NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001587

MAXWELL UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Friday 31 December 2027

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Maxwell Underground Coal Mine
Reference	FWP0001587
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 31 December 2027
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Donna Tiananga
Mining leases	ML 1531 (1992), CL 229 (1973), ML 1822 (1992), CL 395 (1973), ML 1820 (1992)
Project location	Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Thursday 27 March 2025

Important

The department may make the information in your program 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 program to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

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.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Exploration activities may be undertaken during the next three years. Surface trenching, magnetic surveys, test pits and the drilling of cored and non-cored holes are proposed to be undertaken within ML 1822. These exploration activities will enhance the geological model and provide reservoir (gas testing) characterisation. Coal quality and geochemistry assessment may also be undertaken. Geotechnical investigation within ML1822 may be undertaken to inform the detailed designs for the MEA and ventilation shaft (and associated access road/s). Test pits and the drilling of cored and non-cored holes are also proposed to be undertaken on CL 229 during the next 3 years as part of the geotechnical investigations for the Maxwell Solar Farm. Additional drill holes to install groundwater monitoring bores may also be required and appropriate approvals sought.

Construction activities

The following construction activities are proposed to be undertaken during the next 3 years: • Maintenance of the permanent access road. • Installation of the overland conveyor and supporting infrastructure. • Construction of the vent shaft and vent fan (including access road, dam, pipelines and powerlines). • Installation of supporting ancillary infrastructure including but not limited to pipelines and powerlines. • Continued construction of the MEA and temporary facilities. • Construction of a reclaim tunnel. • Improved access to

the voids for pumping. • Commissioning of the water treatment plant and associated access road. • Existing light vehicle tracks that are currently used to access mine water storages, pipelines, powerlines and other infrastructure will be maintained. • Expansion of the ROM pad area. • The CHPP, train load out facility, rail loop and spur will be subject to ongoing routine inspections and maintenance.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The Maxwell UG Mine is an underground mining operation that will produce high-quality coal over a period of approximately 26 years. At least 75 per cent of product coal produced would be capable of being used in the making of steel (coking coals) and the production of other metals. The balance would be export thermal coals suitable for the new-generation HELE power generators. The Maxwell UG Mine is approved to extract up to 8 Mtpa of ROM coal from four seams within the Wittingham Coal Measures, using the following underground mining methods: • Underground bord and pillar mining with partial pillar extraction in the Whynot Seam; and • Underground longwall extraction in the Woodlands Hill Seam, Arrowfield Seam and Bowfield Seam. Hunter Valley Energy Coal Pty Ltd (HVEC) operates Mt Arthur Coal. HVEC hold a sublease over a portion of CL229. Any surface disturbance activities and rehabilitation for this area are addressed in the Mt Arthur Coal Forward Program.

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management.

Due to the underground nature of mining, there are no overburden emplacements proposed for the next three years. However, mine establishment rock removed during construction will be preferentially used at the MEA as construction fill (e.g., for hardstand areas, dam embankments and road construction) or fill for the conveyor trace. The mine establishment rock will be treated with gypsum to improve the sodicity of the material. Any excess mine establishment rock that cannot be utilised at the MEA will be emplaced in the existing Southern Void.

Processing infrastructure activities and the location of tailings facilities and schedule for emplacement.

Prior to the construction of the overland conveyor, ROM coal is temporarily placed on surge stockpiles at the mine entry area prior to reclaiming and transportation via truck to the CHPP at Maxwell Infrastructure. The ROM coal is then handled, sized and processed at the existing CHPP to produce coking coal (also known as metallurgical coal) and export-quality thermal coal. In the course of processing ROM coal into coal products, a reject material is produced which generally consists of a mixture of shale, mudstone and sandstone. The reject material is pumped via a pipeline to the existing East Void for disposal.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste is managed in accordance with the Waste Management Procedure. Where appropriate, spent resources are reused or recycled in preference to being disposed of as waste. Where recycling options are not available, the different classifications of waste will be disposed of in an appropriate off-site waste facility by the site waste contractor. All hazardous chemicals are stored and handled on site as per the Code of Practice for Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace (Safe Work Australia, 2019). Controls include labelling and storage of hazardous chemicals in designated bunded areas or approved storage facilities. Spills are managed in accordance with the Spill Response Procedure and Pollution Incident Response Management Plan. Maxwell operates a Bioremediation Area. The preferred approach is to treat contaminated soils onsite, in preference to offsite disposal. Further investigations will be undertaken at mine closure to identify and remediate any contaminated soil that may exist (e.g., in infrastructure areas), in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997. Contaminated land would be remediated by removal and disposal at an appropriately licensed facility, encapsulation, or appropriate remediation treatment on-site.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	20,000	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	15,000	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	1.18	3.17	3.87
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.17	1.2	1.39
Product	(Mt)	0.71	1.96	2.48

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

No new areas of rehabilitation are forecast in the Forward Program. All rehabilitation activities are primarily focused on enhancing existing areas of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation monitoring is undertaken to compare progress against rehabilitation objectives. 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. Results from monitoring are discussed in the Annual Review and Annul Rehabilitation Report, including any recommendations or remedial actions. From time-to-time additional studies or assessments will be undertaken and any actions or changes to rehabilitation practices required will be assesses against the current risk assessment and included in the RMP and Forward Program.

Stakeholder consultation

Maxwell is committed to continuing open and constructive dialog with the local community and stakeholders in relation to post mining land use, rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. Maxwell have engaged with government agencies, community groups and landholders regarding the project design through numerous engagement activities undertaken for the Maxwell UG Project EIS. Maxwell will continue to consult with key stakeholders on rehabilitation and post mining land use. Maxwell has a Community Consultative Committee (CCC) that provides a forum for discussion between Maxwell and representatives of the local community, key stakeholder groups and the local council on issues relating directly to the Maxwell UG Mine. Although the CCC is not a decision-making or regulatory body, it performs an important advisory and consultative role. Maxwell also maintains a 24-hour community hotline (1800 653 960) for any issues or enquiries. General updates about the site including a description of activities being undertaken (construction, mining and rehabilitation) are included in the Maxwell Community Newsletter. Maxwell also has regular discussions with neighbouring landholders to provide updates on site activities and discuss property-specific issues and or concerns.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Environmental issues associated with activities at the site have been assessed as part of the Maxwell EIS. Further to this, a rehabilitation risk assessment has been prepared. The risk assessment was prepared in accordance with AS NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines. All risks were assessed pre-control (i.e. before any controls were in

place) and post-control (i.e. after any existing or additional controls were put in place). A summary of the potential threats identified in the most recent rehabilitation risk assessment are presented in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP). An Assessment Report to address Direction 1 of Notice NTCE0011420 was submitted to the Resource Regulators in May 2023. This report verified previous studies into the rehabilitated landform and surface water structures, measured the erosion rates throughout the rehabilitated landform, provided further detail into capacity of existing rock structures and investigated options for erosion points identified during the Resource Regulator inspection. An implementation schedule (identifying remedial actions) was prepared as part of the Assessment Report and can be found in the RMP. Maxwell is working towards completion of all remedial actions. Maxwell has commenced a Joint Tailings and Reject Management Project with neighbouring mine (Mt Arthur Coal). This will be further developed during the next three years.

NSW Resources Regulator

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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 (Bothriochloa biloba) 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
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

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

The following rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions will be undertaken: • Completion of rock drain ID10 widening and assessment of ID10 as built design. • Two tree planting programs each year within the conceptual woodland corridor and offset areas. • A weed control program focussing on High Threat Exotic weed species. • A kangaroo cull to reduce the impact on grazing on vegetation. • Continued wild dog and fox controls in association with the Local Land Services. • Continued focus on thinning Golden Wreath Wattle (Acacia saligna) and Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus cladocalyx) on the Great North Tip where target native trees and shrubs are being suppressed.

Rehabilitation schedule

The majority of ground disturbance for construction activities has been undertaken and this is reflected in the forecast numbers. Some small areas of disturbance are forecast for Year 1. Second workings in the Whynot and Woodland Hill seams will likely commence during the next three years. As an underground mine, the project would result in minimal changes to existing landforms. Rehabilitation activities will focus on enhancing existing areas of rehabilitation. There are no new areas of rehabilitation proposed. Areas within the MEA and transport and services corridor (where construction has been completed) will be temporarily seeded. General rehabilitation, land management and biodiversity enhancement activities will continue during the next three years. A key activity will be infill planting on rehabilitated areas within the woodland corridor during the next three years. Planting will occur during the optimal seasonal conditions to ensure maximum plant retention. This is likely to be in Autumn (March to April) and Spring (September to October), as temperatures are cooler and rainfall is higher but may be year-round, depending on local weather conditions in the months prior to planting.

Completion of rehabilitation

There are no areas where an application for rehabilitation completion will be lodged.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

There are no subsidence monitoring or remediation works proposed. The proposed underground mining includes both first and second workings. The first workings comprise a network of access roadways (i.e. drifts and main headings) that will be designed to remain stable for the life of the mine. The secondary workings associated with the partial pillar extraction and longwalls will result in subsidence that develops predominately above the area of secondary extraction. An Extraction Plan will be prepared prior to second workings, and this will include a Subsidence Monitoring Program.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	1,677.38	1,677.38	1,677.38
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	841.03	841.03	841.03
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	0	0	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	27.18		
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)			
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**				

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	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. 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). Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.
B	Total active disturbance	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).
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	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. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	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. 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.

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
O	The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P	The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

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	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. 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).
Domain	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.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	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. 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. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. 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.
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	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. 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.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (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 *Mining Act 1992.*
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. 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).
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	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ■ 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. 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.
Mining area	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*.
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 *Mining Act 1992.*
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*
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	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	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.
Rehabilitation Completion	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 *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: ■ 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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 – Plans

Plan 2A Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 1.pdf

Plan 2B Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 2.pdf

Plan 2C Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 3.pdf

Regional NSW

Open Cut and Underground Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Maxwell UG Project		
Lease(s):	CL 229, CL 395, ML 1531, ML 1820, ML 1822		
Mine Owner:	Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd		
Mine Operator:	Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	1/8/2025		
Current Security:	$62,919,000	**Date of Last Security Deposit Review:**	8/04/2022
Mine Contact:	Donna McLaughlin		
Position:	HSEC Manager		
Address:	Thomas Mitchell Drive Muswellbrook NSW 2333		
Phone:	(02) 6542 0298	**Email:**	dmclaughlin@malabarresources.com.au

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		17,150,657.31
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		4,933,840.80
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		11,235,185.95
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		13,028,099.13
Domain 5: Subsidence & Management		1,121,600.00
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$47,469,383.20**
Contingency	**10%**	$4,746,938.32
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	**10%**	$4,746,938.32
Project Management and Surveying	**10%**	$4,746,938.32
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		**$61,710,198.16**

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department

☐ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☑ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This Registration Form, Summary Report and calculation pages are to be printed and attached as an appendix the AEMR or MOP.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Donna McLaughlin
Company Representatives Name

1/8/2022
Date

HSEC Manager
Company Representatives Role / Responsibility

Signature