



**Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001920

CONSTELLATION FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 July 2026 to Saturday 30 June 2029



Summary

Detail	
Mine	Constellation
Reference	FWP0001920
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 July 2026
Forward program end date	Saturday 30 June 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Mike Fake
Mining leases	ML 1897 (1992)
Project location	Tritton Resources Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Thursday 27 August 2026
Document URL	https://www.aerisresources.com.au/assets/tritton-copper-operations/
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Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

The Constellation Copper Mine (CCM) is a greenfield open cut and underground mining development located approximately 19km north east of Girilambone, NSW. The CCM forms part of Tritton Resources Pty Ltd (TRL)'s Tritton Copper Operations - a regional hub-and-spoke model that includes several mining developments of various stages of approval and operation, as well as a centralised processing facility located at the Tritton Copper Mine, approximately 40km to the south-west. The Mine operates under SSD 41579871, ML1897, EPL4501, as well as various other licences and approvals under the Water Management Act 2000. Mining is approved to be undertaken for a period of 10 years from commencement, or until July 2036.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

N/A

Construction activities

Construction of CCM commenced during 2026 and prior to the reporting period, limited to activities that are not defined as "mining" for the purposes of the Mining Act 1992. Construction activities outside of ML1897 included upgrades to access roads and construction of the private haul road, as well as the "infrastructure corridor" between CCM and the Murrawombie Copper Mine. Construction within

ML1897 during year 1 will include all approved infrastructure and services, as well as development of the open cut and waste rock emplacement. Construction of the Solar Farm is anticipated to commence within the next three years.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Open cut mining is anticipated to be fully completed within a two year period. Development of the underground mine will commence once the depth of the pit has reached the level of the first Portal. Open cut mining is undertaken using conventional drill & blast and load & haul methods. Underground development is undertaken using long-hole open stoping. Ore is hauled to a ROM Pad where it is loaded for haulage to the Tritton Copper Mine.

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

A single WRE will be developed. The WRE is approved to a final height of 45m AHD. The WRE has been designed for the emplacement of up to 6.1Mm³ of NAF waste rock. The WRE design includes dedicated cells for the placement of PAF material. Oxide ore below cutoff grade will be placed within the Mineralised Waste Stockpile for long-term storage, and may be processed at a later date pending approvals.

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

Processing of ore (other than preliminary crushing and grinding) is no longer approved to be undertaken at the Mine Site. The importation of tailings material from the Tritton Copper Mine for use as paste fill is approved to be undertaken. Tailings are hauled to the Mine Site and stockpiled at the Paste Plant. The Paste Plant has not yet been constructed, and no tailings will be hauled to site until underground mining has commenced.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

All general / hydrocarbon wastes are removed from site. On-site water treatment plant and sub-surface irrigation field used for sewerage waste. All wastes are handled in accordance with approval and EPL 4501.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	2,500,000	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	4,390,446	5,735,452	476,562
Ore	(Mt)	0.91	0.56	0.68
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The TCO Seed Balance and Procurement Strategy will be revised to include CCM prior to the commencement of progressive rehabilitation activities during year 2.

Stakeholder consultation

Consultation with relevant stakeholders will continue as part of regular consultation. No rehabilitation-specific consultation is anticipated to be required.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

LEM modelling will be undertaken prior to construction of the second lift of the WRE. No other studies are anticipated to be undertaken during the next three years.

Rehabilitation research and trials

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

N/A. Rehabilitation has not yet commenced.

Rehabilitation schedule

Construction and development of the Mine Site will commence during Year 1. Progressive rehabilitation of the non-active embankments of the WRE is anticipated to commence during year 2. Based on the results of the LEM, the final landform profiles will be confirmed prior to final landform establishment and placement of growth medium. Soil testing may be undertaken prior to placement to identify necessary ameliorants, if required.

Completion of rehabilitation

N/A

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)	182.25	182.25	182.25
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	182.25	175.69	171.74
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	6.56	10.51

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	Total new disturbance area during reporting period	(ha)	182.25		
P	Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period	(ha)		6.56	3.96
Q	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio				

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities. The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below). Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.
B	Total active disturbance	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	Rehabilitation - land preparation	Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
O	N/A	The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P	N/A	The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).

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

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
	rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application</i> by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: • the relevant development consent authority • the local council • the relevant landholder(s) • community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent

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

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

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A_Yr1.pdf

Plan 2B_Yr2.pdf

Plan 2C_Yr2.pdf