

FINAL AND TEMPORARY REHABILITATION PRINCIPLES

2013 Reporting – Anglo American

For more information please refer to the Drayton Annual Environmental Management Report (AEMR) available on the Anglo American website at the below link:

<http://www.angloamerican.com.au/~media/Files/A/Anglo-American-Australia-V2/Attachments/environment/Drayton-AEMR-2013.pdf>

Principle	Reporting
<p>Principle 1 – Include rehabilitation planning in mine planning</p> <p><i>Planning for rehabilitation should be integrated into the mine planning process and should include allocating adequate and dedicated resources to achieve the planned rehabilitation outcomes.</i></p>	<p>Planning for rehabilitation is an integrated part of the annual business planning process. Annual targets are developed and outlined in a 3-year rehabilitation strategy, in accordance with Mining Operations Plan (MOP) commitments. Full provision for rehabilitation is reviewed twice annually to ensure availability of resources to complete rehabilitation, as planned. Progress towards annual rehabilitation targets is reviewed by site senior management at monthly meetings. Monthly corporate reporting provides high level review against targets.</p>
<p>Principle 2 – Undertake progressive rehabilitation</p> <p><i>Companies should undertake rehabilitation progressively, with the objective of ensuring that rehabilitation is as close as possible to active mining.</i></p>	<p>In 2013, 13Ha of rehabilitation was brought forward from the 2015 and 2016 MOP plan. This was the result of a review of opportunities for rehabilitation of areas no longer needed for mining operations.</p>
<p>Principle 3 – Minimise time that disturbed areas are left without vegetation</p> <p><i>Companies should actively seek to minimise the time that land is left without cover during mining. This should include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Taking steps to ensure that rehabilitation is commenced within 12 months of land becoming available for rehabilitation</i> ▪ <i>Utilising methods of temporary rehabilitation¹, such as aerial seeding of over burden and other disturbed areas where permanent rehabilitation has not commenced.</i> 	<p>During the 2013 reporting period, 150Ha of mine dumps and batters were aerially seeded to provide temporary vegetative cover and prevent erosion. An annual aerial seeding program is a commitment made by Drayton in its Pollution Reduction Program (PRP) which is required by the Drayton Environment Protection Licence (EPL).</p>

¹ Temporary rehabilitation describes reshaping, revegetation and other rehabilitation techniques that are used for purposes other than final rehabilitation. This includes such initiatives as seeding overburden emplacement areas to reduce erosion, which are only temporary.

Principle	Reporting
<p>Principle 4 – Prioritise areas of rehabilitation and temporary cover to reduce impacts</p> <p><i>Companies should prioritise rehabilitation and temporary cover in those areas where leaving land exposed will have the most impact. The following areas should be considered to have priority:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Areas that have the greatest impact on visual amenity, such as areas that face townships, residences, or the highway</i> ▪ <i>Areas that have the potential to generate dust leaving the site</i> ▪ <i>Areas that are important for biodiversity, such as rehabilitation adjoining or providing connectivity to remnant vegetation.</i> 	<p>All 25Ha of rehabilitation completed in 2013 were in areas visible from either Thomas Mitchell Drive or the New England Highway. These newly rehabilitated areas were complimented by the aerial seeding program which targeted long term dumps and batters. Priority areas for aerial seeding were those visible from the public roads mentioned above and any disturbed areas identified which were not planned to be utilised for active mining during the reporting period. This approach establishes vegetative cover in disturbed areas to minimise dust generated during dry, windy periods. The strategy for Drayton rehabilitation provides connectivity to remnant vegetation through establishment of a habitat corridor from the north east to the south west of the mine, consistent with Synoptic Plan objectives.</p>
<p>Principle 5 – Meet target for rehabilitation progress identified in the Mining Operations Plan</p> <p><i>Each company should meet the annual target for rehabilitation quantity (area) set in the Mining Operations Plans for each of its mines.</i></p>	<p>The MOP target for rehabilitation in 2013 was 13Ha. Actual rehabilitation during the period was 25Ha.</p>
<p>Principle 6 – Set quality targets for rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan and implement a monitoring program to measure performance</p> <p><i>Each company should include quality targets for the various types of rehabilitation in the Mining Operations Plan for each of its mines. A monitoring program to measure the performance of rehabilitation areas against the quality targets should be implemented at each of its mines.</i></p>	<p>The MOP sets out the conceptual plan for rehabilitation. Landform, vegetation and land capability classification goals are outlined in the MOP. The Environmental Management System for each operation sets out the quality targets for different types of rehabilitation (e.g. pasture, woodland, etc.). A monitoring program has been developed to measure performance of rehabilitation areas. Annual inspections record general evidence of soil profile development; erosion and stability issues; vegetation establishment; and fauna activity. Flora and fauna monitoring on rehabilitation areas was undertaken by an ecologist during 2013. Annual flora, fauna and soils monitoring is undertaken to measure performance against quality targets and guide management of rehabilitation areas.</p>