

PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994

PRCP Schedule P_PRCP_101029333

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

PRCP schedule: P_PRCP101029333 _V1

PRCP schedule holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
BHP Coal Pty Ltd QCT Investment Pty Ltd Umal Consolidated Pty Ltd Mitsubishi Development Pty Ltd QCT Mining Pty Ltd QCT Resources Pty Ltd BHP Queensland Coal Investments Pty Ltd	Level 14, 480 Queen Street Brisbane City, QLD 4000

Location details

Location(s)
ML1775, ML70403 and ML70462

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

Juliana McCosker

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Delegate of the administering authority

Environmental Protection Act 1994

10 February 2026

Date

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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

Pursuant to section 285 of the EP Act:

- the holder of a PRCP schedule must commission an audit of the schedule by a rehabilitation auditor for the following periods (each an audit period) —
 - (a) the 3-year period starting on the day the schedule takes effect
 - (b) each 3-year period starting on the day after the previous audit period ended.
- the holder must, within 4 months after the end of each audit period, give the administering authority -
 - (a) the rehabilitation auditor's report (an audit report) about the audit that complies with section 286 of the EP Act, and
 - (b) a declaration for the audit report that complies with section 285 of the EP Act.

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

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

PRCP schedule

The PRCP schedule incorporates the following sections:

- Section A - Conditions of PRCP schedule
- Section B - Final site design and reference maps
- Section C - Definitions
- Section D - Post mining land uses
- Section E - Non-use management areas.
- Section F - Appendices

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1 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

There are no conditions beyond those contained in section 206A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that apply to this PRCP schedule.

General conditions

- PRCP1** Mining disturbance authorised under environmental authority EPML00562013 cannot be undertaken until an associated rehabilitation or improvement outcome has been provided in the 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 earlier than the nominated date in the schedule, the holder must:
- a) notify the administering authority in writing within 30 days of the land becoming 'available for rehabilitation';
 - b) describe in the notification why or why not it considers that it would be reasonable and appropriate to amend this schedule; and
 - c) unless otherwise agreed to by the administering authority in writing, amend this schedule in a way that maximises the progressive rehabilitation to a stable condition within the timeframe specified by the administering authority.

Note:

- 1) Reference to "earlier than the nominated date in the schedule" means a date that is greater than 5 years 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** The holder must maintain a risk register that identifies the risks to not achieving:

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- a) a stable condition for post-mining land uses;
- b) sufficient improvement for non-use management areas; and
- c) how the risks are being managed or minimised.

PRCP5 The risk register (**PRCP4**) must be reviewed 5-yearly and include consideration of the outcomes of PRCP monitoring data.

PRCP6 Where an area achieves a rehabilitation or management milestone, the holder must continue to achieve the milestone criteria for that area until:

- a) a progressive certification area has satisfied the provisions of section 318ZB (4) of the EP Act; and
- b) a surrender is approved.

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 'BMA-CVM-PRCP-v3' 23 January 2026 or more recent version of the PRC plan relating to this schedule;
- 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 until the final milestone criteria has been met or progressive rehabilitation certification has been achieved, up to date records on:

- a) achievement and maintenance of each rehabilitation/improvement milestone criteria of this schedule;
- b) rehabilitation/improvement 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/improvement and the results of maintenance activities;
- d) monitoring of rehabilitation/improvement 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/improvement 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/improvement milestones or milestone criteria;
- h) landholder agreements; and
- i) details of community consultation in the community consultation register relating to rehabilitation/improvement and closure activities.

PRCP9 A summary report of key records under **PRCP8** must be maintained until the relevant environmental authority has been surrendered or progressive rehabilitation certification is achieved.

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- PRCP10** Records made under **PRCP8** must be provided to the administering authority in the specified format within 20 business days of a written request or a longer duration as agreed by the administering authority.
- PRCP11** All AQP designs, specifications, certifications, assessments and any similar documents, must:
- include documented consideration of any relevant guideline or publication material, including material published by the administering authority;
 - detail the boundary conditions (of any model);
 - detail any assumptions made, limitations and areas of uncertainty; and
 - must contain sufficient detail to allow for independent peer review and substantiation.
- PRCP12** Disturbance due to exploration and minor ancillary activities in areas not planned to be mined and not within a Rehabilitation Area in this schedule must be rehabilitated in accordance with the provisions detailed in the *'Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects'* or its successor, with the exception that land must be rehabilitated to a stable condition and achieves the pre-disturbance land use as detailed in **Figure 1 – Final Site Design**.
- PRCP13** With respect to groundwater:
- The monitoring bores listed in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations** must be installed by 2040;
 - The holder must develop site-specific groundwater quality limits by 2045 for the bores listed in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations** to update the PRCP Schedule **Appendix 11: Interim groundwater quality limits**;
 - Following monitoring bore installation as per PRCP13(a), groundwater quality must be monitored six monthly at, at a minimum, the bores specified in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations** for all quality characteristics listed in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 11: Interim groundwater quality limits** as an interim measure until **PRCP13.b** is fulfilled; and
 - The groundwater model and water balance model must be recalibrated and predictions rerun at least every five years commencing from 2040.
- PRCP14** With respect to groundwater:
- Groundwater quality results for compliance bores have not exceeded the site-specific groundwater quality limits specified in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 11: Interim groundwater quality limits**, for three (3) consecutive results within the five-year period immediately prior to surrender; and
 - Predictive groundwater modelling as per the Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines (current version), undertaken at the completion of all mining, confirms an inward hydraulic gradient is maintained and prevents environmental harm through the release of contaminants beyond the tenure boundary post-closure.
- PRCP15** With respect to surface water:
- The holder must install monitoring equipment at the relevant surface water monitoring locations specified in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 8: Surface water monitoring locations** by 2045;
 - The holder must develop site-specific surface water quality limits by 2050 for the watercourses listed in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 8: Surface water monitoring locations** to update PRCP Schedule **Appendix 9: Interim surface water quality limits**;
 - Following completion of **PRCP15.a**), surface water quality must be monitored at least once per month during flow at downstream locations specified in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 8: Surface water**

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monitoring locations when flows at the downstream gauging station within Cherwell and Harrow creeks record $\geq 2\text{m}^3/\text{second}$ and $\geq 1\text{m}^3/\text{second}$ for all other monitored watercourses, when safe to collect samples; and

- d) Surface water quality monitoring as per **PRCP15.c)** must be carried out for all parameters listed in the PRCP Schedule **Appendix 9: Interim surface water quality limits** as an interim measure until **PRCP15.b)** is fulfilled.

PRCP16 With respect to surface water:

- a) Surface water quality monitored as per **PRCP15.c)** must not exceed surface water quality limits specified in PRCP Schedule **Appendix 9: Interim surface water quality limits** within the five (5) year period immediately prior to surrender; and
- b) If the surface water quality exceeds criteria **PRCP16.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.

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 within the schedule timeframe and:

- a) Where there is a low risk to achieving a stable condition from the mining tenure (ML1775, ML70403, ML70462), 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;
- c) The holder will be non-compliant with **PRCP16.a)**, if **PRCP17.b)** is triggered more than three (3) times over five (5) consecutive years prior to surrender and **PRCP16.a)** is reset; and
- d) The assessment/s under **PRCP17** must be completed and provided to the administering authority within six (6) months of receiving the relevant sampling results.

PRCP18 With respect to the improvement area (IA1), the holder must develop a 'Groundwater Level Monitoring Network' (GLMN) inclusive of the following steps:

- a) Identify by 2052 (or 4-years prior to the planned end of mining), relevant regional aquifers (hydrogeological units) likely to be affected/connected individually or collectively by each residual void in IA1;
- b) Identify by 2052 (or 4-years prior to the planned end of mining), relevant existing groundwater bores (from PRCP Schedule **Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations**) and new additional groundwater monitoring bores if determined by an AQP as required to ensure sufficient monitoring coverage for each regional aquifer mapped in accordance with **PRCP18.a)**;
- c) Independent AQP endorse the proposed GLMN as per **PRCP18.a)** and **PRCP18.b)** is fit for purpose – that is, to monitor and support predictions of the residual voids' behaviour as a sink;
- d) For existing groundwater monitoring bores identified in accordance with **PRCP18.b)** and approved as per **PRCP18.c)**, update PRCP Schedule **Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations** before the end of 2055 (or within 3 years of completion of **PRCP18.b)**) to reflect water level (mAHD) for the relevant bores; and
- e) Depending on outcomes of **PRCP18.b)** and **PRCP18.c)**, update PRCP Schedule **Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations** before the end of 2055 (or within 3 years of completion of

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PRCP18.b)) with new additional groundwater monitoring bores' location co-ordinates, hydrogeological unit and water level (mAHD).

PRCP19 Groundwater level must be monitored annually, at the bores identified under the GLMN (**PRCP18**), starting from 2056 or within 1 year of the end of mining, whichever is earlier.

PRCP20 The holder may develop site-based criteria with which to assess tunnel erosion within 5 years of the approval of the PRCP schedule. Criteria should be sufficient to quantify where tunnel erosion exists within the landscape which would not pose risk to final landform stability. The criteria should be supported by evidence and reviewed and approved by an AQP.

END OF CONDITIONS

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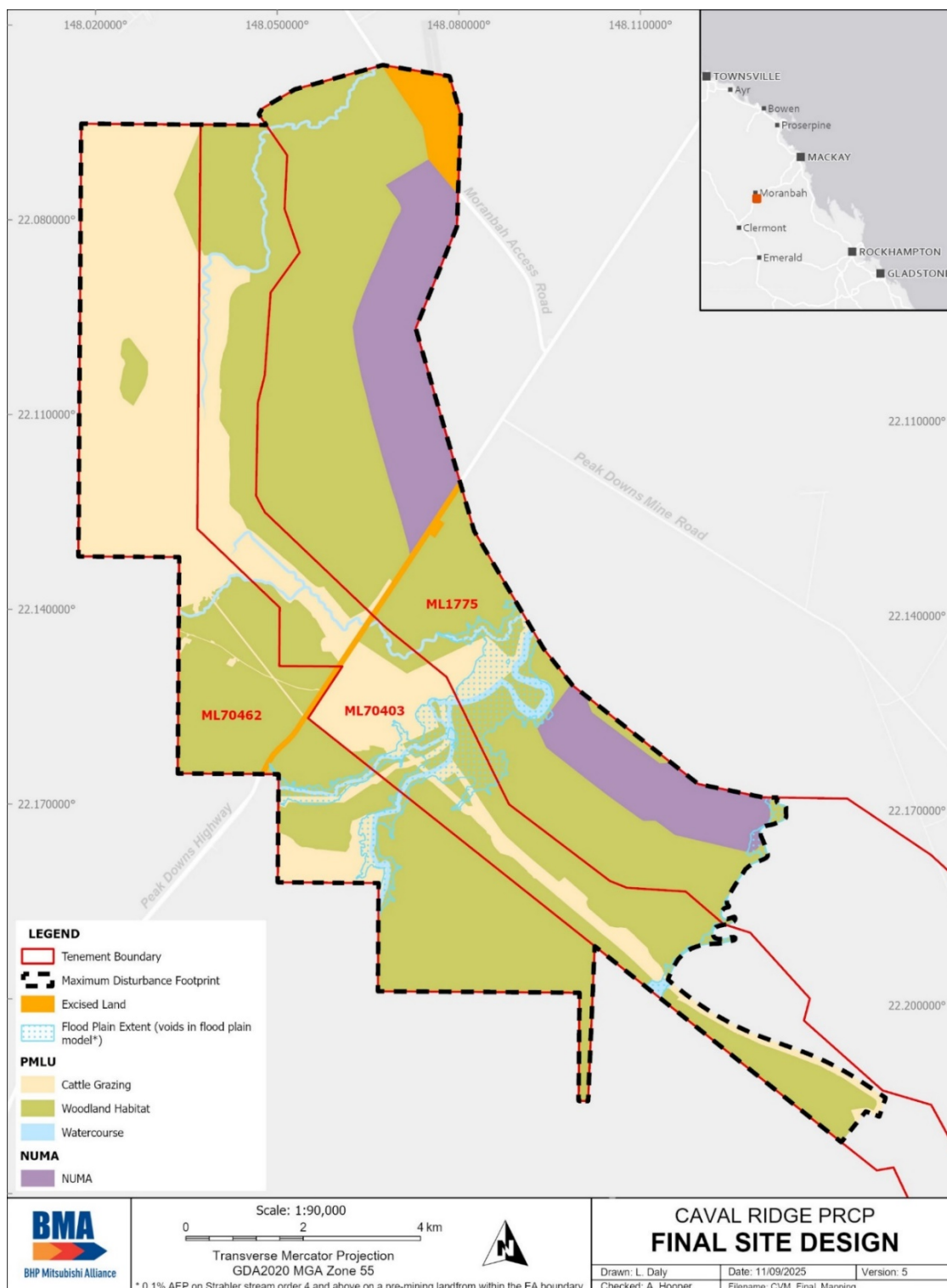
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2 Section B – Final Site design and Reference Map

Figure 1 – Final Site Design



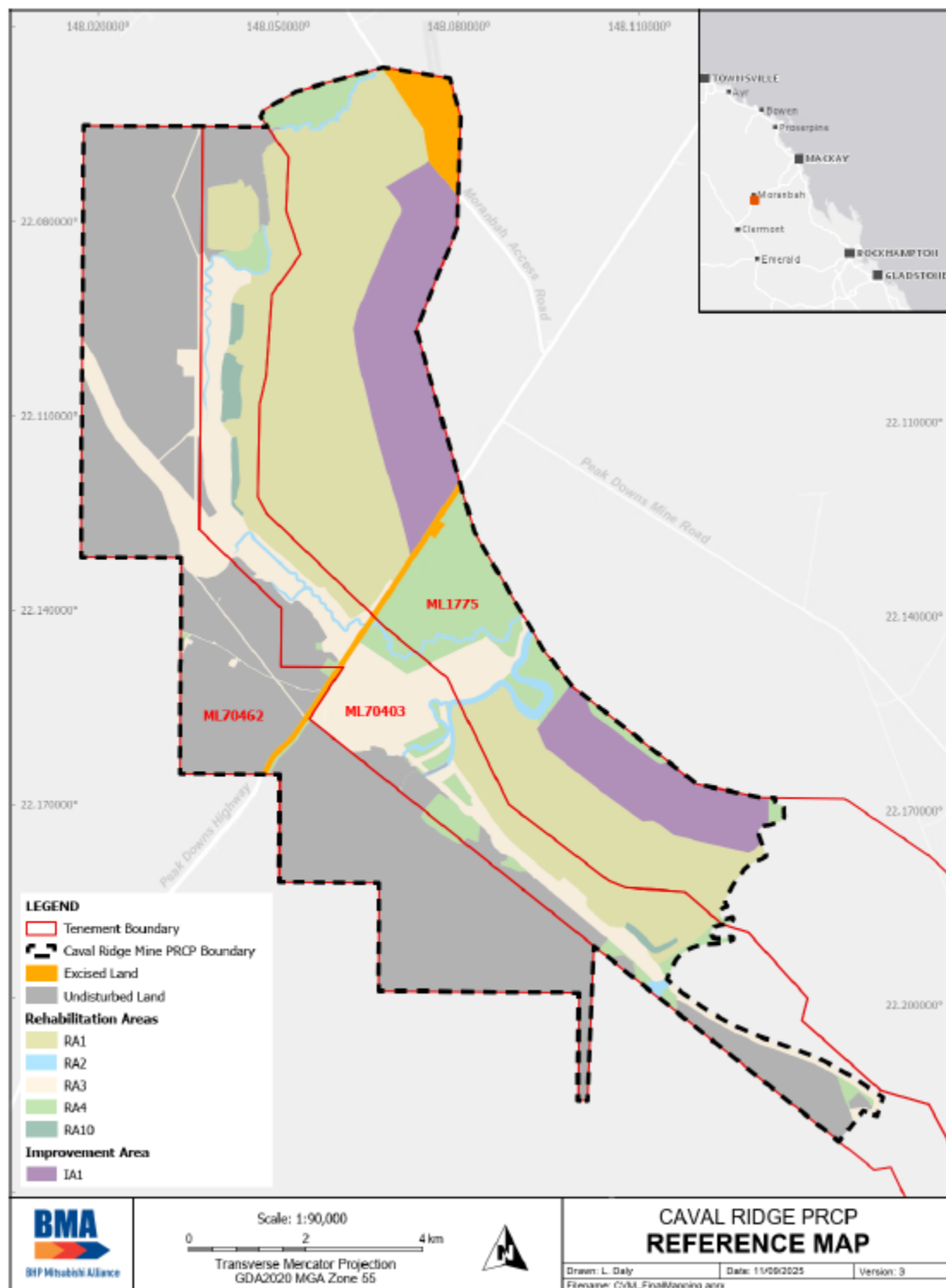
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Figure 2 – Reference Map



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3 Section C – Definitions

3P grasses	perennial, productive and palatable grasses.
Appropriately qualified person (AQP)	means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
Activity (EP Regulation)	includes that part, if any, of an activity relating to the following— (a) preparing a place for the activity before carrying out the activity; (b) rehabilitating a place after it has been used for carrying out the activity.
BioCondition	refers to the <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 Investigation Document	as defined in section 387 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld) (EP Act).
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.
Groundcover	anything in contact with the soil surface, for example, live cover, standing dry cover, organic litter (including leaves, hay, woody debris) or rocks.
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, and has not previously provided advice on the matter the subject of the review.
Index of Diversion Condition modified method	for watercourse rehabilitation not within a diversion (i.e. crossings/culverts), a modified Index of Diversion Condition (IDC) method with a reduced number of monitoring points within each reach will be used.

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Minor ancillary activities	includes roads, access tracks and culverts, fences, underground services, low-impact telecommunication facilities, electrical sub-stations and switch yards, transmission grid works and supply network works, storage depots, pipelines and pumps, groundwater bores, gas drainage bores, monitoring and investigation works and exploration activities.
Representative	representative means a sample set that covers the variance in monitoring or other data due to either natural changes or operational phases of the mining activities.
Rill	a rill is a channel excavated by water, less than 0.3m deep.
Unacceptable risk of environmental harm	means as defined in section 14 (1) and (2) of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld).
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	as defined in section 111A of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> : Land is in a stable condition if— • the land is safe and structurally stable, and • there is no environmental harm being caused by anything on or in the land, and • the land can sustain a PMLU.
Suitably qualified 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.
Vegetation groundcover	means plants, plant litter, tree leaf litter, twigs and woody debris capable of protecting the soil surface from erosion.

4 Section D – Post mining land uses

4.1 (RA1) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)										
Rehabilitation area				RA1						
Relevant activities				Spoil Dumps						
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)				3003						
Commencement of first milestone: RM2				10/12/2025						
PMLU				Woodland Habitat						
Date area is available	10/12/2025	10/12/2030	10/12/2035	10/12/2040	10/12/2045	10/12/2050	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2066	10/12/2070
Cumulative area available (ha)	172	415	728	1129	1581	2402	3003	3003	3003	3003
Milestone completed by	10/12/2030	10/12/2035	10/12/2040	10/12/2045	10/12/2050	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2066	10/12/2070	10/12/2076
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)									
RM2 ##	172	415	728	1129	1581	2402	2754	3003		
RM3	172	415	728	1129	1581	2402	2754	3003		
RM5	172	415	728	1129	1581	2402	2754	3003		
RM8	172	415	728	1129	1581	2402	2754	3003		
RM11			172	415	728	1129	1581	2402	2754	3003
RM14					172	415	728	1129	1581	2402

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Date area is available	10/12/2076	10/12/2080								
Cumulative area available (ha)	3003	3003								
Milestone completed by	10/12/2080	10/12/2086								
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)									
RM2										
RM3										
RM5										
RM8										
RM11										
RM14	2754	3003								

(RA2) Rehabilitation area 2

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)										
Rehabilitation area				RA2						
Relevant activities				Creek diversions and crossings						
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)				153						
Commencement of first milestone: RM1				10/12/2049						
PMLU				Watercourse						
Date area is available	10/12/2049	10/12/2057	10/12/2060	10/12/2062	10/12/2063	10/12/2070	10/12/2072	10/12/2073	10/12/2080	
Cumulative area available (ha)	90	125	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
Milestone completed by	10/12/2052	10/12/2060	10/12/2062	10/12/2063	10/12/2070	10/12/2072	10/12/2073	10/12/2080	10/12/2083	
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)									
RM1	90	125		153						
RM3	90	125		153						
RM6	90	125		153						
RM9	90	125		153						

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RM12			90		125		153			
RM15						90		125	153	

(RA3) Rehabilitation area 3

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)											
Rehabilitation area				RA3							
Relevant activities				Infrastructure Areas - MIA, Workshop, Dams, Coal Stockpile Areas							
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)				1187							
Commencement of first milestone: RM1				10/12/2057							
PMLU				Cattle Grazing							
Date area is available	10/12/2057	10/12/2060	10/12/2063	10/12/2065	10/12/2068	10/12/2071	10/12/2078	10/12/2081	10/12/2083	10/12/2086	10/12/2091
Cumulative area available (ha)	331	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187
Milestone completed by	10/12/2060	10/12/2063	10/12/2065	10/12/2068	10/12/2071	10/12/2078	10/12/2081	10/12/2083	10/12/2086	10/12/2091	10/12/2096
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)										
RM1	331	1187									
RM2			331	811		1187					
RM3				331	811		1187				
RM4				331	811		1187				
RM7				331	811		1187				
RM10						331	811			1187	
RM13								331	811		1187

(RA4) Rehabilitation area 4

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)											
Rehabilitation area				RA4							
Relevant activities				Surrounding areas							
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)				780							
Commencement of first milestone: RM1				10/12/2049							
PMLU				Woodland Habitat							
Date area is available	10/12/2049	10/12/2051	10/12/2057	10/12/2060	10/12/2062	10/12/2064	10/12/2065	10/12/2072	10/12/2074	10/12/2075	10/12/2082
Cumulative area available (ha)	116	116	641	780	780	780	780	780	780	780	780
Milestone completed by	10/12/2051	10/12/2054	10/12/2059	10/12/2062	10/12/2064	10/12/2065	10/12/2072	10/12/2074	10/12/2075	10/12/2082	10/12/2085
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)										
RM1	116		641	780							
RM3		116		641		780					
RM5		116		641		780					
RM8		116		641		780					
RM11					116		641		780		
RM14								116		641	780

(RA10) Rehabilitation area 10

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)										
Rehabilitation area				RA10						
Relevant activities				Existing rehabilitation						
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)				76						
Commencement of first milestone: RM11				10/12/2025						
PMLU				Woodland Habitat						
Date area is available	10/12/2025	10/12/2035								
Cumulative area available (ha)	76	76								
Milestone completed by	10/12/2035	10/12/2045								
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)									
RM11	76									
RM14		76								

4.2 Rehabilitation area milestones

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal	1.1 All infrastructure to be retained onsite must be safe, stable and not cause environmental harm. 1.2 All infrastructure and services to be retained onsite must have a signed landholder statement, declaring that they will accept responsibility for the infrastructure (except for those items in RM1.3). 1.3 Below-ground infrastructure, services and waste (as per the Environmental Authority (EPML00562013) waste schedule) deeper than 0.5m in relation to the final landform surface can be retained provided it can meet the following: a) All pipelines have been drained; b) All below-ground infrastructure (installed after the approval date of this transitional PRCP) to be retained must be mapped; c) The intended PMLU is not compromised. 1.4 With the exception of RM1.2 and RM1.3 above, the following are complete: a) All services disconnected, terminated and removed; b) All buildings and associated infrastructure dismantled and removed; c) All hardstand, concrete areas and roads (bitumen, blue metal, aggregate) removed; d) All pipelines drained and removed; e) All waste, not authorised under the Environmental Authority (EPML00562013) waste schedule, removed; f) All surface water drainage infrastructure removed; g) All drillholes, bores, sediment ponds and sumps decommissioned; h) All machinery and equipment not required for rehabilitation works removed from site; i) Mine water dams are decommissioned; and j) Watercourse crossings and culverts removed. 1.5 Assessment of mine water dams to be retained post closure is completed by an AQP and identified sediment and water management actions to ensure the dams are safe and stable for post mine use are completed.
RM2	Remediation and/or management of contaminated land	2.1 Contaminated Land Investigation Document completed in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>, including a site investigation report, and, where required, a Validation Report and/or a draft Site Management Plan. 2.2 The Contaminated Land Investigation Document confirms the area within the mining leases (ML1775, ML70403, ML70462) does not present an unacceptable risk to the post-mining land use.

		2.3 Despite RM2.1 and RM2.2, where contaminated land investigations are undertaken for individual areas of progressive rehabilitation that do not cover an entire Lot on Plan, the investigations will be undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Person to a standard that, at the time of investigation, would be suitable to form part of a future <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> compliant Contaminated Land Investigation Document for that property, and does not need to achieve all requirements for a contaminated land submission to the administering authority.
RM3	Landform development and reshaping	All rehabilitation areas 3.1 Erosion and sediment control systems are designed by an AQP, installed, and fit for purpose. 3.2 Appropriate mitigative measures in place for outer landform slopes that interact with flood waters up to a 0.1% AEP, as modelled on the closure landform, and designed by an AQP to minimise potential instability of the landforms from interaction with floodwaters. 3.3 The reshaped landforms are geotechnically stable with RA1 achieving FoS ≥ 1.5 Woodland Habitat (RA1, RA4) 3.4 Landforms reshaped with: a) RA1: $\leq 30\%$ slopes, with slopes $> 15\%$ slopes covered with minimum 0.5m rock b) RA1: Runoff to be restricted from the top of the landform onto the batter slopes if required using appropriate measures of erosion control as advised and designed by an AQP c) RA1: Rejects to be covered with at least 2m of competent benign spoil, unless alternative depth is justified by an AQP d) RA4: $\leq 15\%$ slopes. Watercourses (RA2) 3.5 Disturbed natural watercourse bed and banks returned to a profile similar to the pre-disturbance condition. Cattle Grazing (RA3) 3.6 Landforms are reshaped with slopes: $\leq 12\%$. Retained water structure 3.7 Water storages are safe for stock access and have vegetated banks.
RM4	Surface preparation (cattle grazing)	4.1 Topsoil placed at minimum depth of 150mm in areas where topsoil has previously been removed.

		4.2 Assessment of growth media characteristics is completed by an AQP to target land suitability class ≤ 3 as per PRCP schedule Appendix 5: Regional land suitability framework for beef cattle grazing PMLU rehabilitation in the Bowen Basin (Short, 2025). 4.3 Ameliorant and physical treatments are applied as identified in criteria RM4.2. 4.4 Rip at least 300mm into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes.
RM5	Surface preparation (woodland habitat)	5.1 Topsoil placed at minimum depth of 100mm, or alternative growth media at minimum depth of 300mm, in areas where topsoil has previously been removed. 5.2 Assessment of growth media characteristics is completed by an AQP for target vegetation establishment suitable for designated PMLU. 5.3 Ameliorant and physical treatments are applied as identified in criteria RM5.2. 5.4 Rip at least 300mm into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes.
RM6	Surface preparation (watercourse)	6.1 Topsoil placed at minimum depth of 150mm in areas where topsoil has previously been removed. 6.2 Assessment of growth media characteristics is completed by an AQP for target vegetation establishment suitable for designated PMLU. 6.3 Ameliorant and physical treatments are applied as identified in criteria RM6.2. 6.4 Rip at least 300mm into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes.
RM7	Revegetation (cattle grazing)	7.1 Completed seeding in accordance with PRCP schedule Appendix 1: Recommended species list and seeding rates for cattle grazing PMLU. 7.2 At least four species of 3P grasses and two species of legumes from PRCP schedule Appendix 1: Recommended species list and seeding rates for cattle grazing PMLU.
RM8	Revegetation (woodland habitat)	8.1 Completed seeding in accordance with PRCP schedule Appendix 2: Recommended species list and seeding rates for woodland habitat PMLU (RA1)*, or as recommended by an AQP where vegetation is targeting a specific regional ecosystem (RA4)**. <i>*If recommended species are not available, substitute with species from RE11.5.3, RE11.5.9, RE 11.5.9b or RE11.10.3.</i> <i>**Seed application may not be required in all RA4 areas.</i>
RM9	Revegetation (watercourse)	9.1 Completed seeding in accordance with PRCP schedule Appendix 3: Recommended species list and seeding rates for watercourse PMLU – upper and mid banks and PRCP schedule Appendix 4: Recommended species list and seeding rates for watercourse PMLU – lower banks.

RM10	Achievement of surface requirements (cattle grazing)	10.1 >50% vegetation groundcover, of which ≥50% of dry matter yield is 3P pasture species as listed in PRCP schedule Appendix 1: Recommended species list and seeding rates for cattle grazing PMLU. 10.2 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur and it is safe to do so, and the results are not significantly different to upstream values for pH, EC and turbidity. 10.3 With respect to erosion in rehabilitated landforms: a) All erosion as per PRCP schedule Appendix 7: Erosion classification framework is assessed by an AQP and repaired if assessed as requiring intervention to ensure the stable PMLU is achieved, and evidence that it is repaired as per AQP advice; and b) Mass movement and tunnel erosion are absent.
RM11	Achievement of surface requirements (woodland habitat)	11.1 Groundcover: a) >15% slopes must achieve ≥80% groundcover, or b) ≤15% slopes must achieve ≥50% groundcover. 11.2 Vegetation meets the following: BioCondition score of ≥18/60 based on the averaged benchmarks for the representative regional ecosystems as listed in PRCP schedule Appendix 6: BioCondition benchmarks and scoring of site-based attributes for representative regional ecosystems and as assessed by an AQP using the modified 'BioCondition Assessment Manual' (version 2.2) methodology. 11.3 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur and it is safe to do so, and the results are not significantly different to upstream values for pH, EC and turbidity (RA1, RA4). 11.4 With respect to erosion in rehabilitated landforms: a) All erosion inclusive of tunnel erosion as per PRCP schedule Appendix 7: Erosion classification framework is assessed by an AQP and repaired if assessed as requiring intervention to ensure the stable PMLU is achieved, and evidence that it is repaired as per AQP advice; and b) Mass movement is absent.
RM12	Achievement of surface requirements (watercourse)	12.1 Landform slopes must achieve ≥50% groundcover. 12.2 Geomorphic index score: greater than or equal to upstream or downstream values (Index of Diversion Condition modified method). 12.3 Vegetation meets the following: a) Species richness: i. ≥2 native trees; ii. ≥2 native shrubs representative of riparian vegetation RE 11.3.1 and RE 11.3.25; and iii. ≥2 grasses (native or exotic).

		12.4 With respect to erosion in rehabilitated landforms: a) All erosion as per PRCP schedule Appendix 7: Erosion type classification framework is assessed by an AQP and repaired if assessed as requiring intervention to ensure the stable PMLU is achieved, and evidence that it is repaired as per AQP advice; and b) Mass movement and tunnel erosion are absent.
RM13	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (cattle grazing – RA3)	13.1 Hazard assessment completed by an AQP to confirm safety hazards in rehabilitation are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 13.2 Groundcover: >50% vegetation groundcover, with ≥50% of pasture dry matter yield consisting of 3P grasses as listed in PRCP schedule Appendix 1: Recommended species list and seeding rates for cattle grazing PMLU. 13.3 Achievement of land suitability class ≤3 as per PRCP schedule Appendix 5: Regional land suitability framework for beef cattle grazing PMLU rehabilitation in the Bowen Basin (Short, 2025), or ≥4 if not different to pre-mining land class. 13.4 With respect to erosion in rehabilitated landforms: a) No evidence of erosion classified as moderate or severe as defined by PRCP schedule Appendix 7: Erosion classification framework; and b) Mass movement and tunnel erosion are absent; and c) An AQP determines that any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of the PMLU to a stable condition. 13.5 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur and it is safe to do so, and the results are not significantly different to upstream values for pH, EC and turbidity. 13.6 Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>) comprise ≤5% of vegetation groundcover, with the exception of <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> which must not exceed 10% vegetation groundcover and assessed by an AQP as appropriately managed. 13.7 Final landform survey confirms no built infrastructure remains other than those that form part of a landholder agreement and meets exception as per RM1.3. Retained infrastructure / Water storage 13.8 Infrastructure to be transitioned to a future landholder is deemed fit for purpose, safe and stable by an AQP and accepted, by signed agreement with the future landholder. 13.9 All retained dams are safe, stable for native animals and stock access and have vegetated banks. 13.10 Water storages monitored for water quality annually must meet ANZECC 2000 stock water guideline values, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive years.

RM14	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (woodland habitat – RA1, RA4, RA10)	14.1 Hazard assessment completed by an AQP to confirm safety hazards in rehabilitation are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 14.2 Rehabilitation is assessed as geotechnically stable by an AQP with FoS ≥ 1.5 (RA1). 14.3 With respect to erosion in rehabilitated landforms: a) No evidence of erosion classified as moderate or severe as defined by PRCP schedule Appendix 7: Erosion classification framework; and b) Mass movement is absent; and c) An AQP determines that any erosion present, including tunnel erosion, will not compromise the achievement of the PMLU to a stable condition. 14.4 Groundcover: a) $>15\%$ slopes must achieve $\geq 80\%$ groundcover, or b) $\leq 15\%$ slopes must achieve $\geq 50\%$ groundcover 14.5 Vegetation meets the following: BioCondition score of $\geq 35/60$ based on the averaged benchmarks for the representative regional ecosystems as listed in PRCP schedule Appendix 6: BioCondition benchmarks and scoring of site-based attributes for representative regional ecosystems and as assessed by an AQP using the modified 'BioCondition Assessment Manual' (version 2.2) methodology. 14.6 Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>) comprise $\leq 5\%$ of vegetation groundcover, with the exception of <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> which must not exceed 10% vegetation groundcover and assessed by an AQP as appropriately managed. 14.7 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur and it is safe to do so, and the results are not significantly different to upstream values for pH, EC and turbidity (RA1, RA4). 14.8 Final landform survey confirms no built infrastructure remains other than those that form part of a landholder agreement and meets exception as per RM1.3.
RM15	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (watercourse – RA2)	15.1 Hazard assessment completed by an AQP to confirm safety hazards in rehabilitation are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 15.2 With respect to erosion in rehabilitated landforms: a) No evidence of erosion classified as moderate or severe as defined by PRCP schedule Appendix 7: Erosion classification framework; and b) Mass movement and tunnel erosion are absent; and c) An AQP determines that any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 15.3 Geomorphic index score: greater than or equal to upstream or downstream values (Index of Diversion Condition modified method). 15.4 Watercourse vegetation meets the following:

		a) Riparian vegetation index score: greater than or equal to upstream or downstream values (Index of Diversion Condition modified method) b) Species richness: i. ≥ 2 native trees; ii. ≥ 2 native shrubs; and iii. ≥ 2 grasses (native or exotic) c) Tree canopy cover $\geq 13\%$. 15.5 Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>) comprise $\leq 5\%$ of vegetation groundcover, with the exception of <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> which must not exceed 10% vegetation groundcover and assessed by an AQP as appropriately managed. 15.6 Diversion has an IDC score >10 as defined in 'Criteria for functioning river landscape units in mining and post-mining landscapes' (ACARP Project number C20017). 15.7 AQP must consider the following in closure design determination for diversions being retained in the landform: a) Incorporate natural features (including geomorphic and vegetation) present at the location of the diversion; b) Maintain the pre-existing hydrologic characteristics of surface water for the area in which the watercourse diversion is located; c) Maintain the hydraulic characteristics of the local watercourses without requiring on-going maintenance; d) Maintain sediment transport and water quality regimes that allow the diversion to be self-sustaining, while minimising any impacts to upstream and downstream water quality, geomorphology, or vegetation; e) Maintain equilibrium and functionality in all substrate conditions at the location of the diversion; and f) Geotechnically and erosionally stable. 15.8 Final landform survey confirms no built infrastructure remains other than those that form part of landholder agreement and meets exception as per RM1.3.
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5 Section E – Non-use management areas

5.1 (IA1) Improvement area 1

Non-use management area (NUMA)										
Improvement area				IA1						
Relevant activities				Residual voids						
Total size (ha)				1082						
Commencement of first milestone: MM1				10/12/2050						
NUMA				NUMA						
Date area is available	10/12/2050	10/12/2060	10/12/2062							
Cumulative area available (ha)	414	1082	1082							
Milestone completed by	10/12/2052	10/12/2062	10/12/2096							
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)									
MM1	414	1082								
MM2	414	1082								
MM3			1082							

5.2 Improvement area milestones

Milestone reference	Management milestone	Milestone criteria
MM1	Achievement of structural stability	1.1 Highwall landforms must: a) Prevent surface flow of floodwater into the void b) Be geotechnically stable when floodwater is against the watercourse-side batter c) Prevent seepage flow of floodwater into the void d) Not be constructed with dispersive material e) Have maximum 30% slopes with rock for scour protection f) Minimum height to include appropriate freeboard for flood heights and materials. 1.2 The final design for highwall landform must be completed by an AQP based on the latest flood modelling and materials data prior to construction. 1.3 Final residual voids are not subject to inundation from floodwaters up to and including the 0.1% AEP. 1.4 The high-wall, end-wall and low-wall achieve a FoS ≥ 1.5 within the NUMA extents as determined by an AQP. 1.5 The void surface area for Horse Pit void is ≤ 545ha 1.6 A minimum distance of 50m is to be designed between the residual void crest and the toe of the safety bund, where against an external perimeter mining lease (ML1775, ML70403, ML70462) boundary or a watercourse. 1.7 The location of the voids and associated safety bunds does not cause instability or degradation to the land outside of the mining lease (ML1775, ML70403, ML70462) boundary. 1.8 Low-walls are free draining into the void lake with a maximum 37 degree slopes. 1.9 Residual voids must not overtop. 1.10 Flood mitigation as per MM1.3 have appropriate scour protection to sustain flood velocities. 1.11 Residual voids maintain an inward hydraulic gradient within the relevant mining lease (ML1775, ML70403, ML70462) boundary post-closure as demonstrated by groundwater modelling defined in condition PRCP14.
MM2	Achievement of surface requirements	2.1 Competent safety bund or equivalent landform in place around the perimeter of the residual void to prevent access to the residual void, at the geotechnical set-back distance.

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		2.2 Fencing erected, where required to prevent access to the residual void, around the perimeter of the safety bund. 2.3 Warning signage placed along the fence line (nominally one sign every 100m). 2.4 A minimum distance of 25m is to be designed between the residual void low-wall crest within the NUMA and the safety bund or equivalent landform in MM2.1.
MM3	Achievement of sufficient improvement	3.1 Certification from an AQP that: a) The residual void is safe to humans and livestock b) Residual voids are monitored for water level annually, in accordance with condition PRCP19, and are shown to be on a trajectory to the establishment of a residual void sink at surrender c) The water level and quality in the void will not cause environmental harm to the surrounding environment, as demonstrated by residual void water level, groundwater level, quality monitoring and modelling d) Voids retain flood immunity, supported by flood modelling re-run at end of life and calibrated against the final landform e) The highwall landform has been constructed in accordance with the final design as per MM1.2 f) Erosion and sediment control measures have been installed and are operating as per design g) Appropriate safety infrastructure at the geotechnical set-back distance has been installed to prevent access to the NUMA h) The residual void will not present an unacceptable risk of environmental harm outside of the relevant external perimeter mining lease (ML1775, ML70403, ML70462) boundary i) 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. 3.2 Monitoring and maintenance of exclusion fences and bunds to be carried out to ensure they remain effective.

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE

6 Section F – Appendices

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Appendix 8.1: Surface water monitoring locations

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Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations

Appendix 10.1: Groundwater monitoring locations

Appendix 11: Interim groundwater quality limits

Appendix 1: Recommended species list and seeding rates for cattle grazing PMLU

Scientific name	Common name	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil	Seeding rate (kg/ha)
Grass species				
<i>Astrebla lappulacea</i> , <i>A. squarrosa</i> , <i>A. elymoides</i>	Mitchell grasses (curly, bull and hoop)	✓	-	2 ^c (per species)
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	forest blue grass	-	✓	4 ^c
<i>Bothriochloa insculpta</i> cvv. Bisset*	Bisset creeping blue grass	✓	✓	4 ^c
<i>Chloris gayana</i> cvv. Callide*	Callide Rhodes grass	✓	✓	4 ^c
<i>Chloris gayana</i> cvv. Katambora*	Katambora Rhodes grass	✓	✓	4 ^c
<i>Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum</i>	Queensland blue grass	✓	-	4 ^c
<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	cotton panic	-	✓	2 ^c
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	black spear grass	✓	✓	2 ^c
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>pubiglumis</i> *	green panic	-	✓	4 ^c
<i>Panicum coloratum</i> var. <i>makarikariense</i> *	bambatsi Panic	✓	-	4 ^c
<i>Setaria incrassata</i> *	purple pigeon	✓	-	4 ^c
<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i> *	Sabi grass	-	✓	4 ^c
Grass species - Total seed weight (coated)				16^c
Legume species				
<i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i> *	Wynn cassia	-	✓	2
<i>Macroptilium bracteatum</i> *	burgundy bean	✓	-	2
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> var. <i>australis</i>	rhynchosia	✓	✓	2
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> var. <i>minima</i>	rhynchosia	✓	✓	2

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Scientific name	Common name	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil	Seeding rate (kg/ha)
<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i> *	shrubby stylo	-	✓	2
<i>Stylosanthes seabrana</i> *	stylo	✓	-	2
Legume species - Total seed weight (uncoated)				4
Cover Crop				
<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japanese millet	✓	✓	5

^c Seeding rate for coated seed. If not coated, use half the prescribed rate

* Naturalised exotic pasture specie

Appendix 2: Recommended species list and seeding rates for woodland habitat PMLU (RA1)

Species* name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil, ameliorated spoil	Seed rates (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
Framework tree species					
<i>Acacia rhodoxylon</i>	rosewood	LLA	-	✓	0.3 – 1
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	lancewood	LLA	-	✓	0.3 – 1
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black she oak	NE/NA	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	bull oak	NE/NA	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash	NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5

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Species* name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil, ameliorated spoil	Seed rates (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	smooth barked apple	E/C	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	whitewood	NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	cypress pine	NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i> **	lemon scented gum	E/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 1
<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's bloodwood	E/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 1
<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>	Dallachy's gum	E/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>	red bloodwood	E/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow leafed ironbark	E/C	✓	✓	1 – 2
<i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i>	gum-top ironbark	E/C	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland peppermint	E/C	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	silver leaved ironbark	E/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 1
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	poplar box	E/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i>	red bauhinia	NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
Framework tree species - total seed weight (uncoated)					6.0

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Species* name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil, ameliorated spoil	Seed rates (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
Woody understory species					
<i>Acacia conferta</i>	crowded-leaf wattle	SU	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	ironwood wattle	ILA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Acacia sericophylla</i>	desert oak	ILA	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	bitterbark	SU/NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	coffee bush	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Capparis lasiantha</i> , <i>C. canescens</i> , <i>C. loranthifolia</i> .	wait-a-while	V/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	currant bush	GCS	✓	✓	0.3 – 1
<i>Cassia brewsteri</i> **	Leichhardt bean	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> **	sticky hop bush	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	false sandalwood	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Erythroxylon australe</i>	cocaine tree	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Geijera parvifolia</i>	wilga	SU/NE/NA	✓	✓	0.2 – 0.5
<i>Grevillea striata</i>	beefwood	SU/NE/NA	-	✓	0.3 – 0.5

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Species* name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil, ameliorated spoil	Seed rates (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	dogs balls	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Hakea lorea</i>	bootlace oak	SU/NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Jasminum didymum</i>	native jasmine	V/C	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine	SU/NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Gumby Gumby	SU/NE/NA	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	silver cassia	SU	✓	✓	0.3 – 0.5
Woody understory species - total seed weight (uncoated)					4.0
Grass species					
<i>Aristida spp (i.e. A. calycina, A. latifolia, A. ramosa, A. caput-medusae, A. jerichoensis, A. personata, A. calycina)</i>	three awned spear grass	NG	-	✓	1 – 2
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens</i>	pitted blue grass	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2
<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	desert bluegrass	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2
<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	golden beard grass	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2

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Species* name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Clay topsoil	Sand/loam topsoil, ameliorated spoil	Seed rates (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbwire grass	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i> **	couch	IG	✓	✓	2
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>	Queensland bluegrass	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	hairy panic	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2
<i>Panicum queenslandicum</i>	Yabila grass	NG	✓	-	1 – 2
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	NG	✓	✓	1 – 2
Grass species - total seed weight (uncoated)					10.0
Cover Crop					
<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japanese millet	Cover crop	✓	✓	5.0

* If recommended species are not available, substitute species from RE 11.5.3, RE 11.5.9, RE 11.5.9b, RE 11.10.3

** Species adapted to moderate to high salinity tolerance (DERM, 2011)

Appendix 3: Recommended species list and seeding rates for watercourse PMLU – upper and mid banks

Species name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Seed rate (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
Framework tree species			
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i> *	river myall	LLA	0.5 - 1
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red ash	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	rough barked apple	E/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	smooth barked apple	E/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	broadleaf apple	E/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> *	belah	E/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> *	river she oak	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> *	Moreton Bay ash	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>obtus</i> a*	river red gum	E/C	1 - 2
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> subsp. <i>coolabah</i>	Coolabah	E/C	1 - 2
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	silver leaved ironbark	E/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	poplar box	E/C	0.5 - 1

PRCP schedule

PRCP Schedule P_PRCP_101029333 – Caval Ridge Mine

Species name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Seed rate (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. tereticornis</i> *	Queensland blue gum	E/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i>	white bauhinia	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> *	black tea tree	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Terminalia oblongata</i>	yellowwood	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
Framework tree species - total seed weight (uncoated)			6.0
Woody understorey species			
<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	ironwood wattle	ILA	0.5 - 1
<i>Acacia fasciculifera</i>	scaly bark	ILA	0.5 - 1
<i>Cassia brewsteri</i> *	Leichardt bean	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	current bush	GCS	0.5 - 1
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	sticky hop bush	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	false sandalwood	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	cocaine tree	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	white sandpaper fig	SU	0.5 - 1

PRCP schedule

PRCP Schedule P_PRCP_101029333 – Caval Ridge Mine

Species name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Seed rate (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sandpaper fig	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Grevillea striata</i>	beefwood	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	dogs balls	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Hakea lorea</i>	bootlace oak	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala	SU	0.5 - 1
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine	SU	0.5 - 1
Woody understorey species - total seed weight (uncoated)			4.0
Ground species			
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	forest blue grass	NG	1 – 2
<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>	scented top	NG	1 – 2
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbwire grass	NG	1 – 2
<i>Cynodon dactylon*</i>	couch	IG	2
<i>Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum</i>	Queensland bluegrass	NG	1 – 2
<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	cotton panic	NG	1 – 2
<i>Eulalia aurea</i>	silky brown top	NG	1 – 2

PRCP schedule

PRCP Schedule P_PRCP_101029333 – Caval Ridge Mine

Species name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Seed rate (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat vine	V/C	1 – 2
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	bunched speargrass	NG	1 – 2
<i>Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense</i>	stiff jasmine	V/C	0.2 – 0.5
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	mat rush	NG	0.2 – 0.5
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	hairy panic	NG	1 – 2
<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	shot grass	NG	1 – 2
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Rhynchosia	V/C	1 – 2
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	NG	1 – 2
Ground species - total seed (uncoated)			10.0
Cover Crop			
<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japanese millet	Cover crop	5

* Species adapted to moderate to high salinity tolerance (DERM, 2011)

Appendix 4: Recommended species list and seeding rates for watercourse PMLU – lower banks

Species name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Seed rate (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
Framework tree species			
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> *	river she oak	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> *	black tea tree	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>	weeping tea-tree	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> *	snow in summer	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> *	broad-leaved tea tree	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> *	red bottlebrush	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Melaleuca trichostachya</i>	flax-leaf paperbark	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box	NE/NA	0.5 - 1
Framework tree species - total seed weight (uncoated)			5.0
Ground species			
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> subsp. <i>bladhii</i>	forest blue grass	NG	1 - 2
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbwire grass	NG	0.5 - 1
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	couch	IG	2 - 3
<i>Cyperus</i> spp. (<i>C. gracilis</i> , <i>C. polystachyos</i>)**	sedge	NG	2 - 3
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>	Queensland bluegrass	NG	1 - 2
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat vine	V/C	0.5 - 1
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	spiny-headed mat rush	NG	2 - 3

PRCP schedule

PRCP Schedule P_PRCP_101029333 – Caval Ridge Mine

Species name	Common name	Life form and functional group code	Seed rate (kg/ha - uncoated weight)
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	NG	0.5 - 1
Ground species - total seed weight (uncoated)			10.0
Cover Crop			
<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japanese millet	Cover crop	5

* Species adapted to moderate to high salinity tolerance (DERM, 2011)

** Bank toe area only

Appendix 5: Regional land suitability framework for beef cattle grazing PMLU rehabilitation in the Bowen Basin (Short, 2025)

Limitation	Indicator	Suitable			Unsuitable	
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
Water availability	Soil water storage (mm)	>75	75 - 60	<60 - 40	<40 - 30	<30
Nutrient deficiency	Available-P (mg/kg) in 0 - 0.1m depth increment	>20	20 - 14	<14 - 8	<8 - 4	<4
Nutrient availability and toxicity	pH in 0 - 0.1m depth increment	7.3 - 6.6	< 6.6 - 6.0 >7.3 - 7.9	<6.0 - 5.6 >7.9 - 8.4	<5.6 - 5.0 >8.4 - 9.0	<5.0 >9.0
Surface condition	Surface condition	Fine (peds <10mm)	Coarse (peds >10mm)	Surface crust	Very hard setting	Massive
Salinity	ECe (dS/m) in effective rooting depth (ERD) (0-0.6m depth increment)	<2	2 - 4	>4 - 10	>10 - 16	>16
Rockiness	Gravel, 20 - 60mm (%)	<20	20 - 50	>50 - 70	>70 - 85	>85

PRCP schedule

PRCP Schedule P_PRCP_101029333 – Caval Ridge Mine

Limitation	Indicator	Suitable			Unsuitable	
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
	Cobble, 60 - 200mm (%)	<10	10 - 20	>20 - 50	>50 - 75	>75
	Stone, 200 - 600mm (%)	<2	2 - 10	>10 - 20	>20 - 50	>50
	Boulders, >600mm (%)	0	<2	2 - 10	>10 - 20	>20
Slope gradient	Slope gradient (%)	<5	5 - 10	<10 - 15	>15 - 20	>20
Microrelief	Vertical (m)	0	<0.2	0.2 - 0.4	>0.4 - 0.6	>0.6
Water erosion	Slope (%), ESP <6 (%) in 0-0.1m soil depth increment	<5	5 - 8	> 8 - 12	>12 - 18	>18
	Slope (%), ESP >6 - 14 (%) in 0-0.1m soil depth increment	<3	3 - 6	>6 - 10	>10 - 12	>12
	Slope (%), ESP >14 (%) in 0-0.1m soil depth increment	<1	1 - 2	>2 - 4	>4 - 6	>6
Sub-soil erosion	ESP (%) at 0.5m depth	<6	6 - 14	> 14 - 23	>23 - 34	>34
Potentially acid forming materials	Strongly acid conditions (pH < 4.5) within (x) m depth	>3	3 - 2	<2 - 0.9	<0.9 - 0.6	<0.6

Short. (2025). *Rehabilitated mined land suitability for beef cattle grazing in the Bowen Basin: Technical Paper*. Office of the Queensland Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner, Queensland Government, Brisbane.

Appendix 6: BioCondition benchmarks and scoring of site-based attributes for representative regional ecosystems

Site-based attributes	Maximum score for attributes	Benchmarks* for representative REs				Averaged benchmarks
		RE 11.5.3	RE 11.5.9	RE 11.5.9b	RE 11.10.3	Combined REs
Recruitment of dominate canopy species	5	100	100	100	100	100
Native plant species richness - trees (#)	5	6	3	6	3	5
Native plant species richness - shrubs (#)	5	6	6	6	4	6
Native plant species richness - grasses (#)	5	6	9	9	7	8
Native plant species richness – forbs/other (#)	5	10	11	14	9	11
Tree canopy height (m)	5	16	17	18	15	17
Tree canopy cover (%)	5	20	25	10	41	20**
Shrub layer cover (%)	5	3	10	9	3	6
Native perennial grass cover (%)	5	19	26	41	23	27
Litter cover (%)	5	20	30	35	32	29
Non-native plant cover (%)	10	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Site Score	60					

* Benchmarks for each applicable site-based attribute for the representative REs (State of Queensland, 2024)

** Tree canopy cover reduced to 20% as agreed with the administering authority.

Appendix 7: Erosion classification framework

Erosion classification ¹	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Sheet erosion	Shallow soil deposits downslope	Partial exposure of roots; moderate soil deposits downslope, etc	Loss of surface horizon; root exposure; moderate substantial soil deposits downslope
Rill erosion (≤0.3m deep)	<15 rills pre transect* or Occasional rills	15-30 rills per transect* or Common rills	>30 rills per transect* or Numerous rills forming corrugated ground surface.
Gully erosion	Gullies are isolated, linear, discontinuous and restricted to primary or minor drainage lines; less than 1.5m maximum depth	Gullies are linear, continuous, and restricted to primary and minor draining lines; maximum depth of 1.5m-3m	Gullies are continuous or discontinuous and either tend to branch away from primary drainage lines and on to foot slopes, or have multiple branches within primary drainage features; greater than 3m maximum depth.

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

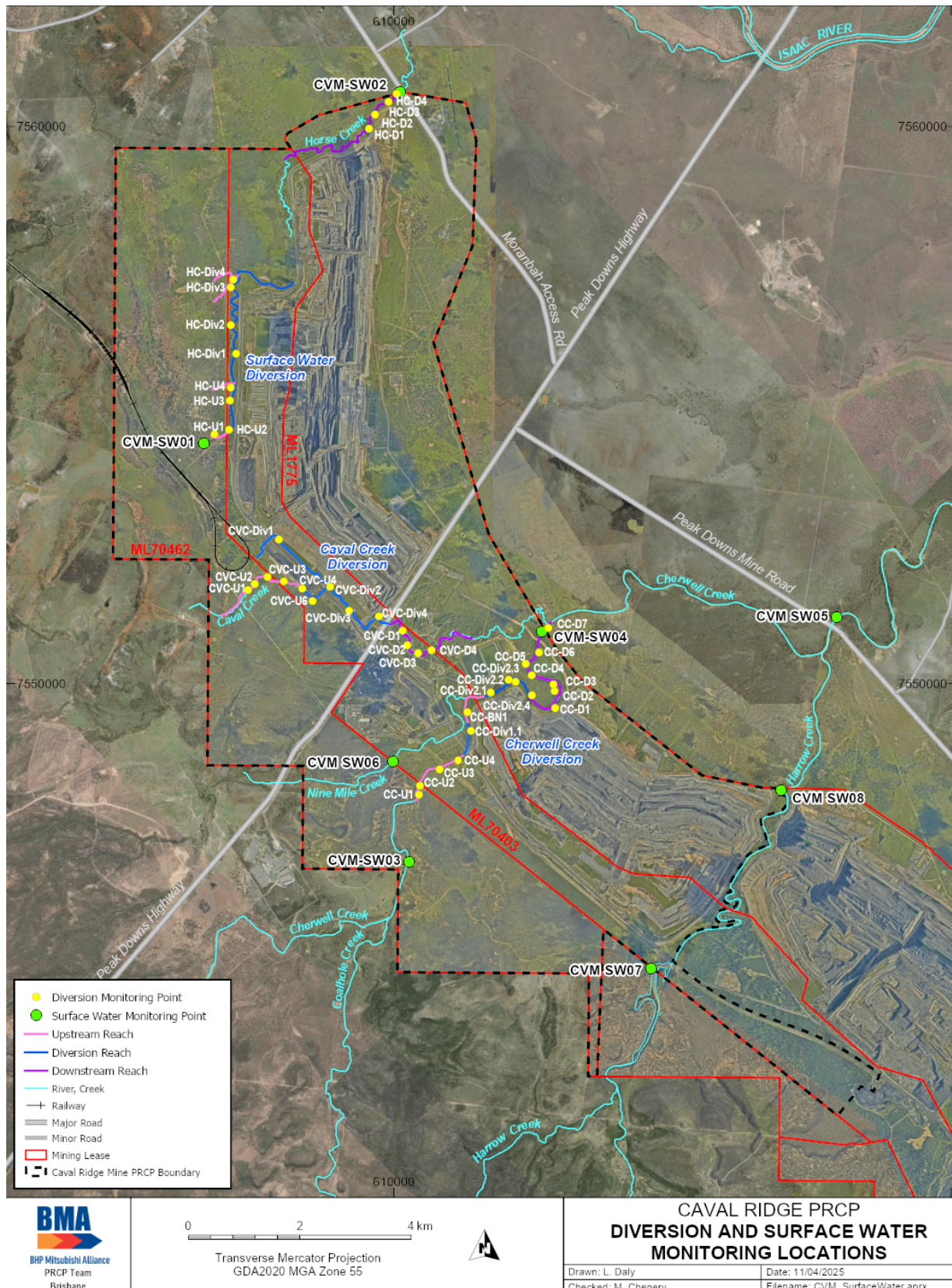
*Transect linear 100 m across the contour (Source: Tongway, D. J. and Hindley, N. L. 2005. Landscape Function Analysis: Procedures for Monitoring and Assessing Landscapes. CSIRO Publishing, Canberra, Australia)

¹ Erosion classification definitions (CSIRO, 2009)

Appendix 8: Surface water monitoring locations

Monitoring Locations	Receiving waters location description	Latitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)	Longitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)
Upstream monitoring locations			
CVM_SW01	Clean water diversion upstream of Horse Creek and operational areas	-22.112875	148.033398
CVM_SW03	Cherwell Creek upstream close to lease boundary (existing monitoring point MP1)	-22.180490	148.069671
CVM_SW06	Nine Mile Creek upstream at lease boundary	-22.164349	148.066698
CVM_SW07	Harrow Creek upstream (existing monitoring point MP3)	-22.197497	148.111928
Downstream monitoring locations			
CVM_SW02	Horse Creek downstream at lease boundary and Moranbah Access Road	-22.055748	148.067093
CVM_SW04	Cherwell Creek downstream at lease boundary	-22.143113	148.092467
CVM_SW05	Cherwell Creek downstream at Dysart- Moranbah Road (existing monitoring point MP13)	-22.140377	148.143767
CVM_SW08	Harrow Creek downstream at lease boundary (existing monitoring point MP11)	-22.168458	148.134376

Appendix 8.1: Surface water monitoring locations



Appendix 9: Interim surface water quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH	6.5-8.5	WQO
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	250	WQO
Turbidity (NTU)	50	WQO
Sulphate (mg/L)	25	WQO
Fluoride (mg/L)	1.7	ANZG 2018
Nitrate (mg/L)	1.1	ANZG 2018
Antimony - dissolved (µg/L)	9	ANZG 2018
Arsenic - dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG 2018
Boron - dissolved (µg/L)	940	ANZG 2018
Cobalt - dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG 2018
Manganese - dissolved (µg/L)	1,900	ANZG 2018
Mercury - dissolved (µg/L)	0.1	LoR
Molybdenum - dissolved (µg/L)	34	ANZG 2018
Selenium - dissolved (µg/L)	5	ANZG 2018
Vanadium - dissolved (µg/L)	6	ANZG 2018
Zinc - dissolved (µg/L)	8	ANZG 2018
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C9) (µg/L)	20	
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C10-C36) (µg/L)	100	
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	For interpretation purposes	
Hardness (mg/L)	For interpretation purposes	

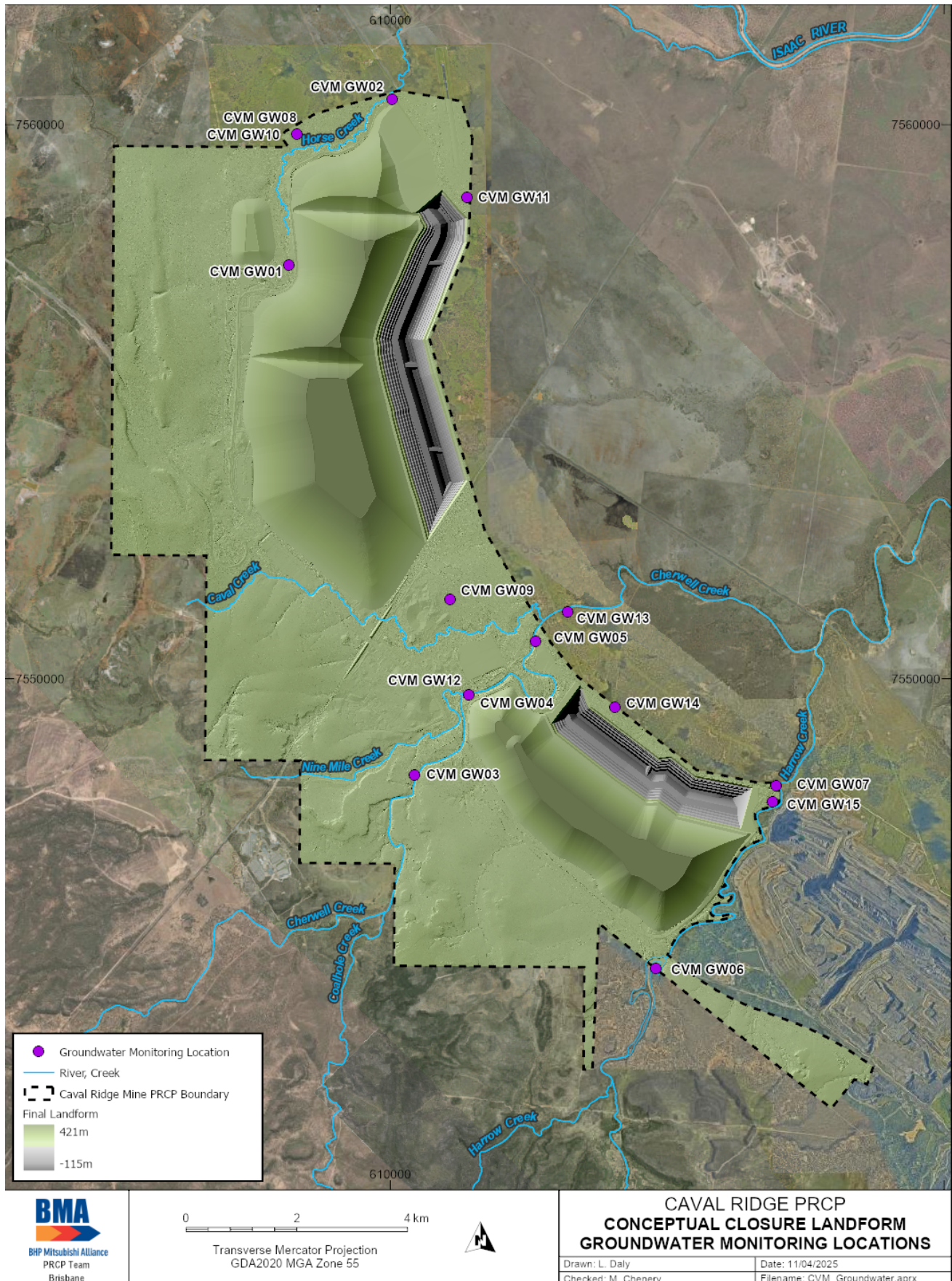
Notes:

- 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)
- WQOs - Upper Isaac River catchment waters

Appendix 10: Groundwater monitoring locations

Monitoring Bore	Hydrogeological Unit	Water quality (Y/N)	Water level (Y/N)	Latitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)	Longitude (decimal degree, GDA2020)
CVM GW01	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.084305</u>	<u>148.048523</u>
CVM GW02 (MB20CVM01A/CVMVWP01_01)	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.057253</u>	<u>148.066329</u>
CVM GW03 (MB19CVM01A)	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.167301</u>	<u>148.071182</u>
CVM GW04 (PZ08-S)	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.154141</u>	<u>148.080479</u>
CVM GW05 (MB19CVM09A)	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.145374</u>	<u>148.092096</u>
CVM GW06	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.198542</u>	<u>148.113673</u>
CVM GW07 (PZ11-S)	Alluvium	Y	N	<u>-22.168616</u>	<u>148.134472</u>
CVM GW08 (MB20CVM04T)	Basalt	Y	N	<u>-22.062970</u>	<u>148.049713</u>
CVM GW09 (MB19CVM05T)	Basalt	Y	N	<u>-22.138707</u>	<u>148.077151</u>
CVM GW10 (MB20CVM05P)	Permian Coal Measures	Y	Y	<u>-22.062970</u>	<u>148.049713</u>
CVM GW11	Permian Coal Measures	Y	Y	<u>-22.073155</u>	<u>148.079522</u>
CVM GW12 (MB19CVM02P)	Permian Coal Measures	Y	Y	<u>-22.154141</u>	<u>148.080479</u>
CVM GW13 (MB20CVM03P)	Permian Coal Measures	Y	Y	<u>-22.140494</u>	<u>148.097799</u>
CVM GW14	Permian Coal Measures	Y	Y	<u>-22.156002</u>	<u>148.106084</u>
CVM GW15 (PZ11-D)	Permian Coal Measures	Y	Y	<u>-22.171230</u>	<u>148.133902</u>

Appendix 10.1: Groundwater monitoring locations



Appendix 11: Interim groundwater quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Monitoring Bore	Limit	Comment on limit
pH (pH units)	All bores	6.5 – 8.5	Site-specific
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	All Alluvium bores, except those listed below	8,910	WQO
	All Permian Coal Measures bores, except those listed below	16,000	WQO
	CVM GW02	9,226	Site-specific – 80 th percentile
	CVM GW04	2,660	Site-specific – 95 th percentile
	CVM GW05	3,500	Site-specific – 80 th percentile
	CVM GW08	12,462	Site-specific – 95 th percentile
	CVM GW09	1,500	Site-specific – 95 th percentile
	CVM GW10	19,736	Site-specific – 95 th percentile
	CVM GW15	10,389	Site-specific – 95 th percentile
Sulfate (mg/L)	All bores	398	WQO
Fluoride (mg/L)	All bores	0.4	WQO
Nitrate (mg/L)	All bores	2.6	ANZG 2018
Antimony - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	9	ANZG 2018
Arsenic - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	13	ANZG 2018
Boron - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	940	ANZG 2018
Cobalt - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	1.4	ANZG 2018
Manganese - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	291	WQO
Mercury - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	0.1	LoR
Molybdenum - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	34	ANZG 2018

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Selenium - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	5	ANZG 2018
Vanadium - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	6	ANZG 2018
Zinc - dissolved (µg/L)	All bores	8	ANZG 2018
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	All bores		For interpretation purposes
Hardness (mg/L)	All bores		For interpretation purposes
Water level (mAHD)	All bores		For interpretation purposes