PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994

P-PRCP-101110047 Cook Colliery

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

PRCP schedule: P-PRCP-101110047_v1

PRCP schedule holder(s)

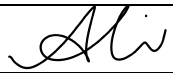
Name(s)	Registered address
Constellation Mining Pty Ltd	Level 15, 40 Creek Street BRISBANE QLD 4001

Location details

Location(s)
ML1768; ML1769; ML1799; ML7357

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.

	5 June 2026
Signature	Date

Alison Cummings

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

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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

Pursuant to section 285 of the EP Act:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRCP schedule

The PRCP schedule incorporates the following sections:

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

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

General conditions

PRCP1	For each rehabilitation area the holder must achieve the rehabilitation milestone criteria (milestone reference): (a) For the cumulative area available specified in this schedule; and (b) By the milestone completion date specified in this schedule.
PRCP2	Where land becomes 'available for rehabilitation' earlier than the date nominated in this schedule, the holder must: (a) Notify the administering authority in writing within 30 days, or a longer timeframe as agreed with the administering authority of the land being assessed as becoming 'available for rehabilitation'; and (b) Whether or not it considers that it would be reasonable and appropriate to apply to the administering authority to amend this schedule in a way that maximises the progressive rehabilitation of the land to a stable condition. Note: 1) Reference to "earlier that the nominated date in the schedule" means a date that is greater than **5** year prior to the date nominated in the schedule. 2) Assessment of land becoming available is undertaken nominally on an annual basis. 3) Rehabilitation of land size must be practicable and economical. 4) 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.
PRCP3	Where an area achieves a rehabilitation milestone, the holder must continue to achieve the milestone criteria for that rehabilitation milestone until: (a) The next rehabilitation milestone is achieved; or (b) A progressive certification area has satisfied the provisions of section 318ZB(4) of the EP Act; or (c) Until a surrender is approved.
PRCP4	The holder must maintain a risk register that identifies the risks to not achieving a stable condition for post-mining land uses, and how the risks are being managed or minimised. The risk register must be reviewed every **3 years**.
PRCP5	The holder must undertake monitoring and maintenance as described in this schedule and the rehabilitation planning part for the activity. Where there is any inconsistency between this

	schedule and the rehabilitation planning part the schedule criteria prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
PRCP6	Disturbance due to exploration activities 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**.
PRCP7	The holder must make and keep until the relevant milestone criteria has been met or progressive rehabilitation certification has been achieved, up to date records on: (a) Achievement and maintenance of achievement of each rehabilitation milestone criteria of this schedule; (b) Rehabilitation activities and the results of those activities (including but not limited to, actions taken, date, location, methods, data collected, QA/QC, photos, waste tracking and disposal records, appropriately qualified person details and assumptions); (c) Maintenance of rehabilitation and the results of maintenance activities; (d) Monitoring of rehabilitation and the results of monitoring; (e) Details and results of rehabilitation trials; (f) Designs, drawings, specifications and any similar documents developed in accordance with good professional practice in relation to rehabilitation milestones or milestone criteria; (g) All documents in relation to the requirements of this schedule, including reports (e.g. site investigation report), statements (e.g. site suitability statement), certifications, assessments, investigations, inspections, audits or any similar documents developed in relation to rehabilitation milestones or milestone criteria; and (h) Details of community consultation in the community consultation register relating to rehabilitation and closure activities.
PRCP8	Records made under **PRCP7** must be provided to the administering authority in the specified format within **20 business days** or an alternative timeframe agreed to by the administering authority of a written request.
PRCP9	**Subsidence register** The holder must keep a register of all future[1] longwall panels detailing: (a) The surface area (ha) and average depth of subsidence within each mined panel, including dry subsidence areas as well as areas with temporary and permanent/residual ponds; (b) The locations of pre-existing drainage lines and drainage lines to be established to prevent/manage ponding; (c) The locations of proposed and existing infrastructure, including third party infrastructure; (d) The pre-subsidence (baseline) condition of the vegetation and land condition, informed by the latest version of the Cook colliery PRC planning part and where relevant, the Subsidence Management Plan, including at a minimum:

	i. Site hydrology and fluvial networks; ii. Soil types, properties and productivity; iii. Land stability (pre-existing degradation/erosion and predisposition to ongoing stability issues; iv. Flora species, composition and structure; v. Regional ecosystem details if remnant vegetation is present, and BioCondition assessed in accordance with latest version of the BioCondition Assessment Methodology (Queensland Herbarium*). Methodology may include digital surface model or terrain model generated via LiDAR survey; and (e) Spatial data for each area including each temporary and permanent/residual pond modelled/predicted, and/or authorised ponded areas. The register must be provided to the administering authority upon request. **Note:** [1] 'future' refers to all longwall panels commenced after **1 May 2026**.
PRCP10	The holder must, by **10 December 2030**, submit to the administering authority long term post-mining prediction numerical modelling for drawdown and groundwater level elevations. Where possible, modelling should include cumulative impacts associated with other mining operations. The predictive groundwater modelling as per the Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines (current version), confirms: (a) Proposed maximum groundwater drawdown levels; and (b) The extent of groundwater drawdown and potential impacts to groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) on or surrounding the site.
PRCP11	The holder must, by **10 December 2030**, submit a report to the administering that: (a) Proposes surface water quality limits for inclusion in **Appendix 4 – Interim Surface water quality limits** based on site-specific data; (b) Proposes a revised groundwater monitoring network for inclusion in **Appendix 6 – Groundwater monitoring locations**, including at a minimum: I. Alluvium bores downgradient of the TSFs at the Washery that screen at adequate depths to detect potential seepage from the TSFs; (c) Proposes criteria / quality limits based on site-specific data for inclusion in **Appendix 7 – Interim Groundwater Quality Limits**; and (d) Considers the requirements of the administering authority's, or its successor's, most recent edition of the Guideline: "Using monitoring data to assess groundwater quality and potential environmental impacts" (DES, 2021).

PRCP12	The holder must, within **3 months** of finalising: (a) the updated modelling required by condition **PRCP10;** and (b) review of surface water quality, groundwater monitoring network and groundwater quality required by **PRCP11;** seek to amend **Appendix 4 – Interim Surface water quality limits**, **Appendix 6 – Groundwater monitoring locations, Appendix 7 – Interim Groundwater quality limits** and **Appendix 8 - Level Thresholds** of this PRCP schedule.
PRCP13	The holder must, by **10 December 2030**, provide to the administering authority a flood assessment that addresses the requirements of section 3.6.1 of the PRCP guideline and includes further detail and clarity regarding - (a) Flood depth and velocity for a 0.1% AEP event for the final landform; (b) The influence of flooding on the final landform and justify that this is a stable condition; and (c) The future conditions of watercourses, including the geotechnical assessment against flood modelling velocities, the post mining flood model, and justify how this will form a stable condition.
PRCP14	A pre-construction landform design plan and report for any flood protection features identified as being required under **PRCP13** must be submitted to the administering authority by **10 December 2030** and must: (a) Include detailed engineering designs and a durability assessment; (b) Demonstrate that any flood protection features are safe, will achieve geotechnical and erosional stability, and be appropriate for the PMLU, with regard to the material properties and local conditions, during any flood event up to and including 0.1% AEP; (c) Demonstrate available freeboard of ≥300mm during a 0.1% AEP event; (d) Demonstrate that the flood protection features and surrounding landform will support the achievement of a stable condition; (e) Include parameters to mitigate high-energy flow (≥2.5m/s) to reduce flow energy and ensure the stability of the landform, as determined by the Appropriately qualified person (AQP); (f) Not result in increased erosion of the bank or bed of the adjacent waterways; and (g) Not impact upon existing remnant vegetation (other than that allowed under the approved disturbance footprint).
PRCP15	The requirements for achievement of progressive rehabilitation certification do not include the requirements of **RM13**.

END OF CONDITIONS

2 Section B - Definitions

Activity (*Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*)	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.
Ancillary activities	see section 19A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
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.
Built Infrastructure	built infrastructure includes all above-ground structures, as well as slabs and footings associated with the following (but not limited to): (a) Colliery SRA surface facilities including underground portals, ROM conveyor, workshops, stores, administration facilities, ablution blocks, sewage treatment plant, water treatment plant, water storage dams, ROM stockpile area and laydown pads/carpark sheeting; (b) CHPP SRA surface facilities including CHPP, ROM and product conveyors, workshops, stores, administration facilities, ablution blocks, sewage treatment plant, water treatment plant, water storage dams, ROM stockpile area, laydown pads/carpark sheeting, and rail load-out and balloon loop; (c) Longwall Mining SRA underground mining surface facilities; and (d) Site access roads/tracks.
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	means 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.
Invasive Plant	has the meaning defined in the *Biosecurity Act 2014*
Potentially acid forming (PAF)	means material with either a Net Acid Producing Potential of greater than 5 kg of H_2SO_4/tonne or a Net Acid Generation oxidation pH of less than 4.5 (pH unit).
Rill	means a channel excavated by water; less than 0.3m deep.

Stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of environmental context, geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.
Stabilised	means one or both of the following conditions apply: no evidence of sediment movement; sides and/or floors of erosion form are revegetated (Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook Fourth Edition).
Stable condition	see section 111A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
Suitably qualified and experienced person (SQP)	for performing a regulatory function under chapter 7, part 8 (Contaminated Land) of the EP Act or another function prescribed under a regulation, means a person who— (a) Has qualifications and experience relevant to performing the function; and (b) If a regulation prescribes an organisation for this paragraph—is a member of the organisation.
Vegetative groundcover	means plants, plant litter, tree leaf litter, twigs and woody debris capable of protecting the soil surface from erosion.

3 Section C - Final site design and reference maps

Figure 1 Final site design

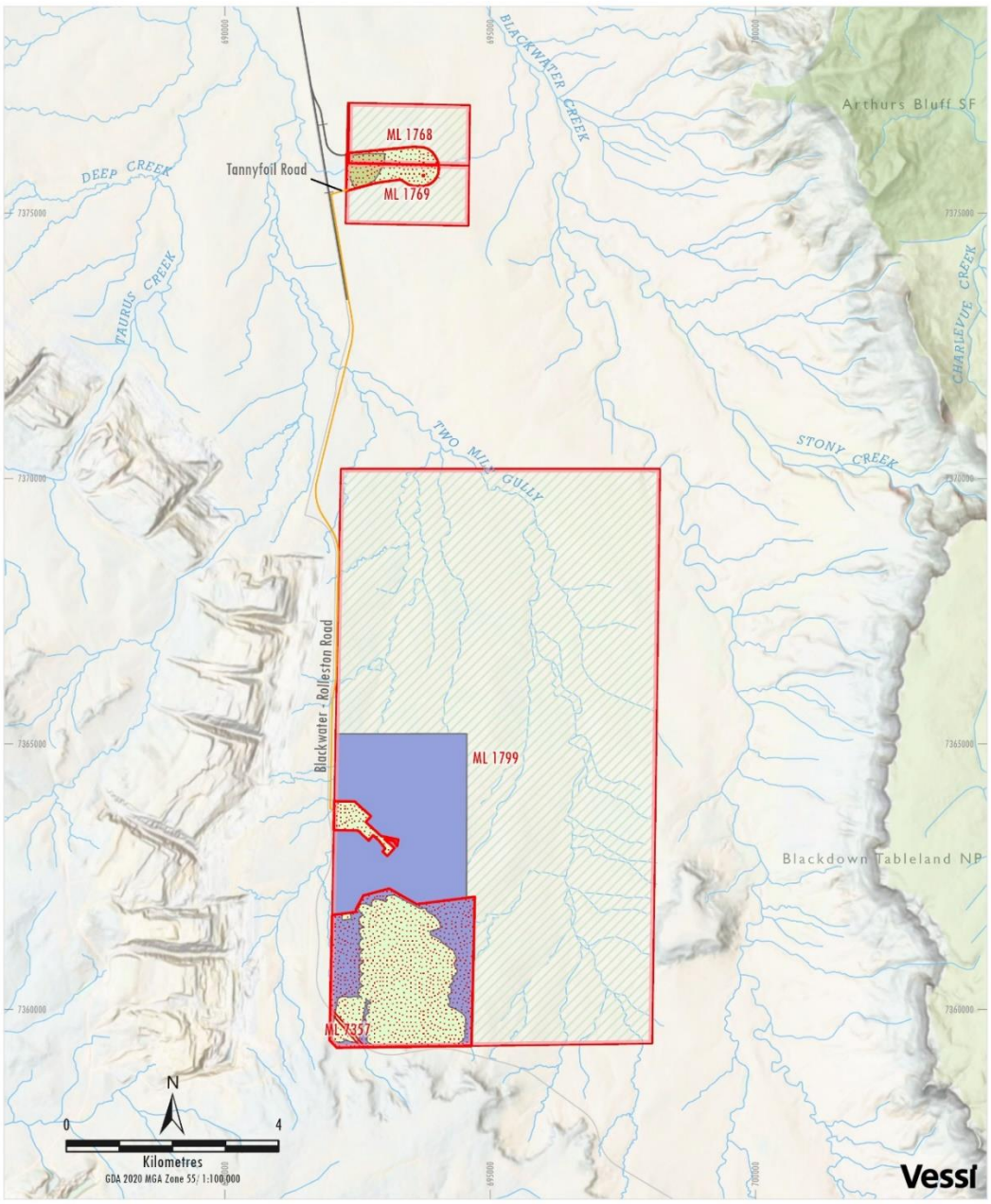
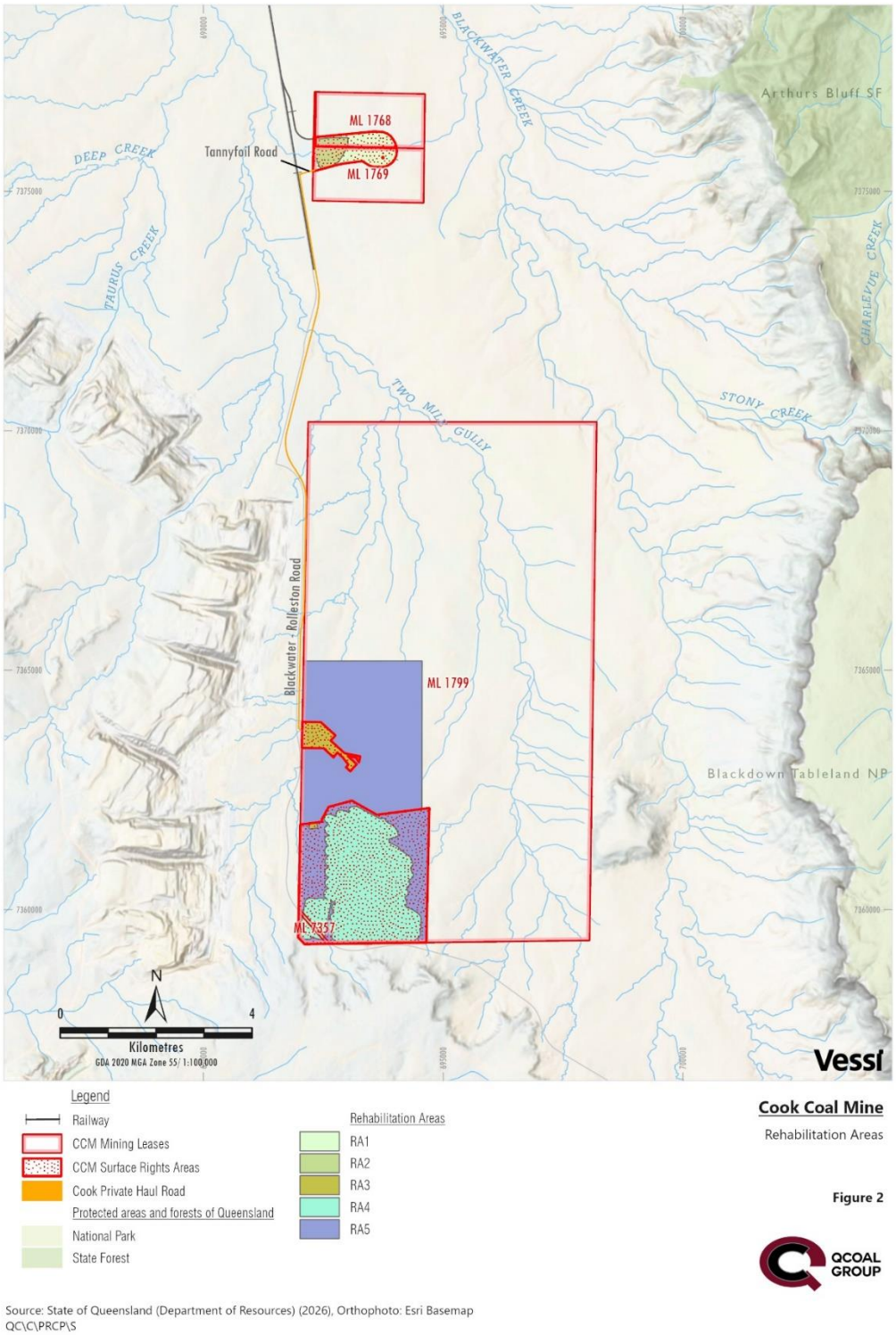


Figure 2 Reference map



4 Section C – Post mining land uses

For the RAs in the reference map the below table identifies the relevant rehabilitation milestones.

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Rehabilitation Area				
		RA1	RA2	RA3	RA4	RA5
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal					
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land					
RM3	Backfilling					
RM4	Landform development and reshaping					
RM5	Landform development (re-profiling / re shaping) and capping installation – CDA					
RM6	Surface preparation					
RM7	Revegetation					
RM8	Achievement of surface requirements (grazing pasture)					
RM9	Achievement of surface requirements (grass community)					
RM10	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (grazing pasture)					
RM11	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (grass community)					
RM12	Remediation of unpredicted surface impacts					
RM13	Surface water and groundwater demonstrate non-polluting landform					

4.1 (RA1) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA1			
Relevant activities	Built Infrastructure (CHPP)			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	75.7			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2054			
PMLU	Grazing			
Date area is available	10/12/2054			
Cumulative area available (ha)	75.7			
Milestone completed by	10/12/2056	10/12/2058	10/12/2060	10/12/2065
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM1	75.7			
RM2	75.7			
RM4	75.7			
RM6		75.7		
RM7		75.7		
RM8			75.7	
RM10				75.7
RM13				75.7

4.2 (RA2) Rehabilitation area 2

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area			RA2			
Relevant activities			Co-disposal Area (CDA)			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			35.3			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1			10/12/2054			
PMLU			Grass community			
Date area is available	10/12/2054					
Cumulative area available (ha)	35.3					
Milestone completed by	10/12/2055	10/12/2057	10/12/2059	10/12/2060	10/12/2065	
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**					
RM1	35.3	35.3				
RM2	35.3	35.3				
RM5		35.3				
RM6			35.3			
RM7			35.3			
RM9				35.3		
RM11					35.3	
RM13					35.3	

4.3 (RA3) Rehabilitation area 3

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)					
Rehabilitation area	RA3				
Relevant activities	Underground Mining Surface Facilities (Colliery)				
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	45.8				
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2054				
PMLU	Grazing				
Date area is available	10/12/2054				
Cumulative area available (ha)	45.8				
Milestone completed by	10/12/2056	10/12/2058	10/12/2060	10/12/2061	10/12/2065
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**				
RM1	45.8				
RM2	45.8				
RM3		45.8			
RM4		45.8			
RM6			45.8		
RM7			45.8		
RM8				45.8	
RM10					45.8
RM13					45.8

4.4 (RA4) Rehabilitation area 4

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)								
Rehabilitation area	RA4							
Relevant activities	Longwall Mining Subsidence Areas							
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	488.2							
Commencement of first milestone: RM4	10/12/2044							
PMLU	Grazing							
Date area is available	10/12/2044	10/12/2046	10/12/2048	10/12/2050	10/12/2052	10/12/2054		
Cumulative area available (ha)	89.0	168.6	244.2	322.8	401.4	488.2		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2046	10/12/2048	10/12/2050	10/12/2052	10/12/2054	10/12/2056	10/12/2058	10/12/2065
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**							
RM4	89.0	168.6	244.2	322.8	401.4	488.2		
RM8		89.0	168.6	244.2	322.8	401.4	488.2	
RM10			89.0	168.6	244.2	322.8	401.4	488.2
RM13								488.2

4.5 (RA5) Rehabilitation area 5

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)								
Rehabilitation area	RA5							
Relevant activities	Bord and Pillar Mining Area							
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	990.5							
Commencement of first milestone: RM12	10/12/2044							
PMLU	Consistent with the existing surface use, or grazing where applicable							
Date area is available	10/12/2044							
Cumulative area available (ha)	850.5							
Milestone completed by	10/12/2060	10/12/2065						
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**							
RM12	850.5							
RM13		850.5						

Rehabilitation area milestones

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria	
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal	1.1	**Built infrastructure** With the exception of any infrastructure to remain as part of the post-mining land use (PMLU) or where infrastructure is agreed to be retained by the landholder as evidenced by a signed landholder agreement, the following are complete: (a) All services disconnected and removed. (b) All buildings and associated infrastructure dismantled and removed offsite. (c) All hardstand, concrete areas and roads (bitumen, blue metal, aggregate etc.) removed. (d) All fencing and associated foundations not part of a PMLU removed. (e) All pipelines drained and removed. (f) All waste not authorised to be disposed of on-site under Environmental Authority EA0002027 removed. (g) All drillholes, bores, sediment ponds and sumps decommissioned. (h) All machinery and equipment, not required for rehabilitation works removed from site. (i) All dams dewatered and desilted. (j) Watercourse crossings and culverts removed.
		1.2	**Gas drainage and dewatering boreholes** (a) Gas drainage and dewatering boreholes to be decommissioned in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Construction and Abandonment of Petroleum Wells and Associated Bores in Qld, (Qld Petroleum and Gas Inspectorate, 2019) including installation of a suitable cement plug. (b) AQP verifies isolation of aquifers and proper sealing to prevent gas or water migration. (c) Pipelines and associated infrastructure, gas compressors, turbines and auxiliary systems and other gas drainage infrastructure removed and disposed of appropriately off-site.
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land	2.1	Contaminated Land Investigation Document completed in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* section 326BA, including a site investigation report, and, where required, a Validation Report and/or a draft Site Management Plan.
		2.2	Contaminated water and contaminated sediment removed from dams.

		2.3	Contaminated and hazardous material either remediated in-situ or removed/transported to a facility lawfully able to accept the material.
		2.4	A declaration from a Suitably Qualified person (SQP) that no contamination remains.
RM3	Sealing of underground openings	3.1	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.
		3.2	Type E seal (ventilation control device capable of withstanding an overpressure of 70 kPa (CMSHR, 2020)) installed.
		3.3	Portals sealed with inert material to form a water shedding final surface.
		3.4	Certification by an AQP that the backfilling and sealing of drifts, shafts and portals has been undertaken in accordance with the AQP design.
RM4	Landform development, shaping and profiling – RA1, RA3, RA4	4.1	Final landform design has been completed and certified by an AQP**.**
		4.2	Erosion and sediment controls have been installed and are functioning as per design specifications.
		4.3	All major earthworks completed to achieve final landform design.
		4.4	Disturbed slopes not steeper than ≤10% (5.7°) achieved on batters.
			Additional criteria for underground workings and openings
		4.5	Underground openings are safe.
		4.6	The long-term stability of the underground bord and pillar mining areas, tailgates and maingates is a minimum factor of safety (FoS) of 2.1.
			Additional criteria for subsidence
		4.7	Any effects of subsidence remediated as per the latest version of the Subsidence Management Plan to ensure maintenance of the baseline condition (latest assessed) as determined under condition **PRCP9**.
		4.8	Survey of subsidence cracking and method of rehabilitation as determined by an AQP is completed, where required.
		4.9	Areas of surface soil buckling ≥150mm vertical displacement are graded.
		4.10	Areas of subsidence ponding areas >500mm depth are graded/shaped to enable drainage, with rock stabilisation installed where required.

		4.11	Disturbance to native vegetation during rehabilitation works is minimised where possible, and mature trees avoided.
			Additional criteria for flood protection features
		4.12	Any flood protection features have been constructed, which must be: (a) Constructed in accordance with the landform design report(s) required by condition **PRCP13** and reflected in associated certified 'as constructed' drawings; and (b) Meet the performance requirements required by condition **PRCP13**.
RM5	Landform development (re-profiling / re shaping) and capping installation – RA2	5.1	Final landform design has been completed and certified by an AQP**.**
		5.2	All bulk earthworks and landform reshaping/reprofiling works completed to design specifications: (a) Maximum slope embankments ≤20% (11.5°) slope. (b) Free-draining top surface graded to 0.5 to 2%. (c) Maximum vertical height is: 1. Tailings Dam 1A – 7m from foundation level; 2. Tailings Dam 1 – 11m from foundation level; and 3. Tailings Dam 2 – 11m from foundation ground level. (d) Spoil material applied as required to create a water shedding landform. (e) No presence of potentially acid forming reject material at the surface.
		5.3	As constructed landform is geotechnically stable with a FoS ≥1.5, which includes consideration of flood stress.
			Design and installation of capping system
		5.4	Detailed capping system design completed by an AQP and includes a capping layer that has a minimum thickness of 1m, and a reduced permeability layer.
		5.5	The capping system has been installed as per the design and an RPEQ certifies the cover system: (a) Displays erosional stability; (b) Is geotechnically stable; and (c) supports the proposed PMLU.
RM6	Surface preparation		**All rehabilitation areas**

		6.1	Growth media must be assessed by an AQP as suitable for PMLU and target vegetation and to determine the need for ameliorants and fertilisers prior to seeding.
		6.2	If required, ameliorants such as fertiliser, gypsum and/or organic matter are applied as per **RM6.1** to meet the soil criteria as per **Appendix 1 – Soil Quality Criteria**.
		6.3	Ripping of compacted surfaces as required.
		6.4	Placement of at least 100mm of topsoil over disturbed areas.
		6.5	Where recommended by an AQP, erosion controls are in place.
RM7	Revegetation	7.1	Seeding of all topsoil surfaces using a selection of the recommended species seed mix and at the minimum seeding rate as described in **Appendix 2 - Recommended species seed mix and seeding rate**.
		7.2	The seed mix should (a) Comprise a minimum of 25% (by weight) native species; and (b) Include a minimum of 3 3P species.
RM8	Achievement of surface requirements (grazing pasture)	8.1	Species used in revegetation remain present and show evidence of natural recruitment. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data.
		8.2	For areas where surface disturbance from mining activities has occurred: (a) Invasive Plant presence is less than 10% of total vegetative cover and an AQP has confirmed that appropriate management controls are being implemented. (b) Total vegetative groundcover ≥50%. (c) Total groundcover (combination of vegetative cover, other organic material (i.e. sticks, leaf litter) and inorganic material (i.e. rocks) ≥70%.
		8.3	With respect to erosion: (a) No evidence of erosion as a result of mining activities classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by **Appendix 2 – Erosion classification framework** is present. (b) Any erosion present as a result of mining activities will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition.
		8.4	Applied growth media (topsoil and subsoil) physical, chemical and biological properties do not limit vegetation cover performance or restrict the potential effective depth of rooting.

		8.5	Surface water runoff collected from representative areas of rehabilitation demonstrate they are on a trajectory to meet the limits in **Appendix 4 – Interim Surface water quality limits**, as confirmed by an AQP.
			Subsidence
		8.6	Historic subsided areas do not have residual ponding.
		8.7	Overland flows and surface runoff drain freely from subsided areas.
		8.8	Historical surface subsidence has been rectified where required and documented.
		8.9	No ongoing surface subsidence.
			RA1 and RA3:
		8.10	>50% established and self-sustaining vegetative groundcover of species present in adjacent established grazing pasture or as listed in **Appendix 2 – Recommended species seed mix and seeding rate** for areas requiring reseeding.
		8.11	Minimum vegetation composition of revegetated areas (per hectare averaged) of: (a) 3 species of 3P native pasture species; (b) 2 native legumes; and (c) 2 native shade tree species, present.
RM9	Achievement of surface requirements (grass community)	9.1	Species used in revegetation remain present and show evidence of natural recruitment. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data.
		9.2	Invasive species presence is a less than 10% of total vegetative cover and an AQP has confirmed that appropriate weed management controls are being implemented.
		9.3	Total vegetative groundcover ≥50%.
		9.4	Total groundcover (combination of vegetative cover, other organic material (i.e. sticks, leaf litter) and inorganic material (i.e. rocks)) ≥ 70%.
		9.5	With respect to erosion: (a) No evidence of erosion classified as ‘moderate’ or ‘severe’ as defined by **Appendix 3 – Erosion classification framework** is present. (b) Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition.

		9.6	No evidence of surface water ponding or settlement as certified by an AQP
		9.7	Surface water runoff collected from representative areas of rehabilitation demonstrate they are on a trajectory to meet the limits in **Appendix 4 – Interim Surface water quality limits**, as confirmed by an AQP.
		9.8	Assessment of **RA2** landform by an AQP confirms the landform continues to conform with the capping and technical design.
RM10	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (grazing pasture)	10.1	Safety hazards in the rehabilitation area are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use.
		10.2	The final landform is geotechnically stable and achieved a factor of safety ≥ 2.1 for underground bord and pillar mining areas, tailgates and maingates.
		10.3	Total vegetative groundcover ≥70% with >50% established and self-sustaining vegetative groundcover of species as listed in **Appendix 2 – Recommended species list and seeding rates** in areas that require rehabilitation.
		10.4	Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the *Biosecurity Act 2014*) comprise less than 5% of vegetation groundcover in areas that require rehabilitation.
		10.5	With respect to erosion: (a) No evidence of erosion as a result of mining operations classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by **Appendix 3 – Erosion classification framework**. (b) Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. (c) All other erosion as a result of mining operations requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact the achievement of the PMLU.
		10.6	Land Suitability Class is ≤3 in areas that require rehabilitation, as per the Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland (DSITI & DNRM 2015) or consistent with adjacent grazing activities, except for the drift and footprint of the CHPP where Land Suitability Class is ≤4.
		10.7	**Additional criteria - Drainage Structures** Where engineered drainage structures are to be retained as permanent features (e.g. contour banks, bench drains, rock drains), it must be certified by an AQP that the structures are stable and can be expected to remain stable and functional in the long-term.
		10.8	**Additional criteria - Subsidence** Subsidence within the rehabilitation area does not present a safety hazard in the context of the PMLU.

		10.9	The rehabilitation area is safe for human access and use.
		10.10	For Longwall Mining Subsidence Areas: (a) Drainage channels in place within the subsided depressions to facilitate drainage of ponded water where >500mm deep. (b) Surface cracks are rehabilitated as required. (c) Areas of buckling do not exceed 150mm vertical displacement.
		10.11	No tunnel erosion or fissures present as a result of mining activities in areas subject to subsidence.
		10.12	No bed and bank erosion within drainage structures or watercourses, as a result of or associated with subsidence or subsidence management.
		10.13	No cracking or destabilisation present in bed or banks of drainage structures or watercourses, as a result of subsidence or subsidence management.
		10.14	Assessment of permanent ponds is completed and all identified sediment and water management actions required to achieve a stable condition are complete.
		10.15	Excavated drainage structures do not expose highly erodible material.
		10.16	Subsidence areas and drainage structures that may be subject to flooding are designed to withstand flood stresses compromising structural or erosional stability.
		10.17	Drainage structures do not require ongoing maintenance any greater than other agricultural drainage structures or dams.
RM11	Achievement of target post-mining land use to safe and sustainable condition (grass community PMLU) – RA2	11.1	The land is structurally and erosionally stable.
		11.2	The final landform is geotechnically stable and achieved a FoS ≥ 1.5
		11.3	Total vegetative groundcover ≥70% with >50% established and self-sustaining vegetative groundcover of species as listed in **Appendix 2 – Recommended species list and seeding rates**.
		11.4	Minimum vegetation composition (per hectare (averaged)) of: (a) ≥3 native grass species composing >39% of the grass species; (b) ≥3 legume species; and (c) Organic litter >1.3%.

		11.5	Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the Biosecurity Act 2014) comprise less than 5% of vegetation groundcover.
		11.6	With respect to erosion: (a) No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by **Appendix 2 – Erosion classification framework**. (b) Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. (c) all other erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact the achievement of the PMLU.
		11.7	Monitoring of the capping system and encapsulated material confirms that the system is working in accordance with the AQP design and no evidence of: (a) Seepage; and (b) Water ponding; and (c) surface expression, such as salt crust or pans.
RM12	Remediation of unpredicted surface impacts (RA5)	12.1	Remediation of unpredicted surface cracking is undertaken to ensure the land is comparable to adjacent unmined land and is suitable for the nominated PMLU.
RM13	Surface water and groundwater demonstrate non-polluting landform	13.1	Surface water quality results monitored monthly during flow at, but not limited to, downstream locations specified in **Appendix 5 – Surface water monitoring locations**, must not exceed the limits in **Appendix 4 – Interim Surface water quality limits**, for a minimum of **5** consecutive years immediately prior to the milestone completion date.
		13.2	If the surface water quality exceeds **RM13.1**, the applicable upstream/reference 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/reference site.
		13.3	Where the surface water quality at the downstream site exceeds the upstream site result, an AQP must complete an assessment of the cause and risk of rehabilitation not achieving a stable condition within the schedule timeframe and: (a) Where there is a low risk to achieving a stable condition from the mining tenure (ML1768, ML1769, ML1799), 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.
		13.4	The assessment/s under **RM13.3** must be completed and provided to the administering authority by **1 November** each year.
		13.5	If **RM13.3(b)** is triggered, the **5**-year timeframe is reset.

		13.6	For a minimum of **5** consecutive years groundwater quality must be monitored quarterly at, but not limited to, compliance bores/locations specified in **Appendix 6 – Groundwater monitoring locations**, for all quality characteristics listed in **Appendix 7 – Interim Groundwater quality limits**.
		13.7	Groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits in **Appendix 7 – Interim Groundwater quality limits,** for **3** consecutive results, for a minimum of **5** consecutive years immediately prior to the milestone completion date.

5 Section D – Appendices

5.1 Appendix 1- Soil Quality Criteria

Parameter (units)	Criteria for slopes ≤10%	Criteria for slopes >10% to ≤20%
pH (pH unit)	5.6 – 8.4	5.6 – 8.4
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP) (%)	<14%	<6%
Electrical Conductivity of a saturated soil extract (Ece) (dS/m)	≤4	≤4
Emerson aggregate class	≥4	≥4

5.2 Appendix 2 - Recommended species seed mix and seeding rate

Species name	Common name	Seeding rate	PMLU – Grazing	PMLU – Grass community
Preferred grazing species				
Heteropogon contortus	Black Speargrass	As recommended by an AQP	✓	✓
Bothriochloa bladhii	Forest Bluegrass		✓	✓
Dichanthium sericeum	Queensland bluegrass*		✓	✓
			✓	✓
Eulalia aurea	Silky browntop		✓	✓
Panicum maximum	Gatton panic		✓	x
Astrebla squarrosa	Bull Mitchell grass		✓	✓
Intermediate grazing species				
Panicum decompositum	Native Millet	As recommended by an AQP	✓	✓
Enteropogon acicularis	Curly Windmill Grass		✓	✓
Echinochloa esculenta	Japanese Millet		x	✓
Legumes				
Stylosanthes scabra	Seca Stylo	As recommended by an AQP	✓	x
Stylosanthes seabrana	Caatinga Stylo		✓	x
Stylosanthes hamata	Caribbean Stylo		✓	x
Desmanthus virgatus	Desmanthus		✓	x
Clitoria ternatea	Butterfly Pea		✓	x
Glycine latifolia	Australian wild soybean*		✓	✓

Glycine tomentella	Woolly Glycine*		✓	✓
Indigofera linnaei	Nine-leaved Indigo		✓	✓
Desmodium rhytidophyllum	Hairy Trefoil*		x	✓
Shrub and tree species				
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea Tree	As recommended by an AQP	✓	x
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum		✓	x
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Queensland Blue Gum		✓	x
Eucalyptus populnea	Poplar Box		✓	x
Eucalyptus coolabah	Coolabah		✓	x
Acacia leiocalyx	Black Wattle		✓	x
Minimum sowing rate		As recommended by an AQP		

5.3 Appendix 3 – Erosion Classification Framework

Erosion classification	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Sheet erosion	Indicators may include shallow soil deposits in downslope sediment traps.	Indicators may include partial exposure of roots; moderate soil deposits downslope, etc	Indicators may include loss of surface horizon; root exposure; moderate substantial soil deposits downslope
Rill erosion	<15 rills/transect*	15-30 rills/transect*	>30 rills/transect*
Gully erosion	Absent	Absent	Present Gullies are continuous or discontinuous and either tend to branch away from primary drainage lines and on to the foot of slopes or have multiple branches with primary drainage lines.
Tunnel erosion	Absent	Absent	Present
Mass movement	Absent	Absent	Present

Source: NCST (2009) Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook, 3rd 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)*

5.4 Appendix 4 – Interim Surface water quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH	6.5-8.5	Mackenzie River Sub-basin WQO
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	400	Site-specific
Turbidity (NTU)	6,500	Site specific
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	3,713	Site specific
Sulphate (mg/L)	27	Site-specific
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.4	Site-specific
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.5	Site-specific
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.1	Site-specific
Aluminium - dissolved (µg/L)	713	Site-specific
Arsenic – dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG 2018
Boron – dissolved (µg/L)	100	Site-specific
Cadmium – dissolved (µg/L)	0.5	Site-specific
Cobalt - dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG 2018
Chromium - dissolved (µg/L)	2.5	Site-specific
Copper - dissolved (µg/L)	5	Site-specific
Iron – dissolved (µg/L)	For interpretation purposes only	
Lead – dissolved (µg/L)	4	Site-specific
Manganese - dissolved (µg/L)	17	Site-specific
Mercury - dissolved (µg/L)	0.06	ANZG 2018
Molybdenum - dissolved (µg/L	5	Site-specific
Nickel – Dissolved (µg/L)	6	Site-specific
Selenium - total (µg/L)	5	ANZG 2018
Uranium – dissolved (µg/L)	1	Site-specific
Vanadium (µg/L)	6	ANZG 2018

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
Zinc - dissolved (µg/L)	10	Site-specific
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C9) (µg/L)	20	Typical limit of reporting
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C10-C36) (µg/L)	100	Typical limit of reporting
Major ions (mg/L) - Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	For interpretation purposes only	
Hardness (mg/L)	For interpretation purposes only	

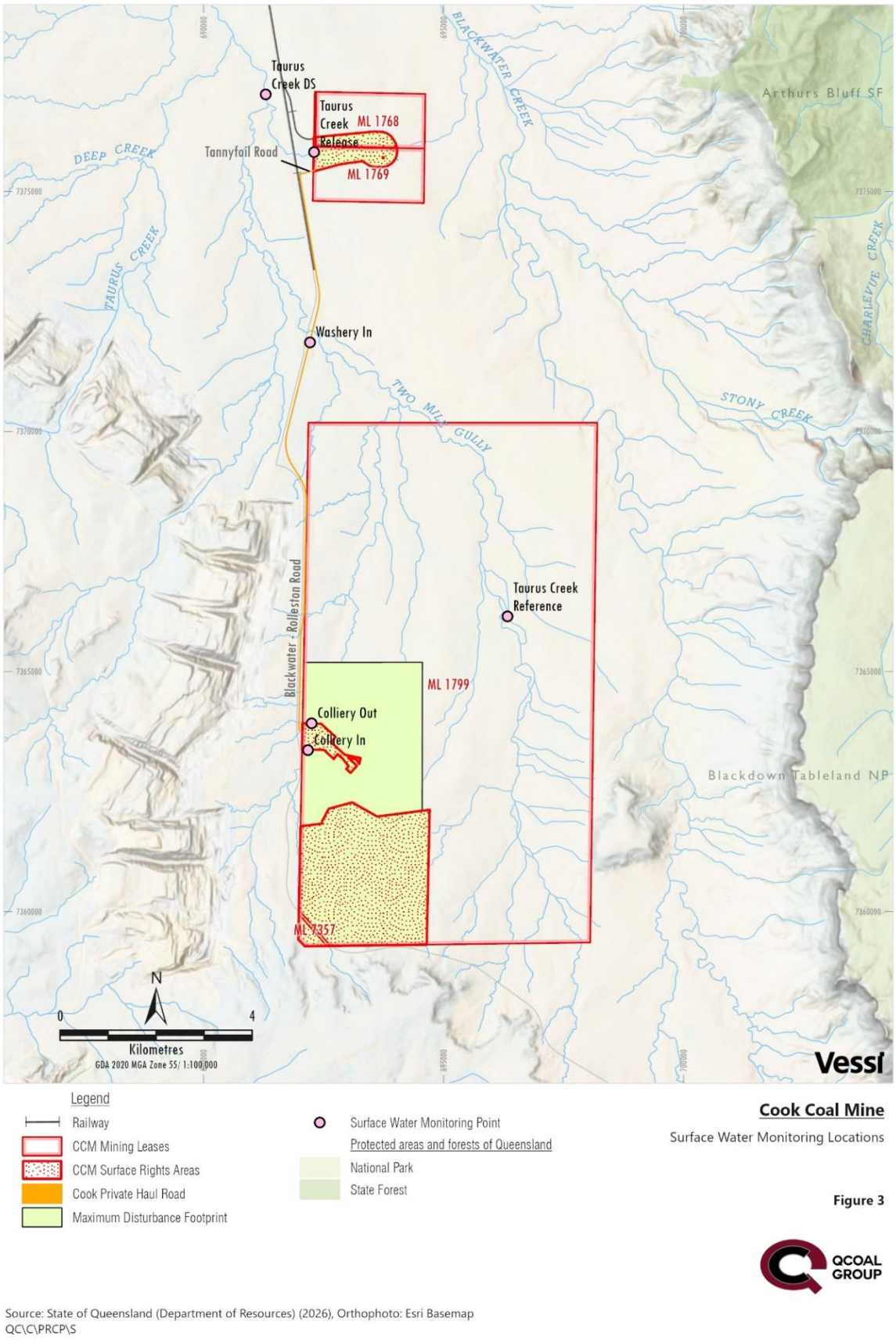
Notes:

- 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).
- Site-specific – 80th and 95th percentile of upstream data (Colliery in and Washery in (DEC 2019 – AUG 2025))

5.5 Appendix 5 – Surface water monitoring locations

Monitoring Locations (refer Figure 3)	Receiving waters location description	Latitude (GDA2020)	Longitude (GDA2020)
Upstream monitoring locations			
Colliery In	Magpie Creek	-23.829602	148.886752
Washery In	Two Mile Gully	-23.752872	148.886008
Taurus Creek Reference	Taurus Creek upstream of confluence with Magpie Creek	-23.803920	148.927155
Downstream monitoring locations			
Colliery Out	Magpie Creek downstream	-23.82454	148.88739
Taurus Creek DS	Taurus Creek downstream	-23.70639	148.87633
Taurus Creek Release	V-Notch Weir to Taurus Creek	-23.717147	148.886376

Figure 3 – Surface Water Monitoring locations



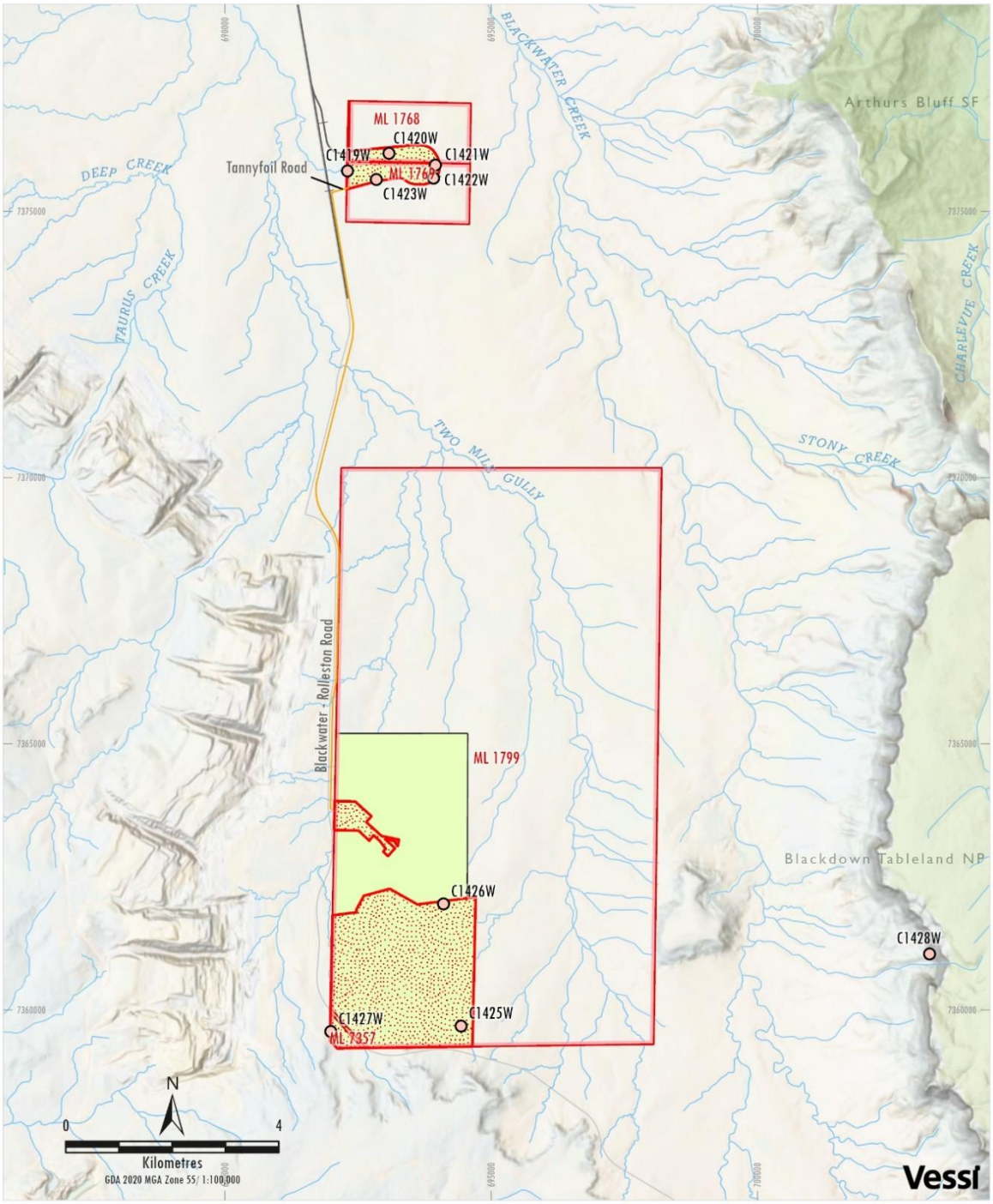
Source: State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2026), Orthophoto: Esri Basemap
QC\C\PRCP\S

5.6 Appendix 6 - Groundwater monitoring locations

Monitoring Bore	Hydrogeological Unit	Compliance assessment required		Location[1]	
		Water quality (Y/N)	Water level (Y/N)	Latitude (GDA2020)	Longitude (GDA2020)
C1421W	Rewan Formation (23.5mBGL)	Y	Y	-23.716498	148.902548
C1422W	Rewan Formation (30mBGL)	Y	Y	-23.718678	148.902177
C1423W	Rewan Formation (27mBGL)	Y	Y	-23.71905	148.891660
C1420W	Rewan Formation (30mBGL)	Y	Y	-23.714563	148.893949
C1419W	Rewan Formation (23mBGL)	Y	Y	-23.71768	148.88638
C1428W	Rewan Formation (20.5mBGL)	N	Y	-23.849082	148.99557
C1427W	Coal Seam	N	Y	-23.863631	148.885370
C1425W	Coal Seam	N	Y	-23.86239	148.90936
C1426W	Coal Seam	N	Y	-23.84174	148.905805

[1] Surveys based on GPS handheld and aerial lidar only. Where updated/more accurate survey data is available the PRCP should be amended accordingly.

Figure 4 – Groundwater monitoring locations



Source: State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2026), Orthophoto: Esri Basemap
QC\C\PRCP\S

5.7 Appendix 7 – Interim Groundwater quality limits

Appendix 7a – Bore specific groundwater quality limits

Quality characteristic	Unit	C1419W	C1420W	C1421W	C1422W	C1423W	C1428W
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	25,790	4,504	27,760	32,525	28,520	19,096
Sulfate	mg/L	948	1,132	600	495	760	480
Fluoride	Mg/L		1.3				
Boron (B)	µg/L	1,309				1,737	
Copper – dissolved	µg/L			150			
Nickel – dissolved	µg/L						43

Where site-specific data was not available, refer to Appendix 7b below for limits applied to all bores for all contaminants not listed in Appendix 7a.

Appendix 7b – Groundwater quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH	6.5-8.0	Site-specific
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm) *	7,410	WQO
Sulphate (mg/L) *	1,071	Site-specific
Fluoride (mg/L) *	0.4	Site-specific
Nitrate (mg/L)	1.1	ANZG (2018)
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.1	Site-specific
Aluminium - dissolved (µg/L)	55	ANZG (2018)
Arsenic – dissolved (µg/L)	13	ANZG (2018)
Boron – dissolved (µg/L) *	940	ANZG (2018)
Cadmium – dissolved (µg/L)	0.2	ANZG (2018)
Chromium - dissolved (µg/L)	1	ANZG (2018)
Cobalt - dissolved (µg/L)	1.4	ANZG (2018)

Copper - dissolved (µg/L) *	10	Site-specific
Iron – dissolved (µg/L)	for interpretative purposes	
Lead – dissolved (µg/L)	3.4	ANZG (2018)
Manganese - dissolved (µg/L)	1,900	ANZG (2018)
Mercury - dissolved (µg/L)	0.06	ANZG (2018)
Molybdenum - dissolved (µg/L	34	ANZG (2018)
Nickel – dissolved (µg/L) *	11	ANZG (2018)
Selenium - total (µg/L)	5	ANZG (2018)
Uranium - dissolved (µg/L)	0.5	ANZG (2018)
Vanadium - dissolved (µg/L)	6	ANZG (2018)
Zinc - dissolved (µg/L)	8	ANZG (2018)
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C9) (µg/L)	20	Typical limit of reporting
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C10-C36) (µg/L)	100	Typical limit of reporting
Major ions (mg/L) - calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride, carbonate, bicarbonate	for interpretative purposes	
Hardness (mg/L)	for interpretative purposes	
Water level (mAHD)	for interpretative purposes	

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE