



**Resources  
Regulator**

**FWP0001882**

# **EXCELSIOR LIMESTONE QUARRY FORWARD PROGRAM**

**Friday 27 March 2026 to Monday 26 March 2029**

## Summary

Detail	
<b>Mine</b>	Excelsior Limestone Quarry
<b>Reference</b>	FWP0001882
<b>Forward program commencement date</b>	Friday 27 March 2026
<b>Forward program end date</b>	Monday 26 March 2029
<b>Forward program revision (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Cheryl Slapp
<b>Mining leases</b>	PLL 1219 (1924), ML 1517 (1992), SL 664 (1906), MPL 318 (1973)
<b>Project location</b>	Graymont (Excelsior) Pty Ltd
<b>Date of submission</b>	Friday 15 May 2026
<b>Document URL</b> <small>Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.</small>	<a href="https://www.graymont.com/sustainability/disclosures/new-south-wales-mine-rehabilitation/">https://www.graymont.com/sustainability/disclosures/new-south-wales-mine-rehabilitation/</a>

## 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 Excelsior Limestone Mine and transported to the nearby Charbon Lime Plant. The limestone is further processed at Charbon to deliver lime products for essential services while supporting vital industrial processes and agricultural needs. Before Graymont's acquisition in August 2019, Sibelco operated the Excelsior Quarry from 2011 and before Sibelco, Hyrock operated the quarry at Excelsior since 1980. The limestone deposit was opened following the construction of the nearby Mudgee Railway Line in the 1870s. Limestone had been used for the lime burning and cement manufacture at the Goodlett Smith Granville cement works, the metallurgical flux at Hoskin's Lithgow iron and steelworks and from 1968 by Austen and Butta Pty Limited for its coal mines.

## Description of surface disturbance activities

### Exploration activities

No major exploration or resource drilling activities are currently scheduled for the Excelsior mine site. All potential limestone resources on the Excelsior lease package have already been identified.

### Construction activities

A drainage design to improve separation of clean and dirty water was developed. Implementation works to improve drainage may occur in the next three years.

### Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Over the next three years campaign mining is unlikely to occur within the No. 1 pit, concentrating on the west of the pit on PLL 1219. If mining is to occur, the method of operation of Excelsior Quarry is explained as follows:

- Prior to overburden removal, vegetation is felled and pushed to the extremity of the Site.
- Overburden is removed by ripping and/or blasting and transported to the overburden emplacement by haul trucks.

The removal of overburden is an essential part of the mining operation as most of the deposit is overlain by Permo-Carboniferous shales and conglomerates. • Limestone is mined from the quarry faces by drilling and blasting. Secondary blasting is minimised by careful blasting design which is directed to maximising in-situ crushing during the actual blasting process. • Limestone is removed from the face with front end loaders or excavator and transported via 30t dump trucks to the Processing plant for further crushing and screening. • Screened limestone is then stockpiled as a finished product or further processed by washing, to remove overburden material which is transported to the overburden emplacement area. • Lime kiln dust (LKD) generated at Charbon lime plant is transported to Excelsior Quarry where it is emplaced within the overburden emplacement area in the No.1 Pit.

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

As mining is unlikely to occur, overburden emplacement will also not be carried out. If overburden stripping is to occur it would be in the southwest direction of No. 1 Pit to expose limestone. Overburden from this area has formed part of the main south haul road development to link the in-pit primary and secondary crushers. Overburden will also be stripped in the southeast of No.1 Pit, as require, mainly to improve wall stability in the area. High-quality limestone extraction will continue from southwest area of #1 pit.

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

As mining is unlikely to occur, processing of limestone will also not be carried out until the current stockpiles are depleted. If processing were to occur, A small short-term stockpile is utilised at the primary crusher located in the ROM area of the Quarry. There are two main product stockpile areas. One is located to the immediate north of the ROM/office/loading bin area, and the other is located off the main access road to the south of the Office area. Product stockpiles store various grades and sizes of products, following crushing to size and washing. These stockpiles are constructed by dumping from Haul trucks and by a front-end loader material handling. There are no tailing facilities on site.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste oil, lubricants, degreasers, and general domestic waste are disposed of offsite at appropriately licensed facilities. Wastewater from showers and sewage are treated through a septic tank system. Rubbish (domestic waste) is disposed of in bins and emptied at the Lithgow waste facility. Disposal of limestone kiln dust material (sourced from Charbon) will continue in association with overburden emplacement within the

No.1 Pit.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3
<b>Stripped topsoil</b> (if applicable)	(m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0	0
<b>Rock/overburden</b>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0	0
<b>Ore</b>	(Mt)	0	0	0
<b>Reject material<sup>1</sup></b>	(Mt)	0	0	0
<b>Product</b>	(Mt)	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

## Three-year rehabilitation forecast

### Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Actions arising from the Landform TAP and notice (NTCE0017852): 1. Review revised Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan against development consent and engage with Lithgow Council for development consent modification, where required. 2. Following the approval of necessary development consent modifications, seek approval from the Resources Regulator for variation to the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP). 3. Following approval of updated FLRP, complete update of Excelsior Rehabilitation Management Plan. Geotechnical measures 4. Create actions in Graymont maintenance system (JDE) for regular inspections of pit walls and slopes of overburden dumps, and collection of surface profiles for geotechnical engineering assessment (refer Rocktest section 12.7.1). 5. Commence weekly inspections of lineations on the overburden dump WRD1, and remove the stockpiles behind the crest of the batter if lineations worsen unacceptably (refer Rocktest section 12.3.1). 6. Install bund in Pit 2 (wet pit) (refer Rocktest section 12.2.1). 7. Remove boulders from overburden dump WRD2 between the toe of the batter and the east wall of the pit (refer Rocktest section 12.4.1). Current erosion 8. Commence works to address current erosion (detailed design of erosion measures, followed by implementation). Refer Pitt&Sherry section 3.2. Overburden dump WRD2 9. Commence works to re-shape overburden dump WRD2 to achieve the approve

### Rehabilitation schedule

Soil amelioration, ripping and seeding will be undertaken in areas IA6 (access track), IA5 SE (R2 gully) and OEA2 (overburden dump).

### Completion of rehabilitation

No applications for rehabilitation completion is expected within the next 3 years

## Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

### Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

Forecast	UNIT	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3
A1 Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	37.83	37.83	37.83
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	33.75	29.67	29.67
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	4.08	4.08

# Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p><b>A</b>    <b>Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p>
<p><b>B</b>    <b>Total active disturbance</b></p>	<p>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).</p>
<p><b>C</b>    <b>Rehabilitation - land preparation</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p>
<p><b>D</b>    <b>Ecosystem and land use establishment</b></p>	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

## Attachment 2 - Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Active</b>	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
<b>Active mining phase of rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Analogue site</b>	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.
<b>Annual rehabilitation report and forward program</b>	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Annual reporting period</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Closure</b>	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).
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
<b>Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation</b>	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous

WORD	DEFINITION
	<p>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.</p>
<b>Department</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
<b>Disturbance</b>	See Surface Disturbance.
<b>Disturbance area</b>	<p>An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation.</p> <p>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).</p>
<b>Domain</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Ecosystem and Land Use Development</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
	<p>This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.</p>
<p><b>Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment</b></p>	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Exploration</b></p>	<p>Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.</p>
<p><b>Final landform and rehabilitation plan</b></p>	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
<p><b>Final land use</b></p>	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
<p><b>Form and way</b></p>	<p>Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the department's website.</p>
<p><b>Growth Medium Development</b></p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Habitat</b></p>	<p>Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
	relevant).
<b>Indicator</b>	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.
<b>Land</b>	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
<b>Landform Establishment</b>	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform.</p> <p>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).</p>
<b>Large mine</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Lease holder</b>	The holder of a mining lease.
<b>Life of mine</b>	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
<b>Mine rehabilitation portal</b>	<p>Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data</li> <li>▪ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)</li> <li>▪ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance</li> </ul>

WORD	DEFINITION
	<p>Indicator functionalities.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
<b>Mining area</b>	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
<b>Mining domain</b>	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).
<b>Mining land</b>	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
<b>Native vegetation</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the Local Land Services Act 2013.
<b>Overburden</b>	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
<b>Performance indicator</b>	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.
<b>Phases of rehabilitation</b>	<p>The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ active mining</li> <li>▪ decommissioning</li> <li>▪ landform Establishment</li> <li>▪ growth medium development</li> <li>▪ landform Establishment</li> <li>▪ ecosystem and land use establishment</li> </ul>

WORD	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ecosystem and land use development</li> </ul>
<b>Progressive rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion</b>	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 rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application</i> by the lease holder.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion criteria</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation cost estimate</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation management plan</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation objectives</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation risk assessment</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation schedule</b>	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
<b>Relevant stakeholders</b>	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes:

WORD	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the relevant development consent authority</li> <li>▪ the local council</li> <li>▪ the relevant landholder(s)</li> <li>▪ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group</li> <li>▪ affected land holder(s)</li> <li>▪ government agencies relevant to the final land use</li> <li>▪ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)</li> <li>▪ local Aboriginal communities, and</li> <li>▪ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk</b>	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
<b>Secretary</b>	The Secretary of the department.
<b>Security deposit</b>	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).
<b>Surface disturbance</b>	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
<b>Tailings</b>	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 <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Waste</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

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<sup>2</sup>Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. Tailings Management.



Legend

- Forecast Data Year1
-  Forecast Disturbance
  -  Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
  -  Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Project Approval Boundary
-  Project Approval Boundary
  -  Mine Operations Area

Notes

Annual Reporting Period: Apr 2025 to Mar 2026  
Plan Date: 29 Apr 2026  
Theme Submission ID numbers: 12230

543.2 0 271.58 543.2 Meters

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Legend

- Forecast Data Year2
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area

Notes

Annual Reporting Period: Apr 2025 to Mar 2026  
Plan Date: 29 Apr 2026  
Theme Submission ID numbers: 12231

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- Legend**
- Forecast Data Year3**
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
  - Project Approval Boundary
  - Mine Operations Area

**Notes**

Annual Reporting Period: Apr 2025 to Mar 2026  
 Plan Date: 29 Apr 2026  
 Theme Submission ID numbers: 12232

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**Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales**

Graymont (Excelsior) Pty Ltd - Excelsior Quarry

**RCE Summary**

**SITE REGISTRATION**

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	07-May-26	Mine Name	Excelsior Quarry
Lease(s):	PLL 1219, SLL 664, MPL 318, ML1517		
Lease Holder(s):	Graymont (Excelsior) Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	Five Years	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	15-May-25	This is the date of the most recent correspondence from the Department advising of the assessed deposit amount.	
Amount of the last Security Deposit Review:	\$ 1,949,158.00	This is the most recent assessed deposit amount as per the most recent correspondence from the Department (see above).	
Current Security Deposit held by the Department:	\$ 2,214,000.00	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	
List key changes since previous submission:	e.g. significant landform rehabilitation undertaken in domain xyz e.g. change in mine waste (tailings) capping rate		

**COST SUMMARY**

Mining Domain Type	Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area	\$ 801,939	
Infrastructure - Mine Entries	\$ -	
Beneficiation Facility	\$ -	
Tailings Storage Facilities	\$ -	
Water Management Area	\$ -	
Overburden Emplacement Area	\$ 244,917	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut/Void)	\$ 667,393	
Underground Mining Areas	\$ -	
Exploration	\$ -	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$ 1,714,250</b>	
<b>Additional Items</b>	<b>Cost</b>	
Other and Sundry	\$ 148,786	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$ 148,786</b>	
<b>Totals</b>		
Subtotal - all except Exploration	\$ 1,863,036	
Subtotal - Exploration	\$ -	
<i>Subtotal - all</i>	<b>\$ 1,863,036</b>	
Contingency (Mining)	30% \$ 558,911	Enter reason here if contingency <b>greater</b> than default is entered
Contingency (Exploration only)	15% \$ -	Enter reason here if contingency <b>greater</b> than default is entered
<b>Contingency Total</b>	<b>\$ 558,911</b>	
<b>Grand Total (excluding GST)</b>	<b>\$ 2,421,946</b>	

Contingency for mining activities ok  
 Contingency for exploration activities ok