NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001164

RASP MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Friday 7 October 2022 to Monday 6 October 2025

Contents

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Rasp Mine
Reference	FWP0001164
Forward program commencement date	Friday 7 October 2022
Forward program end date	Monday 6 October 2025
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	Wednesday 19 April 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

Broken Hill Operations Pty Limited (BHOP), a wholly owned subsidiary of CBH Resources, owns and operates the Rasp Mine (the mine), an underground zinc, lead and silver mine located within the City of Broken Hill local government area. The mine has operated almost continually since the 1880s, and is surrounded by the town of Broken Hill and two other mining operations.

The mine operates under a Ministerial project approval granted in January 2011. This approval has been modified on ten occasions and allows mining 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 December 2022 (MOD 10) to permit the temporary stacking storage of additional tailings within the mine's TSF2 facility.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Surface exploration drilling will target the Western Mineralisation and Browne' Shaft deposits in the northwest portion of CML7, as well as the Thompsons Deposits in the southeast portion of CML7. The areas in which the drill pads will be established are highly disturbed and clearance of vegetation is unlikely.

As approved under Modification 9 of the Project Approval BHOP will extend two development drives within the Main Lode mining area. The drives would be developed for exploration purposes to connect existing workings to areas of potential future mineral extraction. One of the drives would also connect to a proposed new box cut and mine entry portal approved under Modification 6. No additional resource extraction is proposed. 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.

Construction activities

BHOP will progress the construction of a Box Cut and portal for a new underground access to allow Kintore Pit to be backfilled with waste rock and tailings trucked from TSF 2. Excavation of the boxcut, mainly via earthworks with some surface blasting at the lower levels (30 m), will

provide access to competent rock from which a new portal and decline would be installed. This will require relocating up to 490,000 t of excavated material to Little Kintore Pit and BHP Pit (all material has been deemed to be >0.5%Pb and will be stored in-pit). From the new portal a mine decline will be developed to join the current underground mine workings. Works are expected to be completed in 2023.

Preparation works in Kintore Pit to accept tailings from TSF2 will include 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. Kintore Pit works are expected to be completed in 2023.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

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The mining schedule includes the McBrydes and Boundary Pillar deposits finishing in 2023, Western Mineralisation and Western Mineralisation - Siberia deposits finishing in 2025, and Blackwoods and Blackwoods North deposits finishing in 2026. All of these deposits will be targeted from 2023 or are currently being mined.

BHOP are approved to extract no more than 500l000 tonnes of ore per annum.

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

No surface waste material emplacements will be developed in the next three years. Waste rock/material removed from the boxcut excavation will be disposed of in Little Kintore Pit and BHP Pit. Little Kintore Pit will be filled with waste material and capped with waste rock of <0.5%Pb in 2023. Waste material will be placed in the base of BHP Pit and covered with waste rock in 2023.

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).

BHOP are constructing a temporary tailings stockpile (approved under MOD 10) on the western end of TSF2 to accommodate approximately 265,000 m^3 of harvested tailing over a 12-month period. Upon completion of the outstanding construction activities, BHOP propose to prioritise the re-emplacement of the temporary stockpile into the Kintore Pit (TSF3).

Deposition of tailings to TSF2 will continue until December 2026 depending on approvals for continued mining operations. From Q3 2023 the backfilling of Kintore pit TSF3 will take place 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 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 mange 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 in 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. 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 (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0.15	0.15	0.15
Ore	(Mt)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.48	0.48	0.48
Product	(Mt)	0.08	0.08	0.08

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

BHOP consider the importation of growing media to unsustainable due to cost and the potential environmental impacts on the source borrow area.

BHOP consider that the manufacture of a growing media may be possible using locally sourced organic material feed sources such as mechanically harvested weeds, municipal organic and putrescible wastes, biosolids and woody wastes such as tub-ground pallets and have commenced an investigation into the feasibility of doing this. BHOP are investigating the feasibility of growth media manufacture realising that a successful outcome will require collaboration with Broken Hill City Council, Landcare Broken Hill and other industries and that additional approvals may be required. If it is determined that the process is feasible, then BHOP may undertake rehabilitation trails on site where the manufactured growth media would be mixed with inert waste rock and then seeded with appropriate native grass and ground cover species. The investigation will begin in 2023 with completion depending on results.

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.

Stage 2 (to be conducted over the next three years) of the engagement process will involve the preparation of a detailed engagement plan and undertaking a range of engagement activities with the Broken Hill community, relevant government agencies, community group and mine employees and contractors. It will involve:

• undertaking a stakeholder engagement planning workshop

• preparation of an engagement plan that will involve:

- identifying and mapping potential stakeholders in the local community

- reviewing previous submissions received about the mine closure

- development of key messaging

- determining the engagement methods and activities

- allocating roles and responsibilities

- identifying anticipated issues, risks and mitigation

- reporting and evaluation

• undertaking the engagement as detailed in the plan

• preparing a community consultation report that outlines the activities undertaken, which groups and communities were included in the works, the key finding from these works. It will identify potential additions or modifications to rehabilitation and closure planning (if required) to improve alignment with community expectations

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 carried on 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.

A rehabilitation risk assessment was completed in August 2021. Historic operations have left the Mine area highly modified and disturbed. The original landform has been significantly altered, most native vegetation has been removed and soils have been degraded and covered with waste rock or tailings.

Tailings dams will not be decommissioned in the next three years.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001086	**Growth Media Review**	BHOP are investigating the feasibility of growth media manufacture.	The manufacture of a growing media may be possible using locally sourced organic material feed sources such as mechanically harvested weeds, municipal organic and putrescible wastes, biosolids and woody wastes such as tub-ground pallets and have commenced an investigation into the feasibility of doing this with the assistance of Atlas Soils. The manufacture of growing media for green wastes and waste organic material is anticipated to require treatment via composting or biological breakdown.	30 Jun 2024	Ongoing

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Over the next there years the only rehabilitation works planned are the application of 16,000t of waste rock capping annually to free areas.

A site water management review is being conducted in 2023 which will ensure water storages are capable of containing design storms.

Heritage items will be inspected regularly for structural integrity or removal depending on their condition and safety concerns and stakeholder feedback.

An investigation is currently being undertaken to determine if it is viable to manufacture suitable growths mediums from green waste produced in Broken Hill. Until the outcome of that study is known, BHOP's position is to cover rehabilitated landforms with inert waste rock for erosion control and to reduce the generation of lead dust. As vegetative rehabilitation is not viable at Rasp Mine due to the lack of suitable growth mediums, the use of traditional rehabilitation monitoring techniques such as Landscape Function Analysis is not applicable to the Rasp Mine. Analogue monitoring of soil and surface water for background contamination will be undertaken.

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) will begin in 2023 and continue to end of mine life.

Capping of Little Kintore Pit (after receiving boxcut material) will be conducted in 2023.

Free area capping will begin in 2023 and is restricted to 16,000t annually based on air quality modelling conducted for MOD6.

Landforms reshaping (as required) will e conducted from 2023 on Mt Hebbard, Blackwoods Waste Dump, South Hill Waste Dump,TSF1, and the Line of Lode Waste Dump slope.

The site is heavily disturbed due to the extent of historical mining and disturbance of land is not likely.

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 not expected to propagate through to the surface and 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)	0	0	0
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	-1.06	-4.96	-12.91
C	**Land prepared for rehabilitation**	(ha)	1.06	4.96	12.91
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	0	0	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new active disturbance area**	(ha)			
P	**Area proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	1.06	3.89	7.96
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**				

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

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

Attachment 2 – Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a 'reference site' that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or 'fit for purpose' built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992.*
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 – Plans

Plan 2A - RMP013_ForecastYear1_20221223_03.pdf

Plan 2B - RMP014_ForecastYear2_20221223_03.pdf

Plan 2C - RMP015_ForecastYear3_20221223_03.pdf