NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001799

BALRANALD MINERAL SANDS MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Thursday 1 January 2026 to Sunday 31 December 2028

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Balranald Mineral Sands Mine
Reference	FWP0001799
Forward program commencement date	Thursday 1 January 2026
Forward program end date	Sunday 31 December 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Rohan Calley
Mining leases	ML 1855 (1992), ML 1736 (1992)
Project location	Iluka Resources Limited
Date of submission	Friday 27 February 2026
Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://iluka.com

Important

The department may make the information in your program and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your program to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

Iluka have approval to develop a mineral sands mine in south-western NSW, known as the Balranald Mineral Sands Project. It includes construction, open-cut mining, primary processing, and rehabilitation of two linear mineral sand deposits, known as the West Balranald and Nepean deposits, located approximately 12 kilometres (km) and 66 km north-west of the town of Balranald, respectively. The Balranald Project also included undertaking an approved bulk sampling activity at the West Balranald deposit to trial the use of underground mining methods. On 21 December 2022, Iluka were granted approval to modify the consent (MOD1) to expand the underground mining trial which includes an additional area of disturbance to the approved Balranald Project area to enable primary processing of the ore into heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) and transport of HMC offsite for secondary processing at Iluka's facilities interstate.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

There are two drilling programs proposed for 2026. Infill RC-AC drilling is proposed to delineate the geometry of the strand over an area impacted by faulting of the basement at depth. The West Balranald strand elevation is changed by 10 metres between two 400m spaced drill sections at 549,300N and 549,700N in the Balranald local grid system. Prior to mining the northern faulted area, a grade control drill program consisting of between 10 to 16 AC drill holes will be required to refine the strand geometry and this is proposed to be completed in Q2 2026. Sonic drilling will be required in 2026 to support conversion of Indicated Resources to Measured Resource classification in advance of mining activities. It is expected that an additional six sections of Sonic drilling will be completed to the north

of the MOD 1 area for resource definition during this period. A further five sections of Sonic drilling is planned for the 2027-28 period in the area located immediately south of MOD 1 boundary to enable upgrading of mineral resources to Measured Resource classification and to verify the correlations between the RC-AC and Sonic sample assay dataset

Construction activities

Construction associated with the approved MOD1 underground mining commenced in 2023, with construction and commissioning works to be completed early 2026. Land clearance on ML1736 and M1855 for the processing plant, offices, solar power generation plant and associated infrastructure was completed prior to 2026, with no further expansion of the infrastructure footprint planned. Mining panels, associated mobile extraction infrastructure and equipment are constructed alongside the ore strand, and move progressively along the strand as the targeted ore body is depleted. Future clearance will occur along with this progression, as will roads to service these sites and future pit excavations, topsoil and subsoil movement and stockpiling.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mineral ore will be extracted to surface by utilising underground bore hole mining technology developed during previous bulk sampling activities. The predicted mining rate is anticipated to be between 50 and 200 tph. Mining stopes and drill pads will be developed at strategic locations within the mining panels to accommodate the horizontal directional drill (HDD) rigs for the extraction of ore and re-injection of fine tailings. An underground pillar will be left after every 11th underground stope or approximately 500m to ensure stability and maintain ground monitoring infrastructure.

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management.

Topsoil, subsoil and overburden (initially) will be stockpiled separately, with topsoil stockpiled to a maximum height of 2 m to preserve

soil biota and minimise compaction. Subsoil will be stockpiled to a maximum height of 10 m, dependent on soil properties and condition. These will be located adjacent the progressing mine strand. Stockpile attributes are recorded including location, placement date, originating vegetation community, material strip depth, soil type, stripping conditions and volumes. Stockpiles will be managed in accordance with the erosion and sediment control measures outlined in the Water Management Plan. During mining operations topsoil, subsoil and approximately 2 m of overburden will be pre-stripped from the mine path creating a shallow void, and stockpiled for use in the rehabilitation phase. Sand tailings from ore processing will be placed within the pre-stripped mining void, along with the direct return of the proceeding pre-stripped (next excavated void) overburden. The final landform will be constructed up to 2m above natural surface to account for expected subsidence. Final land form establishment works will be undertaken once subsidence has stabilised according to monitoring results. Direct return will then be adopted as the mining practice for all overburden and subsoil where reasonably practical. Topsoil will be stockpiled and replaced as growth media only once subsidence has occurred and the landform has been prepared to design.

Processing infrastructure activities and the location of tailings facilities and schedule for emplacement.

The processing plant has a number of circuits including the screening , spirals, flotation and wet high intensity magnetic separation. Ore will be concentrated through the processing plant to generate two primary product streams, magnetic Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) and non-magnetic HMC. HMC will be temporarily stockpiled on site and transported to Iluka’s downstream processing facilities for further treatment. The majority of the sand tailings produced through ore processing are course and will be emplaced withing the pre-stripped mining pits for encapsulation with overburden. Fine tailings from the concentrator float circuit will be temporarily stored in a lined dam, where they will be later re-injected back into the mined out stopes.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Two primary process waste streams will be generated during operations. These are fine particle (slimes and float tails) and course sand tails. The course sand tails will be dewatered, lime sand treated and stockpiled prior to being mechanically placed in the pre-stripped voids ahead of underground mining. The in-pit tailings will be capped with at least 2m of non-saline overburden. The topsoil, subsoil and

overburden pre-stripped from these areas prior to the emplacement of the coarse sand tails will be returned in order to achieve a sustainable rehabilitation outcome. The slimes and fine sand tailings will be reinjected underground via pre-mined stope access holes in accordance with processes and management measures outlined in the Water Management Plan. Course sand tailings will be treated with lime sand via a conveyor system at a neutralisation potential ratio (NPR) of 2 to ensure sufficient neutralising capacity of any potential acid forming material. Samples of the ore from each stope during the development phase are taken and analysed to determine total sulfur content which then informs the required limestone dose rate for that mining area to achieve the NPR.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	98,858	99,060	90,000
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	210,448	279,424	260,468
Ore	(Mt)	0.86	1.05	1.05
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.37	0.57	0.55
Product	(Mt)	0.38	0.43	0.45

[1]This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The current Rehabilitation Management Plan was updated in November 2024 to include rehabilitation of mining activities approved under the Modification (MOD1) of Development Consent SSD-5285. A thorough review and update will occur in 2026. Prior to the commencement of mining operations in 2025, the mine plan outlining movement of overburden, subsoil and topsoil was established that included sequencing and scheduling of material movements ahead of underground mining. The plan is robust with inbuilt flexibility to allow for a dynamic operating environment. A Subsidence Management Plan was developed prior to commencement of underground mining in 2025, the purpose being to monitor areas where underground mining has concluded. Specifically, the management plan aims to develop an understanding of the rate of subsidence, and when maximum subsidence is reached, allowing final land form establishment to be undertaken.

Stakeholder consultation

Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) will be undertaken as required in the next 3 years. The mine will coordinate with RAPs should they be required to assist in the salvage and recording of any unexpected heritage finds discovered during construction. Consultation with RAPs will continue to maintain the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Working Group. The group will continue to meet at least twice per year, and will be an advisory committee which Iluka will work with in relation to ongoing management of Aboriginal heritage associated with the project. Consultation with the Resources Regulator will be undertaken as an ongoing commitment as part of the rehabilitation objectives and final land use plans as approved under MOD1 for the site required under the Mining Regulation 2016. Iluka will consult with the regulator in further developing the completion criteria to ensure targets for successful rehabilitation are both

clear and achievable. Ongoing community consultation will be undertaken over the next 3 years, including attending community events, providing project updates and responding to queries or complaints.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

A risk assessment will be conducted to identify potential hazards associated with shaping the final landform following underground mining activities. This assessment will guide the final landform design and identify any additional-works required to ensure the long-term stability of the final landform profile before Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase begins. Subsidence will be monitored throughout the operational and post-mining phases. Data collected from the subsidence monitoring program will be used to model expected subsidence rates and extents. These results will inform refinements to the final landform to ensure it complies with landform design completion criteria and enables the approved rehabilitation objectives to be achieved. An unmanned remotely operated dozer will be used to undertake post-mining geotechnical stability testing and complete detailed landform contouring. Following this work, conventional earthmoving equipment will be used for topsoil emplacement and to prepare the surface for ecosystem establishment.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001115	**Lime dosing optimisation**	The objective of this study is to identify the minimum limestone addition rate that meets Iluka's environmental obligations and maintains low environmental risk into the future.	The following scope of work has been developed to deliver the project objectives: • STAGE 1 – Review and risk assessment. • STAGE 2 – Scope and plan geochemical laboratory work programme. • STAGE 3 – Geochemical laboratory work program, impact assessment, and limestone amendment procedures. • STAGE 4 – Reporting and final limestone requirements.	30 Jun 2025	Ongoing
RRT0001136	**Remote dozer trials**	To confirm that areas previously mined using underground mining method are geotechnical stable for final landform establishment.	Remotely operated dozer and tow behind compactor will be deployed on previously mined areas where subsidence was observed during the T3 trials.	30 Jun 2025	Not started
RRT0001135	**Remote dozer trials**	To confirm that areas previously mined using underground mining method are geotechnical stable for final landform establishment.	Remotely operated dozer and tow behind compactor will be deployed on previously mined areas where subsidence was observed during the T3 trials.	30 Jun 2025	Ongoing

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

No rehabilitation carried out during the 2025 annual reporting period as construction and commissioning activities were still ongoing. A gap analysis will be carried out as part of a RMP review in 2026. All rehabilitation areas will be maintained in accordance with the mine's Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) and Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). Inspections and control of declared weeds and vertebrate pests will continue at all mining domains during construction, operations and all phases of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation areas and stockpiles will be inspected after significant rain events to ensure drainage structures are working effectively and there is no significant erosion occurring to landform or stockpiled materials. Maintenance of drainage and erosion control infrastructure will be undertaken where corrective actions are warranted.

Rehabilitation schedule

During the active mining phase, early rehabilitation ("prehab") will progressively be undertaken ahead of underground mining operations to ensure there is 50 m buffer between underground mining and surface disturbance activities. Pre-prepared mining pits (shallow voids) of approx. 2.5 m deep will be created by salvaging topsoil, subsoil and overburden then temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the mine path. Once there is sufficient buffer, sand tailings from the processing plant will be returned to the mining pits for encapsulation. The salvaged soil will then be stripped and returned by direct replacement into the voids to a height of 1-2 m above natural ground level. When underground mining is completed, the final landform will be allowed to subside. Sand tailings will be progressively placed in the voids within subsidence zones and risk assessed for geotechnical stability before final landform establishment. Landform establishment will include subsidence repair, minor shaping, contour ripping of any batter slopes and topsoil replacement to create a safe, stable and non-polluting landform. Following this, topsoil growth media is expected to be returned and ready for revegetation, with seeding of prepared topsoil areas occurring generally between April-June. when seasonal conditions are most favourable for seed germination

Completion of rehabilitation

No areas are scheduled for rehabilitation completion.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Monitoring of pre-prepared areas ahead of underground mining will be undertaken from 2025 to establish the rate of subsidence and expected maximum subsidence. This will inform the timing of final landform establishment, and the extent of re-work required for ecosystem establishment.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	350.92	363.23	398.07
O	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	350.92	338.8	347.97
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	0	24.42	50.1

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	12.36	12.31	34.84
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)		24.42	25.68
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**			1.98	0.74

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities. The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below). Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.
B	**Total active disturbance**	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	**Rehabilitation - land preparation**	Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
O		The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P		The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 - Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a 'reference site' that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or 'fit for purpose ' built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).

WORD	DEFINITION
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining,

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the department's website.
Growth Medium Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species. This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion

WORD	DEFINITION
	criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:

WORD	DEFINITION
	• upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data • develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) • generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the Local Land Services Act 2013.
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to

WORD	DEFINITION
	demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: • active mining • decommissioning • landform Establishment • growth medium development • landform Establishment • ecosystem and land use establishment • ecosystem and land use development
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant

WORD	DEFINITION
	rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application* by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: • the relevant development consent authority • the local council • the relevant landholder(s) • community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent

WORD	DEFINITION
	consultative group • affected land holder(s) • government agencies relevant to the final land use • affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) • local Aboriginal communities, and • any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.

WORD	DEFINITION
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

[2]Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. Tailings Management.

Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A_Forecast Data Year 1_2026.pdf

Plan 2B_Forecast Data Year 2_2027.pdf

Plan 2C_Forecast Data Year 3_2028.pdf

Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales

Iluka Resources Limited - Balranald Mineral Sands Mine

RCE Summary

SITE REGISTRATION

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	31-Dec-25	**Mine Name**	Balranald Mineral Sands Mine
Lease(s):	ML1736 & ML1855		
Lease Holder(s):	Iluka Resources Limited		
Term of RCE:	12 months	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	26-Mar-25	This is the date of the most recent correspondence from the Department advising of the assessed deposit amount.	
Amount of the last Security Deposit Review:	$ 10,233,000.00	This is the most recent assessed deposit amount as per the most recent correspondence from the Department (see above).	
Current Security Deposit held by the Department:	$ 10,233,000.00	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	

List key changes since previous submission:	Construction of HDD mining rig pads, haul roads and mining panels in preparation for mining in 2026. Demolition and demobilisation of existing trial site (T3) infrastructure (Buildings, thickener, spiral plant, trommel, fines dams x2, process waste, fencing, rig anchors, electrical switch rooms, transformer and underground sumps.

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type			Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area			$ 7,848,363	Includes demolition or removal of infrastructure and rehabilitation of all land other than Tailings storage areas, water management areas and active min
Infrastructure - Mine Entries			$ -	Not applicable to mine
Beneficiation Facility			$ 2,903,521	Demolition or removal of wet concentrator plant and assosiated infrastructure
Tailings Storage Facilities			$ 1,077,366	Temporary fine tailings dam used to store tailings for re-injection into underground stopes
Water Management Area			$ 1,109,728	Process dams and site run off dams
Overburden Emplacement Area			$ -	No overburden placed into pits as at 31/12/2025
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)			$ 1,344,255	Shallow pits (~2m depth) prepared for placement of tailings from underground bore hole mining operations
Underground Mining Areas			$ -	Not applicable to mine
Exploration			$ -	
Sub-total			**$ 14,283,233**	
Additional Items			**Cost**	
Other and Sundry			$ 1,343,109	
Sub-total			**$ 1,343,109**	
Totals				
Subtotal - all except Exploration			$ 15,626,342	
Subtotal - Exploration			$ -	
Subtotal - all		User	**$ 15,626,342**	
Contingency (Mining)	30%		$ 4,687,903	Enter reason here if contingency **greater** than default is entered
Contingency (Exploration only)	15%		$ -	Enter reason here if contingency **greater** than default is entered
Contingency Total			**$ 4,687,903**	
Grand Total (excluding GST)			**$ 20,314,245**	

Contingency for mining activities ok
Contingency for exploration activities ok