NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001545

NORTH EAST MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 July 2024 to Monday 30 June 2025

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	North East Mine
Reference	ARR0001545
Annual report period commencement date	Monday 1 July 2024
Annual report period end date	Monday 30 June 2025
Forward program	FWP0001459
Mining leases	ML 1818 (1992), ML 1383 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Tritton Resources Pty Ltd
Contact	Mike Fake
Date of submission	Friday 29 August 2025

Important

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Mine details

Project description

For the purposes of this report, the "Mine" refers to both the North East Copper Mine (NECM) (ML1383) and the Avoca Tank Project (ATP)(ML1818). The Mine is located approximately 6km northwest of the village of Girilambone within the Bogan LGA in central west NSW. The Mine is owned and operated by Tritton Resources Pty Ltd (the “Company”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeris Resources Limited. DA 6/95 9 (NECM) was issued by Bogan Shire Council in '95 and does not contain an expiry date. Open cut mining commenced in '96. Open cut mining was completed by '00 and from '07, mining was recommenced using underground extraction methods with mined ore transported to the Tritton Copper Mine for processing. The NECM remains on care and maintenance, however the Hartman’s Open Cut and internal roads are currently used for access to the ATP. DA10/2015/004/002 was granted 15 Sep '16 and mining is approved to be undertaken untill Oct '26

Life of mine

10 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

Authorisations covering the mining area granted under the *Mining Act 1992*

ML 1818 (1992), ML 1383 (1992)

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

EPL4501

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

No changes to the status of approvals for NECM occurred during the reporting period.
DA10/2015/004/003 was modified 15 May 2025 for administrative reasons.

Changes to land ownership and land use

Nil

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

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

No new surface disturbance or rehabilitation activities were conducted during the reporting period. Previous FWP did not identify any relevant actions to be undertake during the reporting period as the site remains operational for ATP. As the mine remains operational, limited opportunities for further rehabilitation remain.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Nil

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

Nil

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

General site maintenance activities including weed monitoring and control occurred during the reporting period. No targeted controls (i.e in response to detection of key weed species) occurred.

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

S240 Notice NTCE006252 (originally NTCE0014657) was received for NECM. Geotechnical stability assessment of the NECM open cut pits was undertaken to inform closure risk and planning for abandonment bund location based on the results. A hydrological assessment of the Hartmans/Larsens waste rock emplacement was undertaken to assess performance of water management infrastructure and inform long-term erosional stability design requirements.

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

Nil

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001459 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	64,300	32,700
Ore	(Mt)	0.47	0.45
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.43	0.41
Product	(Mt)	0.01	0.05

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	(ha)	153.22
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	51.97
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	(ha)	0
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	101.26
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	2.55
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	0
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	101.26
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	66.08

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses	%	0
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses	%	79.41
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses	%	20.59

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

Nil

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

Nil

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

Nil

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Rehabilitation performance across all monitoring sites varied based on age, construction and substrates, which significantly influences the ability of vegetation to become established. Unstable and/or undesirable spoil characteristics have also impacted performance of certain sites. Seasonal influences and high grazing pressures over several years are impacting succession and resilience of rehabilitation. Grassland monitoring sites were less impacted from the fire, likely due to lower erosion rates and higher resilience. Soils characteristics are generally poor but consistent with analogue sites. Evidence of function of trees and shrubs through regrowth from fire damage, reproductive structures, and natural succession. Floristic diversity across all sites was low due to drier conditions, but all sites were dominated by native species. Lack of tree diversity in woodland areas, and "grassland" areas had more trees and shrubs than local grasslands.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Analogue monitoring sites have been established at the North East Copper Mine to derive reference values for Woodland and Grassland systems. Woodlands and grasslands rehabilitation monitoring sites have been established on the WREs at NECM and MCM. Monitoring occurs on a triennial basis.

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

Yes

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

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

In general, rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the approved ROBJ and FLRP and proposed ROCC. Some areas of the WREs with low vegetation cover may require futher work.

Appraisal description

There are performance issues preventing rehabilitation moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

The formal rehabilitation monitoring program includes biennial monitoring and reporting for all mines within the Tritton Copper Operations (NECM, ATP, MCM, TCM). The most recent monitoring occurred during the previous reporting period. Consequently, no monitoring was required to be undertaken during the current reporting period. The next monitoring will occur during the next reporting period.

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

Rehabilitation has had mixed results. Rehabilitation of surface disturbance from open cut mining has generally progressed well. However rehabilitation of the WREs has been impacted by several factors which are preventing successful rehabilitation across the landforms.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
ARR0001545						

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	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.
A2	Underground Mining Area	Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.
B	Total active disturbance	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
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.
E	Ecosystem and Land Use Development	Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring). This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).
F	Rehabilitation Completion	The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of *Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
G	New active disturbance area	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I	Established rehabilitation (hectares)	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 100). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Department	The Department of Regional NSW.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).
Domain	An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.

WORD	DEFINITION
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 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992.*
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
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 ■ 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 NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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 consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)

Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

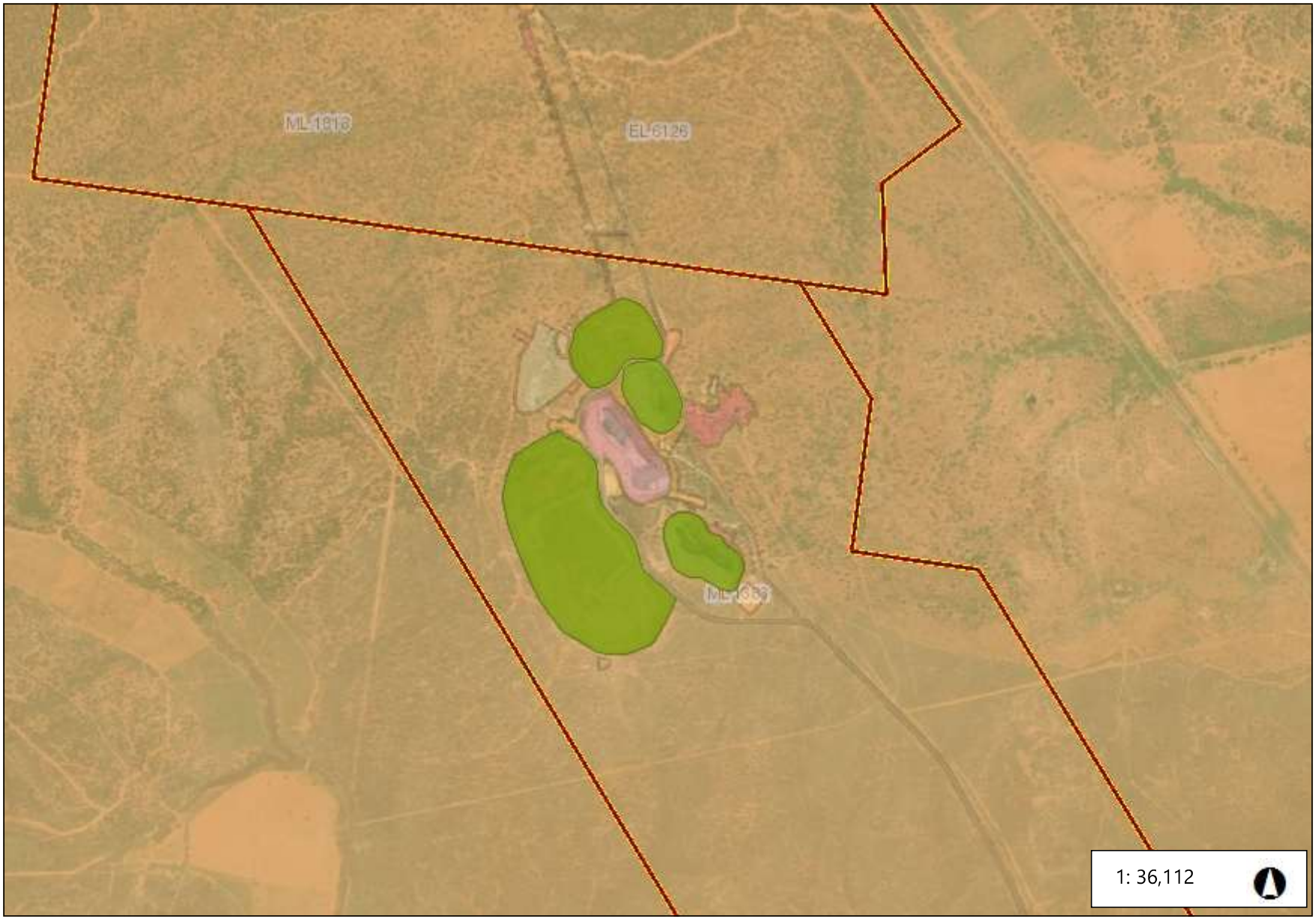
DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
19 Mar 2025	CCC	CCC Meeting	General consultation, including rehabilitation	Nil
11 Sep 2024	CCC	CCC Meeting	General operations, including rehabilitation.	Nil.
11 Dec 2024	CCC	CCC Meeting	General operations, including rehabilitation.	Nil
4 Jun 2025	CCC	CCC Meeting	General consultation, including rehab	nil

Attachment 5 – Plans

Plan 1A.pdf

Plan 1B.pdf

Plan 1A: Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation



Legend

Rehabilitation

- Decommissioning
- Landform Establishment
- Growth Media Development
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establish
- Ecosystem and Land Use Developr
- Relinquishment (Rehabilitated)
- Rehabilitation Completion

Disturbance

- Beneficiation Facility
- Infrastructure Area
- Other
- Overburden Emplacement Area
- Tailings Storage Facility
- Underground Mining Area (SMP)
- Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
- Water Management Area

- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
- MINERALS - CURRENT TITLE
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

North East Mine ML1383
Includes Avoca Tank Mine ML 1818
ARR 2025 Plan 1A
Sub ID: 10657, 10581

1,834.5 0 917.24 1,834.5 Meters

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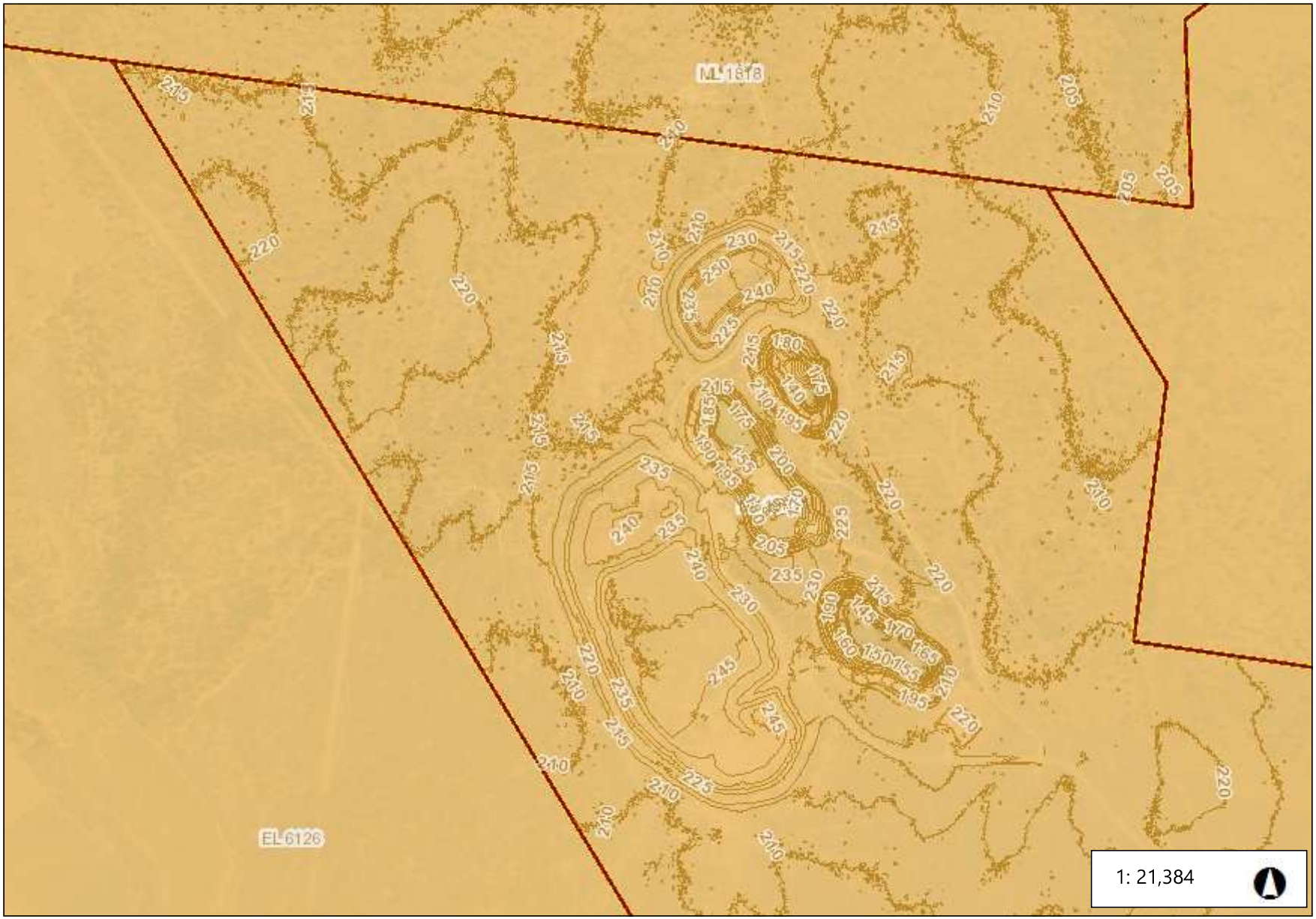
Plan 1B: Current Landform Contours



Legend

- Current Landform Contours
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
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- World Imagery
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- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
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Notes

North East Mine ML1383
Includes Avoca Tank Mine ML 1818
ARR 2025 Plan 1B
Sub ID: 10582

1,086.3 0 543.15 1,086.3 Meters

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