

Project Summary

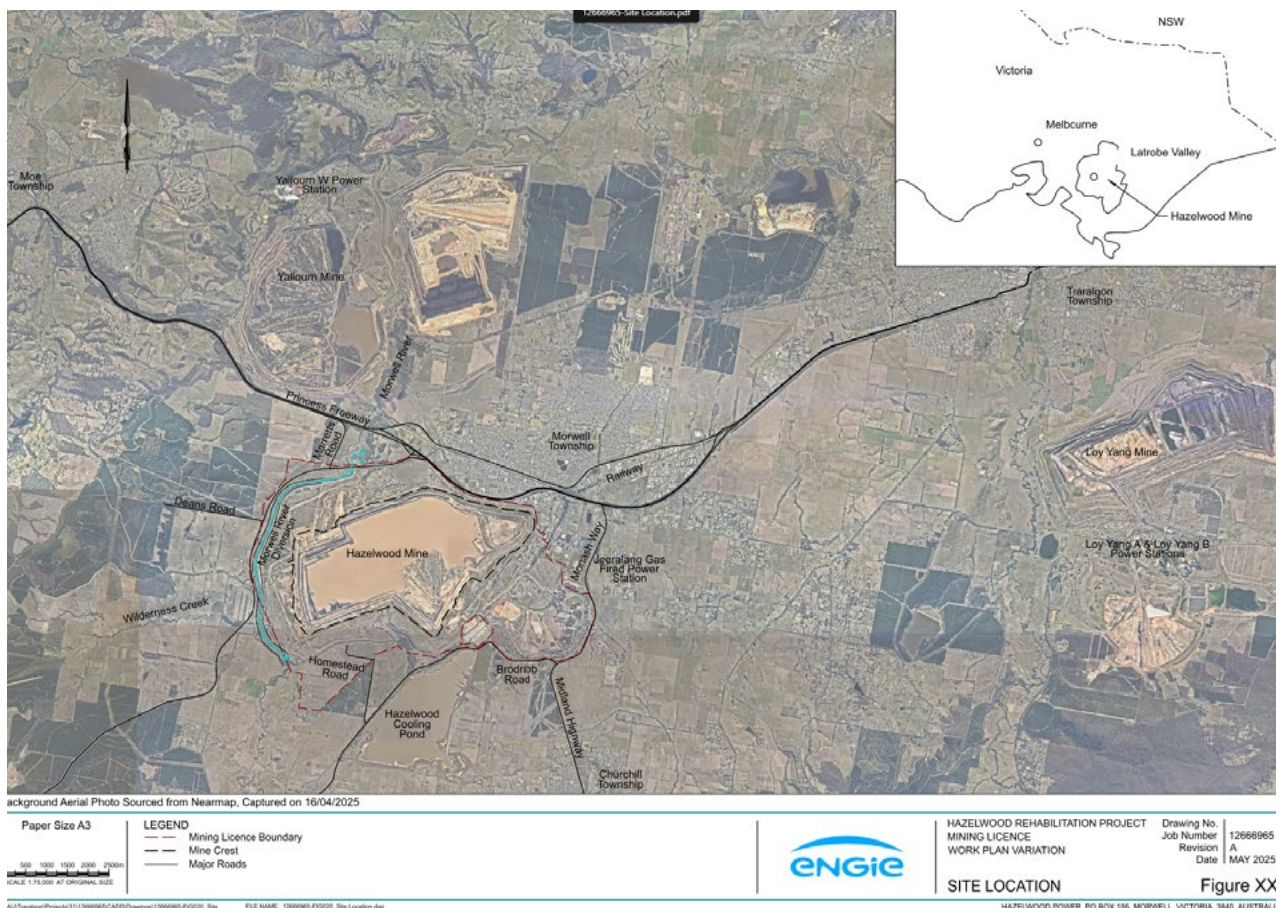
1. Project Background

The Hazelwood Mine is situated in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, 150 km east of Melbourne, with the town of Morwell to its immediate north. Hazelwood Mine covers a site approximately 3290 hectares in size and operates under Mining Licence MIN5004 (MIN5004). The main features that exist within the MIN5004 area at Hazelwood Mine are a direct result of the historical open cut coal mining activities and the transfer of the coal extracted from the pit to the former mine adjacent Hazelwood Power Station. The site has been used for mining and power generation since 1949 having been developed and operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria up until privatisation in September 1996.

As part of its commitment to repurposing the site and transitioning the business toward a low carbon economy, in 2023 ENGIE ANZ formally opened the

150MW/150MWh utility-scale Hazelwood Battery Energy Storage System (HBESS) on the site. The asset was fully funded by ENGIE ANZ and its partner, Eku Energy.

ENGIE Hazelwood is now in the final stages of rehabilitating the Hazelwood Mine in line with the principle of achieving a safe, stable, sustainable, and non-polluting landform. The Hazelwood rehabilitation project will also facilitate productive post-relinquishment land uses and as the mine licensee (MIN5004), ENGIE Hazelwood has a legal obligation to remediate and rehabilitate the site. ENGIE Hazelwood is committed to creating a final landform which can support productive future uses and leave a positive legacy for the Latrobe Valley and Gippsland region.



2. Hazelwood History and Ownership

Mining operations at the Hazelwood mine (formerly known as the Morwell Open Cut) commenced in 1955 supplying coal to the Morwell Briquette and Power Plant and from 1964, the Hazelwood Power Station. The mine void now covers an area of approximately 1250 hectares and is up to 115 metres deep.

Coal deposits at Morwell were discovered in the late 19th Century by the Great Morwell Coal Mining Company but were not developed at that time. The resources were transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) in 1924.

Demand for electricity post-World War II required the SECV to increase its coal winning operations beyond the

Yallourn open cut mine and in 1949 it established the Morwell Open Cut to supply the adjoining new Morwell briquette and power works. Mining commenced in 1955 in what is now known as the Eastfield, bounded at the north by the northern batters, south of the Morwell township.

The Hazelwood Power Station was an eight-unit brown coal (lignite) fuelled base-load thermal power station, built by the SECV between 1964 and 1971. With a 1,600-megawatt capacity, the Hazelwood Power Station supplied up to 25 per cent of Victoria's base load electricity at times, and more than five per cent of Australia's total electricity demand during the period of its operation.



Figure 2.2: Works and Approvals (1955-2017)

The site was operated by the SECV until September 1996. The Victorian Government sold the mine and power station in 1996 as part of a broad electricity industry privatisation program and issued mining licence MIN 5004 for the mine's operation. The assets were acquired by International Power who ran the facility until 2011.

Since that time, the owners of Hazelwood Mine and Hazelwood Power Station have been the ENGIE Group (previously known as GDF SUEZ) and Mitsui & Co Ltd. The ENGIE group is a global energy company with corporate headquarters in France, and Mitsui & Co Ltd is a global trading company with corporate headquarters in Japan. Their respective shares are 72 per cent and 28 per cent and the Australian operations are referred to as ENGIE Hazelwood.

Even prior to corporate ownership, the major rehabilitation consideration regarding the ultimate landform following mine closure has always been a pit lake. From privatisation to 2009, the approved landform was what is commonly called a "full" pit lake, signifying the expectation that filling the pit with water represented the safest means of controlling the major

risks following the cessation of coal winning; fire and geotechnical instability. In the mid-2000's, in response to the millennial drought, this position was revised to propose a "partial" pit lake, with a closure concept put forward which hoped, subject to further analysis, achieve weight balance and batter stability with less water. Both these proposals required more analysis, which has since occurred, leading to the position that a partial lake is not feasible and only a full lake satisfies the mining licence rehabilitation criteria.

Despite this uncertainty, over the operating life of the mine, ENGIE Hazelwood and the mine's predecessor owners have undertaken some progressive rehabilitation in the form of landform earthworks and revegetation, and have progressed closure planning and execution of technical studies to expand their technical understanding of the site. This understanding and works contributed to the preferred option assessed as part of the current Hazelwood EES.

By 2023, the former power station had been fully decommissioned and demolished with the site being prepared for future alternative uses. The former power station is therefore not a relevant factor in the HRP EES or this DMRP.

3. Key Areas of the Project

3.1 THE MINE VOID

A large part of the project area is occupied by the mine void which is essentially an excavation below ground surface level used to expose the layers of coal for the purpose of extraction. The mine void is located towards the northern edge of the project area, is entirely within Special Use Zone 1 (SUZ1) of the Latrobe planning scheme and covers an area of approximately 1250 hectares.

The mine void is comprised of the mined face of coal and overlaid overburden layer of gravel, sand and clay, as well as structural features such as benches and ramps used for vehicular access, see **Figure 2.1**. The depth of the mine void is around 115 metres.

Since 2021, the mine void has been passively filling with water accumulated from rainfall runoff, groundwater, and fire service system supply. Additionally, a significant amount of flood water has accumulated in the pit pursuant to approvals relating to the Morwell River Flood Diversion, a large diversionary channel, put in place to alleviate flooding risk downstream at Yallourn Mine, owned by Energy Australia. The ingress of water into the pit permanently changed operational arrangements at the site and commenced the process of ongoing passive retention after the Morwell River Flood Diversion was closed.

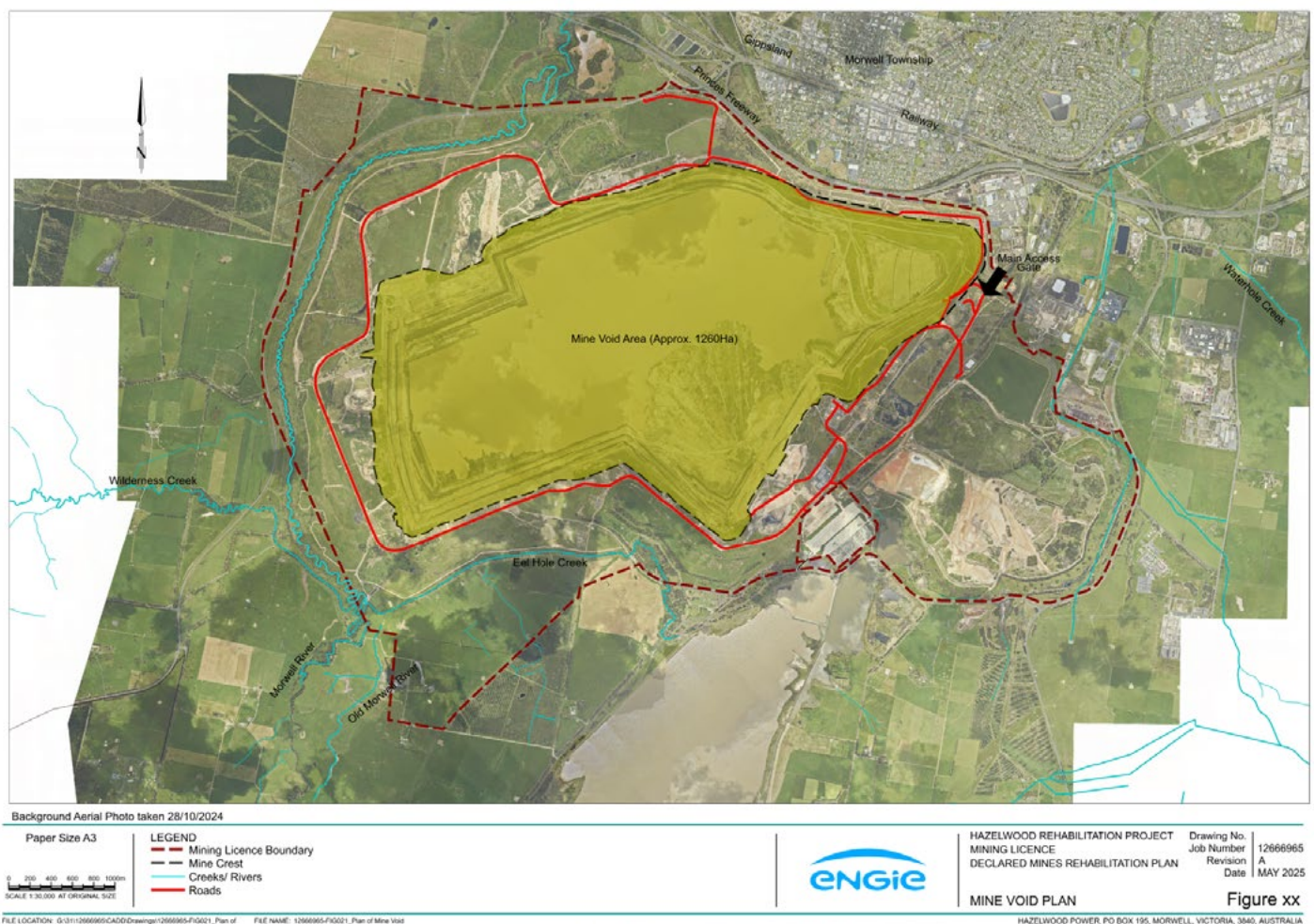


Figure 2.3: The mine void

3. KEY AREAS OF THE PROJECT

3.2 POWER GENERATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Although the Hazelwood Power Station has been demolished, the site still functions as a major connection point for the electricity network. This includes extensive overhead transmission lines and towers as well as the transmission switchyard. Most of the site is within the Latrobe planning scheme's special use zone (SUZ1) with various planning overlays located around the perimeter of the site.

As a result of being a major transmission hub with established connections into the electrical network, the site provides an opportunity for other future uses associated with power generation and distribution. These opportunities continue to be explored by ENGIE ANZ.

3.3 MORWELL RIVER DIVERSION AND MORWELL RIVER FLOOD DIVERSION

To facilitate the expansion of the Hazelwood in 2000, the Morwell River Diversion (MRD) was created to redirect water around the western boundary of the Hazelwood site for a length of approximately seven kilometres.

As mentioned earlier, in addition to the MRD, a significant but temporary flood diversion structure known as the Morwell River Flood Diversion (MRFD) was constructed following a significant flooding event in 2021. The purpose of the MRFD was to capture flood flows above a base flow river level and divert this water into the pit void via a large diversionary channel.

This water capture was a result of the Victorian Government declaring an energy emergency associated with a flood breach at the Yallourn mine site. This allowed water to be diverted away from the flood breach site to enable emergency repair works at Yallourn Mine to take place. The repair works were completed in 2022 and use of the MRFD has consequently been suspended. A large, engineered penstock and rock wall form barriers preventing further water from the river entering the mine.

3.4 OTHER SITE FEATURES AND SYSTEMS

- **Morwell river flood levee / Eel Hole creek diversion** - This system was designed to manage water flow and prevent flooding in the Hazelwood area. The Morwell River was diverted to allow mining operations to continue safely, while Eel Hole Creek was rerouted to maintain environmental stability.
- **Morwell main drain (MMD)** - The MMD is a critical drainage system that helps control water runoff and prevent excessive accumulation in the mine and surrounding areas. It plays a key role in managing stormwater and groundwater flow
- **Dams and earthen structures** - Various dams and structures have been created to stabilise the mine site and manage water resources.

- **Fire and water system** - a fire suppression system has been integrated with water management infrastructure, to manage the risk of fire. This system ensured that water was available for firefighting and cooling purposes.
- **Depressurisation system** - a system was used to control groundwater pressure within the mine. By managing water levels, it helped maintain the stability of the mine walls and prevent collapses or flooding.

3.5 OVERBURDEN AREAS

Overburden is the name used to describe the material that lies above the coal seam and primarily includes rock soil and inferior coal. This overburden material was required to be removed to allow mining to take place. Two main overburden stockpiles/dumps exist at Hazelwood being the eastern and western overburden dumps located external to the mine void. Material continues to be won from these stockpiles to complete the active rehabilitation efforts. Current inventory indicates the stockpile volumes are very low which is reflective of the significant amount of progressive rehabilitation that has been completed on site. Any remaining stockpiled material will be either disposed of in the pit or contoured and revegetated as specified in chapter 8 - *Defining Site Domains*.

3.6 ASH DUMPS AND LANDFILLS

Land uses include stockpiling dumps and capped sites for the storage of ash, asbestos, and hard rubbish. These areas that are licenced by the EPA and therefore are managed separately from the rest of the site but still within the mining licence areas addressed in the DMRP. These areas include:

- Hazelwood ash retention area (HARA)
- Eastern overburden dump (EOD)
 - HAP2b
 - HAP3
 - HAP4
 - Asbestos Landfill No. 4 (AL4)(formally known as HAP 1)
 - HAP2a
 - Asbestos Landfill No. 1 (AL1)
 - Asbestos landfill No. 2 (AL2)
 - Asbestos landfill No. 3 (AL3)
 - Hard Rubbish Dump No. 1 (HRD1)
 - Hard Rubbish Dump No. 2 (HRD2)
 - Ash disposal areas

3.7 OTHER AREAS

The site contains various infrastructure, which was installed to support the operational mine and include water infrastructure, buildings, remaining land including conservation areas, waterways, roads and carparks, and electricity communications and water infrastructure. Demolition and rationalisation of services has commenced with consideration of requirements to service the site during rehabilitation and post-relinquishment. **Figure 2.6** details the key components of the mine site.

4. Rehabilitation of the Site to date

A significant programme of rehabilitation and demolition activities was initiated in 2017 after the cessation of winning at the Hazelwood Mine and the closure of the Hazelwood Power Station. A range of activities at the site have been, and in certain cases are continuing to be, progressed under existing and separate regulatory approvals. These approved rehabilitation activities are not subject to assessment as part of the HRP EES.

These include:

- Demolition of the Hazelwood Power Station and redundant electricity generation infrastructure within the power block (which is not within MIN5004 and has since been completed).
- Demolition and decommissioning of coal mining plant infrastructure such as the Bucket Wheel Excavators (BWEs), conveyors, head ends and tail ends.
- Construction and operation of the MRFD emergency infrastructure to assist in safeguarding the Yallourn Mine.
- Construction and operation of the HBESS which is not operated by the ENGIE Hazelwood and to be excised from MIN5004.
- Previously approved batter reprofiling works, surcharge construction works, and overburden dump earthworks which were subject to earlier design approvals and/or the 2017 Work Plan Variation (WPV)
- Environmental investigations and remediation works being undertaken pursuant to post-closure environmental notices issued by EPA Victoria. These works require environmental audits for the mine void and remainder of the site to be prepared in accordance with section 208 of the *Environment Protection Act 2017* (Vic) and be consistent with the audit scopes that have been accepted by EPA Victoria.
- Landfill remediation works, and management of landfills consistent with existing landfill licenses.
- Ongoing site management activities including water management (collection, treatment, monitoring, reporting).
- Hydrogeological and geotechnical monitoring and reporting.
- Maintaining and operating infrastructure necessary to maintain safe and stable conditions (e.g. aquifer bores and pumps, the reticulated fire service system and supporting pumps).
- Management of landfills and related audits and reporting to EPA Victoria under existing EPA Licence OL0046436.
- Environmental monitoring and management.

5. Historic Timeline of Approvals

Hazelwood Mine has been subject to approvals under a range of legislative instruments throughout the life of the operation. Approval features relevant to the development of the DMRP are summarised as follows:

- **Pre 2005** – At the time of privatisation in 1996, a full pit lake (+45mRL) rehabilitation concept was formally documented in approved mine Work Plan for MIN 5004. At the time of privatisation, the initial Work Plan and Rehabilitation Plan that was approved alongside the grant of Mining Licence MIN5004 detailed a high-level (full) pit lake landform as the final closure concept for the mine.
- **2004-2006 EES** – The previous EES process for the West Field expansion of the Hazelwood Mine (2004 – 2006) contemplated that a partial pit lake would be the final rehabilitated landform following closure. At that time, it was expected that the lake would reach a final level of RL +8m AHD.
- **2009 WPV** – A work plan variation in 2009 included a lake several tens of metres lower than the river level (at initially -22 m RL / eventually +8 m RL). This revised lake depth was determined based on preliminary modelling which suggested that a lake of this depth would be sufficient to counterbalance deep aquifer water pressures and avoid heave of the base of the Mine.
- **2016 No Regrets Work** – From late 2016, and later captured by the subsequent 2017 WPV, ENGIE Hazelwood commenced ‘no regrets work’. This concept refers to works conducted with approval or consent, but without knowing which landform will ultimately be approved; and related to works that are needed to be done irrespective of the final landform that is ultimately approved (i.e. needed for a full lake or partial pit lake) – so there are no regrets associated with getting on with them.
- **2017 Options and Strategies Report** – ENGIE Hazelwood and GHD prepared an ‘Options and Strategies Report’ in May 2017, which addressed three final landform options for the MIN5004 area: empty mine void, partial pit lake, and full pit lake. **ENGIE Hazelwood carried forward the partial and preferred full pit lake landform options into the 2017 WPV as part of its conceptual rehabilitation and closure planning.**
- **2017 WPV** – This work plan variation provided further detail in respect of preliminary rehabilitation works which were proposed to be undertaken in the period between the cessation of coal production and the approval of a final Mine Rehabilitation Concept Plan (RCP). The 2017 WPV approved initial stage rehabilitation works and presented two closure concept options; a partial pit lake with a water level at RL +8 m AHD and a full pit lake with a water level at RL +45 m AHD
- **2019 WPV** – (submitted but never assessed) – This Work Plan Variation 2019 application (WPV 2019) detailed the stand-alone approval for the commencement of the filling of the Mine until it reached a level of RL +45M AHD, taking place in stages with the initial stage to RL -7M AHD, to allow for progressive assessment. The WPV documentation was submitted to ERR, and ERR accepted the fee for lodgement, but was ultimately not progressed.
- **2019 Rehabilitation Closure Plan** – (submitted but never assessed) – Set out the rationale for the ongoing rehabilitation of the areas within the Hazelwood Mining Licence that supported the 2019 WPV and provided a point in time overview of key matters relevant to the proposed final rehabilitated landform. The approval was submitted to ERR, and ERR accepted the fee for lodgement, but was ultimately not progressed.
- **2021 Section 42A Report** – Given ERR’s decision not to assess the 2019 WPV and 2019 RCP, ENGIE Hazelwood attempted to get stage 1 of the 2019 WPV approved in isolation before submitting further stages as separate approvals. Under this approach, ENGIE Hazelwood never intended to ‘pause’ filling at RL -7m AHD, including due to geotechnical stability issues associated with maintaining a partial lake at this level. Instead, it expressly proposed “continuous” filling but was not seeking stage 2 approval at this time. This approach was seen as a least worst approach given ERR’s inability to assess the preferred approvals.
- **2021 MRFD approval** – From late 2021 onwards, ENGIE Hazelwood constructed and operated the Morwell River Flood Diversion (MRFD) infrastructure to temporarily divert high-volume flood flows from the Morwell River Diversion to the west of the Hazelwood Mine into the Hazelwood mine void. The MRFD infrastructure was part of a wider works program to enable repairs at the downstream Yallourn Mine, following significant flooding (which ENGIE Hazelwood was prepared to support at considerable cost and risk, in the interests of the maintaining the integrity of the Victorian electricity network, maintaining energy supply to the Victorian community, and mitigating the risk of damaging floods to the broader Latrobe Valley region, pursuant to relevant approvals).
- **2021 EES and EPBC Act referrals** – ENGIE Hazelwood submitted these referrals in December 2021, and subsequently: received the decision that the works were a “controlled action” that required assessment under the EPBC Act on 20 February 2023, (more than one year later); and received the final Scoping Requirements for the EES (detailing

5. HISTORIC TIMELINE OF APPROVALS

the issues that the EES must investigate), in October 2023. Currently, technical studies for the EES and EPBC are being finalised, and public exhibition is being planned for early 2026.

- **2022 Hazelwood Rehabilitation Investigation Report** - Around September 2022 (there were multiple iterations), and in the assessment of the 2019 WPV and RCP, advice was sought by the then Minister for Resources, the Hon. Jaala Pulford MP, from the Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner, Dr Rae Mackay, on a range of relevant matters via the 'Hazelwood Rehabilitation Investigation Report'.

The 2019 RCP set out the rationale for the ongoing rehabilitation of the areas within MIN5004. This RCP supported the 2019 WPV and provides a point in time overview of key matters relevant to the proposed final rehabilitated landform.

This RCP was prepared in consultation with key regulators and agencies so as to meet Victorian regulatory obligations in respect of rehabilitation planning. The plan describes how the rehabilitation of MIN5004 was being planned, scientifically informed, and was to be executed. The activities detailed in the RCP continued to build on those activities described in the 2017 WPV approved in 2017 and the WPV 2017 addendum approved in February 2019.

The RCP was submitted to ERR in as an appendix to the 2019 WPV however, like the 2019 WPV, was never assessed.

Figure 2.4 below shows the evolution of rehabilitation related approvals at Hazelwood.

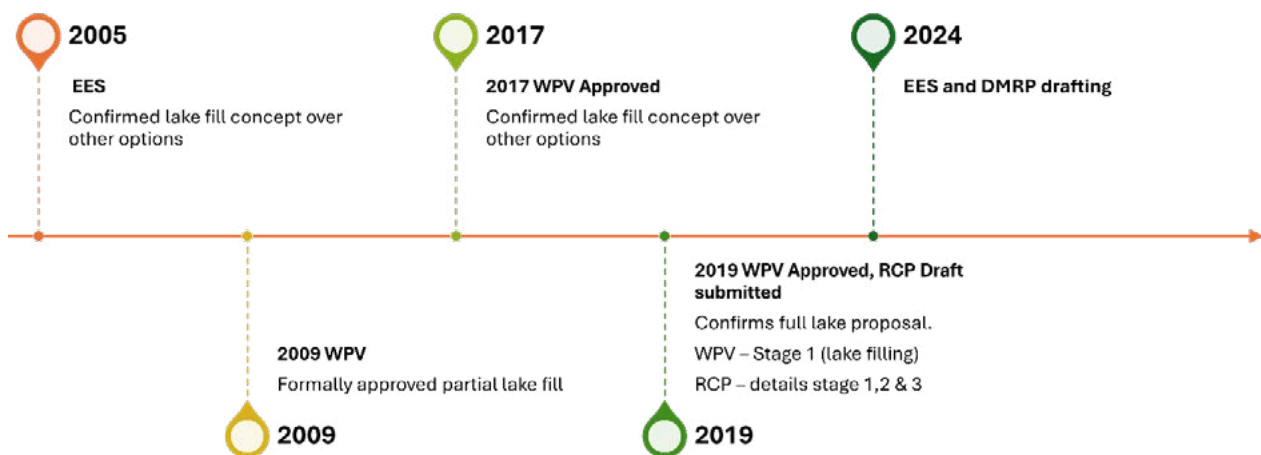


Figure 2.4: Key Historical Approvals

6. Rehabilitation Obligations

ENGIE Hazelwood has obligations under the MRSD Act, the MRSD Regulations, and MIN5004 licence conditions to rehabilitate the land disturbed by mining work to provide a final landform at the Hazelwood Mine which meets the rehabilitation closure objectives of being “safe, stable, sustainable and non-polluting”.

The Hazelwood Mine is a “declared mine” under the MRSD Act, because it has geotechnical, hydrogeological, water quality or hydrological characteristics that if not appropriately managed may pose significant risks to public safety, the environment, or infrastructure. Accordingly, ENGIE Hazelwood must comply with requirements for the rehabilitation, aftercare and relinquishment of “declared mine” land under Part 7C of the MRSD Act.

The final rehabilitation works that ENGIE Hazelwood proposes to satisfy these obligations are being assessed by the EES process. The requirement to undertake an EES was a condition inserted into the MIN5004 pursuant to the 2021 MRFD approvals, by which water would enter the mine in significant quantities through the MRFD, and retention of operational waters would continue. As such, it was agreed between ENGIE Hazelwood and the State to establish a requirement to undertake an EES within MIN5004 and also include the relevant factors of safety and probability of failure against which a preferred final landform should be assessed.

7. Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project EES

In February 2022 the Minister for Planning decided that a EES was required for the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project as described in the referral that was accepted on the 2 of December 2021. The reasons for the decision were given as:

- i. The project has the potential for significant environmental effects, including on:
 - surface water and groundwater resources, including hydrology, water quality, availability and associated environmental values;
 - existing land uses and landscape values;
 - the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site;
 - native vegetation, listed ecological communities and species of flora and fauna; and
 - Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values.
- ii. The project has the potential for cumulative adverse effects on the above-mentioned values from the combination of proposed works, previous and approved rehabilitation works at the site and other works/ projects yet to be undertaken in the area.
- iii. An EES process would enable an integrated and transparent assessment of the environmental effects of the project to inform decision-making for required approvals, including opportunities to avoid or minimise significant adverse effects through alternatives (e.g. landforms, water sources) and other mitigation measures. It also responds to the significant community interest in the project and its assessment.

As an outcome of the EES, the Minister for Planning will issue a recommendation on whether the Minister for Resources should approve the proposed works. This recommendation will likely be accompanied by a series of recommendations and/or conditions that will be addressed in a future version of this DMRP.

8. Project Description

This section describes the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project for the purpose of preparing the DMRP and is closely aligned to the project that was assessed by the HRP EES. The DMRP covers areas only within the mining licence (MIN5004).

The project involves the final rehabilitation of the former Hazelwood mine into a safe, stable, sustainable, and non-polluting final landform, capable of supporting productive future land uses. The project consists of the following key works:

- Filling of the Mine void to a final level of up to RL +45m AHD using groundwater extracted consistent with licensing, surface water under an agreed commercial agreement, and any other approved water sources, primarily rainfall, Morwell Main Drain flows, and limited flood skimming from Morwell River;
- Final reprofiling and coal capping works on the upper mine batters (i.e. above the surface of the future mine lake) to geotechnically stable landforms with adequate stabilising vegetation and drainage to manage identified risks. Earthworks will be undertaken to smooth out and stabilise upper sections of the mine walls for future safe access to the lake and to install shoreline protection;
- Establishment of shoreline protection at the height of the pit lake and capable of managing flux under clearly defined scenarios (i.e. periods of drought);

- Implementation of approved rehabilitation plans for EPA licenced facilities (HARA and EOD);
- Decommissioning remaining redundant infrastructure, such as redundant roads, car parks, buildings, fire protection pipelines and infrastructure above RL +45m AHD, pumphouses on the HCP and the Saline Water Outlet Pipeline (SWOP); and
- Construction and operation infrastructure necessary to maintain lake depth and water quality following completion of fill including the Morwell River interconnection, providing regional flood mitigation opportunities.

The proposed landform of a high-level mine lake (to a depth of RL +45m AHD) has been selected in order to provide long-term passive stability for the Hazelwood void, effectively eliminate fire risk at the site, and provide opportunities for interconnection with adjacent waterways and associated regional flood mitigation capacity. This will also include precursor works to facilitate public access and use. A cross section of the final mine closure elements is presented in Figure 2.5

The implementation of the project works is intended to enable the eventual relinquishment of mining licence MIN5004, the divestment of the project area, and its conversion to alternative productive land uses.

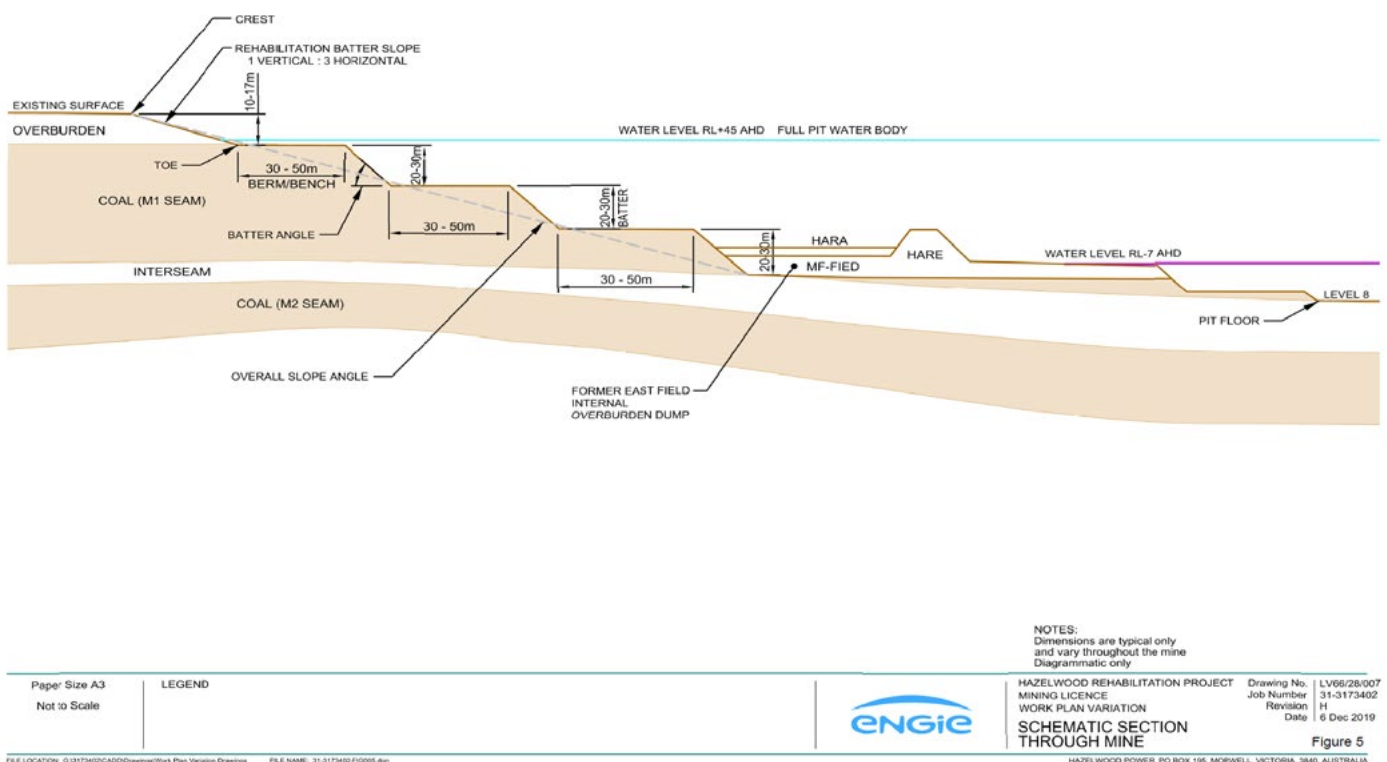


Figure 2.5: Schematic section through mine at closure

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

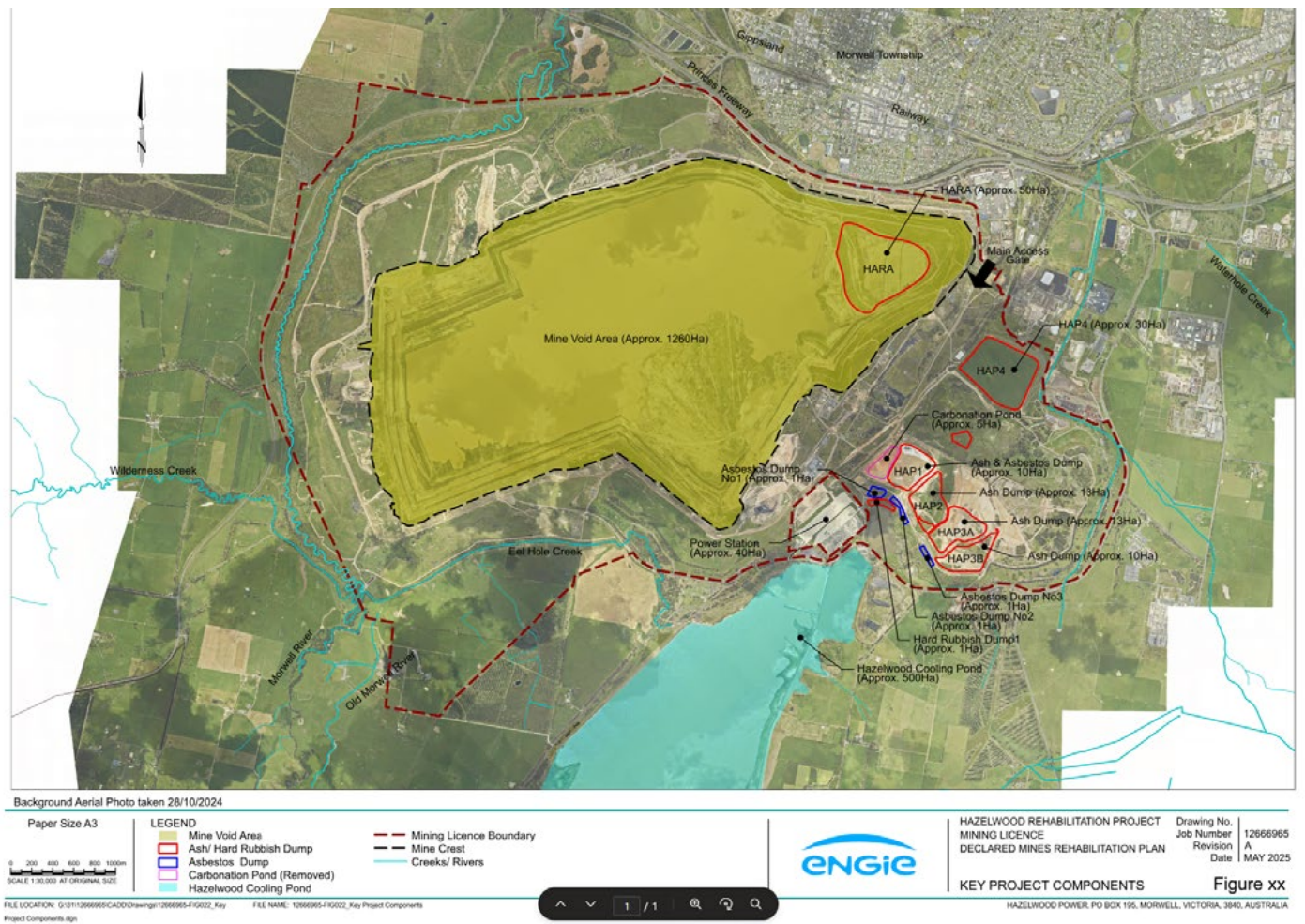


Figure 2.6 - Key Project components

9. Key Phases of Project Execution

Final execution of rehabilitation and relinquishment of the Hazelwood site, as described in the DMRP, will occur in three primary phases as depicted in Figure 2.7 .

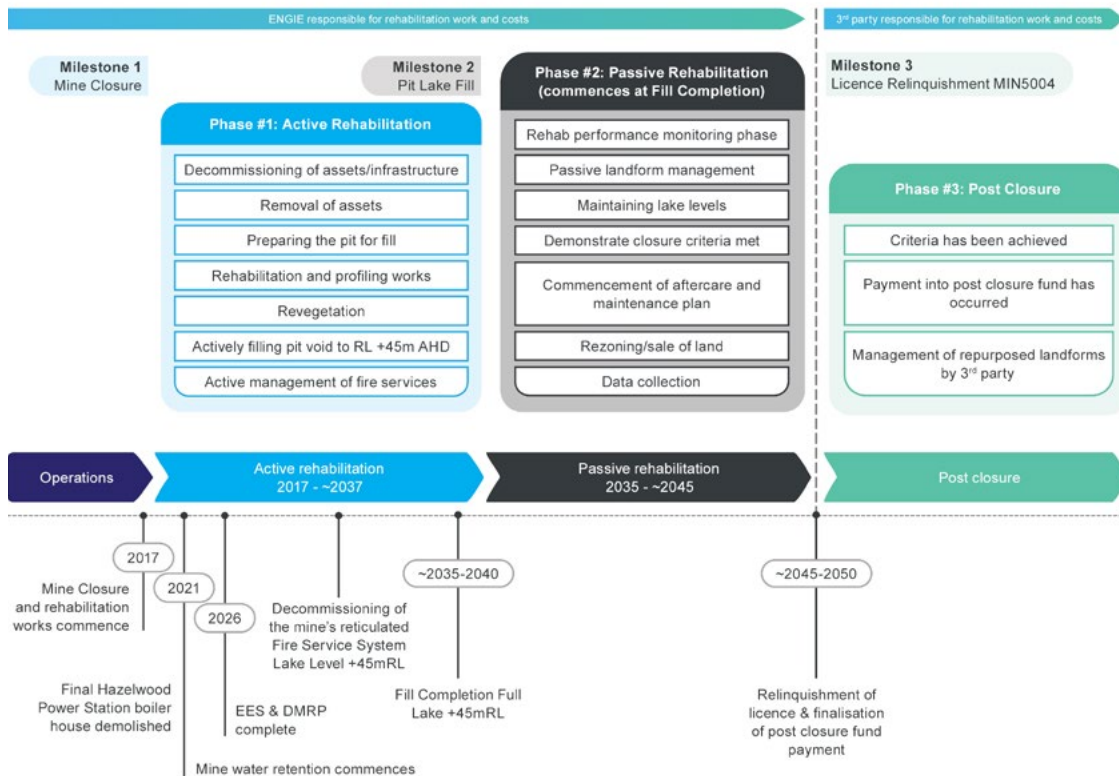


Figure 2.7 Phases of project delivery

9.1 DESCRIPTION OF PHASES

Final execution of rehabilitation and relinquishment of the Hazelwood site, as described in the DMRP, will occur in three primary phases.

- Phase 1: Active rehabilitation**
 - Decommissioning of assets/infrastructure (mostly complete)
 - Removal of assets (mostly complete)
 - Preparing the pit for fill (mostly complete)
 - Rehabilitation and profiling earthworks (underway)
 - Revegetation (well underway)
 - Actively filling pit void to RL +45m AHD
 - Active management of fire services (ongoing)
- Phase 2: Passive management**
 - Rehabilitation performance monitoring
 - Passive landform management
 - Maintaining lake levels
 - Demonstrate closure criteria are met
 - Commencement of aftercare and maintenance plan
 - Rezoning/sale of land
 - Data collection

- Phase 3: Post closure**
 - Closure criteria have been achieved
 - Payment into post closure fund has occurred
 - Management of repurposed landforms by third party
 - Relinquishment of MIN5004

It is well understood that the Hazelwood site may transition between the three phases in a non-uniform manner. ENGIE Hazelwood acknowledges that domains or individual landforms will transition toward relinquishment at a pace that reflects the inherent characteristics of those domains. For example, this means some areas of MIN5004 are expected to be relinquished of ongoing maintenance and monitoring obligation earlier than others.

The conceptual transition through the phases of closure at Hazelwood is presented in **Figure 2.7**. The definitions for key terminology adopted by ENGIE for relevant to rehabilitation and mine closure are presented in **Table 2**.

9. KEY PHASES OF PROJECT EXECUTION

Table 2 Terminology adopted by ENGIE

TERMINOLOGY	PROPOSED ENGIE DMRP DEFINITION
Operations	Active mining and power generation.
End of mining	The point in time that the mine ceased to extract coal.
Demolition and decommissioning	The progressive deconstruction of all non-earthen civil infrastructure and services, and removal from site for reuse, recycling or disposal.
End Land Use	Also known as post mining land use (PMLU); management of land following mine closure for end land use
End Land form	The final physical shape and condition of the land after mining operations have ceased and closure activities are complete (consistent with International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Principles)
Hazelwood mine	Is the mine site area subject to the DMRP
Key milestones	There are key milestones that will be achieved moving the project into the next phase. Current identified key milestones identified linked to phases include: Milestone 1: Mine Closure Milestone 2: Pit lake filled (to RL +45M) Milestone 3: Relinquishment Progressive, interim and final rehabilitation and milestones are addressed in further detail in chapter 16 - <i>Progressive Rehabilitation & Milestones</i> .
Progressive Rehabilitation	Earthworks stability and revegetation activities that are undertaken concurrently during the operations phase and in accordance with the DMRP.
Active Rehabilitation (includes lake filling)	Physical activities that will be carried out to achieve the landform in accordance with the approved rehabilitation plan and whilst activities are landforms and risk mitigation systems are actively maintained through human intervention. This is also known as Phase 1 .
Passive Rehabilitation	The period of time when the site is monitored and periodically maintained, however, active management is no longer required (or limited as far as reasonably practicable) and active filling has ceased. Pit Lake level management commences through this phase. Moderated alternative land use such as grazing could occur during this phase. This is also known as Phase 2 .
Relinquishment	Closed mine or mine feature for which management and monitoring has been completed and tenure has been surrendered, with responsibility transferred to the next landowner, relevant regulating authority or third party.
Post Closure	The period of time when land management responsibility has been relinquished to the future land manager and alternative funds are used to monitor and maintain the landforms. This is also known as Phase 3 and is known as post closure in the DMRP regulations.
Safe	The rehabilitated mine land does not pose a greater risk of harm to humans and the environment than comparable non-mining land uses.
Stable	To rehabilitate the mine land such that final landforms are enduring in the long-term, with the potential for land movement minimised ensuring the viability of its proposed post-mining land uses
Sustainable	The rehabilitated mine land will remain in a condition that requires no or minimal intervention consistent with the post mining land uses, creates a positive legacy, enhances environmental values and provides a timely benefit to current and future generations.
Floor	The bottom of the pit
Faces or batters	The walls of the pit
Crest	The top or edge of the mine batters
Toe	The area where the face joins the floor
Fill completion	Whereby the pit lake level increases until the final pit lake water level of RL +45 m AHD is achieved (i.e. move from active filling to lake level management).
Preferred concept	The agreed rehabilitation concept of the mine and surrounds.
Closure domains	Key areas defined to distinguish works required to be assessed under the EES. There are currently 4 closure domains identified in the EES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine Void • Hazelwood Cooling Pond • Mine Surrounds • Waterways Each of these domains then have several sub-domains a description of which can be found in Chapter 13 - Risk Identification, Table 13.2.
Closure sub domains	These are to be defined, but are the sub domains within each of the closure domains.
Clean Up Plans	Are intended to satisfy the requirements of Clean Up Notices issued by EPA Victoria (now transitioned to constitute Environmental Action Notices) to "restore beneficial uses of the premises for ongoing use". The Clean Up Plan (June 2021) includes an End Land Use Plan, proposing for the site to be relinquished as a combination of land uses including modified ecosystems, agriculture, industrial and managed landfill