

Environmental Information Rehabilitation



BAJV explores large areas of freehold estate, incorporating regions with cropping and grazing paddocks, rocky outcrops with disturbed undergrowth and areas of dense native vegetation. Regardless of land use, the objective of any rehabilitation program is to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is consistent with the surrounding landscape and compatible with other environmental values and ecological functions.

Pre-mining

All clearing required for the construction of haul roads and infrastructure is done utilizing a staged approach to minimise potential erosion. Flora and fauna assessments are completed prior to clearing to identify any conservation significant vegetation along with habitat trees. At the initial clearing stage, topsoil (the upper 15-20 cm) is then removed and stockpiled adjacent to the disturbed areas for later use in the rehabilitation effort. These stockpiles are constructed and shaped to best prevent loss by erosion. As part of the stripping operations, the overburden material (the next 20-80 cm approximately) is also removed and stockpiled separately. The location of stockpiles is usually determined at the mine planning stage, and generally close to the mine pits for utilization in noise absorption and to reduce impact on surface drainage lines. Stockpiles expected to be left for extended periods are stabilised and/or seeded as required to minimise the potential for erosion.

Decomissioning and Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation occurs as an integrated process throughout the mining operation with completed areas rehabilitated as they are no longer required. Pit floors will be deep-rippled to promote water infiltration and pit walls are battered appropriately. Surface contouring using the overburden then aims to reinstate a landform consistent to that of pre-mining conditions. Stockpiled topsoil is then spread and the area vegetated with either native vegetation or pasture species to meet agreed closure criteria. At the conclusion of mining activities all buildings

and infrastructure are decommissioned and removed, and each footprint undergoes rehabilitation works. Rehabilitated areas are then monitored to ensure they become self-sustaining and meet approval conditions.

Key steps of mining and rehabilitation:



Land is assessed and baselines determined prior to mining.



Topsoil & overburden will be stored separately & managed until rehab is complete.

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Pit floors were deep-ripped to promote water infiltration.



Pasture species will be planted.



Rehab sites will be managed until handover to landowners.



During rehab, soil and plant tissue analysis will be complete.

