Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue

Final and Temporary Rehabilitation Principles and Commitments
2022 Results and Commentary

REPORT BY PEABODY ENERGY APRIL 2023





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 Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue secretariat 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.	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	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.	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period. There are no disturbed areas available for rehabilitation as these will only become available at the end of the underground mine life.		
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	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
 Utilising methods of temporary rehabilitation¹, such as aerial seeding of over burden and other disturbed areas where permanent rehabilitation has not commenced. 	
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.	No rehabilitation undertaken or available in the last period. All active UG mining area.
Principle 5 – Meet target for rehabilitation progress identified in the Forward Program	Quantitative – report MOP target and actual rehabilitation Narrative – explanation of performance
Each company should meet the annual target for	No rehabilitation undertaken in the last period. All active UG mining area. As per the RMP the target was 0ha of rehab in 2022.

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				
rehabilitation quantity (area) set in the Forward Program for each of its mines.					
Principle 6 – Set quality targets for rehabilitation in the Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program 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 Rehabilitation Management Plan and/or	All active UG mining area. As per the 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 2022 Annual Review. Table 3 Progressive Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicators During the Next Three Year Term				
Forward Program for each	Progressive Renabilitation Key Per	formance Indicators [During the Next Th	nree Year Term	
of its mines. A monitoring	Progressive Renabilitation Key Per				
	YEAR	formance Indicators [1 (ending 1 August 2023)	Ouring the Next The Control of the C	3 (ending 1 August 2025)	
of its mines. A monitoring program to measure the performance of rehabilitation areas against the quality targets	,	1 (ending	2 (ending	3 (ending	
of its mines. A monitoring program to measure the performance of rehabilitation areas	YEAR Total new active disturbance area during	1 (ending 1 August 2023) 0	2 (ending 1 Augst 2024)	3 (ending 1 August 2025)	



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	1 (ending 1 August 2023)	2 (ending 1 August 2024)	3 (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

Wambo is currently in a phase of operation where all disturbed areas are used for mining and not available for rehabilitation. This will be the case for the next several years.

Current remediation works occur as required for areas subject to subsidence impacts.

Future rehabilitation priorities

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

Stage 3 & 4 of the North Wambo Creek Diversion remediation and maintenance activities and ongoing subsidence repairs.

