NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001593

BULGA COMPLEX FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Friday 31 December 2027

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Bulga Complex
Reference	FWP0001593
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 31 December 2027
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Ralph Northey
Mining leases	ML 1717 (1992), ML 1547 (1992), CL 224 (1973), ML 1494 (1992), ML 1674 (1992), ML 1788 (1992)
Project location	Bulga Coal Management Pty Limited
Date of submission	Thursday 24 April 2025

Important

The department may make the information in your program and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your program to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

Bulga Coal is located approximately 12 km southwest of Singleton, and approximately 2 km from the townships of Broke and Bulga, in the Upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales. Development Consent SSD-4960 allows for extraction of up to 12.2 million tonnes of ROM coal from open cut mining operations per calendar year, up until 31 December 2039. BOC incorporates the Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP). The CHPP and the rail loading facility are located in the north-east corner of Bulga Coal and service both BUO and BOC. The BUO ceased mining and sealed the Blakefield South Mine in May 2018.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Bulga Coal will continue to undertake exploration drilling within the mining lease area to obtain further information regarding resources to be mined as well as geological and geotechnical information relevant to future mining activities.

Construction activities

- Construction of a new Ultra Class Heavy Vehicle Workshop - East Pit Muster Area upgrade including: - New light vehicle workshop - New light vehicle was bay - New Sewage Treatment System - extension of employee carpark - additional muster area and ammenities

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Open cut mining in the Main Pit, East Pit, Whybrow Wedge, Woodlands Hill Pit and Southern Extension at a rate up to 12.2 Mtpa ROM coal via truck and shovel mining. BOC will extend the open cut mining areas to the south. Existing rehabilitated areas across the east and main pit dumps will be re-disturbed to allow for additional overburden emplacement as approved under SSD-4960 MOD 3.

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management.

Overburden will be emplaced in either out-of-pit emplacement areas Noise and Visual Bund or in-pit, filling previously mined areas. Overburden emplacement will focus on reaching final dump height at the East Pit and the Northern Extension Dumps to enable progressive rehabilitation works each year as shown in the Forward Work Program.

Processing infrastructure activities and the location of tailings facilities and schedule for emplacement.

Tailings generated through coal processing will be pumped from the Bulga CHPP (located to the east of Broke Road) to the Northern TSF (NTSF). Tailings material currently stored in the existing Deep Pit and Bayswater Pit TSFs will continue to be pumped to the NTSF via the Tailings Relocation System. Coarse rejects and paste thickened tailings will be co disposed with overburden.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste is removed by a licensed contractor and where appropriate, the waste is recycled. Wastes removed from site include batteries, light vehicle tyres, scrap metal, domestic waste, fuel and oil filters, solvent, radiator coolant, wooden pallets, oily rags, and oily water from oil water separator systems. Bulga manages hydrocarbon contaminated spoil onsite by treating it at the onsite bioremediation facility.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	6,900	15,973	7,988
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	58,331,091	57,198,416	56,309,139
Ore	(Mt)	10.13	10.8	11.27
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	3.45	3.41	3.91
Product	(Mt)	7.05	7.07	7.78

[1] This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning is included in the site's annual Life of Mine and Budget Mine Planning processes. Each year, prior to June, Bulga Coal conducts a Life of Mine Plan risk assessment and then develops a new Life of Mine plan for the subsequent year. This Life of Mine Plan includes all clearing, rehabilitation, and mine closure requirements to meet the site's rehabilitation objectives. A Budget Mine Plan for the subsequent 5 years is then developed and includes clearing, rehabilitation, and mine closure activities for the budget period. The Forward Program (this document and associated figures) is then developed based on the Budget Mine Plan. An annual Environment and Community risk assessment is conducted to review rehabilitation and mine closure risks and ensure appropriate controls and or mitigation measures are implemented.

Stakeholder consultation

Bulga Coal have a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SES) which facilitates the planning and implementation of Bulga Coal's community and stakeholder engagement conducted throughout the lifecycle of the operations, including site closure. The SES will be revised based on engagement outcomes with Bulga Coal's community and stakeholders around rehabilitation and closure including the social dimensions of site closure. Over the next three years Bulga Coal will engage various stakeholders to further refine the final land use, final landform and rehabilitation completion criteria for the site.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Over the next three years Bulga Coal will complete the following activities to finalise its rehabilitation methodologies. - Review the overarching Rehabilitation Risk Assessment - Trial alternative growth medium applications, including varying the depth of topsoil application and potential to trial a different growth medium. This is in line with Bulga's Life of Mine Topsoil Strategy.

NSW Resources Regulator

Rehabilitation research and trials

BULGA COMPLEX FORWARD PROGRAM

FWP0001593 | Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Friday 31 December 2027

NSW Resources Regulator

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001042	**Canopy Tree Thinning Trial**	To assess whether tree thinning at early stages of rehabilitation establishment is effective in reducing stem densities without increasing weed growth.	A tree thinning trial commenced in 2021 across areas of rehabilitation on the Noise and Visual bund in response to monitoring results demonstrating higher than desired densities of Eucalypt species leading to suppression of understory CHGBIB EEC species. A team of experienced land management and environmental restoration contractors conducted the tree thinning using the cut and paint method. Areas subject to thinning works will be monitored in subsequent years to assess EEC development.	15 Mar 2025	Ongoing
RRT0001143	**Growth medium trial**	To assess alternative options for growth medium application in rehabilitation. This is inline with Bulga's life of mine topsoil strategy.	A growth medium trial commenced in 2024 on a section of the Eastern Emplacement Area rehabilitation. Topsoil was spread to a depth of 50 mm on the flatter areas of the 2024 rehabilitation as opposed to the typical depth of 100 mm. This trial is a part of the life of mine topsoil strategy and will help inform future methodologies for maximising re-use of growth medium. This will continue in 2025 and may also include the use of alternative growth mediums.	31 Dec 2025	Ongoing

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Based on outcomes of the annual monitoring and inspection program, a maintenance program is developed annually for implementation. At present maintenance activities include: •Ongoing repairs of minor and localised erosion across the established landform; • Maintenance repairs and desilting of erosion and sediment controls e.g. drop structures, geomorphic drainage lines, contour banks and sediment dams; • Ongoing weed and pest control; and • Re-seeding or infill planting where monitoring identifies vegetation is not trending towards the targeted vegetation community.

Rehabilitation schedule

Overburden will be emplaced in either out-of-pit emplacement areas or in-pit, filling previously mined areas. The sequence of mining and development of emplacement areas has been designed to allow early and progressive final rehabilitation. All areas available for final rehabilitation will be shaped and rehabilitated according to the approved Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Temporary rehabilitation (aerial seeding with stabilisation species) may be undertaken on areas of inactive overburden emplacement which has not yet reached the final landform height. •Year 1- 120 ha of native woodland rehabilitation will be established across natural landforms at the Eastern Emplacement Area, Noise and Visual bund and Main Pit dumps • Year 2 – 120 ha of native woodland rehabilitation will be established across the Main pit dumps, and underground workings in highwalls. • Year 3 – 101 ha of native woodland rehabilitation across the Main pit dumps and East pit dumps.

Completion of rehabilitation

No applications for rehabilitation completion are planned to be lodged with Resources Regulator within the next three years.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

There is currently no active underground mining occurring across Bulga Coal mining titles and no current SMP in place. Whilst no ongoing subsidence associated with historic underground mining is predicted, subsidence monitoring is conducted annually and post high rainfall events. Any areas of subsidence will be remediated as per the RMP. At present there are no areas of active subsidence requiring remediation and therefore this has been excluded from the Forward Program.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	3,510.43	3,518.41	3,522.41
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	2,391.12	2,278.6	2,181.26
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	120.07	240.57	341.9

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	3.45	7.99	3.99
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	120.07	120.51	101.33
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		34.8	15.09	25.37

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities. The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below). Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.
B	Total active disturbance	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
O	The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P	The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a 'reference site' that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or 'fit for purpose' built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.

WORD	DEFINITION
Department	The Department of Regional NSW.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.

WORD	DEFINITION
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the Department's website.
Growth Medium Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species. This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992.*
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992.*
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

[2] Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

Attachment 3 – Plans

Plan 2A Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 1 (2025).pdf

Plan 2B Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 2 (2026).pdf

Plan 2C Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 3 (2027).pdf

Regional NSW

Open Cut and Underground Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Bulga Coal		
Lease(s):	ML 1547, ML 1674, ML 1717, ML 1788, ML 1547 AMA		
Mine Owner:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd		
Mine Operator:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	Current Snapshot of Disturbance (Plan 1A)		
Current Security:	$129,667,664	**Date of Last Security Deposit Review:**	28/03/2024
Mine Contact:	Ralph Northey		
Position:	Environment and Community Manager		
Address:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd Locked Bag 2 Singleton, NSW 2330		
Phone:	02 6570 2539	**Email:**	Ralph.Northey@glencore.com.au

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		31,571,529.90
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		30,850,477.72
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		25,628,469.93
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		20,499,422.40
Domain 5: Subsidence & Management		1,302,100.00
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$109,851,999.95**
Contingency	**10%**	$10,985,199.99
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	**10%**	$10,985,199.99
Project Management and Surveying	**10%**	$10,985,199.99
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		**$142,807,599.93**

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department

☑ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☐ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This Registration Form, Summary Report and calculation pages are to be printed and attached as an appendix the AEMR or MOP.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Ben Campbell
Company Representatives Name

27/3/2025
Date

Director/Financial Controler
Company Representatives Role / Responsibility

Ben Campbell
Signature

Regional NSW

Open Cut and Underground Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Saxonvale		
Lease(s):	CL 224		
Mine Owner:	Saxonvale Coal Pty Limited		
Mine Operator:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:			
Current Security:	$687,066	**Date of Last Security Deposit Review:**	28/03/2024
Mine Contact:	Ralph Northey		
Position:	Environment and Community Manager		
Address:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd Locked Bag 2 Singleton, NSW 2330		
Phone:	02 6570 2539	**Email:**	Ralph.Northey@glencore.com.au

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		936.84
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		386,613.14
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		
Domain 5: Subsidence & Management		
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$387,549.97**
Contingency	**10%**	$38,755.00
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	**10%**	$38,755.00
Project Management and Surveying	**10%**	$38,755.00
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		**$503,814.96**

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department

☐ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☐ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This Registration Form, Summary Report and calculation pages are to be printed and attached as an appendix the AEMR or MOP.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Ben Campbell
Company Representatives Name

27/3/2025
Date

Director/Financial Controler
Company Representatives Role / Responsibility

Ben Campbell
Signature

Regional NSW

Open Cut and Underground Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Saxonvale
Lease(s):	ML 1494
Mine Owner:	Saxonvale Coal Pty Limited & Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Australia Pty Ltd
Mine Operator:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd
Term of RCE:	
Current Security:	$11,100
Date of Last Security Deposit Review:	28/03/2024
Mine Contact:	Ralph Northey
Position:	Environment and Community Manager
Address:	Bulga Coal Management Pty Ltd Locked Bag 2 Singleton, NSW 2330
Phone:	02 6570 2539
Email:	Ralph.Northey@glencore.com.au

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		145.10
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		
Domain 5: Subsidence & Management		8,393.70
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$8,538.80**
Contingency	**10%**	$853.88
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	**10%**	$853.88
Project Management and Surveying	**10%**	$853.88
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		**$11,100.44**

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department

☐ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☐ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This Registration Form, Summary Report and calculation pages are to be printed and attached as an appendix the AEMR or MOP.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Ben Campbell
Company Representatives Name

27/3/2025
Date

Director/ Financial Controler
Company Representatives Role / Responsibility

Ben Campbell
Signature