



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001466

MAXWELL UNDERGROUND COAL MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 January 2024 to Tuesday 31 December 2024

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Maxwell Underground Coal Mine
Reference	ARR0001466
Annual report period commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Annual report period end date	Tuesday 31 December 2024
Forward program	
Mining leases	ML 1531 (1992), CL 229 (1973), ML 1822 (1992), CL 395 (1973), ML 1820 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd
Contact	Donna Tiananga
Date of submission	Thursday 27 March 2025

Important

The department may make the information in your report and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your report to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Mine details

Project description

Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Malabar Resources Limited owns and operates the Maxwell UG Mine. The site is located in the Upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales, east-southeast of Denman and south-southwest of Muswellbrook and is approved to extract a maximum of 8 million tonnes of run-of-mine coal per year over a period of 26 years. The site consists of the following areas:

- Underground area comprising the area of underground mining operations and the MEA to support underground mining and coal handling activities and provide for personnel and materials access;
- Maxwell Infrastructure (formerly Drayton mine) comprising previous open cut mining areas, CHPP, train load-out facilities and rail loop, Antiene rail spur and other infrastructure and services; and
- Transport and services corridor between the MEA and Maxwell Infrastructure comprising the site access road, an overland conveyor, power supply and other ancillary infrastructure and services.

Life of mine

22 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

Development consents granted under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

SSD9526
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Any other approvals, licences, or authorities issued by government agencies that are relevant to the progress of mining operation and rehabilitation activities

EPBC 2018/8287
DA 106-04-00
EPL1323

Summary of the scope and/or purpose of the new applications or modifications to existing approvals (if applicable)

No changes during the reporting period.

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes during the reporting period.

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

Construction of the Maxwell UG Mine continued during the reporting period including the following key activities:

- Drilling of the upcast ventilation shaft.
- Installation of the Woodlands Hill drift conveyor.
- Sealing of the permanent access road to the MEA.
- Construction of the water treatment plant (not yet commissioned)
- Installation of dams, temporary buildings and services to the MEA.
- Removal of insitu waste rock as part of the underground drift construction.

During the reporting period, an existing light vehicle track located on mine rehabilitation was upgraded and resurfaced to provide all weather access to the new water treatment plant, resulting in a 1.8ha reduction to the total mine rehabilitation area. No new areas of rehabilitation were completed during the reporting period. First workings in the Whynot Seam continued during the reporting period. Drift construction in the Woodland Hill Seam was completed in November 2024. These works were generally in accordance with the activities identified in the Forward Program FWP0001373.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

A progress report to address Direction 6 of NTCE0011420 was submitted to the Resource Regulators in January 2025. The report provided an update on the progress of implementation of the measures (from the previous directions), verification of the measures implemented and results of quality assurance and validation of measures implemented. Topsoil samples were collected ten monitoring sites and analysed in accordance with the RMP, with results compared to DPI standards for the North Coast of NSW and the Environmental Analysis Laboratory. The pasture rehabilitation topsoil analysis indicates that results are generally in line with indicative guidelines and reference sites. The calcium-magnesium ratio is low and the carbon-nitrogen ratio is high however, these results are unlikely to restrict the growth of vegetation and are similar to previous year's results. The vegetation at these sites is in good condition with no evidence of impact from soil conditions. The woodland rehabilitation sites topsoil analyses were generally in line with indicative guidelines, with low organic matter at one site and high carbon-nitrogen ration at two sites. It was identified that the alkaline soils may be contributing to the slow growth of tree and shrub vegetation due to less availability of micronutrients to plants in alkaline soils however, no recommendations were provided to improve the soil conditions. Increased organic matter over time will improve the acidity of the soil.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No subsidence repair or remediation works were undertaken during the annual reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Two tree planting programs were undertaken during the reporting period, in autumn and spring. The programs targeted a total of ten hectares of existing mine rehabilitation within the conceptual woodland corridor. Tree and shrub species consistent with the Spotted Gum Ironbark Woodland, Red Gum Woodland and Yellow Box Woodland vegetation communities were planted. A total of 9,800 plants were installed using a growth promoting compound and a browsing deterrent applied directly to the plants to reduce impact of herbivores on plant success. Plants were thoroughly watered at the time of planting and follow up watering occurred for several weeks following the planting effort. Logs and hollow timber were spread throughout the Woodland Corridor area to assist in fauna distribution and refuge within the rehabilitation area. Pest animals recorded in 2024 include hare, pig, eastern grey kangaroo, wild dog and European fox. Total pest animal numbers controlled (i.e. culled) included 78 pigs and 15 rabbits/hares. A total of 120 baits were laid during the Autumn 2024 baiting program and 132 baits during the Spring program, both with 17 per cent taken by target species (dogs and foxes). Weed management activities were undertaken during the reporting period targeting areas of high infestations of weeds of national significance.

Details of any rehabilitation actions taken as required by any letters, notices or directions issued by government agencies, including the NSW Resources Regulator

An Assessment Report to address Direction 1 of the Section 240 Notice (NTCE0011420) was submitted to the Resource Regulators in May 2023. The rehabilitation risk assessment was reviewed and the RMP and Forward Program were updated during the reporting period to capture the findings of the Assessment Report. An implementation schedule (identifying remedial actions) was prepared as part of the Assessment Report and Maxwell commenced work on the remedial actions. The following works were undertaken during the reporting period:

- Widening of rock drain ID10.
- Ongoing assessment of rock weathering within rock structures; and
- Ongoing field inspections of remediation works to identify any areas of concern and the general performance of the rehabilitation.

A progress report to address Direction 6 of NTCE0011420 was submitted to the Resource Regulators in January 2025. The report provided an update on the progress of implementation of the measures (from the previous directions), verification of the measures implemented and results of quality assurance and validation of measures implemented. A Planned Inspection Program (PIP) was undertaken in October 2024. The PIP focussed on whether rehabilitation is occurring as soon as reasonably practicable after surface disturbance, as required by clause 5 in Schedule 8A of Mining Regulation 2016. The PIP was completed and no immediate actions were identified however Maxwell are awaiting the final inspection assessment finding letter.

Details of any rehabilitation areas that have achieved the final land use

All areas of rehabilitation are within the ecosystem and land use establishment phase. This phase incorporates revegetated lands and habitat augmentation, focusing on species selection, presence and growth, together with weed and pest animal management. Whilst the rehabilitation is progressing, no areas of rehabilitation have been formally signed off as meeting the land use objectives and completion criteria.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	0	602
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	0	54,344
Ore	(Mt)	0	0.34
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0	0.67
Product	(Mt)	0	0.17

¹ This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1 Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	(ha)	1,650.2
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	813.85
C Rehabilitation – land preparation	(ha)	0
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	836.35
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G New disturbance area	(ha)	0
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	-1.54
I Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0
K Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses	%	0
M Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses	%	0
N Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses	%	0

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

Identify the components of the most recent forward program that were not achieved

No new areas of rehabilitation were forecast in the Forward Program. Rehabilitation activities forecast were primarily focused on enhancing existing areas of rehabilitation. These works were undertaken. In addition, Maxwell's overall disturbance was less than forecast.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

N/A

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

N/A

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Ecological monitoring was undertaken during November and December 2024. Results indicate that the woodland reference sites had an Integrity score from between 46 and 69. The rehabilitated woodland and pasture sites showed significantly lower values to the reference sites, as expected in rehabilitation in Ecosystem Establishment Phase, with no direct impact as a result of mining activities observed. Integrity values from the woodland sites ranged from 3 to 37, with the older sites providing a higher value due to a developing canopy and litter cover. Pasture rehabilitation sites are progressing well towards closure criteria. Recommendations to continue weed and pest control were provided for woodland and pasture rehabilitation sites and grazing livestock is recommended for pasture sites. Fauna monitoring occurred at three sites (two reference sites and one rehabilitation site) to measure the occurrence of terrestrial vertebrate animals, including bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian species. A total of 64 fauna species were recorded during the 2024 monitoring program, including 40 bird species, 17 mammal species, four reptile species and three amphibian species. A total of four threatened species were recorded. Comparison of the average number of fauna species data showed a general increase in fauna species abundance in 2024, with no direct impact as a result of mining activities observed. Further detail can be found in the 2024 Annual Review.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation objectives for the site are provided in the RMP and describe the outcomes required to achieve the post-mining land use. The rehabilitation objectives are consistent with the rehabilitation objectives outlined in Schedule 2, Condition B76 of SSD 9526 and apply to the entire site. These rehabilitation objectives take into account relevant strategic land use objectives in the region and the potential benefits of the post-mining land use to the environment, future landholders and the community. Maxwell received feedback from the Resources Regulator in July 2024 on the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP) and Rehabilitation Objectives Statement (ROBJ) for the Maxwell UG Mine. Following further discussions with the Resources Regulator, Maxwell amended the FLRP and ROBJ and these were approved in November 2024. The FLRP and ROBJ will be updated in the RMP so that future monitoring can evaluate the rehabilitation progress.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

Yes

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

The pasture rehabilitation areas are progressing well towards a sustainable agricultural area. Removal of livestock from the area is resulting in a dominance of single species in some areas however this is likely to reduce once grazing commences. The woodland rehabilitation sites monitored during the reporting period are generally progressing poorly towards target vegetation types, however significant improvements were noted at site 6a with an increase in target flora species and fallen timber and at site 9a with the removal of exotic canopy and shrub species.

Appraisal description

Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

The monitoring program includes topsoil analysis, land and soil capability assessment, feed sample analysis, landform stability monitoring, post rainfall inspections, spontaneous combustion inspections, walkover inspections and flora and fauna monitoring. Flora monitoring was undertaken at 15 sites including representative rehabilitation sites (located in both pasture and woodland rehabilitation) and reference sites established in remnant woodland vegetation (i.e. not disturbed by mining). BAM vegetation sampling was used, which allows for direct comparison of results to the Bionet Vegetation Information System database. BAM determines scores based on entering data for each site on Compositional, Structural and Functional attributes values into the BAM Calculator. The calculator references the data against the target Plant Community Type (PCT). An Integrity Score is generated which indicates the difference between the sites attribute scores with those of the target PCT. A score of 100 for an Integrity Score indicates that a site has achieved the benchmark conditions determined for the target PCT. Fauna monitoring was undertaken at 3 reference sites. Currently, fauna monitoring is undertaken at rehabilitation site 10d. Methods undertaken include:

- Diurnal Bird Survey
- Herpetological Survey
- Nocturnal Survey
- Remote Camera Survey
- Micro-bat Echolocation Recording
- Pest Animal Monitoring

An annual rapid walkover inspection was undertaken at each flora monitoring site. For each site, a review of recent aerial photography will be undertaken to determine target areas for

the on-ground walkover inspection. The aerial photography review targets vegetation cover, erosion and sediment control and any potential impacts to the rehabilitation. The on-ground assessment targets general health of the vegetation, establishment of target species, weed cover, impacts from pest animals and erosion and sediment control. Topsoil sampling was undertaken at the 15 flora monitoring sites. Topsoil samples were taken at ten metre intervals along the 50 m plot transect line of each monitoring sites, resulting in five samples per site. An agricultural soil analysis was undertaken by EAL (Southern Cross University). Along with regular inspections conducted as part of the general site activities, formal monthly spontaneous combustion inspections were undertaken. A thermal imaging camera is utilised to assist the identification of areas where ground surface temperatures are above background levels. In addition, an annual aerial survey using a fixed wing aircraft fitted with infrared detection was used to identify the presence of hot spots on a site-wide basis.

Performance issues and their causes including identification of any knowledge gaps that must be addressed

Maxwell has been working on establishing pasture and native ecosystem in rehabilitation area since 2018. Maxwell has taken on many legacy issues from previous mining activities, which has added to the complicated nature of rehabilitation establishment at the site. Maxwell has been persistent in revegetation, weed control and pest control and had to manage these areas through drought conditions from 2018 to 2020 followed by high rainfall conditions in 2021 and 2022 and drought conditions from late 2023 to early 2024. All sites monitored during the reporting period provided evidence of High Threat Exotic species and require continued weed control. Due to the current impact kangaroos are having on the rehabilitation area, it is recommended to continue to cull kangaroos in spring and autumn to reduce the impact on grazing of vegetation and damage to rehabilitation. The following management process are recommended to for woodland areas that are dominated by invasive grasses:

- Infill tree planting
- Appropriate grazing
- Encouragement of native ground covers

The following management process are recommended for restoring native vegetation communities in Sugar Gum Woodland areas:

- Selective thinning/mulching
- Appropriate grazing
- Encouragement of native ground covers

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001049	Native Grass Trial	A native grassland establishment trial was undertaken at the Maxwell Infrastructure site during 2013. The trial involved seeding a small area with locally collected grassland species.	The trial was monitored throughout 2013 and determined to be unsuccessful due to poor germination. The area was re-inspected during 2018 and is now showing to be dominated by native grasses, particularly Lobed Bluegrass (<i>Bothriochloa biloba</i>) and Queensland Bluegrass. Given the success of the trial, Queensland Bluegrass was added into the existing pasture mix during 2018 and applied to a 24 hectare parcel of land that was rehabilitated.	1 Dec 2027	Ongoing	Yes
RRT0001050	Cattle Grazing Trial	In November 2018, Maxwell commenced a cattle grazing trial on a parcel of pasture mine rehabilitation.	The trial involved bringing 50 head of cattle onto site to graze an area of 141 hectares, of which approximately 53 hectares was mine site rehabilitation. The trial aims to demonstrate that Maxwell can create a post mining landscape that is compatible with the surrounding landscape and capable of sustaining a productive land use. The grazing area was expanded to include two additional rehabilitation paddocks in 2019. The trial will continue as Maxwell works towards relinquishment.	1 Dec 2027	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>A1 Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance</p>	<p>All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities.</p> <p>The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p>
<p>A2 Underground Mining Area</p>	<p>Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.</p>
<p>B Total active disturbance</p>	<p>Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).</p>
<p>C Rehabilitation – land preparation</p>	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>D Ecosystem and land use establishment</p>	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p>
<p>E Ecosystem and Land Use Development</p>	<p>Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).</p> <p>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).</p>
<p>F Rehabilitation Completion</p>	<p>The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of <i>Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i>.</p>
<p>G New active disturbance area</p>	<p>The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).</p>
<p>H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period</p>	<p>The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).</p>
<p>I Established rehabilitation (hectares)</p>	<p>The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation ($I/A1 \times 100$). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered ‘active’ for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a ‘reference site’ that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or ‘fit for purpose’ built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.

WORD	DEFINITION
Department	The Department of Regional NSW.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	<p>An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation.</p> <p>This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).</p>
Domain	<p>An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.</p>
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.</p> <p>For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile.</p> <p>This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.</p>
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform.</p> <p>For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.</p>
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.

WORD	DEFINITION
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the Department’s website.
Growth Medium Development	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species).</p> <p>This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.</p>
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Landform Establishment	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform.</p> <p>In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).</p>
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	<p>Means the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. <p>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.</p>
Mining area	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> .
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	<p>The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	<p>The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.</p>
Rehabilitation Completion	<p>The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> application by the lease holder.</p>
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation cost estimate	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation management plan	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation objectives	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation risk assessment	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation schedule	<p>The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water ² .
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

² Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
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Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
20 Feb 2023	Resources Regulator	Consultation on the preparation of the Maxwell UG Mine Rehabilitation Strategy.	A letter dated 20th February 2023 was provided to Maxwell with feedback on the draft Rehabilitation Strategy. A copy of the feedback can be found in Appendix 3 of the Rehabilitation Strategy.	The draft Rehabilitation Strategy was updated based on the feedback received.
15 Jun 2022	Maxwell CCC	Quarterly CCC meetings held on 15 June 2022, 14 September 2022 and 7 December 2022.	Update on rehabilitation and land management activities undertaken on site provided to the Maxwell CCC on a quarterly basis. This includes tree planning within the woodland corridor, weed spraying and feral animal management.	No actions identified.
14 Mar 2023	Resources Regulator	Feedback on Rehabilitation Objectives Statement and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan.	Feedback on Rehabilitation Objectives Statement and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan.	Rehabilitation Objectives Statement were updated and submitted in April 2023. GIS data was updated in the Rehabilitation Portal.
20 Nov 2024	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Site inspection	Site inspection of construction activities, operations and rehabilitation.	No actions identified.
15 Feb 2022	Muswellbrook Shire Council (MSC)	Meeting with MSC.	Update on rehabilitation, grazing trial, nest box installation and land management activities.	No actions identified.
29 Oct 2024	Resources Regulator	Planned Inspection Program (PIP).	The PIP focussed on whether rehabilitation is occurring as soon as reasonably practicable after surface disturbance, as required by clause 5 in Schedule 8A of Mining Regulation 2016.	PIP was completed and no immediate actions were identified however Maxwell are awaiting the final inspection assessment finding letter.
3 Dec 2024	Muswellbrook Council Mayor and Deputy Mayor	Meeting and site visit.	Update on construction, operations and rehabilitation and land management activities.	No actions identified.

MAXWELL UNDERGROUND COAL MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

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DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
22 Dec 2022	Resources Regulator	Section 240 Notice - NTCE0011420	Maxwell was issued with a notice under Section 240 of the Mining Act 1992 to engage a suitably qualified expert to undertake an assessment that sets out the design of modifications to the rehabilitated landform and surface water management structures on the rehabilitated landform to address the instability and erosion risks. The notice also included further directions to conduct a risk assessment, prepare a rehabilitation management plan, forward program and rehabilitation report.	An Assessment Report to address Direction 1 of the Section 240 Notice was submitted to the Resource Regulators in May 2023. The rehabilitation risk assessment was reviewed and the RMP and Forward Program were updated, and a rehabilitation report was prepared (to address Directions 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively). Remedial works were undertaken to erosion scours and rock structures.
1 Feb 2024	Resources Regulator	Email providing response to Direction 6 of NTCE0011420.	A progress report detailing the progress of the implementation measures was submitted to the Resource Regulator.	No actions identified.
3 May 2024	Muswellbrook Shire Council	Meeting and site visit	Update on construction, operations and rehabilitation and land management activities.	No actions identified.
22 Feb 2024	Maxwell CCC	Quarterly CCC meetings - held on 22 February 2024, 23 May 2024, 22 August 2024 and 15 November 2024.	Update on rehabilitation and land management activities undertaken on site provided to the Maxwell CCC on a quarterly basis. This includes tree planning within the woodland corridor, weed spraying, feral animal management, Section 240 Notice (NTCE0011420) and associated work and updates to relevant management plans. All meeting minutes (and presentations) are available on the Malabar Resources website.	No actions identified.
27 Jul 2024	Resources Regulator	Feedback on Rehabilitation Objectives Statement and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan.	Feedback on Rehabilitation Objectives Statement and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan.	Following further discussions with the Resources Regulator, Maxwell amended the FLRP and ROBJ and these were approved in November 2024.

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DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
17 Feb 2023	DPIE Water	Consultation on the preparation of the Maxwell UG Mine Rehabilitation Strategy.	A letter dated 17th February 2023 was provided to Maxwell with feedback on the draft Rehabilitation Strategy. A copy of the feedback can be found in Appendix 3 of the Rehabilitation Strategy.	The draft Rehabilitation Strategy was updated based on the feedback received.
4 Aug 2023	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Meeting and site visit.	Update on construction, access road and rehabilitation and land management activities.	No actions identified.
21 Jun 2022	Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)	Site visit with DPE.	Update on rehabilitation, grazing trial, nest box installation and land management activities. Site inspection undertaken.	No actions identified.
29 Jan 2024	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Consultation on the Maxwell UG Mine Rehabilitation Strategy.	A letter dated 29th January 2024 was provided to Maxwell approving the Rehabilitation Strategy.	The updated Rehabilitation Strategy was updated on the Malabar Resources website.
13 Mar 2023	Muswellbrook Shire Council	Consultation on the preparation of the Maxwell UG Mine Rehabilitation Strategy.	A letter dated 13th March 2023 was provided to Maxwell with feedback on the draft Rehabilitation Strategy. A copy of the feedback can be found in Appendix 3 of the Rehabilitation Strategy.	The letter was included in Appendix 3 of the Rehabilitation Strategy and changes will be addressed in subsequent versions.
29 Jul 2022	Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)	Site visit with DPE.	Update on rehabilitation, grazing trial, nest box installation and land management activities. Site inspection undertaken.	No actions identified.
6 Sep 2023	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	Meeting and site visit.	Update on construction, access road and rehabilitation and land management activities.	No actions identified.
15 Mar 2023	Maxwell CCC	Quarterly CCC meetings.	Update on rehabilitation and land management activities undertaken on site provided to the Maxwell CCC on a quarterly basis. This includes tree planning within the	No actions identified.

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			woodland corridor, weed spraying, feral animal management, Section 240 Notice (NTCE0011420) and associated work and updates to relevant management plans. All meeting minutes (and presentations) are available on the Malabar Resources website.	

Attachment 5 – Plans

Maxwell UG Coal Mine - Plan 1A.pdf

Maxwell UG Coal Mine - Plan 1B.zip

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.11