



**Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001670

GALONG LIMESTONE MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Wednesday 31 December 2025

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Summary table

Detail

Mine	Galong Limestone Mine
Reference	ARR0001670
Annual report period commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Annual report period end date	Wednesday 31 December 2025
Forward program	FWP0001548
Mining leases	ML 1496 (1992), ML 1745 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Graymont (NSW) Pty Ltd
Contact	Raylene Slade
Date of submission	Thursday 26 February 2026

Document URL

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<https://www.graymont.com/sustainability/#reports>

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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.

Mine Details

Project description

The Galong Limestone Mine operates under Mining Lease (ML) 1496 (160ha and Mining Lease (ML) 1745 (43.43ha), encompassing an operational footprint of 203.43 hectares. ML 1496 comprises Lot 102 in DP1083781, Lot 139 in DP753593 and Lot 2 in DP1175189, Parish of Bobbara. ML 1745 covers Lot 102 in DP1083781 and Lot 2 in DP1175189. ML 1496 incorporates approximately one kilometre of Crown Road reserve. The operation is located 20 km south-west of Boorowa and 40 km north-west of Yass in regional New South Wales. The mine produces high-grade limestone products that support essential services and a range of industrial and agricultural applications. Site activities include limestone extraction, processing, crushing, screening, and sales dispatch. Limestone is extracted from a conventional benched open pit using drill and blast techniques, followed by truck and shovel loading and haulage. Run-of-mine material is then processed to achieve specified product sizes prior to dispatch.

Life of mine

50 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

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DA03025 (MOD4)
DA03025 (MOD4)
DA03025 (MOD4)
DA03025 (MOD4)

Authorisations covering the mining area granted under the Mining Act 1992

ML 1496 (1992), ML 1745 (1992)

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

CDC2024/0022 21 August 2024 MobileCrusher

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

CDC2025/0006 31 March 2025 – Complying Development Certificate – Coal storage facility CDC2025.0031 Complying Development Certificate for aglime storage shed

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes of land ownership

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

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

There was no additional land disturbance during the reporting period. A western section of the overburden dump identified as OEA_F1 (western Batter 1) continues to undergo land forming activity to extend the batter toe to the final extent. During this period, work was carried out to access Area 3 for its rehabilitation. The track was elevated to the correct RL, extended to the south, and widened to improve truck safety. Surveying was also undertaken to mark the final toe of the batter OEA_F1.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

No specialist studies were undertaken during the reporting period.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No subsidence or remediation works undertaken

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Rehabilitation, weed spraying and associated civil construction works at the Galong Limestone Mine are subject to environmental management controls to protect native fauna, including ground-dwelling bird species such as the Australian quail. Rehabilitation planning incorporated biodiversity considerations to ensure that construction activities did not adversely impact nesting behaviour, breeding cycles or established habitat areas. Where Australian quail nesting activity or potential habitat has been identified within or adjacent to rehabilitation zones, restrictions are implemented to minimise disturbance. These controls include: • Pre-start ecological inspections of proposed work areas. • Delayed earthworks or re-sequencing of civil activities to avoid sensitive periods. These

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restrictions may temporarily limit access for heavy civil plant or delay earthworks in specific zones; however, they form part of the mine's commitment to achieving a safe, stable and environmentally sustainable post-mining landform. General rehabilitation maintenance activities were undertaken to support future rehabilitation including weed spraying of thistles and general weeds around entire mine site, preventing spread of seed to rehabilitation areas. Weed management through herbicide application on the rehabilitation area was restricted due to native bird life nesting.

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

A Landform Establishment TAP (Targeted Assessment Program) was conducted by the Resources Regulator in May 2025 and an outcomes letter was issued (13 June 2025; ASMT0040425 LETT0010031). Observations and recommendations included - updates to the rehabilitation risk assessment, Rehabilitation Management Plan and related documents - soil characterisation testing - geotechnical assessments for slope stability - surface water assessment - spatial data updates Procurement of water management specialists has commenced and further work is planned to address the recommendations in 2026.

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

There were no areas that achieved final land use within this reporting period.

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Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001548 YEAR1		THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)		4,660	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)		331,000	100,000
Ore	(Mt)		0.39	0.43
Reject material¹	(Mt)		0	0
Product	(Mt)		0.3	0.3

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1 Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	62.83
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	60.34
C Rehabilitation - land preparation	(ha)	1.1
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	1.39
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G New disturbance area	(ha)	0
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	0
I Established rehabilitation	(ha)	1.39
J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	
K Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	2.21

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses	%	0.06
M Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses	%	0
N Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses	%	0

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

The primary focus of the previous year's forward program was the staged clearing of land in advance of quarry development and the proposed overburden emplacement footprint. This activity forms a critical enabling component of the broader mine sequencing plan, allowing for safe and efficient access to future extraction areas and associated infrastructure. Due to delays in the completion of required cultural heritage surveys, the clearing program could not proceed within the originally scheduled timeframe. As a result, this scope of work has been deferred and incorporated into the current year's forward plan. The revised schedule allows sufficient time to finalise outstanding survey requirements, obtain necessary clearances, and ensure all development consent conditions are demonstrably met prior to mobilisation.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the western batter and crest of the overburden emplacement area is constrained by ecological and seasonal factors. Works can only be undertaken outside the identified quail nesting season to avoid disturbance to habitat and to ensure compliance with applicable Development Consent conditions and biodiversity management commitments. These ecological constraints significantly limit the available construction window each year and require careful coordination of planning and resourcing. In addition to ecological timing restrictions, rehabilitation activities are programmed for the drier months to mitigate the risks associated with saturated ground conditions, including reduced equipment stability, compaction issues, surface damage, and erosion. Undertaking works in suitable weather conditions is essential to achieving stable landform construction, appropriate topsoil handling, and successful revegetation outcomes. During the reporting period, challenges were encountered in securing a suitably qualified contractor with the specialised equipment and demonstrated experience required to undertake the rehabilitation works in accordance with the approved rehabilitation plan and geotechnical specifications. Market availability and competing regional projects contributed to procurement delays. Following reassessment of contractor availability and seasonal constraints, the rehabilitation works have been rescheduled and are programmed for completion in 2026. This revised timeframe ensures that ecological restrictions are respected, ground conditions are suitable, and appropriately skilled resources are engaged to deliver the works to the required standard.

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

Forward planning with contractor to align timing of works outside of nesting and breeding periods, while achieving the forward program.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Rehabilitation monitoring included site inspections, and habitat inspections during the suspended operational work due to nesting activity.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

No rehabilitation areas at the ecosystem and land use establishment phase as per 2024 Forward Program.

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

No

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

2026

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

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Works are progressing and rehabilitation is therefore considered to be moving towards achieving the rehabilitation objectives.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Rehabilitation monitoring was undertaken. Reports included recommendations for future program. • Although erosion of batters was observed, the vegetated perimeter earth bund was found to be effectively minimising the risk of eroded sediments leaving the site and no short-term action was recommended. Rehabilitation guidance was provided and will be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including:- The finished batters should be ripped across the slope (not up and down) to a depth of 150 to 300 mm to ensure soils are loose and not compacted, and large rocks are removed. • Compacted clays should be ameliorated with gypsum and soil chemical and structural issues addressed. • Soil Surface should retain a scarified surface to inhibit surface erosion and encourage water infiltration. Hydromulch should be applied and vegetation seeded and monitored.

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

NIL

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Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RR10001007	Revegetation Methods	Identify the most appropriate revegetation methods for the Galong site.	Trialling different cover crop applications and various native and improved pasture species in consultation with an agronomist and incorporating native trees and shrubs at low density to improve habitat value.	31 Dec 2025	Cancelled	Yes

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Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
A1 Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	<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>
A2 Underground Mining Area	<p>Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.</p>
B Total active disturbance	<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>
C Rehabilitation - Land preparation	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	<p>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>
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	<p>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.</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>
E Ecosystem and Land Use Development	<p>Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).</p> <p>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).</p>

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REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
F Rehabilitation Completion	The Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of Form: <i>Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i> .
G New active disturbance area	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I Established rehabilitation (hectares)	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).
J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K % Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 100). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be "established rehabilitation" should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.

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REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
L Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 - Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a 'reference site' that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).

WORD

DEFINITION

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).

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	<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> <p>This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.</p>
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	<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>
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD

DEFINITION

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.

WORD

DEFINITION

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:

- 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

WORD	DEFINITION
Mining area	the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining domain	As defined in the Mining Act 1992. 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.
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:

WORD	DEFINITION
Progressive rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• active mining• decommissioning• landform Establishment• growth medium development• landform Establishment• ecosystem and land use establishment• ecosystem and land use development
Rehabilitation completion	<p>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.</p>
Rehabilitation Completion	<p>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.</p>
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation cost estimate	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

WORD	DEFINITION
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 <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

²Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. Tailings Management.

Attachment 3 - Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
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Attachment 4 - Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
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Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.

Galgong Limestone Mine, Plan 1A : Current status of mining and rehabilitation, Jan 2025 to Dec 2025, 4/2/2026, Sub. Id. 6703, 11371, 11372



- Legend**
- Rehabilitation
 - Ooconstraining
 - Landform Establishment
 - Growth Media Development
 - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
 - Erosion and Land Use Development
 - Rehabilitation (Rehabilitated)
 - Rehabilitation Completion
 - Disturbance**
 - Blanket Facility
 - Infrastructure Area
 - Other
 - Overburden, Employment Area
 - Tailings Storage Facility
 - Underground Mining Area (SMP)
 - Active Mining Area (Open cut work)
 - Water Management Area
 - Project Approval Boundary
 - World Imagery
 - Low Resolution 15m Imagery
 - High Resolution 60cm Imagery
 - High Resolution 30cm Imagery
 - Citations

543.2 0 271.58 543.2 Meters

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Notes

Galong Limestone Mine, Plan 1B : Current landform contours, Jan 2025 to Dec 2025, 4/2/2026, Sub. Id. 6703, 11370



- Legend**
- Current Landform Contours
 - Project Approval Boundary
 - World Imagery
 - Low Resolution 15m Imagery
 - High Resolution 60cm Imagery
 - High Resolution 30cm Imagery
 - Chiations

Notes

5432 0 27158 5432 Meters
 WGS, 1984, Web, Mercator, Auxiliary, Sphere
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