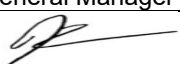




Annual Environmental Management Report July 2020 – June 2021 Rev 1

Name of Operation	Nowra Brickworks Quarry
Name of Operator	South Coast Concrete Crushing & Recycling Pty Ltd
Development consent / project approval #	07_0123
Name of holder of development consent / project approval	South Coast Concrete Crushing & Recycling Pty Ltd
Mining Lease #	ML 5087 / ML 6322 / ML 531
Name of Holder of mining lease	Abib Pty Ltd
Water Licence #	10BL602172
Name of holder of water licence	South Coast Concrete Crushing & Recycling Pty Ltd
MOP/RMP start date	1 st September 2015
MOP/RMP end date	31 st August 2022
Annual Review start date	1 st July 2019
Annual Review end date	30 th June 2020
<p>I, Budd Green, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of South Coast Concrete Crushing and Recycling for the period July 2020 – June 2021 and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of South Coast Concrete Crushing and Recycling</p> <p>Note.</p> <p>a) The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Section 122E provides that a person must not include false or misleading information (or provide information for inclusion in) an audit report to the minister in connection with an environmental audit if the person knows that the information is false or misleading in a material respect. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, \$1 million and for an individual, \$250,000.</p> <p>b) The Crimes Act 1900 contains other offences relating to false and misleading information: section 192G (Intention to defraud by false or misleading statement-maximum penalty 5 years imprisonment); sections 307A, 307B and 307C (False or misleading applications/information/documents – maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment or \$22,000 or both).</p>	
Name of authorised reporting officer	Budd Green
Title of authorised reporting officer	General Manager / Production Manager
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	30 th 30th August 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION.

This AEMR has been prepared to cover a period from 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021.

The operation of this mine is controlled by the Mining Operations Plan (MOP) which covers mining operations from September 2015 – 2022. The current MOP provides the relevant information on the mining, processing and rehabilitation operations necessary for compliance with the collective conditions imposed upon the mining development at the Nowra Brickworks Quarry by the applicable mineral authorities and other licences required to be held by SCCCR.

This report should be read in conjunction with the current mining operations plan.

1.1 Consents, Leases and Licences

1.1.1 Mineral Authorities.

Table 1 - Mineral Leases

Title	Act	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Group
ML 5087	1906	08 January 2041	7.36	Group 5
ML 6322	1906	08 March 2041	14.67	Group 5

The area covered by these mineral authorities is referred to hereafter as “the quarry site”.

No activities were carried out in flat rock quarry (ML531) during the reporting period

1.1.2 Licences

The Nowra Brickworks Quarry is operated in accordance with Environment Protection Licence No. **11765**. This licence covers “Hard-Rock Gravel Quarrying” of between 100 000t and 500000t per annum and “Crushing, Grinding or Separating Works” between 100 000t and 500 000t per annum.

1.1.3 Development Consents

Development Consent under Section 75J of The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Application No. 07_0123. Approved by the Minister for Planning 1st December 2009. MOD 1 approved June 2013. MOD 2 approved 21st June 2018.

1.2 Mine Contacts

SCCCR personnel responsible for operational and environmental performance at the Nowra Brickworks Quarry and their relevant contact details are as follows.

- John Green – Mine Manager SCCCR, retains overall responsibility for all activities and performance on site. Contact: 02 4421 7766. Fax 02 4421 7988. Postal Address PO Box 192, OAK FLATS NSW 2529
- Budd Green – General Manager and Production Manager of SCCCR and Director. Contact: 02 4421 7766. Fax 02 4421 7988. Postal Address PO Box 192, OAK FLATS NSW 2529

- Genaya Shephard/Angela Thorley – Allocations and Processing of SCCR.
Contact: 02 4421 7766. Fax 02 4421 7988.

1.3 Actions Required at Previous AEMR Review

- Due to late submission of previous AEMR by SCCR a review has not been provided.



2. Operations/Activities During Reporting Period

2.1 Exploration

No exploration was carried out within the mine area during the period.

2.2 Land Preparation

No Land preparation was required during the reporting period.

2.3 Construction

During the July 2019 – June 2020 AEMR reporting period no new permanent structures were built. A new containerised Reverse Osmosis plant was installed and a temporary office structure has been installed for a larger meeting room and safer visitor access to site.

2.4 Mining - Extraction

All mining activities were carried out in accordance with the current MOP 2015-2021.

During the reporting period, ongoing extraction of minerals was carried out. This was carried out using standard excavating procedures (ripping and excavating) of the subsoil/overburden. The harder material was blasted as per approved methods.

Mining Methods (ref section 2.3.3 MOP 2015-2021)

“Weathered shale material would be extracted from below the base of the subsoil to a depth where the material becomes too hard to be extracted using an excavator. The weathered shale material would be loaded into trucks for transportation to customers, stockpiled for subsequent sale and despatch, or used for rehabilitation-related purposes within the quarry. Once the hardness of the shale becomes too great to be ripped, drill and blast techniques would be used to extract the material which would be direct loaded into the processing plant using an excavator. All drilling and blasting-related activities will be conducted in accordance with the Drilling and Blasting procedures set out in the EMS (GHD 2010)”.

2.5 Mineral Processing

All materials mined were processed in accordance with the current MOP 2015-2021.

From MOP 2.3.5 Mineral Processing

The quarry maintains the following infrastructure to carry out its operations:

- Three mobile crushers (jaw, cone and impact);
- Four excavators (three 35t excavators and one 21t Excavator);
- Three mobile screens
- Two Front end loaders.

The shale extracted from the quarry undergoes crushing, shaping, screening and blending with imported construction waste material.)

2.5.1 Importation of material for Blending

The following materials were imported and stockpiled for re-use in processing or backfilling to existing quarry void: for processing and blending into recycled and reusable products.

- Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) for blending and processing into quarry products
- VENM, top-soil, subsoil and weathered shale for quarry backfilling operations
- Blending materials, such as crusher dust and road base, for processing into quarry products
- Recyclable materials, such as masonry construction waste (brick, cement roof tiles), concrete and asphalt.

In accordance with the mining leases, mining is planned to a depth of 30 metres with the maximum amount of shale material to be extracted while ensuring no resource sterilisation. The extraction area would then be backfilled with VENM and ENM to create a final, rehabilitated landform that would mimic the adjacent environment.

All material imported onto the quarry will be as per the Importation and use of Virgin Excavated Natural Material procedures as set out in our **EMS GHD (2010)**.

“VENM/ENM is to be imported to the site for processing and blending to produce quarry products. VENM/ENM not used to make quarry products will also be placed within the ‘exhausted’ extraction area for rehabilitation purposes and to ultimately establish a final landform which mimics the pre-extraction landform.”

The use of VENM as part of the rehabilitation process will be restricted to the use of VENM as defined in the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997,

“Natural material (e.g. clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock) that is not mixed with any waste that:

- a) has been excavated from areas that are not contaminated, as the result of industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities, with manufactured chemicals and that does not contain sulphidic ores or soils, or
- b) consists of excavated natural materials that meet such criteria as may be approved by the EPA”

2.5.2 VENM/ENM Certificate and Receipt Procedures

- All imported VENM will be certified at its source and certification verified by the Mine Manager (or delegated authority) on receipt in accordance with relevant guidelines current at the time of VENM importation. This is likely to include a visual inspection for signs of contamination and the presence of any other waste material.
- A VENM certification sheet will be prepared, dated and signed by the person certifying the material.
- The history of the site from which the material is to be excavated will be determined and recorded on the VENM certificate sheet. The following procedures will be implemented depending on the previous land uses.
 - Where the site has been used for commercial, industrial, mining or agricultural purposes at any time, or if the site contains fill material, or there is potential for chemical contamination from past or current uses, a testing regime will be implemented to establish that the material sourced from the site can be classified as VENM.

- Where the site is, and has always been, used for residential or agricultural purposes then excavated material from the site, except for surface layers that may be contaminated with physical debris, vegetation, chemicals, fertilisers or asbestos, will be presumed to be classified as VENM.
- Upon arrival, the Mine Manager (or delegated authority) will require the drivers delivering the VENM material to complete and sign a VENM record sheet. The Mine Manager (or delegated authority) will direct the driver to the receival area where the load will be inspected to ensure it corresponds with the description of the material included on the certificate sheet before it is accepted.
- Any unsuitable loads (i.e. loads that do not meet the description of VENM) will not be accepted and the supplier/driver will be advised to deliver the load to a licensed waste facility.

2.5.3 VENM Stockpiling

When VENM is being processed, it will be placed in the stockpiling and processing area. The environmental management measures for stockpiles detailed in Section 9 of the EMS will be applied.

- All surface waters will be diverted into the water storage or sump within the extraction area.

2.5.4 VENM/ENM Placement and Compaction

- When VENM is to be used to backfill the quarry, the following procedures will be undertaken:
- Compaction of VENM will not occur within approximately 3.5m of the proposed final landform.
- Between approximately 3.5 m and 1.0 m of the final landform VENM comprising weathered material is to be placed without compaction.
- Between 1.0 and 0.5 below the final landform, weathered shale material will be placed without compaction.
- Sub-soil and top-soil will be placed over the VENM/weathered shale in accordance with the Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan.
- Soils will be handled only when they are moist (neither wet, nor dry) to minimise the risk of soil structural decline.

2.5.5 VENM/ENM On-site Operations

- Water sprays and water trucks will be used in all areas of potential dust lift-off to minimise potential dust emissions.
- A maximum speed limit of 25 km/hour will be maintained within the quarry site.
- The width of haul roads will be limited to that which is safe for heavy vehicle passage to minimise soil erosion hazards.

2.5.6 Monitoring and Reporting

- During all VENM/ENM importation operations, records will be kept for each site where imported VENM/ENM is to be sourced and for each load of material received.
- Record sheets must be filled out at the source of VENM/ENM for transport to the quarry, and at the quarry for the receiving of VENM/ENM. Completed record sheets are to be stored and filed in a suitable location to facilitate the reporting, auditing, and “access to information” requirements specified in the Project Approval and EPL.

During the reporting period a total of 91,439t of material was imported and placed within the void. All records have been kept and are referenced within Appendix K. the plan of the location of the placement of the VENM/ENM has been provided in Appendix L.

2.6 Waste Management

As the facility is designed to minimise waste production long term there is minimal waste produced at the facility however the following waste is dealt with onsite and managed in accordance with current environmental guidelines

2.6.1 Scrap steel (ferrous metal) from concrete recycling.

The bulk scrap steel from the concrete is separated during pre-processing of the concrete, this material is then stored in bulk storage bins. During final processing of the concrete the steel is separated using a magnet to remove the final small amounts and stored in the same bulk storage bins. Once full the bin is replaced with an empty bin and the full bin is taken to the metal recyclers.

2.6.2 Waste timber, plastic, non-ferrous metals

During processing of imported concrete and brick/masonry products there can be other unwanted products in the final processed material, such as plastic, timber, ferrous and non-ferrous metals. However, there is an allowable amount of this type of material in the final processed product (RTA T276 – Foreign Material content of Recycled Crushed concrete). With our products, we endeavour to have 100% of foreign material removed from our finished product, we do this by a process of machine sorting and hand picking prior to crushing and sorting and picking after crushing. These materials are then sorted into various non-ferrous metal bins (copper, aluminium, steel) and or a rubbish bin. The recycled metal products are transported to the metal recyclers for recycling while the rubbish (plastic, timber etc.) is removed by Cleanaway and disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

2.6.3 Lunch Waste and Food Scraps

All lunch waste and food scraps are placed in bins around the facility, those bins are then consolidated into a waste bin provided by Cleanaway. This bin is then removed and disposed of by Cleanaway.

2.6.4 Asbestos Materials

All materials imported to site for disposal are handled per our asbestos management guidelines.

1. The load is visually checked at the weighbridge for signs of asbestos contamination. **If any asbestos is detected the load is refused and sent away. The date, time, truck and rego are all recorded.** If no asbestos is identified the truck is permitted to tip onsite subject to another inspection after tipping.
2. The load is then taken down to the unloading station in preparation for tipping.
3. The load is then directed for tipping away from the main stockpile of material to be processed, to prevent any cross contamination.
4. The load is then tipped in the presence of quarry personnel who again inspect the tipped load for any signs of potential asbestos. **If any asbestos is detected the load is reloaded and sent away. The date, time, truck and rego are all recorded.**
5. The tipped load is then pulled up into the main stockpile while again checking for any signs of asbestos.
6. Further to this our guidelines have also been updated to comply with the “Standards for managing construction waste in NSW” introduced by the EPA on the 15th May 2019.

2.6.5 Ablutions

Currently utilise medium sized ablution facility that is for all staff currently onsite. This has male and female amenities. This pump out is regularly maintained and serviced by offsite contractor.

2.6.6 Waste Oils, Batteries

Waste oil from servicing is stored in two, 205L drums located in the sea container bund within the maintenance area. These drums are pumped out regularly with local oil recycling contractors. Batteries that are no longer functioning are removed and stored on pallets. A local recycling contractor for batteries attends site and disposes of the batteries.

2.7 Ore and Product Stockpiles

All stockpiled material is managed in 4000t stockpiles. These stockpiles are situated on the floor of the current blasting area. All sales are managed and loaded from the stockpile floor. This area is not exposed to winds and dust generation. There are numerous stockpiles onsite that are stored in preparation for sales in meeting client demand.

2.8 Water Management

Any water that accumulates from the main extraction zone is pumped up to the main water storage buffer dam. Which is processed through the Reverse Osmosis Plant, this water is then used for dust management and suppression, wheel washes, in stockpiles and for cleaning of equipment.

2.9 Hazardous Material Management

No hazardous materials are stored on the mine site.

- Fuel for machinery is brought to site as required, all refuelling is serviced via a dedicated plant refuelling truck.
- The blasting contractor only brings explosives to site on the day required.

Thus, eliminating the need to store any hazardous materials onsite.

2.10 Production Quantities and VENM/ENM importation for Emplacement in Void

Table 2 - Production ~~and Waste Summary~~ Summary Against Approvals

Process	Start of Reporting Period (July 2020)	At end of Reporting Period (June 2021)	End of next reporting (estimated)
Topsoil Stripped	22,680	22,680	22,680
Topsoil Used/Spread	22,680	22,680	22,680
Waste Rock	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ore	1,653,519	1,782,554	1,912,554
Processing Waste	18	18	18
Product	1,653,519	1,782,554	1,912,554
VENM/ENM importation (tonnes)	152359	243439	350000t

Schedule 2 Condition 8 Approval	At end of Reporting Period (June 2021)	Schedule 2 Condition 8 Approved Quantity
8(a) Extracted materials (clay shale/structural clay)	309,685	364,000t
8(b) Recycling materials	31,256	50,000t
8(c) Blending materials	32,244	125,000t
8(e) Dispatched materials (natural and blended materials)	373,185	500,000

8(d) VENM/ENM importation	91,439	200,000
<u>Schedule 2 Condition 8</u> <u>Approval</u>	<u>At end of Reporting</u> <u>Period (June 2020)</u>	<u>Schedule 2 Condition 8</u> <u>Approved Quantity</u>
<u>8(a) Extracted materials (clay shale/structural clay)</u>	<u>259,315</u>	<u>364,000t</u>
<u>8(b) Recycling materials</u>	<u>31,127</u>	<u>50,000t</u>
<u>8(c) Blending materials</u>	<u>26,331</u>	<u>125,000t</u>
<u>8(e) Dispatched materials (natural and blended materials)</u>	<u>316,773</u>	<u>500,000</u>
<u>8(d) VENM/ENM importation</u>	<u>122,877</u>	<u>200,000</u>

Table 3 - Stored Water

	Volumes held (cubic metres)		
	Start of Reporting Period	At end, of Reporting Period	Storage Capacity
Clean water	10000 est.	10000 est.	103000
Dirty water	Nil	Nil	Nil
Controlled discharge water	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contaminated water	N/A	N/A	N/A



3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

3.1 Blasting Monitoring

Seven blasts were carried out in the AEMR reporting period 1st July 2020 through to 30th June 2021. All blasts were monitored in accordance with the blast management plan, blast controls and project approval. No results were recorded outside the approved limits for vibration and overpressure. All results were analysed at the completion of each blast and forwarded to the DECCW information and verification. See tables and charts below and results attached in appendix C

Blasting controls include the following.

- The police, Shoalhaven City Council, NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, Environmental Protection Agency and the resident occupying the house immediately to the south of the quarry site are notified verbally at least 24 hours prior to the initiation of each blast.
- The drill hole spacing, burden distance, stemming length, maximum instantaneous charge is carefully designed and implemented by the blasting contractor to ensure that ground vibration and air blast do not exceed the Project Approval Controls criteria and that there is no danger to motorists using the Princes Highway.
- Each blast is monitored at the nearest residence, adjacent to jail, adjacent to commercial premises and north of brickworks and subsequent blast designs are modified if required considering the blast monitoring.
- Records of each blast monitored have been stored for future reference, and are attached to this report.
- All blast monitors are downloaded and the results analysed at the completion of each blast. Checking for any exceedances of the reporting criteria. Precision Drill and Blast rely on this information for future blasting design and this information enables them to determine if any modifications to the MIC (Maximum Instantaneous Charge), drill pattern and overall blast design are required. (See attached letter and blast reports in Appendix C)
- All drilling and blasting-related activities will be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced blasting engineer or shot-firer

As per Section 14.3.1 of our EMS (GHD 2010)

Blasting is to be designed to:

- Achieve the required degree of fragmentation;
- Satisfy all environmental criteria (especially noise and vibration,)
- Contain all blast fly rock within the nominated blast envelope.
- Blast emissions will be quantified using a portable blast emissions monitor (measurement of air blast and vibration, which will be positioned at the nearest potentially affected residences and other blast emission sensitive receivers to the plant operations as identified in the Project Approval. Blast monitoring instrumentation will be employed to meet the primary specifications presented in the Noise Monitoring Program/Blast management Plan.
- The Blast Design Record Sheet is to be filled in for individual blast events.

3.1.1 Blasting Analysis (Ground Vibration)

Table 4 - Blasting Ground Vibration Results

July2020 – June2021 AEMR Ground Vibration – Results – Residential			
Date	Corrective Services	Goodsell Residence	Peak Vector Sum Reporting Limit
6/07/2020	1.921	3.228	5
22/07/2020	2.314	4.872	5
8/10/2020	2.547	3.213	5
5/11/2020	3.659	3.338	5
15/02/2021	4.975	4.604	5
23/04/2021	3.642	2.836	5
16/06/2021	1.741	4.393	5

Table 5 - Blasting Ground Vibration Results

July2020 – June2021 AEMR Ground Vibration – Results – Commercial			
Date	North of Brickworks	Commercial Premises	Peak Vector Sum Reporting Limit
6/07/2020	0.602	2.576	25
22/07/2020	3.464	6.359	25
8/10/2020	0.605	2.263	25
5/11/2020	0.784	7.841	25
15/02/2021	0.62	4.419	25
23/04/2021	0.563	8.943	25
16/06/2021	0.632	3.57	25

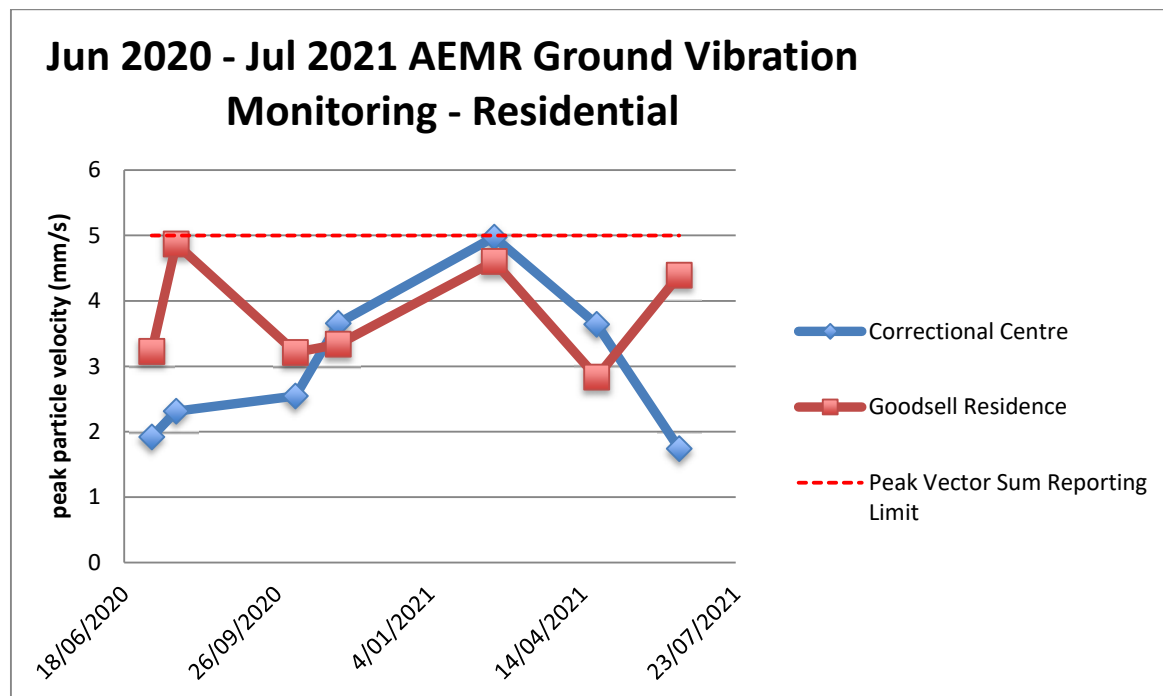


Chart 1 - Residential Ground Vibration

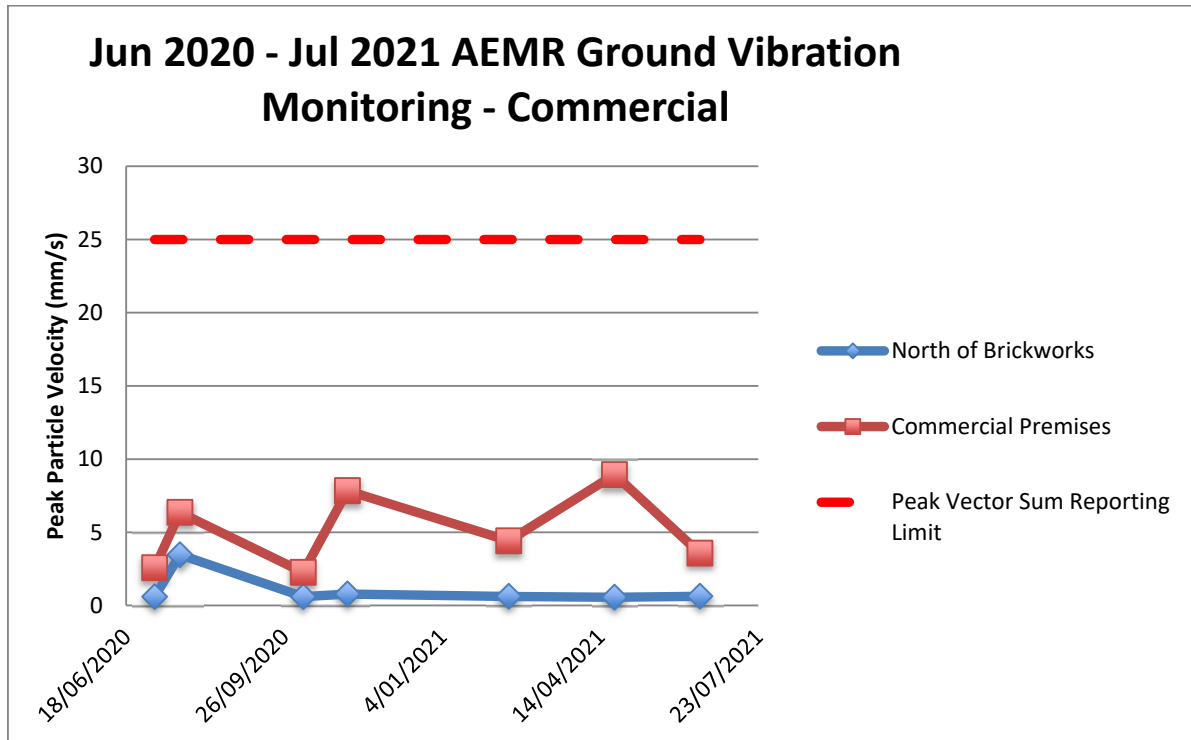


Chart 2 - Commercial Ground Vibration

3.1.2 Blasting Analysis (Air Blast Overpressure)

Table 5 - Residential Overpressure

July 2020 – June2021 AEMR Air Blast Overpressures – Residential			
Date	Correctional Facility	Goodsell Residence	Peak Overpressure Reporting Limit
6/07/2020	114.2	114.8	115
22/07/2020	114.8	107.5	115
8/10/2020	110.9	111.8	115
5/11/2020	114.1	114.4	115
15/02/2021	115.0	102.8	115
23/04/2021	114.2	108.4	115
16/06/2021	114.8	111.8	115

Table 6 - Commercial Overpressures

July 2019 – June2020 AEMR Air Blast Overpressures – Commercial			
Date	North of Brickworks	Commercial Premises	Peak Vector Sum Reporting Limit
6/07/2020	118.4	124.7	125
22/07/2020	117.4	112.8	125
8/10/2020	102.8	122.9	125

5/11/2020	96	106.5	125
15/02/2021	103.5	116.3	125
23/04/2021	105.5	114.8	125
16/06/2021	117.1	122.2	125

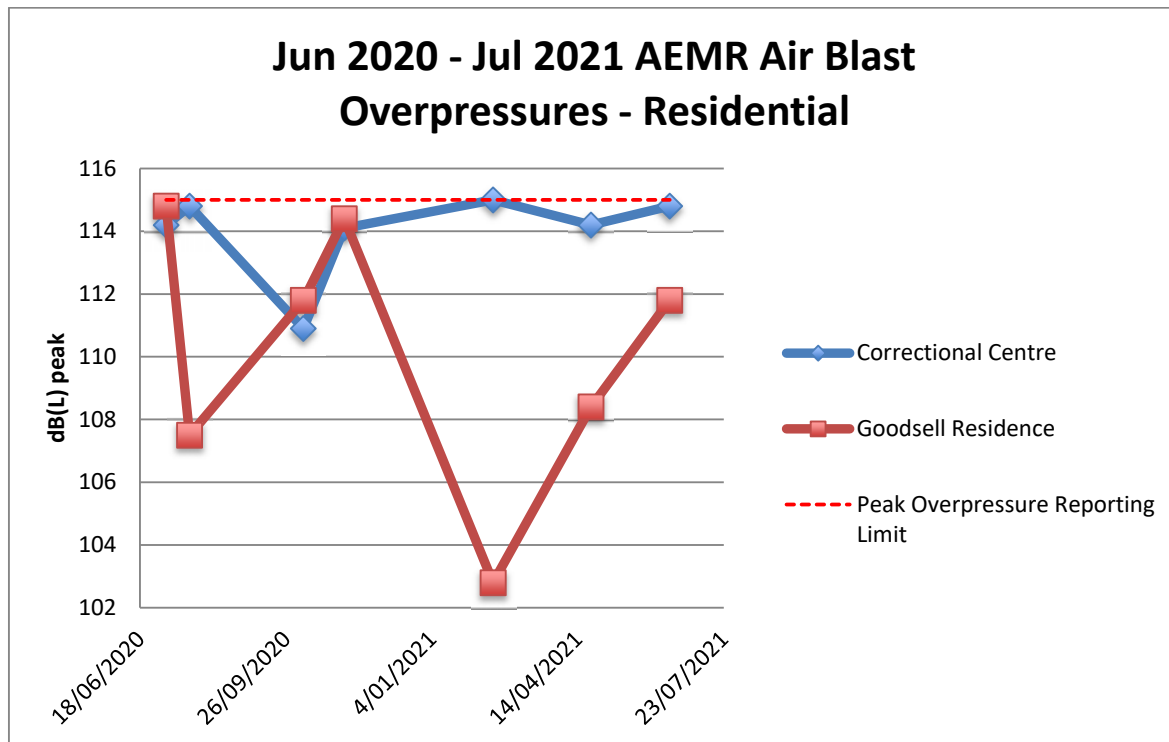


Chart 3 - Residential Overpressure

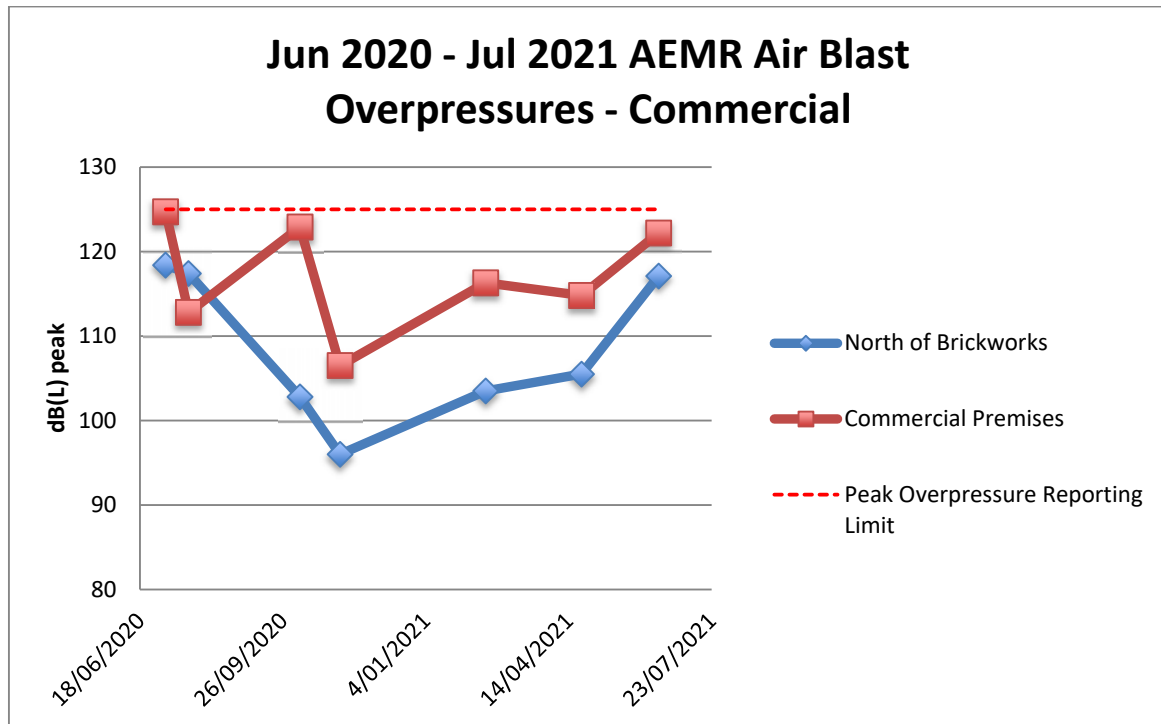


Chart 4 - Commercial Overpressure

3.1.3 Blasting Summary

The blasting program has been successful over this reporting period. This is based on maintaining small blasts onsite and ensuring the project criteria (ground vibration and overpressure) had not been exceeded during this reporting period. The results will continue to be closely monitored after each blast to assess blasting requirements for future blasts. We have now shown 7 consecutive AEMR reporting periods total of 56 blasts that we have been able to maintain project compliance. The number of blasts this reporting period increased from 5 blasts to 7. The number of blasts in the period was below the forecast 1 per month with slightly less demand due to changing work conditions due to COVID19. We anticipate that we will be in the range of 8-10 blasts in the next reporting period. This would still fall well within our project approval with permission to blast weekly. All blasts will continue to be kept small to keep air blast overpressures and ground vibration to a minimum.

3.2 Noise Monitoring

Noise monitoring was undertaken during this reporting period. This recommenced this year after it was identified that this was deficient in the previous reporting periods. Noise monitoring was required to be undertaken during 4 periods of monitoring to verify compliance with Schedule 3 Part 2 (Operational Noise Criteria) however only two noise monitoring surveillance was not undertaken due to Covid 19 restrictions during the other periods.

2 sets of attended noise monitoring was undertaken. The monitoring was undertaken by Dick Godson of SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd on the 7th July 2020, and the 31st May 2021. (Reports attached in Appendix D). we were contacted in May to have the 3rd reporting undertaken but this did not eventuate until July of this year. We have scheduled all remaining periods to ensure that 4 quarterly monitoring periods are undertaken.

The surveys were carried out in accordance with the EMS and the MOD 2 Project Approval conditions. With monitors being located monitoring stations 1,2,4 and 5. (as per EMS requirements).

All surveys indicated that the quarry had not exceeded any of the “noise impact assessment criteria” at any locations.

Table 8 – Noise Emission Testing

July 2019 – June2020 Noise Monitoring				
Date	Location 1 – 80 links Road	Location 2 – 371 Old Southern Road	Location 4 – 243 Princes Highway	Location 5 – South Coast Correctional Facility
07/07/2020	<28 dBA	<31 dBA	42 dBA	<31 dBA
25/03/2021	<32 dBA	<37 dBA	43 dBA	39 dBA
Noise Emission Criteria	39 dBA	45 dBA	49 dBA	51 dBA

3.2.1. Noise Summary

From the noise attended surveys carried out on the 7th July 2020 and the 4th May 2021 it has been clearly demonstrated that the noise emissions generated by the quarry are well within the Project Approval conditions and barely register any impact above the ambient noise of the area.

3.3 Air Monitoring

Airborne dust within the quarry site is generated predominantly through crushing and screening activities, vehicle movement on haul roads, stockpiles and exposed surfaces on the site impacted by westerly winds predominately.

A range of air quality controls are currently undertaken at the Nowra Brickworks Quarry and will continue to be implemented for the term of approval.

- The processing plant is currently fitted with dust suppression equipment and this equipment would continue to be used whenever the plant is operational.
- On-site roads, hardstand areas, stockpiles and exposed surfaces are and will continue to be regularly watered using a water cart or sprinklers. Water for this purpose is sourced from water within the extraction area or the Water Storage Dam.
- The loads of trucks carrying material to or from the quarry site on public roads are and will continue to be covered.
- Two automated wheel washes have been constructed in conjunction with shaker grid has been improved and utilises several sprays on all vehicles exiting site.

See appendix E with attached results. These have been analysed and collated in the following charts and tables DDG, TsP and Pm10.

Sprinklers and sprays have also been set up to manage dust on the Eastern boundary and stockpiles impacted by westerly winds. A shrub and seed planting strategy has been implemented for early spring 2021.

3.3.1 Dust Deposition Gauges (DDG)

The DDG reporting criteria of 4 g/m².month was not exceeded during the July 2020 – June 2021 AEMR reporting period. There were some instances of close results and air quality will continued to be addressed and managed on the site to minimise the impact of generated dusts.

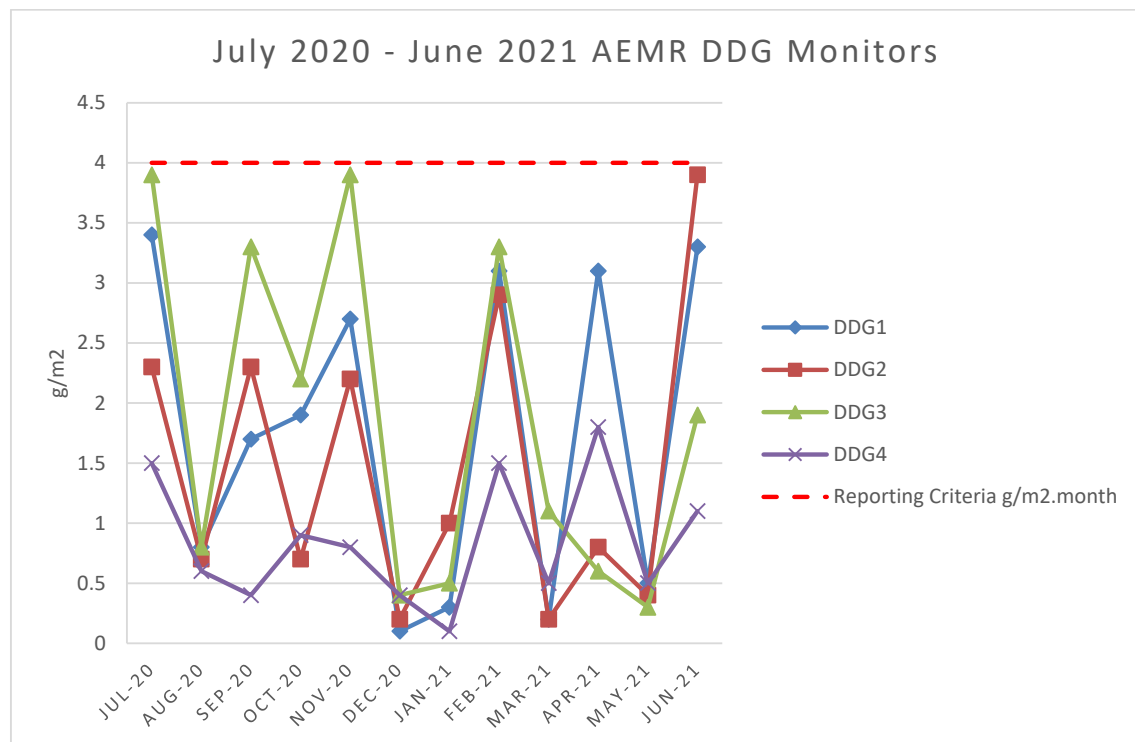


Chart 5- DDGs

3.3.2 TsP High Volume Samplers

The TsP Annual Average limit (90ug/m³) was not exceeded during the reporting period (July 2020 – June 2021).

July 2020 - June 2021

TsP Annual Average – South (2.8 ug/m³) a reduction of 2.8 ug/m³ from the previous reporting period.

TsP Annual Average – North (3.0 ug/m³) an increase of 3.2 ug/m³ from the previous reporting period

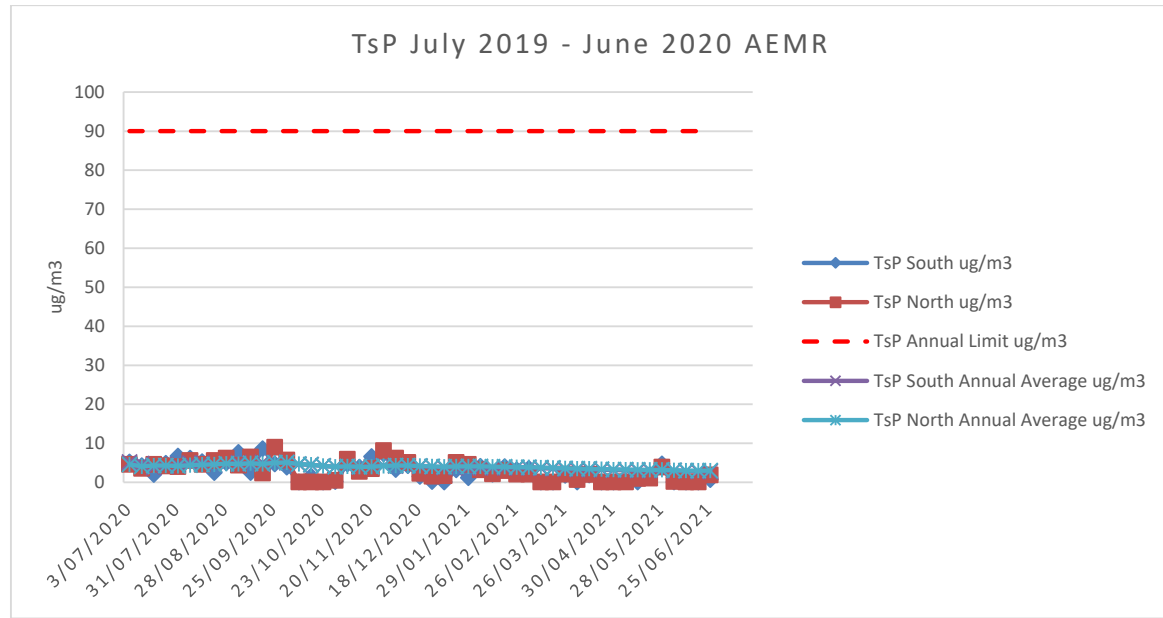


Chart 6 - TsP

3.3.3. Pm10 High Volume Samplers

The Pm10 Annual Average limit (30ug/m³) and the 24hr limit (50ug/m³) were not exceeded during monitoring during this reporting period.

The maximum values recorded for North and south were 44.7ug/m³ and 36.0ug/m³ which were below the 50ug/m³ allowable limit.

July2019 - June2020

Pm10 Annual – South (2.0ug/m³) a decrease of 3.3ug/m³ for the reporting period.

Pm10 Annual – North (2.5ug/m³) a decrease of 2.3ug/m³ for the reporting period.

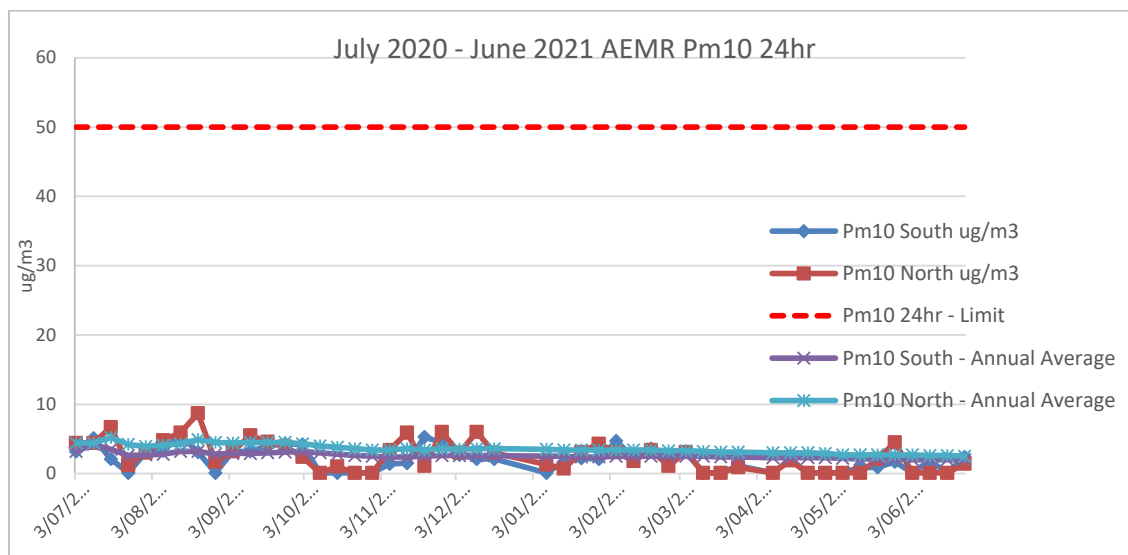


Chart 7 - Pm10 24hr and annual average

3.3.4. Dust Summary

For the majority of the operations during the reporting period there were no adverse effects in regards to generating additional dust during quarrying operations. There were no complaints during the reporting period. We have been working through dust mitigation and management measures onsite and will continue to do so.

The Pm10 and TsP annual average limits are still currently well below the approval limits and there were not any spot exceedances during the reporting period.

3.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Monitoring

3.4.1 Nowra Brickworks Quarry

Erosion and sedimentation control at the Nowra Brickworks Quarry revolves around:

- diversion of 'clean' surface water runoff away from disturbed areas; and
- capture and retention of 'dirty' water flowing from disturbed areas of the quarry site.
- Sedimentation fencing around soil stockpiles
- Sedimentation fencing to Nowra Creek Riparian protection zone

Attached in appendix F is the sedimentation monitoring logs for the AEMR monitoring period.

3.4.2 Flat Rock Quarry

Nil works were conducted at flat rock quarry during the reporting period.

3.5 Landscape and Biodiversity Monitoring

3.5.1 Weed Management

Continuous secondary weed management was carried out by Proust Land Services in October 2020 - June 2021. This is continuing to have an improved impact on the land management as we have achieved continual improvement in concerted effort on declining weed density and population.

October 2020 – Weed Control			
Common Name	Control	Location / Density	Extent/propagation since last visit
Asparagus Fern			None present
Blackberry	Hand pull seedlings, cut/paint larger plants	Eastern boundary / scattered with medium patches.	Decreased
Bitou Bush			None Present
Camphor Laurel			None Present
Castor Oil Plant	Hand pull seedlings, Cut/paint larger plants.	Eastern boundary / scattered with medium patches	Reduced
Cestrum			None Present
Cotton Bush			None Present
Crofton Weed (N)	Hand pull seedlings, Cut/paint larger plants & spray dense patches on western boundary	Western Boundary	Greatly reduced, sparse with dense patches
Lantana (WoNS)	Hand pull seedlings, Cut/paint larger plants	Eastern and Western boundary sparse to occasional	Similar extent
Madeira Vine (N)	Spot Spray	Western Boundary/patches	Decreased
Senna			None Present
Spear Thistle	Cut/paint / spray	All boundaries / scattered	Similar extent
Tobacco Bush	Cut/paint / Hand dug	Central area / scattered	Similar extent
Turkey Rhubarb	Hand dug	Western boundaries/scattered	Decreased
Annuals such as Fleabane, Paddy's Lucerne	Spray	All areas, selectively sprayed	
Major weed source of Lantana on prison lands, overall the priority and successional weeds have diminished in number and density.			

June 2021 – Weed Control			
Common Name	Control	Location / Density	Extent/propagation since last visit
Asparagus Fern			None present
Blackberry	Hand pull seedlings, cut/paint larger plants	Eastern boundary and western boundary / scattered small plants.	Decreased
Bitou Bush			None Present
Camphor Laurel			None Present
Castor Oil Plant	Hand pull seedlings, Cut/paint larger plants.	Eastern boundary and north west corner/ scattered with some dense patches	Similar Extent
Cestrum			None Present
Cotton Bush	Hand Dug	Western Boundary – 3 plants	Increased
Crofton Weed (N)	Hand pull seedlings, Cut/paint larger plants & spray dense patches on western boundary	Western Boundary	Greatly reduced, sparse with dense patches
Lantana (WoNS)	Hand pull seedlings, Cut/paint larger plants	Eastern and Western boundary sparse to occasional	Similar extent
Madeira Vine (N)	Spot Spray	Western Boundary/patches	Similar extent
Senna			None Present
Spear Thistle	Cut/paint / spray	All boundaries / scattered	Similar extent
Tobacco Bush	Cut/paint / Hand dug	Central area / scattered	Similar extent
Turkey Rhubarb	Hand dug	Western boundaries/scattered	Decreased
Annuals such as Fleabane, Paddy's Lucerne	Spray	All areas, selectively sprayed	
Major weed source of Lantana on prison lands, Overall the priority and successional weeds have continued to diminish in number and density.			

3.5.2 Site Reference Photos

All photos attached in appendix F

July 2020



Figure 1



Figure 2

June 2021



3.5.3 Landscape and Biodiversity Summary

The site is generally in healthy condition. Weed control activities will continue during the July 2021-June 2022 AEMR reporting period and the site will be monitored every 6 months for any new or increase in weed populations.

Overall the priority and successional weeds have diminished in number and density.

3.6 Aboriginal heritage monitoring.

No requirement for any specific aboriginal monitoring work was required the AEMR reporting period.

3.7 Surface water monitoring

Surface water monitoring was carried out in accordance with the EMS throughout the AEMR monitoring period from the 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021. Previous analysis of the baseline data by SEEC concluded that the quarry had no impact on the existing Nowra creek with high readings occurring at the control location (C1) and most data had no correlation to the surface water tested within the quarry at locations S4 and S5. As reported in last 2018-2019 AEMR further extrapolation of the results in this AEMR reporting period continue to show no correlation between water results between the quarry and Nowra Creek. The results continue to show a large difference between the water found within the extraction area of the quarry (S5) and those within the creek (C1, C2 and C10). The results of the surface water runoff of the quarry (S4) are similar to those within the creek as it is a result of overland water flow. Generally, the results are higher at the control point C1 for the creek compared to those of S4.

3.7.1 pH

The pH of the water within the quarry extraction area (S5) was found to be in the 7.71- 8.26 range which is consistent with previous collected baseline data, while water within the creek had results ranging from 6.17 – 7.38. (see chart below).

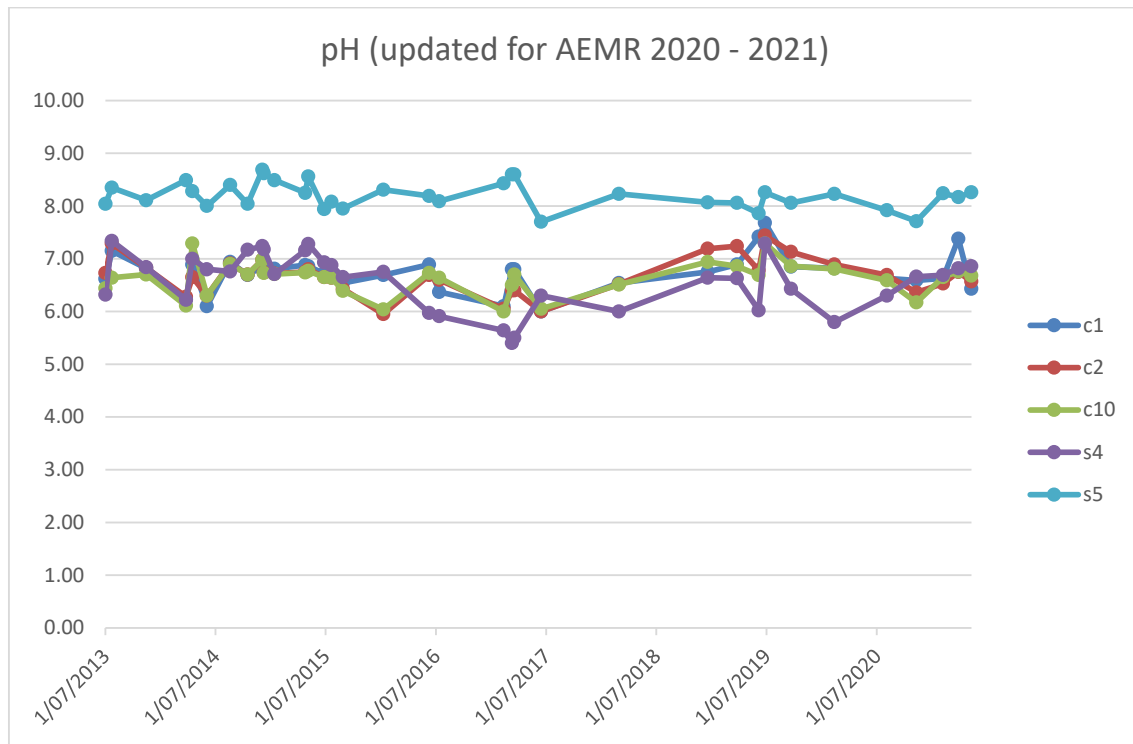


Chart 8 - Surface Water pH

3.7.2 Electrical Conductivity

Electrical conductivity of the water within the quarry (test location S5) recorded EC values up to 5510 us/cm and had reduced to 3710. The results in the creek (110-242) were found to be very low and show no correlation with the water within the quarry. (see chart below)

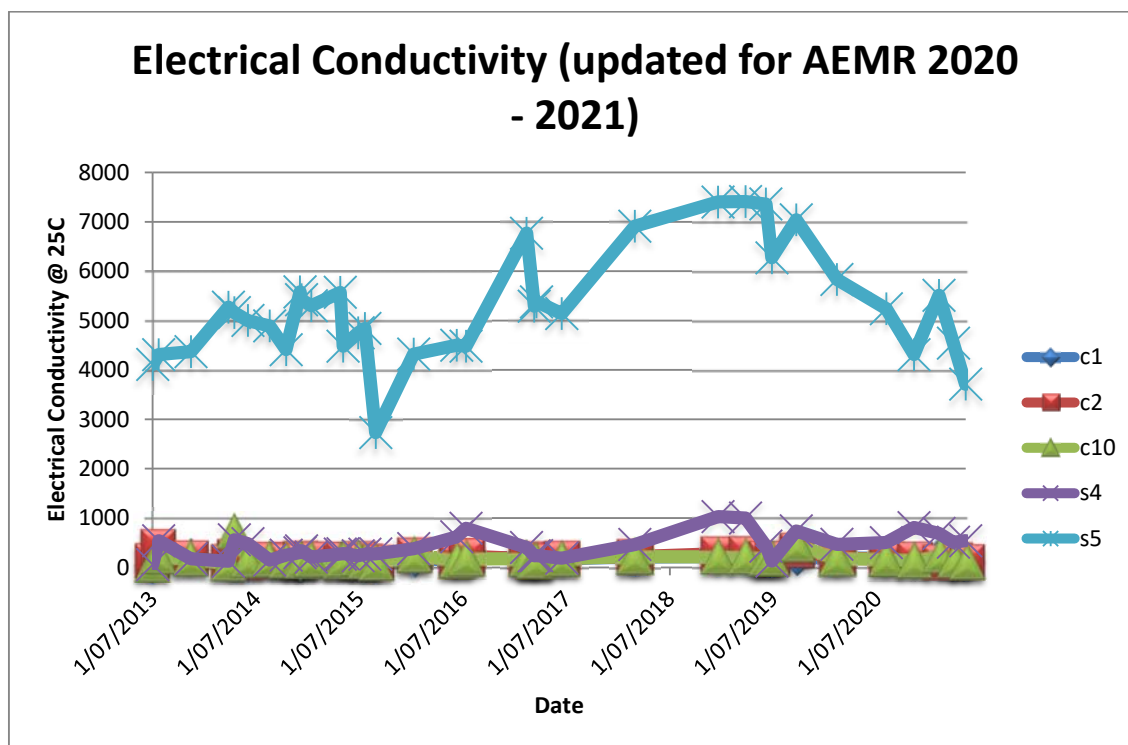


Chart 9 - Surface Water EC

3.7.3 Iron

Iron readings have remained consistent throughout the AEMR (2020-2021) reporting period with results maintaining previous baseline levels. The main water body within the quarry has zero detectable limits of iron.

3.7.4 Aluminium

Aluminium readings recorded were similar to that of iron with low readings recorded in the main quarry water body (S5) either at zero or well below all other results during the reporting period (2020-2021). The creek results are again correlated closely with those of the control location (C1) for the creek. There was a high reading at monitoring location S4 with no correlation to the creek.

3.7.5 Arsenic

As with previous reporting Arsenic recorded zero or negligible results for all locations.

3.7.6 Zinc

The results within the creek are generally following the creek control point (C1). C1 results were above the reporting limit of 0.015 in all but 1 reporting period with a significant reading in the 4th quarter. The highest results were recorded at the control point C1 with results very similar or decreased downstream.

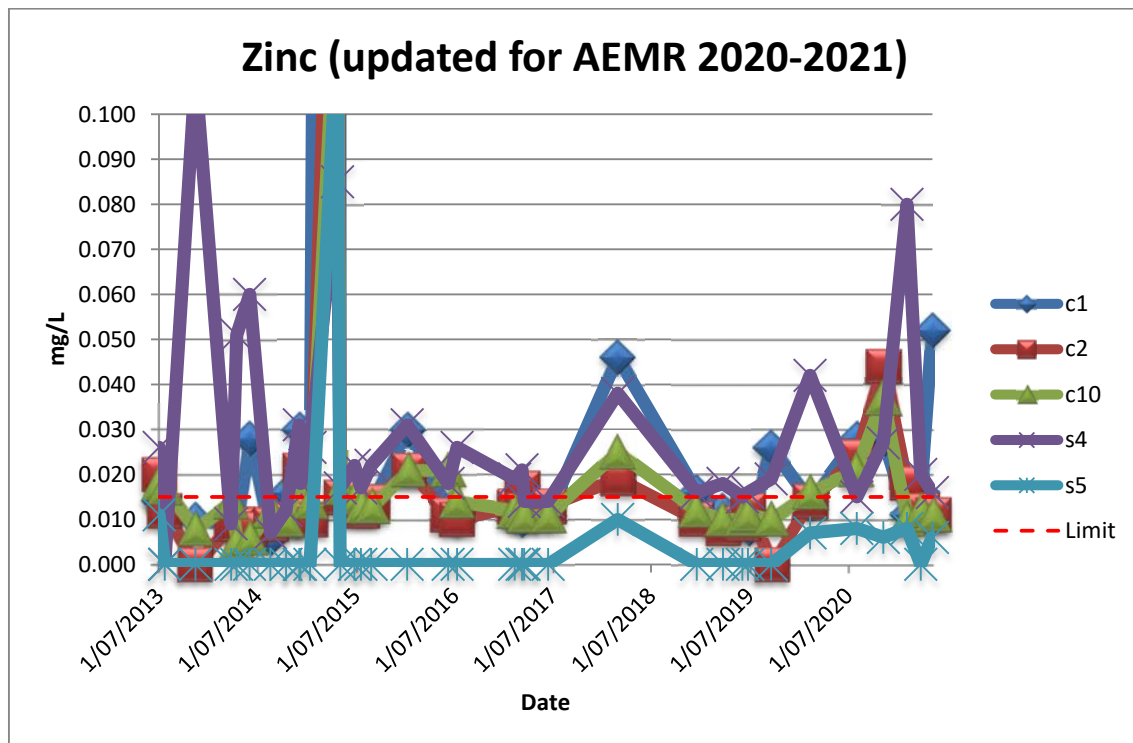


Chart 10 - Surface Water Zinc

3.7.7 Nitrate

As with previous AEMR results Nitrate values recorded in the creek were within the accepted guidelines there where high levels recorded in the main quarry body with no correlation to results located in the creek.

3.7.8 Ammonia

Ammonia recorded increased values at C1 and the main creek during the second reporting period but reduced to negligible results in all remaining reporting periods. There was a high reading in the main dam in February but had no correlation to the results located in the creek in this reporting period.

3.7.9 Phosphorus

Highest recorded results in the reporting period were identified at C1 and S4. The main water body within the quarry S5 was below the reporting threshold while C1, C2 and C10 were all closely correlated with C2 being the lower value but above the reporting threshold.

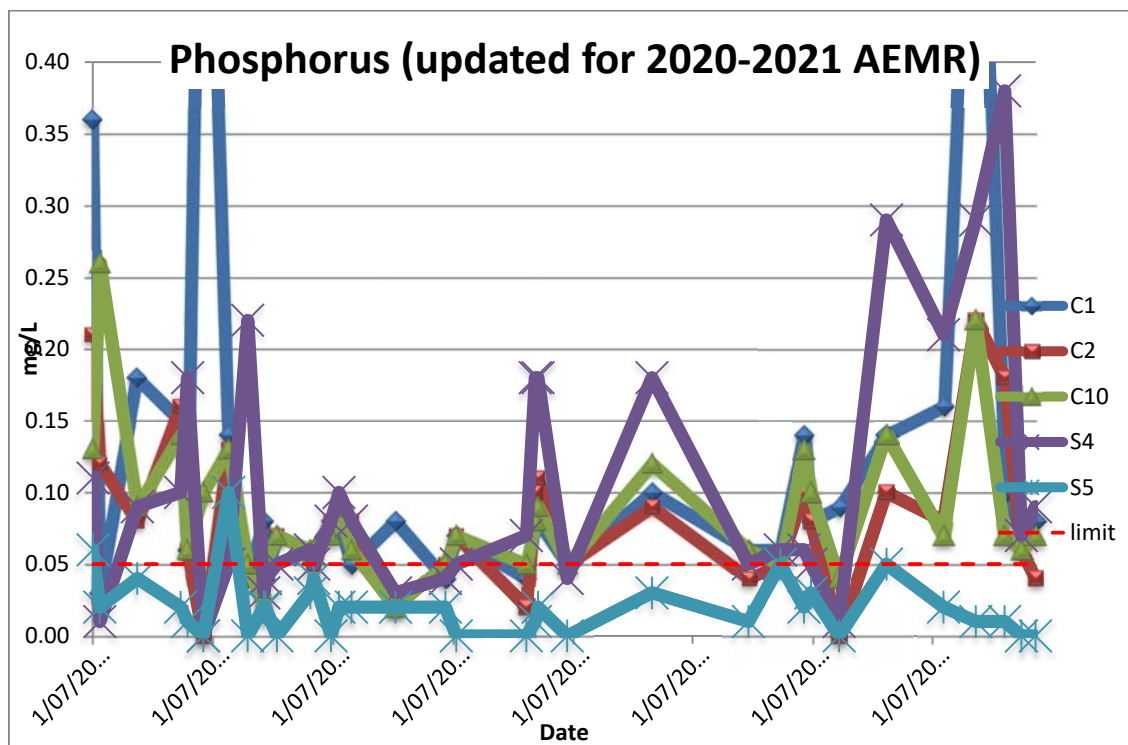


Chart 11 - Surface Water Phosphorus

3.7.10 Surface Water Summary

As with SEEC's report "Review of Water Quality Monitoring" from AEMR (2014-2015) the results are consistent in this reporting period and the quarry is having little to no impact on the water health of Nowra creek with no correlation between water tested within the quarry and that of Nowra creek. Monitoring will continue as per our EMS (GHD 2010).

3.8 Ground water monitoring

Samples of Chart results for groundwater monitoring carried out during the AEMR reporting period (2019-2020). The results have been included with the baseline charts to allow ease of analysis showing change over time

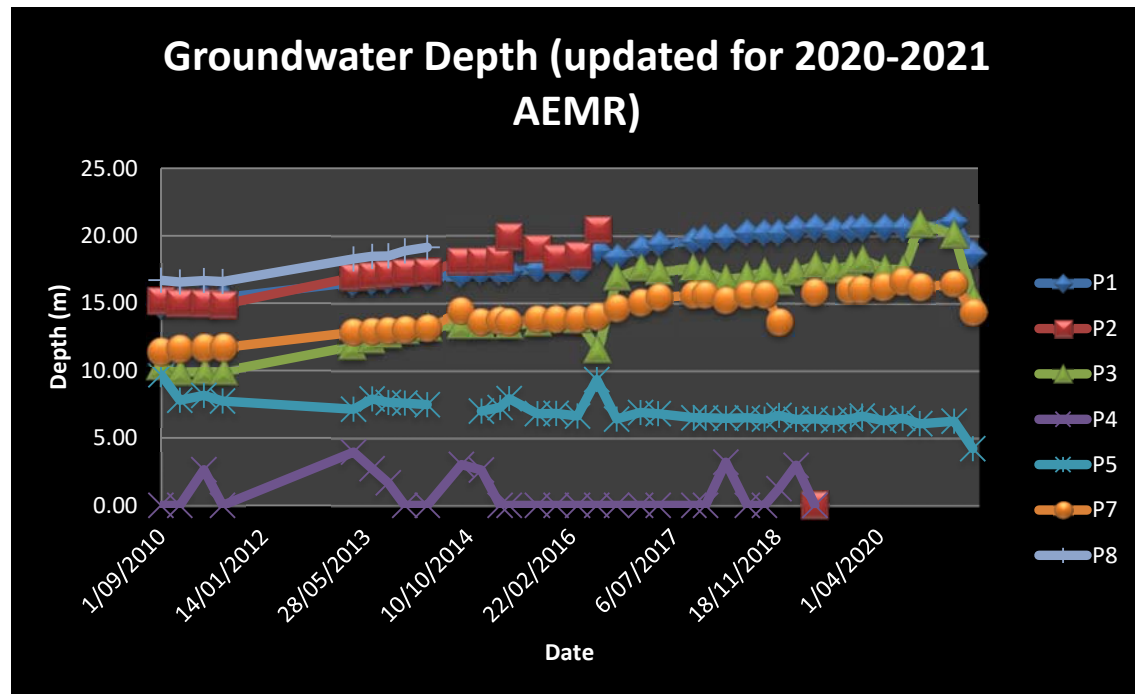


Chart 12 - Groundwater Depth

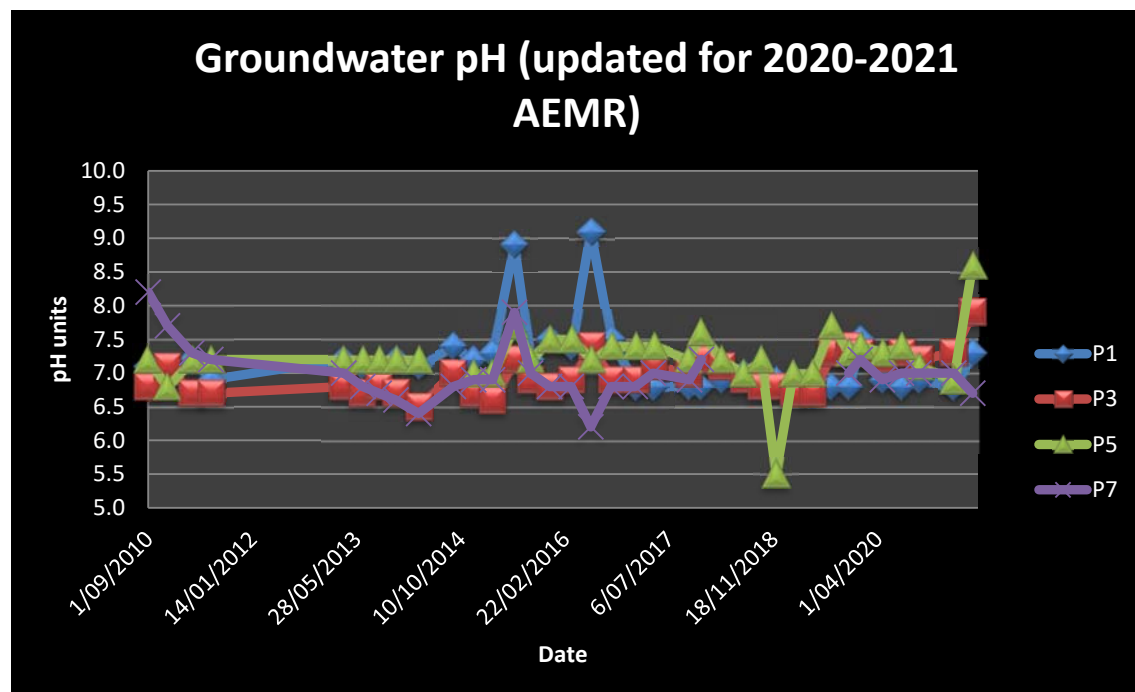


Chart 13 - Groundwater pH

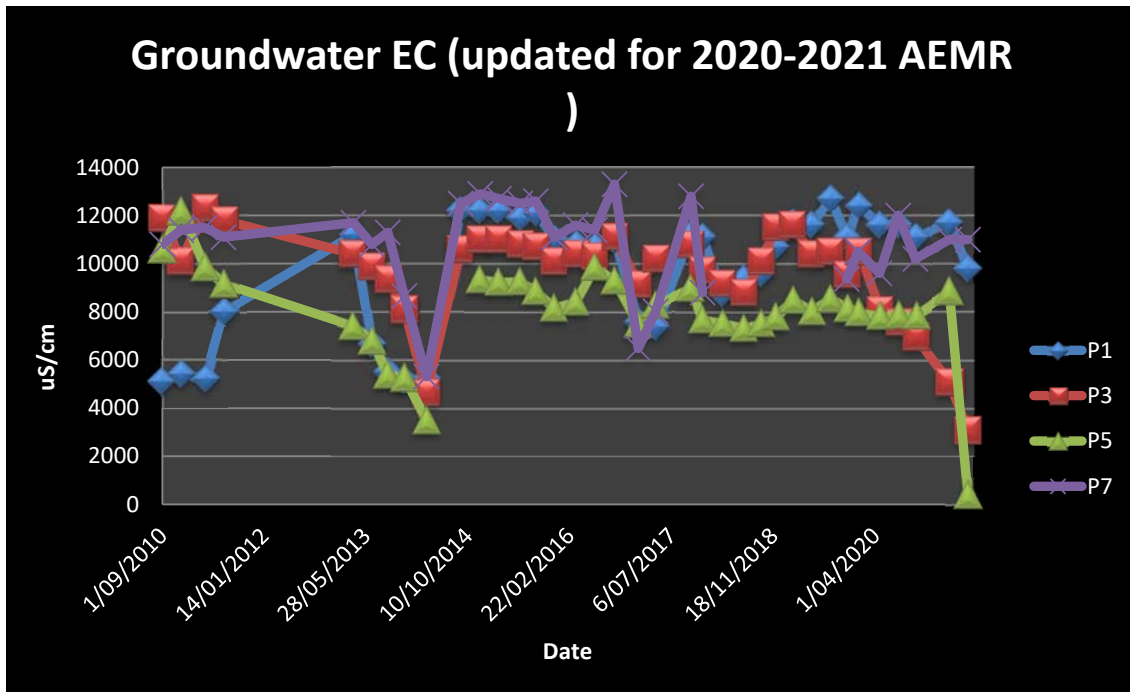


Chart 14 - Groundwater EC

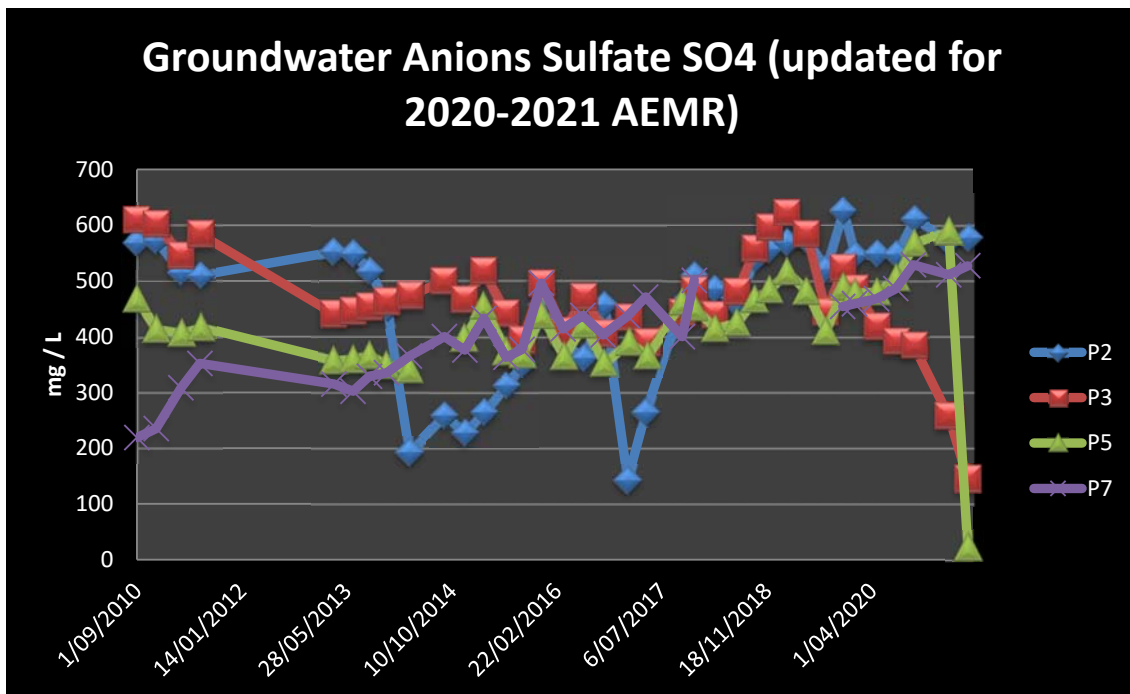


Chart 15 - Groundwater Sulfate Anions

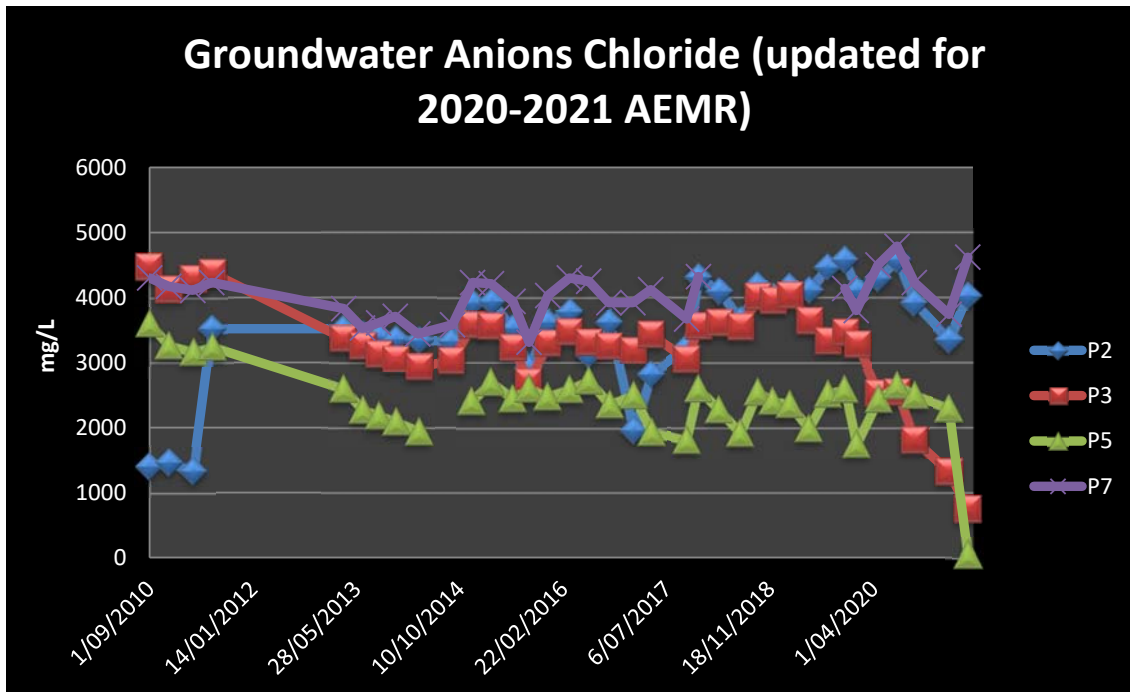


Chart 16 - Groundwater Chloride Anions

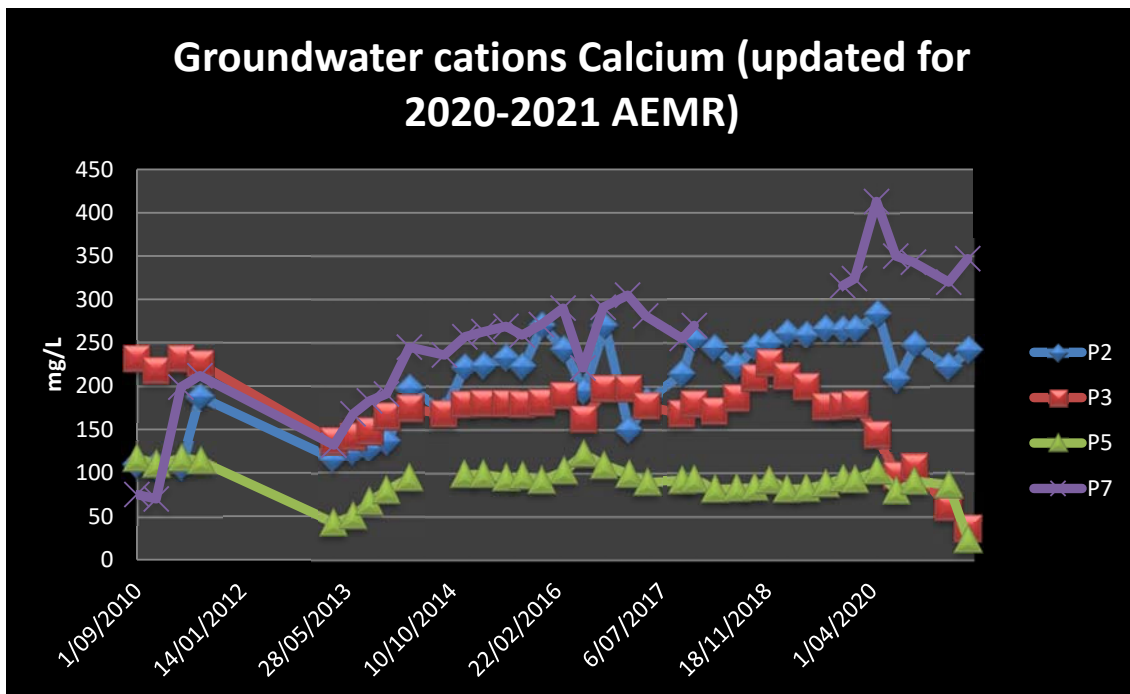


Chart 17 - Groundwater Calcium Cations

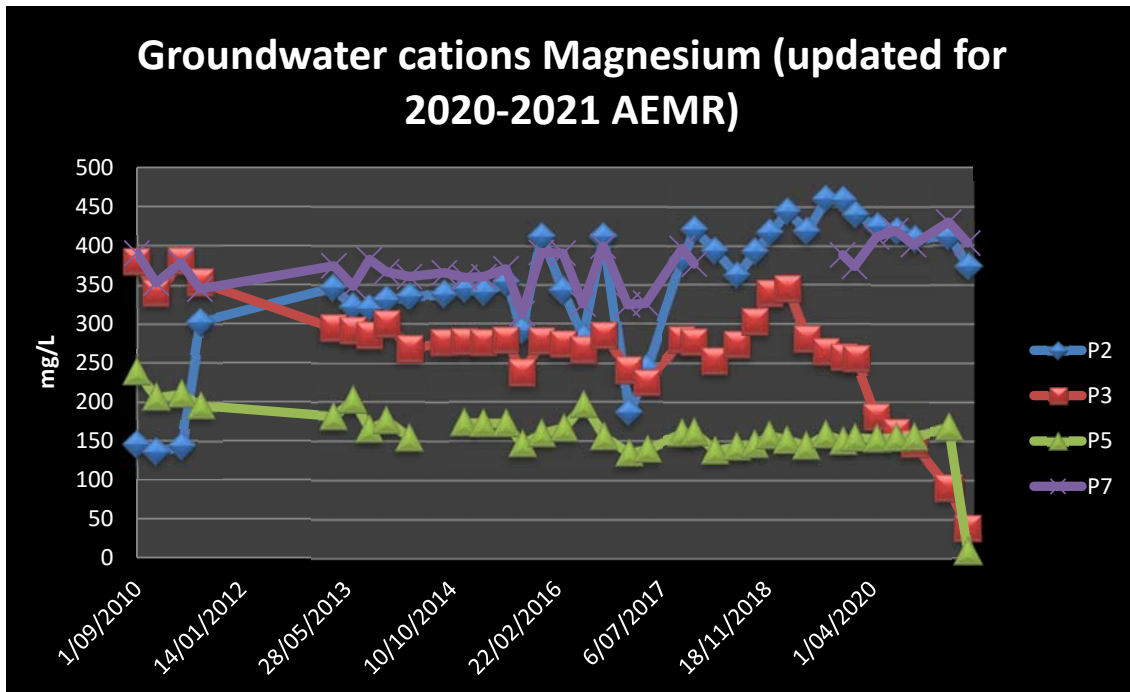


Chart 18 – Groundwater Magnesium Cations

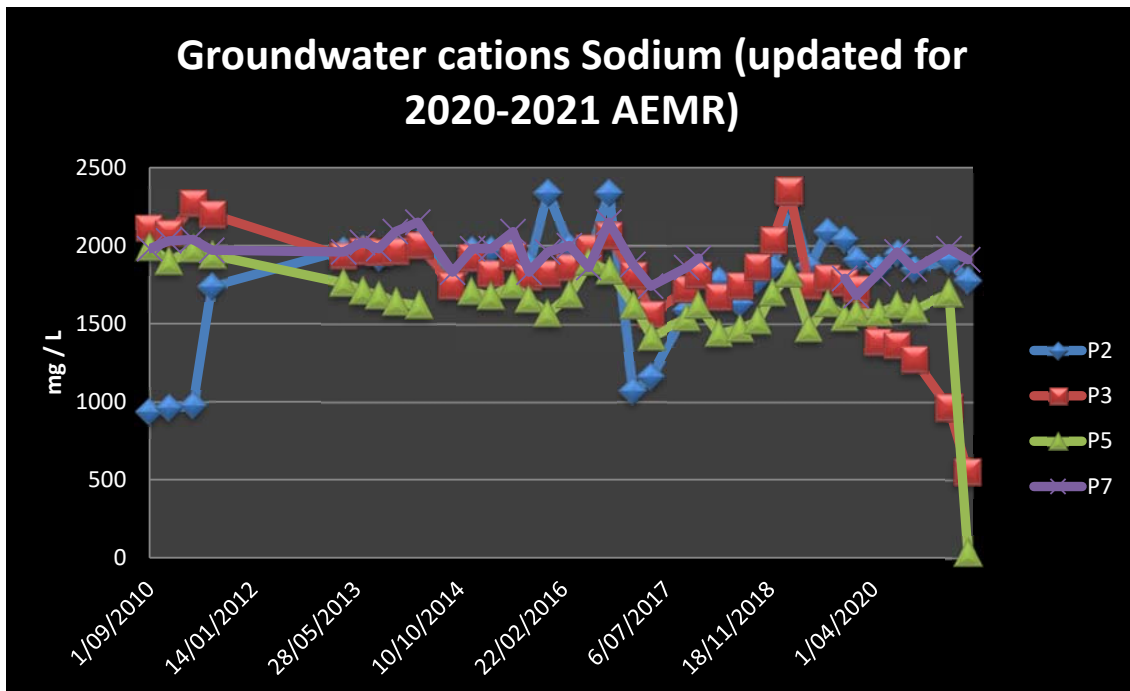


Chart 19 - Groundwater Sodium Cations

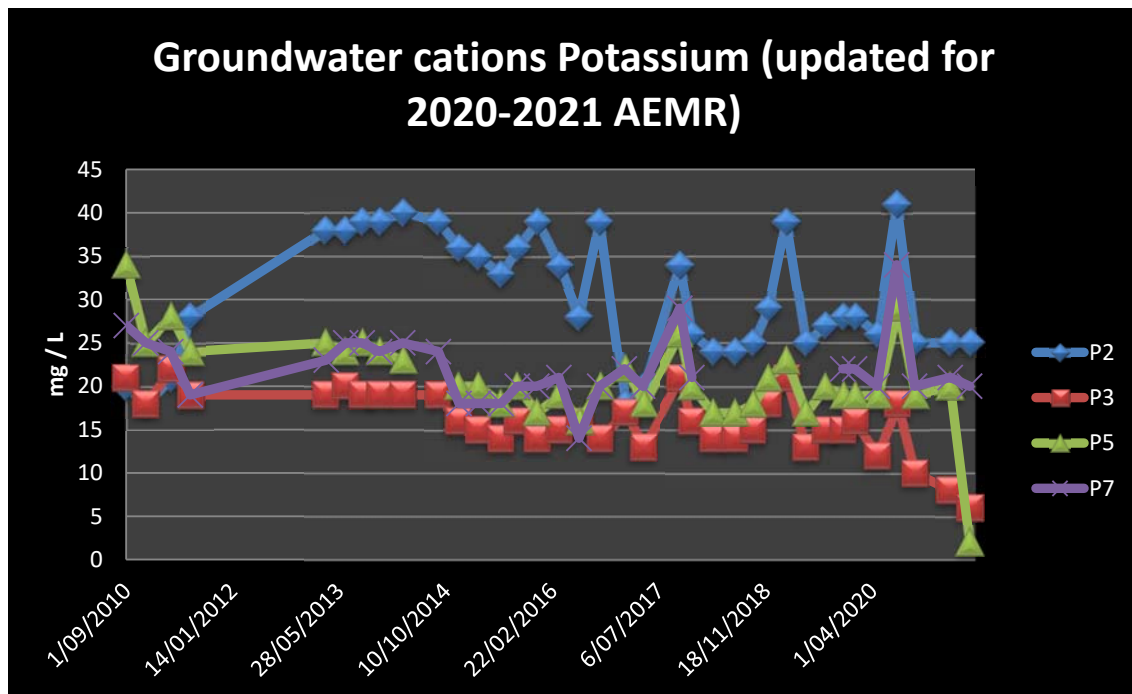


Chart 20 - Groundwater Potassium Cations

3.8.1 Groundwater Monitoring summary

Groundwater monitoring results indicate potential impact or affect of rainwater results on piezometers P3 and P5 arrangements have been made for verification and assessment of the wells in these locations, as they may have potentially been damaged. SEEC will also be engaged to review the results and provide commentary. Monitoring will continue as per the EMS (GHD). Results will continue to be graphed for ongoing analysis and ease of reference for any correlation in change.

3.9 Nowra Creek Health monitoring

During sampling for surface water monitoring, photos are taken at monitoring locations C1, C2 and C10. These are for ongoing assessment of Nowra Creek Health Monitoring.

3.9.1 Health Monitoring Photos 21st Feb 2021



Figure 3 - Monitoring Location C1 – 21st Feb 2021



Figure 4 - Monitoring Location C2 – 21st Feb 2021



Figure 5 - Monitoring Location C10 – 21st Feb 2021

3.9.2 Health monitoring photos 21st May 2021



Figure 6 - Monitoring Location C1 21st May 2021



Figure 7 - Monitoring Location C2 21st May 2021



Figure 8 - Monitoring Location C10 21st May 2021

3.9.4 Creek Health Monitoring Summary

The creek has had no visible changes at any of the three monitoring locations C1, C2 and C10 during the reporting period. There are no signs of increased scour, contamination or any other adverse effect occurring at these locations.

3.10 Aboriginal Heritage

Also, included in section 3.6

3.11 Natural Heritage

No Natural artefacts were found or identified during the reporting period.

3.12 Spontaneous Combustion

Not applicable to mine

3.13 Bushfire

The following bushfire-specific management controls have been implemented and enforced.

- On-site bushfire fighting facilities have been provided and maintained.
- Bushfire fighting equipment is operational for fire fighting purposes at all times.
- Firebreaks and fire tracks have been maintained.
- Sufficient water resources have been maintained within the quarry site for fire fighting purposes.

Fuel loads are monitored and fuel reduction programs will be implemented where necessary.

3.14 Mine subsidence

No signs of mine subsidence were evident during the reporting period.

3.15 Hydrocarbon contamination

Management controls for preventing or minimising hydrocarbon contamination of water and/or land were carried out in accordance with the MOP and our updated PIRMP as per EPA guidelines and requirements. This document is available on our website as per EPA requirements also.

(From MOP...

Existing and Additional Control Strategies

- Control strategies to manage hydrocarbon contamination at the quarry are defined in the following sections of GHD (2010):
 - 4 – Emergency Response; and
 - 10.2 – Loading, Despatch and Transportation.
- The main controls to reduce the impacts of hydrocarbon contamination from site activities are:
 - Implementation of a Nowra Brickworks Quarries Mine Safety Plan;
 - Training of employees in the Safety Plan;
 - Notification of environmental harm to the DECCW hotline; and
 - Maintenance of all mobile equipment to manufacturer's specifications.)

(EMS GHD 2010...

4. Emergency Response

Response to an emergency is to be in accordance with the Nowra Brickworks Quarries Mine Safety Plan, prepared in accordance with the NSW Mine Health and Safety Act 2004. Emergency procedures are located in the SCCR main office.

The following procedures relate to environmental emergencies which are not covered by the quarry's emergency plan and procedures, i.e. spills and environmental harm.

4.1 Spills

The principal potential sources of soil or land contamination at the quarry is from spills or leaks of hydrocarbons (fuel, oil, grease, etc.). The following pollution control measures will be implemented during the life of the Project:

- Employees will read the quarry's Environmental Response Plan for fuel and oil spills, and will refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) located next to the first aid kit located in SCCCR main office.
- During fuelling, the following will be observed: – Fuelling will be undertaken carefully to minimise drips on the ground;
 - Fuelling will be undertaken in a suitable area away from access areas and drainage lines or water courses;
 - Persons undertaking the fuelling will remain present during the entire fuelling operation; – If necessary, the emergency shut off switch for plant and machinery is to be used; – A spill kit will be kept at or near each fuelling area and on the fuel truck; – Spills and dirty absorbent materials will be cleaned up; – Fuelling equipment will be inspected for cracks, leaks, corrosion or failure; and – Small equipment will be fuelled over a paved or concrete area, away from any
- Stormwater drains or ditches, and a funnel will be used when pouring fuel from a portable can.
- Any affected stormwater drains on site will be located and blocked. Spilled fuel will be prevented from reaching drains or waterways.
- Any spills will be cleaned up thoroughly and promptly. The Dry Method (refer to the Emergency Response Plan will be used for cleaning up fuel spills (diesel or kerosene).
- If fuels are leaking or have spilled on an impermeable surface, the nearest down gradient drain will be diked or bermed to prevent fluids from flowing. Absorbent material from the spill kit will be applied on the spill area, and after cleaning up the contaminated absorbent material will be swept up, and the berm or dike will be removed from the stormwater drain.
- If fluids are leaking or have spilled on a permeable surface, the area will be marked and assistance will be sought to clean up.
- Spills or leaks will never be hosed down.
- Any spill kit materials will be disposed of in accordance with EPA guidelines.
- Any spill or discharge of any pollutant will be reported to the Mine Manager. If a spill or leaks of a hazardous substance that exceeds 500 mL, is an unknown substance of any amount, or a spill is too great to control, the NSW Fire Brigade will be called on 000.
- All applicable employees will be trained in general water pollution prevention and spill response, and a record of the employees trained will be kept.
- A current copy of the Spill Response Plan will be maintained in the SCCCR main office.

3.16 Methane drainage/ventilation

Not applicable

3.17 Public safety

The Nowra Brickworks Quarry is located in an area with extensive industrial development and adjacent to a major public road. As a result, public safety, including the safety of employees and contract truck drivers, is an important issue for the proper management of the quarry. The following management controls have been implemented and enforced to manage this safety issue.

- The front gate is locked outside the hours of operation and whenever the quarry site is not occupied.
- The perimeter bunding is maintained to ensure that the only vehicular access to the quarry site is via the front gate.
- Infrared and Motion sensing cameras have been installed at the weighbridge and front entrance gates, as well as within the vehicle maintenance compound. These are then programmed to send warning messages to appropriate quarry officer outside the approved hours of operation.
- Warning signs will continue to be prominently displayed around the perimeter and within the quarry site.

- Concrete blocks will continue to be placed adjacent to the perimeter of the extraction area in areas where vehicles or people may be working.
- 25km/h speed signs have been erected and site management enforces speed limits.
- All employees and contractors working within the quarry site will be required to complete a site induction.
- Visitors are required to complete a visitor's induction and sign a visitor's book indicating their time of arrival and departure.
- All employees, contractors and visitors are required to wear personal protective equipment, namely hard hats, safety glasses, steel cap boots and reflective vests. This equipment will be supplied to individuals who do not have their own.
- All communication between mobile equipment within the quarry site is by UHF radio. All mobile equipment owned or operated by SCCCR is fitted with a UHF radio. A handheld UHF radio is supplied to any transport contractor who does not have a UHF radio fitted to their vehicle.
- No truck drivers are permitted to leave the cab of their truck while the vehicle is within the extraction or processing areas. A designated area for covering loads will continue to be provided.
- All trucks carrying material to or from the quarry site on public roads will have their loads covered to prevent material falling from trucks.
- The quarry entrance and adjoining highway shoulder are continually monitored and any spillage is removed immediately.

The Company maintains a register of any complaints it receives from the public, such as speeding trucks or generally unsafe or discourteous driving or quarry vehicles.

3.20 Other issues and risks

No other issues or risks were identified during the reporting period.



4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

4.1. Community Consultative Committee (CCC)

As per the previous AEMR no Community Consultative Committee has been formed as there had been no interest from external parties. We have heavily advertised when our previous mod2 project approval was undertaken. No requests have been made since to form a committee, nor any responses to our permanent expressions of interest link located on our website. As such there were no meetings during the reporting period. SCCCR will continue to advertise on our website for interested parties to form a CCC.

4.2. Complaints

We only received 1 complaint during the reporting period. This was a call from the EPA regarding complaints of Dirt tracking on the highway. This was recorded on the 26th of February 2021 we provided a video of the state of our wheel washes in operation and verification of the state of our driveway and the business address adjacent to our. However we still have and continue to work on maintaining and improving our dust management onsite, especially with our close proximity to the highway. Our freshwater sprinkling system to the eastern boundary has been completed to assist in uptake of seedlings on this bund and promote an additional vegetative break along this boundary to manage dust generation.



5. REHABILITATION

During this reporting period works continued within the stage 3 of the project Staging plan with backfilling of the void well underway in stage 2.

VENM and ENM has continued to be imported throughout the reporting period and the void has been progressively filled. Unusable overburden material containing tree roots was also used to fill the existing void. Appendix L contains the VENM / ENM certificates and importation records for the material imported to the void. Appendix M contains the plan of the VENM/ENM emplacement during the reporting period.

As per section 7 Rehabilitation of the 2015-2021 MOP it is anticipated that only the section of Domain 6 (voids) will undergo progressive rehabilitation as the area is filled.

Table 7 - Mine Rehabilitation Summary

		Cumulative Area Affected (hectares)		
		To date	Last report	Next Report (estimated)
A:	MINE LEASE AREA			
A1	Mine Lease(s) Area	22.028ha		
B:	DISTURBED AREAS			
B1	Infrastructure area other disturbed areas to be rehabilitated at closure including facilities, roads	2.4 ha	2.4 ha	2.4 ha
B2:	Active Mining Area excluding items B3 - B5 below	9.7 ha	9.7 ha	9.7 ha
B3	Waste emplacements, active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit	0.7 ha	0.7 ha	0.7 ha
B4	Tailings emplacements, active/unshaped/uncapped. These areas currently sit within active mining area B1	1.4 ha	1.4 ha	1.4 ha
B5	Shaped waste emplacement (awaits final vegetation)	0.70 ha	0.70 ha	0.70 ha
ALL DISTURBED AREAS		14.9 ha	14.9 ha	14.9 ha
C	REHABILITATION PROGRESS			
C1	Total Rehabilitated area (completed)	4.85 ha	4.85 ha	4.85 ha
D:	REHABILITATION ON SLOPES			
D1	10 to 18 degrees	Nil	Nil	Nil
D2	Greater than 18 degrees	Nil	Nil	Nil
E:	SURFACE OF REHABILITATED LAND			
E1	Pasture and grasses			
E2	Native forest/ecosystems	4.85 ha	4.85 ha	4.85 ha
E3	Plantations and crops			
E4	Other (include non-vegetative outcomes)	1.1 ha	1.1 ha	1.1 ha

Table 8 - Maintenance Activities on Rehabilitated Land

NATURE OF TREATMENT	Area Treated (ha)		Comment/control strategies/ treatment detail
	Report period	Next period	
Additional erosion control works (drains re-contouring, rock protection)			None required at this stage
Re-covering (detail - further topsoil, subsoil sealing etc.)			No new rehabilitation areas will be undertaken during this AEMR period
Soil treatment (detail - fertiliser, lime, gypsum etc.)			Nil
Treatment/Management (detail - grazing, cropping, slashing etc.)			No treatment will be required
Re-seeding/Replanting (detail - species density, season etc.)	4.85 ha	4.85 ha	Bunds near weighbridge revegetated, July 2018 On going weed management of all rehabilitated areas
Adversely Affected by Weeds (detail - type and treatment)			Spreadsheet provided in table 3.5.1
Feral animal control (detail - additional fencing, trapping, baiting etc.)			No feral animals have been observed on the site

(This period's activities and activities proposed in the next reporting period)



6. ACTIVITIES PROPOSED IN THE NEXT AEMR PERIOD

During the next proposed AEMR period the works proposed to be carried out will be consistent with the current approved MOP (2015-2021). No works are proposed that will require any amendments to the MOP.

Figure 3 (attached in appendix L) from the Approved MOP shows the Project Development sequence for the overall project. With the current MOP, it is intended to transition from Stage 1 through to Stage 2 of the project. We have already commenced the filling component of stage 2 highlighted in blue and moving towards increasing the extraction area to that shown in Stage 2. Currently our extraction area is at the extent as shown in Stage 2 and Stage 3.