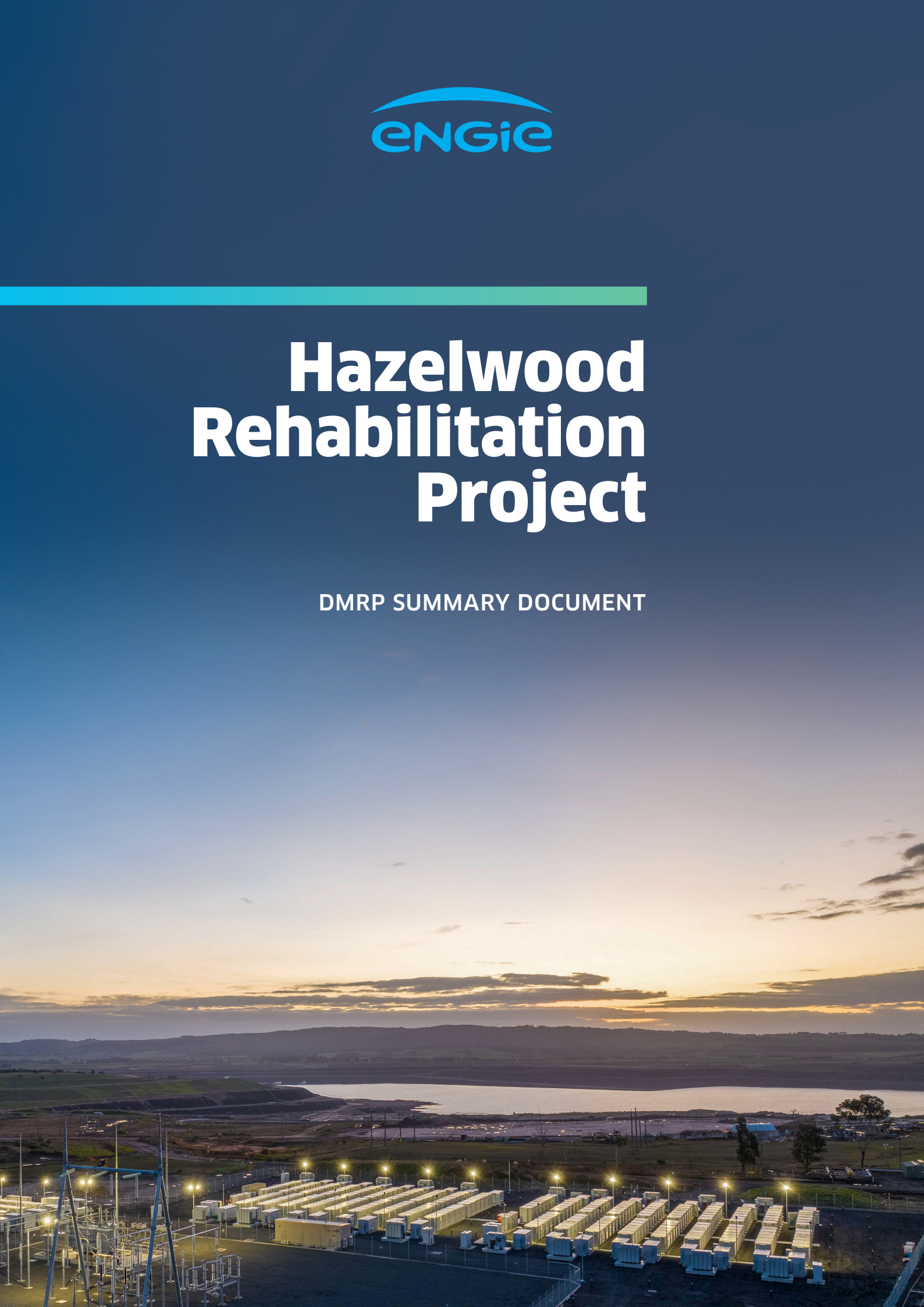
Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project

DMRP SUMMARY DOCUMENT



1. Purpose of the summary document

This document has been prepared to:

- assist interested stakeholders understand the structure of the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project in the context of the Declared Mine Rehabilitation Plan (**DMRP**);
- provide an overview of key issues that are expected to be contained in the final DMRP currently being prepared for submission; and
- support ENGIE Hazelwood's stakeholder engagement processes related to both the DMRP and the parallel Environmental Effects Statement (**EES**) process.

This document, and the DMRP it summarises, does not pre-empt the findings of the EES process and future opportunities for interested stakeholders to contribute to that process or dictate the steps that will follow the progress of the EES.

2. Scope and purpose of the DMRP

The purpose of the DMRP is to describe how closure is being planned, scientifically informed, and executed, so that ENGIE Hazelwood can discharge its regulatory obligations.

The obligation to prepare a DMRP arose pursuant to the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Amendment Regulations 2022 which provided updated regulations for declared mines. The amended regulations commenced on 30 September 2022 and require declared mine licensees to develop and implement a DMRP by October 2025.

The DMRP provides a clear pathway to ensure rehabilitation progress can be measured, the site's post mining state is well understood prior to the relinquishment of the mining licence (MIN5004), and sustainable post relinquishment land uses can be utilised and progressed by future landowners and managers, as appropriate.

The mine licence relevant to the DMRP covers an area of 4,000 hectares – larger than the area of Traralgon – and has several key domains. These include the mine void, which itself has a footprint of some 1,200 hectares, the Eastern Overburden Dump (EOD), former power station, intermediate areas that were utilised as staging areas for conveyor and other systems, as well as large tracts of land that form the remainder of the site.
The other large key area is the Hazelwood Cooling Pond, which sits outside the mine licence and therefore does not sit within the remit of the DMRP, but is at times, like other adjacent assets is noted for transparency.

It is ENGIE Hazelwood's intention to divest the majority of the land covered by the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project and MIN5004 to either private or Government entities for uses compatible with those identified in the DMRP. This is likely to occur progressively as individual landforms transition toward closure criteria and are ready for relinquishment. The outcomes of the EES, which is being undertaken alongside the development of the DMRP, will ultimately determine the proposed final landform and approach to future active rehabilitation. As such, this DMRP has been prepared based on ENGIE Hazelwood's preferred final landform but may need to be updated once the EES process is completed.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 1 of the Hazelwood DMRP.

3. Project summary

The final rehabilitation plans for the site have evolved over several decades and are primarily centred around creation of a full lake in the mine void, which is a matter under assessment in the EES.

To enable filling of the mine void to a final (full lake) level of up to RL +45m AHD or above, it is proposed to access water from the following sources:

- extracted groundwater consistent with licensing;
- surface water under an agreed commercial agreement, consistent with existing regional bulk entitlements;
- rainfall runoff from across the site;
- Morwell Main Drain inflows; and
- limited flood skimming from Morwell River.

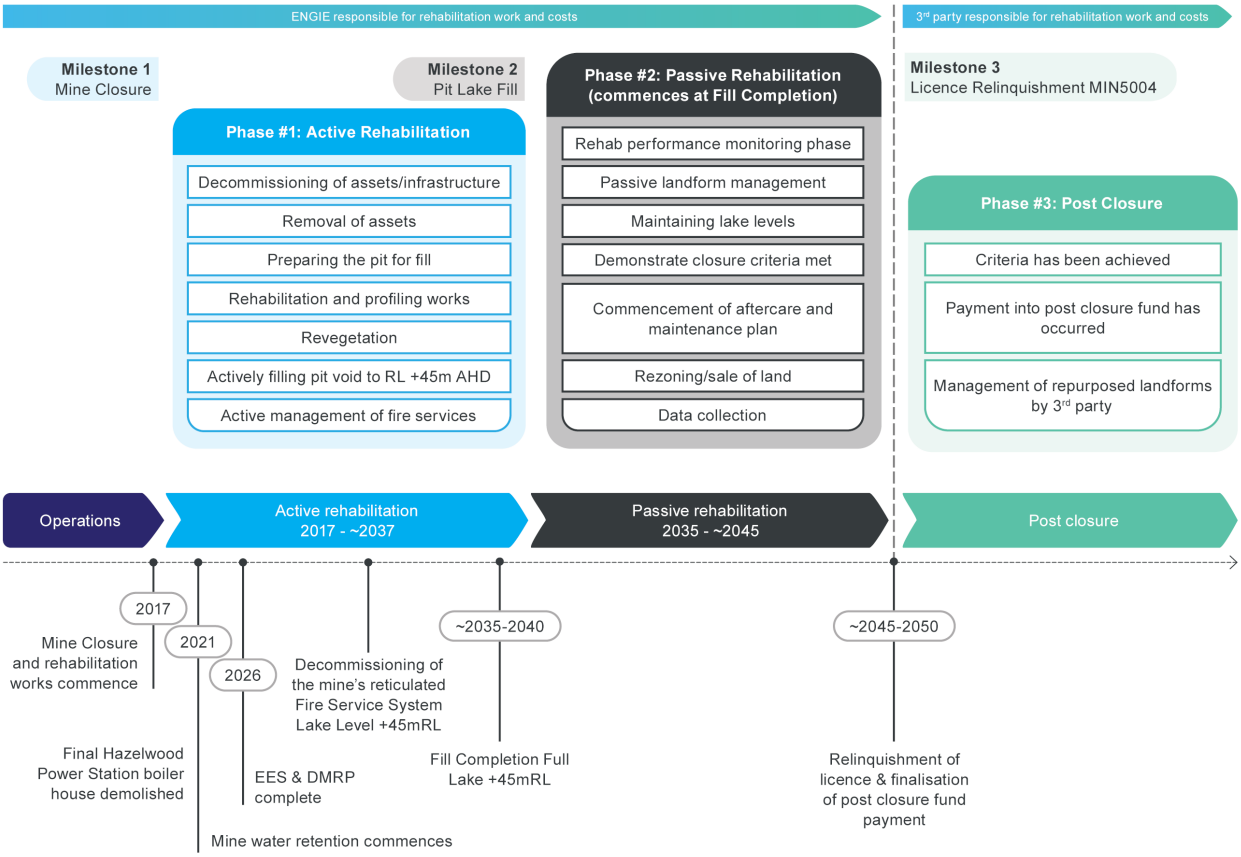
Construction and operation of infrastructure necessary to maintain lake depth and water quality following completion of fill would include Morwell River interconnection. As noted above, this would allow limited inflows from high water and flood events in the Morwell River. The infrastructure would not impact on the usual flows of the Morwell River, which remains in its current form.

A full lake and associated works would create geotechnically stable landforms that ensure the mine void remains safe, stable, and sustainable with reduced risk of fire, and protects the Morwell township and adjacent key infrastructure. Final reprofiling and coal capping works on the upper mine batters, that is above the shoreline of the future lake, with adequate stabilising vegetation and drainage, would also provide future safe public access to the lake and improve amenity for future uses of the site.

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

It is important to recognise that these three phases do not align with the project scope for the EES process. The active rehabilitation phase includes both matters relevant to the EES and matters that have been approved elsewhere and are subject to existing works. The terms active and passive, should be read literally and differentiate between the periods where ENGIE Hazelwood is actively managing the site to achieve its preferred final landform and the period after where monitoring and maintenance occurs.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of the DMRP.



4. Stakeholder engagement

Community and stakeholder perspectives continue to play an important role in the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project, as they have since the commencement of the project in 2017.

Following works to decommission and demolish major infrastructure that was once part of the Hazelwood Power Station and Hazelwood Mine, ENGIE Hazelwood has actively engaged with the community and key stakeholders to create a rehabilitation plan focused on safety, stability, sustainability, and future productive land use.

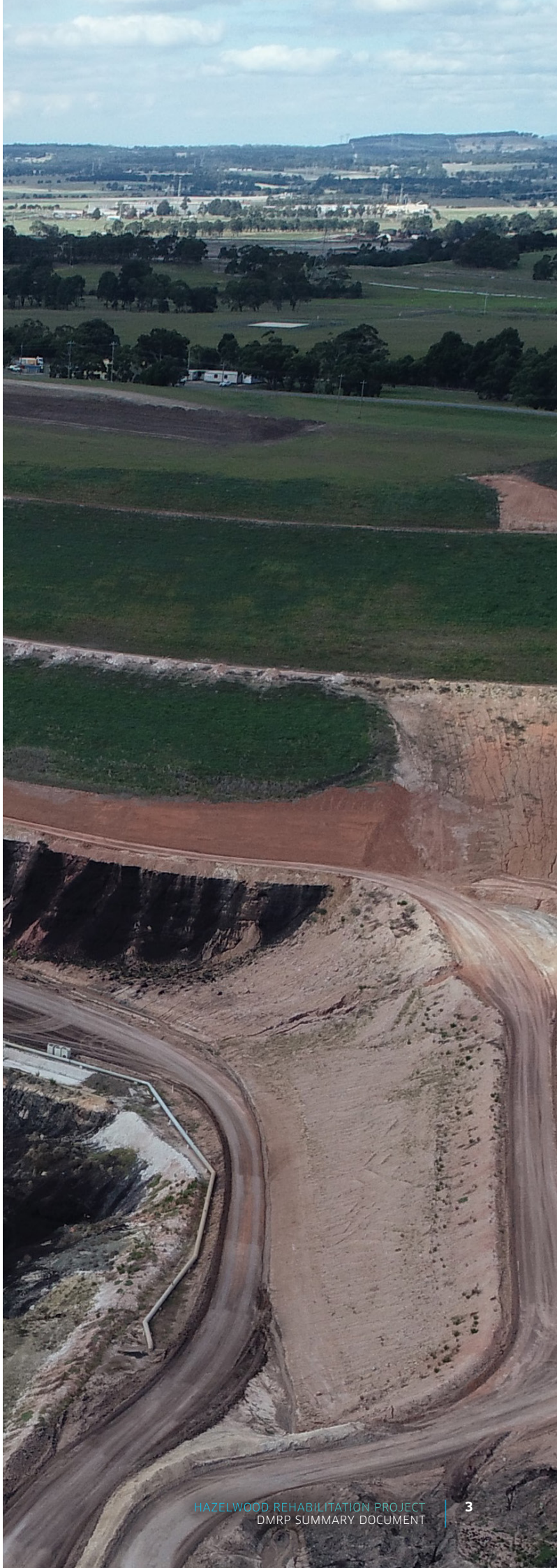
General stakeholder input has been gathered as part of a comprehensive and transparent consultation approach designed to fulfil the requirements of the Project's longer running, bilateral EES and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) (EPBC) assessment process, which commenced in 2022 and continues now. The Project's EES is expected to go on public exhibition in 2026.

Early, targeted consultation with prescribed stakeholders – directly relating to the development of this DMRP – commenced in May 2024 and is ongoing, with formal consultation planned throughout July and August. This early-stage engagement with prescribed stakeholders has sought to gather feedback specific to:

- proposed rehabilitation approaches;
- potential end land-uses for the rehabilitated site;
- potential risks and liabilities after ENGIE Hazelwood relinquishes the mine licence; and
- expectations for ongoing monitoring and site maintenance.

Chapter 4 summarises outcomes of this early-stage consultation and outlines how matters raised through these consultations have been considered and responded to as part of the development of the DMRP. It also includes a summary of planned future engagement activities to drive ongoing participation in the DMRP development process.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 4 of the Hazelwood DMRP.



5. Defining domains

A domain is defined as a discrete operational area within a mine site, usually with a unique function and purpose and therefore similar characteristics. Creating discrete domains enables a large site to be broken down into its component parts for the purpose of technical investigation, monitoring and maintenance, and regulatory assessment, with further sub-domains identified within each domain.

The table below shows the Hazelwood closure domains developed as part of the DMRP risk management process and there are four key domains. There are four main domains, and eight sub-domains defined for the project.

For further information please refer to Chapter 8 of the DMRP.

ES DOMAINS			SUB-DOMAINS		
NO.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	NO.	CLOSURE DOMAIN	DESCRIPTION
1	Mine void	The excavated mine area inside the mine crest and immediately outside the crest Generally enclosed by the mine perimeter road. Highly disturbed areas remaining after operations requiring significant reshaping and drainage works Includes the batters and benches of the mine walls, dumps, structures and infrastructure associated with the mining operations	1	Mine void lake	Mine void area filled with water at any particular stage of rehabilitation, progressing to a final level (currently estimated as RL +45 m AHD).
			2	Mine batters and floor	All mine void batters from mine floor surface to the upper edge / crest of mine void batter walls including the area immediately adjacent to the crest. Inclusive of a shoreline zone around the perimeter of the mine void where the final pit lake level (currently estimated as RL +45 m AHD) will interact with the batter surfaces.
			4	Landfills and disposal areas	Ash storage area (HARA)
			6	Infrastructure	Infrastructure systems and / or facilities. Systems for mitigating risk and facilitating safe operations and access.
2	Hazelwood Cooling Pond*	The former power station cooling water retention basin and operational infrastructure *Note: outside the scope of the ML / DMRP. Discussed to provide context for connected domains.*	5	Watercourses, storages and diversion structures	Water storage, outlet structure and associated embankments
			6	Infrastructure	Storage and transfer pumps for firefighting reserve
3	Mine surrounds	Balance of land within the Mining Licence area, outside the mine batter area	3	External overburden dumps	Landforms constructed from overburden material that are located external to the mine void area. The most significant area is the Eastern Overburden Dump
			4	Landfills and disposal areas	Ash storage areas, waste dumps and asbestos landfill sites, regulated by associated EPA licences.
			5	Watercourses, storages and diversion structures	Water management ponds such as the WEP, NORP etc that have an interim operational function Water storages (operating dams) HCP, Recirc Pond, Clarification Pond etc (Either operational or in decommissioning phase) Water structure for diverting or channelling water such as MMD, EHC levee, MRFD, MRD levee.
			6	Infrastructure	Infrastructure systems and / or facilities to service interim operations and rehabilitation activities Fire and water Depressurisation Electrical Buildings security and comms Roads, access, hardstands
			7	Remaining land incl. conservation areas	Peripheral land generally outside the operational area, may have minimal disturbance or previously rehabilitated, Including leased land within MIN5004 area plus all land offsets and conservation areas under ENGIE Hazelwood's management.
4	Streams and Waterways	Natural and diverted watercourses connecting to offsite streams	5	Watercourses, storages and diversion structures	Engineered diversion and associated embankments / levee structures that divert and channel water flows
			7	Remaining land incl. conservation areas	Land containing and adjacent to streams and water courses attributed to the maintenance of the stream (bank, flood plain and riparian zones)
			8	Waterways	Natural water courses and diversions with reserves (usually formally recognised and draining a surface catchment)

6. End land use and landform

Since the privatisation of the Hazelwood Mine and Power Station it has been envisaged that the post mining land use for the site will be multi-faceted due to the complexity of the site, existing constraints, previous use and emerging opportunities. As a broad concept this may include agriculture, industry, passive recreation, with a mix of some conservation zones and recreation areas, surrounding a high water level lake in the mine void, often referred to colloquially as a "full lake".

In such a scenario, mine surrounds would be characterised by steeply dipping batters from the water's edge to the natural ground surface. Rock buttressing around the water line would be interspaced with areas of more gently sloping batters that allow public access. Beyond the mine batters, agricultural land would be interspersed with waterways and habitat corridors of native revegetation.

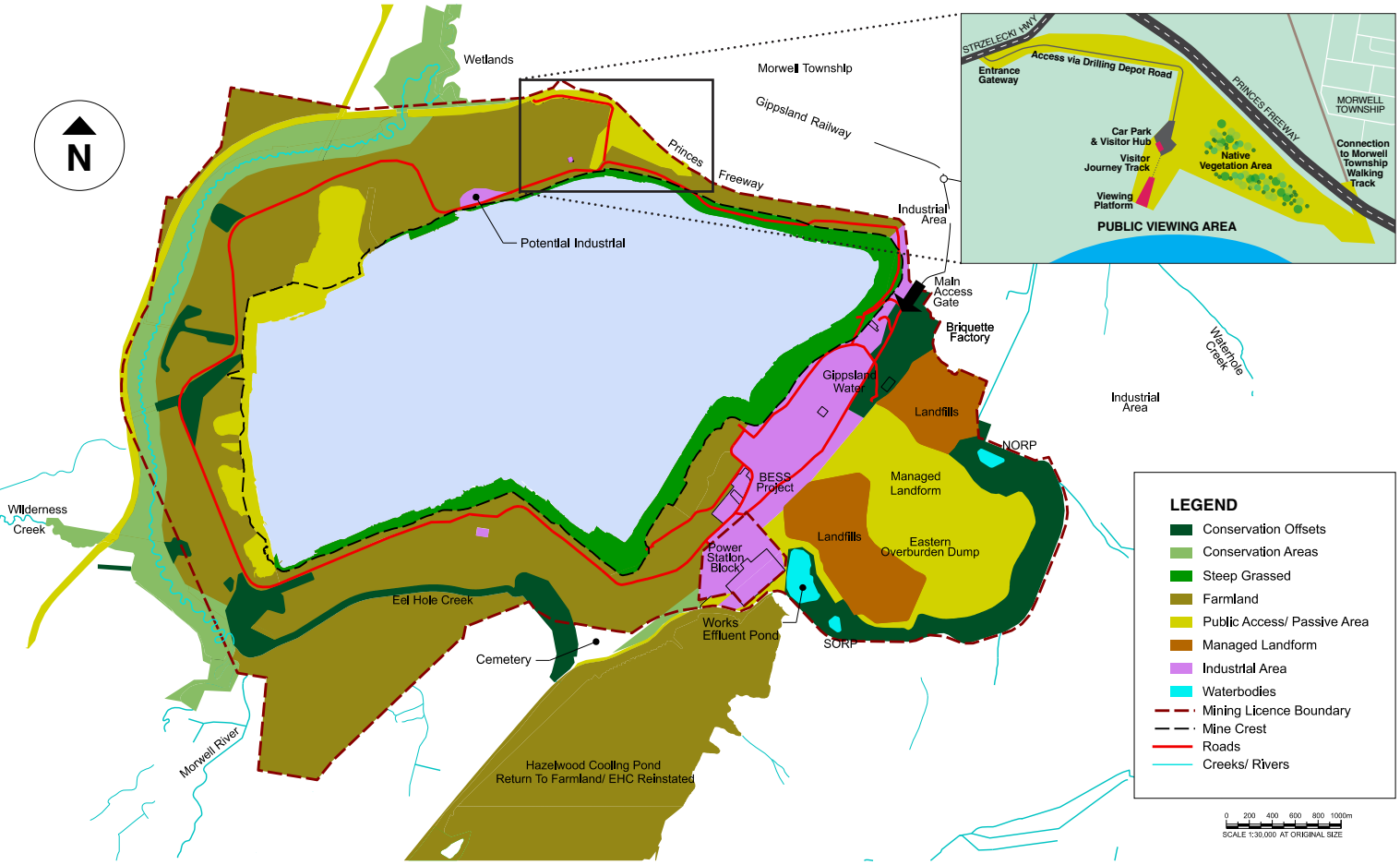
Outside of the mine, certain services have been maintained to the areas previously occupied by the power station, buildings and/or workshops to enable future industrial re-use, some of which is already occurring.

A visitor interpretive platform is planned adjacent to the Morwell township and the Princes Freeway on the north side of the mine, to give local community members and visitors an opportunity to view the mine void as it actively fills and once it is filled. The majority of the land located within the project area is owned by ENGIE Hazelwood with the exception of several parcels of agricultural land and some smaller land parcels which are disconnected from the mine site itself.

The conceptual end landform is shown below.

The post mining land use and potential land tenure within the Hazelwood site has been proposed for each domain and sub domain. This is illustrated in the table below.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 6 of the DMRP.



CURRENT LAND USE	FINAL LANDFORM AREA (ACCORDING TO FIGURE)	BACKGROUND CONSIDERATIONS	DEFINITION	CONSIDERATIONS AND OPTIONS FOR POST MINING LAND USE (PMLU)	LAND TENURE/ OWNERSHIP	STAKEHOLDER INPUTS/ CONTRIBUTIONS
Pre-rehabilitated operational landform		*What are the background considerations that need to be considered for these areas – this could include current zoning, Geotech etc.?*	*Rehabilitation design overview. This should also include the Identification of any landforms that could be repurposed prior to relinquishment*	*What will shape future land use, who will use the landform, how it will be used, when it will be available for reuse and who will manage the repurposed landform?*	*Consideration of the various statutory mechanisms that maybe required to manage changes to sequential land use beyond relinquishment (e.g. light industrial to heavy industrial)*	*Explanation/ summary of stakeholders to the repurposed and key inputs*
DOMAIN: MINE VOID						
SUB-DOMAIN: MINE VOID LAKE						
Open void/ partially filled lake	Water Bodies	Water availability (and top up), fill rate, fill height, water quality, local stream interconnections, geotechnical risks (ground movement)	Mine void area filled with water to final level (RL +45 m AHD). Pit lake access points designed with shallow beaching and all-weather surfaces. Pit lake access serviced by public road network.	The aim of the pit lake is to be available for recreational use, this will include being used by the Community, fauna and adjoining pastoralists. It is currently anticipated the MLRA will have interim responsibility for managing the pit lake after relinquishment.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer • Crown Land transfer • Declared Mine Registration	• MLRA • Latrobe City Council • Water body managers • Community
SUB-DOMAIN: MINE BATTERS AND FLOOR						
Mine Batters	Grassed / vegetated Batters	Seeding, vegetation selection, slope, maintenance, public access restrictions, agricultural (livestock) access, erosion. Safe access and maintenance	Coal Batters 1V:3H will be capped and grassed with a perennial pasture mix. Other vegetation option possible above coal	Batter vegetation could be managed though means such as light grazing. It is anticipated the batters will be incorporated in sale or lease of adjoining land Batters will likely be available for grazing during passive management phase.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer • Crown Land transfer • Declared Mine Registration	• MLRA • Latrobe City Council • Adjoining landholders • GLaWAC • Community
Mine lake shoreline	Passive Recreation / Shallow waters	Slope, public access, water quality,	Public access areas will be limited to areas of suitable access and landform such as being constructed and surfaced with grass and gravel/sand to allow recreational use.	Pit shoreline will be used by the general public for passive recreation. It's anticipated that Latrobe Council will manage the pit shoreline	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer • Crown Land transfer • Declared Mine Registration	• MLRA • Latrobe City Council • Community
	Emergency Lake access	Access, emergency vehicle access,	The landform allows for two potential points of access which could facilitate boat ramps constructed to meet emergency vehicular access for watercraft and emergency helicopter.	Emergency lake access will be used by the Vic Emergency services (FRV, CFA, VicPol, SES, Ambulance). It's anticipated that Latrobe Council will manage the pit shoreline	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer	• MLRA • Latrobe City Council • Community
	Protected shoreline area	Engineered / constructed shoreline to protect from wave erosion	Large areas of steep slopes are likely to be exposed to wave action. This will require engineering design considering wave height and water level variation.	Maintenance program and responsibility		• Latrobe City Council • Community
SUB-DOMAIN: ASH LANDFILLS						
Mine lake shoreline	Water Bodies	A risk based capping design is being progressed in consultation with EPA Victoria. The HARA would be inundated for the creation of a full mine lake, with the HARA submerged at a volume of 372GL and at RL +19m AHD.	Post closure monitoring and maintenance as per EPA licence requirements.	Ash waste retention area in the eastern section of mine void. Closed and currently uncapped, with dust suppression (water sprays) and active leachate collection. Located in the mine void. MLRA will manage the pit lake after relinquishment, with oversight by EPA for the landfill elements.	• EPA Landfill Register • Declared Mine Registration • Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• MLRA • EPA
DOMAIN: HAZELWOOD COOLING POND (OUTSIDE DMRP, BUT WITHIN EES)						
SUB-DOMAIN: WATERCOURSE DIVERSION STRUCTURE						
Watercourse diversion structure		Removal of HCP embankments may impact flow and env values within the existing Eel Hole Ck down stream	Engineered channel and structures to replace HCP embankment and outlet Rehabilitation of storage area and reinstatement of history stream coarse	Watercourse to manage HCP outflow. Native vegetation habitat corridor.	• Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning • Waterway easement	• SRW • West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (WGCMA) • Latrobe Council • DEECA GLaWAC
SUB-DOMAIN: INFRASTRUCTURE						
	Restricted Areas	These are prescribed use sites that have been remediated. Required to be fenced and restricted public assess.	N/a	Restricted public access through fencing/signage and/or security.		

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DOMAIN: MINE SURROUNDS (ELEMENTS ARE OUTSIDE THE DMRP AND INCLUDED FOR TRANSPARENCY)						
SUB-DOMAIN: EXTERNAL OVERBURDEN DUMPS						
Eastern Overburden Dump - HAP2a, HAP 4	EOD - Areas to be maintained	Drainage, plantings, access restrictions	The EOD is made up of subsoils, clays and inferior coal removed as part of the mining process and placed to create the EOD. Within the EOD there are EPA licenced landfills for hard rubbish, ash and asbestos. Grassed hilly landform The EOD containing ash, asbestos and hard rubbish landfills will not be available for post mining reuse. The hilly landform will be vegetated and maintained by mowing. EPA licence obligations ongoing.	The EOD is approximately 50 meters high and is approx. 285 hectares. Much of the surface has been shaped for stability and vegetated. Rehabilitation works have been completed on HAP2a and HAP 4. Works are being undertaken on HAP1. The end land use for this area is to be a "managed landform" and licenced landfills within the EOD will be managed in accordance with their EPA licences.	• EPA Landfill Register Declared Mine Registration • Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• MLRA • EPA • Latrobe Council
Western Overburden Dump (WOBD)		Drainage, plantings, access. Located to the north of the North Field, has been rehabilitated with grass and mature trees. The WOBD is approximately 22-28 metres high and has an area of approximately 28 hectares	Grassed hilly landform The hilly landform will be vegetated and maintained by grazing.	Managed landform, as above	• Declared Mine Registration • Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• MLRA • Latrobe Council
South East Field Screening Dump (SEFSD)		Drainage, plantings, access. Located on the south-western side of the SEFWB, has been rehabilitated. The SEFSD is approximately 20 metres high and has an area of approximately 59 hectares	Grassed hilly landform The screening dump will have vegetation enhancement where required.	Managed landform, as above	• Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• MLRA • Latrobe Council
SUB-DOMAIN: ASH AND ASBESTOS LANDFILLS						
Ash and asbestos landfills	Restricted Areas	Access restrictions, grassed landform, no PMLU	Located within the EOD. Grassed hilly landform The ash, hard rubbish and asbestos landfills will not be available for post mining reuse. The hilly landform will be vegetated and maintained by mowing. EPA licence obligations ongoing.	Ability to use land for alternative uses cannot be fully assessed until post-rehabilitation. Transfer of obligations and land is likely to occur after the passive management phase, when such uses can be better assessed.	• EPA Landfill Register • Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• MLRA • EPA • Latrobe Council
SUB-DOMAIN: WATERCOURSE DIVERSION STRUCTURES						
Watercourse diversion structures	MRD	Engineered structure to divert Morwell River. Interconnection via engineered inlet and outlet structures. Inlet and outlet control will require active management and maintenance into perpetuity	Vegetated watercourse with civil interconnection points.	Watercourse to manage Morwell River flows. Native vegetation habitat corridor. Expect the Morwell River to be managed by the CMA.	• Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• SRW • WGCMA • Latrobe Council • DEECA • GLaWAC
Morwell River diversion levee (MRDL)	Morwell River diversion levee (MRDL)	Engineered surface water structure	N/a	Levee to divert Morwell River flood flows into the pit lake.	• Freehold land transfer	• SRW • WGCMA • Latrobe Council • DEECA • GLaWAC
Eel Hole Creek Flood Levee (EHCFL)	Eel Hole Creek Flood Levee (EHCFL)	Engineered surface water structure	N/a		• Freehold land transfer	• SRW • WGCMA • Latrobe Council • DEECA • GLaWAC
Morwell Main Drain (MMD)	Morwell Main Drain (MMD)	Engineered surface water diversion structure	Vegetated drainage line.	Engineered stormwater control feature.	• Subject to final arrangements with LCC	• SRW • WGCMA • Latrobe Council • DEECA • GLaWAC
Works effluent pond (WEP)	Works effluent pond (WEP)	Pond that collects surface water from the EOD and former Power Block. The WEP will be connect to the reinstated EHC via new drain.	Vegetated waterbody	Waterbody to manage stormwater from surrounding land features.	N/a	N/a
SUB-DOMAIN: INFRASTRUCTURE						
NORP Run-off collection pond	NORP Run-off collection pond	Collects surface water runoff form HAP4 and the Northern section of the EOD, prior to being discharged into Bennetts Creek.	Vegetated waterbody	Waterbody to manage stormwater from surrounding land features.	N/a	N/a
Southern Overburden run-off pond (SORP)	Southern Overburden run-off pond (SORP)	Collects stormwater from a southern section of the EOD.	Vegetated waterbody	Waterbody to manage stormwater from surrounding land features.	N/a	N/a
Surface water storages	Surface water storages	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

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DOMAIN: MINE SURROUNDS (ELEMENTS ARE OUTSIDE THE DMRP AND INCLUDED FOR TRANSPARENCY) *Continued*						
SUB-DOMAIN: REMAINING LAND INCLUDING CONSERVATION AREAS						
Power station Block	Industrial - Power station Block	Generally flat landform with some small steep sections partially revegetated to pasture. EPA clean-up plan a ssured no residual contamination.	This area will be retained as a generally flat and stable landform suitable for industrial reuse or power generation.	Although the Hazelwood Power Station has been removed, the site still functions as a major connection point for the electricity network. This includes extensive overhead transmission lines and towers located within the project area as well as the transmission Switchyard, and the Hazelwood BESS. Most of the project area is covered by the SUZ1 with various planning overlays located around the perimeter of the site. As a result of being a major transmission hub with established connection into the electrical network, the site provides an opportunity for other future uses associated with power generation.	• Freehold land transfer • Declared Mine Registration	• MLRA • Latrobe City Council
Mine surrounds	Agricultural	Generally flat or undulating landform. Revegetated to pasture for grazing but cropping or intensive agriculture unlikely.	Flat stable landform suitable of being maintained by domestic agricultural machinery.	Mine surrounds will be repurposed for grazing. It is anticipated the land will be sold or leased to adjoining freehold owners. Mine surrounds will likely be available for grazing during passive management phase.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer	• Latrobe City Council • Adjoining landholders • GLaWAC
	Industrial	Generally flat landform partially revegetated to pasture. Some areas currently zoned industrial while others are SUZ1	This area will be retained as a generally flat and stable landform suitable for industrial reuse.	Industrial zoning IN1Z, IN2Z, IN3Z yet to be confirmed	• Partial land rezoning • Freehold land transfer	• Latrobe City Council
	Public Viewing Area	Located adjacent to Morwell township to give vehicle and bicycle access. Carpark and Visitor Hub Visitor Journey Track Viewing Platform Native Vegetation Area Potential Walking Track (connecting the Morwell Township) Drilling Depot Road	Batters 1V3H will be capped and grassed with a blend of pasture and native vegetation. Civil infrastructure installed above batter.	Public viewing area with infrastructure (buildings, footpaths, observation platform, amenities) The area will be managed and maintained by the Latrobe City Council. Area likely to be available for repurposing during the passive management phase.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer • Declared Mine Registration	• Latrobe City Council • MLRA
	Passive Recreation / Public Access	Slope, public access, water quality	Areas available within the mine surrounds for passive recreation such as walking. Traverse pasture, native revegetation and waterways. Connected to the Public Viewing Area for transportation and amenities	It's anticipated Latrobe Council will manage the areas available to the public for passive recreation. Area likely to be available for repurposing during the passive management phase.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer • Crown Land transfer • Declared Mine Registration	• MLRA • Latrobe City Council
AusNet Blocks	Industrial – AusNet	MWE substation supplies the nearby industrial estate and will most likely remain. MWN and MWW only supply the site and will likely remain during the passive rehabilitation period. It will be a matter for AusNet if they wish to repurpose these to supplement their distribution network after relinquishment	Note: is outside MIN5004.	AusNet usage	• AusNet oversight	• AusNet
BESS	Industrial – BESS	Commercial agreement with BESS owner/ operator.	This area will be retained as a flat and stable landform suitable for the BESS	Battery Energy Storage System	• Freehold land transfer	
Mine Surrounds	Conservation Remnant Vegetation	Existing vegetation, fencing, coal capping protection, water resources, adjacent land use Habitat linkages Traditional Owner cultural values	Patches of remnant vegetation throughout the site will be retained and enhanced with supplementary planting. Remnant vegetation may be enhanced with habitat linkages.	This domain comprises all leased land within the MIN5004 area including all offsets and conservation areas. Isolated areas of the site have been leased to third parties for infrastructure purposes (e.g., with Gippsland Water, AusNet Services) and for grazing and agricultural activities (including as a bushfire fuel reduction measure).	• Freehold land transfer	• Latrobe City Council • GLaWAC
	Access roads, building facilities	Existing buildings and service infrastructure could be retained for repurposing. Access roads will need to be rationalised whist still providing access for ongoing monitoring and maintenance.	Buildings and civil infrastructure likely to be available for repurposing during the passive management phase.	The road network within the project area includes sealed and unsealed roads. Some access roads may be retained post-relinquishment to enable access and for use in fire and other land management and emergency activities. However, redundant roads above the crest of the mine that have no specific post-relinquishment use would be ripped, topsoiled and revegetated. Redundant car parks would also be decommissioned. The ownership of buildings, civil infrastructure and associated freehold land could be transferred by commercial arrangement to a private third party. Latrobe City Council and/or MLRA would be the likely entity to assume management of the retained road network.	• Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• Latrobe City Council • MLRA

CURRENT LAND USE	FINAL LANDFORM AREA (ACCORDING TO FIGURE)	BACKGROUND CONSIDERATIONS	DEFINITION	CONSIDERATIONS AND OPTIONS FOR POST MINING LAND USE (PMLU)	LAND TENURE/ OWNERSHIP	STAKEHOLDER INPUTS/ CONTRIBUTIONS
DOMAIN: WATERWAYS						
SUB-DOMAIN: WATERCOURSE DIVERSION STRUCTURES						
	Farmland	Generally flat or undulating landforms. Revegetated to pasture for grazing but cropping or intensive agriculture unlikely. Fencing of agriculture from waterways is essential.	Undulating landform suitable of being maintained by domestic agricultural machinery.	Mine surrounds will be repurposed for grazing. It is anticipated the land will be sold or leased to adjoining freehold owners. Mine surrounds will likely be available for grazing during passive management phase.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer	• Latrobe City Council • Adjoining landholders • GLaWAC
SUB-DOMAIN: REMAINING LAND INCLUDING CONSERVATION AREAS						
	Conservation Areas	Existing vegetation, fencing, coal capping protection, water resources, adjacent land use Habitat linkages Traditional owner cultural values Including waterways	Patches of remnant vegetation throughout the site will be retained and enhanced with supplementary planting. Remnant vegetation may be enhanced with habitat linkages.		• Freehold land transfer	• Latrobe City Council • GLaWAC
SUB-DOMAIN: WATERWAYS						
	Access Roads	Access roads will need to be rationalised whist still providing access for ongoing monitoring and maintenance of waterway infrastructure.	Access roads likely to be available for repurposing during the passive management phase.	The road network within the project area includes sealed and unsealed roads. Some access roads may be retained post-relinquishment to enable access and for use in fire and other land management and emergency activities. Latrobe City Council, MLRA or the CMA could assume management of the retained road network.	• Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• Latrobe City Council • MLRA • SRW • WGCMA
	Grassed Batters	Generally flat or undulating landform. Revegetated to pasture for light grazing or public open space.	Undulating stable landform suitable of being maintained by domestic machinery.	It is anticipated the land will be sold or leased to adjoining freehold owners. Mine surrounds will likely be available for repurposing during passive management phase.	• Land rezoning • Freehold land transfer	• Latrobe City Council • Adjoining landholders
	Morwell River diversion and Morwell River Flood diversion	To facilitate the ongoing expansion of the Hazelwood site in 2000, the Morwell River Diversion (MRD) was created to redirect water around the western boundary for a length of approximately seven kilometres. The river diversion traverses land within the SUZ1 and is covered by a LSIO. In addition, a temporary flood diversion structure known as the Morwell River Flood Diversion (MRFD) was constructed during 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 mine void.	Vegetated watercourse with civil interconnection points.	Watercourse to manage Morwell River flows. Native vegetation habitat corridor. The Morwell River will be managed by the CMA.	• Freehold land transfer • Land rezoning	• SRW • WGCMA • Latrobe Council • DEECA • GLaWAC

7. Objectives

ENGIE Hazelwood's vision is:

"Our vision for Hazelwood maximises the value of future land uses, to deliver real community and economic benefits for the Latrobe Valley."

Shannon Hyde, CEO ENGIE ANZ, June 2025

This vision has been refined over several years and is underpinned by a robust base of technical evidence. This vision has been informed by the work of the Latrobe City Council and Government to articulate a shared aspiration for the site that supports the region's development of new economic and employment opportunities, while providing beneficial future land uses beyond mining.

To achieve this goal, ENGIE Hazelwood has carefully considered the areas of growth in the Latrobe Valley which align with the potential sustainable land uses post relinquishment. While the vision will continue to evolve, it provides clear direction, guides the development of closure objectives, and reflects what ENGIE Hazelwood and stakeholders expect to achieve through implementation of the DMRP.

This vision is underpinned by the following core principles.

SAFE:
To ensure that 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.

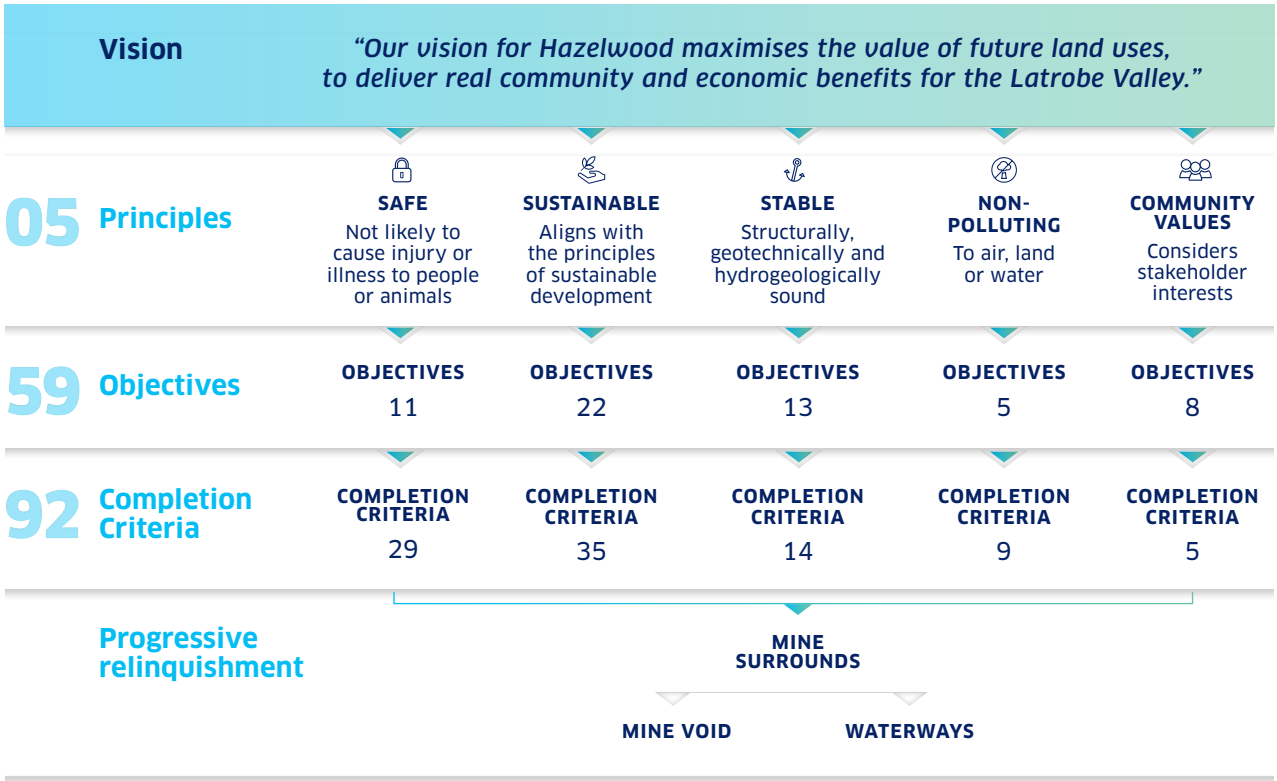
SUSTAINABLE:
To ensure that rehabilitated mine land will remain in a condition that requires no or minimal intervention consistent with the post-mining land uses, create a positive legacy, enhance environmental values and provide a timely benefit to current and future generations.

NON-POLLUTING:
To deliver rehabilitated mine land and adjoining waterbodies which minimise the potential for the release of contaminants into surface water, groundwater, soil or air, that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, and residual contamination at the site will be effectively managed.

COMMUNITY VALUES:
To actively engage with key stakeholders and consider their interests throughout the rehabilitation and closure process and look for opportunities to enhance Traditional Owners' perspectives and cultural values.

The objectives of the DMRP reflect a requirement to adequately mitigate the risk to people, property, the environment, and infrastructure as a result of the rehabilitation activities and intended use of the post mining landform. Within each principle there are a set of objectives which reflect the protection of each receptor.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 9 of the DMRP.



8. Closure Criteria

The execution of the DMRP is subject to a series of closure criteria that directly reflect the objectives set out to ensure the site is rehabilitated and left in a safe, stable, sustainable, non-polluting and socially acceptable manner.

Closure criteria is a tool used for measuring and demonstrating closure performance and to support the eventual relinquishment all obligations associated with MIN5004. The closure criteria will provide a way for objectively and transparently measuring the success in progressively achieving and conforming to the closure objectives and the post closure land uses nominated for MIN5004.

Victoria's Declared Mine Regulations specify prescribed closure criteria required in a DMRP. The prescribed criteria are presented in the context of all objectives and criteria relevant to the Hazelwood mine rehabilitation project.

Closure criteria can be based on performance, compliance or completion of a task with a range of measures suitable to demonstrate attainment of the criteria.

The closure approach in the DMRP will promote progressive rehabilitation of the site and enable incremental introduction of post closure repurposing as discrete parcels of land achieve closure criteria. In circumstances where not all criteria are met, transitional arrangements can be made for reuse where risks associated with reuse have been adequately mitigated (e.g. leasing portions of land for agricultural reuse ahead of relinquishment and sale).

Closure criteria are demonstrable and measurable to enable effective reporting and auditing, and to delineate an endpoint for rehabilitation activities. Guidelines published by ANZMEC/MCA (2000) state that closure criteria should be:

- Specific enough to reflect the unique set of environmental, social and economic circumstances relevant to the mine being closed;
- Flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances without compromising objectives;
- Include environmental indicators suitable for demonstrating that rehabilitation trends are heading in the right direction;
- Have an agreed process for the periodic review and modification of completion criteria in light of improved knowledge or changed circumstance; and
- Developed in consultation with stakeholders.

Relinquishment criteria have been generated to measure the successful mitigation of each risk identified in the DMRP risk register. The SMART approach (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, timely) has been adopted when developing and assessing closure criteria.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 10 of the DMRP.

9. Risk identification and management

The objective of the DMRP Risk Assessment is to review each rehabilitation activity and approach to the closure of each individual domain through a risk based lens, critically understanding any hazards and risks presented and proactively generating suitable preventative and mitigative strategies so as to meet ENGIE's obligation of delivering a stable, safe, sustainable and non-polluting final landform outcome.

A summary of the total risks identified for each category, as well as a breakdown of the number of risks at each phase, is shown below.

CATEGORY	TOTAL RISKS IDENTIFIED	NUMBER OF RISKS AT EACH PHASE		
		ACTIVE REHABILITATION	PASSIVE REHABILITATION	POST CLOSURE
Fire	5	5	5	5
Security	3	3	3	3
Geotechnical	10	10	10	10
Environment	28	26	25	21
Total risks	**46**	**44**	**43**	**39**

The number of environmental risks at each phase have been reduced due to the risk being either eliminated or not required to be assessed during that stage as it is no longer deemed to be relevant.

Risks identified and assessed for Fire, Security, Geotechnical and Environment are summarised in table below. This shows the number of risks and how they have been risk ranked, across each of the phases.

	ACTIVE REHABILITATION	PASSIVE REHABILITATION	POST CLOSURE
Low	22	35	31
Medium	14	5	5
High	8	3	3
Very High	0	0	0
Risk Eliminated	0	3	6
Not Assessed	2	0	1
Total Risks Ranked	44	43	39

CONTROLS

Several risk controls for the active and passive rehabilitation phases, post closure, and mine lease relinquishment have been identified and categorised as follows:

- ***Engineering controls*** – controls which do not require significant human intervention and in most cases are already in place (e.g. design, system, object).
- ***Administration controls*** –controls which rely on human intervention to enact, maintain or monitor the control's performance (e.g. maintenance, emergency response, monitoring).
- ***Supporting documents*** – documents which outline where the controls are documented (e.g. TARPs, Procedures, Management Plans).

The number of controls gradually decreases across each of the phases, demonstrating clearly that less active intervention is required to manage risks in the long term, or that the decomposition of risks has been positive, i.e. a clear reduction or complete removal, so that the need for control application is no longer warranted.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

For each risk, a series of controls are provided where these controls are crucial to preventing the event or mitigating the consequences of the event. These are referred to as a critical control. ENGIE Hazelwood currently have 16 critical controls deemed to be relevant and still applicable for the first two phases of the Rehabilitation Project – Active and Passive Rehabilitation. However, new sets of critical controls were identified for the final phase – Post Closure.

To support each critical control, Critical Control Performance Standards (CCPS) have been developed. The CCPS's are highly detailed and have been constructed by a range of internal and external stakeholders, industry professionals and subject matter experts in various supporting technical disciplines. Each Performance Standard is developed with details describing:

- The risk event and management of the critical controls.
- The specific objectives of critical control.
- The control performance requirements, including the target performance to be achieved.
- Activities which may impact and support the critical control implementation.
- A nominated verification process to ensure the control is operating effectively.
- A trigger for shutdown, review or investigation.
- Assigned ownership and reporting accountability for escalation.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 13 and 14 of the Hazelwood DMRP.

10. Monitoring and maintenance

Monitoring of changes to environmental conditions and the effectiveness of risk mitigations and controls is essential to ensuring risks are adequately understood and managed. A comprehensive suite of environmental monitoring is undertaken at Hazelwood as a requirement of:

- Licence conditions: Including but not limited to water licences, EPA licences and mining licence.
- Critical Control Performance Standards: To monitoring the effectiveness of critical controls.
- Management plans including the associated trigger action response plans (TARPs): to monitor and respond to for changes in existing conditions.
- EPA's general environmental duty.

As the rehabilitation project progresses through the three key activity phases, environmental monitoring requirements reduce in response to the transition to passive controls and a reduction in risk profile.

A monitoring schedule summary is presented in the DMRP, with detailed events described in relevant operational management plans.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 15 of the DMRP.

ASPECT	MONITORING OBJECTIVE
Aquifer depressurisation	Visually identify any changes that may indicate a change in the geotechnical stability risk profile of batters in the GCMP such that actions can be put in place commensurate to change in risk profile. To support closure criteria.
Aquifer water quality	To identify signs of potential (early detection) aquifer contamination from surface water interaction with groundwater or aquifer interconnectivity.
Bridge structures	Early detection of any localised movement which may pose a risk to public safety.
Environmental impact	Early detection and identification of the risk of ingress of streams into the Hazelwood Mine void and failure of diversion or backwater levees.
Fire prevention and mitigation	Early detection of fire risk and implementation of the mitigation control measures.
Fugitive dust	To ensure fugitive dust resulting from activities at Hazelwood Mine isn't leaving the site boundary and impacting the community.
Geometry of batter, bench and embankment	Ensuring the geometrical design of batters, benches and embankment is suitable to limit the frequency of mine floor or mine batter instability events or water inundation from external sources. To support closure criteria.
Ground movement and hydrogeological conditions by instrumentation	To identify ground movement and changes in hydrogeological conditions to limit the frequency of instability events. To ensure that measured aquifer pressures are within the range as defined in the TARPs and that pumping rates are within the licensed extraction volumes. To identify whether hydrogeological modelling is achieving targets. To support closure criteria.
HARA Contents	To identify if there are any significant risks arising in the management of the HARA and its interaction with the pit lake.
Horizontal drain stability	To ensure the horizontal drains installed in final batters, are effective to prevent water levels rising causing batter instability.
Morwell Main Drain	To verify the operation of the Low Flow Pipe and MMD against design specification.
Regional groundwater	Data contribution to the Regional Groundwater Report (combined with AGL Loy Yang and Yallourn).
Site environmental compliance	To ensure site compliance against environmental regulations such as EPA Licence, SEPPs, etc.
Weed management	Comply with the Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP) Act 1994 for weed control.
Pest animal control	To ensure compliance with CaLP Act for pest animal control.
Site access control	To ensure controlled and regulated access and prevent unauthorised access to the Hazelwood Mine.
Site security and emergency response	To ensure effective emergency response resources are available onsite to facilitate quick response in an emergency to reduce the potential severity / impact the event might have on public safety and the environment.
Pit Lake	To support closure criteria
Foreshore erosion protection	To support closure criteria
Landform and land use	To support closure criteria

11. Financing and relinquishment

ENGIE Hazelwood has developed a relinquishment schedule to assist in communicating how the transition to the post mining land use (PMLU) is likely to progress. The schedule supports the relinquishment of individual land units progressively, as it is not expected that ENGIE Hazelwood retains the entire site for the length of the rehabilitation journey. This proposed closure approach allows ENGIE Hazelwood to close and rehabilitate zones independently of one another, as closure criteria for the corresponding zones/facilities are achieved and allows for interested third parties to make use of relinquished land, where appropriate.

The relinquishment schedule reflects the range of activities and milestones during the transition towards PMLU. In the context of the DMRP, the following steps are required to achieve relinquishment:

- Meeting completion criteria set for the land unit signifying the milestone for transition into the post closure phase has been met.
- Application to the Minister for closure determination.
- A reduction in ongoing monitoring and maintenance obligations in the post closure phase.
- Eligibility for return of some or all rehabilitation bonds held for the domain, as appropriate.
- Payment into the Declared Mine Fund to fund monitoring and maintenance after relinquishment (post closure).
- Registration of land under the Declared Mine Register, where required.

Under the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* and the associated *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Regulations 2019*, mine operators are obligated to:

- rehabilitate the land that has been mined in accordance with an approved rehabilitation plan approved by the Department Head; and
- enter into a rehabilitation bond with the form and amount to be determined by the Minister for Resources.

The activities outlined in the DMRP to be executed during the active rehabilitation phase and passive rehabilitation phase will be financed by ENGIE Hazelwood. As a requirement of the legislation the Government holds a bank guarantee to cover the cost of these activities in the event that the licence holder does not fully execute the rehabilitation plan.

Activities set out in the Hazelwood Post Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Plan after relinquishment of obligations by ENGIE, will be covered by funds residing in the Declared Mine Fund administered by the Mined Land Rehabilitation Authority (MLRA).

As a requirement of the Declared Mine Regulations, ENGIE is required to contribute to the Declared Mine Fund to cover the following planned and unplanned activities:

- routine monitoring;
- routine maintenance; and
- maintenance required as a result of unplanned events.

For further information, please refer to Chapter 17 of the DMRP.

12. Post closure plan

As a requirement of the Declared Mine Regulations, the Hazelwood Post Closure Risk Management Plan PCRMP and Hazelwood Post Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Plan forms part of the DMRP submission.

HAZELWOOD POST CLOSURE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The PCRMP aims to identify and assess the rehabilitation related risks, and to identify control measures or actions to mitigate the risks during the post closure phase, after land has been relinquished to the future land manager. This plan can be provided to future land managers for implementation of risk mitigation activities after relinquishment of the land within the mining licence.

The plan includes a register of all risk events and/or hazards relevant to the post closure (post relinquishment) phase of the project.

	POST CLOSURE
Low	31
Medium	5
High	3
Very High	0
Risk Eliminated	6
Not Assessed	1
Total Risks Ranked	39

Of the 39 risks which remain post closure, only 12% of risks were assessed as Medium and 7% assessed as High. Of the three risk events with a high residual risk, two relate to unauthorised access to certain areas of the water body, and one relates to management of EPA licenced ash landfills.

Generally, the risk profile for impacts associated with a member of public, environment and land, property and infrastructure, has been reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable by the time the post closure phase is reached. There are no risks that rank as a Very High risk. With all the proactive rehabilitation activities and supporting controls occurring during the Rehabilitation Project, risks during post closure are planned to be eliminated or mitigated to a low level.

For further information, please refer to Appendix B of the DMRP.

HAZELWOOD POST CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PLAN (PCMMP)

The PCMMP aims to clearly delineate the monitoring and management requirements for the Hazelwood Mine during the post closure phase after responsibility for the site has been relinquished to the future land manager. The risk assessment identifies risks, control measures or actions required to mitigate the residual risks and demonstrates the change in risk profile over time across the rehabilitation milestones: active rehabilitation, passive rehabilitation and post closure (this component of the project) within MIN5004.

This PCMMP has been developed to ensure adequate monitoring and maintenance is undertaken by future land managers to ensure the post closure risks are adequately mitigated.

This plan has been developed for implementation of monitoring and maintenance activities by future land managers within the (ex) mining licence.

For further information, please refer to Appendix C of the Hazelwood DMRP.

13. Table of contents

The DMRP is an extensive document made up of a series of chapters (1-18) and stand-alone appendices (A-H). Whilst this summary document presents the key elements of relevant chapters, the DMRP can be referenced for further detail. The table below summarises what information can be found in each chapter and appendix.

	CHAPTER NAME	PURPOSE
1	Scope and Purpose	Outlines the boundaries and intentions of the DMRP in relation to the requirements of Legislation. The scope defines the commercial envelope to which the DMRP relates, with respect to timeframes and also infrastructure. A rehabilitation vision is set out in this chapter.
2	Project Summary	Provides context for mine closure with respect to - Transition to renewables/Government policy; - Engie business; and - Describes the project elements from an operational perspective. This section sets a foundation for the rest of the plan to relate to.
3	Evolution of Hazelwood closure concept	Provides information on rehabilitation concepts that have previously been considered within the statutory framework and previous approvals sought for the preferred concept. Articulates the evolution of the closure concept over time.
4	Stakeholder Contribution to Concepts	A summary of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date in relation to rehabilitation of the Hazelwood site. Provide an overview of Engie's current visibility and relationship health within the local community and summarises the level of input (statutory and non-statutory) that stakeholders have had to the concept presented in the DMRP.
5	Rehabilitation Obligations and Commitments	Outlines the regulatory framework that surrounds rehabilitation of the Hazelwood project, and what statutory commitments and obligations exist in relation to planning and execution of the rehabilitation project.
6	Rehabilitation Concept and End Land Use and Landform	Describes the post closure land use and landform intended for each domain throughout the site, including a summary of what stakeholders have been engaged and what in principle 'agreements' have been sought regarding land use and landform.
7	Demolition and disposal	Identification of equipment, plant and infrastructure yet to be decommissioned and disposed of and milestones for achieving this. Principles for waste disposal and management.
8	Defining Site Domains	Defines each domain and sub domain and a detailed explanation of the domain features and rehabilitation requirements for each. Domains are defined as a discrete operational areas within the mine site, usually with a unique function and purpose, and relatively uniform characteristics.
9	Rehabilitation/ Closure Objectives	Engie's vision for rehabilitation of the Hazelwood mine. Sets out the guiding principles that ensure statutory requirements are met as a minimum and a clear set of objectives for closure of the Hazelwood Mine, relevant to each landform identified in the plan. The objectives reflect the requirements of the legislation in relation to risk mitigation and relinquishment criteria; Engie's requirements from a commercial/reputational perspective; and demonstrate the views and input from external stakeholders have been considered.
10	Framework for Closure Criteria	At least one criterion that demonstrates the objective relevant to each landform has been achieved. Set out the criteria that will be used to demonstrate the requirements of the Declared Mine Regulations have been met and hence relinquishment can be applied for.

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For enquiries about ENGIE ANZ's Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project visit:

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