NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001950

MARULAN SOUTH LIMESTONE MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 July 2026 to Saturday 30 June 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Marulan South Limestone Mine
Reference	FWP0001950
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 July 2026
Forward program end date	Saturday 30 June 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	FWP0001910
Contact	Michelle Grossbach
Mining leases	CML 16 (1992), ML 1857 (1992)
Project location	Boral Cement Limited
Date of submission	Friday 2 October 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://www.boral.com.au/marulan-slm

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

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.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

There will be no exploration activity over the next 3 years. However, an annual report will still be prepared to assess any exposed facilities from mining.

Construction activities

Replacement of the ageing primary crusher and associated equipment will occur in a time frame from 2 to 3 years as capital has been approved. A modification will be submitted within year 1 to seek approval for the relocation of the crushing plant and the rail back shunt.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

> Mining will proceed with extraction of limestone via drill and blast with overburden being extracted using conventional free dig excavation and drill and blast methods. Extraction is focusing on both the east and western batters on both main and middle limestone seams.

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

> Overburden emplacements are located in the south pit (void backfill) and Western Overburden Emplacements (WOE). Both Overburdens are operated in parallel. The south pit will be filled to levels above the rim of current topography with the continuation of final batters being shaped and rehabilitated over the next 3 years. The Outer “Noise Wall” of the WOE has been constructed and continues to extend along the boundary of Marulan South Road with active placement of overburden behind this wall. The footprint of the WOE is proposed to increase in Year 1 to allow ongoing emplacement. Another waste emplacement activity will proceed in the north butting up against the neighboring Boral Peppertree's waste emplacement. This fill activity is aimed at providing stable landform for the relocation of the rail back shunt currently approved as a stockpile area.

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

> The plant is located in the north of the pit and there are no tailings produced.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

> There is no waste disposal on site with the exception of the identified waste Lime. This is Lime reject material that is not suitable for use and is disposed in designated containment cells within the WOE.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	43,000	6,374	47,388
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	2,449,130	2,339,913	2,177,899
Ore	(Mt)	3.1	3	2.8
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	3.1	3	2.8

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Over the next three years we are aiming to consolidate the footprint of WOE and continue emplacing within this area and the South pit. Some initial ground disturbance will continue in the north of the Mining Lease adjacent to the Boral Peppertree's Overburden to allow for the establishment of a landform for the relocation of the rail back shunt. An audit has been undertaken into the current rehabilitation areas with a detailed action plan to be developed in line with the 3-year Forward plan. A number of areas will remain within the Landform Establishment Rehabilitation phase with several moving into Growth Media Development. These areas will have topsoil spread directly onto the final landform at a depth of 300 mm with topsoil being sourced directly from new disturbance areas or from stockpiled material. These sites will be inspected regularly and regrowth assessed to determine if additional revegetation is need. Older sites already identified as Ecosystem phase and Land use Establishment will undergo infill planting where required with ongoing weed management across all areas. Ongoing management of Barbers Creek Landslip will continue. Regular monitoring will continue with further application of polymer within year 2.

Stakeholder consultation

Every 4 months the Community Consultative Committee meeting will continue to be held with key community representatives including the Council, local residents and relevant local community groups. Typical agendas of these meetings include all environmental matters, production and rehabilitation activities as well as all compliance matters. Ongoing discussions will also occur with the Resource Regulator due to actions committed in relation to a 2026 Rehabilitation Targeted Assessment and management of the Barbers Creek Slip area.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Our rehabilitation program is designed in accordance with the rehabilitation risk assessment and aims to meet the rehabilitation objectives. The performance of rehabilitation is assessed annually with the EFA reporting as required under the DPE approved biodiversity management plan.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Ongoing monitoring of rehabilitation will be carried out to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives. In the event that performance is not deemed satisfactory, remediation measures will be undertaken depending on the nature and extent of the problem. Maintenance and corrective actions may include in-fill tree planting, additional erosion control measures etc.

Rehabilitation schedule

Year 1 Forward plan will see the continuation of emplacement of overburden into the SOE, NOE and WOE. Some final shaping will be achieved, with several sites being topsoiled as well. Year 2 Forward plan sees minimal ground disturbance as the focus remains on using the established Overburden emplacements. The development of the emplacements has been planned in accordance with the mining extraction program. For Year 2 rehabilitation may be limited to Landform Establishment with some growth development phases at the completion of every lift stage of the emplacement, revegetation will take place to ensure that rehabilitation occurs as quickly as is reasonably practical. Year 3 Forward Plan will see the emplacements still in use but with the extension of the WOE over the redundant Marulan South Road, to the north.

Completion of rehabilitation

N/A

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

N/A

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)	417.64	424.01	471.4
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	348.88	355.26	402.65
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	2.76	2.76	2.76

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	40.35	6.37	47.39
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	2.76		
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		0.07		

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	**N/A**	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	**N/A**	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	N/A	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (P:O) 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,

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	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

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	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

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	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 (31Aug) Forecast Data Year 1 FY27 (1).pdf

Plan 2B (31Aug) Forecast Data Year 2 FY28 (1).pdf

Plan 2C (31Aug) Forecast Data Year 3 FY29 (1).pdf