaces for areas impacted by subsidence using a seed mix and a rate consistent with Appendix 1: Pasture grazing seed mix. d) An AQP has certified the achievement of RM6.a) to RM6.c).
RM7	Achievement of surface requirements	a) Rehabilitated areas demonstrate achievement of the following criteria: - Minimum 70% established and persistent vegetative ground cover, comprising 50% palatable perennial pasture species. - Presence of rocks, logs or other effective erosion control cover is limited to 30% of total groundcover. - Achievement of following as per Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland: - Land class 4 – RA1, RA6 - Land class 3 – RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, RA7, RA8, RA9, RA10 - Weed presence is less than 10% of total vegetative groundcover confirmed by an AQP in annual monitoring. - Subsided areas do not have residual ponding, and overland flows and surface runoff drain freely from these areas. Soil quality and erosion b) Representative soil testing of the growth media confirms: - pH (1:5) 5.6–8.4 - Saturation Extract EC (Ece) ≤ 10 dS/m from 0-0.6 m depth - Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) $\leq 6\%$ (0-0.1 m depth) or $\leq 23\%$ (at 0.5 m depth) - Evidence of nutrient and organic matter cycling is occurring (through presence of organic carbon and nitrogen in the soil profile for a period of 3 years). c) Erosional stability must meet the following:

		i. No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 2: Erosion classification framework. ii. Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. iii. The final landform design demonstrates that rates of erosion are <5 t/ha/yr. iv. Evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures, limited to minor classification as per Appendix 2: Erosion classification framework. Surface water quality d) Surface water runoff from rehabilitation areas collected at appropriate location/s determined by an AQP for monitoring surface water runoff quality when surface flows occur and when it is safe to do so. e) Surface water runoff monitoring in accordance with RM7.e) shows surface water runoff is non-polluting to receiving waters and complies with the following: i. pH 6.5-8.5 pH units ii. EC ≤720 µS/cm iii. Turbidity ≤50 NTU iv. Sulfate ≤25 mg/L f) Water sampling of water storages (RA11) for quality monitoring purposes undertaken quarterly and achieve Appendix 4: Surface water quality limits for native wildlife and/or livestock ingestion for a minimum of 5 years. g) AQP certifies achievement of RM7.a) to RM7.f).
RM8	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition	Contaminated Land a) If deemed necessary by the SQP under RM2, Contaminated Land Investigation Document (CLID) completed in accordance with the EP Act, including: i. Site Suitability Statement confirming the suitability of the property (all lot/plans within the mining lease area) for the PMLUs.

		ii. Site Investigation Report and, where required, a Validation Report and/or a draft Site Management Plan provided. iii. Removal of land from Environmental Management Land Register (EMR)/ Contaminated Land Register (CLR). b) The final rehabilitated landforms are structurally stable by achievement of following: i. For RA1 and RA6, $\leq 15\%$ for the external slope and $\leq 30\%$ for internally draining slopes. ii. For RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, RA7, RA8, RA9, RA10 $\leq 15\%$. c) Final rehabilitated landforms including back-filled pits (N2 and S1 voids) but excluding residual voids are assessed as geotechnically stable by an AQP with a factor of safety (FOS) of 1.5. d) Overburden dumps in which the base of the spoil is not inundated have critical FOS values ≥ 1.5, and the base of spoil with risk of inundation have FOS between 1.3 - 1.5. e) No tunnel erosion or fissures present in areas subject to subsidence. f) Bed and banks of subsidence drainage structures are stable. g) No bed and bank erosion within watercourses as a result of or associated with subsidence or subsidence management. h) No cracking or destabilisation present in bed or banks of watercourses as a result of subsidence or subsidence management. i) Subsidence areas that may be subject to flooding are designed to withstand flood stresses compromising structural or erosional stability. j) Vegetation shows preferred pasture species (3P grasses) diversity ≥ 4. k) Minimum 70% established and persistent vegetative ground cover, comprising 50% palatable perennial pasture species. l) Presence of rocks, logs or other effective erosion control cover is limited to 30% of total vegetative groundcover. m) Achievement of following as per Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland: Land class 4 – RA1, RA6 (Marginal grazing) Land class 3 – RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, RA7, RA8, RA9, RA10 (grazing)
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		n) Weed presence is less than 10% of total vegetative groundcover. o) Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> Qld) comprise ≤5% of vegetation groundcover. p) Infrastructure to be transitioned to a landholder will be deemed fit for purpose and accepted, by signed agreement, with the landholder. q) Rehabilitation is resilient to fire and grazing pressures. Soil quality, Erosion and Retained Infrastructure r) Growth media quality meets the parameters outlined in RM7.b). s) No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 2: Erosion classification framework. t) The final landform design demonstrates that rates of erosion are <5 t/ha/yr. u) Evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures, limited to minor classification as per Appendix 2: Erosion classification framework. v) Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. w) Water storages (RA11) contain suitable water quality for native wildlife and/or livestock ingestion and achieve the water quality criteria outlined in Appendix 4: Surface water quality limits. x) Water storages are safe for native animals and stock access and have vegetated banks. y) An independent AQP certifies achievement of RM8. a) to RM8.x).
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Section E – Non-use management areas

(IA1) Improvement area 1

Non-use management area (NUMA)					
Improvement area	IA1				
Relevant activities	Pit Voids and Water Storage				
Total size (ha)	382.4				
Commencement of first milestone: MM1	11/12/2027				
NUMA	Voids and Water Storage, including FoS Setback, Fence and Highwall Bund				
Date area is available	11/12/2027	11/12/2028	11/12/2031	11/12/2034	11/12/2038
Cumulative area available (ha)	79.3	156.2	156.2	197.8	382.4
Milestone completed by	10/12/2028	10/12/2031	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2043
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)				
MM1	79.3	156.2	156.2	197.8	382.4
MM2					19.0
MM3	79.3	105.9	156.2	178.7	382.4
MM4		105.9	156.2	178.7	382.4

Improvement area milestones

Milestone reference	Management milestone	Milestone criteria
MM1	Achievement of structural stability	a) Highwall and end wall landforms (where not backfilled) must: i. Prevent the ingress of floodwater into the void; ii. Be geotechnically stable. b) The following slope geometry achieved for highwall and end wall (where not backfilled): i. Competent (unweathered) rock slopes are overall 275° (70°) with 35 m high batters; and 10m wide bench at the base of each batter; ii. Non-competent (weathered) rock slopes are overall 100° (45°) and 10 m wide bench at the base of weathering; iii. The uppermost layer of soil and extremely weathered rock are battered back to overall 27° (50%) and protected from surface runoff to minimise gullyng; iv. Low-wall void slopes battered to a maximum overall angle of 100° (45°) in incompetent rock. c) Following slope geometry achieved for low wall spoil: i. Slopes battered to an overall angle of 73° (36°) or angle of repose in incompetent rock. d) Walls / slopes assessed as stable by an AQP (geotechnical engineer) (FoS ≥ 1.2 or ≥ 1.5 for E1 pit). e) Residual voids are not subject to inundation from floodwaters up to and including the 0.1% AEP. f) The risk associated with a probable maximum flood (PMF) event with respect to residual voids must also be considered in final landform design. g) AQP assesses that the existing smoky creek N1 and S1 levees incorporated into the final landform provide flood protection to N1 pit and S2 pit at the minimum 0.1% AEP level + 0.5m freeboard. h) Levees and abandonment bunds have appropriate scour protection to sustain flood velocities of minimum 0.1% AEP and consider PMF flood stress as advised by AQP based on a risk assessment completed in accordance with PRCP Condition 4.

		i) The location of the voids and associated safety bunds does not cause instability or degradation to the land outside the NUMA. j) Residual voids must not overtop. k) An AQP demonstrates with monitoring of water quality, water level within void and modelling data, that the residual void/s act as groundwater sinks post-closure. l) An AQP certifies achievement of MM1.a) to MM1.i) and MM1.k).
MM2	Installation of cover system (in-pit tailings)	a) Tailings have consolidated and are considered safe by an AQP for installing the cover system. b) An AQP to determine appropriate detailed cover design for installation, including non-acid forming (NAF) spoil placed in a minimum 1m thick layer over consolidated tailings. c) An AQP certify installation of cover system as designed per MM2.b). d) Installed cover displays erosional and geotechnical stability. e) Installed cover is effective in mitigating the potential for interaction of contaminants from tailings storage areas with the surrounding environment, up until when the natural water level rises in the N1 void to create a water cap. f) An independent AQP certifies achievement of MM2.b) to MM2.e).
MM3	Achievement of surface requirements / access controls	a) Safety bund setback distance is in accordance with calculated geotechnical FoS of ≥ 1.5 and achieves a minimum distance of 15 m. b) The safety bund is constructed around the perimeter of the final void to prevent access to the residual void, in accordance with engineering requirements including: i. Constructed from non-weathered dumped rockfill where possible; ii. A minimum 2m in height; iii. A minimum of 5m base width; iv. Not greater than 1 in 1.5 batters. c) Fencing installed at nominated offset from safety bund (nominally a four-strand barbed stock fence). d) Safety signage (design in accordance with Australian Standard) is erected at 100m intervals along the fence. e) No public access to highwall or end wall areas. f) An AQP certifies achievement of MM3.a) to MM3.e).

MM4	Achievement of sufficient improvement	a) The highwall landform has been constructed in accordance with the final design by an AQP. b) Appropriate safety infrastructure at the geotechnical set-back distance has been installed to prevent access to the NUMA. c) Annual monitoring shows exclusion fences and bunds present remain effective. d) The residual void is safe to humans and livestock. e) The final void is geotechnically stable including: i. Walls / slopes assessed as stable by an AQP (geotechnical engineer) (FoS ≥ 1.2 or ≥ 1.5 for E1 pit) ii. Drainage measures and structures have been appropriately established and are directing overland flow away from the highwall edge iii. Erosion and sediment control measures have been installed and are operating as per design f) The residual void meets the criteria set out in Appendix 7: Final Void Dimensions g) Risk from the void is as low as reasonably practical (ALARP) in accordance with the latest version of AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management and certified by an AQP. h) Residual voids are monitored for water level six monthly, for 10 years in conjunction with PRCP Condition 15 to demonstrate residual void sink behaviour. i) The water level and quality in the void continually show that it does not and will not cause environmental harm to the receiving environment, and continue to act as a sink, as demonstrated by groundwater modelling and monitoring of groundwater level and quality. Note: here PRCP Condition 12 groundwater quality results applicable to demonstrate 'no harm' criteria and PRCP Condition 15 and MM4.h) applicable for residual void sink behaviour). j) Voids retain minimum 0.1% AEP flood immunity, supported by flood modelling re-run at end of life and calibrated against the final landform. k) Erosion of the landform within the NUMA area will not negatively impact on the stability of any adjacent rehabilitation areas, or their ability to sustain their PMLU. l) An independent AQP certifies achievement of MM4.a) to MM4.k).
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Appendices

Appendix 1- Pasture grazing seeding mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Seeding Rate (kilograms per hectare (kg/ha))
King Bluegrass	<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	Minimum total seed rate of 10-15kg/ha; must include 4 palatable perennial pasture species. Must also include up to 50% native species
Black Speargrass	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	
Sabi Grass	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	
Rhodes Grass	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	
Kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
Gayndah Buffel grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	
Butterfly Pea	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	
Round-leafed Cassia	<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i>	
Red Natal Grass	<i>Melinis repens</i>	
Sugar-drip Sorghum	<i>Sorghum sp.</i>	
Japanese Millet	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	
River She-Oak	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	
Narrow-leaved Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	

Appendix 2 - Erosion classification framework

Erosion classification	Minor	Moderate	Severe
<u>Sheet erosion</u>	<u>Shallow soil deposits downslope</u>	<u>Partial exposure of roots; moderate soil deposits downslope.</u>	<u>Loss of surface horizon; subsoil exposure; root exposure; substantial soil deposits downslope.</u>
<u>Rill erosion (<0.3m deep)</u>	<u><15 rills per transect*</u>	<u>15 - 30 rills per transect*</u>	<u>>30 rills per transect*</u>
<u>Gully erosion (>0.3m deep)</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Present</u>
<u>Tunnel erosion</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Present</u>
<u>Mass movement</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Present</u>

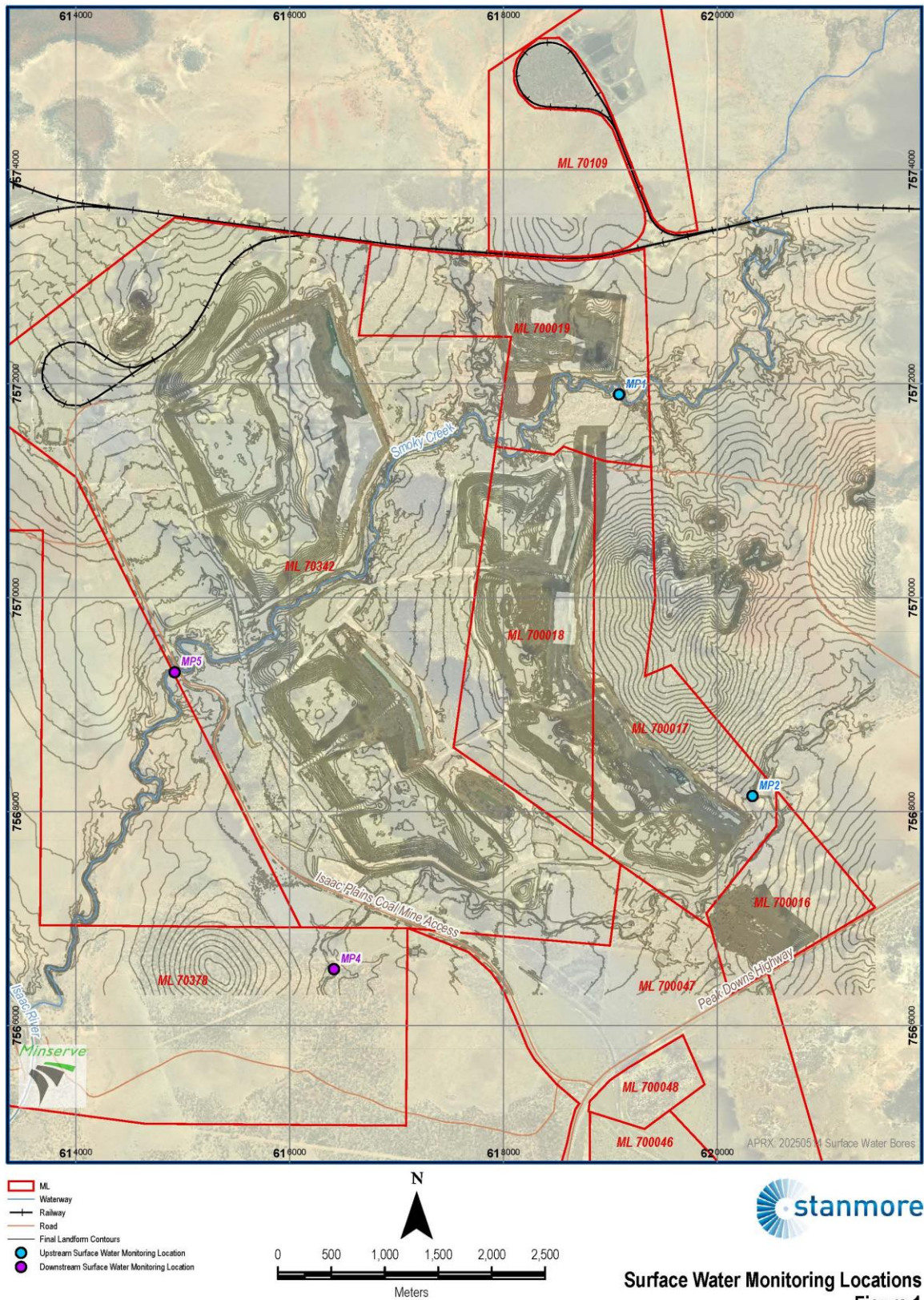
Source: NCST (2024) *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook, 4th edition*. The National Committee on Soil and Terrain. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia.

*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.)

Appendix 3- Surface water monitoring locations

Monitoring Points	Receiving Waters Location Description	Easting (GDA94 – Zone 55)	Northing (GDA94 – Zone 55)
Upstream Background Monitoring Points			
Monitoring Point 1	W6 – Smoky Creek upstream (u/s)	619082	7571899
Monitoring Point 2	W7 – Billy's Gully u/s	620330	7568146
Downstream Monitoring Points			
Monitoring Point 4	W4 - Billy's Gully 1340 meters downstream of RP2	616415.04	7566527.5
Monitoring Point 5	W5 - Smoky Creek 750 meters Downstream of RP1	614925.04	7569302.5

Appendix 3.1 – Figure 1 Surface water monitoring locations



Surface Water Monitoring Locations
Figure 1

Appendix 4 – Surface water quality limits

Quality Characteristic	Unit	Limit	
pH	pH units	6.5-8.5	Upper Isaac River WQO
Electrical conductivity	µS/cm	720	Upper Isaac River WQO - baseflow
Sulfate	mg/L	25	Upper Isaac River WQO
Turbidity	NTU	50	Upper Isaac River WQO
Aluminum (Dissolved)	µg/L	55	ANZG 2018
Antimony (Dissolved)	µg/L	9	ANZG 2018
Arsenic (Dissolved)	µg/L	13	ANZG 2018
Iron (Dissolved)	µg/L	290	Site-specific
Mercury (Dissolved)	µg/L	0.06	ANZG 2018
Molybdenum (Dissolved)	µg/L	34	ANZG 2018
Selenium (Dissolved)	µg/L	5	ANZG 2018
Silver (Dissolved)	µg/L	0.05	ANZG 2018
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C9)	µg/L	20	
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C10-C36)	µg/L	100	
Major ions Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	Mg/L	For interpretation purposes only	

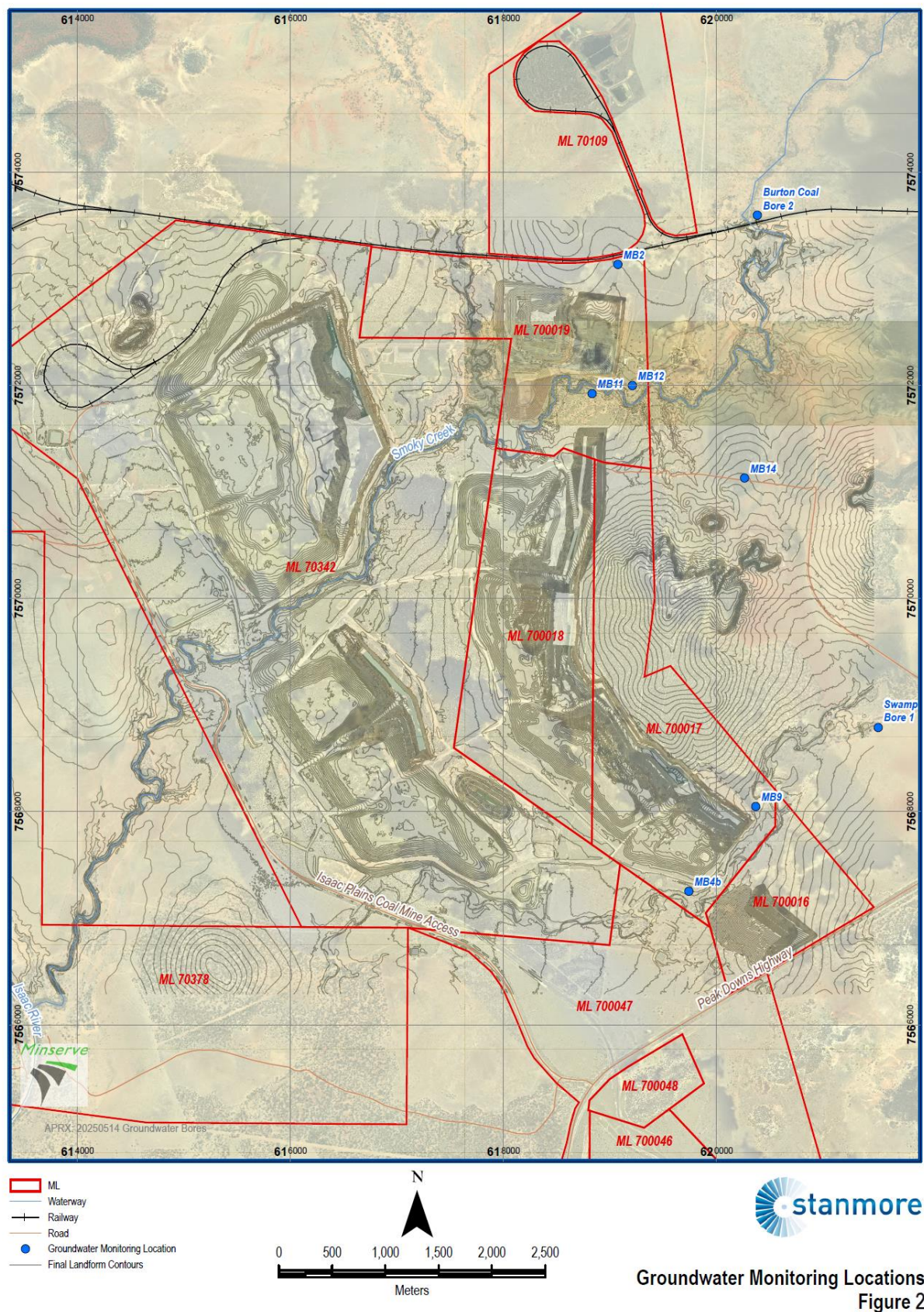
Notes:

- 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.
- DEHP (2011) Upper Isaac River Sub Basin WQO – surface water
- ANZG (2018) Aquatic ecosystem protection for moderately disturbed system (95% protection)

Appendix 5 - Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency

Monitoring Point	Location		Surface RL	Total Depth	Screen interval (mbgl)	Hydro stratigraphic Unit	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring parameter
	Easting (GDA94 – Zone 55)	Northing (GDA94 – Zone 55)						
MB2	619074	7573137	242.7	51.9	48.7 – 51.6	Rangal Coal Measures	Quarterly	Level
MB11	618832	7571924	231.8	5.0	3.0 – 4.0	Tertiary sediments	Quarterly	Level
MB12	619210	7572000	239.5	129	126 – 128	Rangal Coal Measures	Quarterly	Level
MB4b	619740	7567253	233.9	12.4	9.4 – 12.4	Rangal Coal Measures	Quarterly	Level
MB9	620368	7568049	239.5	80.5	77.5 – 80.5	Rangal Coal Measures	Quarterly	Level
MB14	620263	7571132	257.3	24	20 – 23	Tertiary basalt	Quarterly	Level
Swamp bore 1	621518	7568790	245.9	55.0	24.0 – 55.1	Rewan Group	Quarterly	Quality and level
Burton Coal bore 2	620383	7573599	240.8	37.0	30.3 – 34.6	Rewan Group	Quarterly	Quality and level

Appendix 5.1- Figure 2 – Groundwater monitoring locations



Appendix 6 - Groundwater quality limits

Parameter	Unit	Limits	Source
pH	pH Units	7.0-8.5	Site-specific
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	12,300	Site-specific
Sulfate	mg/L	130	Site-specific
Aluminum (Dissolved)	µg/L	55	ANZG 2018
Antimony (Dissolved)	µg/L	1	Site-specific
Arsenic (Dissolved)	µg/L	13	ANZG 2018
Iron (Dissolved)	µg/L	300	ANCG
Mercury (Dissolved)	µg/L	0.06	ANZG 2018
Molybdenum (Dissolved)	µg/L	1	Site-specific
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C6-C9	µg/L	20	Maximum
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C10-C36	µg/L	50	Maximum
Selenium (Dissolved)	µg/L	5	ANZG 2018
Silver (Dissolved)	µg/L	0.05	ANZG 2018
Major ions Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	mg/L	For interpretation purposes only	

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)

Appendix 7 – Final Void Dimensions

Residual Void	Residual Void Area (Inclusive of safety bunds)	Maximum Void Depth
N1	116.6	110 m
S2	59.0	90 m
E1	25.6	80 m
E2/E3/E4	148.4	140 m
E5	32.8	80 m

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE