# **Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue**

Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments
2021 Results and Commentary

## REPORT BY PEABODY ENERGY APRIL 2022





### **Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments**

#### Introduction

The nine coal producing companies of the Upper Hunter, through the Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue (the Dialogue), have agreed to this set of principles and commitments regarding final and temporary rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments have been developed with advice and guidance from the Dialogue's Joint Environment Working Group, which comprises industry, local and state government, interest groups, and community stakeholders.

The Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue has two goals regarding 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. Several 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	arrative – 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.	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period. All rehabilitation activities are undertaken with consideration to the agreed post rehabilitation land use goals.		
Principle 2 – Undertake progressive rehabilitation	rrative – 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.	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period		
Principle 3 – Minimise time that disturbed areas are left without vegetation	Medium and long term rehabilitation planning has been integrated in the Rehabilitation Management Plan process to allow rehabilitation to commence at the earliest possible operational time.		



Principle	Reporting
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.	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period. All active UG mining area.
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	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period. All active UG mining area.

<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.



Principle	Reporting				
biodiversity, such as rehabilitation adjoining or providing connectivity to remnant vegetation.					
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.	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period. All active UG mining area. As per the recently submitted RMP.				
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	All active UG mining area. As per the recently submitted RMP. Biodiversity Monitoring is undertaken on an annual basis during spring which includes monitoring of pasture, riparian and woodland rehabilitation. This is reported in the 2020 Annual Review.				
	Table 3 Progressive Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicators During the Next Three Year Term				
	YEAR	<b>1</b> (ending 1 August 2023)	<b>2</b> (ending 1 Augst 2024)	3 (ending 1 August 2025)	
	Total new active disturbance area during reporting period (ha)	0	0	0	
each of its mines.	Area of land proposed for active rehabilitation during reporting period (ha)	0	0	0	
	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	0	0	0	

## **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?

Update total active disturbance in line with updated spatial data submitted for the RMP.

YEAR	<b>1</b> (ending 1 August 2023)	<b>2</b> (ending 1 August 2024)	<b>3</b> (ending 1 August 2025)
Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance (ha)	403.05	403.05	403.05
Total active disturbance (ha)	234.54	234.54	234.54
Rehabilitation – land preparation (ha)	113.95	113.95	113.95
Ecosystem and land use establishment (ha)	54.56	54.56	54.56

Note: ha = hectares

#### 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.

Subsidence repairs

