# **Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue**

Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments
2019 Results and Commentary

## REPORT BY BHP APRIL 2020





## **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  |
|---|--|
| Principle 1 – Include rehabilitation planning in mine planning  | Narrative – how has this been done in the last period  |
| 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.  | Final landform design is described in the current Rehabilitation Strategy and Rehabilitation Management Plan from the Strategic (long term) to the Scheduling (short term) planning teams. FY19 rehabilitation continues using geomorphic design to mimic natural landform. The dedicated Rehabilitation Specialist in the Environment team assess previous years performance and monitoring results to provide guidance on the implementation of planned rehabilitation in the financial year. The Mine Services team then implements the annual plan shaping, topsoiling, and seeding under the technical guidance of the Rehabilitation Specialist. |
| Principle 2 – Undertake progressive rehabilitation  | Narrative – how has this been implemented in the last twelve months  |
| Companies should undertake rehabilitation progressively, with the objective of ensuring that rehabilitation is as close as possible to active mining.   | Dumping FY19 was prioritised to achieve final landform. Any dumps that had reached the final dump tent have entered the rehabilitation phases. The focus in FY19 was to achieve higher quality rehabilitation with efforts to ensure that areas available would be seeded at optimal times of the year. Disturbed areas not available for rehabilitation are treated with one of several dust reduction techniques (e.g. aerial seeding, watering) which are also identified in the RMP.   |
| Principle 3 – Minimise time that disturbed areas are left without vegetation  | Narrative – how has this been implemented in the last twelve months  |
| Companies should actively seek to minimise the time that land is left without cover during mining. This should include:  Taking steps to ensure that rehabilitation is commenced within 12 months of land becoming available for rehabilitation  Utilising methods of temporary rehabilitation <sup>1</sup> , such as aerial seeding of over burden and other disturbed areas where permanent rehabilitation has not commenced. | During the reporting period Mt Arthur Coal completed 17.5 hectares. An additional 32.4 hectares entered Phase 3 – Growing Media Development with topsoil being spread. This was below the MOP target of 90 hectares.  In addition to the final landform temporary stabilisation was completed in areas that will not be available for rehabilitation and that cannot easily be accessed by other dust control treatments.  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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   | Reporting   |
|---|---|
| Principle 4 – Prioritise areas of rehabilitation and temporary cover to reduce impacts  | Narrative – how has this been implemented in the last twelve months   |
| 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:  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. | Areas that are visual are prioritised for rehabilitation across site in the planning process and or visual shielding such as trees and bunding are used as an interim measure. Assessment of landforms is done to understand the main areas that will be visual and by which stakeholders. These areas can then be targeted for rehabilitation and or temporary stabilisation where required.  The rehabilitation of woodlands is aligned with the Hunter Synoptic Plan and provide corridors for fauna across the site and link conservation areas on and off site.  Approximately 200ha of active mine dumps was aerially seeded in FY19. Approximately 1,700 tubestock was planted along the Denman Road visual bund. Species were selected in general accordance with targeted ecological communities as wells as to provide visual amenity to the adjacent communities.            |
| Principle 5 – Meet target for rehabilitation progress identified in the Mining Operations Plan  | Quantitative – report MOP target and actual rehabilitation  Narrative – explanation of performance  |
| Each company should meet the annual target for rehabilitation quantity (area) set in the Mining Operations Plans for each of its mines.   | The target for each year is presented in the Annual Forward Program (MOP). The area for completed rehabilitation was slightly below previous years and below the annual target. This was partly due to the delay in completing the closure of the Main Dam and the North Cut tailings storage facility. These delays were the result of safety requirements of dewatering the tailings. This removed approximately 50ha of available land from the planned rehabilitation areas. Effort was made to source other areas; however, these additional areas would not be available to seed at an ideal time to achieve best results. Additionally, due to ongoing drought conditions at the time focus was on seeding at ideal times of year to increase chances of success. These further reduced timeframes used to establish rehabilitation in comparison to previous reporting periods. |



| Principle  | Reporting   |
|--|---|
| Principle 6 – Set quality targets for rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan and implement a monitoring program to measure performance   | Narrative – summary of quality targets for the various rehabilitation types; and summary of monitoring program scope and status.  |
| 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. | Quality is a part of the rehabilitation plan (MOP) and monitoring program for MAC. The quality component of rehabilitation is written into the Rehabilitation Strategy and MOP and are shown as criteria. Leading indicators are used to measure the success of the rehabilitation quality and progression towards completion and relinquishment. Mt Arthur continued natural landform design rehabilitation. The design used analogue landforms to achieve similar landforms in stability and shape as those in the natural landscape. |

#### **Contextual information**

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:

- Any material changes to the site (i.e. expansions, acquisitions, or divested assets); or
- Why any figures may have changed since the last reporting period?

Mt Arthur has recently gone through a significant consolidation of spatial data in the last financial year.

Consolidation of tailings in the North Cut tailings storage facility delayed approximately 50 hectares of rehabilitation to allow for safe access.

Over the reporting period there was a shift in planning to focus on seeding rehabilitation at optimal times to combat drought conditions. This has reduced timeframes used to establish rehabilitation in comparison to previous reporting periods.

### Future rehabilitation priorities

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

Mt Arthur plans the continuation of natural landform design rehabilitation. Focus will be on improving the quality of rehabilitation of VD1 will continue in FY19 with the aim of establishing self-sustaining Box Gum woodland-based vegetation community as described in the MOP.

