NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001351

PEAK GOLD MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Saturday 1 July 2023 to Sunday 30 June 2024

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Peak Gold Mine
Reference	ARR0001351
Annual report period commencement date	Saturday 1 July 2023
Annual report period end date	Sunday 30 June 2024
Forward program	FWP0001234
Mining leases	MPL 854 (1906), CML 7 (1992), CML 6 (1992), ML 1483 (1992), CML 9 (1992), CML 8 (1992), ML 1805 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Peak Gold Mines Pty Limited
Contact	Diana Barnes
Date of submission	Monday 30 September 2024

Important

The department may make the information in your report 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 report to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Mine details

Project description

The Peak Mining Complex and the New Cobar Mining Complex are underground metalliferous mining operations producing gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc located within western New South Wales. These mines include several ore bodies including Peak, Perseverance, New Cobar and Chesney, which are all located to the south of Cobar. Ore processing and concentrate handling is undertaken at the Peak Complex with ore from the New Cobar Complex trucked to the processing facilities at the Peak Complex. Tailings produced is deposited at the tailing's storage facility located at the Peak Complex. The estimated life of the mine (in years) is until the year 2035.

Life of mine

8 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

Development consents granted under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

SSD10419
SSD10419
2020/DC-00029
SSD10419
DC27/89 00/01/002
SSD10419
SSD10419
2020/DC-00029
SSD10419

Authorisations covering the mining area granted under the *Mining Act 1992*

MPL 854 (1906), CML 7 (1992), CML 6 (1992), ML 1483 (1992), CML 9 (1992), CML 8 (1992), ML 1805 (1992)

Any other approvals, licences, or authorities issued by government agencies that are relevant to the progress of mining operation and rehabilitation activities

EPL 3596

Summary of the scope and/or purpose of the new applications or modifications to existing approvals (if applicable)

There were no new applications or modifications to existing approvals during the reporting period.

Changes to land ownership and land use

Nil change.

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

There was no increase in the surface disturbance footprint during the reporting period. This was consistent with the forecast outlined in the Forward Program that was submitted to the department during 2023.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Two specialist studies were undertaken over the reporting period. These included: Legacy mine soil contamination assessments: There are eight legacy mine sites with the Peak Complex. A detailed soil augering program was undertaken over the following legacy mine sites: The New Occidental Mine Chesney Mt Pleasant Tharsis The purpose of the soil augering program is to determine the horizontal and vertical extents of the historical contamination and guide future remediation works which may include reprocessing subject to necessary approvals being gained. Detailed investigation reports and remediation action plans will be prepared for the four sites in the next reporting period. As a result of a materials and soil management targeted assessment program undertaken by the Resources Regulator and subsequent Notices issued, a geochemical characterisation assessment and rehabilitation materials inventory assessment was completed during the reporting period for the New Cobar Waste Rock Emplacement, New Occidental Legacy tailings stacks, the Peak TSF and legacy Queen Bee mine smelter slack and waste rock.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No subsidence repair and remediation works were required to be undertaken during the reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

No rehabilitation management or maintenance works were undertaken during the reporting period. Ongoing rehabilitation monitoring has identified legacy geochemical issues within the rehabilitated areas, and it is anticipated that rework of these areas will be required following necessary chemical investigations to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the issues.

Details of any rehabilitation actions taken as required by any letters, notices or directions issued by government agencies, including the NSW Resources Regulator

During the reporting period, PGM took rehabilitation actions in response to notices issued by NSW Resources Regulator. These actions included: Prevention Notice Compliance: A Prevention Notice was issued to PGM in relation to a reportable incident on September 12, 2023. PGM completed all actions required by this notice within the reporting period. Section 240 Notice Compliance: PGM was issued Notice NTCE0009102 under Section 240 of the Mining Act 1992 by the NSW Resources Regulator on August 5, 2021, to undertake geochemical characterisation of the New Cobar Complex Waste Rock Emplacement, New Occidental, and Queen Bee Waste Rock Dumps. PGM prepared and submitted a Materials and Soil Management Report to the Resources Regulator on February 14, 2024. The Resources Regulator confirmed on March 4, 2024, that PGM had addressed all directions relating to the Section 240 Notice. The actions taken included soil sampling, erosion stability assessments using modelling, and final landform drainage design assessments for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).

Details of any rehabilitation areas that have achieved the final land use

During the reporting period, no rehabilitation areas at PGM achieved the final land use as set out in clause 6 of Schedule 8A to the Mining Regulation 2016.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001234 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0.56	0.58
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.46	0.48
Product	(Mt)	0.1	0.8

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A	**Total surface disturbance footprint**	(ha)	380.2
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	368.8
C	**Land prepared for rehabilitation**	(ha)	8.63
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	2.78
E	**Ecosystem and land use development**	(ha)	0
F	**Rehabilitation completion**	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	**Total new active disturbance area**	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
H	**New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period**	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
I	**Established rehabilitation**	(ha)	0
J	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**	%	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
K	**Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint**	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	**Established rehabilitation - agricultural final land uses**	%	0
M	**Established rehabilitation - native ecosystem final land uses**	%	0
N	**Established rehabilitation - other/non-vegetated final land uses**	%	0

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

Identify the components of the most recent forward program that were not achieved

N/A

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

N/A

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

N/A

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

The monitoring program includes specialist ecological assessments, soil analyses, and vegetation surveys. Key performance indicators (KPIs) such as vegetation structure, diversity, ground cover, and soil health are tracked and compared with reference site data.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

The implemented monitoring program evaluates the progress of rehabilitation against approved objectives, completion criteria, and the final landform and rehabilitation plan. The monitoring program includes assessments of key rehabilitated areas such as Gladstone, Silver Peak, Young Australian, and Tharsis, all of which are in various stages of the rehabilitation process. The program ensures that all rehabilitation areas in the landform establishment phase or higher are represented in the monitoring activities. These areas are compared against analogue sites (PCT 103 and PCT 108 woodland reference sites) to establish benchmarks for successful rehabilitation.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

Yes

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

The rehabilitation is progressing toward achieving the approved objectives and completion criteria as reasonably practicable. Monitoring results indicate that the rehabilitated areas generally show positive trends towards meeting the ecological performance targets. However, there are some discrepancies in specific indicators such as ground cover, tree health, and diversity which is considered to be a function of legacy geochemical issues. As such, further investigations and rework is anticipated.

Appraisal description

There are performance issues preventing rehabilitation moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

During the reporting period annual monitoring was undertaken at the following rehabilitation monitoring sites: Gladstone Silver Peak Young Australian Tharsis Annual monitoring was also undertaken at the following reference monitoring sites: • R1 PCT103 (old Slope 1) • R2 PCT 103 • R3 PCT108 (old Ridge 3) • R4 PCT108 Monitoring was carried out at four established rehabilitation areas—Gladstone, Silver Peak, Young Australian, and Tharsis—each of which represents backfilled shafts undergoing different phases of rehabilitation. These sites were evaluated for progress in meeting ecological and landscape function criteria. Additionally, monitoring was conducted at four analogue reference sites—R1 and R2, representing the Poplar Box - Gum Coolabah - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland (PCT 103), and R3 and R4, representing the Gum Coolabah - Mulga woodland on gravel ridges (PCT 108). These reference sites provide benchmarks for assessing the success of the rehabilitated areas. The monitoring activities, which include inspections aligned with the rehabilitation quality assurance process, ensure that the rehabilitated areas are on track to achieve their desired ecological outcomes as specified in the rehabilitation management plan.

Performance issues and their causes including identification of any knowledge gaps that must be addressed

Performance Issues and Knowledge Gaps: It is anticipated that legacy waste rock and soil contamination issues are impacting rehabilitation performance. Investigations will be undertaken to confirm this, and it is anticipated that additional works to remove and dispose of problematic material will be required.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001106	Leach Column Experiment	Soil samples were collected from waste rock emplacements to determine if the soils were potentially acid forming or non-acid forming.	The soil samples are placed in leach columns for a duration of 6 months.	31 Dec 2023	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	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.
A2	Underground Mining Area	Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.
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.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
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.
E	Ecosystem and Land Use Development	Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring). This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).
F	Rehabilitation Completion	The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of *Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
G	New active disturbance area	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I	Established rehabilitation (hectares)	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 100). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

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 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)

Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
1 Jan 2024	The NSW Resources Regulator, NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), Cobar Shire Council,	Various forms of consultation, including meetings, site visits, and written communications, were undertaken to discuss rehabilitation progress, ongoing activities, and any concerns or feedback.	Topics discussed included progress on rehabilitation, compliance with regulatory requirements, ecological outcomes, and future rehabilitation plans. Specific concerns raised by stakeholders, such as vegetation cover and the effectiveness of erosion control measures, were addressed.	In response to the consultations, PGM implemented additional monitoring and adaptive management strategies, particularly focusing on areas where stakeholders identified potential issues. Corrective actions, such as adjusting seeding practices and enhancing erosion control measures, were carried out to address stakeholder concerns.

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Attachment 5 – Plans

Plans 1A.zip

Plans 1B.zip