



Constellation Project Rehabilitation Strategy

Document Control

Rev	Description	Prepared By	Approved By	Date
0	Document Creation	Jeff Burton	Will Olson	8/04/2026
0.1	Revised to address consultation outcomes with the NSW Resources Regulator and Bogan Shire Council. Edits made to: - Figure 5 - Section 6.2 - Table 4 - Table 6 - Section 8.3	Jeff Burton	Will Olson	07/05/2026
0.2	Revised to address RFI with DPHI - Section 8.3 - Section 13.1 - Section 14 - Section 17	Will Olson	Will Olson	26/06/2026
0.2	Approved by a nominee of the Planning Secretary			26/06/2026

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Definitions

The following acronyms and definitions are used in the Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan.

Approved disturbance area	The disturbance shown in Figures 1 to 8 in Appendix 2 and areas identified under Condition A9 (of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871))
AMD	Acid and Metalliferous Drainage - acidic water containing metals, generated from the oxidation of sulphide minerals.
Analogue Site	An area of land and/or water that is a 'reference site' that represents an example of the defining values and characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use.
AS/NZS	Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards.
ATP	Avoca Tank Project – a mining project associated with the North East Copper Mine.
Benign Waste Rock	Waste rock that is geologically stable and does not generate acid or metalliferous leachate.
Bogan River	The ultimate receiving environment for runoff waters from the catchment in which the TRL mining operations are located.
Community Consultative Committee	A committee composed of representative community members whose role it is to be consulted and provide feedback on key issues regarding TRL's mining operations.
Competent manner	Possessing the requisite knowledge, skill, and judgment for the task or duty; exercising those attributes appropriately in the particular circumstances; performing the task with reasonable care, diligence, and timeliness; meeting the standard that a reasonable person in that role would expect.
CPRS	Constellation Project Rehabilitation Strategy
CPBLMP	Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan
CPRMP	Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan – strategic plans for land rehabilitation during and after mining activities.
DA	Development Application – formal requests for permission to carry out development activities under specific conditions.
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
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.
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement – document assessing environmental impacts and proposing mitigation measures.
EMS	Environmental Management Strategy – Overarching / framework environmental management document for Tritton.

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Environment	Includes all aspects of the surroundings of humans, whether affecting any human as an individual or in his or her social groupings. Environment means components of the earth, including— (a) land, air and water, and (b) any layer of the atmosphere, and (c) any organic or inorganic matter and any living organism, and (d) human-made or modified structures and areas, and includes interacting natural ecosystems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c).
EPA	NSW Environmental Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licences – issued under the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.
Feasible	Means what is possible and practical in the circumstances
Final Land Use	The proposed post mining land use of disturbed areas.
Final Void	A final void is demarcated by the extent of an area that does not free drain to the surrounding surface environment.
Harm to the Environment	Harm to the environment includes any direct or indirect alteration of the environment that has the effect of degrading the environment and, without limiting the generality of the above, includes any act or omission that results in pollution.
HLP	Heap leach pad
Incident	An occurrence or set of circumstances that causes or threatens to cause material harm, and which may or may not be or cause a non-compliance.
INX	A commercial document control, incident investigation and action management system adopted and used by TRL.
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis - a systematic process that identifies potential hazards associated with specific job tasks or activities to improve workplace safety and environmental management.
Material harm	Harm to the environment is material if— - it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or - it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$10,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations), and - loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment. For the purposes of this Part, it does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs.
MCM	Murrawombie Copper Mine – a copper mining operation operated by Tritton Resources under Mining Lease 1280.
Minimise	Implement all reasonable and feasible mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the development
ML	Mining Lease – a legal right to extract minerals within a specified area.
MWS	Mineralised Waste Stockpile
NAF	Non-Acid Forming - used to describe materials (rock or waste from mining) that do not generate acid when exposed to air and water.

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NECM	North East Copper Mine – a mining site operated by Tritton Resources, part of the North East Mine operations.
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturers
PAF	Potentially Acid Forming - used to describe materials (rock or waste from mining) that may generate acid when exposed to air and water.
Recyclable Materials	Materials such as metals, plastics, and paper that can be processed and reused.
Rehabilitation objectives	Means the rehabilitation objectives required to achieve the final land use for the mining area.
Risk Assessment	A risk assessment is a systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in an activity; including an assessment of consequence and likelihood.
ROM	Run of Mine Pad - an area for storing unprocessed ore before it is sent for processing.
Tailings	Residual material left after the ore processing and extraction of valuable metals.
TCM	Tritton Copper Mine – a copper mining operation owned by Tritton Resources located near Nyngan, NSW.
TRL	Tritton Resources Limited – the company managing the Tritton Copper Operations.
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility – a site for storing waste materials from mining after the extraction of valuable minerals.
WRE	Waste Rock Emplacement – areas designated for storing waste rock extracted during mining.

Constellation Project Rehabilitation Strategy

1. INTRODUCTION

Tritton Resources Limited (TRL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeris Resources Limited, owns and operates five mining operations in the vicinity of Nyngan, NSW, including:

- the Tritton Copper Mine (TCM) (Mining Lease (ML) 1544);
- Girilambone Copper Mine complex, including the Murrawombie Copper Mine (MCM) (ML 1280), North East Copper Mine (NECM) (ML 1383) and the Avoca Tank Project (ATP)(ML 1818); and
- the Constellation Project (CP).

These sites are collectively referred to as 'Tritton Copper Operations'.

Tritton Copper Operations functions as a 'hub and spoke' model, with the TCM serving as the centralised hub (where the processing facility is located), with other surrounding deposits (spokes) supplying ore for processing.

The Mines are located west and north-west of Nyngan, in the Bogan Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) within the central west region of New South Wales. The location of the five mining operations is provided in Figure 1.

This plan relates to the TRL Constellation Project (CP) only which was approved as a State Significant Development by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on 24 December 2025 (SSD-41579871) (DPHI 2025).

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of the Constellation Project Rehabilitation Strategy (CPRS) is to outline the proposed mine closure and rehabilitation strategy for the CP, which has been developed in consideration of several factors including site opportunities and constraints, ecological and rural land use values, consultation undertaken to date and existing strategic land use objectives in the region.

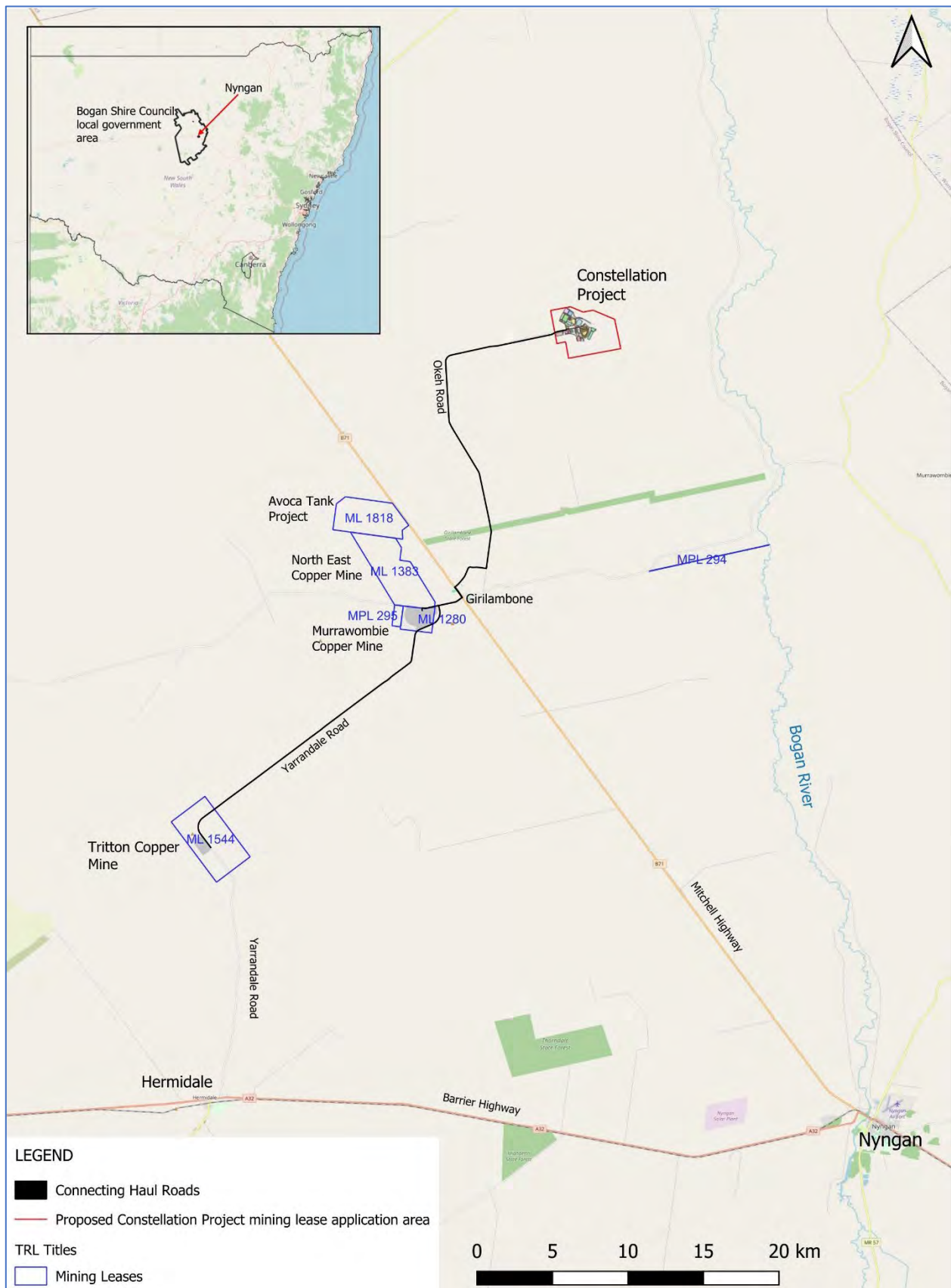
The CPRS is based upon the Rehabilitation and Closure Strategy as presented in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Burton Environmental 2024), which in accordance with Condition A2(c) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) forms part of the development consent.

The CPRS applies to all activities at the Constellation Project and addresses the relevant conditions of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). The CPRS is applicable to all TRL employees, and contractors working for, or on behalf of TRL within the project approval boundary. This CPRS applies to all activities conducted under the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41279871).

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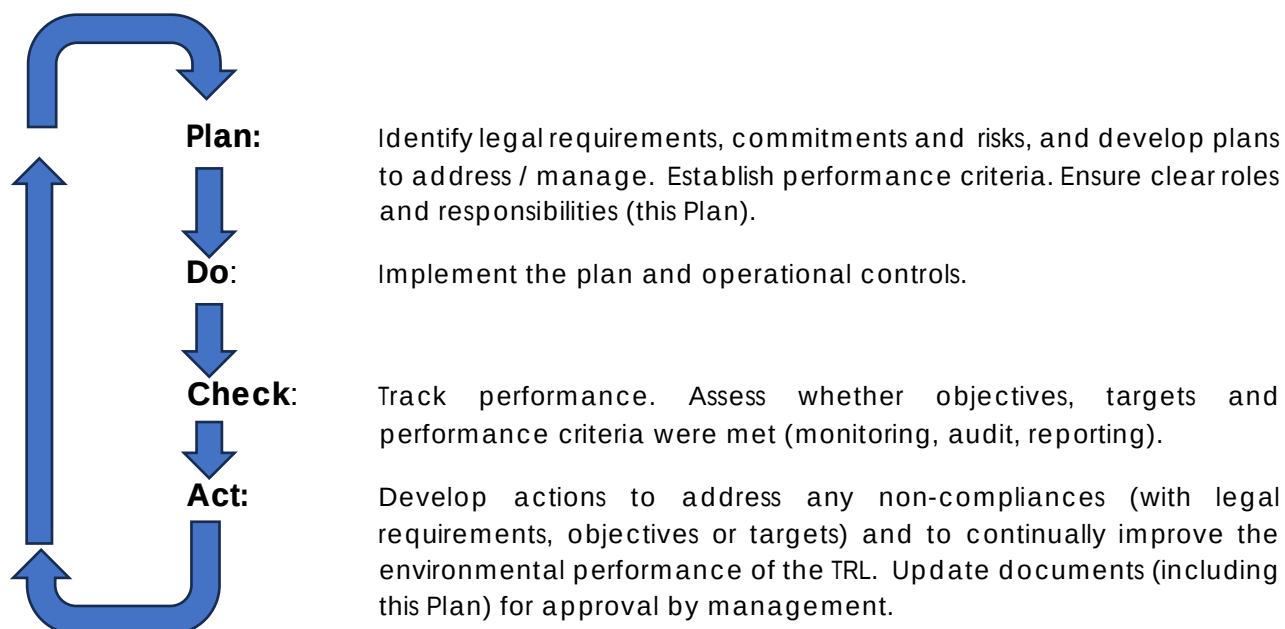
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Figure 1 Site Locality



1.2. Relationship to Environmental Management System

The CPRS forms part of the overall Environmental Management Framework at Tritton Resources Limited (TRL). The Environmental Management Framework is further described in the Environmental Management Strategy (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) which includes alignment with the AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016 - Environmental Management Systems. The EMS broadly includes the following key aspects:



1.3. Scope

The scope of the CPRS includes the CP only. Rehabilitation aspects associated with the other TRL mine sites are addressed in the respective Rehabilitation Management Plan, namely the:

- Tritton Copper Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0034).
- Murrawombie Copper Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0035).
- North East Copper Mine / Avoca Tank Project Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0036).

This CPRS has been prepared by qualified and experienced persons, including:

- Jeff Burton - Director, Burton Environmental;
- William Olson - Environmental Superintendent, Tritton Copper Operations;
- Nathaniel Worcester – Senior Environmental Advisor, Tritton Copper Operations; and
- Gemma Brown - Principal Environment and Mine Closure Planning, Aeris Resources Limited.

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In accordance with Condition C49 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), TRL will not commence mining operations until the CPRS is approved by the Planning Secretary.

In accordance with Condition C50 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), TRL will implement the CPRS as approved by the Planning Secretary.

1.4. Relationship to other management plans

1.4.1. Rehabilitation Management Plan

This CPRS has been prepared to meet the requirements of Condition C48 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871).

A Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan (CPRMP) (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045) has also been developed for the site, as required under the *Mining Act 1992*.

The CPRS and the CPRMP both detail the implementation of rehabilitation at the CP and the achieving of stated rehabilitation objectives (Section 2.2). While both plans are closely linked, the intent of the Rehabilitation Strategy is to set the strategic direction and outcomes for the rehabilitation of the mine. The CPRMP defines how the site will achieve the rehabilitation objectives and is updated regularly. While both plans are closely linked, the CPRS incorporates a longer time period than the CPRMP with the provision to review and refine the final landform and final void outcomes, in consultation with the NSW Resources Regulator and Bogan Shire Council. A copy of the CPRMP will be available on the Aeris Resources' website (once complete).

1.4.2. Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan

A Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (CPBLMP) (TRL-HSET-PLN-0048) has been developed for the site that addresses the requirements for a Biodiversity Management Plan (required under Condition C27 of the Constellation project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)). The CPBLMP includes a number of aspects that contribute towards the ultimate successful rehabilitation of the CP site and are therefore relevant to this Rehabilitation Strategy, including:

- protection of biodiversity values (areas adjacent to mining areas which are not approved for disturbance, adjacent hollow bearing trees etc (described as part of a Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement Program);
- habitat salvage / habitat replacement program (including within rehabilitation areas) to improve rehabilitation outcomes for native wildlife;
- native seed collection for use in rehabilitation activities / achieve final land uses;
- soil salvage for use as growth medium material for successful rehabilitation / achieve final land uses; and
- weed and pest control, to reduce weed and pest burden during construction and operational phases to minimise potential impacts during closure and rehabilitation.

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2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Legislation

Regulatory requirements apply to the rehabilitation and eventual closure of the CP site. Key legislation as it applies to this CPRS is presented in the following sections:

2.1.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is the core legislation relating to planning and development activities in NSW and provides the statutory framework under which development proposals are assessed and approved. The EP&A Act aims to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of resources, environmental protection and ecologically sustainable development. Part 4 of the Act details how authorities are to determine development applications, as well as identifying whether projects require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The CP has been assessed and approved under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (Section 1.3).

2.1.2. Mining Act 1992

The project requires a mining lease under the NSW *Mining Act 1992*, prior to the commencement of mining operations. The mining lease once issued will include Standard Mining Lease Conditions and (potentially) other conditions imposed by the NSW Resource Regulator. The Mining Act defines rehabilitation as the ‘treatment or management of disturbed land or water for the purpose of establishing a safe and stable environment’.

A mining lease cannot be issued until a development consent is granted. Section 4.42 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) mandates that a mining lease for an approved State Significant Development (SSD) project cannot be refused and its terms must be substantially consistent with the terms of development consent for the SSD. Standard Mining Lease Conditions require the preparation and (where required) approval of a number of ‘Rehabilitation Outcome Documents’ including:

- Rehabilitation Risk Assessment.
- Rehabilitation Objectives Statement.
- Rehabilitation Completion Criteria Statement.
- Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan.
- Rehabilitation Management Plan.
- Forward program.
- Annual Rehabilitation Report.

Specific requirements arising from Schedule 8A of the NSW Mining Act 1992, as they relate to the preparation of ‘rehabilitation outcome documents’ have not been replicated in this strategy and can be obtained from: <https://www.resources.nsw.gov.au/>

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2.2. Conditions of Consent

The Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) (DPHI 2025) contains specific conditions relating to site rehabilitation and the required content of this CPRS; relevant conditions are replicated below in Table 1.

Table 1 Compliance Conditions of Consent

Condition No.	Condition	Section Where Addressed
Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)		
Rehabilitation Objectives		
C47	The site must be rehabilitated in accordance with the conditions imposed on the mining lease(s) associated with the development under the Mining Act 1992. Rehabilitation must be generally consistent with the proposed rehabilitation activities described the EIS and shown conceptually in Figures 8 and 9 of Appendix 2 and must comply with the objectives in Table 8 of this consent	Section 5
Table 8	Rehabilitation Objectives	
Feature	Objective	Section
All areas affected by the development	- Safe, stable and non-polluting - Final landforms designed to incorporate micro-relief and integrate with surrounding natural landforms to the extent practicable - Minimise long term groundwater seepage zones - Minimise visual impact of final landforms as far as is reasonable and feasible	Section 5 Section 8
Final void	- Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: - the size and depth of the final void - the drainage catchment of the final void - risk of flood interaction for all flood events up to and including the probable maximum flood - Slopes within the final void to achieve a factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator - Minimise to the greatest extent practicable any pit wall geotechnical and erosional instability risks	Section 5 Section 8
Waste rock emplacement	- Minimise the potential for acid mine drainage and erosion - Slopes on the waste rock emplacement to achieve a factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator	Section 5 Section 8
Stopes	- Backfilled with paste fill material - Safe and stable - Negligible surface subsidence in the long term	Section 5 Section 8

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Condition No.	Condition	Section Where Addressed
Box cut, portals and vent shafts	Backfilled and/or sealed	Section 5 Section 8
Surface infrastructure	To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Resources Regulator agrees otherwise	Section 5 Section 8
Areas proposed for agriculture	Establish/restore disturbed areas to support sustainable agriculture	Section 5 Section 8
Areas proposed for native vegetated land	- Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self-sustaining ecosystems - Establish self-sustaining native ecosystems characteristic of vegetation communities found in the local area	Section 5 Section 8
Community	- Ensure public safety - Minimise adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure	Section 5 Section 8
Rehabilitation Strategy		
C48	A rehabilitation strategy must be prepared for the development. The strategy must:	This CPRS
	(a) be submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval prior to the commencement of mining operations under this consent;	Section 1.3
	(b) be prepared in consultation with the Resources Regulator and Council;	Section 6.2
	(c) include a stakeholder engagement plan to guide rehabilitation outcomes for the site, and address all aspects of rehabilitation including mine closure, final landform (including the final void), post-mining land use/s and water management;	Section 6.3
	(d) align with strategic rehabilitation and mine closure objectives and address the principles of the Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (ANZMEC and MCA);	Section 7.1.2
	(e) describe how the rehabilitation measures would be integrated with the measures in the biodiversity management plan referred to in condition C27;	Section 1.4.2
	(f) include details of target vegetation communities and species to be established within the proposed revegetation areas;	Section 8.3.2.2 Section 8.3.2.3 Section 8.3.2.1
	(g) include a post-mining land use strategy to investigate and facilitate post-mining beneficial land uses for the site (including the final voids), that:	Section 7

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Condition No.	Condition	Section Where Addressed
	(i) align with regional and local strategic land use planning objectives and outcomes;	Section 7.1
	(ii) support a sustainable future for the local community;	Section 8.3.3
	(iii) utilise existing mining infrastructure, where practicable;	Section 8.3.1.2
	(iv) includes a description of long-term land management objectives, including bushfire management, weed and feral animal control, water quality and public safety; and	Section 8.3
	(v) includes consideration of the integration of post-mining land uses with surrounding mining operations; and	Section 8.1 Section 8.2
	(h) investigate ways to minimise adverse socio-economic effects associated with rehabilitation and mine closure.	Section 8.3.2.5
C49	Mining operations under this consent must not commence until the rehabilitation strategy is approved by the Planning Secretary.	Section 1.3
C50	The rehabilitation strategy, as approved by the Planning Secretary, must be implemented.	Section 1.3

2.2.1. Management Plan Standard Requirements

This CPRS has also been prepared in accordance with the standard requirements for management plans listed in Condition B4 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). Appendix A presents these requirements and indicates where each is addressed within this CPRS.

3. OPERATIONS DESCRIPTION

3.1. Site Overview

The Girilambone copper deposits were first discovered in 1879 with mining commencing in 1881. At the time of preparing this CPRS, Tritton Resources Pty Ltd owns and operates five mines in the vicinity of Hermidale and Girilambone;

- The TCM was approved as a State Significant Development on 1 September 1999 (DA 41/98). The TCM Development Consent has been subject to 9 modifications. Ore extracted from the Constellation Mine site is transported to the TCM for processing with residual waste products (tailings) placed in the TCM Tailings Storage Facility.
- The MCM is approved under Development Application (DA) 1/91 by Bogan Shire Council in March 1991. Since that time, DA 1/91 has been modified five times, with the most recent being Modification 5, approved on 4 July 2024 (DA 2015/010/4).
- The NECM is located approximately 6km northwest of the village of Girilambone and operates under Development Application DA 6/95, approved by Bogan Shire Council in October 1995.
- The ATP is located approximately 2km north of the NECM and operates under DA 10/2015/004/003. DA 2015/004 was granted by Bogan Shire Council in September 2016 and has been modified twice since its original approval, with Modification 2 approved on 15 May 2025.
- The CP is located approximately 20 km north-east of the township of Girilambone. The Project was approved as a State Significant Development Consent (SSD-41579871) on 24 December 2025.

To avoid duplication, only the Constellation Project is described (in detail) in this section.

3.1.1. Constellation Project

The Constellation Project is located in the 'Bogan Shire' local government area (LGA) of central-western New South Wales. The Project site is located approximately 20 km north-east of the township of Girilambone and approximately 55 km north-west of Nyngan. The Project was approved via State Significant Development Consent (SSD-41579871) on 24 December 2025.

The Project includes the mining of copper ore, through the development of an open cut pit and underground mine. Mined ore is transported via road to the Tritton processing plant for processing, with lower grade oxide ore processed by heap leaching at the Project site. Transport of dewatered tailings material from Tritton Mine (back to the Project site for use in cemented paste fill) will support the underground mining activities.

The Project mines an average of 500,000 tonnes of copper ore per annum with peak production volumes of up to 1Mtpa. The mine life is approximately 16 years, inclusive of a Project construction period and rehabilitation/closure period. There is potential for mine life extensions as the deposit is developed down plunge.

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Supporting infrastructure for the proposed Project includes:

- a road upgrade between the Project site and the Mitchell Highway (to support haulage activity);
- a new T intersection to link the proposed haul road with the eastern side of the Mitchell Hwy (north of Girilambone);
- an upgrade to the intersection of the Mitchell Highway with Railway Road (west of Girilambone);
- a waste rock emplacement at the Project site;
- a run of mine stockpile to support the handling of mined ore;
- a mine laydown area and workshop;
- a heap leach pad and associated processing facility;
- a paste plant, emulsion storage and shotcrete batch plant;
- topsoil stockpiles;
- a solar farm and on-site power station;
- water management and storage infrastructure, including a bi-directional water pipeline between the Project site and Murrawombie Copper Mine; and
- administrative facilities including offices, amenities, and car park.

Figure 2 presents the approved Constellation Project site layout and Figure 3 shows the approved haul road route / infrastructure corridor from the project site to Murrawombie and Tritton Copper Mines.

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Figure 2 Constellation Project site layout

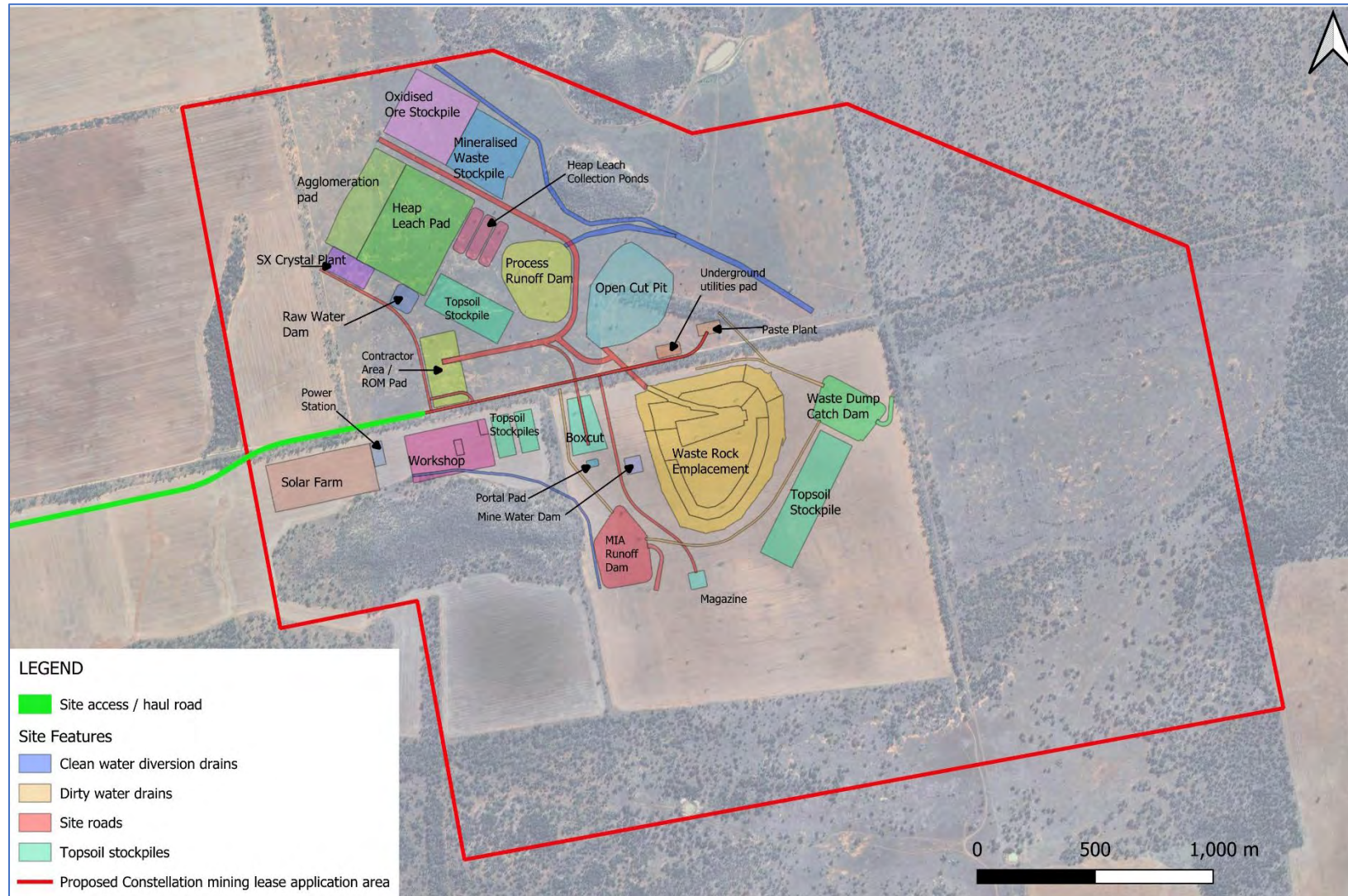
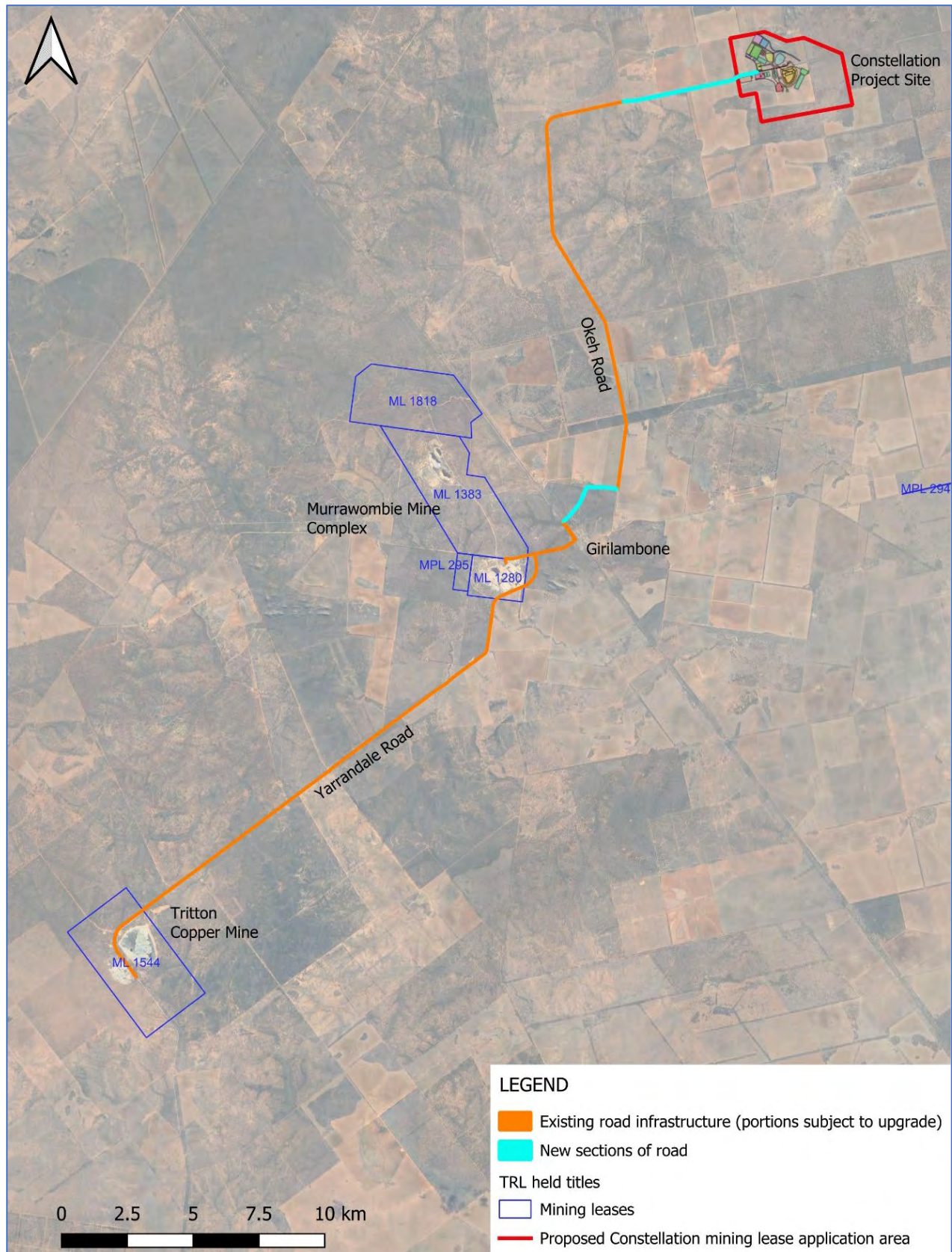


Figure 3 Constellation Project Haul Road



3.2. Baseline Information / Context for the Rehabilitation Strategy

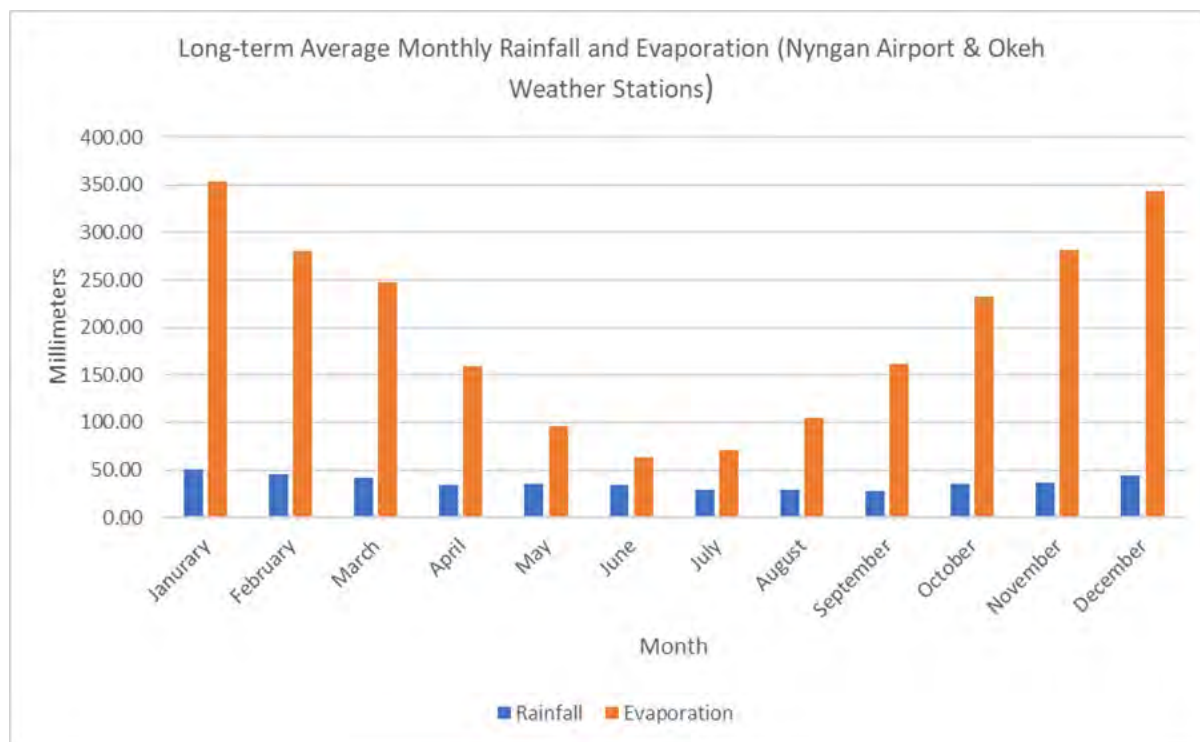
3.2.1. Climate

The climate of the Tritton Copper Operations area is semi-arid, with very hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall at Nyngan Airport (Station Number 051039) and Okeh weather stations (Station Number 051164)(Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) 2025) is characterised by a discernible annual cycle distribution, with higher rainfall trends in the October to March period and decreasing during the April to September period. Average monthly rainfall calculated between 1884 and 2025 varies between 27 mm in September and August to 50 mm in January. The average annual rainfall between 1884 and 2025 is 444.5 mm. Maximum daily rainfall can be more than double the average monthly rainfall, particularly in late summer and autumn, indicating that intense storms can occur.

The average annual evaporation total was calculated from the BOM Nyngan Airport (Station Number 051039) weather data (BOM 2025) and had an average annual evaporation of 2,397 mm. This corresponds to an average annual moisture deficit (the difference between average annual rainfall and average annual evaporation) of 1,952 mm.

Average monthly pan evaporation is compared to average monthly rainfall calculated from the historical rainfall record in Figure 4, which shows a strong seasonal variation in evaporation. The site has an average monthly net rainfall deficit throughout the year.

Figure 4 Long-term Average Monthly Rainfall and Evaporation (Nyngan Airport and Okeh weather stations).



3.2.2. Topography and Land Use

The Constellation Project is surrounded by cleared agricultural lands used for grazing and cropping, and large contiguous areas of native woodland which are also grazed. The landscape is gently undulating, with rocky rises present to the north and south west of the project site which are largely uncleared and are surrounded by cleared agricultural fields on flat land. The Bogan River is approximately 8 km east of the project area.

Land uses surrounding the mine site include:

- Agriculture - low intensity sheep and cattle grazing and seasonal cropping (mainly cereals) including a number of sparse rural residences.
- Nature conservation - substantial areas of native vegetation exist in the vicinity of the mine site, though are subject to grazing and other impacts.
- Native vegetation – forestry. The Girilambone State Forest occupies an area to the south of the mine site (east of the Mitchell Highway).
- Transportation - a range of state and local roads exist in the vicinity of the mine site, including the Mitchell Highway, Railway Road, Booramugga Road, Yarrandale Road and Okeh Road. The disused Main Western Railway is located to the east of (and runs parallel with) the Mitchell Highway.
- Village – the village of Girilambone is located south-west of the mine site. The haul road route from the mine site to the Tritton Copper Mine passes north of the village, before using the Mitchell Highway within the village limits to access Railway Road and Yarrandale Road.

3.2.3. Vegetation

The Constellation mine site is comprised of mostly cleared agricultural land that is subject to grazing by sheep and cattle and cropping activity. The proposed haul road route predominantly follows the existing Okeh Road and established farm access tracks, though is subject to some vegetation removal to allow for the upgrade of the road and installation of a services corridor (buried pipeline etc). The southern portion of the Okeh Road haul road alignment requires the establishment of a new road through a portion of land referred to as the 'Aeris Block'. This portion of road links Okeh Road to the Mitchell Highway north of Girilambone and requires the removal of woodland vegetation.

Two native Plant Community Types (PCT) were identified in the area (Ecoplanning 2025) as described below (for further detail, refer to the CPBLMP).

1. PCT 103 Poplar Box - Gum Coolabah - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion.

PCT 103 supports open woodlands dominated in the canopy by *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* together with *Eucalyptus intertexta* (Gum Coolabah) and *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine) typically occurring on a flat to slightly undulating landscape on red-brown loam soils which is characteristic of PCT 103.

Shrub cover is variable, from dense to sparse, and includes *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) and a number of *Acacia*, *Eremophila*, and *Dodonaea* spp. Density of the shrub layer appears to be influenced by soil moisture and landuse, where density is higher closer to ephemeral drainage lines. Ground cover is dominated by perennial grasses such as *Austrostipa scabra* (Speargrass), *Enteropogon acicularis* (Curly Windmill Grass) and *Chloris truncata* (Windmill Grass) together with herbs such as *Calotis lappulacea* (Yellow Burr-daisy), *Vittadinia cervicalis* and *Einadia nutans*, with *Maireana microphylla* and *Sclerolaena* sp.

Within the project area, *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* forms the dominant canopy throughout, with *Callitris glaucophylla* present in dense stands in some places. Dieback and dead trees were evident in some patches, which may be due to the drought towards the end of the 2010's. *Eucalyptus intertexta* is found much less frequently within the subject land. The mid-stratum is dominated by open to sparse *Geijera parviflora*, with *Eremophila mitchellii* (Budda) and *Abutilon otocarpum* (Desert Lantern). Patches of *Sclerolaena* sp., *Atriplex stipitata* (Mallee Saltbush), and *Salsola australis* were also present.

2. PCT 105 Poplar Box grassy woodland on flats mainly in the Cobar Penepplain Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion.

PCT 105 is characterised by *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* forming the dominant canopy species throughout, with *Callitris glaucophylla* also being present in high abundance. The midstory is characterised by *Eremophila mitchellii* and *Geijera parviflora* in high abundance, with common understory herbs being *Calotis lappulacea*, *Goodenia glabra* and *Sida* sp. Native grasses predominately consist of *Thyridolepis mitchelliana* (Mulga Mitchell Grass), *Austrostipa scabra* and *Eragrostis brownii* (Brown's Lovegrass).

Cleared Land

The southern extent of the Project area consists of previously cleared agricultural lands that are subject to seasonal cropping rotations and non-native vegetation as shown in Figure 5.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

TRL maintain an Environmental Risk Register (TRL-HSET-RAS-0006) which is reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. The most recent revision of the risk register included risks identified in the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024) as related to rehabilitation and mine closure. The Risk Register is further described in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

In addition, standard mining lease conditions require the preparation of a rehabilitation risk assessment to inform the CPRMP. A rehabilitation risk assessment has been completed for the Tritton Copper Operations and includes the CP. The rehabilitation risk assessment is updated on a periodic basis or when triggered by (for example) project modifications, completion of studies or changes in the risk profile of the project. Within the Tritton Copper Operations rehabilitation risk assessment, actions have been assigned to address any identified knowledge gaps associated with the identified risks. This risk assessment provides the controls (and additional controls where necessary) to manage the associated risks and also reduce those further where possible. The controls can vary as per the 'hierarchy of control' model, from elimination through to administrative.

To avoid duplication, a summary of the Tritton Copper Operations rehabilitation risk assessment has not been replicated in this CPRS.

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5. REHABILITATION AND MINE CLOSURE OBJECTIVES

In accordance with Condition C47 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) TRL will rehabilitate the site in accordance with the conditions imposed on the mining leases associated with the development under the *Mining Act 1992*. Rehabilitation will be generally consistent with the proposed rehabilitation activities described in the EIS and shown conceptually in Figures 8 and 9 (Appendix 2) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), and will comply with the objectives in Table 8 of the consent (reproduced below as Table 2).

Table 2 Rehabilitation Objectives (Table 8 from the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871))

Feature	Objective
All areas affected by the development	• Safe, stable and non-polluting • Final landforms designed to incorporate micro-relief and integrate with surrounding natural landforms to the extent practicable • Minimise long term groundwater seepage zones • Minimise visual impact of final landforms as far as is reasonable and feasible
Final void	• Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: - o the size and depth of the final void - o the drainage catchment of the final void - o risk of flood interaction for all flood events up to and including the probable maximum flood • Slopes within the final void to achieve a factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator • Minimise to the greatest extent practicable any pit wall geotechnical and erosional instability risks
Waste rock emplacement	• Minimise the potential for acid mine drainage and erosion • Slopes on the waste rock emplacement to achieve a factor of safety of 1.5, unless otherwise agreed by the Resources Regulator
Stopes	• Backfilled with paste fill material • Safe and stable • Negligible surface subsidence in the long term
Box cut, portals and vent shafts	• Backfilled and/or sealed
Surface infrastructure	• To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Resources Regulator agrees otherwise
Areas proposed for agriculture	• Establish/restore disturbed areas to support sustainable agriculture
Areas proposed for native vegetated land	• Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self-sustaining ecosystems • Establish self-sustaining native ecosystems characteristic of vegetation communities found in the local area
Community	• Ensure public safety • Minimise adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure

5.1. EIS Rehabilitation Requirements

Final landform designs have been developed in consideration of the opportunities and constraints associated with the existing local and regional environment, input from government stakeholders, and operational considerations; to reinstate landforms that are similar to those in the pre-mining environment.

Rehabilitation commitments as stated in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS (Burton Environmental 2024) include:

- to remove all project-related infrastructure not required by the final land use;
- to restore a safe, stable and non-polluting landform;
- to reinstate the soil profile and function, creating landforms that are compatible with the surrounding topography and pre-mining land uses; and
- to establish a landscape that permits the land use of livestock grazing on native / mixed pastures, whilst also enhancing biodiversity values lost due to past agricultural clearing.

Aeris Resources proposed (as outlined in Burton Environmental 2024) a final land use of predominantly agriculture / grazing on suitable land and the final land use of Native Ecosystems on constructed landforms including the Waste Rock Emplacement, Mineralised Waste Stockpile and Heap Leach Pad. Several water bodies are proposed to be retained to provide water for livestock; and any infrastructure that is compatible with agricultural uses may be retained for use by future landholders / land users (such as sheds etc)¹. The final land use domains as presented in Figure 9 in the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) have been replicated below in Figure 5.

Figure 5 also includes a proposed post closure drain to channel potential post closure seepage from the heap leach pad to the open pit void. The NSW Resources Regulator requested the inclusion of this drain in final land use figures during their response to the Aeris Submissions Report (AARC 2025)(letter dated 11 February 2025). Noting that: Appendix 18 to the Constellation Project EIS, stated that *‘HLP liquor ponds will be removed, and permanent drains will be constructed that direct seepage from the HLP (and also the WRE and MWS) to the final void for containment. During operational phases of the project, the location of post closure surface drains will be determined and designed. If required, the retention of the Process Runoff Dam may need to be re-considered, pending the location and design of the HLP and MWS surface drains to the final void’*.

Figure 6 shows the proposed final rehabilitated landform as presented in the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) as Figure 8.

¹ Pending approval by the NSW Resources Regulator and provided retained structures are assessed as remaining safe and stable.

Figure 5 Proposed Final Land Uses

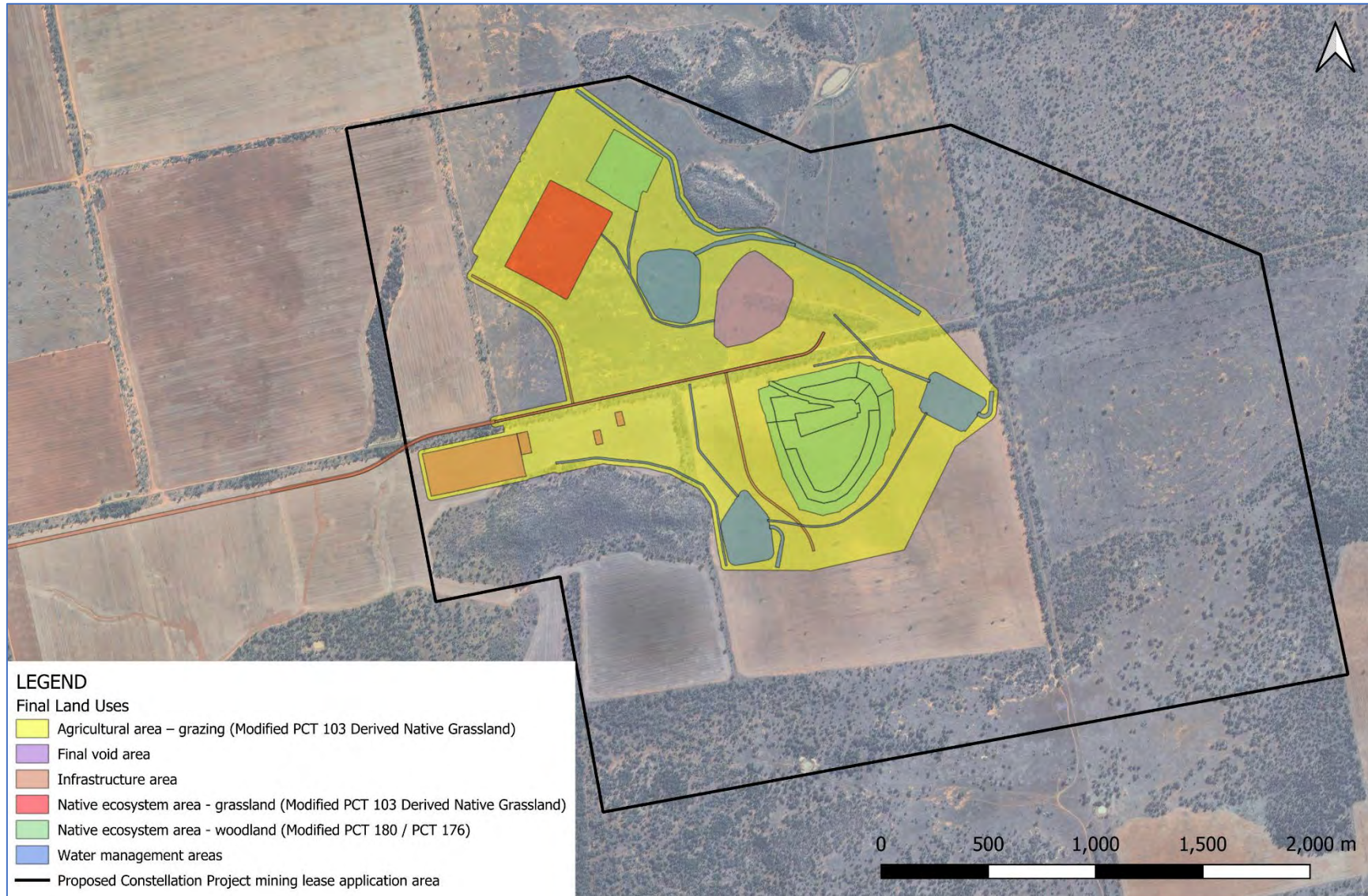


Figure 6 Rehabilitated Landform (DPHI 2025)



6. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Condition C48(c) requires the inclusion of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to guide rehabilitation and mine closure planning processes and outcomes.

6.1. Previous Consultation

Appendix 10 of the Constellation Project EIS included a Social Impact Assessment undertaken by TAP Consulting (Tap Consulting 2024). Consultation included the following methods:

- a community survey;
- semi-structured interviews;
- information briefings;
- community meetings;
- phone calls;
- emails; and
- website and social media posts.

As relevant to rehabilitation and mine closure, the following concerns were raised by consultees:

- Concerns relating to future of property for farming - Impacts of property severance/boundary alignment on agricultural land, farms employment and farm infrastructure.
- Potential for a decrease in land values and future [agricultural] earnings – concern relating to loss of current income and devaluation of property.

Other consultation conducted (as related to site rehabilitation and mine closure) throughout the EIS and project assessment phases included (summarised from AARC 2024):

- Community Meetings with the Girilambone Community, including with the Girilambone Community Association);
- One on one meetings with landholders;
- Meetings and project updates with Bogan Shire Council; and
- Consultation with regulatory agencies through formal project assessment processes including:
 - o the SEARS Process;
 - o EIS assessment phase and response to submissions; and
 - o project amendment report process.

6.2. Required Consultation

In accordance with the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871):

- Condition C48(a) requires that a Rehabilitation Strategy (i.e. this CPRS) must be submitted to the Secretary for approval prior to the commencement of mining operations; and
- Condition C48(b) requires that the Rehabilitation Strategy (i.e. this CPRS) must be prepared in consultation with the NSW Resources Regulator and Bogan Shire Council.

The draft CPRS was referred to the NSW Resources Regulator and Bogan Shire Council when uploaded to the NSW Major Projects Portal. Feedback was received from the NSW Resources Regulator (letter dated 4 May 2026) and Bogan Shire Council (email dated 6 May 2026). All feedback received as part of the consultation process has been incorporated, where required, into this CPRS. A table of comments (including dates of consultation) received during consultation and actions taken to address the comments have been provided to the DPHI. There are no outstanding matters of disagreement as identified in the comments received.

DPHI provided an RFI on 25 June 2026, it was responded to on 26 June with an amended version of the CPRS which was subsequently approved by a nominee of the Planning Secretary (letter dated 26/06/2026).

6.3. Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement Plan

TRL intend to utilise the Community Consultative Committee as the prime forum for engaging with community members regarding the rehabilitation and final land uses at the CP.

The TRL Community Consultative Committee (CCC) was established on 22 February 2013 as a means to share information and maintain relationships with the various stakeholders (and is also required as per Condition C6 of the ATP Development Consent (DA 10/2015/004/003)). Invitees consist of representatives from local business, farmers, Bogan Shire Council, the Ngemba Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan (NNWW) people, the Bogan Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) and the Nyngan Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC). The CCC meets on a quarterly basis to discuss issues related to the company's operation and the community.

In addition to the TRL CCC, key processes to enable all stakeholders to have their interests considered during the mine closure consultation process include but are not limited to the following:

- Ongoing review and update of the CPRMP and this CPRS (both documents will be publicly available on the Aeris Resources' website);
- Submission of Annual Reviews and conducting associated meetings with government regulators to seek feedback in relation to the progress with rehabilitation activities;
- Consultation undertaken in accordance with the TRL Stakeholder Engagement Strategy;
- Community meetings and information days;
- One on one meetings (as required) with stakeholders, including landholders, Girilambone Community Association, Aboriginal groups, Bogan Shire Council, NSW Resources Regulator, DPHI etc;
- Engagement with the NSW Resources Regulator through their targeted assessment programs and other site inspections and meetings; and

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- Community Complaints Protocol (as contained in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023)

This ongoing stakeholder engagement will be used to guide rehabilitation outcomes for the site, and address all aspects of rehabilitation, including mine closure, final landform, final voids, post mining land use and water management.

Approximately 5 years prior to forecast mine closure, TRL will undertake a targeted campaign of consultation focussing on mine closure and post mining land use opportunities through the above processes. Detail on this targeted program will be outlined in future revisions of this CPRS.

7. POST MINING LAND USE STRATEGY

As stated in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS (Burton Environmental 2024), final landform design has been a key consideration with the objective of maximising opportunities to achieve a sustainable rehabilitated landform post closure. The CPRS has been developed in consideration of the opportunities and constraints associated with the existing local and regional environment, input from government stakeholders, and operational considerations.

The key final landform design parameters of reinstating pre-mining land uses (of agriculture) and replicating local natural landforms as far as practicable underpin the conceptual final landform for the CP.

The proposed post mining land use strategy is presented in Figure 5.

7.1. Alignment with Strategic Land Use Objectives

The strategic land use objectives for the area, which have been considered as part of the conceptual closure planning process for the CP, include those within the Bogan Shire Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 (Bogan Shire Council 2011).

This document has also been developed to generally meet the key principles of the:

- Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (SFMC) (ANZMEC & MCA 2000);
- Mine Rehabilitation – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Australian Government 2016); and
- Mine Closure and Completion – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Australian Government 2016a).

The alignment of the rehabilitation strategy for the CP with these strategies is outlined in the below sections.

7.1.1. Bogan Shire Council

7.1.1.1. Local Environment Plan (2011)

The Bogan Shire Council (BSC) Local Environmental Plan 2011 (BSC 2011) has outlined objectives for each land use zone in the shire. The disturbance footprint of the project is within land zoned RU1 – Primary Production. The objectives for this zone are:

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1. To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
2. To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
3. To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
4. To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.

This CPRS, including proposed and potential final land uses has been developed with consideration of these land use objectives; namely to:

- rehabilitate the site to reinstate agricultural land uses (aligning with points 1, 2, 3 and 4 above) where suitable / sustainable; and
- to reinstate native ecosystems on constructed landforms (aligning with points 1, 2 and 4 above) which is considered the safest / most stable and sustainable final land use for these landforms.

7.1.2. Strategic Framework for Mine Closure

The Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (ANZMEC & MCA 2000) has evolved as a cooperative development between the Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council (ANZMEC) and the Australian Minerals Industry represented by the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) that provides a framework of issues to be considered as part of a Mine Closure Plan (and have been considered for this Rehabilitation Strategy).

The strategy for mine closure as outlined in this document has been developed in consideration of the six key objectives as identified by this framework document. Each of these objectives is outlined in Table 3 along with the relevant section of this document where they are addressed.

Table 3 Key Objectives from the Strategic Framework for Mine Closure Key Objectives

Key Objectives	Relevant Section of Document
To enable all stakeholders to have their interests considered during the mine closure process.	Section 6
To ensure the process of closure occurs in an orderly, cost-effective and timely manner.	Section 8
To ensure that the cost of closure is adequately represented in company accounts and that the community is not left with a liability.	Covered by the rehabilitation bond requirement.
To ensure there is clear accountability and adequate resources for the implementation of the closure plan.	Section 11
To establish a set of indicators which will demonstrate the successful completion of the closure process.	Section 5
To reach a point where the company has met agreed completion criteria to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.	Detailed completion Criteria contained in the CPRMP.

7.1.3. Mine Rehabilitation - Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry

The aim of Mine Rehabilitation – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Australian Government 2016) is to provide guidelines to promote ‘leading practice’ sustainable mine planning and rehabilitation design, considering environmental, economic, and social aspects to support on-going sustainability of a mining development. The guideline recommends procedures and mitigation measures that should be considered during mine planning and rehabilitation design, including stakeholder consultation, material and handling, water balance, final landform design, soil (topsoil and subsoil) management, vegetation and fauna habitat re-establishment and rehabilitation, and agriculture/commercial forestry suitability. The guideline also provides relevant mine development case studies supporting the recommended procedures and mitigation measures.

Where relevant to the project, the above principals have been addressed in this strategy and / or the CPRMP.

7.1.4. Mine Closure and Completion - Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry

The aim of Mine Closure and Completion – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Australian Government 2016a) is to provide guidelines to promote ‘leading practice’ sustainable mine closure and completion, minimising any long-term environmental, economic, and social impacts and resulting in a suitable final landform for an agreed land use. Specifically, the guideline provides that a progressive rehabilitation plan, which is a key principle of this strategy, should be developed for mine closure.

These principles have been addressed in this strategy and / or the CPRMP.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REHABILITATION STRATEGY

Rehabilitation will be undertaken in accordance with the CPRMP. Mining activities are approved for a period of 10 years, followed by transition to rehabilitation and closure. Proposed rehabilitation for a five year period has been forecast in the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024); however, TRL will forecast progressive rehabilitation on a rolling three yearly basis in the required Forward Programs that are submitted to the Resources Regulator each year and will be available on the Aeris Resources website.

The approved final land use and rehabilitation strategy is presented in Figure 5.

The approved Final Landform (including contours) is shown in Figure 6.

8.1. Final land Use

The CP’s final land use and rehabilitation objectives are defined in Table 8 of Condition C47 of the Constellation Project Development Consent SSD-41579871 (replicated within this CPRS as Table 2), which require that *the site must be rehabilitated in accordance with the conditions imposed on the mining lease(s) associated with the development under the Mining Act 1992. Rehabilitation must be generally consistent with the proposed rehabilitation activities described in the EIS and shown conceptually in Figures 8 and 9 of Appendix 2 (replicated in this CPRS as Figure 5 and Figure 6) and must comply with the objectives in Table 8 of this consent (replicated in this CPRS as Table 2).*

The approved final land uses include:

- Agricultural (grazing) land uses;
- Infrastructure areas (retained infrastructure)
- Native Ecosystem areas (Woodland);
- Water management areas (retained dams);
- Native Ecosystem areas (Grassland); and
- Final Void

The final landform and the rehabilitation methods (described further in Section 8.3) are designed to achieve the rehabilitation objectives and produce a stable landform and sustainable vegetation communities that are ecologically and visually consistent with the surrounding areas and pre-ming land uses.

8.2. Final Land Use and Mining Domains

Final land use and mining domains outlined in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) (Burton Environmental 2024) and in the CPRMP have been defined in accordance with the Form and Way for Rehabilitation Management Plans for Large Mines (NSW Resources Regulator, 2021).

8.2.1. Final Land use domains

Final land use domains are defined as land management units characterised by similar final land use objectives. Each final land use domain will require specific decommissioning and rehabilitation methods. Detailed completion criteria for each domain, including performance indicators and validation methods, are outlined within the CPRMP and have not been replicated in this CPRS. Completion criteria will be used to determine when rehabilitation objectives and final land uses have been achieved.

The final land use domains at the CP are described below in Table 4. The final landform design has been a key consideration in the design of the CP, with the objective of achieving a sustainable rehabilitated landform post closure.

The development of the final landform will include use of natural landform design processes incorporating micro-relief principles, as described in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS (Burton Environmental 2024). The final landform and final land use domains are presented in Figure 5 with specific vegetation communities detailed below in Section 8.3.2 (and are also described in the CPRMP).

Mining domains and their corresponding final land use are presented below in Table 6

Table 4 Final Land Use Domains Description

Final Land Use Domain	Description
Agricultural (grazing) land uses	Reinstate the dominant pre-mining land use of the project site which is grazing native / introduced (mixed) pastures (modified PCT 103 – Derived Native Grassland)**.
Infrastructure areas (retained infrastructure)	The Infrastructure Area domain includes items that will be retained in the post mining landscape for future land users.
Native Ecosystem areas (Woodland)	Establish a similar woodland community (modified - PCT 180 / PCT 176*) to that in the pre-mining landscape as present on small hills and outcrops in the immediate vicinity of the project site which are subject to occasional grazing.
Water management areas (retained dams)	The Water Management Areas domain applies to water management structures that will be retained post closure for future land users.
Native Ecosystem areas (Grassland)	Similar to that proposed for the Agriculture Grazing Domain consisting of a native / introduced (mixed) grassland (modified PCT 103 – Derived Native Grassland)**, however will be fenced and grazing will not be permitted
Final void	The final (open pit) void will be retained in the landscape as a pit lake.
*nominally aligning with PCT 180 and PCT 176, however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), consisting of woodland canopy, mid-storey and understorey species (and not against formal PCT 180 / 176 descriptions). ** nominally aligning with PCT 103 (derived native grassland), however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites) and not against formal PCT 103 descriptions.	

8.2.1. Mining Domains

Table 5 provides a summary of each mining domain for the CP. The mining domains as outlined in Table 5 have been categorised in accordance with the Form and Way for Rehabilitation Management Plans for Large Mines (NSW Resources Regulator, 2021).

Mining domains and their corresponding final land use are presented below in Table 6

Table 5 Mining Domains Description

Mining Domain	Description
1. Infrastructure	• Administration buildings • Ablution facilities • Workshops • SX Crystal plant and pad • Pre-concentration facility. • Solar Farm / site based generation. • Core Shed • Concrete batch plant • Paste Plant • Underground mine ventilation infrastructure. • Explosive storage compound • Temporary Oxide ore Stockpile • Temporary Agglomeration Pad • Ancillary infrastructure (pumps, pipes, site based electricity distribution etc) • Run of Mine (ROM) pad • Roads • Carparks
2. Overburden Emplacement Area (Waste Rock Emplacement)	• Waste Rock Emplacement (WRE) • Mineralised Waste Stockpile (MWS)
3. Water Management Areas	• Clean Water Diversions • Process Runoff Dam • Waste Dump Catch Dam • Mine Infrastructure Area (MIA) Runoff Dam • Raw Water Dam • Internal drains and channels
4. Beneficiation facility (Heap Leach Pad)	• Heap Leach Pad (HLP) • Associated liquor ponds
5. Underground Mining Area	• Underground mine • Boxcut • Ventilation shafts
6. Active Mining Area (Open Cut Pit)	• Open Cut Pit • Safety Bund
7. Other (Soil Stockpiles (topsoil, subsoil))	• Topsoil Stockpiles • Subsoil stockpiles

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Table 6 Mining Domains and Corresponding Final Land Use Domain and Description (Source: Burton Environmental 2024)

Mining domain	Final Land Use Domain	Final Land Use Domain Description
1. Infrastructure	A Agriculture Grazing	The proposal for this domain is to reinstate the dominant pre-mining land use of the project site which is grazing native / introduced (mixed) pastures (modified PCT 103 Derived Native Grassland**). This final land use would be applied to the general mining disturbance area, excluding areas described below. **nominally aligning with PCT 103 (derived native grassland), however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), and not against formal PCT 103 descriptions.
	B Infrastructure Areas	The Infrastructure Area domain includes items that will be retained for post mining land uses and may include items such as sheds, roads, solar farm and other infrastructure.
2. Overburden Emplacement Area (Waste Rock Emplacement)	C Native Ecosystem (Woodland)	The proposal for this domain is to establish a similar woodland community (modified - PCT 180 / PCT 176*) that exists in the pre-mining landscape. Woodland communities remain present on small hills and outcrops in the immediate vicinity of the Project site and are subject to occasional grazing. This final land use will be applied to the WRE and MWS, however will be fenced and grazing excluded to ensure stability of the landform. *nominally aligning with PCT 180 and PCT 176, however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), consisting of woodland canopy, mid-storey and understorey species (and not against formal PCT 180 / 176 descriptions).
3. Water Management Areas	D Water Management Areas	The Water Management Areas domain applies to water management structures that will be retained post closure and include clean water diversion drains, the Process Runoff Dam, Waste Dump Catch Dam and MIA Runoff Dam. Water storage for post mining beneficial use would require desilting, contamination assessment and water quality testing. Post mining, HLP liquor ponds would initially be retained until rehabilitation of the HLP has been completed, following which, they will be removed. Surface drains will be constructed that direct seepage from the WRE and HLP to the open pit for containment and will be retained in the post mining landscape.

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Mining domain	Final Land Use Domain	Final Land Use Domain Description
4. Beneficiation Facility (Heap Leach Pad)	E Native Ecosystem (Grassland)	The proposed vegetation community for this domain is similar to that proposed for the Agriculture Grazing Domain and will consist of a native / introduced (mixed) grassland (modified PCT 103 Derived Native Grassland**). The Native Ecosystem (grassland) domain however will be fenced, and grazing will not be permitted, allowing the grassland to dominate and stabilise the landform. **nominally aligning with PCT 103 (derived native grassland), however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), and not against formal PCT 103 descriptions.
5. Underground Mining Area	A Agriculture Grazing	The proposal for this domain is to reinstate the dominant pre-mining land use of the project site which is grazing native / introduced (mixed) pastures (modified PCT 103 Derived Native Grassland**). This final land use would be applied to surface disturbance associated with the underground mine including the boxcut. **nominally aligning with PCT 103 (derived native grassland), however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), and not against formal PCT 103 descriptions.
6. Active Mining Area (Open Cut Pit)	F Final Void	The final void (open pit / pit lake) will be retained in the landscape.
7. Other (Soil Stockpiles (topsoil, subsoil))	A Agriculture Grazing	The proposal for this domain is to reinstate the dominant pre-mining land use of the project site which is grazing native / introduced (mixed) pastures. (modified PCT 103 Derived Native Grassland**). **nominally aligning with PCT 103 (derived native grassland), however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), and not against formal PCT 103 descriptions.

8.3. Proposed Landform Construction and Rehabilitation Techniques

TRL will implement best practice reasonable and feasible rehabilitation techniques generally in accordance with Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS (Burton Environmental 2024) to meet the requirements outlined in Section 2.2. These techniques will be subject to ongoing refinement, informed by site-specific learnings and continuous improvement processes.

All reasonable steps will be taken to minimise the total area exposed at any time. Interim stabilisation and temporary vegetation strategies will be employed when areas prone to dust generation, soil erosion and weed incursion cannot be permanently rehabilitated.

The following sections provide a brief description / summary of the proposed landform construction and rehabilitation techniques demonstrating how the rehabilitation strategy will be achieved. Techniques are stated (in more detail) in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS (Burton Environmental 2024) and in the CPRMP.

8.3.1. Infrastructure

8.3.1.1. Infrastructure to be removed

All surface based built infrastructure, which is not required for future land uses (see below Section 8.3.1.2) will be decommissioned and demolished. Where feasible, re-use and recycling opportunities will be investigated and implemented. Inert and non-polluting wastes may be disposed within the underground workings, within the WRE or TCM Landfill². Other wastes will be removed from site and disposed at a licenced landfill facility.

Contaminated soils will be assessed, removed / remediated where required and validation sampling undertaken to meet NSW National Environment Protection Measure (Assessment of Site Contamination) (NEPM) requirements (DCCEEW (1999)) to ensure there are no residual contamination liabilities remaining at the site.

8.3.1.2. Infrastructure to be retained

The Infrastructure Area (Final Land Use) domain includes items that will be retained for post mining land uses.

Items to be retained post mining are subject to future consultation with adjacent landholders and other stakeholders such as Bogan Shire Council³.

Items that could potentially be retained include:

- Site sheds;
- Solar Farm / sited based electricity supply;
- Water infrastructure (further described in Section 8.3.1); and
- Roads.

² Pending any required approvals such as amendment to the relevant Environment Protection Licence

³ Pending approval by the NSW Resources Regulator and provided retained structures are assessed as remaining safe and stable.

Following consultation with stakeholders and the formal identification of infrastructure to be retained, an engineering assessment would be undertaken to validate that the infrastructure is suitable for post mining land uses and there are no health, safety or environmental risks associated with its retention and future use.

8.3.2. Infrastructure Outside of Mining Leases

Infrastructure associated with the project, but located outside the mine development area, within the infrastructure corridor includes:

- The upgraded Okeh Road;
- New section of road, linking the Okeh Road to the Mitchell Highway (on land owned by Aeris Resources); and
- Buried water supply pipeline and fibre optic line located within the above two road easement areas.

Okeh Road is an existing public road and will remain under the management of Bogan Shire Council.

During preparation for closure, TRL will consult with Bogan Shire Council and surrounding landholders regarding the future management of the new section of road joining Okeh Road to the Mitchell Highway and whether Bogan Shire Council may wish to resume management of the road post closure. Pending the outcomes of consultation, TRL will either work with Bogan Shire Council to establish relevant easements or ownership of the road or decommission and rehabilitate the road (to align with adjacent woodland communities).

The proposed buried pipeline between the existing Murrawombie mine and the Constellation mine site will be left in situ and may be considered as part of post closure land use options (Section 9). If no future use of the pipeline is proposed, the pipeline will be disconnected and capped at both ends of the pipeline, and all air valves / scour valves will be removed (down to the depth of the pipeline). As built survey plans will be provided to Bogan Shire Council for future reference.

8.3.3. Major Landforms

8.3.3.1. Waste Rock Emplacement

The Waste Rock Emplacement (WRE) is proposed to be constructed to a maximum height of approximately 45m high (205RL), be composed of up to 5 lifts and have a footprint of approximately 33 ha. The WRE will store overburden and waste materials from both the open cut pit and underground operations. The WRE will contain both Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) and Non Acid Forming (NAF) materials.

The underlying floor of the WRE will be shaped and compacted to direct seepage to the open pit void (where feasible) and minimise potential seepage to underlying groundwater resources.

Operational procedures will be developed to assess, identify and selectively handle / segregate waste materials as either NAF or PAF.

The PAF waste will be contained within the centre of the WRE (PAF Cell) and covered with low permeability seal.

The PAF waste will be covered by a minimum of 3m of NAF mine waste to be placed vertically above the encapsulated PAF cell.

Outer surfaces, including the top tier of the WRE will have a 2m store and release soil cover system (achieving a total cover of >5m).

8.3.3.2. WRE Landform

The conceptual landform design for the WRE (Option 2 from the EIS) is generally based on existing natural landforms found in the vicinity of the mine site.

The overall profile of the WRE aims to achieve a similar 'domed plateau' and 'concave slope' that will merge with the natural topography.

The conceptual design presented below (Figure 7) remains subject to amendment following trials, proposed landform evolution modelling (to be conducted prior to construction), geotechnical assessment (factor of safety 1.5), ongoing rehabilitation materials assessments and refinement of the WRE profile.

Prior to commencing placement of WRE material:

- a landform evolution model will be developed to validate the stability of the WRE; and
- a final surface water design for the WRE will be undertaken to ensure berms, drains and drop structures are appropriately sized and constructed.

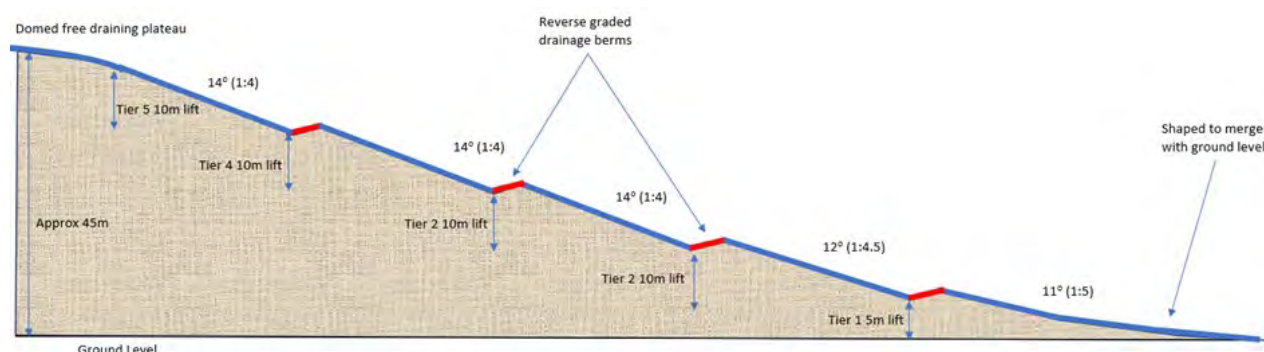
Outer batters will be covered with 2m of regolith and / or NAF material to sustain plant growth.

Up to 200mm of topsoil will be applied to the plateau and outer profile of the WRE.

The final WRE profile will be 'smoothed' to provide macro and micro relief to the landform, with the aim of further aligning the WRE with natural topography and reducing the 'engineered' outer profile of the WRE (Figure 7).

Post closure, any seepage from the WRE will report to the open pit void; runoff would continue to report to the Waste Dump Catch Dam.

Figure 7 Conceptual WRE Design



8.3.3.3. Mineralised Waste Stockpile

The mineralised waste stockpile (MWS) will provide for the storage of low grade mineralised (oxide) material. The MWS material is a low grade 'oxide ore' that does not contain elevated sulphides, meaning there is negligible risk of generating acid mine drainage conditions, however, may still leach salts and metals.

The MWS will be constructed to a maximum height of approximately 25 m and occupy an 'unrehabilitated footprint' of approximately 7.4ha.

The overall conceptual profile of the MWS aims to achieve a similar 'domed plateau' and 'concave slope' that is consistent with the natural topography.

Prior to commencing placement of MWS material:

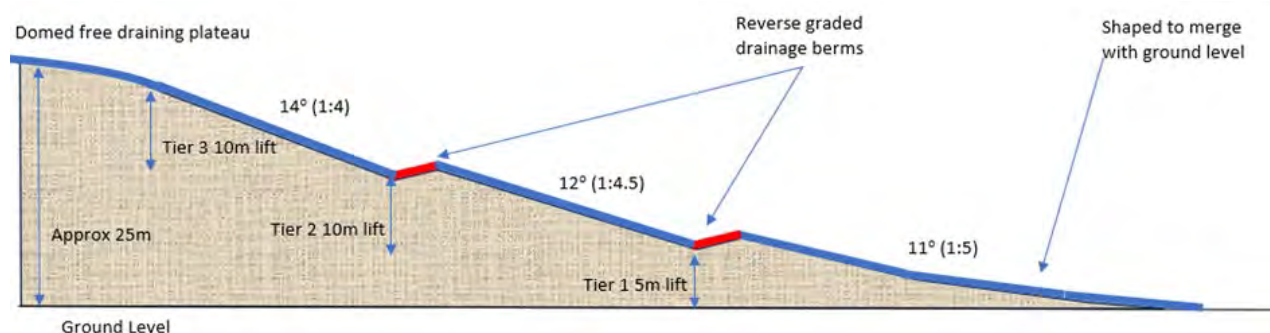
- a landform evolution model will be developed to validate the stability of the MWS; and
- a final surface water design for the MWS will be undertaken to ensure berms, drains and drop structures are appropriately sized and constructed.

Up to 200mm of topsoil will be applied to the plateau and outer profile of the MWS.

The final MWS profile will be 'smoothed' to provide macro and micro relief to the landform, with the aim of further aligning the MWS with natural topography and to reduce the 'engineered' outer profile of the MWS (Figure 8).

Post closure, passive drainage systems will be designed and installed to allow any seepage to flow toward and be captured by the open pit final void.

Figure 8 Conceptual MWS Design



8.3.3.4. Heap Leach Pad

The proposed heap leach pad (HLP) will contain approximately 2 Million Tonnes (MT) of oxide ore, occupy a footprint of approximately 15ha, and be constructed to a height of up to 24m high (above natural ground level).

The HLP will be under-lined by a low permeability liner configuration to allow the collection of leachate and prevent underlying soil and ground water contamination.

HLP material is an oxide ore and does not contain elevated sulphides, meaning there is negligible risk of generating acid mine drainage conditions; however, may leach salts and metals including any residual acid from the leaching process.

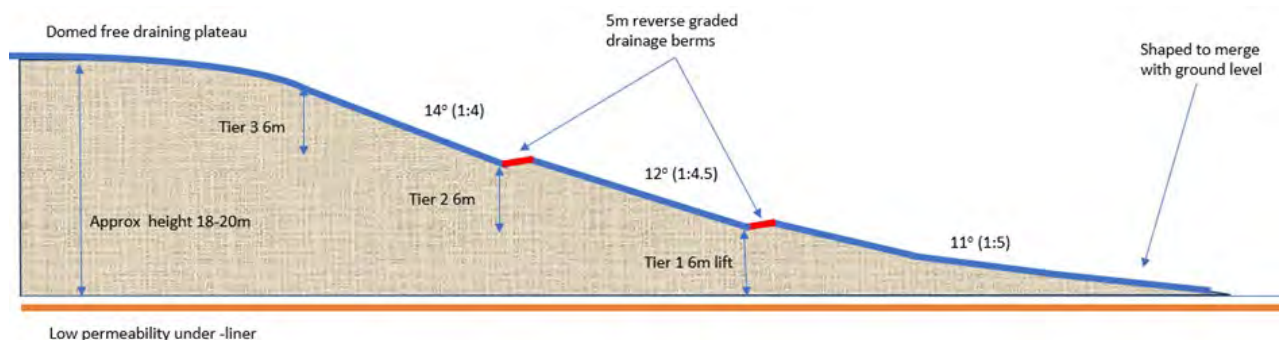
Prior to commencing placement of HLP material a landform evolution model will be developed to validate the stability of the HLP design.

Where required, the HLP will be shaped to the approximate final landform profile and will remain contained within the under-liner catchment (Figure 9).

The HLP will be encapsulated with a store and release cover system composed of minimum of 0.9m NAF waste rock material and up to 200mm of topsoil (subject to detailed cover and closure design).

Following rehabilitation of the HLP landform, the liquor ponds will be removed, including de-silting, removal of HDPE liners, contamination assessment and remediation (as required). Ponds will be backfilled to blend with the local environment and soils placed. Concurrent with the removal of the liquor ponds, a surface drain will be constructed to passively direct any future residual seepage to the final void for containment (refer to Section 5.1 regarding potential interactions with the Process Water Dam).

Figure 9 Conceptual HLP Landform design



8.3.3.5. Underground Mine

The underground mine domain consists of the main mine entry / boxcut, ventilation infrastructure and underground workings.

During development of the underground mine, waste rock material will be classified and brought to the surface. NAF material will be taken to the WRE or stockpiled for re-use (for rehabilitation and other uses). PAF material will be either:

- placed within the WRE PAF cells (while the open pit remains operational);
- placed within the base of the open pit void (following the cessation of open pit mining); or
- preferentially utilised for the backfill of underground stopes.

Tailings material generated at the Tritton Processing Plant will be backloaded, cemented (cementation plant) and used to fill underground stope voids at the CP.

Underground workings will be allowed to gradually fill with groundwater.

At the completion of mining, an engineered concrete plug will be constructed to seal the portal. The engineered plug will be designed, inspected and signed off by a qualified and experienced engineer.

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Two ventilation shafts are proposed as part of the underground mine design. At the completion of mining, any surface ventilation infrastructure will be removed, and an engineered concrete cap will be constructed over the ventilation shafts. The engineered cap will be designed, inspected and signed off by a qualified and experienced engineer. The capped areas will be fenced (with an established buffer/offset as determined by the engineer) and signs placed to prevent unauthorised personnel and livestock from entering the area.

8.3.3.6. Open Cut Pit / Final Void

The proposed final depth of the pit is approximately 120 metres deep and will occupy a surface footprint of approximately 12ha. During operations the pit rim will contain an earthen safety bund.

At the completion of mining, the open pit shell will not be backfilled and will remain an open void that will eventually form a 'pit lake' (terminal sink). Retention of the pit as a void is critical to the closure of the mine site as:

- PAF material from underground mining development and operations may be placed at the base of the pit as a lower risk storage option than placement at the surface (WRE); and
- ongoing seepage from the WRE, MWS and the HLP will be passively directed to the pit for long term containment (to be included in a post closure surface water management plan).

At the completion of mining, a regolith/ NAF rock safety bund will be retained around the pit shell and a safety fence (and signs) installed to prevent unauthorised access to the pit rim. The safety bund and fence will be placed with a suitable offset from the pit rim based on the proposed final pit geotechnical assessment (factor of safety of 1.5). The proposed safety bund will include allowances for the receipt of any required surface waters (for example from HLP seepage, via a surface drains).

8.3.1. Water Management

As identified in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024), several water management structures will be retained post closure to benefit proposed agricultural land uses including for the watering of livestock. Structures include clean water diversion drains / bunds the Process Water Dam, Waste Dump Catch Dam, MIA Runoff Dam and post closure drains (i.e from the MWS, HLP, WRE to the open pit void).

Retained water management structures, will be inspected by a suitably qualified civil engineer to validate that the structure is suitable for post mining land uses and there are no health, safety or environmental risks associated with retention and future use.

Any remaining water in site water dams will be tested to ensure that it is fit for purpose, with any unsuitable water pumped to the open pit final void.

Removal of sediment and any liners from mine water dams will occur as required as part of the closure and rehabilitation process.

All other dams and structures will be emptied, decommissioned, backfilled and shaped to blend with the post closure landform.

New surface drains are proposed to (passively) direct seepage waters from the HLP, WRE and MWS to the final void. Drains will be designed by a qualified engineer to ensure they are capable of controlling a design rainfall event.

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Refer to Section 5.1 regarding potential interactions of post closure surface drains with the Process Water Dam.

8.3.2. Rehabilitation techniques

8.3.2.1. Soils

Soils will be selectively stripped and stockpiled from all proposed disturbance areas prior to constructing mining landforms and infrastructure.

Topsoil containing seed, biota and organic matter will be initially stripped, separately stockpiled and recorded (site survey) for use as the 'final topsoil' for vegetation establishment. Stripping depth will be approximately 250mm and include all groundcover vegetation, sticks (nominally < 10cm in diameter), leaf / grass litter etc which will supplement organic matter within the topsoil stockpiles.

Subsoils that do not contain any seed, biota and organic matter will be stripped, separately stockpiled (to topsoil) and recorded (site survey). Stripping depth may occur to a depth of up to 2m. Uses may include (but are not limited to) the following:

- used as a trafficked low permeability seal above PAF cells within the WRE, to reduce water infiltration;
- blended with topsoil to supplement soil volumes for revegetation; and / or
- should topsoil resources be exhausted, subsoils may be ameliorated with gypsum, lime, organic matter etc and be used as a supplementary topsoil resource.
- used as safety bunding or water diversion bunding.

Where required soil stockpiles will be seeded, hydroseeded or otherwise covered to prevent soil loss and degradation.

Prior to the spreading and use of topsoil resources, soils will be sampled and analysed for key soil parameters such as pH, ESP, CEC (major cations), organic matter content and other essential nutrients such as nitrate, phosphorus and sulphate (sulphur).

Fertiliser ameliorants will be selected to address any identified deficiencies in topsoil prior to spreading; ameliorants may include, but are not limited to gypsum, lime, fertilisers and organic matter.

TRL will establish and maintain a 'Rehabilitation Materials Balance and Projection' over the life of the operations to ensure sufficient materials are available for rehabilitation.

Initial assessments conducted in Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS forecasted a surplus of rehabilitation materials.

8.3.2.2. Achieving Agricultural (grazing) Final Land Uses

The proposal for this domain is to reinstate the dominant pre-mining land use of the project site that is the grazing of native / introduced (mixed) pastures.

The final land use domain of 'Agriculture – Grazing' applies to the following mining domains:

- Infrastructure;
- Underground Mine; and
- Other (Soil stockpiles).

Following the removal of all required infrastructure (ie infrastructure not identified for post mining land uses) the areas would be shaped (if required) to blend in with the surrounding topography.

Roads and hardstand areas will be ripped to break up compacted layers and shaped where required.

Any areas that require fill material to blend with the natural topography, would be filled with either regolith / NAF material and / or subsoils.

Topsoil will be spread at a depth of up to 200mm.

Any required ameliorants (identified from soil stockpile sampling and analysis) will be applied and incorporated (as advised by an agronomist or suitably qualified person).

Areas will be scarified to encourage infiltration of water and to create 'microclimates' for vegetation establishment.

It is envisaged that sufficient residual seed will be contained with topsoil stockpiles to allow revegetation. Nonetheless TRL will implement and maintain a seed collection / procurement program to allow any supplementary seeding as required.

The target vegetation community for this final land use aligns with the pre-mining land use for the majority of the proposed mine site, which is described as a grassland consisting of a mixed sward of predominantly native grasses and groundcover species, mixed to varying extents with introduced grasses and broadleaf weeds (identified by Ecoplanning (2025) as PCT 103 (Derived Native Grassland). Completion criteria will be based on the structure and composition of local grassland / grazing communities (analogue sites) and are presented (as proposed completion criteria) in the CPRMP.

Interim revegetation species lists are contained in Table 7 and will be further refined during operational phases.

Table 7 Interim Agricultural and Native Ecosystem (Grassland) Land Use Revegetation Species List

Agriculture (grazing) and Native Ecosystem (grassland) interim revegetation species list			
Ground Cover Species		Ground Cover Species	
Species	Common Name	Species	Common Name
<i>Abutilon sp</i>	Lantern Bush	<i>Glycine canescens</i>	Silky Glycine
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Common Wheatgrass	<i>Goodenia cycloptera</i>	Cut-leaf Goodenia
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>	Speargrass	<i>Harmsiodoxa blennodioides</i>	Hairy-pod Cress
<i>Aristida sp.</i>	Wiregrass	<i>Leontodon rhagadioloides</i>	Cretan Weed
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	Native Leek	<i>Plantago sp.</i>	Plantain
<i>Calotis cuneata</i>	Mountain Burr-Daisy	<i>Rhodanthe floribunda</i>	Common White Sunray
<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr-daisy	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanized Burr
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>	Bogan Flea	<i>Sclerolaena convexula</i>	Tall Copperburr
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>	
<i>Crassula sp</i>	Stonecrop	<i>Sclerolaena muricata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Black Rolypoly
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Corrugated Sida
<i>Dysphania sp.</i>		<i>Sida cunninghamii</i>	Ridge Sida
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Storksbill	<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	Spoon Cudweed
<i>Enneapogon sp</i>	Nine awn grass / Bottle Washers	<i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i>	Mulga Mitchell's Grass
<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Common Sunray
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	Caustic Weed	<i>Vittadinia spp</i>	
<i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i>	Purple Lovegrass	<i>Wahlenbergia sp</i>	Bluebell
<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>	Weeping Lovegrass	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting

8.3.2.3. Achieving Native Ecosystem (Woodland) final land uses

The proposal for this domain is to establish a similar woodland community that exists in the pre-mining landscape, predominantly located on small hills and outcrops in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

The Native Ecosystem – Woodland post mining land use applies to the WRE and MWS mining domains.

Following the installation of the proposed covers and shaping as described in Sections 8.3.3.2 and Section 8.3.3.3, the following method is proposed for achieving the final land use:

- topsoil would be spread at a depth of up to 200mm;
- any required ameliorants (identified from soil stockpile sampling and analysis) would be applied and incorporated (as advised by an agronomist or suitably qualified person); and
- Areas would be ripped parallel with the contour to encourage infiltration of water and for vegetation establishment. Deep ripping will also bring some rock to the surface to create a 'rocky soil mulch' and assist in creating microclimates for seed germination and a degree of erosion / scour protection.

As most of the topsoil will be sourced from pre-mining grassland / pasture areas, minimal suitable woodland seed will be contained within the topsoil. TRL will implement and maintain a seed collection / procurement program to allow the seeding of this landform as required.

Post seeding, both the WRE and MWS will be fenced to exclude domestic livestock and pest species such as goats from accessing the area and damaging establishing vegetation. Long term grazing will not be permitted.

The target vegetation community for this final land use aligns with hills and outcrop areas that surround the proposed mine site (nominally aligning with PCT 180 and PCT 176, however will be assessed (completion criteria) against the structure and composition of local communities (analogue sites), consisting of woodland canopy, mid-storey and understorey species. Proposed competition criteria are contained in the CPRMP.

Interim revegetation species lists are contained in Table 8 and will be further refined during operational phases.

Table 8 Interim Native Ecosystem (Woodland) Revegetation Species List

Native Ecosystem (Woodland) interim revegetation species list			
Species	Common Name	Species	Common Name
Upper Storey Species			
<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>	Currawang	<i>Eucalyptus morrisii</i>	Grey Mallee
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> subsp. <i>Populneus</i>	Kurrajong	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> subsp. <i>Bimbil</i>	Bimble Box
<i>Calitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus dwyeri</i>	Dwyer's Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus viridis</i>	Green Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus intertexta</i>	Gum Coolibah		
Mid Storey Species			
<i>Acacia amblygona</i>	Fan wattle	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Berrigan
<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Mulga	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood
<i>Acacia burrowii</i>	Burrow's wattle	<i>Eremophila serrulata</i>	Green Fuchsia-bush
<i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>deanei</i>	Dean's wattle	<i>Eremophila sturtii</i>	Narrow-leaf Emu-bush
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western silver wattle	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga
<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>	Hakea wattle	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian indigo
<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush
<i>Apophyllum anomalum</i>	Warrior Bush	<i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>	Fringed Heath-myrtle
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Western Boobialla
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common fringe-myrtle	<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i> subsp. <i>obcordatus</i>	Grey Everlasting
<i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Sifton bush	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> subsp. <i>pandorana</i>	Wonga wonga vine
<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	Cough Bush	<i>Parsonsia eucalyptophylla</i>	Gargaloo
<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	Fern-leaf Hop-bush	<i>Philothea difformis</i> subsp. <i>difformis</i>	Small-Leaf wax flower
<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> ;	Lobed-leaved hop-bush	<i>Prostanthera ringens</i>	Gaping Mint-bush

Native Ecosystem (Woodland) interim revegetation species list			
Species	Common Name	Species	Common Name
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Prostanthera striatiflora</i>	Jockey's Cap
<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i>	Crimson Turkey-bush	<i>Sida filiformis</i>	Fine sida
Ground Cover Species			
<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i>	Long Greybeard Grass	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i>	Mountain Wanderrie Grass
<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i> var. <i>subspinulifera</i>	Jericho Wiregrass	<i>Goodenia glabra</i>	Smooth goodenia
<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>	Mallee Saltbush	<i>Lomandra patens</i>	Irongrass
<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i>	Foxtail Spear-grass	<i>Melichrus erubescens</i>	Ruby Urn Heath
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>	Speargrass	<i>Maireana humillima</i>	Dwarf Bluebush
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Shrubby Platysace
<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr-daisy	<i>Rytidosperma setacea</i>	Smallflower Wallaby Grass
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy	<i>Rytidosperma tenuior</i>	Purplish Wallaby-grass
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Rock Fern	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanized Burr
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	Narrow Rock-fern	<i>Sclerolaena convexula</i>	Tall Copperburer
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Blue Flax-Lily	<i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i>	Mulga Mitchell Grass
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Blue Flax-Lily	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	Cotton Panic Grass	<i>Walwhalleya subxerophila</i>	Gilgai Grass
<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>Nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting
<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass		

8.3.2.1. Achieving Native Ecosystem (Grassland) final land uses

The proposed vegetation community for this domain is similar to that proposed for the Agriculture Grazing Domain and will consist of a native / introduced (mixed) grassland (identified by Ecoplanning (2025) as PCT 103 (Derived Native Grassland)). The Native Ecosystem (grassland) domain however will be fenced, and grazing will not be permitted, allowing the grassland to dominate and stabilise the landform. The native ecosystem (grassland) final land use domain applies to the HLP Mining Domain.

Following the installation of the proposed covers and shaping as described in Section 8.3.3.4, the following method is proposed for the establishment of this final land use:

- topsoil would be spread at a depth of up to 200mm;
- any required ameliorants (identified from soil stockpile sampling and analysis) would be applied and incorporated (as advised by an agronomist or suitably qualified person); and
- Areas would be ripped parallel with the contour to encourage infiltration of water and for vegetation establishment. Deep ripping will also bring some rock to the surface to assist in creating microclimates for seed germination and a degree of erosion / scour protection.

It is envisaged that sufficient residual seed will be contained with topsoil stockpiles to allow revegetation, nonetheless TRL will implement and maintain a seed collection / procurement program to allow any supplementary seeding as required.

Post seeding, the HLP will be permanently fenced to exclude domestic livestock and pest species such as goats from accessing the area and damaging establishing vegetation.

Interim revegetation species lists are contained in Table 7 and will be further refined during operational phases.

Completion criteria will be based on the structure and composition of local grassland / grazing communities (analogue sites) and are presented (as proposed completion criteria) in the CPRMP.

8.3.2.2. Fauna and Habitat Enhancement Measures

The pre mining environment includes patches of native vegetation (woodland) that are proposed for clearing as part of the approved project. Remnant woodland areas contain features that may provide immediate habitat resources on the proposed mining landforms including trees with hollows, hollow logs, logs and fallen timber etc.

Final land uses of native ecosystems (woodland) will, in the longer term, replace these remnant woodland areas to be cleared and overall, increase the amount of woodland in the immediate area of the mine site. During clearing operations, TRL would implement a 'vegetation clearance protocol' (as described in the Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0048)) to identify potential resources and initiate their salvage for placement within native Ecosystem final land use domains.

Trees and habitat features identified for relocation will be salvaged, moved to a suitable location and stockpiled, or if possible, be directly placed onto rehabilitation areas. Trees with suitable hollows may be re-stood (stags) within rehabilitation areas, while other trees / logs etc would be placed throughout the rehabilitation areas. TRL will aim to maximise the salvage and re-use of habitat resources within the mine site development, in consultation with a suitably qualified ecologist.

8.3.2.3. Weeds and Pests

Weed and pest management measures are detailed in the CPBLMP (TRL-HSET-PLN-0048). The objectives of weed and pest management at the CP is to '*manage the land in a responsible manner and prevent impacts on biodiversity values and surrounding land holders by managing weeds and pests*'.

TRL will implement inspection regimes and weed and pest control to achieve this objective and to minimise the impact from weeds and pests during mine closure phases and for post mining land uses.

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8.3.2.4. Bushfire

Bushfire related management measures are detailed in the TRL Natural Hazards Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0028). Management measures are consistent with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* (RFS 2019) and broadly include:

- maintaining site based firefighting equipment;
- the establishment and maintenance of fire breaks;
- establishing and maintaining 'asset protection zones' around mine infrastructure;
- implementing a Hot Work Permit Process to manage potential ignition sources;
- establishing and maintaining a static water supply tank at the mine site;
- managing / restricting activities during catastrophic bushfire conditions and total fire ban days;
- liaison with local bush fire brigades; and
- the early escalation to seek emergency services assistance in the event of a bushfire.

8.3.2.5. Socio-Economic Impact

TRL will plan for mine closure as an integrated part of the life of mine planning process. This approach includes developing, implementing, and reviewing a mine closure plan that takes into consideration economic, social and environmental factors so that the operation meets its statutory requirements and achieves sustainable post-closure land uses.

As stated in Section 6.1, minor concerns were raised during consultation undertaken during the CP EIS phase, limited to potential impacts on agricultural land uses and enterprises; nonetheless potential social impacts will continue to be assessed through the ongoing stakeholder engagement plan (Section 6.3) and detailed mine closure planning as stated above.

8.4. Achieving Final Land Use Objectives

The CPRMP includes proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and proposed Completion Criteria that have been developed for the site in consideration of the rehabilitation outcomes proposed in the EIS. The completion criteria will be utilised to demonstrate the achievement of rehabilitation objectives and the final land use. The achievement of the completion criteria will be monitored and reported to relevant government agencies.

9. OPPORTUNITIES AND ALTERNATE POST MINING LAND USES

Appendix 18 of the Constellation Project EIS includes an options assessment and justifies the proposed final land uses as contained in this CPRS.

A number of additional and alternate options were considered and remain subject to further consideration during detailed mine closure consultation:

Water Storage

The large pit void, its proximity to the Bogan River and proposed pipelines between the Constellation Project site and existing mining operations presents an opportunity as a water storage facility for TRL (and post closure, potentially other users such as irrigation or future industrial uses). During periods of higher rainfall and river flow, water could be pumped to the pit void and stored in preparation for use during dry times or where other water sources are unavailable. Pumping and storage of clean water would significantly dilute any contaminants, potentially allowing waters to be used without treatment.

Future Industrial use

Future industrial use of the site, for example a quarry, processing facility, etc;

Waste management Facility

Regional landfill, generation of 'green products' and energy generation through methane capture;

Energy Generation

Continued use of site solar farm, pumped hydro etc (though this would require connection to the grid).

In addition to the above options, TRL will also consider all other options that may arise during ongoing consultation and project progression.

10. MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION

TRL will implement a rehabilitation monitoring program as stated in the CPRMP. The objective of the program will be to:

- assess the long-term stability and functioning of re-established ecosystems on mine affected land.
- assess rehabilitation performance against the proposed completion criteria, and
- facilitate continuous improvement in rehabilitation practices.

The monitoring program will be continued within rehabilitated as well as non-mined areas (reference / analogue sites) until it can be demonstrated that rehabilitation has satisfied the proposed completion criteria or is there is a high degree of confidence that the vegetation in the rehabilitated area is on a successional pathway that will achieve completion criteria.

Information from the monitoring program will also be used to refine rehabilitation methods as required.

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10.1. Active Mining Records

During active mining operations, TRL will maintain active records as to mining activities and processes that may impact upon the rehabilitation and closure of the site. These records will provide the basis for developing rehabilitation strategies and interpretation of later rehabilitation monitoring outcomes.

10.2. Rehabilitation Monitoring

TRL will undertake rehabilitation monitoring in accordance with the CPRMP.

Rehabilitation monitoring results will be reported in the Annual Review (Section 13.3.1) and Annual Rehabilitation Report (Section 13.3.1).

11. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Personnel (including contractors) associated with rehabilitation and closure related activities at TRL all have responsibility for the successful implementation of this CPRS (and other associated approved plans, such as the Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0048), CPRMP etc). Specific roles (Table 9) at TRL have key responsibilities in the approval, maintenance and implementation of this CPRS.

Table 9 CPBLMP Roles and Responsibilities

TRL Role	Responsibility
Site General Manager.	Overall accountability for the environmental performance of the Tritton Copper Operations. Ensure adequate resources are available for implementation of the CPRS. Approve continuous improvement initiatives. Chair the TRL Senior Leadership Team (SLT) meetings (which functions as 'Management Review' of the EMS). Promote a culture of environmental stewardship across the site, including biodiversity and land management awareness.
Health, Safety, Environment and Training (HSET) Manager.	Overall responsibility for the development and implementation of this CPRS and the environmental performance of the Tritton Copper Operations. Responsible for the site safety management system, emergency response and environmental performance of the TRL (including implementation of the EMS). Ensure compliance with legal and other requirements. Provides relevant information to the TRL SLT Meeting regarding environmental performance and facilitates 'Management Review' of the EMS.

TRL Role	Responsibility
Department Managers Construction Managers	Responsible for the implementation of environmental risk controls, as they apply to their specific area(s) of responsibility. Ensure staff are trained in relevant environmental procedures. Incorporate environmental considerations into operational planning. Report environmental incidents and non-conformances immediately.
Environmental Superintendent.	Develop, approve, implement, and maintain this CPRS. Ensure compliance with legal and other requirements. Responsible for the identification of environmental risks and tracking the implementation of risk controls. Undertake consultation as it relates to the content of the CPRS as required by development consents and other commitments. Responsible for the identification, reporting, investigation and corrective actions associated with environmental incidents and non-compliances. Identify opportunities for continuous improvement. Overall accountability for implementing monitoring programs and associated reporting. Provide environmental training and advice to all departments. Liaise with regulatory authorities on environmental matters. Prepare internal and external environmental reports.
Senior Environmental Advisor, Environmental advisors, Environmental Technicians.	Responsible for implementing: • environmental monitoring programs; • undertaking environmental inspections; • implementing environmental awareness programs; • implementing other environmental programs; and • other tasks as directed by the Environmental Superintendent.
Community Relations Officer.	Responsible for the development, coordination and dissemination of information to community stakeholders.

12. TRACKING OF ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Environmental Management Strategy (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) outlines the process for assigning, scheduling and tracking the completion of key tasks, including those arising from this CPRS. The TRL Environment Superintendent maintains a 'Works Program Schedule' (register of tasks) that is aligned with the life of mine plan and TRL budget cycles. This register is reviewed and updated on a periodic basis by the Environmental Superintendent. Any lagging or at risk tasks are escalated to the relevant manager or to the Health, Safety, Environment and Training (HSET) Manager for tabling at the TRL Senior Leadership Team (SLT) Meeting.

13. COMPLIANCE, AUDITING AND REPORTING

13.1. Assessing Compliance

Compliance requirements and any key obligations or commitments as they relate to rehabilitation and mine closure are contained in the TRL Legal and Other Obligations Register. The Environmental Superintendent is responsible for the implementation of this CPRS and will undertake periodic assessments of compliance against the requirements of the TRL Legal and Other Obligations Register and this CPRS. Any findings indicating misalignment with the aims, objectives or specific requirements of this plan will be managed as per the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) as either an incident, non-compliance or opportunity for continuous improvement.

Non-compliances are reported as per Condition D1 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) as described in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

Within seven days of becoming aware of a non-compliance, TRL will notify the Department of the non-compliance. The notification will:

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) be submitted via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects);
- (c) identify the development (including the development application number and name);
- (d) set out the condition of this consent that the development is non-compliant with;
- (e) describe why it does not comply;
- (f) describe the reasons for the non-compliance (if known); and
- (g) describe what actions have been undertaken, or will be undertaken and when, to address the non-compliance.

13.2. Independent Environmental Audits

Condition D5 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires the undertaking of an independent environmental audit. The audit will assess the Company's environmental performance against compliance conditions and the implementation of this CPRS.

The audit will be conducted in accordance with the *Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements* published on the DPHI's website. Further detail regarding the conducting of the required audits is contained in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) and applies to this CPRS.

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13.3. Reporting

13.3.1. Constellation Project Development Consent

The EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) includes details on the required reporting mechanisms as they apply to the various TRL Operations. Condition D4 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires the development and submission of an Annual Review. Each annual review will include a summary of rehabilitation activities, incidents / non-compliances, monitoring results, comparison against regulatory requirements (including performance criteria and EIS predictions etc), (continuous) improvement initiatives and an update on key programs.

The external reporting of any 'reportable incidents' and non-compliances to regulatory authorities and relevant stakeholders will be undertaken as stated in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

13.3.1. Standard Mining Lease Conditions

Standard Mining Lease Conditions require the preparation and approval of an annual rehabilitation report. TRL will prepare reports in accordance with the NSW Resources Regulators requirements. Approved annual reports will be published on the Aeris Resources' website.

Any non-compliances with mining lease conditions or associated requirements will be reported to the NSW Resources Regulator as per Standard Mining Lease Conditions.

14. ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT AND EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

All incidents where there is actual, or a risk of potential environmental harm are externally reported to the respective regulatory authority.

- DPHI – as per Condition D2 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). A written report will be provided as per Appendix 7 of the Development Consent.
- The NSW Resources Regulator.
- Other regulatory agencies depending on the nature of the incident, such as Bogan Shire Council.

Any incident reported will require an investigation to be conducted as soon as practical (noting that Appendix 7 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires a written report to be provided within 7 days of making the incident notification (or otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary). The incident report will include the specific detail as required by Appendix 7 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871).

The investigation will be undertaken to determine the root cause(s) of the incident and to devise corrective and preventative measures.

TRL maintains a register of any complaints received in relation to any environmental performance issues. The register includes the date and nature of the complaint, and actions taken to mitigate or prevent reoccurrence.

Further detail regarding the identification, reporting and management of incidents, and TRL's emergency response procedures are contained in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) and apply to this CPRS.

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15. TRAINING AND AWARENESS

All personnel involved in decommissioning and / or rehabilitation at the Constellation Project will receive training on required management measures as contained in the CPRS and CPRMP. The training will provide information relating to the following.

- A summary of legal obligations / commitments as related to rehabilitation and mine closure aspects;
- Required decommissioning and / or rehabilitation management measures;
- incident reporting; and
- the general contents and location of this CPRS.

Additional instruction will be provided to key personnel whose role requires the consideration or implementation of specific decommissioning and / or rehabilitation management measures. Instruction will be provided by the Site Environmental Superintendent or delegate, including the provision of operational control documentation (for example, Environmental Operating Procedures) where required.

16. CORRECTIVE AND PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS

Any corrective or preventive actions, or opportunities for improvement identified through monitoring, environmental inspections, audits, incident investigations or non-compliances are assigned and tracked through the site's compliance management system. Where required, management plans, procedures, templates and schedules are updated, approved by management and implemented as per the EMS framework (Section 1.2). These aspects are further described the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

17. REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

The EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) contains details regarding the review of strategies and management plans including this CPRS. In accordance with Condition B12 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), this CPRS will be reviewed within three months of the following events:

- a) the submission of an incident report under conditions D3;
- b) the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit under condition D5;
- c) the approval of any modification of the conditions of this consent; and
- d) notification of a change in the development phase under condition A11;

When triggered, TRL will review and, if necessary, revise the strategies, plans and programs required under the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. Where this review leads to revisions in any such document, the revised document will be submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval within four weeks of the review.

The revision will include, where relevant, any corrective or preventive actions, or opportunities for improvement identified through monitoring, environmental inspections, audits, incident investigations or non-compliances. Revised management plans are internally approved as per the

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TRL delegation of authority prior to being submitted for regulatory agency consultation and DPHI approval.

As per Condition D9 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) the approved management plan will be made available on the Aeris Resources website.

The Aeris Resources website will be kept up to date with all required content as stated in Condition D9 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871).

18. RELATED DOCUMENTS

Internal documents referenced within this CPRS are presented in Table 10.

Table 10 Internal Documents Relevant to this CPRS

Doc No.	Document Name	Author
TRL-HSET-RAS-0006	Environmental Risk Register	TRL
TRL-HSET-REG-0002	TRL Legal and Other Obligations Register	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0023	Environmental Management Strategy	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0028	Natural Hazards Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0034	Tritton Copper Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0035	Murrawombie Copper Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan.	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0036	North East Copper Mine / Avoca Tank Project Rehabilitation Management Plan.	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0045	Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0048	Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan.	TRL

19. REFERENCES

AARC (2024). Constellation Project Environmental Impact Statement (July 2024).

AARC (2025). Response to Submissions (13 May 2025).

AARC (2025a). Constellation Project Amendment Report.

Australian Government (2016). Mine Rehabilitation – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry.

Australian Government (2016a). Mine Closure and Completion – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry.

Bogan Shire Council (2011). Bogan Shire Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2011.

Bureau of Meteorology (2025). Climate data Nyngan Airport and Okeh Station weather stations. (<https://www.bom.gov.au/weather-and-climate/water-data-and-forecasts>).

Burton Environmental (2024). Constellation Project Rehabilitation and Closure Strategy. (Appendix 18 to the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024)

Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (1999). NSW National Environment Protection Measure (Assessment of Site Contamination) (NEPM) requirements.

DPHI (2025). Constellation project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)

Ecoplanning (2025). Biodiversity Development Assessment Report, Constellation Project, Girilambone, NSW. Prepared for the Constellation Project Amendment Report (V2.3 1 August 2025).

TAP Consulting (2024). Constellation Project Social Impact Assessment (Appendix 10 to the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024).

19.1. APPENDIX A General Management Plan Requirements

Condition B4, of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)	Relevant CPWMP Section
<i>B4 Management plans required under this consent must be prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, and include:</i>	-
(a) <i>quality control information including document version control details and the management plan author(s);</i>	Title Page
(b) <i>summary of the environmental management context, including:</i> (i) <i>a brief project description, including visual representation of any project staging; and</i> (ii) <i>the purpose and scope of the management plan.</i>	Section 3.1 Section 1.1 Section 1.3
(c) <i>The relationship of the management plan with other environmental management documents or systems;</i>	Section 1.4
(d) <i>a site location plan identifying the project boundary, disturbance area and related environmental aspects;</i>	Figure 1
(e) <i>a brief summary of background or baseline data, where relevant;</i> <i>Note: If detailed baseline data must be included in a management plan, it must be appended and summarised in the main text of the management plan.</i>	Section 3.2
(f) <i>a summary of consultation undertaken during the preparation of the management plan that includes when and how consultation was undertaken and the outcomes of the consultation;</i>	Section 6
(g) <i>details of the statutory requirements, limits or performance measures and any specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the development or any management measures;</i>	Section 2
(h) <i>a description of the measures to be implemented to comply with statutory requirements, and the limits, performance measures, criteria and operational requirements of conditions of this consent;</i>	Sections 8
(i) <i>a program to monitor and report on the:</i> (i) <i>impacts and environmental performance of the development; and</i> (ii) <i>effectiveness of the management measures implemented for the development;</i>	Section 10
(j) <i>a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences and to ensure that ongoing impacts reduce to levels below relevant impact assessment criteria as quickly as possible; and</i>	Section 16
(k) <i>a protocol for periodic review of the plan.</i> <i>Note: The Planning Secretary may waive some of these requirements if they are unnecessary or unwarranted for particular management plans.</i>	Section 17

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