



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001568

RASP MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Tuesday 31 December 2024 to Thursday
30 December 2027

Summary

DETAIL

Mine	Rasp Mine
Reference	FWP0001568
Forward program commencement date	Tuesday 31 December 2024
Forward program end date	Thursday 30 December 2027
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Devon Roberts
Mining leases	CML 7 (1973), MPL 186 (1973), MPL 183 (1973), MPL 185 (1973), MPL 184 (1973)
Project location	Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Saturday 1 March 2025

Important

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

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

The Rasp Mine (Rasp) is an operating lead, zinc and silver mine which is located within the City of Broken Hill. Rasp has operated since 1885. It is owned and operated by Broken Hill Operations Pty Limited (BHOP), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of CBH Resources. BHOP has owned Rasp since 2001. Rasp is regulated under Project Approval 07_0018. The approval allows ore mining, processing, ore concentrate transportation and waste emplacement operations. The project approval has been modified 11 times since it was granted in 2011. Rasp is currently approved to operate until 31 December 2026. A major modification to the project approval was modified in March 2022 (MOD 6) which allowed the existing Kintore Pit to be used as a third tailings storage facility (TSF) following the development of a new box-cut and portal. The project approval was most recently modified in November 2023 (MOD 11) to allow for installation of a ventilation intake and advance underground exploration.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Two development drives within the Main Lode area were approved under Modification 9 of the Project Approval. The drives would be developed for exploration purposes to connect existing workings to areas of potential future mineral extraction. The development drives (referred to as 'Blackwoods and 'Block 13' drives) would be located approximately 235 metres (m) below ground level (bgl) and have dimensions of approximately 5.0 x 5.8 m. BHOP propose to undertake the drives using conventional drill and blasting techniques which are already in use at the mine. The resulting waste rock, if suitable (tested at <0.5%Pb), would be used for rehabilitation capping purposes, and other non-suitable waste rock would be used for underground backfilling of stopes and voids or emplaced in Kintore Pit. Underground mining development works resumed in November 2024 following their cessation in November 2023 due to the announcement by CBH Resources Pty Ltd that Rasp Mine would enter staged closure in 2024 if it was unable to be sold to a new owner.

Construction activities

Kintore Pit (TSF3) preparatory works were completed in February 2024. Preparation works in Kintore Pit to accept tailings from TSF2 included the filling of mining access drives beneath the Pit, installation of an engineered plug to seal underground workings, installation of a seepage collection system at the base of the Pit, relocation of 260,000 t of material from the Waste Rock Tipple to the base of the Pit to act as a bridging layer upon which the tailings will be

deposited, water management infrastructure and other minor works . The application for Modification 12 will be submitted in 2025 and will seek approval for extension of mining operations into Main Lode Blocks 13, 14, and 15 of CML7, as well as for the installation of an emergency egress ladderway from the underground workings to the surface at a suitable location within Block 15.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The proposed mining schedule includes the Western Mineralisation and Western Mineralisation - Siberia deposits finishing in 2026, and Blackwoods and Blackwoods North deposits finishing in 2026 (at project approval lapse date). All of these deposits will be targeted from 2025 or are currently being mined. BHOP are approved to extract a maximum of 500,000 tonnes of ore per annum.

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

Except for Kintore Pit TSF3, no surface waste rock emplacements will be developed in the next three years. Little Kintore Pit will be shaped and trimmed in 2025 and capped with waste rock of <0.5%Pb in 2026.

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

The Process Plant (Mill) is located adjacent to the Blackwoods TSF2 and includes crushing, grinding, flotation and filtration processes. The ROM pad is situated above and to the south of the Process Plant primary crusher. Tailings are deposited to TSF2 which is now operated as three cells for planned harvesting and transport of tailings to Kintore Pit TSF3 (MOD6). In 2023 BHOP constructed a temporary tailings stockpile (approved under MOD 10) on the western end of TSF2 to accommodate approximately 265,000 m³ of harvested tailing over a 12-month period. With the completion of the Kintore Pit TSF3 preparation activities, tailings in the TSF temporary stockpile will be emplaced into the Kintore Pit (TSF3). Deposition of tailings to TSF2 will continue until December 2026 depending on approvals for continued mining operations. From Q1 2024 the backfilling of Kintore pit TSF3 began following the plugging of the decline portal and preparation of the pit floor. Transport and placement of tailings to TSF3 will continue to December 2026 under current approvals.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

General waste, including putrescible, is disposed at an off-site landfill by contractors. Recyclables such as paper and cardboard are collected around site in blue bins and disposed of off-site by contractors. Light vehicles tyres are taken off site for disposal by contractors, as are truck and heavy vehicle tyres if they are not reused on site for barricading. Hydrocarbons are stored on bunded pallets or bunded containers and waste oil and hydrocarbon-

contaminated waste is collected monthly by contractors. Hazardous wastes such as batteries and contaminated drums are disposed of off-site by contractors. Explosive product packaging is disposed of in stope backfill. A Waste Rock Management Strategy has been developed to manage the classification and disposal of waste rock in order to minimise long-term contamination potential as well as identify suitable waste rock for capping programs. Waste rock used on surface for surface capping and roads is tested to ensure it averages <0.5%Pb. Under MOD6 approval BHOP is approved to use 16,000 tonnes of <0.5%Pb waste rock for capping of free areas (unused waste dump surfaces). Hydrocarbon contaminated soils are removed from site for disposal at a licensed waste facility. Lead contaminated soils such as water storage sediment are disposed of in the operational tailings dam.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	0.15	0.15	0.15
Ore	(Mt)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0.46	0.46	0.46
Product	(Mt)	0.04	0.04	0.04

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

As identified in the approved Rehabilitation Strategy (EMM, 2023), the establishment of vegetation for rehabilitation purposes is not an objective for BHOP's Rasp Mine. The site is to be maintained as a mining landscape to support ongoing heritage values of Broken Hill township, consistent with the approach agreed with line-of-lode interagency panel. In order to support the objective of leaving a safe, stable and non-polluting landform, the exposed waste rock dump surfaces will be sheeted with low-Lead (<0.5% Lead) waste rock at 250mm thick.

Stakeholder consultation

Consultation will be ongoing throughout the life of the mine. HillPDA (2022) provides a framework for engagement of stakeholders which been adopted by BHOP. Stage 1 was the engagement of agencies prior to preparing the RMP and RMS. Consultation with key stakeholders has continued and been occurring throughout 2024 via the regulator Broken Hill Environmental Lead Response Group meetings. This consultation will continue in 2025 to ensure alignment, agreement and approval of rehabilitation objectives and post mining land use.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

In 2021 Mine Earth produced a Dust Management Options Analysis for closure which recommended the use of waste rock capping, and Pacific Environment Limited in 2017 (MOD4) recommended using waste rock of <0.5%Pb. Final landform design has continued from works conducted by Normandy Mining in the 1990 as agreed with DPI. The concept final landform design (by EMM and Landloch) maximises the opportunity for diversion of stormwater flow away from the angle of repose outer batters and maintains internal drainage to pits and low points to encourage retention and evaporation. Modification to some of the works undertaken by NMI is proposed to minimise the concentration of flows and erosion potential, and to avoid the reliance on structural erosion controls. It also accounts for drainage modification undertaken by BHOP over the life of the mine. Landforms were determined to be stable by Landloch but erosion monitoring of landforms will be conducted over the life of the mine before final closure works are undertaken. Terrestrial scanning of certain waste dump slopes was conducted by Veris in December 2023 and will be repeated to monitor the rates of erosion at these locations. A rehabilitation risk assessment was completed in 2023. Historic operations have left the mine area highly modified and disturbed, and the mining landform has historical values which can contribute to ongoing tourism uses post-mining. The Rehabilitation Strategy (EMM, 2023) was approved in 2023, including revised objectives

and risks. In 2024 there was a focus on the development of a Heritage Management strategy with the creation of a draft Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and a draft Strategic Decision Matrix (SDM) produced with stakeholder consultation. EMM and supporting consultants conducted a condition assessment of heritage structures in August 2024. The CMP and SDM are expected to be finalised in 2025 with applicable management strategies incorporated into the RMP.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Key rehabilitation maintenance will involve inspections of areas that have been capped with waste rock to identify any erosion that may have started, and to implement repairs as necessary. A site water management review was conducted in 2023 which will ensure water storages are capable of containing design storms and will reduce the reliance on water management structures into the future. This should reduce this aspect of rehabilitation maintenance. This approach will be incorporated into the final landform as areas are reshaped and capped. A water drop structure is to be constructed on the eastern portion of TSF1 late in 2025 to direct to water to Horwood Dam without causing erosion of the TSF1 surface and designed to withstand a 1:100 AER rainfall event. Heritage items will be inspected regularly for structural integrity or removal depending on their condition and safety concerns and stakeholder feedback. Analogue monitoring of soil and surface water for background contamination will be undertaken. Reshaped areas will be monitored remotely using Lidar or similar technology to identify any erosion that requires maintenance. A Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan has been developed addressing land contamination and final landforms erosion, seepage, weed invasion, and subsidence.

Rehabilitation schedule

Backfilling of Kintore Pit (TSF3) began in 2023 and will continue to the end of mine life. Capping of Little Kintore Pit (after receiving boxcut material) with approximately 20,000t of waste rock will be conducted in 2026 following shaping and trimming. This approach is consistent with Mod 6 Modification Report – Section 3.10.2.2. Capping of free areas will begin in 2025, consistent with the Mod 6 Modification Report (Appendix I – Dust Management Options, Mine Earth, 2021) with capping of parts of the North Kintore dumps and is restricted to approximately 16,000t annually, within an operating scenario that includes handling of up to 146,000tpa of waste rock. Additional capping material could be placed if it fits within the total 146,000tpa waste rock being handled on the surface, based on air quality modelling conducted for MOD6 (ERM, 2021). Landform reshaping (as required) will be conducted from 2025 on Mt Hebbard, Blackwoods Waste Dump, South Hill Waste Dump, and TSF1. The site is heavily disturbed due to the extent of historical mining and disturbance of new areas of land is not likely.

Completion of rehabilitation

Nil.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Coffey Mining (Coffey 2007) analysis of the potential for caving in the Western Mineralisation shows that a stope failure is unlikely, and if it did occur is not expected to propagate through to the surface. Significant surface subsidence is not expected above the stopes. Monitoring occurs on Bonanza St/South Road to detect any movement that may be associated with mining activities in the Zinc Lodes which is now completed. Geotechnicians regularly (monthly) inspect landforms for any signs of subsidence. Key subsidence risks are managed and mitigated by:

- use of empirical stope design
- regular stope inspections
- installation of modern ground support/reinforcement systems
- placement of mine back fill (eliminating the void)
- use of trained and competent people in critical functional roles such as mine technical services and mining operations.

If subsidence did occur, then appropriate rehabilitation measures would be developed depending on the nature, extent and location of the 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)	189.61	189.61	189.61
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	161.62	151.69	138.4
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	7.57	17.5	30.78

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)	7.57	9.93	13.28
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio				

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>A Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance</p>	<p>All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities.</p> <p>The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p>
<p>B Total active disturbance</p>	<p>Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).</p>
<p>C Rehabilitation – land preparation</p>	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p>
<p>D Ecosystem and land use establishment</p>	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 – Plans

Plan 2A Year 1.pdf

Plan 2B Year 2.pdf

Plan 2C Year 3.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1