NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001245

DURALIE MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Saturday 1 July 2023 to Tuesday 30 June 2026

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Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Duralie Mine
Reference	FWP0001245
Forward program commencement date	Saturday 1 July 2023
Forward program end date	Tuesday 30 June 2026
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Thomas Kirkwood
Mining leases	ML 1427 (1992), ML 1646 (1992)
Project location	CIM DURALIE PTY LTD
Date of submission	Friday 29 September 2023

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

Duralie Coal Pty Ltd (DCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Limited (Yancoal), owns and operates the Duralie Coal Mine (DCM). The DCM is an existing mine situated approximately 35 kilometres south of Gloucester, New South Wales (NSW).

Development of the DCM is approved under Mining Leases 1427 and 1646 and NSW Project Approval (PA 08_0203), and the other key approvals, licences and permits described in Section 1.2 of the DCM Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP).

Condition 5, Schedule 2 of PA 08_0203 authorised mining operations to be carried at the DCM until 31 December 2021. Accordingly, coal mining at the DCM has ceased and the mine closure phase has commenced.

At the time of submission of this Forward Program (FP) (September 2023), the Resources Regulator has acknowledged that DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising final landform outcomes (Closure Planning) for the DCM. A revised FLRP will be prepared following the completion of Yancoal's Closure Plan.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

As described in Section 2.1.1, mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021 and the DCM has accordingly commenced the mine closure phase. No further exploration activities are proposed at the DCM.

Construction activities

As described in Section 2.1.1, mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021 and the DCM has accordingly commenced the mine closure phase.

Construction of water management works will commence following the completion of closure studies, including reconstruction of Coal Shaft Creek.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 2 of PA 08_0203, mining activities at the DCM have ceased. Accordingly, no mining schedule exists for the DCM.

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

Mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021. Activities during Years 2 and 3 of the FP term will include bulk earthworks on the Waste Rock Emplacement on the southern extent of the Clareval and Weismantel pit.

DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising final landform outcomes (Closure Planning) for the DCM during 2023 and 2024. A revised FLRP will be prepared following the completion of Yancoal's Closure Planning.

Existing rehabilitation areas on the Waste Rock Emplacement would continue to be monitored throughout the 'Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment' and 'Ecosystem and Land Use Development' phases.

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

Historically, run-of-mine coal has been transported from the DCM to the Stratford Mining Complex (SMC) via the North Coast Railway for processing. Subsequently, no processing infrastructure activities or storage of tailings have occurred at the DCM.

Further to this, the coal crusher and train loader infrastructure have been demolished at the DCM and subsequently removed from site.

As mining operations at the DCM ceased on 31 December 2021, no additional processing infrastructure activities or tailings facilities are proposed.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

All waste streams generated at the DCM have historically been managed in accordance with the DCM Waste Management Plan (WMP). Key waste streams (apart from waste rock) generated at the DCM comprise:

- Recyclable/non-recyclable general wastes.
- Sewage and effluent.
- Other wastes from mining and workshop activities (e.g. waste oils, scrap metal and used tyres).

All general domestic waste and general recyclable products will continue to be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor. DCPL has maintained a register of regulated waste collected by the licensed waste contractor.

Waste tyres will continue to be stockpiled/disposed in the backfilled sections of pit voids. Tyres will be placed in discrete lots and buried with a minimum cover of 20m, and avoid other combustible material. Records of buried locations/depths will continue to be maintained.

Scrap metal is collected by a licensed waste contractor for recycling.

Sewage and wastewater from ablution facilities on-site is collected and transferred via a sewerage system to the existing on-site sewage treatment plant. Sewage is treated in the on-site sewage treatment plant (that consists of an aerobic treatment system) and is disposed of in a manner to the satisfaction of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPL11701) and the MidCoast Council.

Waste generated from decommissioning activities will be re-used, recycled or disposed in accordance with the DCM WMP, inc. irrigation infrastructure and surplus equipment.

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

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	0	0
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

A Mine Closure Plan and Schedule (MCPS) was developed for the DCM and is appended to the DCM RMP. The purpose of the MCPS is to provide a strategy and description of the works required to develop the Detailed Mine Closure Plan (DMCP). The technical assessments identified in the MCPS have been informed by key risks and risk reduction strategies associated with rehabilitation and closure of the DCM, as identified in rehabilitation and closure risk assessments.

DCPL is currently undertaking studies to inform the DMCP. Key components include:

- Preparation of a detailed final landform design.
- Review/update of the site groundwater model/site water balance based on the refined final landform design.
- Preparation of other key strategies/assessments.
- Undertaking stakeholder engagement to communicate the DCM's mine closure process with relevant stakeholders.
- Review/update as required, existing environmental management plans for rehabilitation and mine closure.

The duration of studies and iterations to optimise landform outcomes have been greater than previously anticipated and are now expected to be completed in the first half of 2024. Completion of Yancoal's closure planning studies will inform closure execution works. Revised FLRPs and the required supporting documentation will be prepared and is expected to be submitted in 2024 after the completion of Yancoal's closure studies.

An update on the status of Risk Assessment actions relevant to the RMP and FP is attached.

Stakeholder consultation

DCPL has undertaken consultation with various stakeholders throughout the mine life and during mine closure. Ongoing consultation will continue regarding the mine closure process,

objectives and concepts via direct engagement with regulators and other stakeholders, the Community Consultative Committee, DCM website and community information line.

DCPL notes that, at the time of submission of this FP (September 2023), the Resources Regulator has approved the DCM Rehabilitation Objectives Statements and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP) with recognition that DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising final landform outcomes for the DCM. This work would be undertaken during this FP term.

DCPL expects further consultation with the Resources Regulator to occur during the 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 period in relation to submission and approval of the DCM RCC.

As relevant, DCPL will continue to consult with other stakeholders over the next three years to provide progressive updates on rehabilitation and closure activities at the DCM.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Duralie Coal Mine: Closure & Rehabilitation Risk Assessment (IEMA, 2022), was undertaken to review and update the DCM Environmental Risk Register for the mine closure and rehabilitation stage of operations and to provide guidance for the MCPS (Appendix 1 of the DCM RMP). For each of the key rehabilitation and mine closure risks identified, appropriate risk reduction strategies/actions were developed to adequately control the risk. Identified risks and control measures are detailed in the DCM RMP. The Risk Assessment will be reviewed at the completion of Yancoal's Closure Planning works.

Rehabilitation studies related to establishing the final landform, surface water management, groundwater management and final void management will be conducted over the FP term to inform the detailed design of the final landform at the DCM. This would include further:

- surface water modelling;
- groundwater modelling; and
- geotechnical evaluations.

As acknowledged by the Resources Regulator, DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising the final landform as a critical component to achieving a safe, stable and non-polluting landform for future lease relinquishment and sustainable post-mining beneficial land use.

Revised FLRPs and the required supporting documentation will be prepared and is expected to be submitted in 2024 following the completion of Yancoal's closure studies.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
FWP0001245					

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rehabilitation is monitored on a regular basis to ensure vegetation in the rehabilitation areas is establishing and to determine the need for any maintenance and/or contingency measures. The monitoring also aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of the rehabilitation techniques and track the progression towards achieving the rehabilitation performance and completion criteria.

A detailed monitoring report will be prepared annually, including a summary of previous monitoring results, results of the current year's monitoring and any planned remedial works, if required.

A Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan has been developed in the RMP, based on identified threats to rehabilitation. Any emerging threats to rehabilitation success will be identified through the ongoing monitoring programs described in RMP.

Results from the monitoring programs will be used to inform the ongoing rehabilitation maintenance requirements. It is expected that any maintenance requirements will be undertaken on a campaign/as required basis.

Post-closure maintenance activities will continue until the specific completion criteria has been met and confirmation has been received from the relevant authority.

Amendments to the monitoring programs following identification of any rehabilitation performance issues or knowledge gaps in the Annual Rehabilitation Report (ARR), will be reflected in the relevant environmental management plan revisions as well as future iterations of the ARR and FP.

Rehabilitation schedule

As described above, DCPL is in the process of refining and optimising the final landform as a critical component to achieving a safe, stable and non-polluting landform for future lease relinquishment and sustainable post-mining beneficial land use.

Completion of Yancoal's Closure Planning studies will inform closure execution works and the rehabilitation schedule and will be included in revised FLRPs

Rehabilitation at the DCM has been undertaken progressively, behind the advancing open cut or once areas have become available for rehabilitation.

Key rehabilitation activities at the DCM include:

- infrastructure decommissioning and demolition;
- bulk rehandle, shaping and rehabilitation earthworks (which may include final blasting to achieve final landform design);
- growth medium establishment activities including topsoil spreading;
- revegetation of the final landform in accordance with the DCM RMP; and
- refinement of monitoring programs and environmental management plans to reflect rehabilitated site.

Rehabilitation is implemented in accordance with the methodologies described in Section 6.2 of the RMP.

In areas intended for native ecosystem as the proposed final land use, ongoing activities will include habitat enhancement, controlling weeds and fauna pests as required. The requirement of these activities will be based on the Rehabilitation Monitoring Program (Section 8 of the DCM RMP), opportunistic inspections and as required by the DCM Biodiversity Management Plan

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

The DCM is an open cut mining operation and therefore has no areas affected by underground mining subsidence.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A	**Total surface disturbance footprint**	(ha)	410.14	410.14	410.14
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	306.59	255.28	199.04
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	0	51.31	107.55

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new active disturbance area**	(ha)			
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)		51.31	56.24
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*.

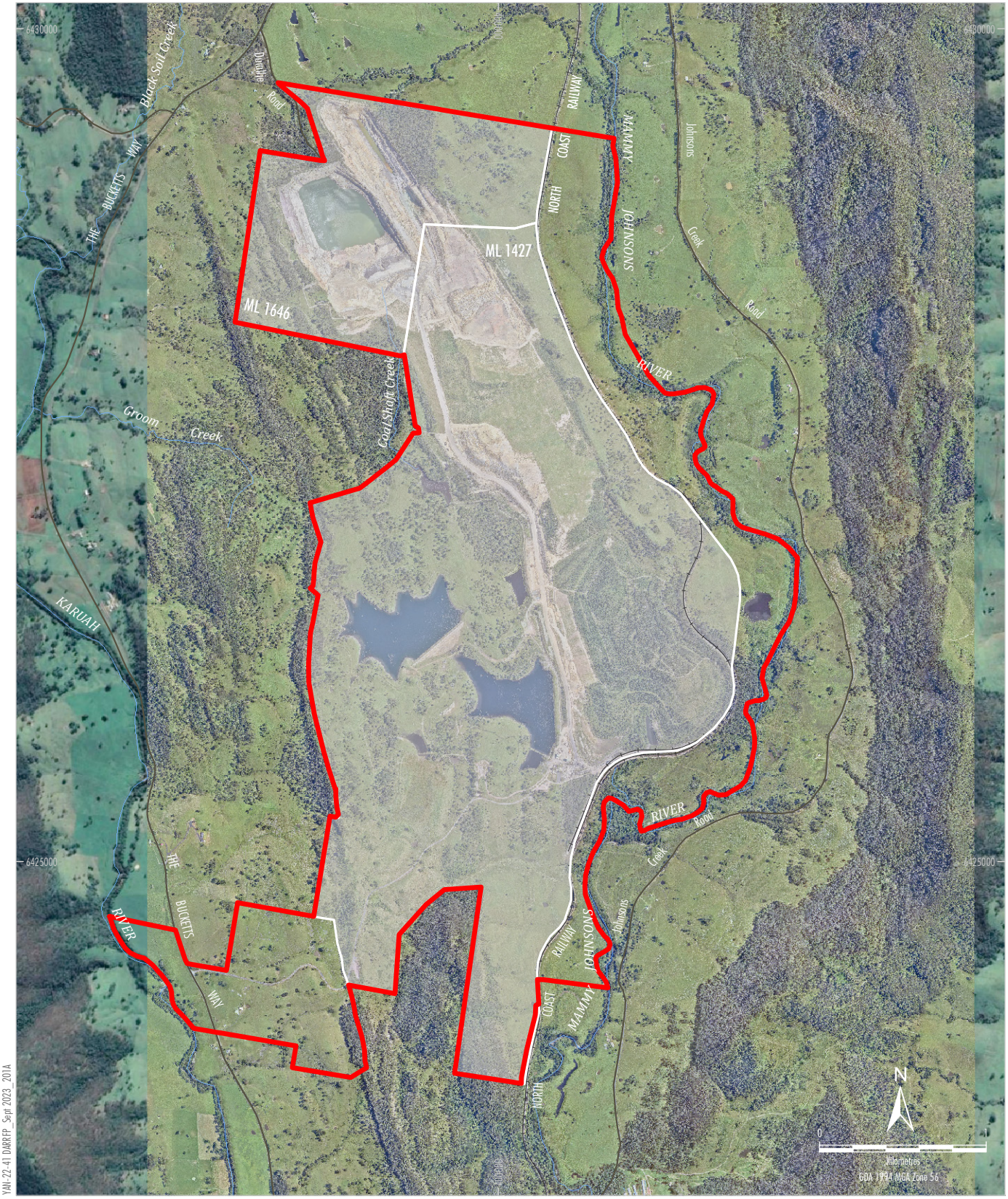
[2] Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management.*

Attachment 3 – Plans

DCM Forward Program Plan 2A - Mining and Rehabilitation Year 1.pdf

DCM Forward Program Plan 2B - Mining and Rehabilitation Year 2.pdf

DCM Forward Program Plan 2C - Mining and Rehabilitation Year 3.pdf



YAN-22-41 DARRFP_Sept 2023_201A

LEGEND
Project Approval Boundary*
Coal - Current Title

Source: © NSW Spatial Services (2019)
Orthophoto: Google Earth CENS/Airbus (2020)

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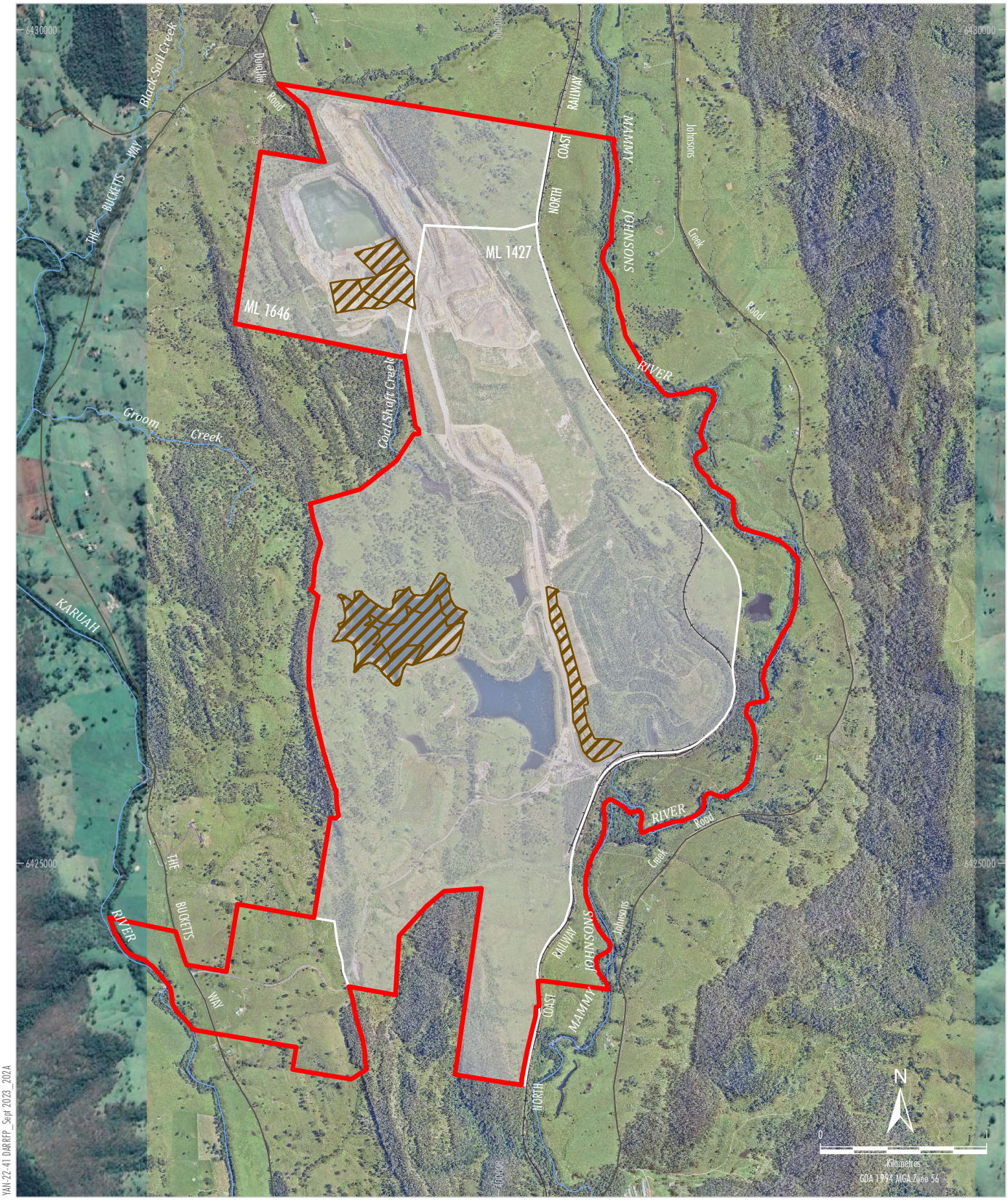
DURALIE COAL MINE

Mining and Rehabilitation – Year 1
(June 2023 to July 2024)

Plan 2A

** Note: Appendix 1 Schedule of Land in Project Approval (08_0203) includes some part lots. For simplicity, whole lots are included in the graphical representation shown on this figure.*



YAN-22-41 DARRFP_Sept 2023_202A

LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary*
- Coal - Current Title
- Forecast Area
- Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation

Source: © NSW Spatial Services (2019)
Orthophoto: Google Earth CENS/Airbus (2020)

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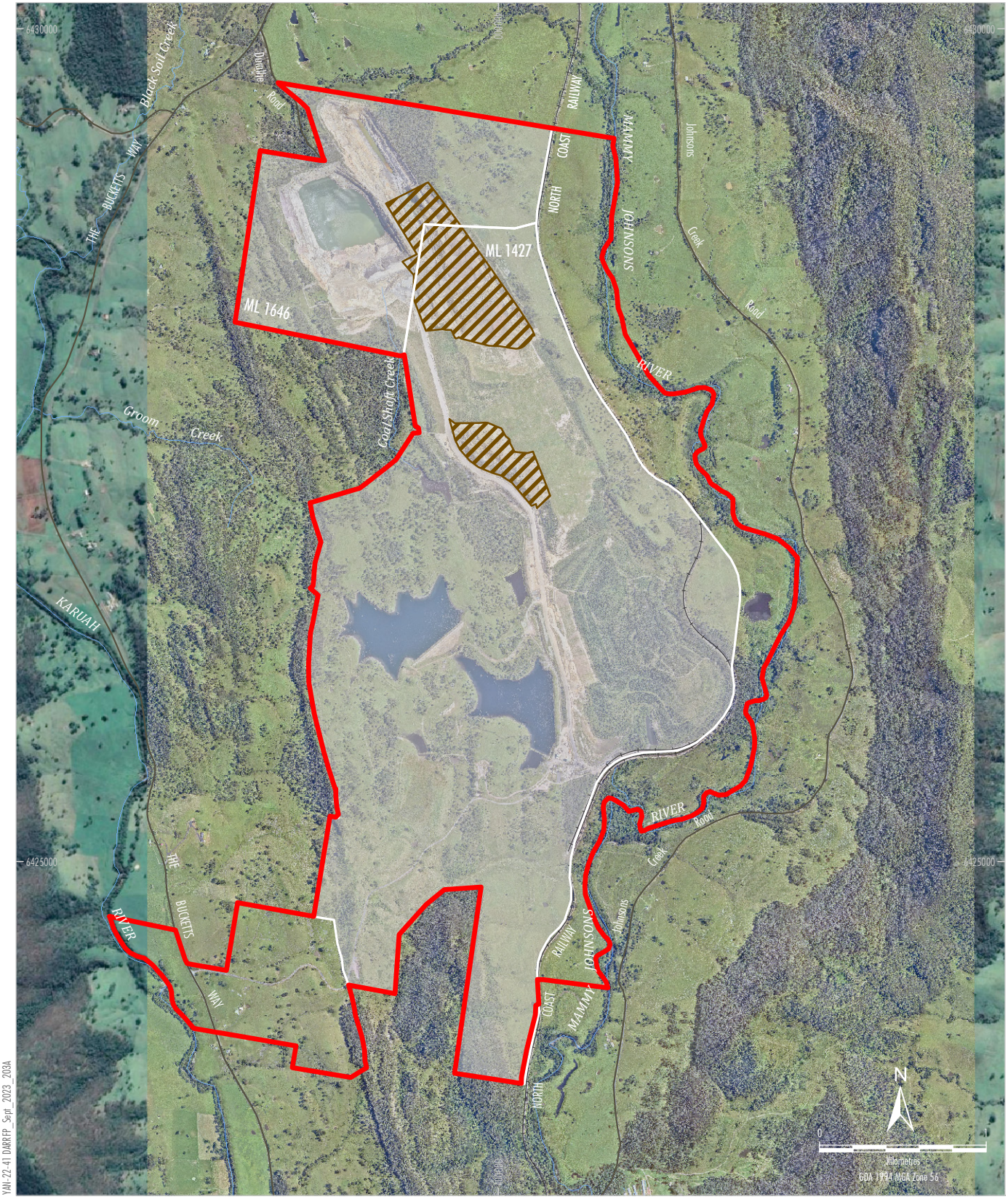
DURALIE COAL MINE

Mining and Rehabilitation – Year 2
(June 2024 to July 2025)

Plan 2B

** Note: Appendix 1 Schedule of Land in Project Approval (08_0203) includes some part lots. For simplicity, whole lots are included in the graphical representation shown on this figure.*



YAN-22-41 DARRFP_Sept_2023_203A

LEGEND

Project Approval Boundary*

Coal - Current Title

Forecast Area

Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation

Source: © NSW Spatial Services (2019)
Orthophoto: Google Earth CENS/Airbus (2020)

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DURALIE COAL MINE

Mining and Rehabilitation – Year 3
(June 2025 to July 2026)

Plan 2C

** Note: Appendix 1 Schedule of Land in Project Approval (08_0203) includes some part lots. For simplicity, whole lots are included in the graphical representation shown on this figure.*