



Rehabilitation Management Procedure

Environment

1 Purpose and Scope

This procedure specifies the operational environmental requirements relating to rehabilitation management at the Roy Hill Project. This procedure applies to all personnel involved in activities at the Mine, Rail and Port operations that affect rehabilitation management.

1.1 Background

Rehabilitation is the process of returning the land of a given area to as close to its former state as possible. This includes ensuring that rehabilitated areas and constructed landforms are comparable to the natural landforms of the area including the shape, stability, surface drainage, resistance to erosion and ability to support local native vegetation. Rehabilitation is required to be applied progressively to any areas no longer required for mining or associated works.

Rehabilitation of disturbed areas at the Roy Hill project is required under Ministerial Statements (MS) 824 (Condition 10) and 829 (Condition 11) (Mine) and MS 847 (Condition 10) (Rail).

For the Mine, the conditions state that progressive rehabilitation will occur on waste rock dumps (WRD) and the waste fines storage facility (Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)), and any other areas disturbed by the project. This process includes backfilling the mine pits to ground level and above the pre-mining water table and contoured to blend in with natural topography.

For the Rail, the conditions state that within five years of the completion of construction of the railway, rehabilitation areas along the railway corridor (including borrow pits) will be comparable to that of undisturbed natural analogue sites.

More information can be found in the 'Rehabilitation Management Plan' (OP-PLN-00044).


2 Procedure

This procedure outlines the management actions that are required to be implemented across all Project areas.

Other procedures and manuals that include activities associated with rehabilitation include:

- Rehabilitation Management Plan (OP-PLN-0101);
- Roy Hill Rail Rehabilitation and Weed Monitoring Plan (OP-PLN-0133);
- 'Clearing and Soil Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00187);
- 'Weed Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00010);
- 'Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030);
- 'Borrow Pit and Quarry Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00150);
- 'Native Seed Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00005);
- 'Rehabilitation Permit Procedure' (OP-PRO-00101); and

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- 'Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual' (OP-MAN-00086).

2.1 Management Actions

The broad rehabilitation objective at Roy Hill is to ensure that rehabilitation is:

- Safe;
- Stable;
- Able to establish and support sustainable native vegetation and fauna habitat;
- Free of new weed species, and weed cover is similar to the undisturbed reference site.
- Free draining and non-polluting; and
- Empathetic (fitting into) to the surrounding landscape.

2.1.1 Planning for Rehabilitation

1. Ensure that a Rehabilitation Permit is obtained prior to rehabilitation activities commencing in accordance with the 'Rehabilitation Permit Procedure' (OP-PRO-00101).
2. Undertake rehabilitation works in accordance with the Mine Rehabilitation Plan (OP-PLN-00044) unless approved by Superintendent Rehabilitation.
3. Progressively rehabilitate areas disturbed that are no longer required for use.
4. Undertake progressive rehabilitation at the earliest opportunity using local topsoil and maximising direct return opportunities.
5. Ensure progressive rehabilitation is integrated into the Life of Mine Plan (LOMP), Medium Term Mine Plan (MTMP) and Short Term Mine Plans (STMP). This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services and Manager Environment and Approvals.
6. Ensure that the MTMP includes areas available for rehabilitation, topsoil, competent rock locations and a proposed 5 year rehabilitation schedule. This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services (or delegate).
7. Ensure that the STMP includes information relating to areas and landforms to be rehabilitated including landform design, erosion control measures, cut/fill volumes, material types, topsoil/subsoil locations and machinery hours (to forecast whether rehabilitation contractors are required). This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services (or delegate).
8. Prepare budgets and organise rehabilitation contractors if rehabilitation cannot be implemented by Roy Hill machinery. This is the responsibility of the Manager Environment and Approvals (or delegate).
9. Ensure that seed collection, fertiliser and rehabilitation contractor costs are included in the annual budget. This is the responsibility of the Manager Environment and Approvals (or delegate).
10. Ensure that mineral waste characterisation including waste quantities, characteristics (pH, EC, exchangeable cations, exchangeable sodium percentage) and hazards has been completed prior to the waste being disposed of into WRDs or the top 5 m of a backfilled pit. This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services (or delegate).
11. Ensure that rehabilitation materials (topsoil and competent rock) are selectively mined and stockpiled to enable successful rehabilitation. This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services (or delegate).
12. Schedule Mine equipment to complete bulk earthworks, final landform trim, topsoil/subsoil return and contouring ripping. This is the responsibility of the Manager Demand Chain (or delegate).

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2.1.2 Soil Resource Management

1. Strip topsoil to 200 mm and stockpile or direct return in accordance with the 'Clearing and Soil Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00187).
2. Manage highly infested weed areas (greater than 25% weed cover) in accordance with the 'Weed Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00010) and 'Clearing and Soil Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00187).

2.1.3 Landform Design

1. Design permanent landforms in accordance with the 'Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030) so that rehandling is minimised, the landform is empathetic to surrounding landforms and natural drainage lines are not blocked.
2. Complete the detailed rehabilitation design during the initial landform design phase for internal sign-off. This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services (or delegate).
3. Review (including running the design through erosion simulation software) and approve rehabilitation designs. This is the responsibility of the Manager Environment and Approvals.
4. Design all landforms to be erosion resistant, not form permanent water bodies and minimise ponding of water following rainfall events (by draining similar to the surrounding undisturbed landscape) with the exception of WRDs, ROMs and low grade stockpile tops.
5. Design all landforms to blend in with the surrounding environment.

2.1.4 Removal of Rubbish and Contamination

1. Remove any hydrocarbon contaminated soil and other material (e.g. blue metal and aggregate) present within the dedicated work area and dispose to an appropriate facility.
2. Remove all temporary infrastructure, waste and materials (including flagging tape and survey pegs) associated with construction and operational works from site once work has been completed in the area.
3. Remove all temporary drains and culverts during any clean-up/remedial works.
4. Remove any road treatments that have the potential to inhibit plant growth prior to rehabilitation activities commencing.

2.1.5 Landform Reshaping/Landscaping

2.1.5.1 WRD's, ROM's, Low Grade Stockpiles

1. Ensure that permanent landforms (including WRDs, TSF, surface water diversions, Low Grade Stockpiles and ROMs) are not created without an approved rehabilitation design as outlined in the 'Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030).
2. Reshape permanent landforms to blend in with the surrounding natural landscape.
3. Reshape waste landform tops (WRDs, ROMs and low grade stockpile tops) to contain water without overtopping (approximately 2 m high perimeter bund) and to slope towards natural topography or the centre of the dump (to a central pond).

2.1.5.2 Mine Pits

1. Ensure that Stage 1 Mine pits are backfilled to natural ground levels as stated in Ministerial Statement 824, and capped with 2-3 m of benign material overlaid with approximately 200 mm of topsoil. This is the responsibility of the Superintendent Mine Planning (or delegate).

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2. Rehabilitate Stage 1 Mine pits to either a Spinifex Upland (SMA 1) or Mulga Flat (SMA 2) Community depending on the original Soil Management Area.
3. Ensure that Stage 2 Mine pits are backfilled to natural ground level where practicable, and ensure that they are backfilled to above the pre-mining groundwater table as a minimum (1-2 m). This is the responsibility of the Manager Technical Services (or delegate).
4. Install abandonment bunds outside the 200 year geotechnical stability zone for Stage 2 Mine pits where they are not backfilled to the natural surface and form a residual closure void.

2.1.5.3 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)

1. Rehabilitate the TSF in accordance with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) approved 'TSF Closure Design' (still to be submitted).

2.1.5.4 Surface Water Diversions

1. Rehabilitate permanent surface water diversions in accordance with the requirements outlined in the approved detail designs.
2. Design, construct and rehabilitate surface water diversions to ensure they are geomorphologically similar to the pre-disturbance system in accordance with the 'Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030).

2.1.5.5 Borrow Pits

1. Manage borrow pits in accordance with the 'Borrow Pit and Quarry Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00150).
2. Reshape borrow pits to blend in with the surrounding landform. Ensure that batter angles for borrow pit rehabilitation are not be steeper than 1V:5H, and rehabilitate all slopes so that they are stable, safe and do not exacerbate erosion risks.
3. Rehabilitate borrow pits so that they do not form permanent water bodies and minimise ponding of water following rainfall events (by draining in a similar manner as the surrounding undisturbed landscape).

2.1.5.6 Flat and Undulating Areas (Laydowns, Go-lines, Camps)

1. Reshape areas to blend in with the surrounding undisturbed area.
2. Ensure that there is a smooth transition between undisturbed and rehabilitated areas post-rehabilitation.
3. Reinststate natural drainage lines in accordance with the 'Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030). This is the responsibility of the Manager (or delegate).
4. Pre-rip all hardened compacted areas to a depth of 0.5 to 1.0 m and flatten prior to topsoil placement.

2.1.5.7 Exploration Areas

1. Review the exploration/ore definition holes drilled in the previous 6 months to determine rehabilitation requirements – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation and Superintendent Ore Definition. The general rule is if the clearing falls within the 3 year mining footprint, then rehabilitation is not required.
2. Close off access to exploration roads and tracks where rehabilitation is determined to be necessary – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Ore Definition.
3. Ensure that a Rehabilitation Permit is obtained for areas deemed to require rehabilitation.
4. Rehabilitate clearing undertaken for exploration activity in accordance with the Guidelines for Mineral Exploration/Rehabilitation Activities, (DMP, August 2007).
5. Remove all waste (sample bags, pegs, plastic, signs etc.) prior to topsoil placement.

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6. Plug all PVC drill collars immediately after installation and any subsequent use.
7. Cut the PVC collars to a minimum depth of 400 mm below the ground level prior during rehabilitation (see Figure 1). Install a non-degradable plug, bridge (metal plate) or casing cap above the casing cut off at a minimum of 400 mm below ground level. Compact the backfilled soil and mounded over the capped casing hole to allow for subsidence and to limit the pooling of surface water.

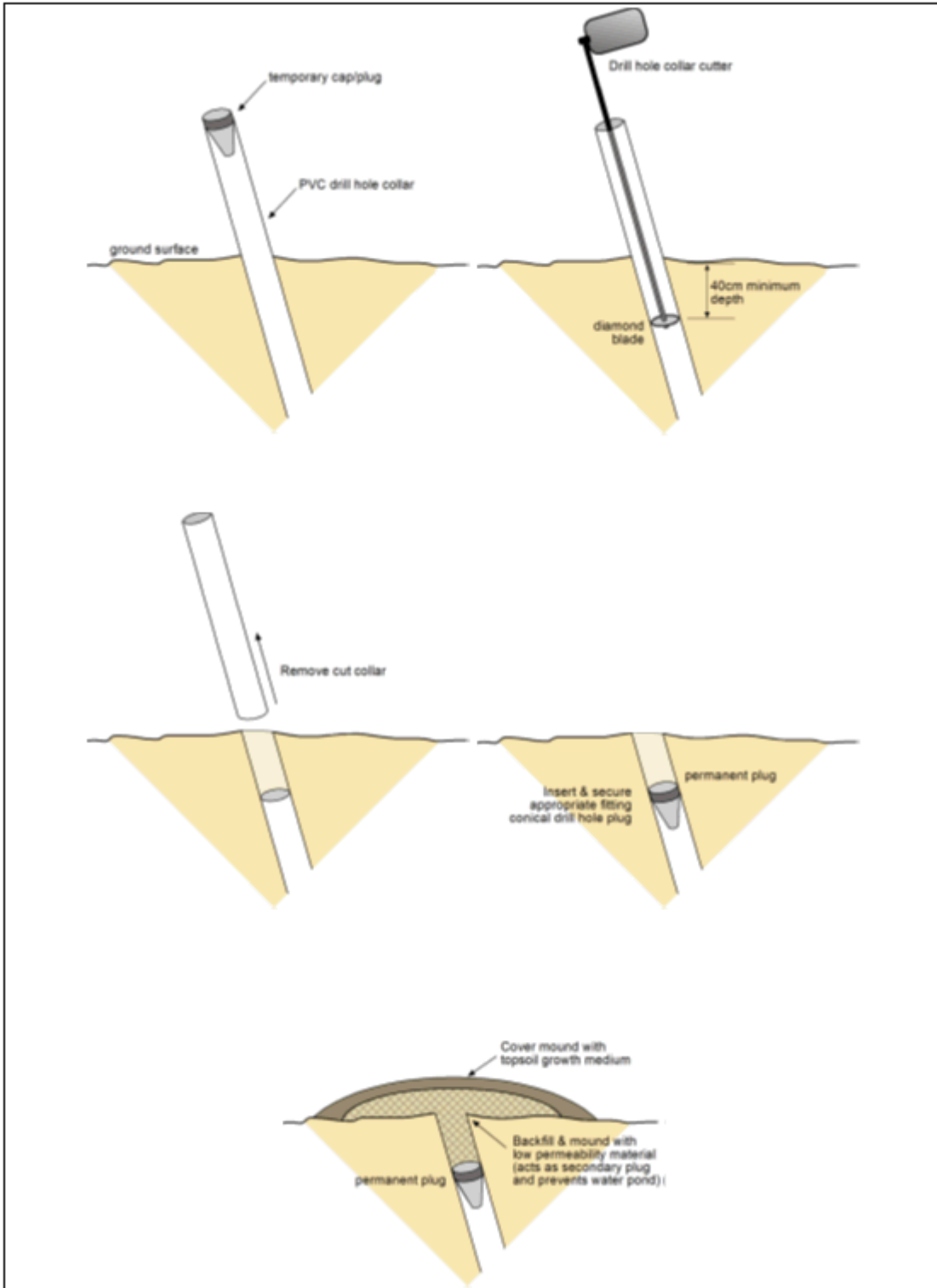


Figure 1: Capping and plugging of collared drill holes (DMP, 2007)

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8. Rehabilitate all landforms to be consistent with surrounding landforms (including final shape, stability and drainage), be resistant to erosion and able to support local native vegetation.
9. Reshape all landforms to blend in with the surrounding environment to avoid creating a movement barrier between rehabilitated and undisturbed areas.
10. Backfill sumps and other costean type temporary installations and rehabilitated as soon as practicable. Place drill chips in the sump prior to backfilling where possible.
11. Reinststate drainage lines so they are consistent with the pre-clearing environment.

2.1.6 Pre-ripping

1. Undertake pre-ripping to a depth of 0.5 to 1.0 m to ease compaction on heavy vehicle running surfaces (i.e. haul roads, go-lines, WRD ramps), where possible, to allow plant roots to penetrate deeper into the soil profile.
2. Grade pre-ripped areas using a grader to enable smooth application to subsoil/topsoil.

2.1.7 Reconstruction of Soil Profile

1. Manage topsoil in accordance with the 'Clearing and Soil Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00187).
2. Respread topsoil and subsoil for rehabilitation when dry.
3. Place back topsoil to a depth at 200 mm during rehabilitation unless approved by the Superintendent Rehabilitation.
4. Place benign material to a depth of 2 to 3 m in backfilled pits to the natural surface level unless approved by the Manager Environment and Approvals.
5. Provide information through the Rehabilitation Permit Process on how much topsoil and other rehabilitation material is required for rehabilitating areas. This is the responsibility of the Manager Environment and Approvals.
6. Replace topsoil from a SMA to landforms being reconstructed in areas with the same SMA.
7. Return and grade soil evenly.
8. Rip access roads to shallow (scarified) levels and spread topsoil as the final stage of rehabilitation.

2.1.8 Erosion and Sediment Control

1. Install windrows (0.1 – 0.5 m) along the contour approximately every 50 m apart on large areas with a slight slope.
2. Consider using back-sloping berms (5%) on permanent landforms which are separated into cells by internal and perimeter bunds that are 1 metre in height and width. Refer to Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030).
3. Use a berm gradient of 2% along the contour if the berm intersects natural topography. This directs drainage off the waste landform and minimises erosion. Refer to Waste Landform Design Manual' (OP-MAN-00030).
4. Place dispersive/erosive material within the landform, or rock armour using a 500 mm cover of (approximately) coarse blocky competent material, or use another method to manage dispersive/erosive material as approved by the Superintendent Rehabilitation.
5. Paddock-dump competent waste along with topsoil/subsoil on waste dump tops where required to reduce catchment size and promote infiltration.

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6. Install windrows (approximately 2 m high) using competent material at the base of all permanent landforms to prevent sedimentation of surrounding areas.
7. Install erosion protection at the base of permanent landforms to ensure stability during Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) events. The current Mining Proposal documents require rock armouring.
8. Rehabilitate areas as soon as they are no longer in use and have no future planned use, where possible, to reduce dust emissions.

2.1.9 Vegetative Material and Fauna Habitats

1. Drag vegetation, where available, evenly across ripped (scarified) areas using an excavator or similar equipment with a long reach to minimise compaction of the ripped topsoil. Scrapers are able to achieve effective spread of spinifex material.
2. Use natural materials such as boulders and hollow logs (that were set aside during clearing) in rehabilitated areas for soil stabilisation and fauna habitat, where available.
3. Avoid placing large boulders on slopes to reduce erosion risk.

2.1.10 Contour Ripping

1. Undertake contour ripping on all areas to produce a pattern of mounds and troughs, which assists with water retention and minimises uncontrolled runoff and erosion from slopes.
2. Undertake ripping where possible during drier months (i.e. between April and October) to further minimise erosion and encourage seed germination,
3. Undertake ripping using multi-tines to an average maximum depth of 1 m.
4. Undertake contour ripping at a shallow depth less than 200 mm if rock mulch is used.
5. Space the rip lines at full dozer width so that compaction under the dozer track is avoided (i.e. the ripping tines are aligned behind the dozer track).

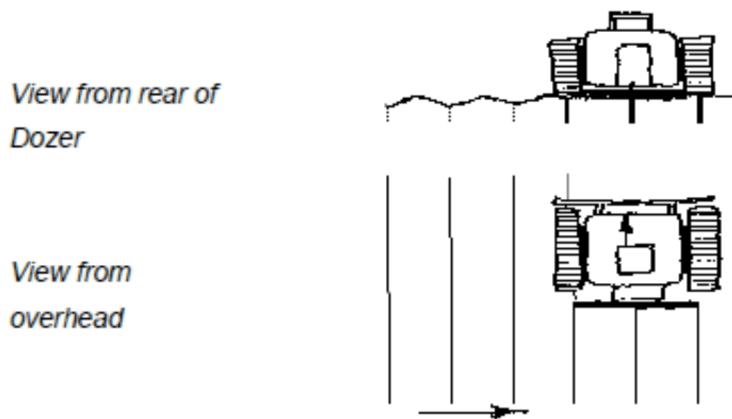


Figure 2: Conceptual dozer ripping sequence

6. Ensure that contour lines are pegged or available in WENCO prior to contour ripping activities commencing in high risk areas (i.e. WRD batters, sloping backfilled pits).

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2.1.11 Supplementary Seeding and Fertiliser Application

1. Use supplementary seeding to improve rehabilitation success where determined to be required by the Roy Hill Environment Department.
2. Ensure local provenance seed is collected and stored in accordance with the 'Native Seed Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00005) – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate). Note that the seed list and local provenance zones are outlined 'Native Seed Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00005) and approved by Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW).
3. Organise seed mixes, seeding rates and external contractors to complete seeding 1-2 weeks prior to contouring ripping – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).
4. Undertake seeding within 2 weeks (preferably within 1 week) of contour ripping to ensure seeds are able to penetrate hard setting soils. Seeding may not be required in narrow rehabilitation areas and is at the discretion of the Manager Environment and Approvals.
5. Use only native species of local provenance during revegetation unless approved by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (see Appendix 3).
6. Apply a superphosphate fertiliser with trace elements at a rate of 100 kg/ha unless instructed by the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).
7. Consider hand seeding in flat to undulating areas to maximise Traditional Owner engagement.
8. Consider mechanised seeding (e.g. air seeders) and fertiliser application where needed to reduce the health and safety risks associated with hand seeding and fertilising. Ensure that any mechanised seeding evenly distributes the seed and fertiliser.

2.1.12 Signage/Fencing

1. Ensure rehabilitation areas are signposted and access prohibited once rehabilitation is completed – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).
2. Consider fencing rehabilitated areas that have the potential to be significantly impacted by herbivores or unauthorised access (i.e. rehabilitation of backfilled mine pits or WRD slopes).

2.2 Training and Awareness

1. Familiarise all personnel associated with rehabilitation management activities with the requirements of this procedure.
2. Include information on rehabilitation management requirements in site inductions or site communications where relevant.
3. Conduct toolbox talks and develop environmental site notices and environmental awareness posters periodically highlighting rehabilitation management requirements – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate where required).
4. Display relevant environmental site notices and environmental awareness posters at prominent workplace locations.
5. Update the training records of personnel in the Learning Management System once registered training has been completed (with the exception of toolbox talks).
6. Maintain records of toolbox training attendance onsite for audit and inspection purposes.

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2.3 Monitoring Actions

1. Undertake monitoring in accordance with approval conditions and commitments, and ensure that all data required for regulatory reporting is captured.
2. Store all monitoring records within the Roy Hill Document Management System.
3. Incorporate long-term monitoring requirements, in accordance with Ministerial Statement conditions and Mine Closure Plan commitments, into rehabilitation planning.
4. Ensure that rehabilitation monitoring is scheduled as per 'Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual' (OP-MAN-00086) – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).
5. Ensure that rehabilitated areas are surveyed annually – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Surveying (or delegate).

2.4 Incidents, Audits and Inspections

1. Undertake regular inspections of the active work area against the requirements of this procedure.
2. Undertake regular compliance audits against the requirements of this procedure in accordance with the 'Environmental Audit Procedure' (OP-PRO-00018).
3. Schedule inspections and audits against the requirements of this procedure in accordance with the approved HSE Integrated Inspection and Audit Schedule.
4. Store copies of all audits and inspections within the Roy Hill Document Management System.
5. Undertake an investigation into the cause(s) of incidents reportable to regulators in accordance with the 'Incident Investigation Specification' (OP-SPC-00156) and develop actions to prevent recurrence of the incident.
6. Enter corrective and preventative actions from incidents, audits and inspections into the Roy Hill Incident Management System.
7. Document and save all non-compliances with landform design, rehabilitation technique or scheduling with the rehabilitation landform as constructed files.

2.5 Contingency Actions

1. Implement contingency actions in accordance with this procedure where deficiencies are identified during inspections, audits and incident reporting.
2. Implement the 'Management of External Complaints Procedure' (EA-PRO-00002), where relevant.
3. Conduct a risk assessment to determine the most effective mitigation measures should additional contingency actions be required, and follow the change management process.
4. Ensure that any maintenance actions arising from inspections and monitoring are implemented – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).

2.6 Reporting Requirements

1. Report all non-compliances with this procedure, all regulatory exceedances and all community complaints as an incident in the Roy Hill Incident Management System.
2. Close out all incidents and corrective actions in accordance with the 'Incident, Non-Conformance and Action Management Procedure' (OP-PRO-00702).
3. Complete all reporting required within the relevant EnviroSys data entry forms or in the 'Contractor Environmental Report' (CER) (OP-FRM-00305).

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4. Collect data as required for all rehabilitation activities in order for this information to inform rehabilitation trials, monitoring and works.
5. Ensure that rehabilitation data is submitted to the Roy Hill GIS Team as per the Roy Hill GIS Delivery Standards – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).
6. Store all rehabilitation work data (landform designs, rehabilitation techniques and dates, topsoil type and depth, seeding rate, fertiliser rates etc.) onto the Roy Hill Document Management System (DMS) as per the 'Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual' (OP-MAN-00086) – this is the responsibility of the Superintendent Rehabilitation (or delegate).
7. Report rehabilitation hectares and monitoring data within periodic environmental reports to financiers, EPA, DMP and DER.
8. Complete and submit exploration rehabilitation reports to the DMP within 6 months of completing rehabilitation.

3 Accountabilities

Unless otherwise specified, the following roles are accountable or responsible for the activities outlined in this procedure.

Role	Responsibility
General Managers	Accountable for ensuring that resources are available to support the implementation of this procedure where it is relevant to their area of responsibility
Managers	Accountable for the implementation of this procedure where it is relevant to their area of responsibility
Superintendents	Responsible for the implementation of this procedure where it is relevant to their area of responsibility
Environment Team	Responsible for review and update of this procedure

Table 1: Accountabilities

4 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
cm	Centimetre
DER	Department of Environment Regulation
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum
DMS	Document Management System
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
ESP	Exchangeable Sodium Potential
GDP	Ground Disturbance Permit
GIS	Geospatial Information Systems
H	Horizontal
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
LOMP	Life of Mine Plan
m	Metre

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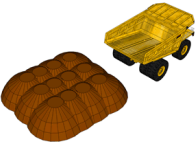
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Abbreviation	Definition
MTMP	Medium Term Mine Plan
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
RHIO	Roy Hill Iron Ore
ROM	Run-of-Mine
STMP	Short Term Mine Plan
SMA	Soil Management Area
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
V	Vertical
WRD	Waste Rock Dump

Table 2: Abbreviations

5 Definitions

Term	Definition
Batters	A slope, as of the outer face of a wall, that recedes from bottom to top
Competent Material	Material that does not readily erode when subjected to weathering and can be used for rock armouring areas with high erosion potential. Typically granites, sandstones and coarse blocky BIF.
Contour Ripping	Contour ripping is conducted after soil return using a dozer fitted either with a winged tine or a multi-tine. This operation reduces the amount of compaction in the soil to aid plant root penetration and infiltration of water, and prevents water runoff and erosion.
Exchangeable cations	The surface of an individual clay particle or organic colloid is negatively (-) charged. As a consequence their surfaces attract and adsorb positively charged ions called cations. When water is added to soil, cations can move into solution, however, they are still attracted to the clay particle or organic colloid surface and as a result swarm around them.
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage	The presence of excessive amounts of exchangeable sodium reverses the process of aggregation and causes soil aggregates to disperse into their constituent individual soil particles.
Ground disturbance	Work that will in any way cause any change or disturbance to the ground surface including (but not limited to): clearing of vegetation, placement of survey pegs, placement of water bore lines, excavations, geotechnical investigations, water bore drilling and release of water, bulk earthworks installation of buildings and infrastructure, construction of roads, access tracks, laydown areas and any work associated with the construction and operation of the project.
Landscaping	Landscaping is carried out to blend mined areas, waste landforms, haul roads etc. with the surrounding landscape or to final design.
Local Provenance	Seed material collected within a suitable maximum distance of the proposal area as agreed by the CEO of the OEPA on advice from the Department of Environment Regulation. At Roy Hill this maximum distance is 100km.
Operational Environmental Requirements	A plan, procedure or work instruction that must be complied with.
Paddock Dumped	

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Term	Definition
Not to form permanent waterbodies	Areas that have been rehabilitated that drain consistent with the timeframe and manner so as not to cause scouring and so that vegetation and fauna habitat comparable with pre-disturbance areas.
Pre-ripping	Ripping the borrow pit floor after landscaping or hardstand areas but before subsoil and topsoil return to allow the bulldozer to make multiple passes over hard ground to achieve adequate ripping depth.
Progressive Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation that can be undertaken through the life of mine
Rock Armouring	The use of rock to reduce the risk of rilling, tunnels and piping erosion failures.
Shall	It must be undertaken and is not negotiable
Should	It must be undertaken, however if it cannot be undertaken or will significantly impact on time or cost then modification to the requirement may be considered by Manager Environment and Approvals
Soil Management Area	The type of soil characterised across the Roy Hill project, considering volume of topsoil available, the density of seed, and the composition and diversity of species contained within the topsoil. The management of each SMA may differ according to the soil properties. See Clearing and Soil Management Plan (000RH-0000-EN-PLN-0002) for details.
Soil resource type	Type of soil or cleared substrate, e.g. vegetation , topsoil or subsoil
Subsoil	Soil that is located beneath topsoil and is a source of bulk material for the rehabilitation. This zone is typically referred to as the B horizon. This material is commonly used as a growth medium or bulking material for topsoil during rehabilitation.
Superintendent Environment	The Superintendent of The Roy Hill Environment Team
Superintendent Rehabilitation	The Superintendent of The Roy Hill Rehabilitation Team
Topsoil	The top layer (100-200 mm) of the soil profile that is the most important for rehabilitation. It contains a seed bank and has a higher nutrient content than the layers below.
Undulating	Having small hills and slopes that look like waves
Weed risk areas	The locations where the number or species (severity/rating) of weed species is high; these areas are mapped on the GIS database and are included on GDPs.

Table 3: Definitions

6 References

Document number	Title
	DMP, August 2007. Guidelines for Mineral Exploration/Rehabilitation Activities, Perth, Western Australia
OP-FRM-00044	OEMP - Topsoil and Subsoil Tracking Form
OP-FRM-00045	OEMP - Exploration Rehabilitation Inspection Form
OP-GUI-00006	Waste Landform Design Guidelines
OP-MAN-00015	OEMP - Ecosystem Function Analysis Manual
OP-PLN-00031	Mine Closure Plan
OP-PLN-00044	Rehabilitation Plan
OP-PLN-00051	Clearing and Soil Management Plan

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OP-PRO-00010	Weed Management Procedure
OP-PRO-00150	Borrow Pit and Quarry Management Procedure
OP-PRO-00187	Clearing and Soil Management Procedure
OP-PRO-00702	Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure

Table 4: References

Note that up-to-date environmental documents should be accessed from the e-Care Roy Hill intranet portal to ensure that the current version is being used.

7 Review

This Procedure is to be reviewed as follows:

- Following the grant of or modification to relevant approvals;
- Annually; or
- As a result of findings or actions identified through inspections, audits and incident reporting.

Reviews are to examine the appropriateness of this Procedure, taking into consideration corporate, system and compliance requirement changes since the last review was undertaken.

8 Appendices

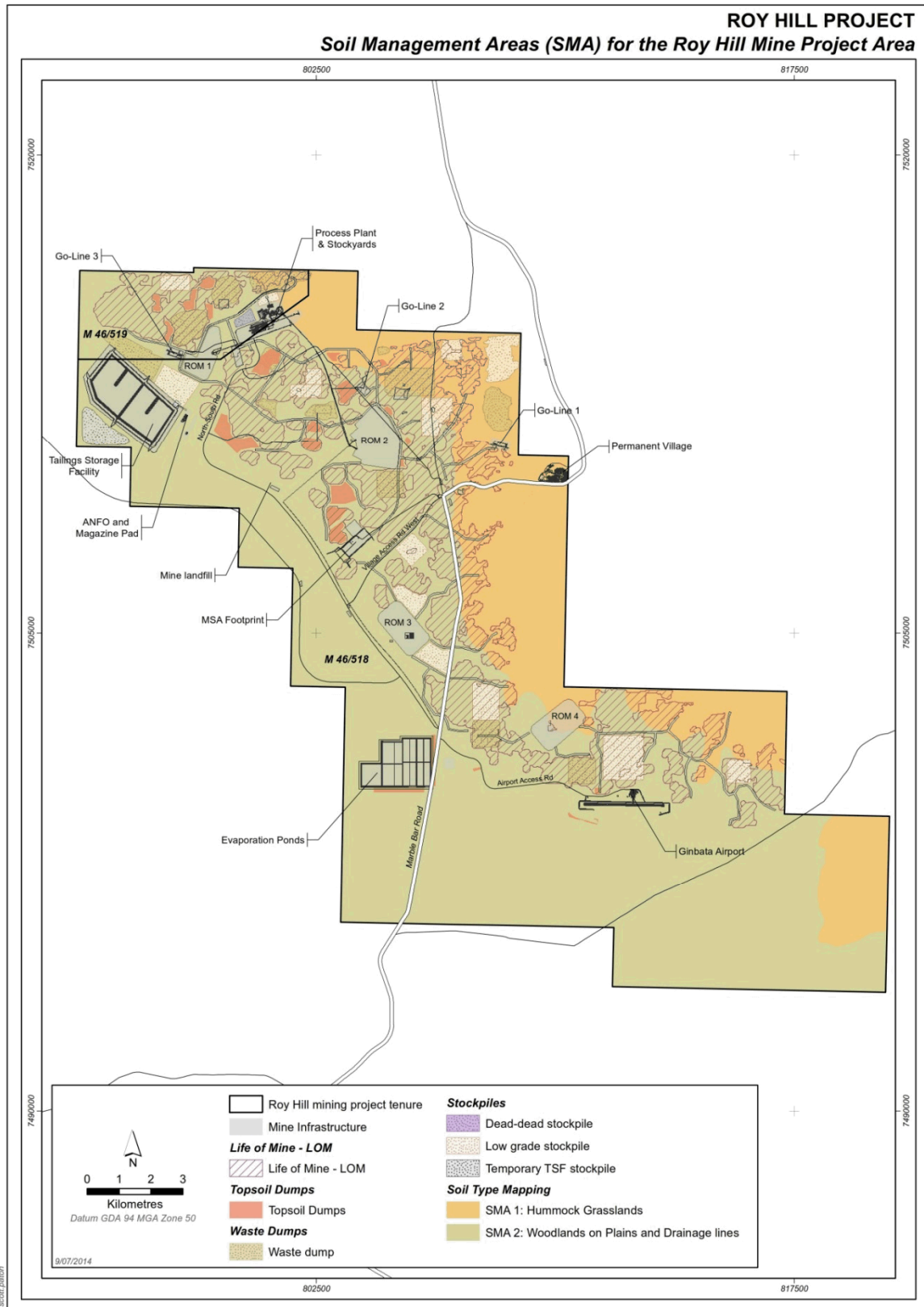
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Rehabilitation Management Procedure

Environment

Appendix 1 – Soil Management Areas (SMA) for the Roy Hill Mine Project Area



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