NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001026

ATTUNGA LIMESTONE MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Saturday 4 June 2022 to Tuesday 3 June 2025

Contents

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Attunga Limestone Mine
Reference	FWP0001026
Forward program commencement date	Saturday 4 June 2022
Forward program end date	Tuesday 3 June 2025
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Carolay Guarin
Mining leases	ML 1394 (1992)
Project location	GRAYMONT (NSW) PTY LTD
Date of submission	Wednesday 27 July 2022

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 NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

High-grade limestone is mined and processed at Graymont's Attunga Limestone Mine to deliver products for essential services while supporting vital industrial processes and agricultural needs. Crushed limestone is processed through a kiln and hydrator to produce lime products suitable for many applications. In addition, crushed limestone is sold directly into construction and agricultural markets.

The Attunga site has a limestone resource of over 3 million tonnes. Graymont intends to mine or process limestone at the Attunga site for the long term (+twenty years). As well as the resources at Attunga, there are significant resources at both Sulcor and Carey's to extend the site life further. References to mining operations at Sulcor and Carey's are included for context only and to understand how the two operations relate to each other.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

No further exploration on ML1394 is planned during this Forward Program period. The geology of the Mining Lease is generally well understood, and there is no scope for any significant further reserves to be discovered. Further drilling may be required to better define existing reserves. This will be discussed with the Resource Regulator – Regional NSW, as required, with all necessary approvals granted, prior to work commencing.

Construction activities

No construction works are planned during the Forward Program period.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The mine void has been fully developed in plan and no further lateral development is proposed. Consequently, there is no further land clearing or overburden stripping proposed with mining activities.

Open pit mining utilises conventional drill & blast and load & haul techniques to extract limestone. The process is:

• Holes are drilled, loaded with explosives, stemmed with gravel, and blasted to fragment the rock.

• Depending on production requirements and the rock quality, the blasted material is loaded onto haul trucks and transported to one of the following areas:

o ROM pad – rock of suitable quality for calcination is fed direct to the crusher or stored on the ROM pad for later use.

o To Road-base Production– the rock that is not suitable for calcination is either crushed into roadmaking materials by the fixed plant, the mobile plant, or stored on the Road Base ROM stockpile.

o To waste– the rock that is not of suitable quality for either application is carted directly to the waste emplacements

In August 2021, there was a ground failure on the south-eastern wall of the Jackson Pit at the Attunga site. The area above and below has been isolated and the areas is now monitored regularly. There are several options to stabilise the area and they will be reviewed to select the best option. Currently, limestone production is from mining the upper benches of the Jackson pit to the final walls. Later in 2022 limestone production will be split between the Sulcor and Attunga sites

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

The main waste and overburden emplacement is to the northeast of the mine void. This emplacement will continue to be used for placement of any out of spec rock, oversized material and kiln wastes.

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

• A processing plant area comprising a primary jaw crusher and screen, reclaim conveyors, hammer mill and screens, and storage bins for milled limestone. In addition, there are large workshops and store sheds, fuel & oils distribution tanks and sheds, and up to 6 transportable office and storage buildings.

• One dispatch weighbridge and silos for quicklime and Ag lime storage & distribution.

• Two vertical shaft kilns and associated milling and screening infrastructure, and storage silos.

• A hydration plant including a hydration bath, ball mill, feed silo, hydration building (to house the hydration plant), material transfer equipment (bucket elevators, screw conveyors, pneumatic transfer), storage silos, bagging plant and feed silo, packaging equipment and weighbridge.

• There are no tailings facilities.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

The majority of waste rock from the operation comes from three sources:

- Weathered or clay contaminated limestone from all three layers (Upper, Middle, and Lower).
- Black shale and cherty limestones
- Green Andesite dykes - a durable volcanic rock

The largest proportion of waste is limestone, which is environmentally beneficial (used to improve soil). The other waste types are relatively benign, including the process waste and are encapsulated in the waste limestone. Water quality monitoring data, from the sediment traps below the overburden dump, show no adverse effects. Where possible, the waste rock will be used to backfill the Northern end of the open pit. This material will be used to reform the northern end of the open pit to a landform similar to the original surface. This will help block the view into the open pit from the north. Excess waste rock and process waste will be placed on the North-Eastern Overburden Dump. Material Production Schedule for the next three years is approximately 1,500m3 of waste limestone per year to be placed on the overburden emplacement areas. General wastes such as office refuse, putrescible wastes, waste hydrocarbons etc are disposed offsite to a licensed facility.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0.15	0.15	0.15
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0.15	0.15	0.15

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The rehabilitation planning schedule for the Attunga site will include a set of activities to review and ensure that the proposed rehabilitation milestones are achieved. The Forward Program process will drive annual review of the rehabilitation progress of the mine. This process will evaluate past rehabilitation processes and activities with the aim to incorporate lessons learned for ongoing and future rehabilitation.

In addition to annual rehabilitation reviews the following activities will be carried out over the next three years:

• Maintenance of a topsoil inventory to document stripped, stockpiled and re-spread resources and review the material balance to make plans to create soil material, if needed.

• Monthly inspections to identify soil and land erosion and adequacy of soil, erosion and drainage controls

• Weed management inspections for rehabilitated areas, keeping records of inspections and creating action plans if needed.

• landform and water drainage structures design.

• Inspections to record the progression of the intended landform.

• Rehabilitation monitoring inspections of areas in the ecosystem establishment phase every six months by a specialist to allow early identification of any emerging threats to rehabilitation

Stakeholder consultation

No stakeholder consultation is planned at this stage.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

A mine soil expert has visited the site and provided advice on soil restoration, which will address the topsoil deficit and the poor rehabilitation performance at R9.

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Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001013	**Topsoil preparation trial**	Address topsoil deficit	A future trial is proposed to prepare topsoil like materials using site resources, and address the known deficit in topsoil volumes relative to rehabilitation requirements. The approach is to use fine overburden materials and blend these with organic mulch or compost. The trial will seek input and advice from a qualified professional, e.g. an agronomist or mine rehabilitation specialist.	31 Jul 2024	Not started
RRT0001012	**Vegetation establishment – R9**	Achieve vegetation establishment	Rehabilitation area R9 was rehabilitated through the growth medium development phase in 2020 and then hydromulched with a mixed pasture and native seed mix. Despite showing initial promise with good germination of grasses, vegetation cover subsequently declined during the summer of 2020/21. Repairs are required in this area and will include trialling alternative processes for surface preparation and sowing of the desired seed mix.	31 Jul 2024	Not started
RRT0001010	**Upper eastern bench trail**	Establish vegetation on the upper eastern bench to reduce visual impacts	Upper eastern bench will be deep ripped where possible and covered with a base of 0.5 m of well graded broken rock. The bench	31 Jul 2024	Not started

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
			will be top soiled and seeded with a grass mixture as specified in the rehabilitation management plan. Native shrubs will be planted after the grasses are established		
RRT0001011	**Vegetation establishment – R8**	Test revegetation methods on former mining disturbed land	Rehabilitation area R8, previously an overburden emplacement area, has been subject to rehabilitation in recent years however there is not much progress towards a native ecosystem final land use. Specifically, there is very little native vegetation establishment and the area is dominated by the exotic Johnson grass. A trial will involve herbicide use to remove the Johnson grass and resow native grasses and trees	31 Jul 2024	Not started

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rehabilitation at site R9 needs corrective actions include soil testing and preparation, resowing of vegetation and may involve establishment of irrigation infrastructure. Ongoing monitoring is to be undertaken include the following activities:

Soil testing: the objective is to assess whether there are any underlying soil fertility concerns through a single round of soil sampling and analysis.

Soil preparation: The results of soil testing should be used to identify deficiencies and design and amelioration program. This is likely to include improving organic matter content through incorporation of an organic mulch that will assist with moisture infiltration and water holding capacity, improve soil structure, improve cation exchange capacity and add valuable soil nutrients. Weeds would be sprayed across the rehab area prior to undertaking soil amendments.

Resowing: Graymont will evaluate a range of alternate approaches for resowing the area and seek advice from commercial hydromulch contractors. Seed mix should contain an appropriate cover crop for the season, as well as a mix of native grasses and herbs, with native shrub/tree mix for longer term landscape development.

Irrigation: Poor soil moisture, particularly during summer of 2020/21 is a probable contributor to poor rehab performance in the past. Graymont will investigate suitable irrigation equipment and procure equipment that will enable the rehabilitation area to be irrigated as required.

Rehabilitation schedule

Rehabilitation schedule year 1:

- Infrastructure area internal identification (IA3 East): Landform establishment to occur
- Overburden emplacement areas R1 – R9: Ecosystem and land use development to continue
- Overburden emplacement area R10: Growth media development to occur
- Overburden Emplacement Area 3: Landform establishment to commence
- Active Mining Area AMA2 – 433 berm – Ridgeline: Landform establishment to commence

Rehabilitation schedule year 2:

- Infrastructure area internal identification IA3 East: Continuation of Landform Establishment
- Overburden Emplacement Area R1 – R9: Ecosystem and land use development to continue
- Overburden Emplacement Area R10: Growth media development to occur

- Overburden Emplacement Area 3: Growth Media to be developed
- AMA2-433 berm: Landform establishment to continue

Rehabilitation schedule year 3:

- Infrastructure area internal identification IA3 East: Growth media development to occur
- IEA3 Top Bench: Landform Establishment to commence
- Overburden Emplacement Area R1 – R9: Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment to continue
- Overburden Emplacement Area 3: Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment to commence

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Not applicable. There are no underground operations on site.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A	**Total surface disturbance footprint**	(ha)	49.35	49.35	49.35
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	38.86	38.86	38.86
C	**Land prepared for rehabilitation**	(ha)	0.94	2.14	3.65
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	11.59	21.81	32.71

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new active disturbance area**	(ha)			
P	**Area proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	10.9	11.43	12.41
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**				

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 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.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
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).
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.
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. 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. 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, 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. 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. 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: ■ 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 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: ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ 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 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: ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent 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.
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 - FP submission.pdf

Plan 2B - FP submission.pdf

Plan 2C attachment not provided.

Plan 2A Mining and Rehabilitation – Year 1

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

Rehabilitation Portal Submission Numbers
Forecast Data Year 1: 1734

458.6 0 229.31 458.6 Meters

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Plan 2**B** Mining and Rehabilitation – Year 2

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

Rehabilitation Portal Submission Numbers
Forecast Data Year 2: 1564

458.6 0 229.31 458.6 Meters

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Plan 2C Mining and Rehabilitation – Year 3

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

Rehabilitation Portal Submission Numbers
Forecast Data Year 3: 1563

458.6 0 229.31 458.6 Meters

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