NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001787

BUCKAROO MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 18 February 2026 to Saturday 17 February 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Buckaroo Mine
Reference	FWP0001787
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 18 February 2026
Forward program end date	Saturday 17 February 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Liz Densley
Mining leases	ML 919 (1973)
Project location	R.K. Murdoch Pty Limited
Date of submission	Friday 17 April 2026
Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://mudgeedolomitelime.com.au/

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 site has two pits referred to as Pit 1 Limestone quarry and Pit 2 Dolomite quarry. The Pit 1 limestone quarry has been worked historically for a longer period, and the footprint is not to be expanded. Pit 2 Dolomite quarry has been focus of most work the previous Mining Operations Plan and will see an increase in area over the life of the RMP.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Nil proposed

Construction activities

Nil proposed

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining over the next three years will continue within the established disturbance footprint and mining domains. Operations will remain

focused on Pit 2 (Dolomite) as the primary active extraction area, with Pit 1 (Limestone) remaining within its existing footprint and not expanding. Pit 2 will continue to expand generally to the west, consistent with historical operations and the Rehabilitation Management Plan. Across the three-year period, activities will be staged as follows: Year 1: Ongoing extraction in Pit 2; routine operational management of water and sediment controls; continued shaping/battering where required in overburden landforms and progressive stabilisation/maintenance of existing rehabilitation areas (Areas 1–3). Years 2–3: Continuation of extraction and processing in line with mine plans and market demand; ongoing monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitation areas and water management structures; operational fencing adjustments/controls on the western edge of Pit 2 as mining progresses. This sequencing is consistent with the rehabilitation framework and objectives for landform stability, surface water management, agricultural revegetation, ecological rehabilitation (transition zone), and bushfire risk management.

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

Overburden emplacement and landform construction will continue to utilise designated overburden emplacement areas that have been used to form the mine's final landforms, including Rehabilitation Areas 1–3. Overburden placement has historically contributed to these landforms; where emplacement areas have reached final profile, the focus remains on profiling, stabilisation, drainage management, and progressive rehabilitation/maintenance rather than creation of new emplacement footprints. Sequencing and management over the next three years includes: continued landform battering/profiling adjacent Pit 2 where required as mining progresses (including sub-area identification/monitoring benches); segregation of available topsoil and lower-quality overburden from the selected production area(s), with placement/stockpiling consistent with rehabilitation needs; and integration of drainage and erosion controls on landform batters and rehabilitation areas, supported by ongoing inspection and corrective maintenance as required.

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

Processing is mechanical only (crushing and screening) and occurs within the existing established processing/stockpile areas. Screening is not fixed; it is undertaken primarily on the processing pad adjacent to product stockpiles. All runoff from processing areas is directed to the site sediment basin system. Tailings: No chemical processing is undertaken and no tailings facilities are required.

Material not required for product is retained for use in rehabilitation and landform management; no new dumps are proposed.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste minimisation, segregation and disposal Waste management will continue to be based on minimisation and segregation at source, with waste removed via an appropriately licensed waste contractor through the Buckaroo main office/processing plant arrangements as required. Putrescible waste generated by site operations is managed through this segregation and offsite disposal pathway (i.e., removed from the mine/plant facilities by licensed contractor as required). Hydrocarbons and spill prevention Controls remain in place to prevent contamination of soils and surface water from accidental spills of petroleum products, consistent with operational environmental controls and rehabilitation risk management. Any spill event would be managed in accordance with the site's response procedures and recorded through operational reporting processes. Contaminated soils No contaminated soils are currently being treated or managed onsite. If contaminated soils are identified in future, management actions will be implemented based on the circumstances (segregation, containment, appropriate disposal or treatment as required), and outcomes recorded for reporting and continuous improvement.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	100	100	100
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	20,000	20,000	20,000
Ore	(Mt)	0	0	0

Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	150,000	150,000	150,000

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Key activities will focus on progressing rehabilitation Areas 1–3 from Growth Medium Development toward ecosystem and land use establishment, with the objective of achieving completion of Areas 2 and 3 within the forward program period. Activities include monitoring growth medium performance (soil stability, erosion and vegetation establishment) against completion criteria, including target groundcover (>70%), pasture species establishment and absence of active erosion. Monitoring will address knowledge gaps relating to long-term pasture sustainability and inform adaptive management measures such as supplementary seeding, soil amelioration, weed control and grazing exclusion, in accordance with the RMP monitoring and TARP framework . Milestones are: Year 1 – Assessment of Areas 1–3 against completion criteria and identification of constraints; Year 2 – Targeted remediation works and demonstrated improvement in groundcover and stability; Year 3 – Completion of Areas 2 and 3, including stable landform, >70% groundcover and self-sustaining pasture consistent with grazing land use; Area 1 progressing toward completion. Completion of existing rehabilitation areas area being prioritised given the absence of progressive rehabilitation opportunities.

Stakeholder consultation

No formal stakeholder consultation is proposed over the next three years. Mining and rehabilitation activities are confined to the existing approved disturbance footprint, with no expansion, change to final land use or introduction of new rehabilitation domains. As such, rehabilitation activities are not expected to give rise to additional stakeholder interests beyond those already established. The final land use of grazing is consistent with the surrounding land use and has previously been determined through the Rehabilitation Management Plan. Notwithstanding, consultation will be undertaken where required, including in response to any material changes to

rehabilitation outcomes, completion criteria, or final land use, or where issues are raised by landholders or regulators. Ongoing engagement with the Resources Regulator will continue through annual reporting and forward program submissions.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

No specific rehabilitation studies, risk assessments or design work are currently proposed over the next three years. Rehabilitation methodologies for final landform establishment, surface water management and final void management are already established in the Rehabilitation Management Plan and will continue to be implemented through ongoing operations, monitoring and maintenance. Surface water management structures and rehabilitation areas will continue to be inspected and maintained, and final landform shaping will continue in accordance with the approved mine plans. No tailings dam decommissioning is required, as the operation does not include tailings facilities. Should monitoring, inspections or operational experience identify a new hazard, performance issue or knowledge gap, additional risk assessment, design review or targeted technical input will be undertaken as required.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

The latest Annual Rehabilitation Report did not identify any significant rehabilitation performance issues requiring major corrective action. Rehabilitation Areas 1–3 are progressing from Growth Medium Development toward ecosystem and land use establishment. Over the next three years, rehabilitation maintenance will focus on routine monitoring and minor corrective actions to support this transition. This will include periodic inspections of landform stability, surface water controls and vegetation establishment. Where required, targeted measures such as supplementary seeding, weed control and minor soil improvement will be undertaken to address localised variability in vegetation performance. Any identified erosion or surface instability will be addressed through routine maintenance of drainage and landform features. These activities will be implemented in accordance with the adaptive management framework in the Rehabilitation Management Plan, with actions undertaken as needed to support progression toward completion criteria, rather than through large-scale intervention.

Rehabilitation schedule

Mining activities over the next three years will be confined to the existing approved disturbance footprint and active voids, with no expansion proposed. The mining schedule has been developed to minimise disturbance through the continued use of established extraction areas and avoidance of unnecessary land disturbance. Progressive rehabilitation is not proposed due to the nature of operations being limited to active voids. Rehabilitation activities will therefore focus on the maintenance and progression of existing rehabilitation areas (Areas 1–3) toward ecosystem and land use establishment, consistent with the Rehabilitation Management Plan. This approach ensures that disturbance is minimised and that rehabilitation is undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable having regard to operational constraints.

Completion of rehabilitation

It is anticipated that rehabilitation Areas 2 and 3 (located within the approved rehabilitation areas associated with overburden emplacement to the west of Pit 2) may be suitable for application for rehabilitation completion within the next three years, subject to achieving the relevant completion criteria. These areas comprise the established rehabilitation landform areas currently progressing toward ecosystem and land use establishment (grazing). The combined spatial extent is approximately consistent with the mapped rehabilitation domains for Areas 2 and 3. Subject to monitoring outcomes and demonstrated achievement of completion criteria, an application for rehabilitation completion is anticipated as follows: • Area 2 – Year 3 (indicative) • Area 3 – Year 3 (indicative) The timing of any application will be confirmed through ongoing monitoring and assessment against the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

N/A

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)	23.33	23.33	23.33
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	18.44	18.44	18.44
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 *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application* by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A attachment not provided.

Plan 2B attachment not provided.

Plan 2C attachment not provided.