

Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue

Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments

2019 Results and Commentary

REPORT BY PEABODY ENERGY
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Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments

Introduction

The nine coal producers of the Upper Hunter, through the Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue have agreed to this set of principles and commitments with regard to final and temporary rehabilitation. The Principles and Commitments have been developed with advice and guidance from the UHMD Joint Working Group – Land Management which is a stakeholder and industry group.

The Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue has two goals with regard to land management:

- *Goal 1 - To decrease the time that disturbed areas are left without final or temporary cover, recognising that different mining operations are at different points in rehabilitation.*
- *Goal 2 - To achieve a consistent level of best practice, quality, integrated rehabilitation – both within the industry and with future land uses - across the Upper Hunter and to be a responsible steward of the land.*

The primary focus of the Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments is to contribute to Goal 1. A number of other projects are underway to progress Goal 1. The industry participants in the UHMD acknowledge the importance of clear goals for rehabilitation developed through consultation with community and regulators, continuing to improve rehabilitation techniques and sharing innovative and successful rehabilitation techniques within the industry. Projects under Goal 2 focus on continuous improvement of rehabilitation practices.

Principles and Commitments

The Upper Hunter coal producers will publicly report against the Principles and Commitments on an annual basis. The reporting will be aggregated by the NSW Minerals Council and shared with the community. Table 1 sets out the six principles and provides a description of how each will be reported against. Contextual information is also sought from industry regarding variations in their annual reporting, as well as an opportunity to provide commentary on their future rehabilitation targets for the years ahead.

Table 1 – Principles and Commitments

Principle	Reporting
<p>Principle 1 – Include rehabilitation planning in mine planning</p>	<p><i>Narrative</i> – how has this been done in the last period</p>
<p><i>Planning for rehabilitation should be integrated into the mine planning process and should include allocating adequate and dedicated resources to achieve the planned rehabilitation outcomes.</i></p>	<p>Short and medium term planning is undertaken with Mine Planners on a weekly basis which includes the discussion of future areas to be rehabilitated in accordance with the MOP.</p> <p>Wambo Coal utilises a specialist rehabilitation contractor.</p> <p>All rehabilitation activities undertaken during the reporting period were undertaken with consideration to the agreed post rehabilitation land use goals.</p>
<p>Principle 2 – Undertake progressive rehabilitation</p>	<p><i>Narrative</i> – how has this been implemented in the last twelve months</p>
<p><i>Companies should undertake rehabilitation progressively, with the objective of ensuring that rehabilitation is as close as possible to active mining.</i></p>	<p>Rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with the MOP. Areas rehabilitated during the 2019 reporting period included Wombat Dump and Rug Dump.</p>
<p>Principle 3 – Minimise time that disturbed areas are left without vegetation</p>	<p><i>Narrative</i> – how has this been implemented in the last twelve months</p>
<p><i>Companies should actively seek to minimise the time that land is left without cover during mining. This should include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Taking steps to ensure that rehabilitation is commenced within 12 months of land becoming available for rehabilitation</i> ▪ <i>Utilising methods of temporary rehabilitation¹, such as aerial seeding of over burden and other disturbed areas where permanent rehabilitation has not commenced.</i> 	<p>Medium and long term rehabilitation planning has been integrated in the MOP process to allow rehabilitation to commence at the earliest possible operational time.</p>
<p>Principle 4 – Prioritise areas of rehabilitation and temporary cover to reduce impacts</p>	<p><i>Narrative</i> – how has this been implemented in the last twelve months</p>
<p><i>Companies should prioritise rehabilitation and temporary cover in those areas where leaving land exposed will have the most impact. The following areas should be considered to have priority:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Areas that have the greatest impact on visual</i> 	<p>The Rug dump continued rehabilitation during the 2019 reporting period, the dump is visible to the south of the project area.</p>

¹ Temporary rehabilitation describes reshaping, revegetation and other rehabilitation techniques that are used for purposes other than final rehabilitation. This includes such initiatives as seeding overburden emplacement areas to reduce erosion, which are only temporary.

Principle	Reporting
<p>amenity, such as areas that face townships, residences, or the highway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas that have the potential to generate dust leaving the site ▪ Areas that are important for biodiversity, such as rehabilitation adjoining or providing connectivity to remnant vegetation. 	
<p>Principle 5 – Meet target for rehabilitation progress identified in the Mining Operations Plan</p>	<p><i>Quantitative</i> – report MOP target and actual rehabilitation</p> <p><i>Narrative</i> – explanation of performance</p>
<p><i>Each company should meet the annual target for rehabilitation quantity (area) set in the Mining Operations Plans for each of its mines.</i></p>	<p>MOP target 33.7 ha for 2019. Rehabilitation achieved was 33.6ha.</p> <p>Rehabilitation activities focused on two (2) areas during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wombat Dump - Rug Dump
<p>Principle 6 – Set quality targets for rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan and implement a monitoring program to measure performance</p>	<p><i>Narrative</i> – summary of quality targets for the various rehabilitation types; and summary of monitoring program scope and status.</p>
<p><i>Each company should include quality targets for the various types of rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan for each of its mines. A monitoring program to measure the performance of rehabilitation areas against the quality targets should be implemented at each of its mines.</i></p>	<p>Biodiversity Monitoring is undertaken on an annual basis during spring which includes LFA monitoring of pasture, riparian and woodland rehabilitation. This is reported in the 2019 Annual Review.</p>

Contextual information

<p><i>This section provides an opportunity for each company to provide some commentary or contextual information regarding their reported results. Such information could include advice on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any material changes to the site (i.e. expansions, acquisitions, or divested assets); or <p><i>Why any figures may have changed since the last reporting period?</i></p>	<p>The 2018 and 2019 rehabilitation data (Rows A-E) have been updated in this report to reflect refined rehabilitation/disturbance mapping. The corrections were mostly as a result of previously rehabilitated land being re-disturbed without mapping reclassifications being made at the time, as well as improved polygon accuracies.</p>
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	<p>On 29 August 2019, the UWJV (State Significant Development [SSD] 7142, DA305-7-2003 [Modification 16] and DA177-8-2004 [Modification 3]) was determined. As described in the UWJV Environmental Impact Statement United (or another Glencore related company) will operate all future open cut mining in the Project Area.</p>
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Future rehabilitation priorities

<p><i>This section provides an opportunity for each company to provide details on rehabilitation activities at their site/s for the upcoming year.</i></p>	
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