



TODOROSKI
AIR SCIENCES

AERIS RESOURCES GREENHOUSE GAS MITIGATION PLAN

Aeris Resources

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Aeris Resources

Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Plan

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DEFINITIONS

The following acronyms and definitions are used in this plan

AHD	Australian height datum
ATCM	Avoca Tank Copper Mine
CCM	Constellation Copper Mine
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ -e	Carbon dioxide equivalent – standard metric used to express the climate impact of any greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO ₂ that would produce the same global warming effect.
DA	Development Application – formal requests for permission to carry out development activities under specific conditions
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licences – issued under the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
FY	Financial year – July 1 to June 30
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGMP	Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Plan
ha	Hectare
kL	Kilolitre
km	Kilometre
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LGA	Local Government Area
NECM	North East Copper Mine
Net zero	Refers to a state where the greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere are balanced by an equivalent amount removed
NGA Factors	National Greenhouse Accounts Factors – set of standardised emissions factors provided by the Australian Government to help businesses estimate their greenhouse gas emissions.
NGERS	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme – Australia’s national framework for reporting greenhouse gas emissions and energy use
NSW	New South Wales
m	Metre
MCM	Murrawombie Copper Mine
Mt	Million tonnes
Safeguard Mechanism	Australian Government policy designed to limit greenhouse gas emissions from the country’s largest industrial facilities, aiming for significant emissions reductions and net zero by 2050
Scope 1	Direct greenhouse gas emissions produced from sources within the boundary of an organisation and as a result of that organisation’s activities
Scope 2	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions which occur as a result of activities that generate electricity, heating, cooling or steam that is consumed by an organisation but which is generated outside that organisation’s boundaries
Scope 3	Indirection greenhouse gas emissions which occur outside of the boundary of an organisation as a result of actions by the organisation
TCM	Tritton Copper mine
t	Tonnes

1 INTRODUCTION

Aeris Resources Limited (Aeris) is an Australian-based mining and exploration company focused on the production of copper and other base metals. Within New South Wales (NSW), Aeris operates a portfolio of open cut and underground mining operations within the Tritton Copper Operations, including the Tritton Copper Mine (TCM), Murrawombie Copper Mine (MCM), North East Copper Mine (NECM), Avoca Tank Copper Mine (ATCM), and Constellation Copper Mine (CCM). A locality plan is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

These operations involve the extraction, processing and transport of copper ore, supported by associated infrastructure such as ventilation systems, dewatering, material handling and processing facilities.

The Tritton Copper Operations serve as a 'hub and spoke' regional mining and processing development, with the TCM as the principal hub and the location of the Tritton Processing Plant which processes ore mined and hauled from the spoke or satellite mining operations. The TCM operates under Development Application (DA) 41/98, granted 1 September 1999 and last modified 11 September 2025 (Modification 9). Following Modification 9, Aeris are required to prepare a Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Plan (GHGMP) to manage the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the TCM (Condition 49A and 49B of DA 41/98).

Aeris is committed to responsible environmental management and the continuous improvement of its environmental performance. This includes the management of GHG emissions and the consideration of climate change risks and opportunities across its operations. As the Tritton Copper Operations are effectively managed as a combined entity from an environmental standpoint, the scope of this GHGMP encompasses all developments within the Tritton Copper Operations.

As a large emitter under NSW regulatory requirements, Aeris will be required to prepare and publish a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (CCMAP) from 31 August 2027 to support emissions transparency and demonstrate a structured approach to emissions reduction and climate resilience. The aim of the GHGMP is to guide operational planning and increase readiness for the implementation of the CCMAP.

This GHGMP has been prepared to document Aeris' current emissions profile, identify feasible mitigation measures, establish emissions goals and outline the approach to managing climate-related risks for its NSW operations. The GHGMP has been developed in generally accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) guidance for emissions reporting and CCMAPs (**NSW EPA, 2026**). Notwithstanding, this GHGMP is not intended to be interpreted as a CCMAP.



2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this GHGMP is to provide a transparent and structured framework for managing greenhouse gas emissions associated with Aeris' NSW mining operations

As stated, the NSW EPA guidance for a CCMAP has been generally adopted for the structure of this GHGMP and includes:

- ✦ Identification and quantification of current Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for each licensed premises;
- ✦ Outlines mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and manage emissions over time;
- ✦ Establishes emissions goals for 2030, 2035 and 2050; and
- ✦ Describes Aeris' approach to managing risks to the environment arising from climate change hazards.

The guidance in the CCMAP is considered suitable as it supports regulatory compliance under the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022 (as amended), which requires large emitting licensees ($\geq 25,000$ t CO₂-e per year) to report emissions and publish mitigation and adaptation plans. It also aligns with broader NSW climate policy objectives, including achieving net zero emissions and improving climate resilience.

This GHGMP applies to the TCM, however also addresses all approved components of Aeris' Tritton Copper Operations, specifically:

- ✦ TCM (DA 41/98 (including Modification 9) and Mining Lease 1544) – and underground mining operation;
- ✦ MCM (DA 1/91 (including Modification 5 (DA 2015/010/4)), Mining Lease 1280, and Mineral Purpose Leases 294 and 295) – an opencut and underground mining operation;
- ✦ NECM (DA 6/95 (including Modifications) and Mining Lease 1383) – an opencut and underground mining operation;
- ✦ ATCM (DA 10/2015/004/003 (including Modification 2) and Mining Lease 1818) – an underground mining operation; and,
- ✦ CCM (SSD-41579871) – a recently approved opencut and underground mining operation.

It should be noted that the NECM is currently on Care and Maintenance as no mining is currently undertaken. However, surface infrastructure of the NECM is used to support the ATCM. Hence, reference to emissions from the ATCM include emissions from use of the NECM infrastructure. If mining operations recommence at NECM, this GHGMP will be updated accordingly.

Further detail describing each of Aeris' Tritton Copper Operations is presented in the following sections.

Aeris currently hold the following Environment Protection Licences summarised in **Table 2-1**.



Table 2-1: Summary of EPLs held

Mine	EPL	Schedule activities
ATCM, NECM, MCM ¹	4501	Mining for minerals
TCM	11254	Mining for minerals

¹ Aeris is currently in the process of varying EPL 4501 to cover the recently approved CCM.

Consistent with CCMA guidance, a single GHGMP (this one) has been prepared to cover multiple licensed premises under the same corporate entity, while still providing premises-specific information where required.

2.1 TCM

The mineralisation at the TCM was discovered in 1995 and following a series of preliminary assessments and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, DA 41/98 was approved on 1 September 1999 by the Minister for Planning and Urban Affairs.

Mining operations under DA 41/98 are approved until 31 December 2036. Mining Lease (ML) 1544 was granted by the former Department of Mineral Resources on 22 December 2003. DA 41/98 has been modified nine times, with the most recent modification approved on 11 September 2025.

Figure 2-1 presents the approved TCM site layout

A summary of the approved activities at the Mine are provided as follows:

- ✦ Extraction of a total of approximately 12.833Mt of copper ore using underground mining techniques.
- ✦ Importation of no more than 1.8Mt of mined material (ore and waste materials) from all mines within the Tritton Copper Operations in a calendar year.
- ✦ Construction and use of a Non-acid Forming Waste Rock Emplacement to a maximum height of 30m above the natural surface or approximately 301.5m AHD and a disturbance footprint of 8.5ha.
- ✦ Processing of site-generated and imported ore to produce a copper concentrate.
- ✦ Construction and use of a Tailings Storage Facility to an embankment height of 278m AHD and a disturbance footprint of 158.5ha.
- ✦ Export of no more than 30,000 t of waste rock from the TCM in a calendar year, generally for the purposes of local road construction and maintenance.
- ✦ Transportation of the copper concentrate in shipping containers to the Hermidale rail siding, located approximately 19km to the south of the TCM, and transportation of that material by train to port for export.
- ✦ Export of up to 0.5Mtpa of tailings for paste fill operations at all other mines within the Tritton Copper Operations in a calendar year
- ✦ Operation of a waste landfill facility and the receipt of wastes from all other mines within the Tritton Copper Operations.



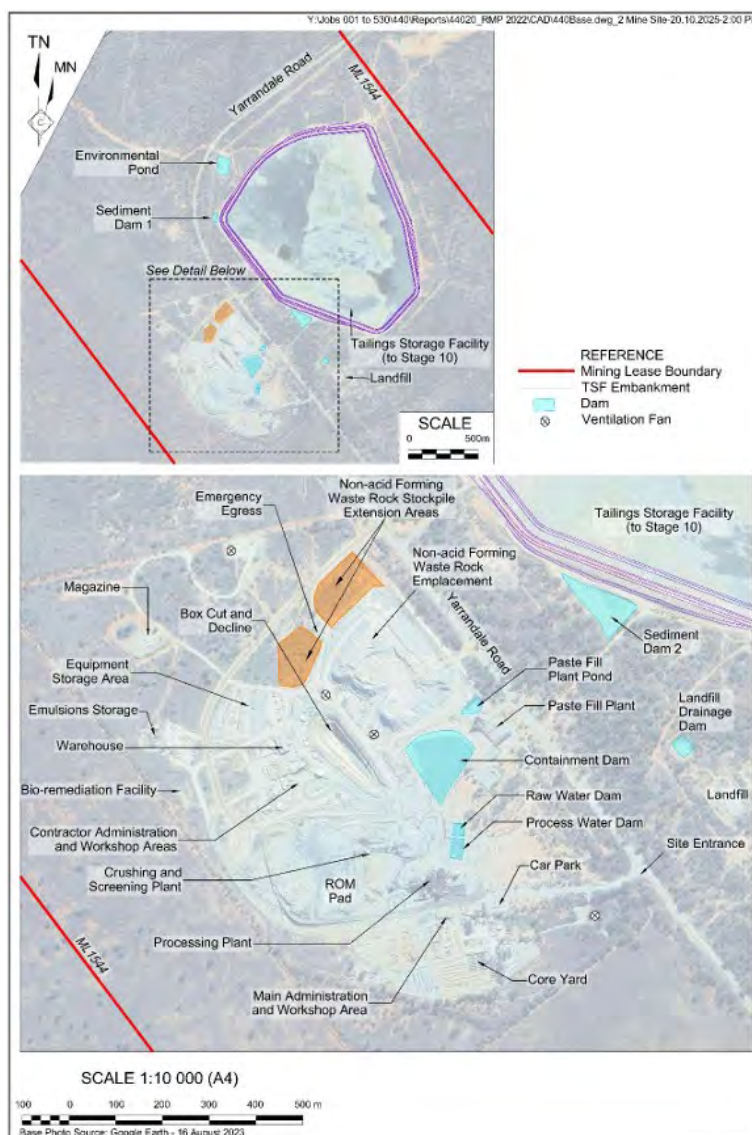


Figure 2-1: TCM site layout

2.2 MCM

The operation of the existing MCM is approved under DA 1/91. DA 1/91 was issued by Bogan Shire Council, under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), on 25 March 1991 to permit mining of copper ore by open cut mining methods with the resulting material to be processed on site using conventional heap leach, solvent extraction and electrowinning methodologies.

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 MCM operates within Mining Lease 1280.

Figure 2-2 presents the approved MCM site layout

In summary, approved activities at the MCM include the following:

- ✦ Mining using open cut and underground methods in accordance with the approved layout.
- ✦ Operation of the MCM on a 24-hour, 7 day per week basis.

- ✦ Construction of a waste rock emplacement to the west of the Murrawombie Open Cut.
- ✦ Construction of a flotation plant (not constructed).
- ✦ Construction and operation of four Heap Leach Pads to the east and northeast of the Murrawombie Open Cut, three of which have been constructed. Operation of the constructed heap leach facilities has ceased and rehabilitation of the majority of the facility has commenced.
- ✦ Operation of a copper cementation plant for the recovery of copper.
- ✦ Expansion of the Murrawombie open pit (approved under Modification 3)
- ✦ Transportation of up to 1Mtpa of copper ore to the TCM for processing.
- ✦ Construction and use of ancillary infrastructure including a mobile concrete Batching Plant.

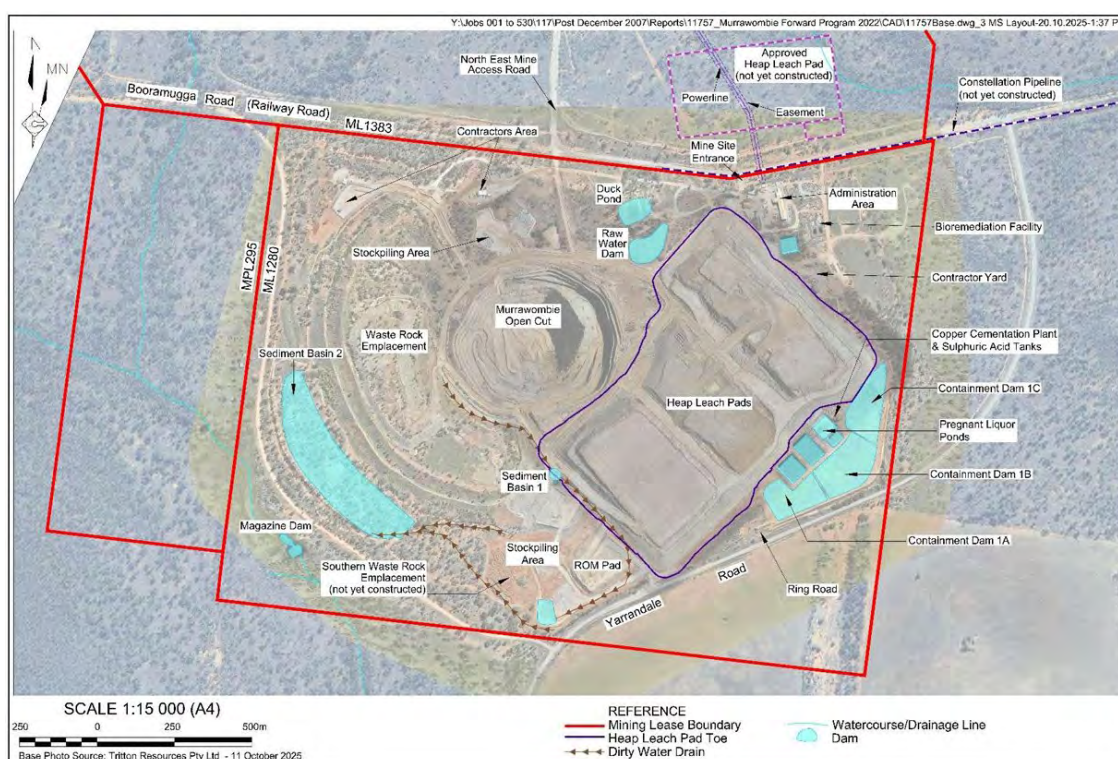


Figure 2-2: MCM site layout

2.3 NECM

The NECM is located approximately 6km northwest of the village of Girilambone and operates under DA 6/95 (BSC 2010) and ML 1383 and commenced operations in 1996. The development consent was issued by Bogan Shire Council and does not contain an expiry date.

Open cut mining at the NECM ceased in 1997. During the extraction period, three open pits were mined (Larsen's pit, Northeast pit and Hartman's pit) until copper oxide ore were exhausted in the upper part of the ore body. To process the oxide ore, the extracted ore was transported to the nearby MCM, crushed and placed on heap leach pads where the contained copper was leached using sulphuric acid and recovered using solvent extraction/electrowinning.

From 2007, mining was undertaken by underground extraction methods with mined ore transported to the TCM for processing. This continued until August 2016, before operations were suspended and the NECM was placed in care and maintenance. The north-eastern wall of the Hartman's pit contains a boxcut portal and is used to access the Avoca Tank Project which is located to the north of the NECM complex. Other NECM infrastructure is utilised for the Avoca Tank Project including ROM pad, Waste Rock Emplacement (within the Hartman's Pit) and ancillary infrastructure including roads, power and water.

Figure 2-3 presents the approved NECM site layout.

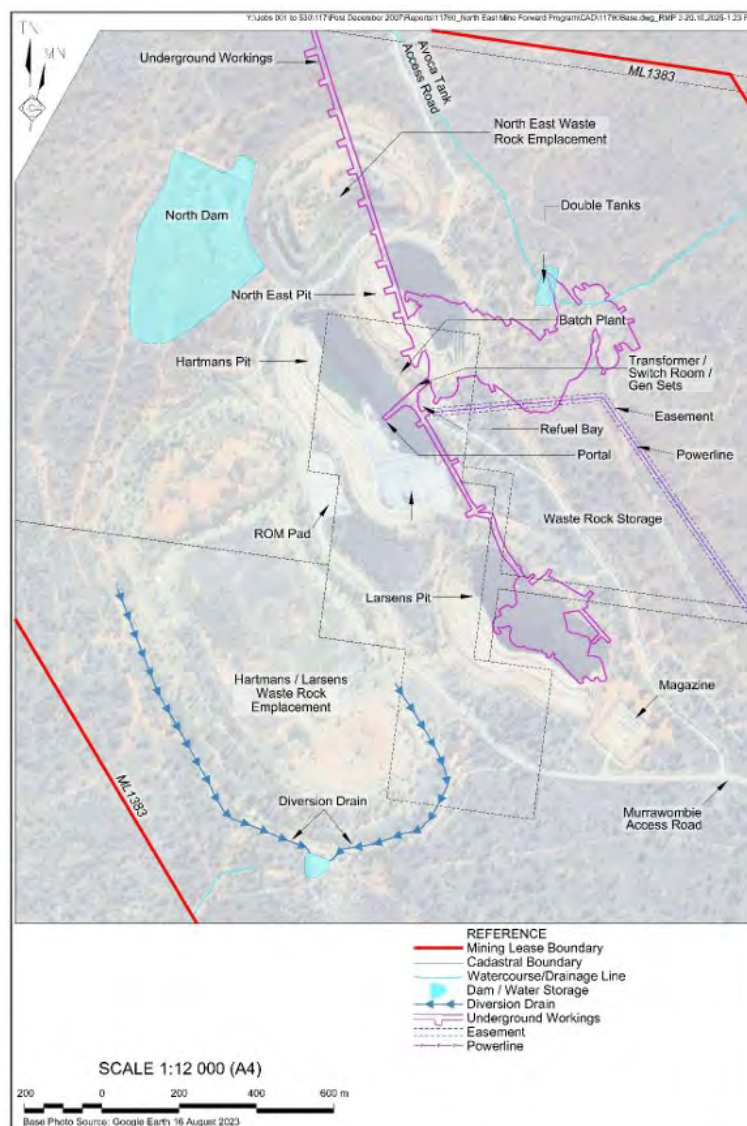


Figure 2-3: NECM site layout

2.4 ATCM

The ATCM is located approximately 2km north of the NECM and 24km northeast of the TCM and operates under DA 10/2015/004/003 (Bogan Shire Council (BSC) 2025). DA 2015/004 was granted in September 2016 and has been modified twice since its original approval (Mod 2 approved 15 May 2025).

Access to the ATCM is through an underground drive accessed via the Hartmans pit at the NECM. Existing infrastructure on the adjacent NECM is used for the ATCM, including the existing run-of-mine (ROM) pad and waste rock emplacement (WRE).

Other surface infrastructure associated with the ATCM includes ventilation fans and an emergency egress. Ore extracted from the ATCM is transported and processed at the nearby TCM. ATCM operates within Mining Lease 1818. **Figure 2-4** presents the approved ATP site layout.

Collectively the NECM and ATCM are also referred to as North East Mine (NEM).

In summary, approved activities at the ATCM include the following:

- ✦ Use of a portal (within Hartman's Pit), construction of a decline, underground workings and three vent rises (one equipped as an emergency egress and the others with a ventilation fan at surface).
- ✦ Extraction of the economically recoverable copper-gold-silver resources to a depth of approximately 500m below surface using long hole open stope mining techniques with some backfill.
- ✦ Transportation of ore material to the TCM for processing using road registered road trains via a combination of a private haul road and Booramugga and Yarrandale Roads.
- ✦ Establishment of a surface waste rock emplacement within Hartman's Pit for storage of waste rock extracted during the construction of access drives and mine development. Waste rock is being used to stabilise a landslip on the southern rim of the Hartman's Pit and is also re-used underground as a backfill component.
- ✦ Extension of infrastructure from the NECM, including a site access road, water pipeline and transmission line.
- ✦ Establishment of ancillary infrastructure.

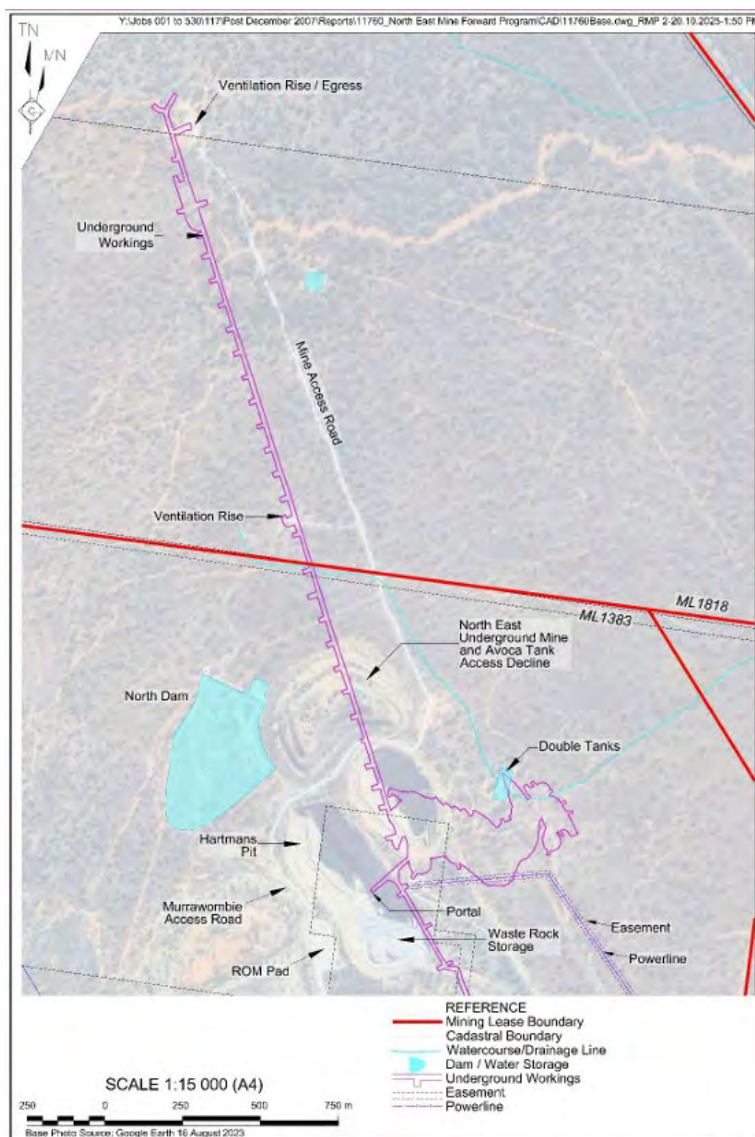


Figure 2-4: ATCM site layout

2.5 CCM

The CCM is located in the 'Bogan Shire' local government area (LGA) of central western NSW. 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 t 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.

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 MCM; and
- ✦ administrative facilities including offices, amenities, and car park.

Figure 2-5 presents the approved CCM site layout and **Figure 2-6** shows the approved haul road route / infrastructure corridor from the project site to MCM and TCM

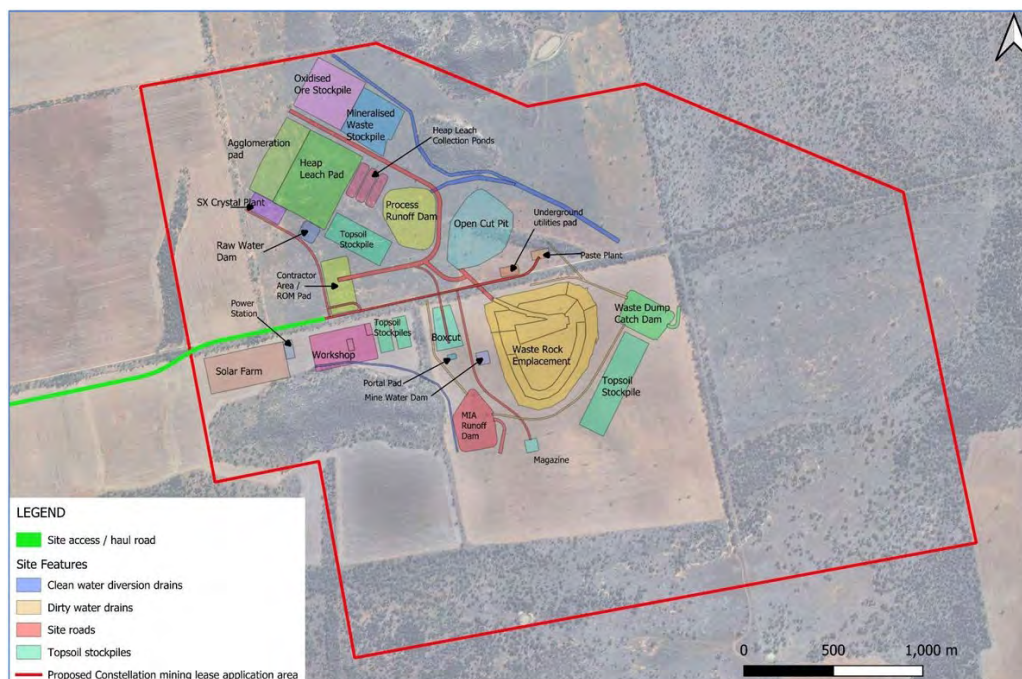


Figure 2-5: CCM site layout



Figure 2-6: CCM haul route

3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

The preparation of this GHGMP has been undertaken in accordance with the currently applicable legislative and policy framework governing GHG emissions and climate change in NSW and at the Commonwealth level.

The regulatory framework establishes requirements for emissions reporting, target setting, mitigation planning and climate risk management. For Aeris Resources' NSW operations, this framework is primarily driven by:

- ✦ NSW EPA climate change requirements for licensees;
- ✦ NSW climate change legislation and policy settings; and
- ✦ Commonwealth emissions reporting and safeguard mechanisms.

3.2 NSW EPA Climate Change Requirements

Under amendments to the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022*, licensed premises that emit 25,000 tonnes or more of CO₂-e (Scope 1 and 2) per year are required to submit annual greenhouse gas emissions reports to the EPA, provide forward emissions estimates every three years and prepare and publish a CCMAP on a publicly accessible website.

A CCMAP is defined as a public disclosure document that outlines how a licensee will manage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address risks to the environment arising from climate change hazards.

The NSW EPA have published the *Emissions Reporting and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans* (**NSW EPA, 2026**) which sets out the EPA's expectations and providing guidance on how to meet these regulatory requirements.

3.3 NSW Climate Change Legislation and Policy

The NSW EPA requirements are supported by the State's broader climate change legislative and policy framework.

The *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023* establishes NSW emissions reduction targets, including a 50% reduction by 2030 (relative to 2005 levels) and net zero emissions by 2050. Emissions goals presented in this GHGMP have been developed with regard to these targets and relevant sectoral trajectories.

The NSW Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030 outlines key measures to reduce emissions across industry, including energy efficiency, electrification and increased use of renewable energy.

The NSW Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2020–2030 provides the framework for improving resilience to climate change. While current EPA requirements focus primarily on mitigation, adaptation requirements will progressively require licensees to identify climate hazards and manage associated environmental risks.



3.4 Commonwealth Framework

3.4.1 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS)

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) provides the national framework for reporting greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.

Where applicable, emissions for Aeris' NSW operations are estimated in accordance with NGERS methodologies. The NSW EPA intends to rely on NGERS data, where available, to support emissions reporting and minimise duplication.

3.4.2 Safeguard Mechanism

The Safeguard Mechanism applies to large industrial facilities and establishes emissions baselines that decline over time in line with national emissions reduction targets.

Where applicable, Aeris operations are required to manage emissions within baseline limits or utilise Safeguard Mechanism Credits. This GHGMP complements these obligations by providing a site-based framework for emissions management and reduction.

3.5 Environmental planning and assessment act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)* (EP&A Act) provides the legislative framework for the assessment and approval of development in NSW, including mining projects. Under the EP&A Act, development consents may include conditions requiring the assessment and management of environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions and climate change risks.

For Aeris' NSW operations, these requirements are reflected in the relevant development consents (e.g. DA 41/98), which establish obligations for environmental management, monitoring and reporting. This includes the preparation, implementation and periodic review of environmental management plans, and the requirement to respond to incidents, audits and modifications to approvals.

This GHGMP has been prepared to complement these obligations by providing a structured and transparent framework for managing GHG emissions and supporting compliance with relevant consent conditions.

3.6 DA 41/94

Table 3-1 presents relevant consent conditions in DA 41/94 which are addressed in this GHGMP.

Table 3-1: Relevant consent conditions from DA 41/94

No.	Condition
49A	Implement all reasonable and feasible measures to improve energy efficiency and minimise Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated from the site.
49B	By 31 March 2026, unless otherwise agreed by the Secretary, the Applicant must prepare a Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Plan, in consultation with the EPA.
Note:	In accordance with its Climate Change Action Plan 2023-26, the NSW EPA is preparing guidance for the preparation and implementation of various climate change related guidelines (e.g., including but not limited to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans). Preparation of a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (CCMAP) may be required under the EPA's regulatory framework, including conditions in the Environment Protection Licence.



4 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This GHGMP was submitted to the EPA for consultation on 26 March 2026, in accordance with Condition 49B of DA41/98. No comments were received during the 28 day consultation period. Following correspondence with DPHI the GHGMS was resubmitted to the EPA for consultation on 7 May 2026. Response was received on 3 June 2026. The EPA letter (DOC26/257097-2) encourages the development of GHGMP and summarised the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption Plan, however noted that they currently do no review or provide comment for the GHGMP. Aeris will continue to engage with the NSW EPA in relation to this GHGMP, with any feedback considered and incorporated into future updates where appropriate.

This GHGMP will be made publicly available in accordance with Condition 8A(a)(iii) of DA41/98, providing the community and stakeholders with transparent information on Aeris' emissions, mitigation measures and emissions reduction goals.

Aeris maintains an open-door policy for complaints, enquiries and feedback from the local community. Surrounding landholders are regularly consulted through informal discussions and correspondence.

In addition, Aeris engages with stakeholders through Community Consultative Committees (CCCs), which provide a forum to share information, discuss operational performance and maintain relationships with local residents, community representatives and regulators.



5 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This section presents the GHG emissions profile for Aeris' NSW licensed mining operations, including estimates of current and projected emissions.

GHG emission estimates encompasses key Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions sources associated with the operations.

- ✦ Scope 1 emissions arise from direct onsite activities, primarily the combustion of diesel fuel in mobile plant and equipment, including mining equipment and ore haulage.
- ✦ Scope 2 emissions are associated with the generation of purchased electricity consumed at each operation.
- ✦ Scope 3 emissions have been identified as upstream emissions associated with the production and supply of diesel fuel and electricity.

For the purposes of this GHGMP, the 2024–2025 financial year (FY25) represent the latest reporting period (at the time of preparing this report) and is assumed as the reference reporting period. Emissions for the five-year period (FY26 to FY30) are based on the planned mining activities and represent a reasonable worst-case estimate of potential GHG emissions for Aeris' operations.

Table 5-1 summarises the key activity data used to estimate GHG emissions, including ore production, diesel consumption and electricity usage for each site.

Table 5-1: Summary of activity data to estimate GHG emissions

Site / Activity	Units	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Murrawombie Copper Mine							
Ore Mined or Transported	t	172,975	356,619	963,093	285,539	-	-
Diesel Usage	kL	2,742	2,608	2,608	2,608	2,608	2,608
Electricity Usage	kWh	6,227,000	4,704,756	7,419,233	7,419,233	7,419,233	7,419,233
Avoca Tank Mine							
Ore Mined or Transported	t	581,635	200,683	-	65,292	219,224	415,029
Diesel Usage	kL	4,552	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312
Electricity Usage	kWh	-	21,900,000	21,900,000	21,900,000	21,900,000	21,900,000
Constellation Copper Mine							
Ore Mined or Transported	t	-	-	360,940	572,543	613,715	1,134,774
Diesel Usage	kL	-	5,262	5,138	2,009	2,160	2,351
Electricity Usage	kWh	-	22,173,000	45,276,000	39,930,000	39,715,000	39,298,000
Tritton Mine							
Ore Processed	t	1,400,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Ore Mined	t	521,878	262,265	513,213	976,626	957,691	815,029
Diesel Usage	kL	2,131	4,849	4,849	4,849	4,849	4,849
Electricity Usage	kWh	65,131,127	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000

To quantify the GHG emissions in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e), emission factors have been sourced from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors (**Cth DCCEEW, 2025a**) and Australia's Emissions Projections 2025 (**Cth DCCEEW, 2025b**), consistent with NGERS-based methodologies.

Table 5-2 presents the estimated annual GHG emissions for Aeris' operations for the reference period (FY25) and the projected period (FY26 to FY30). Total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions are also presented graphically in **Figure 5-1**.

The estimated GHG emissions indicate that electricity consumption (Scope 2 emissions) is the dominant contributor to total emissions across Aeris' NSW operations. This reflects the energy-intensive nature of underground mining, particularly ventilation, dewatering and ore processing activities.

Scope 1 emissions from diesel combustion also represent a significant contribution, particularly at sites with higher mobile equipment usage or increased haulage requirements. The haulage requirement is estimated to be approximately 7% of the total diesel usage on average.

Scope 3 emissions associated with upstream fuel and electricity supply are comparatively smaller but remain relevant in the context of broader value chain emissions.

It is noted that the activity data used to estimate emissions incorporates existing operational efficiencies and fuel and energy management practices currently implemented across Aeris' operations.

Table 5-2: Summary of GHG emissions for Aeris' operations (t CO₂-e)

Site / Activity	Scope	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30
Murrawombie Copper Mine							
Diesel Usage	1	7,430	7,066	7,066	7,066	7,066	7,066
Electricity Usage	2	3,985	2,588	3,710	2,819	1,781	816
Diesel and Electricity	3	2,018	1,835	1,890	1,890	1,815	1,815
Avoca Tank Mine							
Diesel Usage	1	12,335	3,555	3,555	3,555	3,555	3,555
Electricity Usage	2	-	12,045	10,950	8,322	5,256	2,409
Diesel and Electricity	3	3,040	1,314	1,314	1,314	1,095	1,095
Constellation Copper Mine							
Diesel Usage	1	-	14,259	13,923	5,443	5,852	6,369
Electricity Usage	2	-	12,195	22,638	15,173	9,532	4,323
Diesel and Electricity	3	-	3,957	4,337	2,140	1,839	1,963
Tritton Mine							
Diesel Usage	1	5,775	13,140	13,140	13,140	13,140	13,140
Electricity Usage	2	41,684	35,750	32,500	24,700	15,600	7,150
Diesel and Electricity	3	3,377	4,538	4,538	4,538	3,888	3,888
Total	1	25,541	38,020	37,683	29,203	29,613	30,130
	2	45,669	62,578	69,798	51,015	32,168	14,698
	3	8,435	11,645	12,079	9,882	8,638	8,761



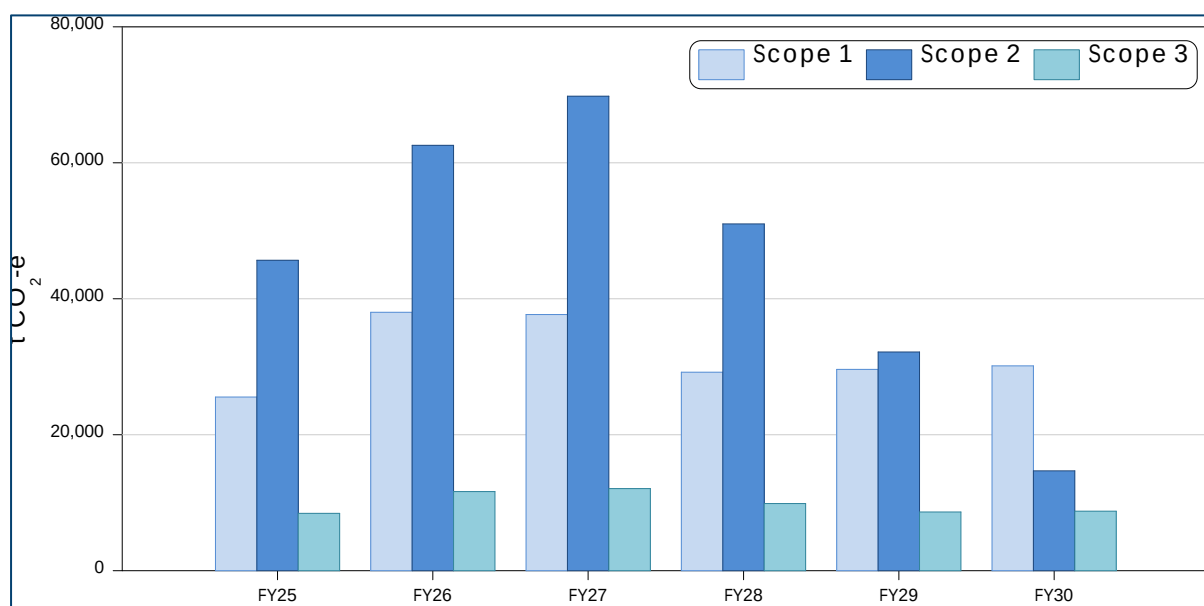


Figure 5-1: Summary of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

6 EMISSION GOALS

In accordance with the CCMAP guidance, absolute net GHG emissions goals for Aeris' NSW current licensed operations for 2030, 2035 and 2050. These goals have been developed having regard to the NSW emissions reduction targets under the *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023* and the operational characteristics of Aeris' mining operations.

The emissions goals have been set at the NSW operations level, covering Tritton Mine, Avoca Tank Mine, Murrawombie Copper Mine and Constellation Copper Mine.

Based on the projected emissions profile for FY26 to FY30 and a gradual annual reduction pathway thereafter, Aeris adopts the following absolute net Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions goals for its NSW operations:

- ✦ 2030: achieve net Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of no more than 40,000 t CO₂-e per year;
- ✦ 2035: achieve net Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of no more than 25,000 t CO₂-e per year; and,
- ✦ 2050: achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

These goals represent a progressive reduction from the projected near-term operational emissions profile and are intended to be broadly consistent with the NSW target of a 50% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

To support achievement of the 2030, 2035 and 2050 goals, Aeris will seek to deliver a gradual reduction in net Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions over time through operational efficiency measures, lower-emission electricity supply, project design improvements and future electrification opportunities where feasible as discussed further in the following sections.

These emissions goals are based on currently available operational information, existing project assumptions and the present understanding of feasible mitigation opportunities. The goals will be reviewed and, where necessary, refined in future GHGMP updates (refer to **Section 8**) to reflect changes in mine planning, electricity supply arrangements, technology availability, regulatory settings and the outcomes of mitigation initiatives implemented across Aeris' NSW operations.



7 MITIGATION MEASURES

Aeris' Sustainability Report (**Aeris Resources, 2024**) indicates that the company is focused on improving energy efficiency, identifying Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction opportunities, and incorporating lower-emission energy supply options into the design of new projects where feasible.

This section outlines the GHG mitigation measures applicable to Aeris' NSW operations. The approach adopted is consistent with the NSW EPA mitigation hierarchy, which prioritises:

- ✦ Avoid emissions where possible;
- ✦ Reduce emissions through operational efficiency;
- ✦ Substitute higher-emission energy sources with lower-emission alternatives; and
- ✦ Offset residual emissions as a last resort

Aeris' operations have incorporated a range of existing reasonable and feasible mitigation measures, primarily through project design and operational optimisation. In addition, a suite of potential mitigation measures has been identified for further investigation, data gathering and on-site trials to support continuous improvement in emissions performance.

7.1 Existing mitigation measures

A range of mitigation measures have already been incorporated into the design and operation of Aeris' NSW mining activities, particularly as part of the Constellation Copper Mine development.

The Constellation Copper Mine plans to adopt a hybrid power supply system, incorporating onsite solar photovoltaic (PV) generation to supply approximately 30% of site electricity demand, with the remainder supplied by diesel generation. This reduces reliance on higher-emission diesel-generated electricity and represents a direct substitution measure. Power supply options were selected based on a balance of emissions reduction, reliability and economic feasibility, with higher abatement options (e.g. battery storage) considered, but are not currently viable due to cost constraints.

Infrastructure and project design measures include the continued use of the existing Tritton processing facility, avoiding the need for construction and operation of duplicate processing infrastructure and associated emissions. The site layout and haulage design have been optimised to minimise haul distances, maintain efficient road gradients and reduce the disturbance footprint, thereby lowering fuel consumption. In addition, vegetation clearing has been minimised through design optimisation, avoiding emissions associated with land disturbance.

Mining operations and fleet efficiency measures include the use of efficient haulage practices, such as dual-use haulage (transport of ore and return of tailings), which reduces total vehicle movements and fuel use. Maintenance programs for mobile plant and equipment are implemented to ensure operation within optimal efficiency ranges and minimise excess fuel consumption. Blasting practices are also continuously optimised to reduce downstream material handling requirements and associated fuel use through directional/ cast blasting techniques.

Resource and process efficiency measures include water reuse and management systems, which minimise pumping requirements and associated energy demand. Tailings are reused as paste backfill,



avoiding emissions associated with sourcing alternative materials. Workforce transport is also optimised through the use of bus transport, reducing reliance on light vehicles and associated emissions.

These measures demonstrate that Aeris has already incorporated a broad range of reasonable and feasible mitigation measures consistent with industry practice and project-specific constraints.

7.2 Additional potential mitigation measures

Additional mitigation measures have been identified for further investigation, with an initial focus on improving data collection and monitoring systems to better understand fuel and energy use and to identify meaningful opportunities for emissions reduction, where they exist. These measures are aligned with the mitigation hierarchy, with a focus on progressing from reduction to substitution opportunities as technologies mature.

✦ Reduce:

- Implementation of enhanced fuel usage monitoring and data capture systems, to enable targeted efficiency improvements.
- Identification of key electricity consumption sources (e.g. ventilation, pumping, processing), to also enable targeted energy efficiency measures.
- Deployment of high-efficiency equipment, including variable speed drives, efficient motors and improved control systems for planned replacement/ upgrades.
- Continued optimisation of mine planning, haulage routes and logistics to minimise fuel and energy use.

✦ Substitute:

- Investigation of alternative fuels, including renewable diesel, biodiesel and other lower-emission fuel substitutes.
- Investigate substitute of hybrid and battery electric mobile equipment, particularly for underground operations.
- Expansion of onsite renewable energy generation, including increased solar PV capacity where feasible.
- Assessment of renewable electricity supply options, including power purchase agreements (PPAs) or hybrid supply models.

✦ Avoid (longer-term / strategic):

- Integration of emissions considerations into early-stage mine planning and design, to avoid emissions through layout, sequencing and infrastructure decisions.
- Consideration of technology-led process changes that reduce energy demand at source (e.g. ventilation optimisation).

✦ Offset (if required):



- Offsetting may be considered in the future for residual emissions that cannot be avoided, reduced or substituted, including through the use of Safeguard Mechanism Credits or other recognised scheme.

7.3 Three-year Action Plan (FY27-FY29)

Aeris proposes a structured three-year action plan focused on progressing mitigation measures through the hierarchy from investigation to implementation.

- ✦ Year 1 (FY27) – Baseline and Identification (Avoid / Reduce focus):
 - Establish improved fuel and electricity data capture systems.
 - Identify key emissions drivers and opportunities to avoid and reduce emissions.
 - Undertake initial assessments of potential mitigation strategies
- ✦ Year 2 (FY28) – Trials and Assessment (Reduce / Substitute focus):
 - Implement targeted trials of selected measures (e.g. fuel substitution, energy efficiency upgrades) if deemed feasible.
 - Monitor and evaluate emissions reduction performance and operational impacts.
 - Refine feasibility of substitution and/or emission efficiency projects.
- ✦ Year 3 (FY29) – Implementation Planning (Substitute focus):
 - Identify feasible mitigation measures for broader implementation.
 - Develop implementation plans, including integration into operations and capital planning.
 - Assess residual emissions and determine whether any offset measures may be required.

At the completion of this period, outcomes will be incorporated into the next GHGMP revision, with feasible measures transitioned into standard operational practices.

7.4 Constraints and Opportunities

The identification and implementation of greenhouse gas mitigation measures for Aeris' NSW operations is influenced by a range of operational, technical and external factors.

A number of constraints limit the immediate implementation of further emissions reduction measures, particularly for underground mining operations such as the energy-intensive nature of underground mining and ore processing requiring a high baseline electricity demand. The reliance on diesel-powered mobile equipment, where suitable large-scale electrified alternatives are still emerging and may not yet be technically or commercially viable for all applications. Power supply limitations, including constrained grid capacity in the region which constrains the extent of potential electrification of site activities. Technology maturity and availability, particularly for alternative fuels and battery electric heavy mining equipment. The ore bodies are also dispersed over long distances, hence transport emissions are large component. Economic considerations, where certain lower-emission technologies are currently cost-prohibitive relative to operational requirements.



A key existing constraint for Aeris relates to how data is currently collected across the Tritton Copper Operations. Due to the age of the operations and the shared management structure, there is limited infrastructure and/or systems in place that would allow a more detailed level of data capture. Consequently, Aeris is limited in their ability to identify meaningful potential opportunities for refinement and/or targeted mitigation strategies.

Notwithstanding the above constraints, there are a number of opportunities to achieve progressive reductions in emissions over time such as the decarbonisation of electricity supply, advancements in mobile equipment technology, improved data capture and operational analytics and alternative fuel availability. These opportunities support a staged transition along the mitigation hierarchy, from reduction toward substitution as technologies mature and become commercially viable.

Aeris has identified the need for improved data capture and operational analytics as a key opportunity to be investigated in the short term, and anticipates that by working towards a more 'sophisticated' baseline of understanding then opportunities for more effective mitigations measures are more likely to be able to be identified for further investigation.

7.5 Linkage to emissions goals

The mitigation measures outlined in **Section 7** provide the basis for achieving the emissions goals presented in **Section 6**. **Figure 7-1** presents the projected Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the next five years with reference case emissions trajectory (based on FY30 projections extended to 2050) and the emissions goals.

Existing mitigation measures, particularly those aligned with the avoid and reduce tiers of the mitigation hierarchy, are already embedded within Aeris' operations and have been incorporated into the emissions projections presented in **Section 4**. These measures provide the baseline level of emissions performance and ensure that current and projected emissions reflect the implementation of reasonable and practicable operational efficiencies.

The 2030 emissions goal of no more than 40,000 t CO₂-e per year is expected to be achieved primarily through reductions in Scope 2 emissions. These reductions are driven by operational efficiency improvements and the progressive transition to lower-emission electricity supply, including onsite renewable generation and the potential procurement of renewable electricity. Given that electricity consumption is the dominant emissions source across Aeris' operations, these measures represent the most immediate and effective pathway to emissions reduction in the short term.

The 2035 emissions goal of no more than 25,000 t CO₂-e per year is expected to be achieved through further reductions in both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This includes the continued expansion of renewable electricity supply, ongoing efficiency improvements, and the early-stage deployment of lower-emission and electrified mobile equipment. These measures reflect a transition from efficiency-driven reductions toward substitution-based abatement as technologies become more technically and commercially viable.

The 2050 emissions goal of net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is expected to be achieved through the near-complete decarbonisation of electricity supply, combined with the widespread electrification or substitution of diesel-powered equipment. Any residual emissions that cannot be avoided, reduced



or substituted are expected to be managed through the use of high-integrity offsets, consistent with applicable regulatory requirements and offset integrity principles.

The additional mitigation measures and the three-year action plan outlined in this GHGMP are expected to support progressive emissions reductions over time. These measures prioritise improvements in energy efficiency (reduce) in the near term, followed by the gradual adoption of lower-emission energy sources and technologies (substitute) as they become available and feasible within the operational context of underground mining.

Overall, the staged implementation of mitigation measures is considered sufficient to support the achievement of Aeris' emissions goals, having regard to current operational requirements, available technologies, and external dependencies such as electricity supply decarbonisation. The emissions goals have been set to be broadly consistent with NSW emissions reduction objectives, while remaining achievable within the constraints of the mining sector.

The emissions reduction trajectory is expected to be non-linear, reflecting step changes associated with the deployment of new technologies, staged mine development and production profiles, and reliance on external factors such as grid decarbonisation. The rate of emissions reduction is also influenced by a range of inherent constraints, including the high baseline electricity demand associated with underground mining operations, the current limited availability of large-scale electrified equipment, and regional power supply limitations. These factors have been taken into account in establishing emissions goals and in defining the staged mitigation pathway outlined in this GHGMP.

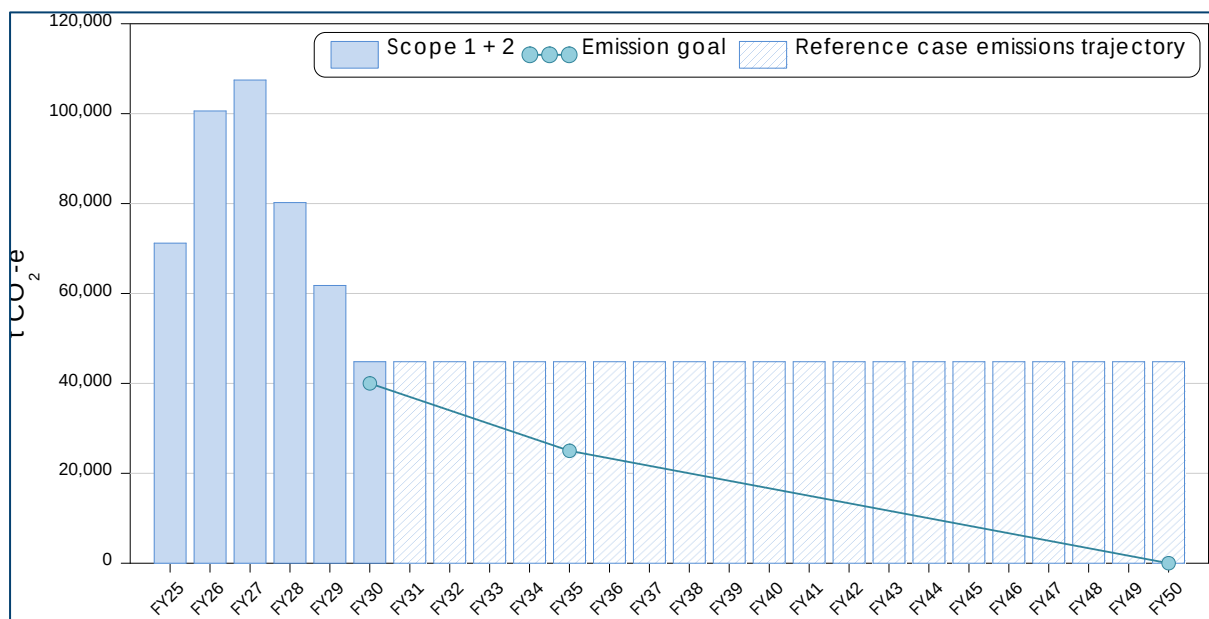


Figure 7-1: Projected Scope 1 and 2 emissions with emission goal

8 CLIMATE CHANGE RISK AND ADAPTATION

Detailed requirements for climate change risk assessment and adaptation planning are still evolving.

At this stage, Aeris recognises that climate change has the potential to influence environmental performance and operational conditions across its NSW mining operations. Relevant climate-related hazards may include:

- ✦ increased frequency and intensity of extreme heat events;
- ✦ changes in rainfall patterns, including more intense storm events; and
- ✦ increased risk of drought conditions.

These hazards have the potential to affect site water management, infrastructure performance and operational efficiency. Existing environmental management systems and operational controls are considered to provide an appropriate level of management for these risks at the current stage of operations.

Consistent with the NSW EPA framework, Aeris will continue to monitor the development of regulatory requirements and guidance relating to climate change adaptation. As further guidance becomes available, Aeris will review and update this GHGMP to incorporate a more detailed assessment of climate-related risks and the identification of appropriate adaptation measures.



9 REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Aeris is committed to the ongoing review and improvement of environmental performance, including the management of GHG emissions and climate-related risks.

9.1 Annual emissions reporting

GHG emissions for Aeris' NSW operations will be quantified annually, consistent with NGERs requirements.

Annual reporting will include estimating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy consumption and key activity data and identification of any significant changes in emissions relative to previous reporting periods.

This annual review process will support tracking of emissions performance over time, progress toward the emissions goals outlined in **Section 6** and identification of trends and improvement opportunities.

9.2 GHGMP review and update

This GHGMP will be reviewed and updated at least every three years and include:

- ✦ Updating emissions inventories and projections;
- ✦ Reviewing progress against emissions goals (2030, 2035 and 2050);
- ✦ Assessing the effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures;
- ✦ Incorporating the outcomes of trials and investigations undertaken as part of the three-year action plan; and
- ✦ Updating mitigation pathways and actions where required.

In addition, in accordance with Condition 6B of DA 41/98, the GHGMP will be reviewed within three months of any of the following:

- ✦ submission of an incident report under Condition 7 of Schedule 2;
- ✦ submission of an audit report under Condition 8 of Schedule 2; or
- ✦ any modification to the conditions of this consent.

Where this review results in revisions to the GHGMP, the updated document will be submitted to the Secretary for approval within six weeks of completing the review.

9.3 Continuous improvement

Aeris will adopt a continuous improvement approach to emissions management, supported by:

- ✦ Ongoing identification and evaluation of mitigation opportunities;
- ✦ Implementation of feasible measures identified through trials and operational experience;
- ✦ Integration of emissions considerations into operational planning and decision-making; and



- ✦ Monitoring of emerging technologies, regulatory requirements and industry practices.

Outcomes from this process will be incorporated into future updates of the GHGMP, ensuring that Aeris' approach to emissions management remains current, effective and aligned with regulatory expectations

10 REFERENCES

Aeris Resources (2024)

"Aeris Resources 2024 Sustainability Report", prepared by Aeris Resources, 2024.

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"Emissions Reporting and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans", NSW Environment Protection Authority, March 2026.

