

GLENCORE

Glencore Coal Assets Australia **Coal Mine Rehabilitation Update**



About us

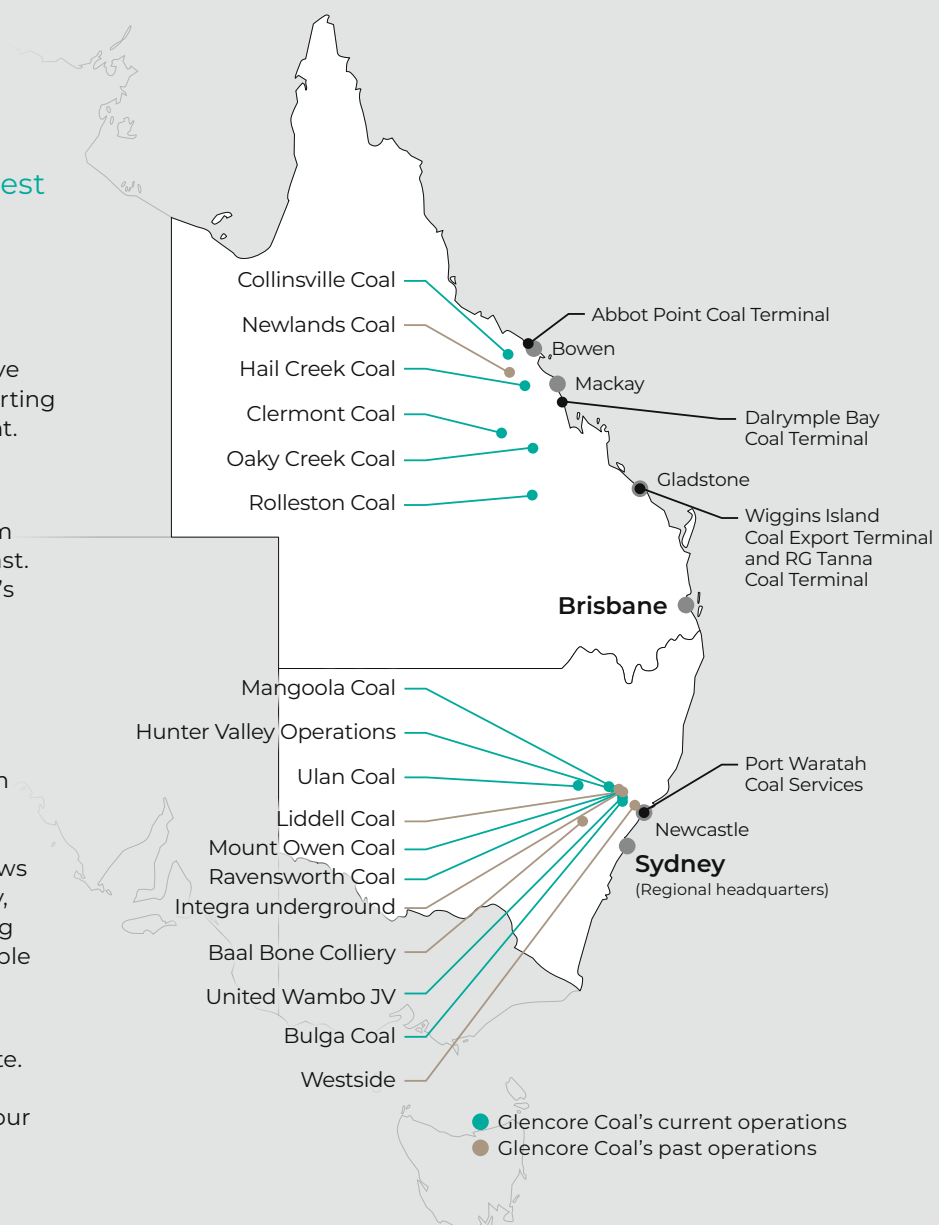
Glencore is one of Australia’s largest coal producers, operating a mix of open cut and underground mines across New South Wales and Queensland.

For more than 25 years, our operations have been part of regional communities, supporting local businesses and long-term investment.

In 2025, we managed the production of 97 million tonnes of saleable thermal and coking coal and exported our product from five major ports on the Australian east coast. We proudly contribute billions to Australia’s regional, state and national economies – ensuring jobs for thousands of people and supporting our suppliers in regional New South Wales and Queensland.

Rehabilitation is an integral part of how our mines are planned and operated. From the earliest stages of a modern mine’s life, rehabilitation is considered alongside production and closure planning. This allows rehabilitation to be delivered progressively, rather than left until mining ends, meaning mined land is rehabilitated into a sustainable post-mining land use.

At Glencore, we recognise that we are custodians of the land on which we operate. This booklet details how we approach rehabilitation and highlights examples of our rehabilitation projects.



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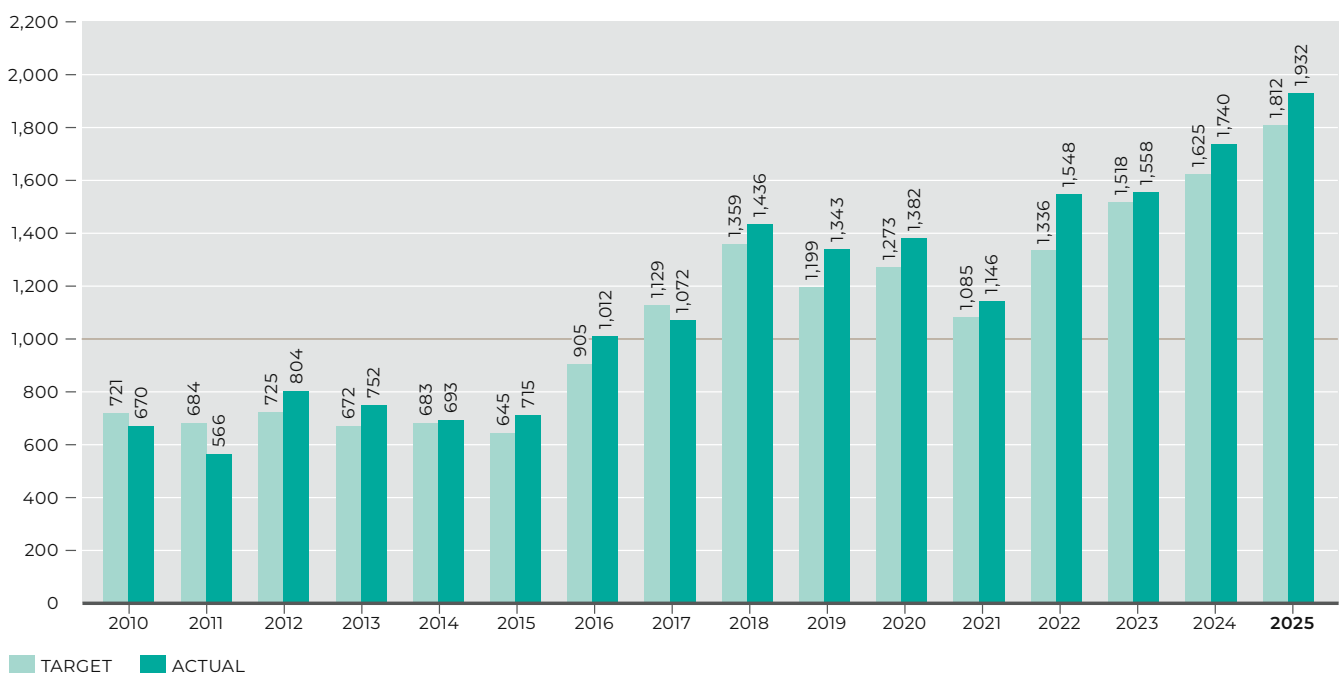
Cover image: Bulga Coal rehabilitation area.

Our rehabilitation investment

Our operations progressively rehabilitate previously mined land. We aim to begin rehabilitating land as soon as practical after it is no longer needed for mining activities to minimise our active mining footprint. This often begins before the end of mine-life. Land is returned to self-sustaining native ecosystems, agricultural use or other suitable purposes to meet government regulations and approval requirements.



REHABILITATION 2010–2025 (ha)
ANNUAL TARGET VERSUS ACTUAL





Frequently asked questions: Coal mine rehabilitation edition

Coal mine rehabilitation is the planned process of reshaping landforms, rebuilding soils and vegetation, and enabling approved post-mining land uses after mining operations finish.

When do you start planning for coal mine rehabilitation?

Rehabilitation planning typically begins before any land is disturbed. This includes the design of a final landform and determination of a post-mining land use in accordance with the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) process all mines go through when seeking approval to commence mining.

We plan early so we can rehabilitate land as soon as practicable after it's no longer needed for mining. This reduces the time and expenditure required to return land to its final use and minimises the remaining rehabilitation at the end of mining.

Integrating rehabilitation with mine planning can also allow for other land uses during operations like cattle grazing. Progressive rehabilitation also helps mitigate dust by reducing the amount of disturbed land.

How do you rehabilitate land?

Bulldozers and other machines, often using GPS guidance, reshape mined land into its planned final form by moving overburden and topsoil.

Rehabilitation starts with shaping the land and replacing topsoil to inhibit erosion. Soil compaction is reduced by carefully placing the topsoil and cross-ripping the ground. Ameliorants are then added to improve soil structure and help plants take up nutrients, while fertiliser helps vegetation grow.

Managing topsoil is critical. Where possible, topsoil and mulched vegetation from active mining areas are reused. Repeated handling or stockpiling is avoided because it can damage the soil's biological health and reduce natural seed banks.

Seed mixes are selected to suit the type of vegetation or pasture needed to support post-mining land use. Ongoing weed control, erosion checks, and regular plant and animal surveys are needed to monitor rehabilitation success and track progress toward final completion goals.

How long does coal mine rehabilitation take to complete?

The timeframe of rehabilitation works depends on the individual coal mine and its approved final land use. Planning for each mine's closure is different, guided by regulatory approvals, the site's regional context, long-term post-mining land uses and consultation with stakeholders.

How much does coal mine rehabilitation cost?

Cost is dependent on several factors, mainly driven by the site's approved landform and post-mining land use.

A mine's closure outcome is conceptually planned during its approvals process. An Environmental Impact Statement outlines a final landform and land use. At Glencore each mine then details its rehabilitation planning in an Annual Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (ARCP) tailored to its current phase, including budgeting for progressive land rehabilitation.

A key ARCP component is the Annual Closure Risk Assessment, which seeks to identify and manage closure risks early on. This supports budgeted rehabilitation and reduces the risk of costly late-stage work.

An internal Mine Closure Control Group oversees the last few years of closure planning and execution, with increasing detail as closure nears.

Who decides if the rehabilitation has met the required standards?

Mines must meet government requirements and approval obligations so that mined land is returned to a post-mining land use which includes either native ecosystems, agricultural use or other suitable purposes.

Governments have processes to assess and certify whether rehabilitation meets a range of rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. The performance criteria covers aspects such as treatment of any redundant mining infrastructure, landform stability, water management and site drainage, vegetation and, in some cases, native fauna.

Left: Rehabilitation starts with shaping the land and replacing topsoil to inhibit erosion.



It's not set-and-forget: Why monitoring and maintenance matter

Monitoring and maintenance may not be the most eye-catching part of coal mine rehabilitation, but they are among the most important. Take a look at our Bulga and Ravensworth operations to see how this behind-the-scenes work plays a critical role in keeping rehabilitation on track.

Case study

Bulga Open Cut, New South Wales

Having worked at our Bulga operation for 20 years, Environment and Community Manager Ralph Northey has seen mine rehabilitation at every stage, and knows the work doesn't stop once an area is reshaped and seeded.

Bulga's approach is grounded in quality progressive rehabilitation, with a focus on landform stability and re-establishing the Central Hunter Grey Box-Ironbark Woodland.

To date, 1,112 hectares of disturbed land at Bulga have been rehabilitated. The western and southern sides of the operation, visible to the communities of Broke, Milbrodale and Bulga, have been progressively rehabilitated, with work continuing on northern areas.

"Each year we walk all our completed rehabilitation, mapping where we need to undertake erosion repairs and weed control," Ralph said.

An Ecologist also monitors the establishment of rehabilitation as part of Bulga's Rehabilitation Report Card process.

"This process tracks landform stability and weed concerns, while also measuring woodland establishment through ground cover, species diversity, vegetation density and growth," Ralph said.

"In some areas, vegetation has performed so strongly that we have had to actually thin Spotted Gums to prevent them from dominating the woodland community."

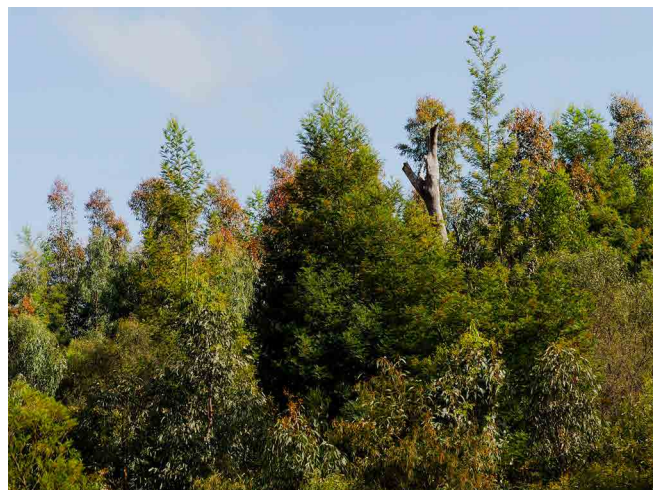
Bulga's rehabilitation progress is something the broader workforce is encouraged to understand and take pride in.

"We have taken our employees on tours through the rehabilitation and explained how we are establishing an endangered ecological community," Ralph said.

"Doing a good job of this is really important, and we believe our employees, contractors and environmental teams understand that. It helps motivate us all to do a good job."



Above: Environment and Community Manager, Ralph Northey.
Left: Woodland establishment is monitored through ground cover, species diversity, vegetation density and growth.



To date, 1,112 hectares of disturbed land at Bulga have been rehabilitated.



Case study

Ravensworth Open Cut, New South Wales

At Ravensworth, around 270 hectares of mined land have been rehabilitated for pasture grazing, while more than 1,100 hectares of native woodland have been established.

Ravensworth Environment and Community Manager Klay Marchant said ongoing monitoring and maintenance of these areas is essential to track vegetation growth, manage risks and ensure each area continues to progress towards its intended final land use.

“Each year, we develop a targeted maintenance plan, informed by both annual rehabilitation monitoring and monthly inspections of specific rehabilitation areas,” Klay said.

“Some areas may need infill planting to achieve the desired vegetation composition and structure, while others, particularly those with large catchments, may require inspection and repair of drainage infrastructure.

“Weed management remains a priority for us, especially in the early stages of rehabilitation, as proactive control improves overall outcomes.”

A key indicator of success within rehabilitation is species diversity and Ravensworth is already seeing positive progress.

“Many of our rehabilitated areas are already demonstrating ecological value, providing habitat for native fauna, including threatened species such as the large bent-winged bat and the southern myotis,” Klay said.

“Our long-term goal is for rehabilitated areas to develop into self-sustaining ecosystems that support native fauna and provide viable pasture for cattle grazing.”

This focus is helping Ravensworth shape rehabilitation areas that are both productive and ecologically resilient over the long-term.



Environment and Community Manager, Klay Marchant.



Rehabilitation work being conducted at Ravensworth Open Cut.

What is rehabilitation certification and why does it matter?

Mining operations are subject to government regulations and approval conditions that require disturbed land to be rehabilitated to an approved post-mining land use, with a formal certification process to verify that rehabilitation meets specified objectives and completion criteria. This may include the treatment of redundant mining infrastructure, landform stability, water management and drainage, vegetation and, in some cases, native fauna.

Glencore Coal mine sites with rehabilitation certification

- Baal Bone Colliery, NSW (71 hectares)
- Collinsville Mine, QLD (99 hectares)
- Newlands Mine, QLD (614 hectares)
- Oaky Creek Mine, QLD (3,813 hectares)
- Rolleston Mine, QLD (1,152 hectares)
- Ulan Mine, NSW (126 hectares)
- Westside Mine, NSW (38 hectares)
- Liddell Coal, NSW (52 hectares)

Since 2017 we have had 19 rehabilitation areas signed off by government as meeting completion criteria. The total area certified covers 5,965 hectares across eight of our mining operations in Queensland and New South Wales.

Planning for mine closure

A mine's closure outcome is conceptually planned during its approvals process, with an Environmental Impact Statement outlining a final landform and land use. Each mine's closure plan is tailored to regulatory requirements, regional context, long-term post-mining land uses and stakeholder input. Glencore's approach to closure and rehabilitation seeks to achieve post-mining land uses in line with our approvals.

Case study

Newlands Coal, Queensland

Newlands Coal was an established open cut mine, located 33 kilometres north-west of the township of Glenden, in the northern part of Queensland's Bowen Basin.

In 2023, Newlands Coal Mine came to the end of its mine life after 40 years of operation and the site's purpose shifted from coal production to rehabilitation.

The team is now focused on reshaping landforms and replanting native vegetation across hundreds of hectares to create a stable, self-sustaining ecosystem.

The scale of work being undertaken at the former Bowen Basin mine makes it one of the largest coal mine rehabilitation projects in Australia.

At a glance

679 ha

rehabilitation
completed in 2025

614 ha

certified by
government
regulators as meeting
completion criteria

5,177 ha

total amount of
rehabilitation
completed to date

70%

percentage of
disturbed land that
will be returned to
grazing pastures*

* The remaining land will be returned to native woodland or other agreed uses



Ramp 9 looking north – August 2023.



Ramp 9, showing progressive rehabilitation works – August 2025.



Keen to learn more?
Watch our new documentary on
the work being done at Newlands.

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