

FWP0001870

BRINGELLY CLAY MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Friday 30 June 2028



Summary

Detail	
Mine	Bringelly Clay Mine
Reference	FWP0001870
Forward program commencement date	Tuesday 1 July 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 30 June 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	FWP0001674
Contact	Sinead Kelly
Mining leases	ML 1731 (1992)
Project location	Pgh Bricks & Pavers Pty Limited
Date of submission	undefined
Document URL	https://www.pghbricks.com.au/resources/other-resources/nsw-environmental-reporting

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Important

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Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

The Bringelly Clay / Shale Mine (ML 1731) is located off Greendale Road NSW, situated on Lot 100, DP1203966, is approximately 18km west of Liverpool, in the Camden Council Government Area. The project site is currently used for quarrying, brick production and associated activities. The current consent on the site permits quarry extraction of up to 200,000 tonnes per annum, brick production of up to 263,500 tonnes per annum and to receive up to 321,000 tonnes of raw materials for brickmaking in any calendar year. Operations undertaken within this development footprint comprise the following: - A crushing and manufacturing plant; - Stockpiling areas; - A product storage and delivery area; and - An active quarry. Mining is limited by the consent to 46m AHD.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

No exploration is proposed in the next three years.

Construction activities

Construction of a new stockpile storage area is to occur between approximately April to June 2026 in the west of the site.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The 2015 Hyder Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), divides the site into "Quarry Cells" which were identified A to I. Extraction will occur in the area identified as Cell G as well as extending the existing void into the overburden emplacement area in the north-east (Cell E). The existing batter slopes of 1 horizontal: 2 vertical or 26 degrees for the clay and 1 horizontal: 1.5 vertical or 35 degrees for the Blue Shale will be continued. Overburden in area E has been stripped and laid back, this material has been hauled and used to create the northern visual and acoustic bund wall north of area D.

Mining is active in southern portions of area E and C, winning brown and blue shale. This area is expected to remain active throughout the forward program period. In Cell G, vegetation stripping has begun on top of the hill, this will continue in Year 1 of this amended Forward Program. Haulage off the hill will either be to the south and around onto the existing haul road and onto the stockpile area or north off the working benches. The development of the mining of the hill will be benched and targeted around the varying intersected product layers such as Clay, Brown Shale and Blue Shale.

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

Overburden will be used to top up existing bunds on the western portion of the site. Additional materials may also be used to assist with surface water management devices, i.e. clean diversion drains. Excess material will be loaded onto internal haul trucks to be placed on areas ready for burden or construct low (2-3 metres) stockpiles for later use.

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

Not applicable.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Raw natural burden materials like sandstone, siderite and laminite will be stored for rehabilitation purposes and back filling when required. Putrescible waste, such as nonrecyclables from the office and workshop will be collected by Council waste pickups. Hydrocarbons from potential fuel spills will be contained and collected using spill kits and will be taken to an appropriately licensed landfill and documented. Any contaminated soils will be assessed and will be treated as directed by appropriately qualified specialists.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR1	YEAR2	YEAR3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	5,000	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	25,000	25,000	25,000

Ore	(Mt)	0.1	0.15	0.15
Reject material ¹	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Soil testing will be undertaken to assess suitability for revegetation on newly constructed bunds and drainage lines.

Rehabilitation schedule

The construction of the northern bund wall (not on the mine lease) and western bund wall clean water diversion devices has been completed. These areas have been topsoiled and will be seeded with native grass species. No more rehabilitation is scheduled to occur within the reporting period beyond the maintenance of existing rehabilitation areas.

Completion of rehabilitation

No areas are expected to be lodged for rehabilitation completion in the next three 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)	25.7	27.03	27.03
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	24.09	25.43	25.43
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0	0

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		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.

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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
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

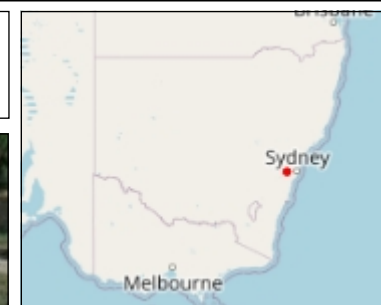
WORD	DEFINITION
	Indicator functionalities.
	Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Mining domain	A land management 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 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	▪ 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 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.
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:

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

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

Bringelly Clay Mine Plan 2A - Year 1.



Legend

Forecast Data Year1

 Forecast Disturbance

 Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabi

 Ecosystem and Land Use Establish

 Project Approval Boundary

 Mine Operations Area

World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations



1: 9,240



469.4 0 234.71 469.4 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
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Notes

16/04/2026
Submission IDs: 12198

Bringelly Clay Mine Plan 2B - Year 2.



- Legend
- Forecast Data Year2
- Forecast Disturbance
 - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabi
 - Ecosystem and Land Use Establish
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

16/04/2026

Submission IDs: 12199

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Bringelly Clay Mine Plan 2C - Year 3.



Legend

- Forecast Data Year3
- Forecast Disturbance
 - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabi
 - Ecosystem and Land Use Establish
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

16/04/2026
Submission IDs: 12200

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Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales

PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Ltd - Bringelly Clay Mine

RCE Summary

SITE REGISTRATION

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	16-Apr-26	Mine Name	Bringelly Clay Mine
Lease(s):	ML1731		
Lease Holder(s):	PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	June 30 2028	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	26-Sep-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:	\$ 723,000.00	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:	\$ 776,000.00	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	
List key changes since previous submission:	Increased disturbed expected within Forward Program Period to build a stockpile storage area		

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type		Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area		\$ 59,874	Similar to previous calculation
Infrastructure - Mine Entries		\$ -	
Beneficiation Facility		\$ -	
Tailings Storage Facilities		\$ -	
Water Management Area		\$ 102,169	
Overburden Emplacement Area		\$ 28,649	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)		\$ 228,347	
Underground Mining Areas		\$ -	
Exploration		\$ -	
Sub-total		\$ 419,040	
Additional Items		Cost	
Other and Sundry		\$ 136,479	
Sub-total		\$ 136,479	
Totals			
Subtotal - all except Exploration		\$ 555,519	
Subtotal - Exploration		\$ -	
Subtotal - all		\$ 555,519	
Contingency (Mining)	30% ☐	\$ 166,656	Enter reason here if contingency greater than default is entered
Contingency (Exploration only)	15% ☐	\$ -	Enter reason here if contingency greater than default is entered
Contingency Total		\$ 166,656	
Grand Total (excluding GST)		\$ 722,174	

Contingency for mining activities ok
Contingency for exploration activities ok