CHAPTER 1

Scope and Purpose

1. Introduction to the DMRP

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 3,290 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.

Following the operational closure of Hazelwood Mine in March 2017, ENGIE Hazelwood commenced planning for the relinquishment of the site and future alternate land uses. That process involves significant rehabilitation obligations and will ultimately seek to leave the site in a form that is safe, stable, sustainable, and non-polluting. Whilst the closure planning has evolved over an extended period, the proposed final closure concept that has been defined in this DMRP will be progressively refined with improved technical understanding and to meet changed legislative requirements.

The purpose of the Declared Mine Rehabilitation Plan (DMRP) is to describe how closure is being planned, scientifically informed, and executed, in accordance with the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Amendment Regulations 2022. The DMRP provides a clear pathway to ensure that stakeholder expectations can be measured, the site's post-mining state is well understood prior to the relinquishment of MIN5004, and sustainable post-relinquishment land uses can be realised and adopted by future landowners and managers, as appropriate.

This DMRP has been prepared in consultation with key regulators and agencies to meet Victorian regulatory obligations and it builds on activities described in previous iterations of rehabilitation plans, the approved Work Plan Variation (WPV) and WPV Addendum 2017, and most recently the extensive knowledge and technical understanding obtained through the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project Environment Effects Statement (HRP EES). It should be noted however, a decision to approve the DMRP cannot be made until the EES is concluded and the content of the DMRP considered for approval must be consistent with the outcome of the EES process.

The DMRP builds upon on the existing mine closure concept (rehabilitated landform) of a full pit lake (RL +45 m AHD or above), with mixed surrounding land that resembles historical and current uses today. This single closure concept contained within this DMRP, has, through technical studies, been identified and assessed pursuant to the HRP EES as the most viable long-term option essential to maintain stability and minimise fire risk at the site. The focus on this single closure concept of a full pit lake has informed the closure planning process for Hazelwood Mine and stakeholder engagement sessions.

This chapter outlines the boundaries and intentions of the DMRP in relation to the requirements of the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSD Act), and Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Regulations 2019 (MRSDMI Regulations), and associated amendments for declared mines. This chapter provides an understanding of the DMRP content and evolution within the context of the life of the operation. The scope will also define the commercial envelope to which the DMRP relates, with respect to timeframes and infrastructure and discussion into the assumptions that underpin the DMRP.

2. ENGIE Legacy Vision

"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 State 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.

3. Background

3.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Hazelwood Mine and Hazelwood Power Station produced electricity in the Latrobe Valley for more than five decades until closure in March 2017. ENGIE Hazelwood immediately commenced a significant programme of rehabilitation and demolition activities that will continue until the site is ready to support new commercial and recreation uses. While major demolition activities on the Hazelwood site were completed in 2023, rehabilitation activities and after care at the site will be ongoing for many years and are detailed in this DMRP.

As the owner and former operator of the site and surrounding lands, ENGIE Hazelwood has a legal obligation to remediate and rehabilitate the site to a standard suitable for the agreed post mining land use. ENGIE's vision is underpinned by the principles of creating a safe, stable, sustainable, and non-polluting final landform which can support productive future uses and leave a positive legacy for the Latrobe Valley and Gippsland region.

The site has, over the last 20 years, seen several key events and approval processes which have informed its rehabilitation objectives and have shaped the rehabilitation concept that now comprises the final DRMP rehabilitation concept. Details of this evolution are covered in chapter 3 - Evolution of Hazelwood closure concept; however, a summary of these key project decision points is detailed in Table 1.1- Key project decision points.

Table 1.1- Key project decision points

DATE	TRIGGER	KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REHABILITATION
1980s to 2005	Privatisation	Rehabilitation concept was formally documented in MIN5004 and the associated approved mine 1996 Work Plan which built on the 1994 Concept Master Plan. The 1996 Work Plan contemplated a full lake; that is, a water body to the nominal Morwell River level of RL +45M.
2004-2006	EES	Presented an alternative option of the establishment of equilibrium through the placement of overburden from West Field operations and controlled groundwater pumping. This would have resulted in an initial post closure lake level of RL -22M that would have continued rise until a natural equilibrium was met, (incorrectly) expected at around RL +8M.
2006-2008	Various other approvals	Enabling diversion of the Morwell River and the relocation of the Strzelecki Highway
2009	Work Plan Variations	Presented a final lake landform several tens of metres lower than the Morwell River level (at initially -22 m RL / eventually +8 m RL)
2015-2016	HMFI	Concluded that pit lake rehabilitation was most viable option for all three coal mines in Latrobe Valley. This conclusion was based on the assessment of key risks (e.g. fire mitigation, slope stability and access to water) and the relative costs of implementation, compared with other viable options that were considered.
2017	Work Plan Variation	2017 WPV provided for work to support a RL +45M final lake option based on a growing body of evidence that demonstrated this would be the most preferred outcome and that the 2005 proposals were non-viable.
2019	Work Plan Variation / Rehabilitation and Closure Plan	The 2019 WPV and RCP whilst not ultimately approved, given the evolving requirement at the time to undertake an EES, delivered a suite of foundational studies that continue to inform current site investigations, active rehabilitation, and ongoing site regulatory processes.
2017-ongoing	LVRRS	The Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy was created by the Victorian Government to consider issues relevant to rehabilitation across Latrobe Valley's declared mines. The findings of the LVRRS are relevant to the Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project
2021-ongoing	HRP EES	Still underway, the current EES process forms a precursor to the future approval of this DMRP.

The Hazelwood Rehabilitation Project involves final decommissioning activities such as but not limited to earthworks to reprofile steep slopes, reinstatement of water courses to a more natural alignment, and the creation of a pit lake. A full pit lake (+45mRL) is deemed the only sustainable and stable final landform as demonstrated by a history of detailed studies, the technical evidence in the DMRP, and assessed in the HRP EES. Fundamentally, the full pit lake will stabilise the mine void with the force and weight of pit water acting to retain the pit walls and floor, thus stabilising the pit and surrounds, and also eliminating the noted risk of coal fire.

Important note for readers: *The assessment of the final landform concept and rehabilitation activities through the Victorian Environment Effects Act 1978 is being undertaken concurrently with the work presented in this DMRP. The DMRP details the preferred final landform concept and does not consider multiple scenarios. The outcomes of the HRP EES will inform any potential update to this DMRP, and thus the contents of this DMRP are largely dependent on its progress.*

3.2 REGULATORY AND POLICY CONTEXT

The Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 was amended in 2019 to insert provisions relating to the rehabilitation of declared mine land forming the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Amendment Act 2019*.

In 2022, the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Regulations 2019* (the Regulations) were amended to include regulations for declared mines. The amendment regulations commenced on 30 September 2022 and required declared mine licensees to develop and implement a DMRP by 1 October 2025. The regulations were amended to prescribe certain matters concerning:

- **declared mine rehabilitation plans** to provide for adequate rehabilitation planning and activities to manage potential risks posed by declared mine land for the closure of a mine on declared mine land.
- **determinations** to provide for the closure of mines on declared mine land and support informed decision-making to ensure that rehabilitation meets legislative objectives and provides a clear and transparent decision-making process.
- **registration** to provide for declared mine land to be registered and the recording of information and risks about declared mines, supporting fair determinations of contributions to the Declared Mine Fund.

In addition to these prescribed matters requirements for reporting, stakeholder engagement, post closure management, and financial security are also required to be detailed as part of the DMRP.

The provisions enable Victorian Government, mining operators, the community, and other stakeholders to make decisions relating to declared mine land and any ongoing risk or liability the land may pose to the community or the State after closure.

ENGIE Hazelwood has obligations under the MRSD Act and the MRSD Regulations to rehabilitate the land disturbed by mining, and in doing so to provide a post closure landform which meets the principles of "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 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.

3.2.1 Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy (LVRRS)

In response to the recommendations of the final report (volume IV) from the 2015-2016 Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry, the closure of the Hazelwood Mine in 2017, and the future closure of the Yallourn and Loy Yang coal mines in the Latrobe Valley, the Victorian Government developed the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy (LVRRS), which was published in June 2020. The Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority (MLRA) was established in 2020 under amendments to the MRSD Act as an independent body to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and implementation of the LVRRS.

The LVRRS (as subsequently updated on October 2023) provides a blueprint to progress mine rehabilitation planning and activities for the three Latrobe Valley declared mines and was prepared in accordance with Part 7B of the MRSD Act. The LVRRS was informed by many technical studies directed towards knowledge gaps, with respect to mine rehabilitation, with a particular focus on water, land use, and geotechnical studies. Several workstreams under the LVRRS are continuing at the time of this HRP EES.

The published LVRRS sets out principles to guide the planning associated with mine rehabilitation, and the monitoring and evaluation of mine land after rehabilitation is complete. These principles, listed below in Table 2.1, have guided the development and assessment of the Hazelwood Mine rehabilitation concept proposed by ENGIE Hazelwood.

Table 1.2: The LVRSS principles

NUMBER	PRINCIPLE
1	The fire risk of the rehabilitated land should be no greater than that of the surrounding environment.
2	Ground instability and ground movement risks and impacts during rehabilitation and in the long term, and requirements for ongoing management to sustain a safe and stable landform, should be minimised as far as practicable.
3	Mine rehabilitation should plan for a drying climate. Rehabilitation activities and final landforms should be climate resilient.
4	Any water used for mine rehabilitation should not negatively impact on Traditional Owners' values, environmental values in the Latrobe River system, or the rights of other existing water users.
5	Traditional Owners should be involved in rehabilitation planning, assessment and decision-making.
6	The community should be consulted on rehabilitation proposals, the potential impacts, and have the opportunity to express their views.
7	Mine rehabilitation and regional land use planning should be integrated, and the rehabilitated sites should be suitable for their intended uses.

3.3 UNDERSTANDING OF THE DMRP

3.3.1 What is a Declared Mine Rehabilitation Plan?

This DMRP outlines the measures and actions that declared mine licensees will take to rehabilitate land impacted by mining within the mine license to create safe, stable, sustainable, and non-polluting landforms, which support the post mining land use, as appropriate.

The DMRP is a live document prepared by the ENGIE Hazelwood which is reviewed and updated as the knowledge base grows. The DMRP is designed to be iterative, in line with international best practice guidance such as that published by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). ICMM's framework demonstrates an ability to adapt to changing regulatory and physical environments and the growing knowledge base over time *(see Figure 1.1)*.

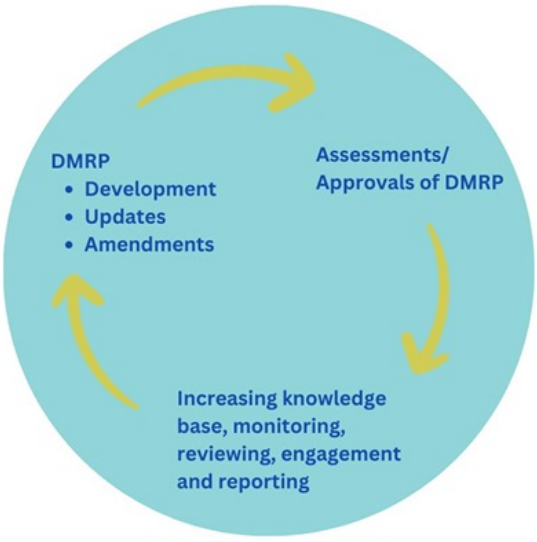

Figure 11: DMRP review process

The DMRP will be reviewed and approved by the Victorian Government and provides regulators and other stakeholders with comprehensive information regarding planned rehabilitation activities. This in turn enables the Government to make informed decisions relating to the acceptability of risks and liabilities that may remain subsequent to the relinquishment of mined land, and ultimately determinations on mine licence relinquishment.

To enable licence relinquishment, ENGIE Hazelwood will need to achieve the closure criteria as set out in *Chapter 10 - Framework for Closure Criteri*a and contribute to the State's Declared Mine Fund. In addition, ENGIE Hazelwood must demonstrate how consultation with the community in the development of the DMRP has occurred and provide assurances that engagement will continue throughout execution of rehabilitation activities at the site.

3.3.2 What needs to be included in a DMRP

The regulations outline the matters which must be included in a DMRP including:

- **Post-mining land use** – proposed outcomes for land use, for after mining and rehabilitation.
- **Knowledge base** – repository of information, data and reports used to inform, monitor and evaluate rehabilitation planning activities. The DMRP outlines the ongoing research that will be undertaken to grow the knowledge base, to target and resolve any data gaps.
- **Closure objectives** – outlines the goals for what rehabilitation aims to achieve.
- **Closure criteria** – provide a metric to measure the success of rehabilitation.
- **Closure and rehabilitation milestones** – the milestones the licensee must meet as rehabilitation progresses to ensure that the works are 'on-track' to achieving the outlined closure objectives / criteria. This includes milestones relating to ongoing engagement, obtaining legal approvals, and other rehabilitation activities.
- **Post-closure plan** – sets out the monitoring and maintenance to be carried out following rehabilitation and licence relinquishment.
- **Post-closure costs** – the costs associated with the management of the declared mine land subsequent to rehabilitation and relinquishment. The DMRP and post-closure plan inform this cost.
- **Stakeholder engagement plan** – identified major stakeholder group and actions to engage these groups and the public more broadly, and how feedback was recorded and utilised.
- **Risk assessment** – identifies and assesses rehabilitation related risks, and an associated risk management plan that specifies the actions that will be taken to mitigate these risks.
- **An overview of roles and responsibilities of licensees' employees**.

3.3.3 Key stakeholders in the process

As the declared mine licensee, ENGIE Hazelwood has an obligation to engage with key statutory stakeholders throughout the development of the DMRP, and ultimately execution of rehabilitation activities. Prescribed statutory stakeholders identified in the Regulations have been identified as having significant influence or interest in the outcomes of the DMRP. At Hazelwood these prescribed stakeholders include:

- The Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority (MRLA)
- The Minister for Resources (Resources Victoria)
- The Victorian Planning Minister (Department of Transport and Planning)
- The Victorian Crown Land Minister (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action)
- The Latrobe City Council
- Fire Rescue Victoria (FRV)
- Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)
- Southern Rural Water
- West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
- Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)
- Department of Transport and Planning (DTP)
- Worksafe Victoria
- Environment Protection Authority Victoria

The Regulations require declared mine licensees to prepare a stakeholder engagement plan that informs and engages with owners or occupiers of land directly adjacent the site, and communities of the Gippsland region. These consultations provide the community with an opportunity to contribute to decisions relating to rehabilitation activities and intended post mining land-uses.

Earth Resources Regulation (ERR) is the department within Resources Victoria responsible for assessing and approving the DMRP. In approving the DMRP, ERR will consider the views of prescribed and non-prescribed stakeholders.

4. Scope

The DMRP applies only to land and activities within MIN5004. The main features within MIN5004 include the open cut mine and associated batters, overburden and ash dumps (both in and out of the pit), topsoil, overburden and clay stockpile areas, mine services (e.g. potable water, firefighting water and power), plant (e.g. mine offices, conveyors), mobile equipment and surface water infrastructure (e.g. the MRD and the MMD), including the Morwell main drain (MMD) and the emergency interconnection of the Morwell river (MRFD). Biodiversity offset areas are located both in and outside of the MIN5004 area, on land owned and managed by ENGIE Hazelwood.

These areas fulfil obligations under current approvals associated with MIN5004 and, as such, are within the scope of this DMRP.

The former power station and the associated Hazlewood Cooling Pond (HCP) are excluded from MIN5004 and are therefore not considered within the scope of the DMRP. These, and other activities outside the scope of the DMRP, are assessed and given oversight pursuant to other regulatory pathways administered by State (i.e. environmental regulations, waste management, water access etc). These areas do not form part of the assessed works under the HRP EES.

5. Rehabilitation Concept

The former Hazelwood mine must be transformed into a safe, stable, sustainable, and non-polluting final landform, ideally capable of supporting productive future land uses The DMRP only presents the landform concept proposed by the ENGIE Hazelwood which is capable of achieving these aforementioned outcomes, and it is the concept against which the site is being actively rehabilitated consistent with previous approvals . This means the DMRP does not consider a range of concepts or scenarios for closure, although such analysis has been previously undertaken and also forms part of the HRP EES.

The Hazelwood Mine closure concept adopted in this DMRP is assumed to be a full pit lake (to a water level of at least RL +45m AHD) which has interconnection to the Morwell River during flood flow events. The mine surrounds are characterised by steeply dipping batters from the water's edge to natural ground surface. Shoreline protection around the water line is interspaced with an area or areas of more gently sloping batters that could allow public access. Beyond the mine batters agricultural land is interspersed with waterways and habitat corridors of native revegetation. A visitor viewing platform is proposed to be located adjacent to the Morwell township. Certain services have been maintained to the areas previously occupied by the power station, including the power block foundation along with buildings and/or workshops for future industrial re-use, whilst other projects have taken advantage of the commercial adaptability of the site (i.e. the Hazelwood Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)).

Key design features of the post mining landform are to:

- provide long-term passive geotechnical stability for the Hazelwood mine void and surrounds;
- minimise the fire risk as low as reasonably practicable as would be expected in the surroundings landscape;
- provide opportunities for interconnection with adjacent waterways to provide regional flood mitigation capacity; and
- Provide opportunities that agriculture, tourism and recreation, energy and residential expansion present for Hazelwood's future.

Rehabilitation activities on MIN5004 considered within this DMRP consist of the following key works:

- Filling of the mine void to a final operating level of up to RL +45m AHD (i.e. will go above and can go slightly below this level during periods of variation).
- The use of extracted groundwater consistent with licensing; surface water under an agreed commercial agreement; rainfall; MMD flows; and limited flood skimming from Morwell River available pursuant to approvals separate to this DMRP.
- Final reprofiling and coal capping works on the upper mine batters (i.e. above the surface of the future mine lake) to ensure geotechnically stable landforms with adequate stabilising vegetation and drainage to manage identified risks and provide for future safe public access to the lake.
- Re-establishment of Eel Hole Creek (section within MIN5004), including construction of low flow and high flow channels that manage the interface with Morwell River and Eel Hole Creek.
- Whilst rehabilitation of EPA licenced facilities does not form part of the DMRP scope, it is assumed that implementation will occur as required by the EPA licence.
- Decommissioning remaining redundant infrastructure such as roads, car parks, buildings, fire suppression system above RL +45m and the section of saline water outlet pipeline (SWOP) on MIN5004.
- Construction and operation of infrastructure necessary to maintain lake depth and water quality following completion of fill including the Morwell River interconnection based on the outcome objectives of the HRP ESS.

6. Key Assumptions

In preparing this DMRP a range of assumptions have been adopted and are presented in Table 1-1. These assumptions relate to variables within the design criteria, knowledge base or administrative arrangements that inform preparation of the plan and the assessment of risk. Assumptions have been broken into the following:

- EES Dependent assumptions
- Project assumptions
- Landform design assumptions
- Operational design assumptions
- Closure activities assumptions
- Post mining land use/s assumptions

Note regulatory and legislative arrangements are set out separately in *Chapter 5 - Rehabilitation Obligations and Commitments.*

Table 13- Assumptions relevant to the DMRP

EES DEPENDENT ASSUMPTIONS		
ASSUMPTION	**DESCRIPTION**	**OTHER**
Preferred Rehabilitation Concept in the EES is the basis of the DMRP	The concept in which the DMRP is founded and agreed as approved. It consists of a full pit lake scenario identified in the WPV 2017. The lake is filled by continuing aquifer depressurisation pumping and use of commercially obtained surface water, with additional water sourced from the Morwell River, MMD (incidental) and from the HCP to achieve a final operating level of RL +45m AHD (+44.5mRL to +47mRL) within approximately 10-20 years of lake filling commencing. It is assumed that this concept will be assessed and recommended as the proposed concept from at the conclusion of the EES process.	• Ground water and surface water are primary sources for filling, and potentially level management. • Opportunistic flood flows from Morwell River (noting existing MRFD interconnection) support filling and level management. • The final operating level includes an expectation of fluctuation management. • Drought contingency plan
Regional projects that could influence the outcomes of this project	Cumulative impacts section of EES addresses regional impacts.	LVRRS is also of importance generally, and future economic development could impact a range of project elements and outcomes; however, none will impede project delivery overall.
PROJECT ASSUMPTIONS		
ASSUMPTION	**DESCRIPTION**	**OTHER**
Ground and surface water licences are issued with acceptable conditions	Assume existing commercial agreement and license continues, or updated according to EES outcomes	No significant impediments to these outcomes.
Defining active rehabilitation and passive rehabilitation	Broadly speaking, the phases between active rehabilitation and passive rehabilitation is when +45mRL of the lake is reached.	Given ENGIE Hazelwood retains control of the site during cross-over between these phases, this is not an issue of significance.
Interconnection of the Morwell River is assumed	Only in peak flooding conditions, which have not as yet been finalised (i.e. 1 in 5 or 1 in 10 year floods).	There are regulatory impediments to this proposal which may need to be address subsequent to the EES.
Flow rates and timing of the fill	A target mine filling period of between 10 and 20 years is being pursued.	Final flood fill duration will depend on climatic conditions and the actions of other commercial water users.
Base case filling scenario	The base case filling allows for filling to occur with arrangements already in place. This includes groundwater under ENGIE Hazelwood's groundwater licence with Southern Rural Water and surface water commercial arrangements with Gippsland Water	
Maintenance of Mine Lake Level	It is anticipated that the lake water level would fluctuate up and down over time, with a working range of 2 metres or so (i.e. between +44.5M RL to +47.5M, to be finalised), subject to climatic conditions. Projected net water loss due to evaporation of water from a mine lake of a depth of RL+45m AHD lake is forecast to be in the range of 1.7GL to 6GL per year (net of rainfall depending on climatic conditions), with a median climate projection indicating approximately 2.8GL of evaporation from the mine lake per year. Top up water (interconnected scenario) will be sourced from (in order of priority): • flood flows from the Morwell River; • rainwater runoff from the MMD; • Pumped groundwater (where available); and commercial surface water allocations; It is assumed for the purposes of the DMRP that 2.8GL of water will be sourced for maintenance lake level annually. [1]	• 4m is the design assumption for Geotech • 2m (range) is the operating assumption for Geotech – to be finalised when interconnection is confirmed (protection) • 0.5m below is the water model assumption

PROJECT ASSUMPTIONS		
ASSUMPTION	**DESCRIPTION**	**OTHER**
Exclusions from DMRP	BESS HCP Power Station EPA licenced facilities	These sites are managed pursuant to other regulatory licenses or processes that do not need to be captured by the DMRP.
[1] Refer to water model – RGS Report		
LANDFORM DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS		
ASSUMPTION	**DESCRIPTION**	
Maximum slope angle above water level	1:3 (as default) or flatter	
Batter angles below final water level	Retained as per operating condition until flooded. This assumption does not hold for areas set aside for possible future public access (noting such access is not a matter for ENGIE Hazelwood to determine).	• Surcharges etc will remain below water • Bathymetric survey to verify below water landform
Safe landforms that facilitate future use including public access and recreation	The DMRP will identify work, notably beaching, that is constructed with the expectation of future use by the public for recreation by users outside of ENGIE Hazelwood's management. Thus, the DRMP will list possible recreational activities that could be undertaken safely based on the proposed landform	ENGIE Hazelwood does not intend, and cannot be expected, to develop, manage, or operate a site for recreational purposes. ENGIE Hazelwood will deliver a landform that can be used for such purposes, subject to any future land manager taking the site over and using it for such.
OPERATIONAL DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS		
ASSUMPTION	**DESCRIPTION**	**OTHER**
Climate Change Scenario for modelling	DEECA climate scenarios based on CSIRO model – separate report	• EES tech study / CSIRO reference data
Water balance volume requirements (average annual figures)	Surface water (commercial) 20-30GL/yr GW Groundwater 15-23GL/yr SRW 17.5GL HCP (one off) MMD 2GL/yr (0.5-3.0) Rainwater based on regional averages.	Surface water (Flood skimming) Morwell River up to 5 Gl/yr if approvals allow
Timeframe when active depressurisation of the aquifer	EES assumes gradual reduction in pumping as approach made to RL+45. Likely to maintain partial system during passive phase (for a period of time). Pumps won't be decommissioned until nearing relinquishment – retain for fill purposes.	• M1 will be progressively decommissioned during active rehab • M2 will commence decommissioning as weight balance achieved (may need to be partially retained for top up or is WB not achieved (pit level below 45)
Mitigating the impacts of wave erosion on the batters?	2m flux will be rock armoured (rock or earth lock) or beaching for access (2m water height variation + 1.6m wave height)	Beaching is designed to ensure landform is safe, stable, and sustainable.
Post mining land use/s assumptions		
Assumption	Description	Other
At relinquishment – limited free public access. Requiring controls for access, as necessary.	• Gatehouse and security fencing retained for land manager to transition to new owners • Prescribed use areas (dumps etc) fencing	Safety arrangements should not be onerous or exceed similar landforms.

7. References:

Declared Mines – Mineral Industries Amendment Regulations 2022 - Resources Victoria:

Fact-Sheet-Declared-Mine-Rehabilitation-Plan-1.pdf (mineland.vic.gov.au)