



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001651

SHEAHAN GRANTS / JUNCTION REEFS FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 14 May 2025 to Saturday 13 May 2028



Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Sheahan Grants / Junction Reefs
Reference	FWP0001651
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 14 May 2025
Forward program end date	Saturday 13 May 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Joseph Kaspar
Mining leases	MPL 273 (1973), ML 1243 (1973), ML 1189 (1973), MPL 272 (1973), ML 1242 (1973)
Project location	Climax Australia Pty Limited
Date of submission	Sunday 13 July 2025

Important

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

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

Junction Reefs is located across three mining leases (ML1189, ML1242 and ML1243) and 2 mining purpose leases (MPL272 and MPL273). The project was approved by the Blayney Shire Council in 1987, under development consent DA 58/68 and DA 166/90 (modification to DA 58/68). Mining operations ceased in 1995, with progressive rehabilitation at the site undertaken between 1995 and 2000/2001. Key rehabilitation activities included: Backfilling of pits / Capping of tailings in the main Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and the Sheahan-Grants pit / Implementation of seepage management controls / Reinstatement of native vegetation and contouring / Capping and revegetating waste rock storage areas / Decommissioning of main infrastructure and buildings. / Since acquisition of the project in 2007, OceanaGold Corporation (OGC) has continued monitoring, site remedial works, and technical studies with a goal to relinquish the mining leases.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

There are no mining exploration activities proposed or likely proposed to be undertaken within the mining leases in the next three years.

Construction activities

There are no mining construction activities scheduled in the next three years. Care and maintenance activities over the next three years will include physical remedial works such as erosion and drainage control maintenance. Additional remedial works planned include: (ML1242) Frenchmans Waste Rock Dump (WRD) cap investigation and remediation / (ML1243) Temporary installation of Ferric dosing infrastructure at Glendale pit / (ML1243 & ML1189) Bore rehabilitation.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining operations at the Junction Reefs project ceased in 1995. All mining features including tailings, ore processing, buildings and waste rock dumps were progressively decommissioned and rehabilitated between 1995 and 2001. There are no mining operations and associated activities scheduled for the next three years.

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

There are no emplacements, or sequencing of emplacements, construction and management, scheduled or proposed for Junction Reefs over the next three years. Progressive rehabilitation of mine waste rock emplacements occurred between 1995 and 2001. Remedial work is planned on an area of the Frenchmans waste rock dump once investigations have been completed.

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

There are no new tailings or processing infrastructure activities scheduled over the next three years. The main out of pit tailings storage facility (TSF) and in pit TSF at Sheahan-Grant have been capped and rehabilitated.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

There are no waste disposal or material handling operations occurring at the site and none planned or scheduled over the next three years.

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	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	0	0
Reject material ¹	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

1) Site Monitoring Projects: (All MLs) Ongoing quarterly surface water quality monitoring / (All MLs) Targeted monthly surface water quality monitoring project. / 2) Rehabilitation and Maintenance Projects: (ML1243) Installation of temporary Ferric Dosing infrastructure at Glendale pit / (ML1243) Minor earthworks to maintain bunds, pit spillway and drain diversion at Glendale Pit / (MPL 273) Minor earthworks to address superficial drainage erosion on the Haul Road / (MPL272) Minor maintenance and repairs on the Belubula River causeway / (ML1243) Glendale pit perimeter fence repairs / (ML1189) Ongoing maintenance activities of the Main TSF wetland area / (ML1242) Minor earthworks and maintenance to Cornishmens drainage, scree slope and fencing / (ML1242 & ML1243) Minor updates and repairs to signage / (ML1243 & ML1189) Telemetry station repairs and maintenance / (ML1189) Drainage improvement works on the main TSF cap. / 3) Technical Studies and Supporting Assessment Projects: ML specific Ecological Assessments/ (ML1242) Development and implementation of a remediation plan for the Frenchmans WRD / (ML1242) Heritage management plan for Cornishmans heritage areas / (MPL272) Belubula Causeway Stability Assessment / (ML1243) Glendale Pit Hydrological Study / (ML1189) Main TSF Cap and Drainage Investigation / ML specific Land and Soil Assessments.

Rehabilitation schedule

Rehabilitation and maintenance projects are planned to be executed from 2025 to 2026 with additional minor works, monitoring and assessments completed by 2027.

Completion of rehabilitation

There are no areas anticipated for rehabilitation completion in the next 3 years.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	0	0	0
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	0	0	0
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0	0

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/analogous 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.

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 <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Landform Establishment	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 <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> .
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	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 <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> 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 <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

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