

Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue

Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments

**2015 REPORT BY ANGLO AMERICAN
MAY 2016**



FINAL AND TEMPORARY REHABILITATION PRINCIPLES

2015 Reporting – Anglo American

For more information please refer to the Drayton Annual Environmental Management Report (AEMR) available on the Anglo American website at the below link:

<http://australia.angloamerican.com/our-operations/operating-sites-subpage/drayton-environment>

Principle	Reporting
Principle 1 – Include rehabilitation planning in mine planning <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>	Planning for rehabilitation is an integrated part of the annual business planning process. Annual targets are developed and outlined in a 3-year rehabilitation strategy, in accordance with Mining Operations Plan (MOP) commitments. Full provision for rehabilitation is reviewed twice annually to ensure availability of resources to complete rehabilitation, as planned. Progress towards annual rehabilitation targets is reviewed by site senior management at monthly meetings. Monthly corporate reporting provides high level review against targets. Targets are consistent with the approved MOP and Mine Closure Plan.
Principle 2 – Undertake progressive rehabilitation <i>Companies should undertake rehabilitation progressively, with the objective of ensuring that rehabilitation is as close as possible to active mining.</i>	
Principle 3 – Minimise time that disturbed areas are left without vegetation <i>Companies should actively seek to minimise the time that land is left without cover during mining. This should include:</i> <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> 	An annual assessment of land available for rehabilitation is conducted. This assessment identifies land to be prioritised for rehabilitation and ensures that rehabilitation is planned and scheduled efficiently. Aerial seeding of batters and temporary seeding of stockpiles is undertaken to reduce wind generated dust and provide stabilisation of disturbed areas not yet available for rehabilitation.

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.

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Principle 4 – Prioritise areas of rehabilitation and temporary cover to reduce impacts <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas that have the greatest impact on visual amenity, such as areas that face townships, residences, or the highway ▪ 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. 	The rehabilitation completed in 2015 targeted areas in the pit that would otherwise have generated windblown dust, and which helped to link other areas of rehabilitation. Priority areas for temporary rehabilitation are those visible from public roads and any disturbed areas identified which are not planned to be utilised for active mining. This approach establishes vegetative cover in disturbed areas to minimise dust generated during dry, windy periods. The strategy for Drayton rehabilitation provides connectivity to remnant vegetation through establishment of a habitat corridor from the north east to the south west of the mine, consistent with Synoptic Plan objectives.
Principle 5 – Meet target for rehabilitation progress identified in the Mining Operations Plan <i>Each company should meet the annual target for rehabilitation quantity (area) set in the Mining Operations Plans for each of its mines.</i>	Actual rehabilitation met the MOP target in 2015.
Principle 6 – Set quality targets for rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan and implement a monitoring program to measure performance <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>	The MOP sets out the conceptual plan for rehabilitation. Landform, vegetation and land capability classification goals are outlined in the MOP. The Environmental Management System for each operation sets out the quality targets for different types of rehabilitation (e.g. pasture, woodland, etc.). A monitoring program has been developed to measure performance of rehabilitation areas. Annual inspections record general evidence of: erosion and stability issues; vegetation establishment; and fauna activity. Flora and fauna monitoring on rehabilitation areas was undertaken by an ecologist during 2015, and will be completed annually to measure performance against quality targets and guide management of rehabilitation areas.