NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001339

STRATFORD COAL MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 1 January 2024 to Thursday 31 December 2026

Contents

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Stratford Coal Mine
Reference	FWP0001339
Forward program commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Forward program end date	Thursday 31 December 2026
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Thomas Kirkwood
Mining leases	ML 1787 (1992), ML 1521 (1992), ML 1528 (1992), ML 1409 (1992), ML 1447 (1992), ML 1360 (1992), ML 1538 (1992), ML 1577 (1992), ML 1733 (1992)
Project location	GLOUCESTER COAL PTY LTD
Date of submission	Thursday 29 February 2024

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

Stratford Coal Pty Ltd (SCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Limited (Yancoal), owns and operates the Stratford Mining Complex (SMC), which is located approximately 100 kilometres (km) north of Newcastle, New South Wales (NSW). Development of the SMC is approved under Development Consent (SSD-4966) and occurs within Mining Leases (MLs) 1577, 1528, 1360, 1409, 1447, 1538, 1521, 1733 and 1787. Condition 5, Schedule 2 of the Development Consent (SSD-4966) authorises mining operations to be carried at the SMC until 31 December 2025.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Mine exploration activities would continue within the MLs, Exploration Authorisation (AUTH) 311, AUTH 315 and Exploration Licence (EL) 6904 (Plan 1A). These activities would occur within, and external to, the open cut footprints and would be used to investigate aspects such as geological features, seam structure and coal/overburden characteristics as input to detailed mine planning and feasibility studies. Exploration activities within the MLs, AUTH 311, AUTH 315 and EL 6904 would require an Assessable Prospecting Operation application (and supporting Review of Environmental Factors, if relevant) prior to any works being undertaken. An Exploration Report is sent to Resources Regulator annually which outlines exploration associated with the SMC.

Construction activities

Existing infrastructure and supporting services will continue to be utilised at the SMC. The majority of infrastructure and construction/development activities required to support the Stratford Extension Project (SEP) (including modifications and alterations to existing infrastructure) have been completed. Supporting services and infrastructure upgrades included: • noise management infrastructure upgrades and haul road bunding; and • water management infrastructure upgrades. Some minor upgrades may be required to the existing infrastructure and supporting services, including car park extensions, offices, bathhouse and muster areas, warehouse, fuel bays, tyre storage and workshop extensions (e.g. tyre fitting bays). These upgrades would be located within the existing Infrastructure Area footprint as indicated within the SEP Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The mining sequence at the SMC generally occurs in the following manner: • A vegetation clearance and ground disturbance plan are prepared. This includes fauna/flora assessments and cultural heritage surveys. • A sedimentation control plan is prepared for the area to be disturbed. • Delineation of the proposed disturbance area is undertaken. • Water infrastructure and sedimentation controls are implemented. • Tree clearing is limited to the minimum required for ongoing operations and undertaken ahead of the advancing workings. • Topsoil is removed in accordance with a topsoil stripping plan. • Overburden removal is undertaken by a hydraulic excavator. Generally, the first one to five metres (m) of subsoil/overburden is ripped and/or free-dug. Deeper overburden requires blasting prior to excavation. • Overburden waste material is deposited either in out-of-pit waste emplacements or backfilled into mining voids. • Following waste emplacement, shaping to the approved final landform is undertaken in preparation for rehabilitation works. Mining of the Avon North Open Cut Pit will continue in 2024, targeting the Avon, Marker 2, Glenview, Triple Coal and Rombo groups of seams. Mining of the Stratford East Open Cut ceased in 2023. Backfilling of the northern extent of the Stratford East Open Cut will commence in 2026, with the northern most extent shaped to its final landform.

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

Consistent with the SMC Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP), waste rock from the Avon North Open Cut will continue to be placed and rehandled in the Bowens Road North Open Cut (BRNOC), Stratford East Open Cut, northern extent of Roseville West Open Cut and north of the Stratford Main Pit (Plans 2A to 2C). No waste rock will be mined for backfilling purposes from the BRNOC, Stratford East Open Cut, Roseville West Open Cut or Stratford Main Pit. Recovery of historical CHPP rejects from the Western Co-disposal Area will continue to occur until cessation of mining activities. Following the complete removal of all historical CHPP rejects, the landform will be progressively profiled to be free-draining, prior to being revegetated to Domain A (Native Ecosystem) and Domain B (Agricultural – Grazing).

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

In accordance with Condition 7, Schedule 2 of the Development Consent (SSD-4966), no more than 5.6 million tonnes (Mt) of ROM coal is processed at the SMC per calendar year. The handling and processing of the SMC ROM coal will continue to occur at the SMC CHPP. CHPP rejects are pumped as a slurry via a pipeline to the Stratford Main Pit. The Stratford Main Pit will continue to be used as a CHPP rejects material disposal area, water storage and waste emplacement area, including receiving and transferring water as outlined in the EIS and relevant management plans. The disposal of CHPP rejects at the SMC will continue to be managed in accordance with the Life of Mine Rejects Disposal Plan. Disposal of CHPP rejects at the SMC would cease following the cessation of mining activities in accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 2 of the Development Consent (SSD 4966).

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Key waste streams (apart from waste rock and CHPP rejects) generated at the SMC comprise: • recyclable and non-recyclable general wastes; • sewage and wastewater; and • other wastes from mining and workshop activities (e.g. used tyres, scrap metal and waste hydrocarbons and oil filters). All general domestic waste (e.g. general solid [putrescibles] waste and general solid [non-putrescible] waste) and general recyclable products will continue to be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor. SCPL will maintain a register of regulated waste collected by the licensed waste contractor. Waste tyres will continue to be stockpiled and disposed in the backfilled sections of pit voids. Tyres will be placed in discrete lots and buried with a minimum cover of 5 m, and avoid other combustible material. Records of buried locations and depths will continue to be recorded during the Forward Program term. Scrap metal at the workshops will continue to be collected by a scrap metal merchant for recycling. Waste hydrocarbons and oil filters are currently collected, stored and removed by licensed contractors. The current collection and storage methods (including containment of waste oil/grease tanks/drums within a separate bunded area at the workshop) will continue, with removal of waste hydrocarbons and oil filters by licenced contractors. Soil and waste rock contaminated with hydrocarbons will be treated in bioremediation areas or disposed of offsite by a licenced contractor.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	691,698	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	223,701	0	0
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	70,425	0	0
Product	(Mt)	153,276	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Mining at the SMC is scheduled to cease in 2024. Following the cessation of mining activities, no new material will be produced at the SMC (i.e. during Years 2 [2025] and 3 [2026] of the Forward Program). Notwithstanding, bulk material movement and rehandling of waste material will continue to occur over the next three years, with approximately 1.8Mt of bulk material movement forecast for 2024, 3.4Mt of bulk material movement forecast for 2025, and 3.5Mt of bulk material movement forecast for 2026. SCPL is in the process of preparing a Detailed Mine Closure Plan for the SMC. The Detailed Mine Closure Plan will inform revisions to the Final Landform Rehabilitation Plan. The revised FLRP is expected to be submitted to the Resource Regulator during the first period of this Forward Program. The Rehabilitation Planning aspects of Detailed Mine Closure Planning includes: • Public Safety management. • Mine Closure Risks. • Detailed final landform, land-use and features design. • Final Voids strategy and water balances. • Decommissioning and Demolition. • Water Management. • Waste Management. • Contamination review. • Rehabilitation materials. • Management of heritage sites. • Monitoring and Maintenance Program. The abovementioned closure components are considered key milestones for rehabilitation and closure of the SMC that would ensure rehabilitation and closure is undertaken to achieve a safe, stable and non polluting final landform as soon as practicable.

Stakeholder consultation

As stated above, SCPL is in the process of preparing a Detailed Mine Closure Plan for the SMC, which will be submitted to the Resources Regulator during the Forward Program period. SCPL will seek validation and/or feedback from key regulators and stakeholders on relevant components of the Detailed Mine Closure Plan progressively throughout the Forward Program period, including: • NSW Resources Regulator. • NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. • NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. • Broader stakeholders, including the community.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Stratford Mining Complex: Closure & Rehabilitation Risk Assessment (IEMA, 2022) was undertaken to review and update the SMC Environmental Risk Register for the mine closure and rehabilitation stage of operations and to provide guidance for the Mine Closure Plan. 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 SMC RMP. No risk assessments or rehabilitation studies are therefore proposed at the SMC during this Forward Program term.

NSW Resources Regulator

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
FWP0001339					

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rehabilitation is monitored on a regular basis to ensure vegetation is establishing in the rehabilitation areas, determine the need for any maintenance and/or contingency measures, demonstrate the effectiveness of the rehabilitation techniques and track the progression towards achieving the rehabilitation performance and completion criteria. Ongoing rehabilitation management and maintenance activities that will take place at the SMC during the Forward Program term include: • Weed / pest animal control of rehabilitation areas. • Native vegetation rehabilitation management and agricultural monitoring. • Infill planting where required. The rehabilitation monitoring results reported within the 2023 ARR suggest that, given the presence of woody weeds and lantana within isolated portions of the BRN rehabilitation, in addition to the expense and difficulty of traditional weed control works, environmental burning and continued manual removal of weeds could be undertaken to increase diversity in this stratum. For agricultural (grazing) rehabilitation areas, rehabilitation monitoring reported within the 2023 ARR also suggests that continued management of "weeds" should be undertaken until such time that grazing is recommenced. Results from the monitoring programs will be used to inform the ongoing rehabilitation maintenance requirements. Post-closure maintenance activities will continue until the specific completion criteria has been met.

Rehabilitation schedule

At the commencement of the Forward Program, rehabilitation areas have included portions of: • BRNOC. • Roseville Pit. • Roseville West Pit. • Western Co-disposal Area. • Stratford Waste Emplacement. • Southern Waste Emplacement. • Northern Waste Emplacement (including extension area). Ongoing management and maintenance of rehabilitation areas at the SMC will be undertaken by SCPL and suitably qualified persons (where relevant) to determine when an ESF2 can be submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator to confirm that rehabilitated areas have achieved a standard capable of relinquishment. Additional rehabilitation works (bulk earthworks and landform establishment) are planned for a portion of the Roseville West Pit and east of the BRNOC in Year 1 (2024). In Year 2 (2025), rehabilitation works (bulk earthworks and landform establishment) are planned for the northern portion of the Roseville West Pit and a disturbed area north of the Stratford Main Pit. Additional rehabilitation works are forecast for the BRNOC and the infrastructure area between BRNOC and the Avon North Open Cut Pit. In Year 3 (2026), additional rehabilitation works (bulk earthworks and landform establishment) are planned for the northern portion of Stratford East Open Cut.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

The SMC 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)	758.15	758.15	758.15
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	513.14	435.08	418.13
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	10.96	89.02	105.97

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)	10.96	78.06	16.95
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

Stratford FP - Plan 2A - Mining and Rehabilitation - 2024.pdf

Stratford FP - Plan 2B - Mining and Rehabilitation - 2025.pdf

Stratford FP - Plan 2C - Mining and Rehabilitation - 2026.pdf

YAN-22-44 SARRFP 2024_201A

LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary*
- Coal - Current Titles
- Forecast Area
- Forecast land prepared for rehabilitation

Source: Orthophoto - Yancoal (2021); LPI (2016); NSW Department of Planning & Environment (2017)

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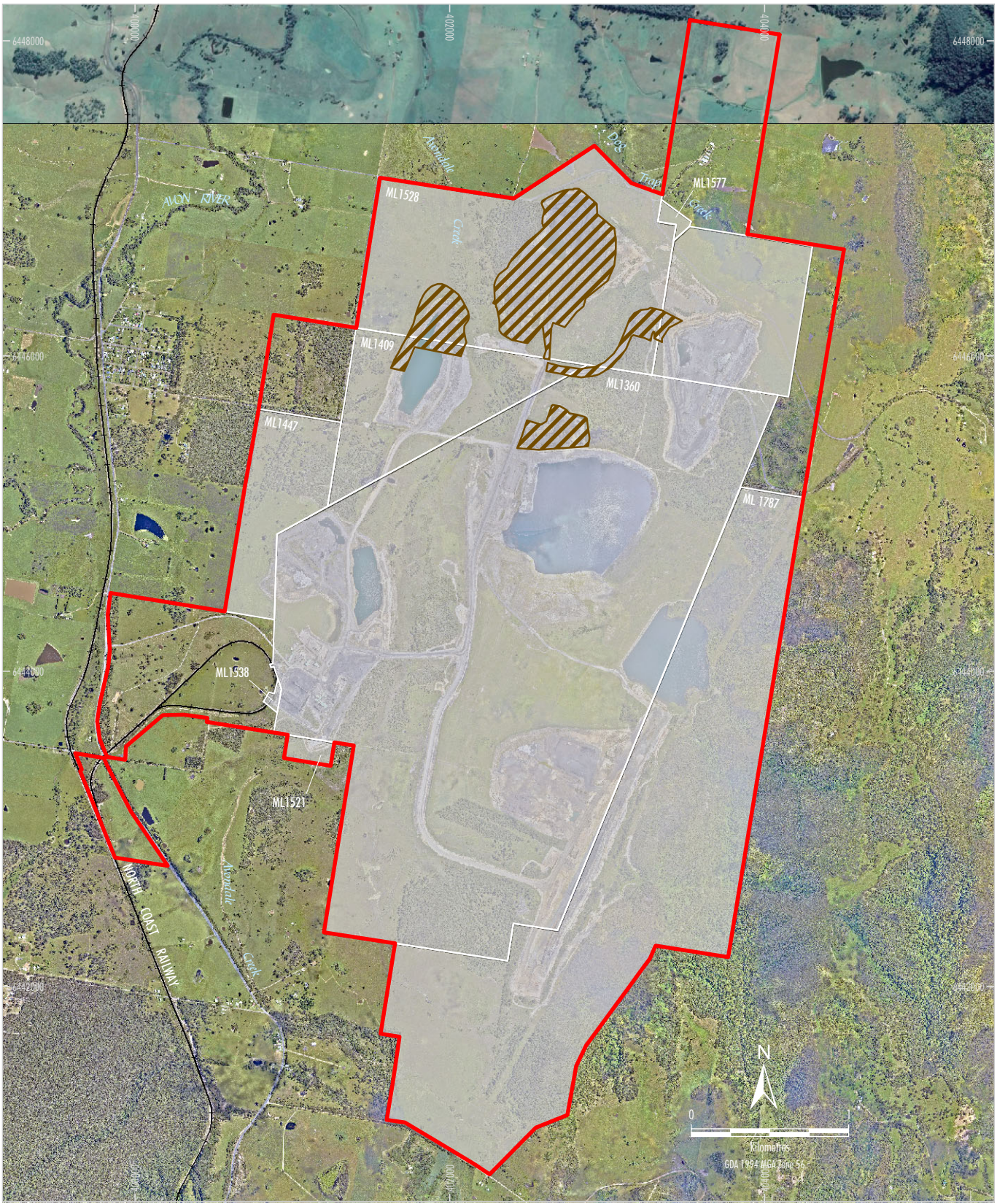
STRATFORD EXTENSION PROJECT

Mining and Rehabilitation – 2024

** Note: Appendix 1 Schedule of Land in Development Consent (SSD-4966) includes some part lots. For simplicity, whole lots are included in the graphical representation shown on this figure.*

Plan 2A



YAN-22-44 SARRFP 2024_202A

LEGEND

Project Approval Boundary*

Coal - Current Titles

Forecast Area

Forecast land prepared for rehabilitation

Source: Orthophoto - Yancoal (2021); LPI (2016); NSW Department of Planning & Environment (2017)

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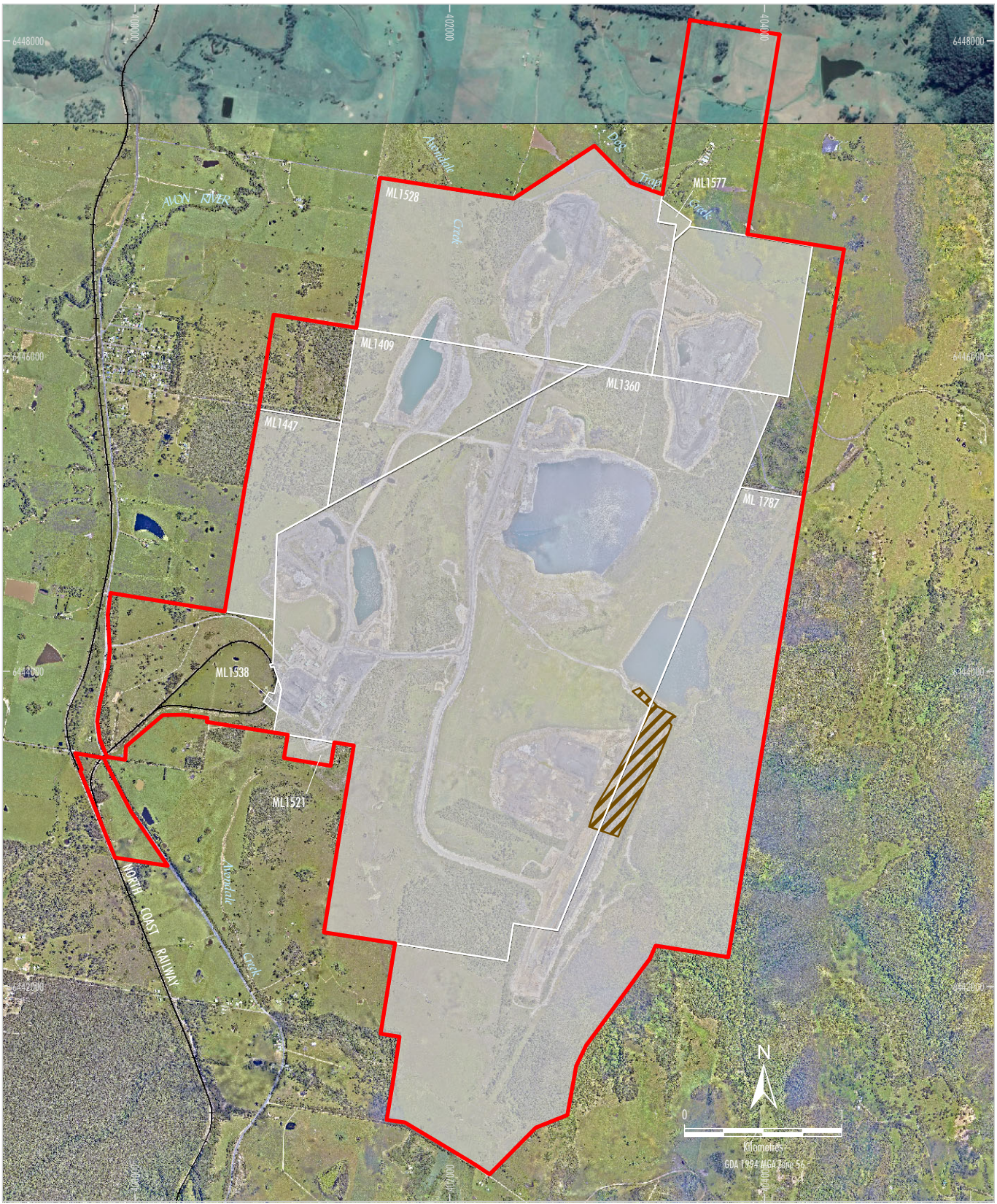
STRATFORD EXTENSION PROJECT

Mining and Rehabilitation – 2025

** Note: Appendix 1 Schedule of Land in Development Consent (SSD-4966) includes some part lots. For simplicity, whole lots are included in the graphical representation shown on this figure.*

Plan 2B



YAN-22-44 SARRFP 2024_203A

LEGEND

Project Approval Boundary*

Coal - Current Titles

Forecast Area

Forecast land prepared for rehabilitation

Source: Orthophoto - Yancoal (2021); LPI (2016); NSW Department of Planning & Environment (2017)

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STRATFORD EXTENSION PROJECT

Mining and Rehabilitation – 2026

** Note: Appendix 1 Schedule of Land in Development Consent (SSD-4966) includes some part lots. For simplicity, whole lots are included in the graphical representation shown on this figure.*

Plan 2C