



**Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001924

BRINGELLY CLAY MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 July 2026 to Saturday 30 June 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Bringelly Clay Mine
Reference	FWP0001924
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 July 2026
Forward program end date	Saturday 30 June 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Meg Mavin
Mining leases	ML 1731 (1992)
Project location	Pgh Bricks And Pavers Pty Limited
Date of submission	Tuesday 18 August 2026
Document URL	https://www.pghbricks.com.au/resources/other-resources/nsw-environmental-reporting
Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.	

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

The Bringelly Clay Mine (ML 1731) is located at 60 Greendale Road, Bringelly, NSW 2556, on Lot 100, DP1203966, approximately 18 km west of Liverpool within the Camden Council Government Area. The site is owned and operated by PGH Bricks and Pavers Pty Ltd and is used for quarrying, brick production and associated activities. The site operates under ML 1731 (1992), valid till 9 March 2037, and EPL 1808. Development is approved under SSD 5684 (Modification 1), with Modification 2 currently under application. The consent permits extraction of up to 200,000 tonnes of quarry material, production of up to 263,500 tonnes of bricks, and receipt of up to 321,000 tonnes of raw materials per annum. The development footprint includes an active quarry, crushing and manufacturing plant, stockpiling areas, and product storage and delivery areas. Mining is limited to 46 m AHD.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

No exploration activities are proposed or anticipated to be undertaken within the mining lease area over the next three years.

Construction activities

No construction activities are scheduled or anticipated to be undertaken within the mining lease area over the next three years.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The 2015 Hyder Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) divides the site into nine quarry cells (A–I). Under FWP0001924, mining activities will continue within Cell G and extend the existing void into the overburden emplacement area in the north-east (Cell E). Mining will remain active in the southern portions of Cells E and C, targeting brown and blue shale, and these areas are expected to remain active throughout the forward program period. In Cell G, vegetation stripping commenced on the hill and will continue during Year 1 of this FWP. Mining of the hill will progress using a benched approach, targeting the varying clay, brown shale and blue shale product layers encountered. Material will be hauled either south around the existing haul road to the stockpile area or north from the working benches. Existing batter slopes will be maintained at approximately 1H:2V (26°) for clay and 1H:1.5V (35°) for blue shale. Overburden previously stripped from Cell E has been hauled and used to construct the northern visual and acoustic bund wall north of Cell D. Mining activities and sequencing will continue to be undertaken in accordance with the approved development consent and RMP.

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

No areas are proposed for permanent overburden or waste rock emplacement during this FWP period. Overburden generated from mining will be used for bund maintenance, surface water management infrastructure, or temporarily stockpiled for future use. No overburden will be permanently placed as a final landform prior to rehabilitation during this period.

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

N/A

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Over the next three years, raw natural burden materials, including sandstone, siderite and laminite, will be stored for future

rehabilitation and backfilling where required. Putrescible and non-recyclable waste generated from site offices and workshops will be collected through Council waste collection services. Hydrocarbon spills will be contained and cleaned up using spill kits, with recovered materials disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility and documented. Any contaminated soils identified will be assessed and managed in accordance with the advice of appropriately qualified specialists.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	25,000	25,000	25,000
Ore	(Mt)	0.15	0.15	0.15
Reject material¹	(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 planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The northern bund wall (outside the mining lease) and western bund wall clean water diversion devices have been completed, topsoiled and are scheduled for seeding with native grass species. No further rehabilitation activities are scheduled during the next three years beyond ongoing maintenance and monitoring of existing rehabilitation areas.

Stakeholder consultation

No formal stakeholder consultation is currently planned for the next three years. Consultation with nearby landowners and the relevant regulatory authorities will be undertaken as required in relation to mining, rehabilitation or other site activities.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

No areas are expected to be submitted for rehabilitation completion during the next three years. Accordingly, no rehabilitation studies, risk assessments or design work relating to final landform establishment, surface water management, final void management or tailings dam decommissioning are currently proposed.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

No rehabilitation performance issues or knowledge gaps were identified in the latest Annual Rehabilitation Report. Accordingly, no specific corrective actions are proposed. Routine maintenance and monitoring of existing rehabilitation areas will continue as required, and soil testing will be undertaken on newly constructed bunds and drainage lines to assess suitability for revegetation and identify any requirements for soil amelioration prior to rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation schedule

The mining and rehabilitation schedule for the next three years has been developed to minimise disturbance and undertake rehabilitation as soon as reasonably practicable. The northern bund wall, located outside the mining lease, and the western bund wall clean water diversion devices have been completed, topsoiled and will be seeded with native grass species. No further progressive rehabilitation is scheduled during the period, with activities focused on the ongoing maintenance and monitoring of existing rehabilitation areas. Mining and rehabilitation activities will continue to be coordinated to minimise the duration and extent of disturbed areas.

Completion of rehabilitation

No applications for rehabilitation completion are proposed to be lodged with the Resources Regulator within the next three years.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

No subsidence monitoring or remediation works are proposed to be undertaken over the next three years.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

Forecast		UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	30.12	30.12	30.12
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	28.52	28.52	28.52
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

Forecast		UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	Total new disturbance area during reporting period	(ha)			
P	Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period	(ha)			
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

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
	any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
O	N/A 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	N/A The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
Q	N/A	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (P:O) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1:1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or 'fit for purpose ' built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).

WORD	DEFINITION
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining,

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the department's website.
Growth Medium Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species. This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion

WORD	DEFINITION
	criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:

WORD	DEFINITION
	• upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data • develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) • generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the Local Land Services Act 2013.
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to

WORD	DEFINITION
	demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: • active mining • decommissioning • landform Establishment • growth medium development • landform Establishment • ecosystem and land use establishment • ecosystem and land use development
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant

WORD	DEFINITION
	rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <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: • the relevant development consent authority • the local council • the relevant landholder(s) • community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent

WORD	DEFINITION
	consultative group • affected land holder(s) • government agencies relevant to the final land use • affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) • local Aboriginal communities, and • any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.

WORD	DEFINITION
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water ² .
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A.pdf

Plan 2B.pdf

Plan 2C.pdf

Bringelly Clay Mine - Plan 2A - 01/07/2026 - 30/06/2029



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: 9,028



458.6 0 229.31 458.6 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
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THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Notes

Date 12/08/2026
Submission IDs:
Project Approval Boundary - 2123
Forecast Data Year 1 - 12588

Bringelly Clay Mine - Plan 2B - 01/07/2026 - 30/06/2029



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



1: 9,028



458.6 0 229.31 458.6 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
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Notes

Date 12/08/2026
Submission IDs:
Project Approval Boundary - 2123
Forecast Data Year 1 - 12589

Bringelly Clay Mine - Plan 2C - 01/07/2026 - 30/06/2029



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



1: 9,028



458.6 0 229.31 458.6 Meters

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Notes

Date 12/08/2026
Submission IDs:
Project Approval Boundary - 2123
Forecast Data Year 1 - 12590

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	12-Aug-26	Mine Name	Bringelly Clay Mine
Lease(s):	ML1731		
Lease Holder(s):	PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	30-Jun-29	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	01-Jun-26	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:	\$ 776,000.00	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:			

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type		Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area		\$ 69,343	
Infrastructure - Mine Entries		\$ -	
Beneficiation Facility		\$ -	
Tailings Storage Facilities		\$ -	
Water Management Area		\$ 102,169	
Overburden Emplacement Area		\$ 28,649	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)		\$ 200,075	
Underground Mining Areas		\$ -	
Exploration		\$ -	
Sub-total		\$ 400,236	
Additional Items		Cost	
Other and Sundry		\$ 136,860	
Sub-total		\$ 136,860	
Totals			
Subtotal - all except Exploration		\$ 537,096	
Subtotal - Exploration		\$ -	
Subtotal - all		\$ 537,096	
Contingency (Mining)	30% User	\$ 161,129	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		\$ 161,129	
Grand Total (excluding GST)		\$ 698,225	

Contingency for mining activities ok
Contingency for exploration activities ok