NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001456

CULLEN VALLEY MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 January 2024 to Tuesday 31 December 2024

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Cullen Valley Mine
Reference	ARR0001456
Annual report period commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Annual report period end date	Tuesday 31 December 2024
Forward program	FWP0001441
Mining leases	ML 1556 (1992), ML 1455 (1992), ML 1557 (1992), ML 1488 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Shoalhaven Coal Pty Ltd
Contact	William Olson
Date of submission	Monday 31 March 2025

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 Cullen Valley Mine (CVM) is located near the village of Cullen Bullen and approximately 23 km northwest of Lithgow and is owned and managed by Shoalhaven Coal Pty Ltd (T/A Castlereagh Coal). DA 200-5-2003 was granted for the CVM extension on 19 August 2004 and has been modified on one occasion at the date of this Annual Rehabilitation Report. Approval is held for open-cut operations around the western extent of Tyldesley Hill. Up to 1 Mt of saleable coal can be produced per year for transport to domestic customers by road. Operations ceased at CVM in 2013 before Castlereagh Coal recommenced operations in May 2022 to recover residual coal remaining at CVM before ceasing operations in June 2023. This mining will facilitate the site's final rehabilitation, which will be revegetated to forest habitat with comparable structure and floristics to the surrounding land.

Life of mine

17 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

undefined

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

ML 1556 (1992), ML 1455 (1992), ML 1557 (1992), ML 1488 (1992)

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

EPL10341
80WA706148
DA200-5-2003
Water Access License 27898

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

At the time of reporting an application has been submitted to DPHI to modify DA200-5-2003. The application seeks approval to: • extend the life of mining from 19 August 2025 for a further five years until 19 August 2030 • amend the current development consent boundary to include water management infrastructure (Dams 2 and 3) that are currently outside the

development consent area. A renewal application was approved for ML 1556 and ML 1557 on 18 September 2024.

Changes to land ownership and land use

There have been no changes to CVM land ownership and related land use during the Reporting Period relevant to DA200-5-2003 (as modified).

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

No mining was undertaken during the reporting period.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Due to operations ceasing at CVM there has been limited rehabilitation planning at the site during the reporting period.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

The CVM site contains the former operational areas of the Tyldesley colliery, where coal mining via underground methods was conducted. Approval is held for the Feldmast underground mining operations under DA 205-5-2003, however no underground coal mining under this approval has commenced to date and none is planned. Ongoing intermittent / works to fill and pack small surface fractures emitting odours due to subsurface heating areas are undertaken as required.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Rehabilitation activities conducted at CVM during the reporting period have consisted primarily of weed management throughout the site, minor erosional repair, and management of sub-surface heating with the infill of cracking as required.

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

No rehabilitation directives were received in the reporting period.

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

No areas have achieved the final land use during the reporting period.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001441 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	1,000,000	0
Ore	(Mt)	0.1	0
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0.1	0

[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
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	(ha)	189
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	70.32
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	(ha)	0
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	118.69
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	0
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	0
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	118.69
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	62.8

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	**Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses**	%	0
M	**Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses**	%	100
N	**Established rehabilitation for 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

No mining or rehabilitation activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

As no mining was undertaken at CVM during the reporting period this has delayed the rehabilitation schedule.

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

Rehabilitation and disturbance is carried out in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Programs as far as reasonably practical.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Castlereagh Coal has implemented a monitoring program that assesses rehabilitation performance across the site. The monitoring program utilises a range of mechanisms (e.g. correspondence, records, visual inspection records, ecological monitoring reports, photographs etc), to demonstrate performance indicators have been met. These mechanisms provide evidentiary material to document and demonstrate compliance with performance indicators and can be used to demonstrate changes over time. The annual biodiversity and rehabilitation monitoring program was undertaken during the reporting period in accordance with Section 8 of the Invincible RMP to assess rehabilitation performance against the approved Rehabilitation Objectives. Monitoring activities included: • The Annual Biodiversity Survey; and • Detailed Ecological Monitoring. Canopy richness across CVM Rehabilitation monitoring sites are generally equal to or exceeding their respective benchmark values. Canopy cover across CVM Rehabilitation monitoring sites are generally below benchmark values. Midstory diversity values are lower than benchmark in a majority of sites however the mean across all sites is within 78 % of the benchmark value. The mean cover across all sites exceeded the benchmark value. Previous dieback was observed at FP11, R5 and R8, all sites currently regenerating. Ground cover was generally below species richness and cover benchmark values.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

The annual monitoring program includes an assessment of rehabilitation performance against relevant criteria in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan. The program utilised baseline data, previous assessments, and current ecological data within defined biodiversity monitoring plots including 15 Mine Rehabilitation Area monitoring plots. Recommend remedial actions include: • Ongoing monitoring works; • Priority areas and species for any upcoming noxious weed control programs; and • Requirement for supplementary seeding of relevant groundcover and replanting of tube stock.

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.

Rehabilitation is moving toward achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Rehabilitation monitoring was completed in the reporting period and included in the Biodiversity Monitoring Report. The results of the 2024 monitoring within the CVM Rehabilitation Area demonstrated similar species diversity and cover of rehabilitation vegetation to observations made during the 2023 monitoring round. Canopy cover across CVM Rehabilitation monitoring sites are generally below benchmark values. However, most sites have high species diversity and are experiencing regeneration. There was generally a low abundance of exotic vegetation across the Invincible Colliery Rehabilitation Area. However, some exotic vegetation was present including weed species such as Blackberry complex (Rubus fruticosa spp. aggregate), Spear Thistle (Cirsium vulgare) and Catsear (Hypochaeris radicata).

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

Sub-surface heating continues to be an issue at CVM impacting some rehabilitated areas. Castlereagh Coal continues to manage sub-surface heating as required and is investigating options to remediate the issue.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001085	Surface Irrigation - Sub-surface Heating Area 1	To determine the effectiveness of irrigating a historic sub-surface heating to achieve a measurable decrease in temperature toward long term management and extinguishment	The application of water via surface irrigation to constructed furrows traversing a subsurface heating area of approximately 1000sqm, with regular thermal monitoring to determine outcomes success or otherwise.	31 Dec 2025	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
23 Mar 2023	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Invincible Colliery and Cullen Valley Mine combined Community Consultation Committee Meeting in person onsite.	Overview of operations at Cullen Valley Mine: • The mining rehabilitation reforms were discussed. • A general updated on rehabilitation at CVM was provided. • Sub-surface heating was discussed.	Nil
6 Oct 2023	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Invincible Colliery and Cullen Valley Mine combined Community Consultation Committee Meeting in person onsite.	Overview of operations at Cullen Valley Mine: • Sub-surface heating was discussed. • Weed management was discussed	Nil
11 Oct 2022	NSW Resources Regulator and NSW EPA	In person meeting onsite, briefing and site inspections	X. Operational overview presented by Operator - heating areas consultation with neighbours, delays to restart of production, haulage and routine watering X. Section 240 Notice update X. Site Water Mgt X. Proposed CVM modification	Continue to consult and address Section 240 Notice Action plan.
15 Mar 2022	Community Consultation Committee	In person meeting at site.	X. CVM planned operations (recommencement of mining) X. Approved disturbance area, target remnant mining area X. Pre-mining requirements X. Section 240 Notices & CVM heating area plan of works	X. Provide copy of CVM DA to CCC members X. Consult with Resources Regulator and implement heating areas management proposal
29 Mar 2024	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Invincible Colliery and Cullen Valley Mine combined Community Consultation Committee Meeting in person onsite.	Overview of operations at Cullen Valley Mine: - Operations update and rehabilitation status at CVM was provided. - Sub-surface heating was discussed.	Nil

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
23 Sep 2022	Community Consultation Committee	In person meeting at site	X. Operational Update X. Tenement and Options Review X. Mine Rehabilitation Reforms X. Complaints and Notices X. Heating Management - irrigation program X. Environmental Performance X. CVM Modification	X. Continued management of heating areas in accordance with plan of action
20 Apr 2022	NSW DPE Planning	Consultation and submission of draft management plans for approval	Cullen Valley Mine draft management plans	Implementation of management plans following approval by DPE
29 Oct 2024	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Invincible Colliery and Cullen Valley Mine combined Community Consultation Committee. Meeting in person onsite.	Overview of operations at Cullen Valley Mine: - Sub-surface heating was discussed. - Weed management was discussed.	Nil.

Attachment 5 – Plans

CVM_PL~1.PDF

CVM_PL~2.PDF