

Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue

Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments

**2015 REPORT BY PEABODY ENERGY AUSTRALIA – WAMBO COAL PTY LTD
MAY 2016**



Principles and Commitments

Wambo Coal Pty Ltd

| Principle | Reporting |
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| Principle 1 – Include rehabilitation planning in mine planning | |
| <p>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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive rehabilitation of available disturbed mined lands is accounted for in the mine planning process ensuring that site commitments as outlined in the Mining Operations Plan (MOP) are adhered to. • Specialised rehabilitation equipment is sourced internally where available and contracted out to specialised rehabilitation contractors. These requirements are scheduled into the annual budgeting process to ensure delivery of commitments. • Weekly Planning meetings with operations and Environmental Department ensure lines of communication are open to identify any expected delays and to ensure that sufficient resources and if necessary, alternate plans are developed. • Wambo engages specialised contractors to perform and advise on rehabilitation activities such as weed control, seed selection, sowing, erosion and sediment control and the maintenance and management of previous rehabilitated areas. |
| Principle 2 – Undertake progressive rehabilitation | |
| <p><i>Companies should undertake rehabilitation progressively, with the objective of ensuring that rehabilitation is as close as possible to active mining.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining disturbed land for rehabilitation at Wambo is released to ensure that where possible, land is rehabilitated as close as possible to mining activities. |
| Principle 3 – Minimise time that disturbed areas are left without vegetation | |

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| <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of mined disturbed land for rehabilitation is scheduled to occur to ensure that the optimum season for sowing and growth is synchronised. • Where this has not been achieved, temporary cover crops have been sowed to ensure cover of disturbed lands. |
| <p>Principle 4 – Prioritise areas of rehabilitation and temporary cover to reduce impacts</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 amenity, such as areas that face townships, residences, or the highway</i> ▪ <i>Areas that have the potential to generate dust leaving the site</i> ▪ <i>Areas that are important for biodiversity, such as rehabilitation adjoining or providing connectivity to remnant vegetation.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas that have a high potential to generate dust and thus lead to possible transmission of dust from the mine complex are targeted as a priority. • Maximum RL heights are targeted as a priority for rehabilitation in any given period • Native tree corridors as prescribed in authorities of consent (MOP) are also targeted as a priority to ensure that connectivity to remnant areas of vegetation are established at the earliest possible stage |
| <p>Principle 5 – Meet target for rehabilitation progress identified in the Mining Operations Plan</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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine planning is conducted to ensure that rehabilitation targets as outlined in the MOP's are achieved. The 'Wambo Coal Mine Mining Operations Plan (MOP) 2015-2020' was approved on 4 June 2015. • In 2015 55 hectares of rehabilitation was commenced. |
| <p>Principle 6 – Set quality targets for rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan and implement a monitoring program to measure performance</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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCPL have reviewed and are seeking approval of their Biodiversity Management Plan. The plan seeks to adopt a combined LFA and Biometric monitoring system to determine the effectiveness of site rehabilitation against quantitative trigger levels. • Trigger levels have been adopted by surveying suitable existing undisturbed vegetation communities in WCPL held offset areas and |

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.

farm land.

NWCD Rehabilitation Rework – Galenia Scalping – 11/09/2015



NWCD Rehabilitation Rework – Deep Ripping – 24/09/2015



NWCD Rehabilitation Rework – Rehab Progression – 18/01/2016



NWCD Rehabilitation Rework – Rehab Progression – 26/01/2016



NWCD Rehabilitation Rework – Rehab Progression – 03/02/2016



NWCD Rehabilitation Rework – Rehab Progression – 03/02/2016

