NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001728

SULCOR LIMESTONE MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Friday 29 August 2025 to Monday 28 August 2028

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Sulcor Limestone Mine
Reference	FWP0001728
Forward program commencement date	Friday 29 August 2025
Forward program end date	Monday 28 August 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Lizz Norvill
Mining leases	ML 1470 (1992)
Project location	Graymont (NSW) Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Monday 20 October 2025
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.graymont.com/sustainability/disclosures/new-south-wales-mine-rehabilitation/

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

High-grade limestone is mined at Graymont's Sulcor Limestone Mine and transported to the nearby Attunga Limestone Mine. The limestone is further processed at Attunga to deliver products for essential services while supporting vital industrial processes and agricultural needs. Uses for lime and limestone products include the purification of air and water, stabilisation of soils for road construction, and the production of items such as steel, paper and metals. Mine-related infrastructure at Sulcor includes haul roads, product stockpiles and waste emplacement, with a small amenities structure comprised of relocatable buildings. Active overburden and low-grade material emplacements are located to the southwest of the open-cut mine.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Exploration Drilling will aim at: - Drilling the sites that we could not drill in 2024 – mine extension drilling to the north of current mining area. - Extend drilling to the north where there is lack of drilling data, possibly delineating potential near surface resources in the north. - Infill drilling close to the active mining area to obtain data to be able to support extension of the current mining area

Construction activities

Possibility of weighbridge, office and workshop facilities and redirection of overhead powerlines, however permits have . (Permit not yet

been applied for.)

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

During this Forward Program period it is proposed to continue mining the extension of the approved Stage 2 pit design, Pit A as an eventual replacement for the diminishing limestone reserves at Graymont's nearby Attunga site. Extension of Pit A Mining of Stage 2 involves development to the northwest of the existing highwall, and within the extension area, soils are to be pre-stripped and stockpiled for use in site rehabilitation. Soil recovered from the footprint of mining areas, waste emplacements, product stockpiles, or other infrastructure which cannot be immediately used for rehabilitation, are stockpiled in designated topsoil and subsoil storage areas.

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

Mining methods utilise conventional drill & blast and load & haul methods. Nearly all high-grade limestone mined is transported to Attunga, but highly weathered limestone and clays (overburden and interburden) are placed on the waste emplacements at the southwest of the open-cut mine.

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

After blasting, product will be crushed and screened to be hauled away to Attunga for processing. There are no tailings or residues produced at the Sulcor site.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

General wastes generated are stored in designated areas on site prior to disposal. Where possible, the material is recycled. This includes cardboard generated on-site. Site sewage is treated in a septic system.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	5,750	100	2,400
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	75,000	75,000	75,000
Ore	(Mt)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Product	(Mt)	0.16	0.16	0.16

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Design of landform and water drainage structures for rehabilitation areas OEA5 and OEA1B

Stakeholder consultation

No stakeholder consultation is planned to be carried out at this stage.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Not applicable for the next three years.

Rehabilitation research and trials

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

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Not applicable due to no rehabilitation undertaken

Rehabilitation schedule

Yr1 - 2025-2026 - Strip topsoil in front of the advancing quarry face to the NW to allow the pit to expand - Strip topsoil from the overburden dump footprint and place on designated topsoil storage areas - Form an access road around the NW pit perimeter - Plant additional native vegetation on the screen mound R5 to create a native ecosystem. – didn't do in year one but doing in this upcoming year Yr2 - 2026-2027 - Strip remaining topsoil in front of the advancing quarry face to the NW quarry limit .to allow the pit to expand - Start rehabilitation of the Eastern side of the overburden dump (OEA5) by creating the final landform. Yr3 - 2027-2028 - Strip topsoil in front of the advancing quarry face to the North W to allow the pit to expand - Landform establishment of OEA5 (the southern overburden emplacement area (OPEA1B)) to commence in year 3 (2027)

Completion of rehabilitation

Nil rehabilitation areas to be signed off

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Not relevant to Graymont operations

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)	19.25	19.34	20.15
O	Total active disturbance	(ha)	18.54	18.12	18.58
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0.51	0.87

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	4.33	0.09	0.81
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)		0.51	0.36
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**			5.79	0.44

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.pdf

Plan 2B.pdf

Plan 2C.pdf

Sulcor Limestone Mine-Plan 2A, Mining and Rehabilitation - Year1, 2/10/2025, Sub Id. 6324, 10949

Legend

- Forecast Data Year1
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Project Approval Boundary
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

271.6 0 135.79 271.6 Meters

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Sulcor Limestone Mine-Plan 2B, Mining and Rehabilitation - Year2, 2/10/2025, Sub Id. 6324, 10950

Legend

- Forecast Data Year2
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Project Approval Boundary
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

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Sulcor Limestone Mine-Plan 2C, Mining and Rehabilitation - Year3, 2/10/2025, Sub Id. 6324, 10951

Legend

- Forecast Data Year3
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Project Approval Boundary
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

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Regional NSW

Open Cut Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Graymont - Sulcor Limestone Mine		
Lease(s):	ML 1470		
Authorisation Owner:	GRAYMONT (NSW) Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	Snapshot of disturbance method (Aug 2025)		
Current Security:	$900,000	**Date of Last Security Deposit Review:**	7/02/2025
Mine Contact:	Damian Power		

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		$192,937
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		$167,973
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		$382,105
Domain 5: Management Activities		$125,000
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$868,015**
Contingency	10%	$86,801
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	10%	$86,801
Project Management and Surveying	10%	$86,801
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		**$1,128,419**

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department.

☐ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☑ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Derick Korte
Company Respresentative's Name

17/10/2025
Date

Director
Company Representative's Role / Responsibility

Signature