NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001540

# MARULAN SOUTH LIMESTONE MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 July 2024 to Monday 30 June 2025

# Summary table

| DETAIL | |
|---|---|
| **Mine** | Marulan South Limestone Mine |
| **Reference** | ARR0001540 |
| **Annual report period commencement date** | Monday 1 July 2024 |
| **Annual report period end date** | Monday 30 June 2025 |
| **Forward program** | FWP0001460 |
| **Mining leases** | ML 1857 (1992), CML 16 (1992) |
| **Lease holder(s)** | Boral Cement Limited |
| **Contact** | Crystal Perry |
| **Date of submission** | Friday 29 August 2025 |

# Important

The department may make the information in your report 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 report to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

# Mine details

## Project description

Boral's Marulan South Limestone Mine has been operational since the 1860s, consisting of a limestone mine and processing plant . It is located directly to the north of Bungonia Gorge and approximately 35km east of Goulburn NSW, with lands covering 688 hectares (ML1857) and 75 hectares (CML16) of a significant limestone deposit . The mine produces up to 3.38 million tonnes (Mt) of limestone based products per year for the cement, steel, agricultural, construction and commercial markets. Development consent SSD 7009 was granted by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) on 19 August 2021 to continue mining limestone at a rate of up to 4 million tonnes per annum for a period of up to 30 years.

## Life of mine

179 years

## Current development consents, leases and licences

**Development consents granted under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979***

SSD7009
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**Authorisations covering the mining area granted under the *Mining Act 1992***

ML 1857 (1992), CML 16 (1992)

**Any other approvals, licences, or authorities issued by government agencies that are relevant to the progress of mining operation and rehabilitation activities**

SSD 7009
WAL25207, WAL25373, WAL25352, WAL24697, WAL41976
EPL 944

**Summary of the scope and/or purpose of the new applications or modifications to existing approvals (if applicable)**

Condition L2.2 of EPL 944 License was updated on March 5, 2025, under Licence Variation No. 1647168. Condition L2.3 and L2.4 were added to the EPL 944 Licence as well. The coarse particulates, fines particulates, nitrogen oxides and Sulfur Oxides load limits have been amended.

# Changes to land ownership and land use

N/A

# Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

**Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule**

Surface disturbance that occurred was less than overall predicted in the schedule of year 1, 2024. The projected clearing area south of BND Dam was moved further south of the 2024 year 1 projected clearing location to the corner of Main dump Rd and BMD dam which forms re-alignment of a main haul road. A small 3.2ha portion of the forecasted clearing was made in the area nominated between Dave Shep Dv and Marulan South Rd with the rest undisturbed. The White Clay area adjacent to the south pit had less area cleared due to the steep terrain and progressive strategy of mining for safety in this area. Much less area was cleared of the nominated area in the immediate south of the bend in Marulan South Rd.
The top tier of the Western Rehabilitation Batter was not rehabilitated due to the need for storage space for topsoil stockpiles gained from ground disturbance. A rehabilitation batter in the South Pit was prepared and established with grass naturally due to the topsoil placed on the surface. Work in the south pit continues with final topsoil placement to the the first batter and a second tier batter above this being created per the mine plan, in alignment with the 2024 Year 1 plan.

**Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies**

An Ecosystem Functional Analysis was undertaken in November 2024. The EFA monitoring program is primarily designed to track rehabilitation progression and success through time. These results can be used as a baseline for future studies. Planning of planting trees in the South Pit using adaptive management by installing tree protection fencing to protect against grazers, and another tree guard to keep in heat and moisture, along with companion planting, microbiome additives and more topsoil where planted to improve success rate and establishment of newly planted trees.

**Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken**

A soil test was taken from the South Pit rehabilitation batter; to counteract the high magnesium content 5 tonnes of gypsum was added to the topsoil recovered from the Western Overburden Area which is to be used in the south pit better to counteract the soil properties that make growing vegetation un-favorable.

### Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Pampas grass targeted in rehabilitation areas with spraying and confirmation of plant die-off, seed heads cut and taken offsite to eliminate the spread of seeds. Soil erosion and sediment controls in place by regular checks and grading of roads to allow access for spraying, prevent seed dispersal via water and keep ground surface intact. Weed monitoring and controls in place with drone mapping and spraying for Pampas grass throughout the pit and benches and surrounding areas.

### Details of any rehabilitation actions taken as required by any letters, notices or directions issued by government agencies, including the NSW Resources Regulator

In April 2023, the site received a notice from the resources regulator regarding the landslip which occurred on 25/11/22. The management of the slip will be ongoing for the foreseeable future.

### Details of any rehabilitation areas that have achieved the final land use

N/A

### Key production milestones

| MATERIAL | UNIT | FWP0001460 YEAR 1 | THIS REPORT |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Stripped topsoil** (if applicable) | ($m^3$) | 33,500 | 31,571 |
| **Rock/overburden** | ($m^3$) | 2,100,000 | 2,250,000 |
| **Ore** | (Mt) | 2.8 | 2.53 |
| **Reject material**[1] | (Mt) | 0 | 0 |
| **Product** | (Mt) | 2.8 | 2.53 |

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

# Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

## Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

| | ELEMENT | UNIT | THIS REPORT |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance | (ha) | 358.8 |
| B | Total active disturbance | (ha) | 280.77 |
| C | Rehabilitation – land preparation | (ha) | 10.85 |
| D | Ecosystem and land use establishment | (ha) | 5.32 |
| E | Ecosystem and land use development | (ha) | 61.87 |
| F | Rehabilitation completion | (ha) | 0 |

## Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

| | ELEMENT | UNIT | THIS REPORT |
|---|---|---|---|
| G | New disturbance area | (ha) | 6.29 |
| H | New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period | (ha) | -0.78 |
| I | Established rehabilitation | (ha) | 61.87 |
| J | Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio | % | -0.12 |
| K | Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint | % | 17.24 |

# Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

| | ELEMENT | UNIT | THIS REPORT |
|---|---|---|---|
| L | **Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses** | % | 0 |
| M | **Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses** | % | 100 |
| N | **Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses** | % | 0 |

# Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

**Identify the components of the most recent forward program that were not achieved**

The difference in the rehabilitation schedule for Year 1 of the last reporting period and the actuals based on the current data submitted to the department are as follows; There was substantially less area disturbed than predicted in last year's report, due to the operations not disturbing an area unless emplacement, road installation or extraction is necessary. Some areas in year 1 of last year's report were not required to be disturbed. Rehabilitation area was less than forecast.

**Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation area was less than forecast as a large part of the area forecast for rehabilitation was kept as a storage area for topsoil to assist with the rehabilitation of future areas, as per the Rehabilitation Strategy. This area has been taken into account for future planning and will only be included in rehabilitation forward plans if another topsoil storage area becomes available.

**Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical**

The site will continue to undertake topsoil spreading and tree planting in the category Rehabilitation- Land Preparation in order to progress these areas into ecosystem and land use establishment

# Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

## Rehabilitation monitoring

**The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period**

The results of the EFA monitoring work as at November 2024 is provided in Table 2.7. The results show each site is progressing but have yet to meet the required success criteria. Criteria met for rehabilitation required success criteria: Site 2 has seven out of 17 Site 3 has 2 out of 21 Site 4 has 6 out of 17 Site 5 has 7 out of 21

## Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

**The monitoring program that has been implemented**

The EFA uses statistical calculations of the components that makeup an ecosystem to track the progress of representative rehabilitation areas against a reference point. Table 2.7 of the EFA shows a summary of the hierarchy or ecosystem succession that address the proposed rehabilitation objectives including landform establishment (final landform), growth medium development (rehabilitation plan), Ecosystem establishment, ecosystem development and ecological stability (completion criteria). Each transect is measured against the completion criteria for all of these categories.

**Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?**

Yes

**Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program**

**An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.**

The EFA study indicates that the rehabilitation areas are moving towards the final landform and rehabilitation plan. Over time the transects have evidence of growth of ground cover, habitat complexity, ground stability and ecosystem establishment in line with the reference plot, taking into account the effect the natural elements have year to year there is overall growth and with time these areas will meet the completion criteria.

**Appraisal description**

Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

**Rehabilitation monitoring program findings**

Adhering to the quality assurance process, part 7 of the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP), Boral has committed to protect and where practicable enhance biodiversity values at and around our facilities and comply with environmental legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice relevant to the particular business and allocate sufficient resources and funds to meet the commitments. 8.1 of the RMP refers to the Ecosystem Function Analysis as the current monitoring methodology. The EFA is carried out each November, the last report summary is below. There are four transects established in rehabilitation areas, with one representative transect additional to this located in established bushland and creating a comparison reference point, R1 is located South-west of the Western Overburden Area (WOE). T2 is south of the active area within the WOE, Domain 7.1w in the 2018-2023 MOP and rehabilitated in 2005. T3 is far south of the WOE, domain 7.1w in the 2018-2023 MOP and was rehabilitated in 2017. T4 is on the second bench of Bryce's Dump - domain 7.3e in the 2018-2023 MOP, rehabilitated in 2019/2020. T5 is located at the WOE, first bench, domain 4.1w in the 2018-2023 MOP, established 2021, area rehabilitated in 2019. Site 2: Canopy cover is present which is provided by the ageing Acacia, although the canopy cover percent dropped slightly in November 2024 because a few Acacia along the transect had fallen down. Site 2 had a high habitat complexity index of 10. This score has increased in tree canopy percent and ground herb percent due to favourable conditions over the last period. This site has a stable soil surface with no visible erosion. Site 3: Site 3 had a LOI score of 91 in November 2024. This index has improved significantly due to the acacias filling out in the upper half of the transect and the increased density of weeds in the lower half.. Habitat complexity has a score of 8, however this has improved by two points. There are no sediment problems at this site and the soil surface is quite stable. Site 4: The groundcover at this site is excellent. The embankments are stable due to the high vegetation cover, and therefore there is little sedimentation evident from runoff and the drainage lines are clear. The habitat complexity index is still low, but is expected to improve when the upper canopy levels fill out. Site 5 had a relatively high stability (65), level of infiltration (62) and nutrient cycling index (63) which were similar to, or higher than the reference site. Growth of native species will result in an improvement of the shrub and tree canopy layer will result in an increased habitat complexity index at this site.

**Performance issues and their causes including identification of any knowledge gaps that must be addressed**

Site 2: Monoculture of Acacias. Thinning out of acacias to aid eucalyptus growth. Site 3: This is more recent rehabilitation work, as such growth is starting. Re-seeding or re-planting tubestock (completed in some sections of WOE 2025). Site 4 : Trees in cages outgrowing

cages. Remove tree cage lids. Site 5: Weeds present, can use non-selective herbicide to remediate.

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# Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

| RRT NUMBER | PROJECT/TRIAL NAME | OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT | METHODOLOGY | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | STATUS | ON TRACK? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A RR0001540 | | | | | | |

**Outcomes of completed trials and research**

| |
|---|
| N/A |

# Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| **A1** | 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.<br><br>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).<br><br>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint. |
| **A2** | Underground Mining Area | Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas. |
| **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 any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.<br><br>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation. |

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| **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.<br>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. |
| **E** | Ecosystem and Land Use Development | Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).<br>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity). |
| **F** | Rehabilitation Completion | The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of *Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.* |
| **G** | New active disturbance area | The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5). |
| **H** | New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period | The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5). |
| **I** | Established rehabilitation (hectares) | The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5). |

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| **J** | Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio | The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same. |
| **K** | % Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint | The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 100). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure. |
| **L** | Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares) | The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use. |
| **M** | Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares) | The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use. |
| **N** | Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares) | The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use. |

# 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. |
| **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. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| **Department** | The Department of Regional NSW. |
| **Disturbance** | See Surface Disturbance. |
| **Disturbance area** | An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation.<br>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). |
| **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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| **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.<br>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 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.<br>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. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| **Life of mine** | The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure. |
| **Mine rehabilitation portal** | Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:<br>■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data<br>■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)<br>■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities.<br>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW 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 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. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| **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:<br>■ active mining<br>■ decommissioning<br>■ landform Establishment<br>■ growth medium development<br>■ ecosystem and land use establishment<br>■ 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 NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant 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. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| **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:<br>■ the relevant development consent authority<br>■ the local council<br>■ the relevant landholder(s)<br>■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group<br>■ affected land holder(s)<br>■ government agencies relevant to the final land use<br>■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)<br>■ local Aboriginal communities, and<br>■ 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. |
| **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 – Rehabilitation Complaints

| DATE | COMPLAINANT | COMPLAINT DETAILS | RESPONSE DETAILS | STATUS OF RESPONSE | DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

| DATE | STAKEHOLDER | CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS | MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION | ACTIONS TAKEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Jul 2024 | Community Consultative Committee | Quarterly Meeting held: Boral attendees: Sharon Makin, Therese Thomas (MSL), Les Longhurst (MSL) Crystal Perry (MSL) Andy Coe (PTQ) Attendees: Gordon Kirkby (JBA Urban Planning – Independent Chairperson); Geoff Clark (representing Tallong Community Focus Group); Russell Montgomery (community representative) Apologies: Charles Mendel (community representative) Peter Walker (Mayor – representing Goulburn Mulwaree Council) | Quarterly Monitoring Results (Dust, Noise, Water, Weather), Works over the previous Quarter and planned works for the upcoming quarter, Community work, Incidents and Complaints. Next meeting agreed to be held in November, 2024. | NA |
| 20 Nov 2024 | Community Consultative Committee | Quarterly Meeting held at Peppertree Quarry with the following members invited: Boral attendees: Sharon Makin, Therese Thomas (MSL), Les Longhurst (MSL) Crystal Perry (MSL) Andy | Quarterly Monitoring Results (Dust, Noise, Water, Weather), Works over the previous Quarter and planned works for the upcoming quarter, Community work, Incidents and Complaints | NA |

| DATE | STAKEHOLDER | CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS | MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION | ACTIONS TAKEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coe (PTQ) Attendees: Gordon Kirkby (JBA Urban Planning – Independent Chairperson); Geoff Clark (representing Tallong Community Focus Group); Russell Montgomery (community representative) Apologies: Charles Mendel (community representative) Peter Walker (Mayor – representing Goulburn Mulwaree Council) | | |
| 26 Feb 2025 | Community Consultative Committee | Quarterly Meeting held at Marulan South Limestone with the following members attended: GK (Committee Chairperson) GC (Community Representative) RM (Community Representative) BK (Goulburn Mulwaree Council Representative) *Note – full names of community members have been removed from | Quarterly Monitoring Results (Dust, Noise, Water, Weather), Works over the previous Quarter and planned works for the upcoming quarter, Community work, Incidents and Complaints. Review of development consents to confirm change to 4-monthly meetings is acceptable. | NA |

| DATE | STAKEHOLDER | CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS | MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION | ACTIONS TAKEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | meeting minutes for the purpose of publication on the quarry's website Christopher Brown (Environment Business Partner NSW/ACT) Crystal Perry (Environmental & Stakeholder Advisor, Marulan South) Andy Coe (PTQ Quarry | | |
| 25 Jun 2025 | Community Consultative Committee | Quarterly Meeting held at Peppertree Quarry with the following members invited: Attendees: Gordon Kirkby (JBA Urban Planning – Independent Chairperson); Geoff Clark (representing Tallong Community Focus Group); Bob Kirk (Goulburn Mulwaree Council). Boral attendees: Sharon Makin (PTQ), Therese Thomas (MSL), Crystal Perry (MSL), Andy Coe (PTQ), Anne-Elizabeth Champon (MSL), Keira Leahy (PTQ). | Quarterly Monitoring Results (Dust, Noise, Water, Weather), Works over the previous Quarter and planned works for the upcoming quarter, Community work, Incidents and Complaints | NA |

# Attachment 5 – Plans

2025 Plan 1A Mining and Rehabilitation.pdf

2025 1B Contours.pdf