NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001820

MAXWELL UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Thursday 1 January 2026 to Sunday 31 December 2028

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Maxwell Underground Coal Mine
Reference	FWP0001820
Forward program commencement date	Thursday 1 January 2026
Forward program end date	Sunday 31 December 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Donna Tiananga
Mining leases	CL 395 (1973), ML 1820 (1992), ML 1531 (1992), CL 229 (1973), ML 1822 (1992)
Project location	Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Wednesday 1 April 2026
Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://malabarresources.com.au/corporate-governance/

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 Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Malabar Resources owns and operates the Maxwell UG Mine. The site is located in the Upper Hunter Valley of NSW, south-southwest of Muswellbrook and is approved to extract a maximum of 8Mt of ROM coal per year over a period of 26 years. Development Consent (SSD9526) for the site was originally granted on 22 December 2020. The site consists of: * An underground area comprising the area of underground mining 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 * A 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 years 1 to 3 of the forward program. Surface trenching, magnetic surveys, mini sosie, test pits and the drilling of cored and non-cored holes may be undertaken within ML 1822. These exploration activities will enhance the geological model and provide reservoir characterisation. Coal quality and geochemistry assessment may also be undertaken. Geotechnical investigation within CL229, CL395, ML1531, ML1822 and ML1820, and may be undertaken during years 1 to 3 to inform the detailed designs for infrastructure and associated access road/s. Test pits and the drilling of cored and non-cored holes may also be undertaken on CL 229 during years 1 to 3 as part of the geotechnical investigations for the Maxwell Solar Farm. Additional drill holes to

install groundwater monitoring bores may also be required.

Construction activities

The following construction activities are proposed to be undertaken during years 1 to 3: * Finalisation of the water treatment plant; * Finalisation of the mine overland conveyor system; * Continued installation of the MEA conveyor system; * Construction of an aboveground tailings transfer pipeline (and return water pipeline) from Mt Arthur Coal to the Maxwell East Void; * Construction of an aboveground tailings and coarse rejects transfer pipeline from the Maxwell CHPP to the Maxwell North Void; and * Construction of facilities at the MEA such as offices, workshops and carparking * Construction of coal handling infrastructure at the ROM pad near the CHPP, including conveyors, associated feeders and a stacker. * Staged construction of the Maxwell Solar Farm. * Expansion of the ROM pad near the CHPP. The following maintenance activities are proposed to be undertaken during years 1 to 3: * Maintenance of the permanent access road, * Maintenance of existing light vehicle access tracks for access to infrastructure and voids * Ongoing routine inspections and maintenance of the CHPP, TLO and Antiene Rail Line. * Maintenance of rehabilitated areas. Maxwell is forecasting 12.4ha of disturbance to rehabilitation during year 1 of this Forward Program. This is associated with the ROM pad expansion, improved access to the Southern Void and installation of the tailings and return water pipeline from MAC. This is shown on Plan 2A.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

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. First workings have commenced in the Whynot Seam, focusing on panels 2 to 5, with extraction proceeding from north to south. Secondary extraction is planned to commence during year 1 of this Forward Program. Similarly, first workings have commenced in the Woodlands Hill Seam, focusing on longwall panels 1 to 4 with extraction proceeding from north to south. Secondary extraction is planned to commence during year 1 of

this Forward Program. Hunter Valley Energy Coal Pty Ltd (HVEC) operates Mt Arthur Coal (MAC). 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. 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 or ROM Pad. Any excess mine establishment rock that cannot be utilised will be emplaced in the existing Southern Void. Waste rock material from UG operations will also be used at the MEA as construction fill or emplaced in the existing Southern Void. The mine establishment rock and waste rock material from UG is forecast as rock/overburden for years 1 to 3 of this Forward Program.

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

Prior to the operation of the overland conveyor, ROM coal will be temporarily placed on surge stockpiles at the MEA prior to reclaiming and transportation via truck to the CHPP at Maxwell Infrastructure. The overland conveyor is expected to be operational during year 1 of this Forward Program. The ROM coal will be handled, sized and processed at the existing Maxwell CHPP to produce metallurgical coal and or export-quality thermal coal. In the course of processing, reject material will be produced which generally consists of a mixture of shale, mudstone and sandstone. Coarse and fine rejects generated by the Maxwell CHPP will be transported to the East and North Voids via a pipeline and will be directed into the voids. To facilitate the more efficient management of MAC tailings, in 2025 Malabar and BHP collaboratively identified an environmentally superior opportunity to transfer tailings from MAC to the Maxwell East Void (Maxwell MOD 3). Above ground pipelines will be constructed during year 1 of this Forward Program, from Mt Arthur Coal to transfer tailings to the East Void and return decant water.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Procedure. Where appropriate, spent resources will be 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 will be 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 will be 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 and dispose of in pit, 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)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Ore	(Mt)	2	2.9	6.7
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.8	1	2.3
Product	(Mt)	1.2	1.9	4.4

[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 for years 1 to 3 of this Forward Program. All rehabilitation activities will be primarily focused on enhancing existing areas of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation monitoring will be 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 will be 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. In particular, consultation with government agencies during the review of key rehabilitation documents. 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) will be 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 will be updated from time to time and is presented in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP). The final landform design includes three final voids (the North, East and South voids). The North, East and South voids are currently being managed as part of the ongoing operations and are used as water storages and or for the emplacement of tailings and rejects. BHP are currently working on the design of their tailings and decant water pipelines to the Maxwell East Void. This will be finalised in year 1 of the forward program. The rehabilitation risk assessment will be updated once the tailings and decant water pipelines have been installed. At the conclusion of mining operations, the tailings emplacement area will be capped (to a minimum of 2 m) and rehabilitated, unless consent for continued emplacement is granted. Maxwell will prepare a capping strategy prior to the emplacement of tailings for the Maxwell UG Mine. On 23 July 2025, a TAP was conducted at the Maxwell UG Mine. An action plan was developed to address the TAP recommendations. The action plan will be implanted during the forward program. A copy of the action plan is attached to the 2025 ARR. No further studies are proposed for years 1 to 3 of this Forward Program.

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.	31 Dec 2028	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	31 Dec 2028	Ongoing

			continue as Maxwell works towards relinquishment.		

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

The following rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions will be undertaken: * Two tree planting programs each year within the conceptual woodland corridor and or offset areas. * A weed control program each year focussing on High Threat Exotic weed species. * 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 during years 1 and 2. * A kangaroo cull to reduce the impact on grazing on vegetation each year. * Continued wild dog and fox controls in association with the Local Land Services each year. * Bare areas of existing rehabilitation will be reseeded with an appropriate seed mix during years 1 and 2. * Topsoil stockpiles will be inspected and any new stockpile locations will be surveyed and added to the register during year 1. * Installation of nutrient tablets for existing juvenile tree and shrub species to improve the availability of nutrients in alkaline soils during year 1. * Areas of spontaneous combustion will continue to be monitored and controlled in accordance with Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan each year.

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 of this Forward Program. Areas within the MEA and transport and services corridor (where construction has been completed) will be temporarily seeded. Rehabilitation activities will focus on enhancing existing areas of rehabilitation. There are no new areas of rehabilitation proposed. 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. Second workings in the Whynot and Woodland Hill seams will likely commence during year 1 of this Forward Program. As an underground mine, the project would result in minimal changes to existing landforms as mining progresses in the Whynot and Woodlands Hill seams.

Completion of rehabilitation

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

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

A Subsidence Monitoring Program has been prepared as part of the Whynot Seam Panels 2-5 Extraction Plan and involves monitoring along centrelines and crosslines. Survey marks will be surveyed for height only, using a digital level, with a benchmark installed outside of the predicted zone of influence. A Subsidence Monitoring Program has been prepared as part of the Woodlands Hill Seam Longwalls 1-4 Extraction Plan and involves monitoring along centrelines and crosslines. Survey marks will be surveyed for position and level, using a Certified Total Station (Baseline Checked), with a Starting Baseline of Adequate Class Survey Marks installed or identified outside of the predicted zone of influence. Subsidence monitoring will commence during year 1 of this Forward Program. There are no remediation works proposed at this point in time.

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)	1,662.62	1,662.62	1,662.62
O	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	828.6	828.6	828.6
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)	12.42		
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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		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.
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).

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
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).

WORD	DEFINITION
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,

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:

WORD	DEFINITION
	• 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 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
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 • landform Establishment • 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 Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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

Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales

Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd - Maxwell Underground Mine

RCE Summary

SITE REGISTRATION

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	01-Jun-25	Mine Name	Maxwell Underground Mine
Lease(s):	CL 229, CL395, ML1531, ML1820, ML1822		
Lease Holder(s):	Maxwell Ventures (Management) Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	31-Dec-25	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	05-Dec-25	This is the date of the most recent correspondence from the Department advising of the assessed deposit amount.	
Amount of the last Security Deposit Review:	$ 61,710,198.16	This is the most recent assessed deposit amount as per the most recent correspondence from the Department (see above).	
Current Security Deposit held by the Department:	$ 61,710,198.16	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	
List key changes since previous submission:	RCE transferred to new RCE tool. The only change is the addition of one vent fan and vent shaft (backfill).		

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type			Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area			$ 5,967,322	
Infrastructure - Mine Entries			$ 1,446,035	
Beneficiation Facility			$ 9,136,395	
Tailings Storage Facilities			$ 6,062,376	
Water Management Area			$ 86,696	
Overburden Emplacement Area			$ 9,622,456	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)			$ 14,622,088	
Underground Mining Areas			$ -	
Exploration			$ 357,142	
Sub-total			**$ 47,300,510**	
Additional Items			**Cost**	
Other and Sundry			$ 2,035,295	
Sub-total			**$ 2,035,295**	
Totals				
Subtotal - all except Exploration			$ 48,978,664	
Subtotal - Exploration			$ 357,142	
Subtotal - all		User	**$ 49,335,805**	
Contingency (Mining)	30%		$ 14,693,599	
Contingency (Exploration only)	15%		$ 53,571	
Contingency Total			**$ 14,747,170**	
Grand Total (excluding GST)			**$ 64,082,976**	

Contingency for mining activities ok
Contingency for exploration activities ok