



Murrawombie Copper Mine - Rehabilitation Management Plan

Summary Table

Name of Mine		Murrawombie Copper Mine		
Rehabilitation Management Plan Commencement Date		2 August 2022		
Mining Lease(s)		ML 1280	Expiry Date: 5 August 2034	
Name of lease holder(s)		Tritton Resources Pty Ltd		
Rehabilitation Management Plan revision dates, version numbers and submission dates:				
Rev	Description	Prepared By	Approved By	Submission Date
0.1	Draft Plan	RW Corkery		
0.2	Revised draft Plan following TRL feedback	RW Corkery		
0.3	Revised to include Avoca Tank Project	RW Corkery	M Fake	04/08/2023
1.0	Revised to reflect: • amended and updated rehabilitation risk assessment; • incorporate findings from studies and trials completed to date; • include detailed information on the rehabilitation of the Murrawombie Heap Leach Pad (cover design, final landform design and revegetation plans); and • address comments / recommendations from the NSW Resources Regulator.	J. Burton	W. Olson	30/9/2026

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Definitions

The following acronyms and definitions are used in the Tritton Copper Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan.

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.
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
Benign Waste Rock	Waste rock that is geologically stable and does not generate acid or metalliferous leachate.
BLMP	TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (2026) Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (2026)
CPHR	Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation Group – part of the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.
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.
Environmental Essentials	A legal / web based service providing summarised environmental legislative requirements (and associated updates) for state and federal legislation.
EPA	NSW Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
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.
HLP	Heap leach pad
HMP	TRL Heritage Management Plan (2026) Constellation Project Heritage Management Plan (2026).

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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.
ITPs	Inspection and Test Plans
Life of Asset (LOA) Plan	A high level strategic plan aligning mine development, mine production, rehabilitation / closure activities and cashflow / budget allocations.
MCM	Murrawombie Copper Mine – a copper mining operation operated by Tritton Resources under Mining Lease 1280.
Mine Site	The physical components of a mine site contained within a formal mineral authority / entitlement such as Mining Lease (ML): Murrawombie Copper Mine - ML 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.
Murrawombie Copper Mine (MCM)	A copper mining operation operated by Tritton Resources under Mining Lease 1280, located north west of the village of Girilambone.
NAF	Non-Acid Forming - used to describe materials (rock or waste from mining) that do not generate acid when exposed to air and water.
NECM	North East Copper Mine – a mining site operated by Tritton Resources, part of the North East Mine operations.
PAF	Potentially Acid Forming - used to describe materials (rock or waste from mining) that may generate acid when exposed to air and water.
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
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.
RMP	Rehabilitation Management Plan required under standard mining lease conditions
ROM	Run of Mine Pad - an area for storing unprocessed ore before it is sent for processing.
RSF	Rock Storage Facility (landform used to encase the Murrawombie HLP and encapsulate PAF waste from the Murrawombie Open Pit Cutback)
Tailings	Residual material left after the ore processing and extraction of valuable metals.
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
TCM	Tritton Copper Mine – a copper mining operation owned by Tritton Resources located near Nyngan, NSW.
The Mine	Murrawombie Copper Mine
TRL	Tritton Resources Limited – the company managing the Tritton Copper Operations.
TRL HCMP	TRL Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan (2026)

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TRL Waste Management Plan	TRL Waste Management Plan (2026) identifies wastes generated at the various TRL mine sites and outlines management practices to meet regulatory requirements and manage associated risks. The plan includes measures for Waste Rock (including AMD risks), Tailings, general wastes, hazardous waste and recyclable materials.
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.
WMP	TRL Water Management Plan Constellation Project Water Management Plan.

1. INTRODUCTION TO MINING PROJECT

This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) was prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited (RWC) on behalf of Tritton Resources Pty Ltd (TRL) (the "Company"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeris Resources Limited (Aeris), for the Murrawombie Copper Mine (MCM). The Mine Site is located west of the village of Girilambone within the Bogan Local Government Area (LGA) in central west NSW (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The principal mineral authority for the Mine is Mining Lease (ML) 1280. For the purpose of this document, the area covered by ML1280 is referred to as the "Mine Site".

The Mine is one of five mines in the vicinity of Girilambone that are owned and operated by the Company, collectively referred to as the Tritton Copper Operations (see Figure 1). For the purposes of this RMP, the Tritton Copper Operations consists of:

- the Tritton Copper Mine (TCM);
- the Murrawombie Copper Mine (MCM);
- the North East Copper Mine (NECM) (under care and maintenance);
- the Avoca Tank Project (ATP); and
- the Constellation Project (CP).

In general, all mines within the Tritton Copper Operations are managed in parallel where practicable; as such, many existing assessments, approvals, and management plans may apply to multiple or all mines within the Tritton Copper Operations. This RMP relates only to management of rehabilitation within the Mining Lease for the Mine Site (see Figure 2).

It should be noted that Mining Purpose Leases (MPL) 294 and 295 are held by the Company and are associated with the Mine Site. MPL295 was granted 6 August 1992 under the Mining Act 1973; however, no mining-related disturbance associated with the Mine Site and/or the Company has occurred within MPL295. MPL294 was established for the purposes of a section of a water supply pipeline to the Mine Site and associated pumping facilities. Disturbance associated with the construction of the water supply infrastructure was completed as part of site establishment. No other mining-related disturbance occurs within MPL294. The three leases associated with the Mine are held under a joint rehabilitation security. Lastly, approval exists for the construction and use of a heap leach pad directly north of the Mine Site within ML1383, the principal mining lease for the North East Copper Mine. That heap leach pad has not been constructed and therefore is not addressed further in this Plan. Notwithstanding the above, this Plan only relates to the rehabilitation of mining-related disturbance within ML1280.

The RMP is intended to provide a summary of current plans for progressive and final rehabilitation of the Mine Site and a practical guide to rehabilitation planning for site personnel. The RMP provides the following information.

- Introduction to the Mine (Section 1).
- Final land use information including regulatory requirements (Section 2).
- A summary of the current rehabilitation risk assessment outcomes (Section 0).
- A statement of the Company's rehabilitation objectives and the completion criteria that must be satisfied before rehabilitation is considered complete (Section 4).
- Final landform plans (Section 5).

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- An overview of the planned implementation of progressive and final rehabilitation (Section 6).
- A summary of how rehabilitation quality will be maintained (Section 7).
- An overview of intended rehabilitation monitoring (Section 8) and ongoing research and trials (Section 9).
- A summary of the Company's management approach including a trigger action response plan (Section 10) and procedures for review and update of the plan (Section 11).

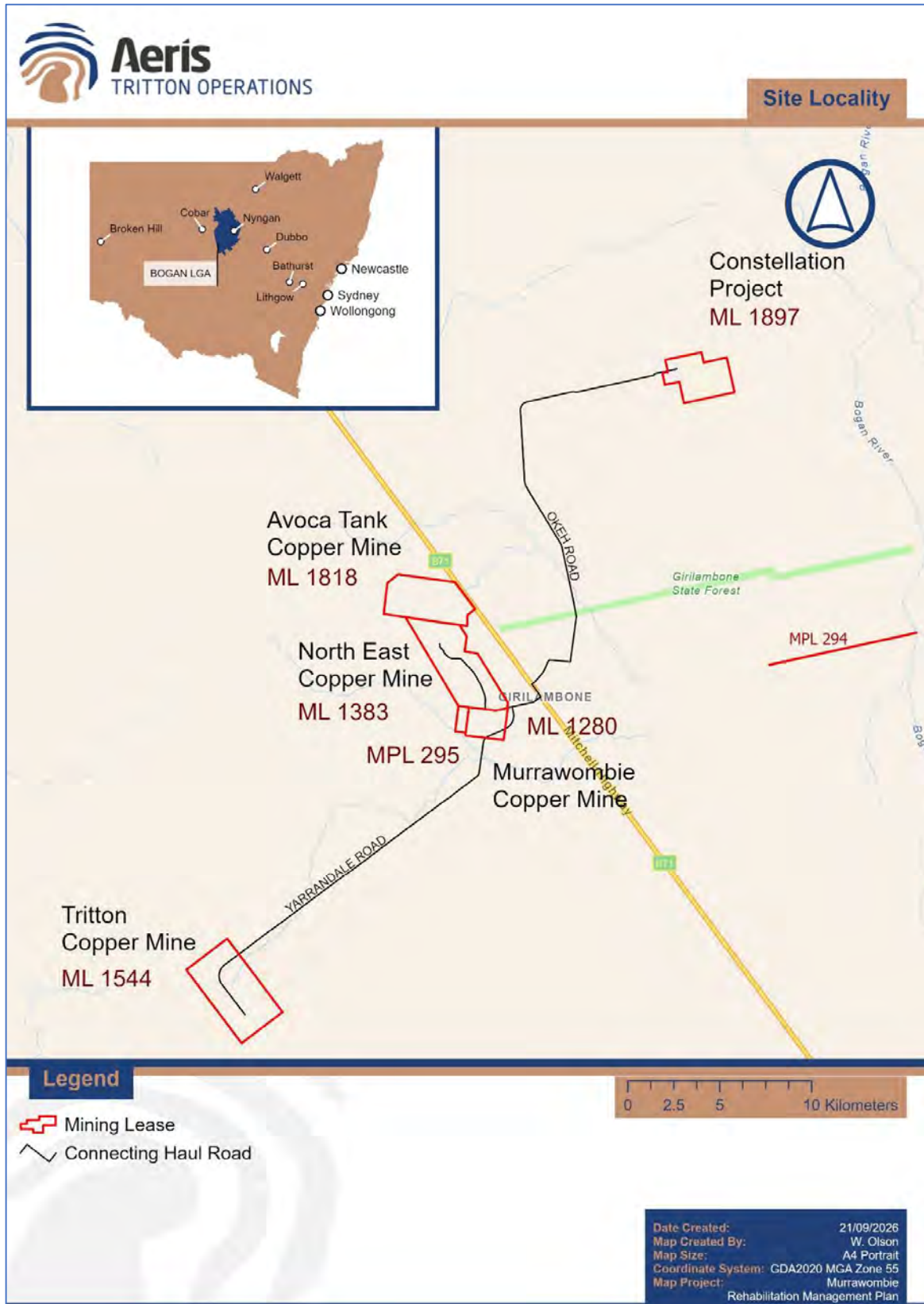
This RMP has been prepared in accordance with the following documents and guidelines.

- Form and Way: Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines (September 2025).
- Form and Way: Rehabilitation Objectives, Rehabilitation Completion Criteria and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan for Large Mines (updated February 2024).
- Guideline 1: Rehabilitation Risk Assessment (July 2021).
- Guideline 2: Rehabilitation Records (July 2021).
- Guideline 3: Rehabilitation Controls (July 2021).
- Guideline 5: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (updated January 2023).

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Figure 1 Locality Plan and Mineral Authorities



1.1. History of Operations

1.1.1. Mining Activities

1.1.1.1. Historical Mining Activity

The Girilambone copper deposits were first discovered in 1879 with mining commencing in the vicinity of what is now the Girilambone village in 1881. Mining of other known deposits such as Budgerygar and Budgery (in the vicinity of the TCM and Hermidale) occurred throughout 1906 to 1908 and 1920, respectively. Other minor historical mining operations are known to have occurred sporadically throughout the 20th century. Several other historic mining areas are known to be located throughout the area.

The Girilambone Copper Company (GCC), a Joint Venture between Tritton Resources Pty Ltd (60%) and Nord Pacific Ltd (40%) was formed in 1992, following development of the (then) Girilambone Copper Mine (now the Murrawombie Copper Mine), to undertake mineral exploration within relatively close proximity to the existing mine.

1.1.1.2. Murrawombie Copper Mine

The Mine is located approximately 3.5km west of the village of Girilambone (Figure 1). Operations at this mine commenced under Development Application (DA) 1/91 and ML1280 in 1992. The development consent was issued by Bogan Shire Council and does not contain an expiry date. Relinquishment of ML1280 is expected to be in 2055. The Mine operates in accordance with the conditions of development consent, the mining lease and Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 4501.

The Mine operation comprises an open pit (Murrawombie Open Pit), a decline portal to the Murrawombie underground mine, a decommissioned heap leach copper extraction circuit, and maintenance and administrative infrastructure and activities. Mined ore is transported to the run of mine (ROM) pad where it is stored prior to being hauled via Yarrandale Road to the TCM for processing (Figure 1).

The heap leach circuit was operational from the commencement of the mine up until 2025 and has now ceased operation and is undergoing rehabilitation.

In 2007, development consent was received for mining by underground methods, which occurred on a campaign basis until cessation in 2024, when an approved cutback to the Murrawombie Open Cut Pit commenced. In preparation for underground operations, the Company constructed an entrance portal and decline ramp in the north-eastern wall of the open cut. Underground workings were developed to an elevation of approximately 310m AHD or 510m below ground level. The existing administration and workshop area have remained in use by the Company including as a base for mining operations at the North East Mine and Avoca Tank Project.

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On 2 November 2015 approval was received to extend the open cut pit laterally by approximately 50m and increase the final depth to 35m AHD or 155m below the surface level. Ancillary activities associated with the extension of the open cut included development of a southern extension to the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement and development of an alternative ROM Pad location. A minor modification to DA 1/91 was approved on 19 April 2016 to confirm the ongoing use of the existing ROM Pad prior to construction of a relocated ROM Pad and the correction of minor typographical errors in the consent. A modification to DA 1/91 was granted 2 February 2023 for the relocation and/or modification of site infrastructure and surface operations to facilitate the extension of the Open Cut pit. The most recent modification (Modification 5) to DA 1/91 (DA 2015/010/4) was approved on 4 July 2024 and included an expanded HLP footprint to allow for landform shaping / rehabilitation and the relocation of surface infrastructure to facilitate the open pit cutback.

A separate approval (DA 10/2018/027/001) applies to the Murrawombie Mine for the construction and use of a paste fill plant utilising tailings material imported from the Tritton Mine. Construction of the paste fill plant has previously commenced, however has been temporarily suspended until required.

The site layout for the MCM is shown below in Figure 2.

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Figure 2 Murrawombie Copper Mine Site Layout



1.1.2. Rehabilitation

To date, rehabilitation has focused on approximately 42.6ha of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement (WRE). The Murrawombie WRE was largely complete by 2000 and was progressively rehabilitated during construction. The extended southern area of the Murrawombie WRE remains operational and is therefore not able to be rehabilitated. Where required (and suitably classified as NAF material), the Company may utilise this waste rock for the closure and rehabilitation of the Heap Leach Pads (HLP), however priority will be to use 'run of mine' waste from open pit cutback to avoid the rehandling of materials.

Other areas rehabilitated as of 2026 also included low grade gold and copper stockpiles, a ROM pad and the crushing and screening plant area.

A rehabilitation monitoring report focusing on the Murrawombie WRE was completed in November 2025 by DnA Environmental (DnA 2025). In summary DnA (2025) found:

'Since 2017, when the current rehabilitation monitoring at Murrawombie Copper Mine was established, there have been extreme seasonal conditions and high rainfall variability which have had significant impacts on the successional development, structure, function and composition of vegetation communities.

Overgrazing and disturbance by feral goats continues to affect the condition of reference sites and has limited the successional development of rehabilitation areas, with these effects exacerbated during dry conditions. Well maintained exclusion fencing of WRE rehabilitation areas is required, in conjunction with increased efforts to reduce feral goat populations in the local area.

A range of ecological performance indicators associated with structural complexity, ground cover and species diversity have not been met and require additional rehabilitation intervention in order to meet completion criteria targets. In particular, undesirable spoil characteristics, poor total ground cover and low diversity and cover of a range of key woodland species indicate the need to clearly define revegetation techniques based on the relevant ecological indicators.

Many soil characteristics in rehabilitation areas were comparable to local (analogue site) woodland and/or derived grasslands, however, there are patches that are strongly acidic, highly saline and sodic. All monitoring sites continue to have higher than recommended levels of copper while sulphur was also recorded in excessively high concentrations at some locations'.

This RMP devises measures to address and rectify these findings.

The Company has progressed rehabilitation planning for the HLP and has commenced on-ground works. Completed studies, landform design and capping measures are presented in Sections 6.2.3, 6.2.4 and 6.2.5.

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1.2. Current Development Consents, Leases and Licences

Table 1 presents the current consents, leases and licences for the Mine.

Table 1 Consents, Leases and Licences

Consent, Lease or Licence	No.	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Comment(s)
Development Consents - Murrawombie Copper Mine	1/91	25/3/1991	-	Original Development Approval for the Murrawombie Open Cut and Underground Mine.
	5/95	21/9/1995	-	Ancillary works associated with the original Murrawombie Development Approval.
	2010/022	13/9/2010	-	Subdivision of Booroomugga Road which intersects the Murrawombie mining area.
	2010/029	04/11/2010	-	Construction of a Communication Tower at Murrawombie.
	10/2018/027/001	7/11/2018	-	Construction of a Paste Fill Plant
Development Consent Modifications	1/91 (Mod 1)	13/12/2007	-	Underground mining of copper sulphide deposits beneath the existing Murrawombie Open Cut, production of copper cement using the existing heap leaching process and transportation of up to 1Mtpa of copper ore to the Tritton Copper Mine for processing ¹ .
	1/91 (Mod 2)	2/11/2015	-	Extension to the open cut pit, extension of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement and relocation of the ROM pad.
	1/91 (Mod 3)	19/04/2016	-	Confirmation of ongoing ROM Pad use and correction of typographical errors in the consent.
	1/91 (Mod 4)	2/2/2023	-	Minor changes to on-site infrastructure and operations to support ongoing Open Cut and Underground mining.
	1/91 (Mod 5) DA2015/010/4	04/07/2024	-	Extension of HLP footprint to allow for final rehabilitated profile. Minor changes to on-site infrastructure and operations to support Open Pit expansion.
Mining Lease	ML1280	06/08/1992	05/08/2034	Mining for Minerals (Copper, Gold and Silver)
Mining Purpose Lease	MPL 294	06/08/1992	05/08/2034	Access for the purpose of operation of a water access pipeline ancillary to mining operations with ML1280 and ML1544.

Consent, Lease or Licence	No.	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Comment(s)
	MPL 295	06/08/1992	05/08/2034	Ancillary area for mining activities
Exploration Licence	EL6126	15/09/2003	14/9/2026	Exploration Activities.
Water Access Licence	WAL 009374	24/02/2005	Perpetuity	Water Licence.
	WAL 009375	24/02/2005	Perpetuity	
	WAL009940	01/07/2004	Perpetuity	
	WAL 31090	30/07/2006	Perpetuity	Dewatering Underground Mine.
Water Use and Works Approval	80WA702816	24/02/2005	23/02/2020	Gunningbar Creek and Bogan River Pumps.
	80WA716044	16/01/2012	28/05/2017	Dewatering Underground Mine.
Authority for Joint Supply Scheme	80SAD10630	24/02/2005	Ongoing	Joint Supply Works Pumps on Bogan River.
Environment Protection Licence	EPL 4501	Version dated 16 December 2025		
Note 1: This approval permitted a combined, maximum total of 1Mtpa of copper ore to be transported from the North East Open Cuts and Underground Mine and the Murrawombie Open Cut and Underground Mine to the Tritton Copper Mine.				
Source: Tritton Resources Pty Ltd				

1.3. Land Ownership and Land Use

Table 2 presents the land ownership for land within and adjacent to the Mine Site, as well as for land within MPL294 and MPL295. In summary, land within the Mine Site consists predominantly of freehold land owned by the Company and a small section of Crown Land comprising a Travelling Stock Reserve (Lot 7001 DP 1026710) and the Yarrandale Road reserve (Figure 3).

The closest residences to the Mine Site are part of Girilambone Village, located approximately 2.5km to the east.

Land uses within and surrounding the Mine Site include the following (Figure 4).

- Mining – including mines associated with the Tritton Copper Operations.
- Agriculture – land within and surrounding the Mine Site has been or is currently being used for agricultural purposes, principally, sheep and cattle grazing and cropping. Surrounding farms generally include a residence and typical farm infrastructure including sheds, livestock handling facilities, water infrastructure and fences.
- Native vegetation forestry – The Girilambone State Forest occupies an area to the east of the Mine Site.
- Transportation – a range of State and local roads exist in the vicinity of the Mine Site, including Mitchell and Barrier Highways. The disused Main Western Railway is located to the east of the Mitchell Highway.
- Village residential – the village of Girilambone is located approximately 2.5km to the east of the Mine Site.

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Historical mining activity is discussed in Section 1.1.1. Other historic land uses include:

- Agriculture; including the grazing of sheep and cattle, clearing for cropping activities and the construction of farm related infrastructure; and prior to agriculture
- natural resource management undertaken by traditional owners.

No stewardship or conservation agreements are in place as related to the Mine Site.

Proposed final land uses for the Mine Site are detailed in Section 2 of this RMP. In summary, it is proposed that principal final land uses will represent nature conservation (modified native ecosystems / woodland) and agricultural land (grazing of modified native ecosystems) commensurate with surrounding land uses.

1.3.1. Land Ownership and Land Use Figures

Land ownership and land use figures:

- Figure 3 presents land ownership for areas within and surrounding the Mine Site.
- Figure 4 presents land uses in the vicinity of the Mine Site.
- Figure 5 presents vegetation communities within the Mine Site and the surrounding region.
- Figure 6 presents land zoning in the vicinity of the Mine Site.

Table 2 Land Ownership

Lot	Deposited Plan	Tenure	Owner	Leases
Mine Site				
A	317665	Freehold	Private Individual	ML1280
B	317665	Freehold	Private Individual	ML1280
3/6	986	Freehold	Private Individual	ML1280
18	4472	Freehold	Private Individual	ML1280
1, 2, 3	1151065	Freehold	Nord Australex	ML1280
1/1, 2/1, 3/1, 4/1, 5/1 6/1, 7/1, 8/1, 9/1, 10/1, 1/2, 2/2, 3/2, 4/2, 5/2, 6/2, 7/2, 8/2, 9/2, 10/2, 1/3, 2/3, 3/3, 4/3, 5/3, 6/3, 7/3, 8/3, 9/3, 10/3, 7/4, 8/4, 9/4, 10/4, 1/5, 3/5, 4/5, 5/5, 6/5, 7/5, 8/5, 9/5, 10/5, 1/6, 2/6, 6/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 2/10, 3/10, 4/10, 5/10, 6/10, 7/10, 8/10, 9/10, 10/10, 1/11, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11, 6/11, 7/11, 8/11, 9/11, 10/11, 11/11, 1/12, 1/13, 5/14, 6/14, 7/14, 8/14, 9/14, 10/14, 11/14, 5/15, 6/15, 7/15, 8/15, 9/15, 10/15, 11/15, 1/16, 2/16, 3/16, 4/16, 5/16, 6/16, 7/16, 8/16, 9/16, 10/16	986	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20	4472	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
21	920633	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
22	920633	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
22	861603	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
2	833281	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
1	822428	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308	1161667	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
2, 56, 57, 111, 123	751315	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/8, 1/14, 2/14, 3/14, 4/14, 1/15, 2/15, 3/15, 4/15,	986	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280

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Lot	Deposited Plan	Tenure	Owner	Leases
1	822427	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
3	751315	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
7001	1026710	Crown Land	The State of NSW	ML1280
Land Adjacent to the Mine Site				
11	858163	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1383, ML1280
22	861603	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1383, ML1280
35	864483	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
33	751315	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
34	864483	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
301	1161667	Freehold	Straits Mining	ML1280
11	751315	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
1	827919	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
30	751315	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
13	751315	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
12	858163	Freehold	Tritton Resources	ML1280
117	751315	Freehold	Private Individual	ML1280
1	46859	Crown Land	The State of NSW	ML1280
MPL294				
33	751315	Freehold	Straits Mining	-
300, 301, 303	1161667	Freehold	Straits Mining	-
MPL294				
1	751320	Crown Land	The State of NSW	-
34, 35, 39	751320	Freehold	Private Individual	-
21	1230950	Freehold	Private Individual	-
7001	1020719	Crown Land	The State of NSW	-

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Figure 3 Land Ownership

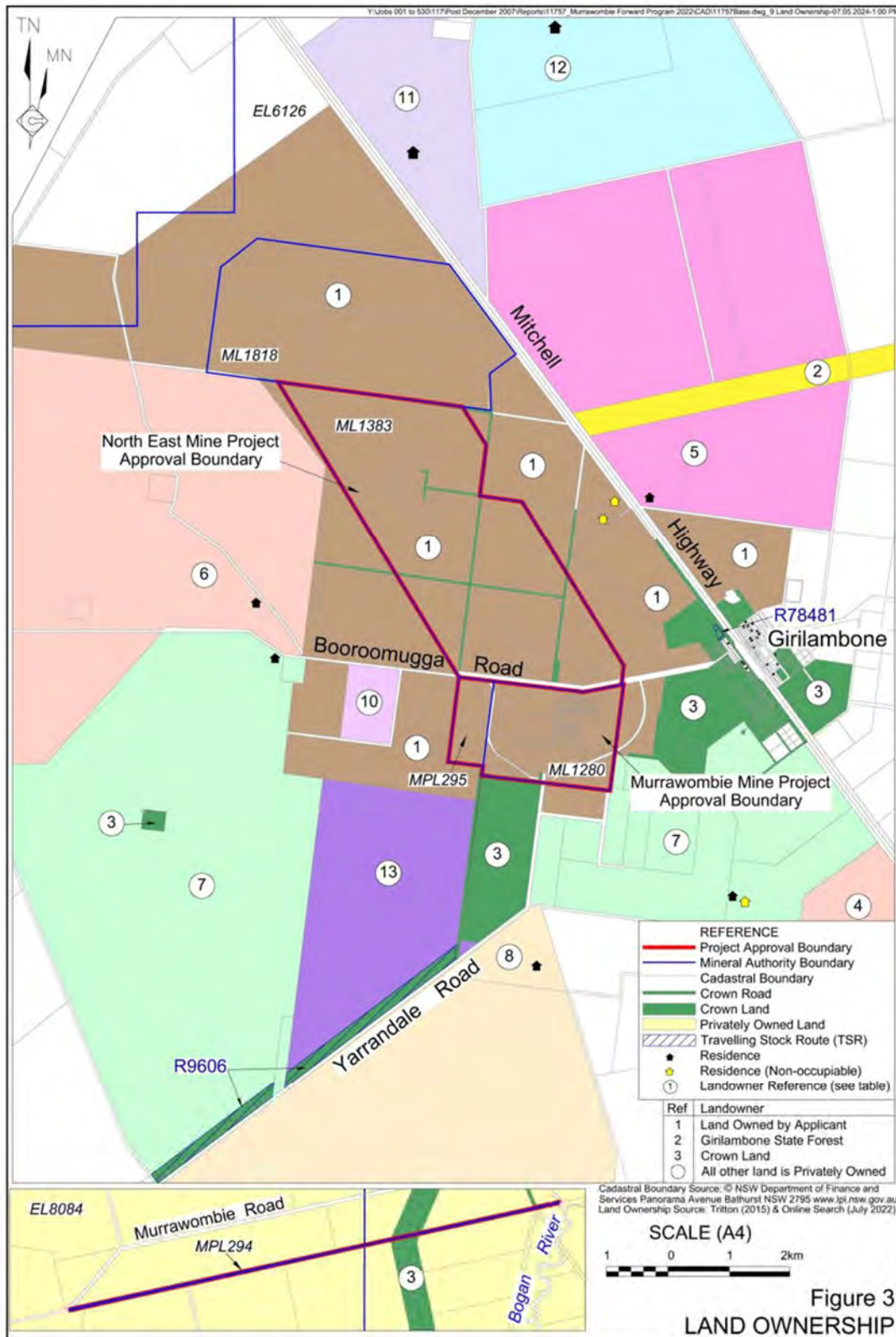


Figure 4 Land Uses

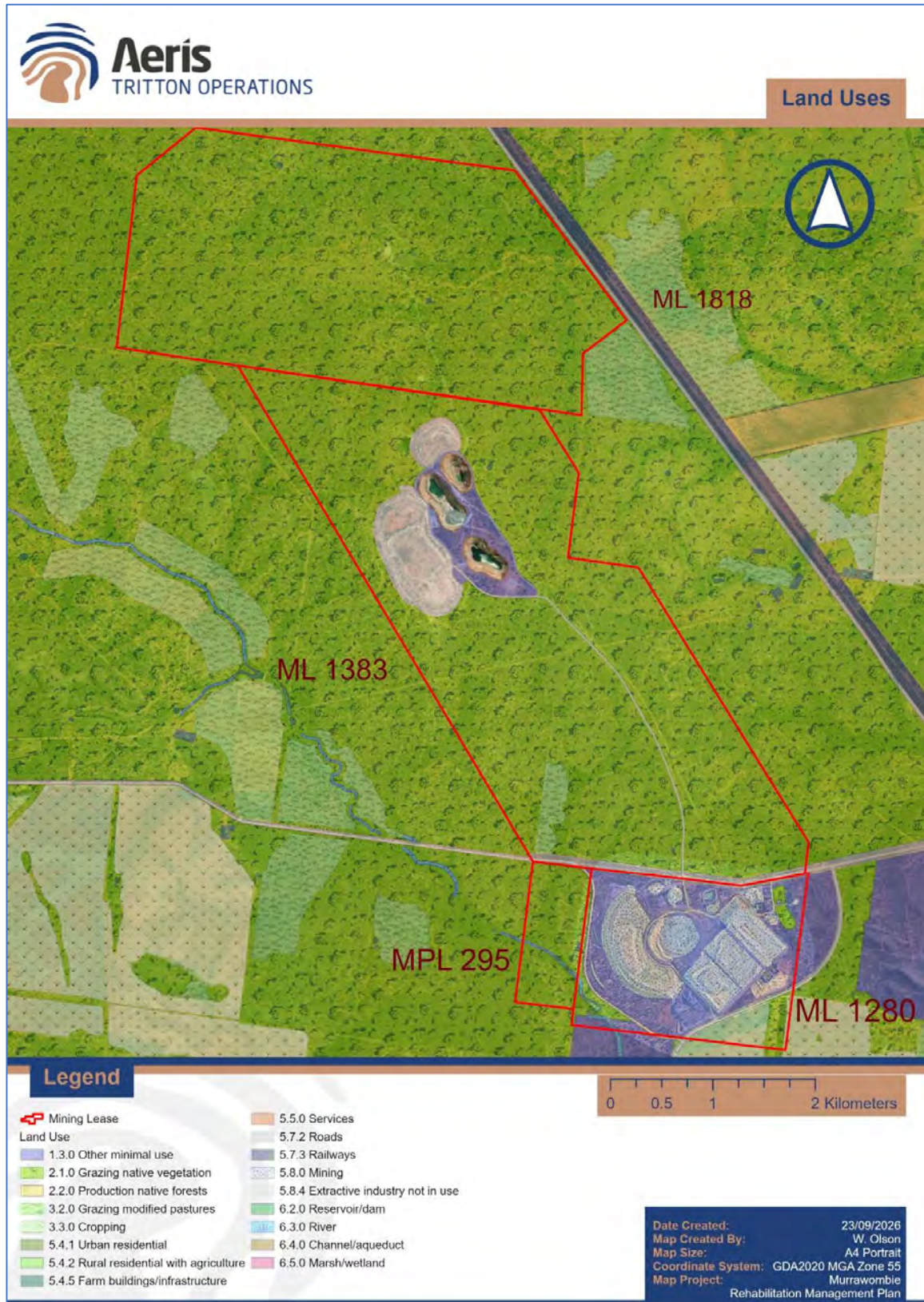


Figure 5 Vegetation Communities

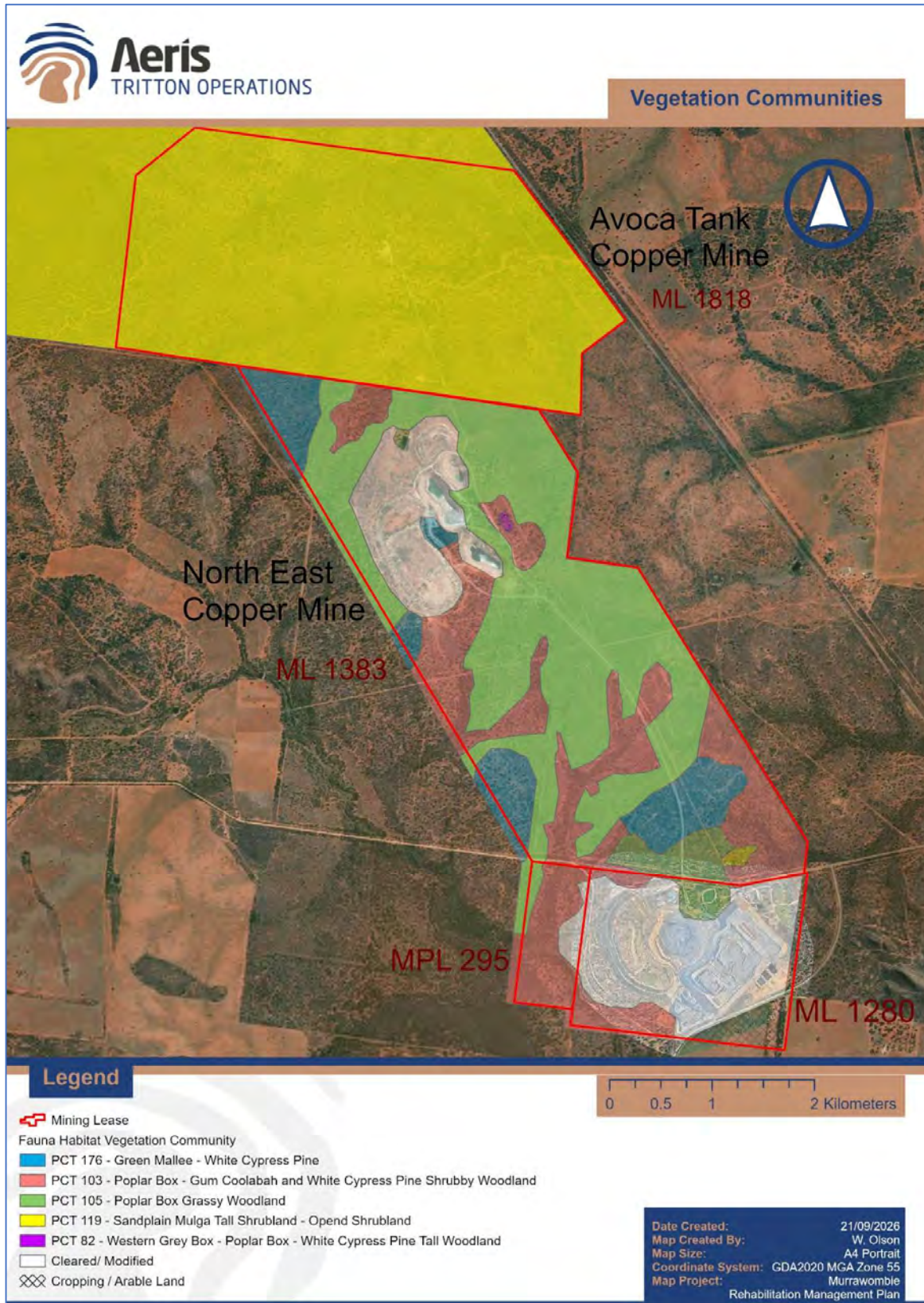


Figure 6 Land Zoning



2. FINAL LAND USE

2.1. Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitation

Table 3 lists the regulatory requirements relating to the rehabilitation of the Mine Site and post mining land uses. It is noted that the conditional requirements for MLs within the Mine Site have been adopted from Schedule 8A of the *Mining Amendment (Standard Conditions of Mining Leases – Rehabilitation) Regulation 2021*, gazetted by the NSW Government on 2 July 2021. It has been assumed that site specific conditions within Mining Authorities relating to rehabilitation have been retained, and the standard conditions have been replaced by those identified in Schedule 8A of the *Mining Amendment (Standard Conditions of Mining Leases – Rehabilitation) Regulation 2021*. In the event that there are any discrepancies between the conditions identified in this Plan and those included in the Mining Authorities for the Mine Site following updates to the conditions of these Mining Authorities, this Plan will be updated to correct these discrepancies.

2.2. Final Land Use Options Assessment

A final land use options assessment is not required for the Murrawombie Mine as Condition 2 of DA 1/91 states that development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for the Murrawombie Mine (RWC, 1990). Section 2.17.1 of the EIS (RWC, 1990) states that the final landform features will, as far as practicable, blend with the existing topography. Sections 2.17.2 to 2.17.6 of the EIS describe the final landform features of each mining domain in detail.

Further, the previously approved Mining Operations Plan (MOP) for the Mine (RWC, 2015) defined the final land use to be agricultural and grazing activities reflecting the pre-mining land uses within the area, or native vegetation conservation. Section 4.2 of the MOP defined that the final land use goals are as follows.

- To implement successful design and rehabilitation of landforms to ensure structural stability, revegetation success and free drainage of water;
- To ensure rehabilitation and revegetation is self-sustaining, blends with the surrounding landscape, as far as practicable, and follows the principles of sustainable development; and
- To retain areas of the Mine Site amenable to future agricultural activities or other mining operations in the region. These aspects would be subject to written agreement with a future landowner or the development approvals for other operations.

Following advice from DnA Environmental regarding a revegetation strategy for the Murrawombie Mine Site, it is now proposed that native ecosystems - woodland vegetation be established across the entire Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement.

The final land use presented in Section 2.3 is generally in accordance with existing approvals, previously approved plans and has been approved by the NSW Resources Regulator in the 'Approved Rehabilitation Objectives Statement' included as Appendix A.

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Table 3 Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitation

Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
DA 1/91	2	The Development be generally in accordance with the Environmental Impact Statement dated December 1990 prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd and submitted to Council with development application 1/91 dated 2 January 1991. Except where amended by the "Statement of Environmental Effects for ML1280 – Tritton Expansion Project – Stage 3", Dated October 2007 – prepared by Tritton Resources Limited and the Statement of Environmental Effects for the Extension of the Murrawombie Open Cut, prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co Pty. Limited dated May 2015.	ML 1280	During operations and rehabilitation works	2.1
	9	The Applicant is to consult with the Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W to ensure rehabilitation, and run-off control standards are met.			6
	14	The site is to be progressively rehabilitated as outlined in the Environmental Impact Statement and in accordance with the requirements of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture and Department of Minerals and Energy			2.1
Murrawombie Environmental Impact Statement (RWC, 1990)	2.17.1	As far as practicable blend the landform with the surrounding land fabric.	ML1280	During Rehabilitation	2.4.1
		Provide a stable ground cover for erosion control.			6.2.4
		To provide a low maintenance, stable and safe landform commensurate with a grazing land use capability.			6.2.3
		As far as practicable minimise impacts on scenic amenity.			6.2.3
		Revegetate with native tress and scrub species comparable with pre-existing vegetation communities			6.2.5
	2.17.2	Construct the final landform in accordance with Section 2.17.2 of the EIS (RWC, 1990) to maintain long term safety of the landform.			6.2.3
	2.17.3	Construct the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement such that any waste rock identified as potentially acid forming is encapsulated. Construct the landform so that the surface is free draining and suitable for revegetation with native groundcover, shrub and tree species.			6.2.1.8 6.2.3

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	2.17.4	Establish a stable, free draining landform. Minimise surface percolation of rainfall through doming the surface and applying an appropriate cover. Maintain the integrity of the pad lining to minimise the spread of potential contamination.			6.2.3
Murrawombie Mine Statement of Environmental Effects (Tritton, 2007)	5.14	Provide a landform for controlled grazing of livestock with a post-closure aim to provide a decommissioned site which consists of stable non-polluting structures that are vegetated with self-sustaining vegetation.			2.4.1 6
Murrawombie Mine Statement of Environmental Effects (RWC, 2015b)	2.6.3	The final land uses of disturbed areas would include agricultural and grazing activities reflecting the pre-mining land uses within the area.			2.4.1
Mining Lease(s) Conditions					
ML 1280	4	Must prevent or minimise harm to the environment 1) The holder of a mining lease must take all reasonable measures to prevent, or if that is not reasonably practicable, to minimise, harm to the environment caused by activities under the mining lease. 2) In this clause – harm to the environment has the same meaning as in the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .	ML 1280	During operation and rehabilitation.	This Plan
	5	Rehabilitation to occur as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance The holder of a mining lease must rehabilitate land and water in the mining area that is disturbed by mining activities under the mining lease as soon as reasonably practicable after the disturbance occurs.			This Plan

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	6	Rehabilitation must achieve final land use 1) The holder of a mining lease must ensure that rehabilitation of the mining area achieves the final land use for the mining area. 2) The holder of a mining lease must ensure any planning approval has been obtained that is necessary to enable the holder to comply with subclause (1). 3) The holder of the mining lease must identify and record any reasonably foreseeable hazard that presents a risk to the holder's ability to comply with subclause (1) Note – clause 7 requires a rehabilitation risk assessment to be conducted whenever a hazard is identified under this subclause.		During rehabilitation.	Section 2.3
		4) In this clause – <i>final land use</i> for the mining area means the final landform and final land uses to be achieved for the mining area – a) as set out in the rehabilitation objectives statement and rehabilitation completion criteria statement, and b) for a large mine – as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan, and c) if the final land use for the mining area is required by a condition of development consent for activities under the mining lease – as stated in the condition. d) <i>planning approval</i> means – a) a development consent within the meaning of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>, or b) an approval under that Act, Division 5.1.			Section 2.3 Section 5

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	7	1) Rehabilitation risk assessment - The holder of a mining lease must conduct a risk assessment (a <i>rehabilitation risk assessment</i>) that – identifies, assesses and evaluates the risks that need to be addressed to achieve the following in relation to the mining lease – - the rehabilitation objectives, - the rehabilitation completion criteria, - for large mines – the final land use as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan, and - identifies the measures that need to be implemented to eliminate, minimise or mitigate the risks. 2) The holder of the mining lease must implement the measures identified. 3) The holder of a mining lease must conduct a rehabilitation risk assessment – - for a large mine – before preparing a rehabilitation management plan, and - for a small mine – before preparing the rehabilitation outcome documents for the mine, and - whenever a hazard is identified under clause 6(3) – as soon as reasonably practicable after it is identified, and - whenever given a written direction to do so by the Secretary.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	Section 0
	8	Application of Division This Division does not apply to a mining lease unless— - the security deposit required under the mining lease is greater than the minimum deposit prescribed under the Act, section 261BF in relation to that type of mining lease, or - the Secretary gives a written direction to the holder of the mining lease that this Division, or a provision of this Division, applies to the mining lease.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	9	General requirements for documents A document required to be prepared under this Division must— - be in a form approved by the Secretary, and Note— The approved forms are available on the Department's website. - include any matter required to be included by the form, and - if required to be given to the Secretary—be given in a way approved by the Secretary.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	This Plan
	10	Rehabilitation management plans for large mines - The holder of a mining lease relating to a large mine must prepare a plan (a rehabilitation management plan) for the mining lease that includes the following— - a description of how the holder proposes to manage all aspects of the rehabilitation of the mining area, - a description of the steps and actions the holder proposes to take to comply with the conditions of the mining lease that relate to rehabilitation, - a summary of rehabilitation risk assessments conducted by the holder, - the risk control measures identified in the rehabilitation risk assessments, - the rehabilitation outcome documents for the mining lease, - a statement of the performance outcomes for the matters addressed by the rehabilitation outcome documents and the ways in which those outcomes are to be measured and monitored.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	This Plan
		- If a rehabilitation outcome document has not been approved by the Secretary, the holder of the mining lease must include a proposed version of the document. - A rehabilitation management plan is not required to be given to the Secretary for approval. - The holder of the mining lease— - must implement the matters set out in the rehabilitation management plan, and - if the forward program specifies timeframes for the implementation of the matters—must implement the matters within those timeframes.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	Noted.

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	11	Amendment of rehabilitation management plans The holder of a mining lease must amend the rehabilitation management plan for the mining lease as follows— a) to substitute the proposed version of a rehabilitation outcome document with the version approved by the Secretary—within 30 days after the document is approved, b) as a consequence of an amendment made under clause 14 to a rehabilitation outcome document—within 30 days after the amendment is made, c) to reflect any changes to the risk control measures in the prepared plan that are identified in a rehabilitation risk assessment—as soon as practicable after the rehabilitation risk assessment is conducted, d) whenever given a written direction to do so by the Secretary—in accordance with the direction.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	Noted.
	12	Rehabilitation outcome documents 1) The holder of a mining lease must prepare the following documents (the rehabilitation outcome documents) for the mining lease and give them to the Secretary for approval— a) the rehabilitation objectives statement, which sets out the rehabilitation objectives required to achieve the final land use for the mining area, b) the rehabilitation completion criteria statement, which sets out criteria, the completion of which will demonstrate the achievement of the rehabilitation objectives, c) for a large mine, the final landform and rehabilitation plan, showing a spatial depiction of the final land use. 2) If the final land use for the mining area is required by a condition of development consent for activities under the mining lease, the holder of the mining lease must ensure the rehabilitation outcome documents are consistent with that condition.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation.	Sections 4.2 and 5.1

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	13	Forward program and annual rehabilitation report 1) The holder of a mining lease must prepare a program (a forward program) for the mining lease that includes the following— a) a schedule of mining activities for the mining area for the next 3 years, b) a summary of the spatial progression of rehabilitation through its various phases for the next 3 years, c) a requirement that the rehabilitation of land and water disturbed by mining activities under the mining lease must occur as soon as reasonably practicable after the disturbance occurs. 2) The holder of a mining lease must prepare a report (an annual rehabilitation report) for the mining lease that includes— a) a description of the rehabilitation undertaken over the annual reporting period, b) a report demonstrating the progress made through the phases of rehabilitation provided for in the forward program applying to the reporting period, c) a report demonstrating progress made towards the achievement of the following— i. the objectives set out in the rehabilitation objectives statement, ii. the criteria set out in the rehabilitation completion criteria statement, iii. for large mines—the final land use as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan. 3) If a rehabilitation outcome document has not been approved by the Secretary, the holder of the mining lease must rely on a proposed version of the document. 4) The holder of the mining lease must give the forward program and annual rehabilitation report to the Secretary. 5) In this clause— annual reporting period means each period of 12 months commencing on— a) the date on which the mining lease is granted, or		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Section 11

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
		b) if the Secretary approves another date in relation to the mining lease—the other date			
	14	Amendment of rehabilitation outcome documents and forward program 1) This clause applies to— a) a rehabilitation outcome document if it has been approved by the Secretary, and b) a forward program if it has been given to the Secretary. 2) The holder of a mining lease must not amend a document to which this clause applies that relates to the mining lease unless— a) the Secretary gives the holder a written direction to do so, or b) the Secretary, on written application by the holder, gives a written approval of the amendment. 3) The holder of the mining lease must amend the document in accordance with the Secretary's direction or approval. 4) Nothing in this clause prevents the holder of a mining lease preparing a draft amendment for submission to the Secretary for approval.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Noted.
	15	Times at which documents must be prepared and given 1) The holder of a mining lease must do the following before the end of the initial period— a) prepare a rehabilitation management plan, and b) prepare rehabilitation outcome documents and give them, other than the rehabilitation completion criteria statement, to the Secretary for approval, and c) prepare a forward program and give it to the Secretary. 2) The holder of the mining lease must prepare a forward program and annual rehabilitation report and give them to the Secretary before— a) 60 days after the last day of each annual reporting period, commencing with the annual reporting period in which the forward program was given to Secretary under subclause (1)(c), or b) a later date approved by the Secretary.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	This Plan

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
		3) A rehabilitation completion criteria statement relating to completion of rehabilitation during a period covered by a forward program must be given to the Secretary for approval when the forward program is required to be given to the Secretary.			
	15	4) The holder of the mining lease must prepare updated rehabilitation outcome documents for the mining lease and give them to the Secretary for approval before— a) 60 days after a development consent is modified following an application referred to in clause 20(1)(b), or b) a later date approved by the Secretary. 5) A rehabilitation completion criteria statement is not required to be given to the Secretary under subclause (4) unless a rehabilitation completion criteria statement has already been given to the Secretary under subclause (3). 6) The Secretary may, by written notice, direct the holder of a mining lease to prepare, or give to the Secretary, a document required to be prepared under this Division at a time other than that specified in this clause. 7) The holder of the mining lease must comply with the direction. 8) In this clause— initial period means the period commencing when the mining lease is granted and ending— a) 30 days, or other period approved by the Secretary, after this Division first applies to the mining lease, or b) if this Division applies to the mining lease because of an increase in the required security deposit— i. when the surface of the mining area is disturbed by activities under the mining lease, or ii. at a later date approved by the Secretary.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Noted.

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	16	Certain documents to be publicly available 1) This clause applies to the following documents— a) a rehabilitation management plan, b) a forward program, c) an annual rehabilitation report. 2) The holder of a mining lease must make a document to which this clause applies publicly available by— a) publishing it on its website in a prominent position, or b) if the holder does not have a website— providing a copy of it to a person— i. on the written request of a person, and ii. without charge, and iii. within 14 days after the request is received.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Noted.
	16	3) If a document is published on the website of the holder of the mining lease, the holder must ensure that it is published— a) for a rehabilitation management plan—within 14 days after it is prepared or amended, or b) for a forward program or an annual rehabilitation report—within 14 days after it is given to the Secretary or amended, 4) Personal information within the meaning of the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> is not required to be included in a document made available to a person under this clause.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Noted.
	17	Records demonstrating compliance The holder of a mining lease must create and maintain records of all actions taken that demonstrate compliance with each of the conditions set out in this Part. Note— The Act, sections 163D and 163E provide for the form in which records must be kept and the period for which they must be retained.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Noted.

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Consent	Condition No. or Section	Requirement	Area	Timing	RMP Section
	18	Report on non-compliance 1) The holder of a mining lease must provide the Minister with a written report detailing any non-compliance with— a) a condition of the mining lease, or Note— The Act, section 364A contains provisions relating to the use and disclosure of information provided under this condition. b) a requirement of the Act or this Regulation relating to activities under the mining lease. 2) The holder of the mining lease must provide the report within 7 days after becoming aware of the non-compliance. 3) The holder of the mining lease must ensure the report— a) identifies the condition of the mining lease, or the requirement of the Act or this Regulation, to which the non-compliance relates, and b) describes the non-compliance and specifies the date or dates on which, or the period during which, the non-compliance occurred, and c) describes the causes or likely causes of the non-compliance, and d) describes the action that has been taken, or will be taken, to mitigate the effects, and to prevent any recurrence, of the non-compliance.		During construction, operation and rehabilitation	Noted.

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2.3. Final Land Use Statement

The final land uses for the Mine Site were described in the EIS for the Mine (RWC, 1990) and subsequent environmental assessments. Condition 2 of DA 1/91 states that development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) (RWC, 1990). Section 2.17.1 of the EIS states that the final landform features would, as far as practicable, blend with the existing topography. In summary the expected final land uses of the disturbed areas would include native ecosystems conservation and agricultural / grazing reflecting the pre-mining land uses within the area.

Final land uses within the Mine Site will include the following.

- Modified Native Ecosystem (Woodland)* – includes revegetated areas containing flora species assemblages and ecosystem characteristics consistent with the surrounding vegetation community types (see Section 6.2.5).
- Modified Native Ecosystem (Grassland)* – includes revegetated areas containing predominantly native grass assemblages and ecosystem characteristics consistent with the surrounding vegetation community types (see Section 6.2.5).
- Agricultural Area (Grazing)* – includes areas that will be rehabilitated to modified native ecosystems / woodlands commensurate with existing uncleared agricultural land in the vicinity of the mine site that would generally be capable of supporting light agricultural grazing.
- Water Storage Area – includes the Raw Water Dam and Duck Pond and other sediment basins or containment dams.
- Infrastructure Area – includes any built infrastructure that will be retained for future land uses and site access roads required for post mining land uses (including monitoring and maintenance).
- Final Void Area – the Murrawombie Open Cut final void.

Final land use and rehabilitation plans for the Mine Site are presented in Section 5.

**While native ecosystems / woodlands, including light grazing where appropriate are proposed as the final agricultural land use, vegetation communities may contain a degree of exotic species, sourced from (for example) soil stockpiles, mixed harvested native seed or establish from natural seed dispersal mechanisms. With the exception of cover crop species, no exotic species are proposed to be sown / planted as part of revegetation activities. Acceptable exotic species abundance will be determined by comparison against representative analogue sites.*

2.4. Final Land Use Domains

The *Form and Way: Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines (September 2025)* guideline defines a domain as follows.

"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."

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2.4.1. Final Land Use Domains

Table 4 defines the final land use domains for the Mine and Plan 1 (Figure 8) displays the final land use domains for the Mine Site.

Table 4 Final Land Use Domains

Final Land Use Domain	Domain ID ¹	Domain Description
Native Ecosystem Area – Woodland*	A	Includes the Waste Rock Emplacements within the Mine Site.
Native Ecosystem Area (Grassland)*	A	Includes areas that will be rehabilitated to native grassland, without shrubs or trees, where a mid- or over-storey of vegetation may adversely impact on the stability of the final landform (i.e. the upper surface and embankments of the Heap Leach Pads). It should be noted that the principal purpose of the vegetation cover will be as part of the functioning capped landform.
Agricultural Area – Grazing*	B	Includes areas that will be rehabilitated to modified native ecosystems / woodlands commensurate with existing uncleared agricultural land in the vicinity of the mine site that would generally be capable of supporting light agricultural grazing (i.e. areas of mine-related disturbance, stockpiles, ROM Pad and infrastructure and access tracks not being retained).
Water Storage Area	G	Includes all water management infrastructure to be retained for the final land use (i.e. the Raw Water Dam and Duck Pond and other sediment basins or containment dams).
Infrastructure Area	I	Includes all significant built infrastructure to be retained or constructed for the final land use (e.g. the access road).
Final Void Area	J	Includes the Murrawombie Open Pit final void.
Note 1: See Figure 8		
* While native ecosystems / woodlands, including light grazing where appropriate are proposed as the final land use, vegetation communities may contain a degree of exotic species, sourced from (for example) soil stockpiles, mixed harvested native seed or establish from natural seed dispersal mechanisms. With the exception of cover crop species, no exotic species are proposed to be sown / planted as part of revegetation activities. Acceptable exotic species abundance will be determined by comparison against representative analogue sites.		

2.4.2. Mining Domains

Table 5 defines the mining domains for the Mine Site, as shown on Figure 7.

Table 5 Mining Domains

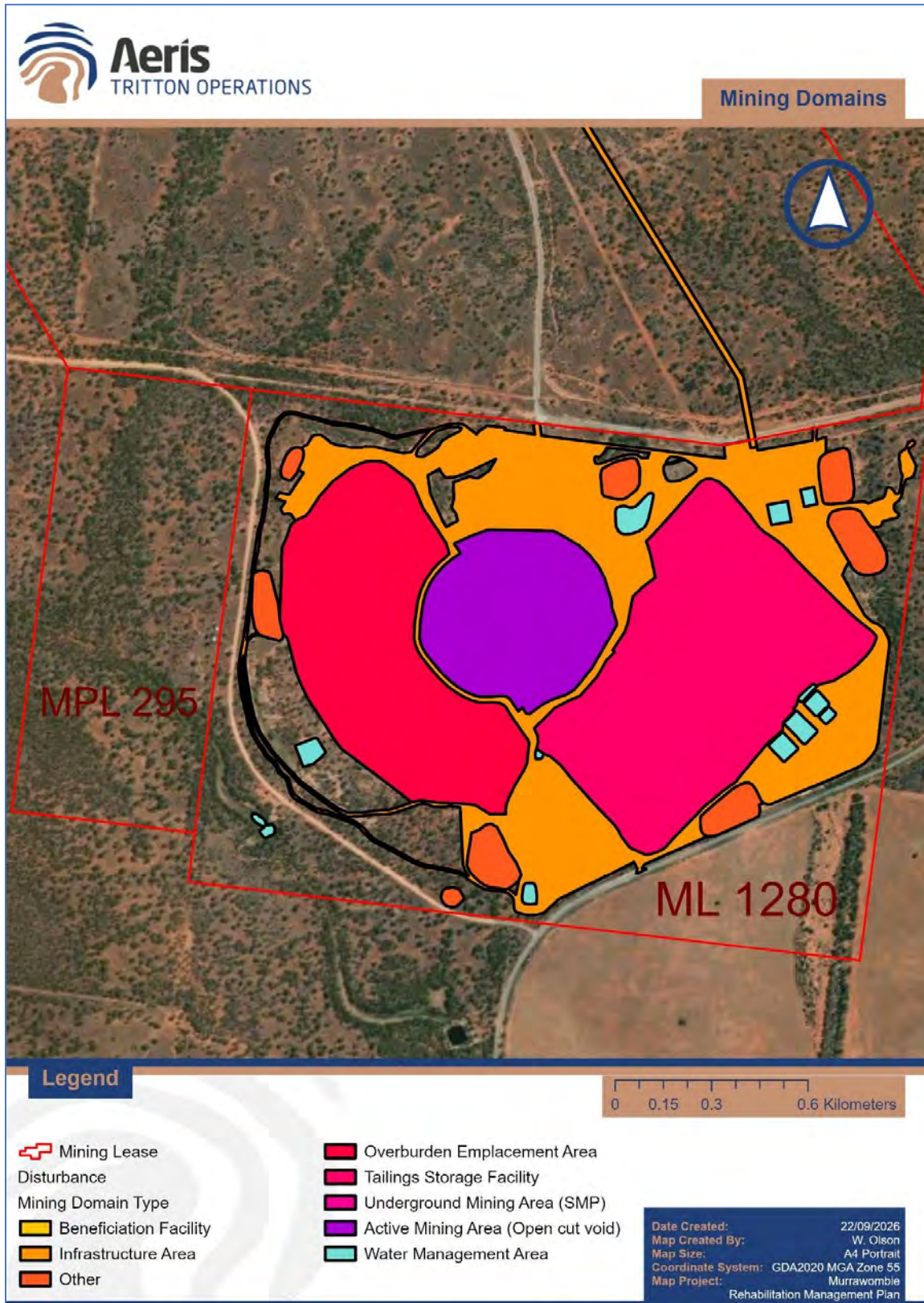
Mining Domain	Domain ID ¹	Domain Description
Infrastructure Area	1	Includes the administration and workshop area, the Copper Cementation Plant and miscellaneous infrastructure (i.e. access roads, sheds and a graveyard area). This also includes all remaining areas that have been disturbed through mining activities (i.e. the ROM Pads).
Heap leach Pads	2	Includes the heap leach material storage area (i.e. all embankments, access tracks and drainage structures).

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Mining Domain	Domain ID ¹	Domain Description
Water Management Area (clean water)	3	Water management structures that capture clean water from undisturbed areas within the Mine Site or that are used as temporary storage locations for water sourced under licence from the Bogan River (i.e. the Raw Water Dam and Duck Pond and other sediment basins or containment dams).
Water Management Area (contaminated water)	3	Includes all sediment dams used to manage potentially contaminated or chemical laden water associated with the Heap Leach Pads or with runoff from waste rock material that has the potential to be acid forming. (i.e. the containment dams, Pregnant Liquor Ponds, sediment basins and the inactive sediment dam).
Overburden Emplacement Area	4	Includes the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement.
Active Mining Area (Open cut voids / Underground Mining Areas)	5	Includes the Murrawombie Open Cut final void, underground portal, ventilation structure etc.
Other (Topsoil Stockpile Area)	8	Includes areas used for stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil material.
Note 1: See Figure 7		

Figure 7 Mining Domains



3. REHABILITATION RISK ASSESSMENT

An initial Rehabilitation Risk Assessment for the Mine was undertaken in 2021 in general accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management. The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment workshop was conducted to consider potential rehabilitation risks associated with any mine within the Tritton Copper Operations, and as such, also applies to those mines.

Risks to achieving the rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria outlined in Section 4, as well as the final landform outlined in Section 5, were identified and assessed jointly prior to the initial preparation of this plan by representatives from the following:

- Company staff, including specialists and/or managers for:
 - environmental;
 - geotechnical;
 - geological; and
 - operational activities.
- External consultants from:
 - R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (environmental management and approvals);
 - Burton Environmental (facilitator);
 - O'Kane Consulting Pty Ltd (geoscience); and
 - DnA Environmental (restoration ecologist).

Site specific threats to rehabilitation were assessed based on both the results of previous rehabilitation trials (see Section 9) as well as observations of site-specific conditions and threats to rehabilitation observed during site inspections. This risk assessment was completed with consideration of existing controls as well as those risk controls outlined in this Plan.

For each identified risk to rehabilitation, potential adverse outcomes were identified and allocated a risk rating based on the potential consequences and likelihood of occurrence¹. Table 6, Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9 present the consequence, likelihood, risk rating and residual risk rating used during this analysis. Where risks were determined to be unacceptable, namely those risks classified as “Moderate” or above, a Trigger Action Response Plan has been developed and is presented in Section 10.

In accordance with Schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation 2016, the currency of Rehabilitation Risk Assessment is maintained and was revised and updated in June 2024 to consider risks associated with the rehabilitation of the Murrawombie Heap Leach Pad Facility and again in 2026 to include:

- the Constellation Project;
- Modification 9 to the TCM Development Consent (DA41/98);
- information obtained from studies and trials (undertaken since the initial risk assessment); and
- to provide more definitive actions to address any knowledge gaps and proposed actions.

¹ The TRL Risk Matrix was used to assess risks and provide inherent and residual risk ratings.

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Similar to the initial risk assessment, the revision process was conducted by workshop and included a number of specialty (subject matter expert) roles from within TRL and several specialist consultants.

Table 10 presents the summarised results of the revised risk assessment. The provided summary includes what TRL consider to be the most effective controls for each identified risk; additional controls are contained in the completed risk assessment and are also stated / further described in Section 6.

Table 6 TRL Consequence Table

Level				
5	4	3	2	1
Descriptor				
Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Description				
Health and Safety				
First aid treatment or injury only	Medical Treatment Injury (MTI)	Single Lost Time Injury (LTI)	Multiple Lost Time Injuries	Permanent disability > 30%
Low level soreness or small amount of pain	Restricted Work Injury (RWI)	Short term hospitalisation (< 7 days)	Extended hospital treatment (> 7 days)	One or more fatalities
	Presented to hospital (no overnight stay)	Reversible impairment to human health	Permanent disability < 30%	
			Serious long-term health issue	
Environment				
No or very low environmental impact	Low environmental Impact	Moderate environmental impact	Major environmental impact	Severe environmental impact
Impact confined to a small area	Rapid clean-up by internal staff or contractors	Clean-up by internal staff or contractors	Considerable clean-up effort required by internal staff and external contractors	Likely species destruction and long recovery period
	Impact contained to area already impacted by operations	Impact confined within lease boundary	Impact may extend across lease boundary	Extensive clean-up using external resources
				Impact on a regional scale

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Level				
5	4	3	2	1
Descriptor				
Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Description				
Community/External Relations				
Isolated complaint received	Multiple or sporadic complaints received	Repeated or serious rate of complaints	Ongoing complaints from local groups, NGO's or regulators	High level concern from community, regulators, stakeholders and /or stakeholders
No media coverage	No media coverage	Local media interest and coverage	Regional/national media interests	Adverse national or international media coverage
No damage to reputation or relationships with stakeholders	Short-term damage with relationship with one or more stakeholders but no damage to reputation	Reversible damage with stakeholders and to reputation	Protests by external stakeholders Local or regional damage to reputation	International damage to reputation
Legal				
Questionable or minor non-conformance with operating condition	Non-compliance with operating conditions	Breach of local or national law with potential prosecution by regulator	Major breach of local or national law	Significant breach of national or international law with potential jail sentence
No fine or prosecution	Could attach low level administrative response from regulator	Continuing occurrence of minor breach	Prosecution or penalties by regulator likely	Operations suspended or cease (short term or long term)
Unlikely to attract regulatory interest	No court appearance required		Short term treat to operations continuing	Licenses withdrawn or revoked
Easy to resolve			Civil action initiated	Class action initiated
Operational/Cost				
Minor impact, easily corrected with insignificant cost to the operation:	Minor damage/failure to equipment or infrastructure with minimal associated cost:	Damage/failure to equipment or infrastructure marginal cost to the operation:	Damage/failure to equipment or infrastructure resulting in significant cost to the operation:	Damage/failure to equipment or infrastructure resulting in a detrimental cost to the operation:
<\$5,000	\$5,000 - \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	\$100,000 - \$500,000	> \$500,000

Level				
5	4	3	2	1
Descriptor				
Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Description				
Business Interruption				
Minimal disruption to concentrate production (<4hrs)	Minor loss of concentrate production (< 1 day)	Significant loss of concentrate production (1 - 3 days)	Major disruption to concentrate production (3 - 7 days)	Critical loss of revenue from extended disruption to concentrate production (>1 week)
<100,000	\$100,000 to \$500,000	\$500,000 - 1,500,000	\$1,500,000 - \$4,500,000	> \$4,500,000
Source: Tritton Resources				

Table 7 TRL Qualitative Likelihood Table

Level	Descriptor	Description in terms of full operating life of the Site	Description in terms of frequency
A	Almost Certain	Consequences expected to occur in most circumstances	Daily or continuous
B	Likely	Consequences will probably occur in most circumstances	Weekly or monthly
C	Possible	Consequences could occur at some time	Annually
D	Unlikely	Consequence will probably NOT occur in most circumstances	Within the life of the operation
E	Rare	Consequence may occur in exceptional circumstances	>100 years
Source: Tritton Resources			

Table 8 TRL Quantitative Risk Rating

		Consequence				
		5 Insignificant	4 Minor	3 Moderate	2 Major	1 Critical
A	Almost Certain	15	10	6	3	1
B	Likely	19	14	9	5	2
C	Possible	22	18	13	8	4
D	Unlikely	24	21	17	12	7
E	Rare	25	23	20	16	11
Source: Tritton Resources						

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Table 9 TRL Residual Risk Level Action

Residual Risk Level	Priority	Actions to Minimise Risk	Actions to Maximise Opportunity
Critical	1	Detailed research and planning required; determine whether activity or task should be stopped pending further investigation.	Detailed research and planned required; high payoff potential; pursue opportunity aggressively.
High	2	Senior management attention; immediate corrective and preventative action required.	Near term opportunity with above average rate of return; pursue diligently.
Moderate	3	Conditionally acceptable risk – management responsibility assigned; corrective and preventative action plan developed.	Opportunity to realise average rate of return with certainty pursue with existing plans.
Low	4	Manage by routine procedures; accept risk.	Manage by routine procedures.

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Table 10 TRL Rehabilitation Risk Assessment Summary

Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
General			
Insufficient skills and experience of rehabilitation personnel.	- Site-based environmental staff (4) are to be supported by external consultants. - Procedural documents and records are to be located in central server for document control and storage. - Company to implement succession planning and staff training as much as is feasible. - Company to maintain a Rehabilitation Management Plan as a staff manual (including procedures, checklists etc) and ensure it is available for ease of guidance to new or inexperienced staff. - Company to assess and assign sufficient resources to manage environmental and closure risk. - Accurately inform life of asset (LOA) Planner of progressive rehabilitation scopes and costings to facilitate inclusion in LOA planning and budgeting.	17 (D3)	Environmental Management Strategy
Lack of clearly defined responsibilities.	- Clearly mapped and available organisation chart and management plans to be maintained. - Position descriptions for relevant staff include rehabilitation and mine closure responsibilities (contained in up to date obligations register and aligned to site RACI chart). - Quality Assurance program to be established through Rehabilitation Management Plan. - Clear communication between departments and relevant stakeholders relating to rehabilitation planning, scheduling and execution (including the use of INX to track the completion of critical actions).	18 (C4)	Environmental Management Strategy
Insufficient funding for or prioritisation of rehabilitation activities.	- Budget and reforecast process applied. - Rehabilitation commitments acknowledged and understood at senior leadership level. - Long-term rehabilitation schedule to be included in Rehabilitation Management Plan and LOA plan with currently estimated costing for each action to be maintained confidentially for staff action and update. - All capital investment decision making to include recognition of rehabilitation and closure aspects and include flexibility to allow for adverse weather and re-work where required. - Develop a rehabilitation schedule / checklist to enhance team understanding of requirements and timeline, including costing and financial requirements.	21 (D4)	Environmental Management Strategy

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
Not compliant with permit/licence approvals.	- Obligation Register to be regularly reviewed and updated. Development of a system to assign responsibilities from Obligation Register to 'Obligation Owners' (using INX where appropriate to assign and track the completion of tasks). - Annual reporting, monitoring and Independent Environmental Audits as required under conditions of consent. - Trigger Action Response Plans (TARPs) and summary of legal and permit requirements included in RMPs and other strategies and management plans. - Regular risk assessments used to identify and assess compliance with permit and licence conditions. - Devise and implement corrective actions (following audits, incidents, non-compliances, specialist reports) as needed (using INX where appropriate to assign and track the completion of tasks). - Regular collaboration with the Resources Regulator, DPHI, EPA, as well as review of Environmental Essentials, to ensure that legislative changes are identified and incorporated into plans where required.	23 (D4)	Environmental Management Strategy
Active Mining Phase of Rehabilitation			
Poor / inadequate / lost opportunity to salvage topsoil & other biological resources through clearing, salvage and handling practices (including timing).	- Progressive stripping and storage of topsoil. - Biological resources identified through surface disturbance permit process. - Practices that minimise the re-handling of topsoil. - Topsoil tested and analysed through rehabilitation monitoring. - Habitat structures (timber / trees etc) retained for placement in rehabilitation areas. - Material inventory (including topsoil, NAF waste rock) and a projection of future closure requirements. - Geotechnical and geochemical characterisation of growth medium and capping material to be undertaken opportunistically as stripped. - Develop and implement a progressive seed securement program - seed quantity inventory and forecast (mine closure requirements). Consider feasibility of third party storage of seed. - Implement TRL and Constellation BLMP's.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.1 6.2.1.2 6.2.1.3

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
Limited pre-existing and stockpiled biological resources for salvage.	- Biological resources identified through surface disturbance permit process. - Progressive stripping and storage of topsoil - Habitat structures (timber / trees etc) retained for placement in rehabilitation areas. - Material inventory (including topsoil, NAF waste rock) and a projection of future closure requirements. - Develop contingency plan for where material inventory projection forecasts a deficit (TARP). - Investigate use of Company owned farming land for seed and biological resource salvage. - Approval to move materials (soil, NAF rock etc) between mine sites. - Ensure mine closure plan and final landform is planned around resource availability.	23 (D4)	6.2.1.1 6.2.1.2 6.2.1.3 10
Clearing in adverse seasonal and weather conditions when salvaging biological resources.	- Not solely reliant on salvage of seed - seed securement with third party seed collectors. - Rehabilitation activities planned around climactic trends, forecasts and weather conditions. - Pre-clearance flora and fauna surveys conducted to determine seed collection and habitat tree reuse opportunity (through surface disturbance permit process). - Avoid salvaging soils during extremely wet or dry conditions.	23 (D4)	6.2.1.1
Adverse geochemical/chemical composition of materials such as overburden, tailings, subsoils and topsoils etc	- Review Waste Characterisation Grade control (PAF/NAF cutoff) for Murrawombie Cutback, Constellation, Tritton - Cut off grades. - Implement material identification and segregation protocols as per TRL Waste Management Plan. - Regular review and update (and implementation) of TRL Waste Management Plan. - Implementation of corrective actions from Rehabilitation Monitoring - incorporation of findings/success into future mine closure plans. - Survey and testing of historical mining areas to identify contaminated areas / materials that need to be removed / treated prior to rehabilitation. - Rehabilitation-focused assessments of high-risk landforms including groundwater modelling, water balance modelling. - Ensure completion of QA/QC (ITPs) processes for landform construction and completion (segregation PAF/ NAF), include detail of seasonal variability and timing of hold points (clearing/ seeding). - Cover design model for Waste Rock emplacements (Murrawombie).	17 (D3)	6.2.1.8 6.2.1.9 6.2.3.3

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	- Implement cover design for the Murrawombie HLP. - Complete a cover design model for waste Rock emplacements and TSF (Constellation and Tritton).		
Handling and containment of waste materials including Tailings, waste rock, heap leach, waste / contaminated water.	- Proactive waste classification and segregation (NAF / PAF) and further kinetic geochemical characterisation of waste rock and update of the TRL Waste Management Plan. - Preferential disposal of PAF at depths to conserve NAF material for use closer to the final landform. - Implementation of corrective actions from Rehabilitation Monitoring - incorporation of findings/success into future mine closure plans. - Survey and testing of historical mining areas to identify contaminated areas or materials that need to be removed or treated prior to rehabilitation.	17 (D3)	6.2.1.4 6.2.1.5 6.2.1.8 6.2.1.9
Adverse surface and groundwater quality and quantity.	- Sediment and erosion control structures/dams (as per TRL and Constellation Project Water Management Plans (WMP)). - Pits and underground workings confirmed as terminal groundwater sinks. - Rehabilitation-focused assessments of high-risk landforms including groundwater modelling, water balance modelling. - SW and GW monitoring programs including TARPS (as per TRL and Constellation Project WMP's) - Develop and implement post closure water management plans focussing on the containment of any contaminated waters - Regular revision of groundwater and surface water modelling of high risk areas (HLP, TSF, WRE) as mine closure approaches, including final void WQ modelling (as per TRL and Constellation Project WMP's).	21 (D4)	6.2.1.10 6.2.3.1
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation			
Any identified hazards on items of heritage or biodiversity assets (e.g. known heritage items / fauna species at the operational site) e.g.	- Surface disturbance permit process completed prior to the approval of any disturbance works. - Maintenance of a cultural and Historical heritage register (TRL and Constellation Project Heritage Management Plan - Demarcation of known heritage items (fenced and labelled).	21 (D4)	6.2.1.2 6.2.1.3 6.2.1.13 6.2.2.2

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
migratory birds (utilising water sources), bats (utilising underground portals etc)	- Flora and fauna registers / map layers of known locations of significant flora and fauna (derived from surveys). - Implementation of the Heritage Management Plans and Biodiversity and Land Management Plans. - Undertake survey (fauna) and risk assessments prior to mine closure to ensure mine closure activities do not impact on heritage or fauna within active mining areas where required and where approved. Consult with RAPs for heritage matters.		
Failure to disconnect services / remove infrastructure.	- Survey records, as built records of services and evidence of prior decommissioning. - Infrastructure that can be used at the other nearby Tritton operations will be re-located to these facilities. - Schedule decommissioning activities to commence in close association with the mine production schedule. - Prior to mine closure - undertake risk assessment on infrastructure that is proposed to be retained. RA to focus on future / long term liability for the environment, community and the beneficial use of land and water. Implement controls as identified. - Ensure all equipment and material to be retained is identified in the Rehabilitation Management Plans and incorporated into the rehabilitation planning process.	21 (D4)	6.2.2
Operating in proximity to infrastructure to be retained.	- Develop a method to ensure all retained infrastructure is identified, geolocated, and mapped. - Implement inspection schedule for retained infrastructure under the Rehabilitation Management Plan to ensure it is retained in good order, and effective controls are in place to prevent damage/contamination. - Ensure mine closure plan incorporates management of retained infrastructure. - Demarcation of infrastructure to be retained as required.	17 (D3)	6.2.2
Use / handling of hazardous materials during rehabilitation activities	- Pollution Incident Response Management Plan implemented and tested on annual schedule (and within 1 month of a pollution incident occurring). The TRL Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan (updated to include Constellation) also details spill response procedures, reporting, and remediation of contaminated land. - Organise for a drainage and bunding assessment to be completed prior to rehabilitation activities commencing where required.	17 (D3)	6.2.2

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	- Organise for a chemical assessment to be completed prior to demolition where required to identify chemicals within the vicinity of rehabilitation activities and implement controls as per relevant Safety Data Sheet's and the PIRMP. - Organise for a Land Contamination and Hazard Assessment to be undertaken prior to closure and rehabilitation, including assessing the removal of hazardous substances by licensed contractor, as per the TRL Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan s. 7.13.1.3. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when closure is completed.		
Generation of material and waste products from the demolition process (including hazardous waste materials).	- Utilisation of licensed waste contractor to appropriately manage waste. Liaise with licensed waste contractor to ensure availability and capacity to remove waste prior to disturbance, to avoid the need to stockpile or keep wastes on site. - Survey and identification of generated wastes prior to commencing demolition. - Hazardous materials, demolition products and transport risk assessments prior to demolition. - Implementation of the TRL Waste Management Plan (WMP), including prioritisation of the waste management principles to minimise waste generation. - Demolition according to relevant Australian Standards. - A Land Contamination and Hazard Assessment is to be undertaken prior to closure and rehabilitation, including assessing the removal of hazardous substances by licensed contractor. - Incorporate a revised waste management strategy into the mine closure plan, seeking approval for potential disposal of inert, non-contaminating wastes within WRE's, UG workings, etc. Consult with development approval stakeholders on this option - EPA, Resources, Regulator, Planning Department, etc.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.5 6.2.2.2 6.2.2.3
Accumulation of groundwater in underground / open pit workings - impact on beneficial use of groundwater resources.	- Pits and UG workings act as terminal groundwater sinks. - Implementation of Water Management Plans and associated Trigger Action Response Plan. - Ensure groundwater modelling and water balance model are regularly updated and calibrated as database grows, including final void water quality modelling. Mine closure plans adjusted following model results. - Drainage managed to avoid excess water ingress to pits (post closure water management plan).	21 (D4)	6.2.2.4 6.2.6.2
Failure to remove hazardous materials	Incident reporting and investigation procedures, ensuring spills are reported and cleaned up where practicable (TRL Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan).	24 (D5)	6.2.2.2 6.2.2.3

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
resulting in land / water contamination	- Designated hydrocarbon and chemical storage areas, with hydrocarbons stored in bunded areas (compliant with Australian Standards). - Active bioremediation facility to remediate hydrocarbon contaminated soils - Contaminated site register. - Contamination assessment undertaken for all 'at risk' areas with remediation undertaken as required. - Validation sampling undertaken to verify any residual contamination is below industry / government (NEPM) guidelines.		
Unauthorised access to open pit / voids, underground workings, infrastructure areas and general mining landforms.	- Safety and security bunding established where practicable and inspected regularly during environmental inspections. - The Rehabilitation Management Plan designates that underground workings will be fitted with a concrete plug, as will the vent rises, to prevent access. - Environmental inspections for site security are completed as per the Biodiversity and Land Management Plans, reviewing for effectiveness of existing controls, and increasing inspection frequency as necessary. - Rehabilitation Management Plan's contain dedicated sections for the management of site security to ensure public safety. - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure access control measures are completed as soon as practicable. - Review rehabilitation and exclusion signage and fencing of all mining areas where appropriate. - Organise a final landform assessment to ensure landforms are built to the approved final landform design and stable once constructed.	16 (E2)	6.2.2.1
Habitation of structures and/or underground working by native fauna (e.g. bats)	- Organise for an ecological assessment to be completed prior to sealing voids. - Review all mine entries to determine if they can be rehabilitated as soon as reasonably practicable. - Review potential roosting structures such as buildings, ledges, cavities, etc. are decommissioned and removed where practicable.	20 (E3)	6.2.2
Landholder access issues prevent the ability to fully decommission all	Land access agreements in place. Access agreements detail decommissioning conditions of any infrastructure	25 (E5)	-

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
mine related infrastructure.	- Community relations staff employed by Aeris to maintain relationships with key external stakeholders and keep the community informed of mine developments and requirements. - Compensation provided to landowners in return for access to their land for environmental monitoring. - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure that infrastructure can be decommissioned as soon as practicable after it is no longer required to meet environmental / legislative obligations.		
Failure of operational contractors to adequately decommission and remove their equipment from site due to dispute, financial circumstances, etc.	- Legal contracts in place with contractors, reviewed regularly. - Rehabilitation budget contains contingency for unforeseen events. - Procurement process includes vetting contractors for their operational history. - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure that infrastructure can be decommissioned as soon as practicable after it is no longer required to meet environmental / legislative obligations.	23 (E4)	6.2.2
Landform Establishment Phase of Rehabilitation			
Final landform does not conform to the approved final landform.	- All landforms planned and constructed as per approved project description, commitments, approvals and permits. - Mine rehabilitation planning is informed by suitably qualified geotechnical experts and assessments. - Detailed final landform design plans - design landform for free drainage. - Post closure 'as built' survey to confirm landforms are built to design. - Commitment to undertake landform stability assessment prior to constructing Constellation Project landforms. - Prior to undertaking mine closure works, develop detailed design plans for major landforms (slope, drainage, cover materials, timing etc). Detailed designs to be undertaken >18 months prior to implementation for inclusion in budget and mining schedules. Designs will be informed by relevant geotechnical experts. - For existing rehabilitated landforms showing poor rehabilitation outcomes, develop and implement alternate design and methods to improve rehabilitation outcomes.	21 (D4)	6.2.3

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
Lack of suitable materials for capping/encapsulation of adverse materials.	• TRL Waste Management Plan implemented to ensure adequate identification of material types, and preservation of NAF and topsoil. • Material balance is incorporated into the Rehabilitation Management Plan to ensure there is sufficient material to safely rehabilitate the sites. • Ensure progressive reconciling of material volumes/balance is undertaken as rehabilitation progresses. • Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure issues with material balance are identified as early as possible so alternative options can be explored.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.1 6.2.1.11 6.2.3.2
Failure of borehole sealing.	• Boreholes are rehabilitated by licensed drillers following the Minimum Requirements for Water Bores in Australia standard. • Borehole register is kept to account for all monitoring bores on site, including bore designs to enable complete decommissioning. • Ensure and track progressive decommissioning of unused boreholes to distribute workload across rehabilitation works and allow time to ensure that sealing methods are effective and durable.	23 (E4)	6.2.1.14
Geotechnical instability of Final Open Pit voids	• Pits / voids are designed by suitably qualified persons to be geotechnically stable during the operational life of the pit and post closure. • Any identified unstable pit walls are addressed during operational life of mine. • Geotechnical monitoring/inspection completed by suitable qualified experts. • Engage a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer to complete a factor of safety assessment to assess the long term stability / instability of pit walls and provide a range of recommendations to improve stability (as required) to meet mine closure objectives (for example cut backs, bunding, drainage correction, exclusion fencing). • Following the completion of the above report (in consultation with the NSW Resource Regulator), develop a process for recommendations (actions) to be implemented. • Account for appropriately designed pit bunding and fencing in final design / closure planning to encourage adequate standoff distances from open pit voids.	20 (E3)	6.2.3.4
Heap Leach landform design is unstable (Murrawombie).	• Conceptual and detailed design and specifications for capping and drainage design based on cover modelling and geotechnical assessment. • Landform assessments completed by suitably qualified experts.	21 (D4)	

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections of vegetation which promotes long term stability. - Develop a process to understand long term stability and risks to the rehabilitated landform (for example by undertaking landform evolution modelling). - Ensure geotechnical and geochemical characterisation of growth medium and capping material is continually completed (undertaken opportunistically for example as stripped / prior to application etc). - Provide update on the program of installing wire piezometers in landform to monitor geotechnical stability (In progress) - Power supply TBC. Once installation is complete, implement a system for maintaining and updating this data periodically. - Implement a program for monitoring of cover performance (to cover all seasonal variations) once landform is completed.		
Heap Leach lining or capping is unsuccessful / inadequate. (Murrawombie)	- Surface and groundwater quality and level monitoring program implemented in compliance with the Water Management Plan, to identify any potential impacts to water or environmental values. Water Management Plans incorporate Trigger Action Response Plans for response to emerging trends. - Detailed design and specifications for capping and drainage design based on cover modelling (minimises infiltration) and geotechnical assessment - Review the effectiveness of current methods and, if necessary, develop a new process for understanding groundwater and surface water contamination risks for the HLP (for example by undertaking reactive transport modelling, groundwater model, surface water model etc.). - Where required, monitor groundwater purge to ensure it can be and is diverted to pit during rehabilitation activities.	21 (D4)	
Heap Leach - Leachate uncontained / released to environment. (Murrawombie)	- Current drainage controls inspected, maintained, and repaired through to closure. - Implementation of the TRL Water Management Plan (including the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan). - Surface and groundwater quality and level monitoring program implemented in compliance with the TRL Water Management Plan, to identify any potential impacts to water or environmental values. - Monthly inspections of leachate ponds, as well as post wet weather inspections of dam freeboard and slope stability are completed as required.	17 (D3)	

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure.		
Overall Heap Leach landform design is unsuitable to sustain final land use.(Murrawombie)	- HLP closure design. - Conceptual cover and drainage design. - Topsoil applied to minimum thickness of 100mm or as per stipulations of the Rehabilitation Management Plan and in cover designs. - Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Implement a program for monitoring of cover performance (to cover all seasonal variations). - Ensure that the mine closure plan incorporates appropriate landform fencing to exclude grazing (current rehabilitation concept - deep rooted grasses & shrubs). - Develop a process to understand long term stability and risks to the rehabilitated landform (for example by undertaking landform evolution modelling). - Ensure geotechnical and geochemical characterisation of growth medium and capping material is continually completed (undertaken opportunistically for example as stripped / prior to application etc).	21 (D4)	
Generation and release of acid and metalliferous drainage.	- Geochemical assessment of wastes conducted as part of EIS / SEE / REF and ongoing geochemical assessment of waste rock during mining. - Identification and selective handling and storing / segregation of NAF/PAF material. - Ongoing review and update of the TRL Waste Management Plan. - Established containment to prevent release of AMD leachate - maintained throughout operational and post closure phases. - Ensure geotechnical and geochemical characterisation of growth medium and capping material is continually completed (undertaken opportunistically for example as stripped / prior to application etc). - Surface and groundwater monitoring to target specific locations and analytes potentially indicative of AMD generation. - Geochemical characterisation of existing Waste Rock Emplacements (kinetic and static) - targeting failed or underperforming rehabilitation areas.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.4 6.2.1.8

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	- Assess and develop corrective actions for existing rehabilitated waste rock emplacement landforms (Murrawombie, North East, and Constellation WRE's) to improve vegetation establishment and persistence (where required). - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure. - Where rehabilitation growth fails, engage a suitably qualified ecologist or revegetation expert to assess causes of failure and recommend actions to ensure that the final vegetation community corresponds as closely as possible to analogue sites.		
Final mine landform is unstable and unable to meet rehabilitation objectives / mine closure criteria	- Stability of rehabilitated Waste Rock Emplacements monitored and assessed during operational mining phases. - Ensure any failed slopes are repaired following assessment and re-design by qualified Geotechnical engineer in consultation with restoration ecologist. - Develop a process to understand long term stability and risks to the rehabilitated landform (for example by undertaking landform evolution modelling). - Organise for rehabilitation material competency assessments to be conducted prior to completing topsoiling. - Mine closure planning - ensure conformance with final designs as informed by suitably qualified geotechnical personnel.	21 (D4)	6.2.3 10
Waste Rock Emplacement leachate uncontained/released to environment.	- Sediment dams located to capture runoff from waste rock emplacement. - Surface and groundwater quality and level monitoring program implemented in compliance with the Water Management Plans, to identify any potential impacts to water or environmental values. - Conformance with TRL Waste Management Plan, including minimum coverage requirements over PAF material. - Understand groundwater and surface water contamination risks for Waste Rock Emplacement by undertaking (for example) groundwater modelling. Implement mitigation / containment measures as required. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.8 10

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	- Review the effectiveness of current methods and, if necessary, develop a new process for understanding groundwater and surface water contamination risks for WRE (for example, by undertaking reactive transport modelling, groundwater model, surface water model etc. Implement mitigation / containment measures as required). - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure that PAF or other contaminated material is sufficiently encapsulated as soon as practicable, to avoid water ingress and potentially contaminated runoff.		
Overall Waste Rock Emplacement landform design is unsuitable to sustain final land use.	- Stability of rehabilitated Waste Rock Emplacements monitored and assessed during operational mining phases. - Undertake further characterisation and selective use of closure materials in Waste Rock Emplacement design and construction. - Assess and develop corrective actions for existing rehabilitated Waste Rock Emplacement landforms to improve vegetation establishment and persistence (where required). - Any failed slopes repaired following assessment and re-design by qualified geotechnical engineer in consultation with restoration ecologist. - Landform evolution modelling to inform final landform establishment works that may be required. - Waste Rock Emplacement design updated following completion of above study / assessments and rehabilitation outcomes.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.8 6.2.3
Soil erosion / pollution / sedimentation of waterways.	- Remediate eroding area through additional earthworks, soil works, revegetation or other stabilisation works. - Erosion inspections completed following rainfall events and periodically in line with commitments made in the Water Management Plan. - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (part of Water Management Plans) is implemented for all stages of mining. - Erosion control structures such as rock checks, rockfall netting, rock lining, etc. are inspected on a set schedule and repaired as required. - If current controls are unsuccessful, engage a suitably qualified professional in sediment and erosion control to prepare an assessment report and recommendations. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure	21 (D4)	6.2.1.10 6.2.3

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
Landform aspect not suitable for intended target plant species.	- Final landform designed to meet the specific requirements of the target Plant Community Types (PCT). - Maximum slope design of 1:3. - Vegetation communities selected to fit regional climate. - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to enable sufficient time for any required modifications to be made to the landform where necessary. - Ensure final landform is designed to accommodate microclimates for the PCT i.e. slope, aspect, drainage, etc.	17 (D3)	6.2.3 10
Growth Medium Development Phase of Rehabilitation			
Physical and structural properties of substrate.	- Materials inventory and characterisation (including topsoil and NAF waste rock) with a projection of future closure requirements. - Undertake further characterisation and selective use of closure materials in Waste Rock Emplacement design and construction. - Investigate the addition of suitable ameliorants to address soil deficiencies i.e. improve cohesion. - Incorporate specific materials into detailed rehabilitation designs.	21 (D4)	6.2.4
Subsoil and topsoil deficit for rehabilitation activities.	- Materials inventory and projection of future closure requirements. - Design of final landform takes into account the site material balance. - Expanded material inventory (to include topsoil, NAF waste rock) and a projection of future closure and operational requirements. - Prioritise disposal of PAF material at depth to ensure sufficient reserves of NAF and topsoil to form upper layers.	21 (D4)	6.2.4
Topsoil not applied as per plan.	- Topsoil applied as per mine closure planning requirements (nominally 100mm thick) - Topsoil reserves surveyed to track volumes. - Rehabilitation machinery is adequately maintained and calibrated to ensure correct thickness of material is applied. - Engage a restoration ecologist to re-evaluate vegetation type for each domain (therefore topsoil requirements) and incorporate findings into mine closure plans.	24 (D5)	6.2.4

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	• Incorporation of topsoil balance into mine closure / rehabilitation plans (seek amendments to approvals if required). • Document amount of topsoil applied at the time of undertaking rehabilitation in 'as built' surveys and reports. • Develop and implement quality assurance program. • Develop a monitoring program/schedule to assess topsoil thickness and ensure that it is not being over or under spread prior to bulk earthworks commencing.		
Topsoil unsuitable for vegetation establishment.	• Minimise handling of all soils so they retain their structural integrity. • Where possible direct placement of stripped topsoil to rehabilitation form. • Prior to application, samples from topsoil stockpiles are collected and analysed to characterise material and determine any potential impacts to vegetation (e.g. sodicity, limited microbial activity, nutrients, organic matter). • Regular testing of topsoil growth medium is undertaken as part of rehabilitation monitoring and reporting (Rehabilitation Management Plan) until quality criteria is achieved.	24 (D5)	6.2.4
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase of Rehabilitation			
Lack of availability and quality of target seed resources, including genetic diversity.	• Seed stored in designated , structurally sound storage, where they are maintained in a cool, dry, and dark environment. • Utilisation of a licensed seed retailer to ensure genetic diversity and quality of rehab seed. • Storage and preservation of topsoil as per the Rehabilitation Management Plans and Strategies. Use of good quality topsoil obtained from native woodland / pasture areas will reduce the need for additional seeding of many native species. Native grasses and groundcovers are most likely to establish from topsoil seed banks. • Purchase additional seed as required. • Include seed collection and storage in Rehabilitation Management Plan and any associated operational documents - seeds collected onsite where possible (native grasslands can be managed and harvested) as per the Tritton Seed Collection Strategy (DnA 2023). • Development of a Seed Balance and Procurement Strategy as soon as possible (by or in consultation with SQP) to build adequate supply and reserves - including seed inventory and forecast and a seed collection and procurement strategy. Incorporate this within the Rehabilitation Management Plan.	21 (D4)	6.2.5

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	Use seed within a certain duration after acquisition - include as part of the internal Seed Collection and Storage Protocol.		
Poor seed viability, seed dormancy.	- Only the amount of seed required for the available rehab area plus additional buffer is purchased, to avoid stockpiling excess seed. - Utilisation of a licensed seed retailer to ensure genetic diversity and quality of rehab seed. - Seeding undertaken during optimal climactic windows, ideally throughout the spring. - Development of a Seed Balance and Procurement Strategy as soon as possible (by or in consultation with SQP) to build adequate supply and reserves - including seed inventory and forecast and a seed collection and procurement strategy. Incorporate this within the Rehabilitation Management Plan. - Implement established industry best practice to break seed dormancy as required.	21 (D4)	6.2.1.2 6.2.4 6.2.5
Ant and insect predation of seed.	- Seed stored in designated , structurally sound storage, where they are maintained in a cool, dry, and dark environment. - Pest treatment programs implemented across site.	23 (E4)	6.2.5
Damage to seed through revegetation process.	Development of a Seed Balance and Procurement Strategy prior to cessation of mining (by or in consultation with SQP) - including seed inventory and forecast and a seed collection and procurement strategy. Incorporate this within the Rehabilitation Management Plan.	23 (E4)	6.2.5
Poor quality tube stock.	- Preferential use of seeding with native seed mixes, capacity to source additional tube stock as required. - Development of a Seed Balance and Procurement Strategy prior to cessation of mining (by or in consultation with SQP) - including seed inventory and forecast and a seed collection and procurement strategy. Incorporate this within the Rehabilitation Management Plan. - Purchased seed sourced from licensed retailer (quality seed provided to nursery for tubestock production). - Optimal use of good quality topsoil and preferred use of seeding of native seed mixes. Infill tubestock planting as required in order to meet completion criteria targets (eg Tree densities and diversity), as defined by analogue sites.	21 (D4)	6.2.5
Weed infestation associated with both	Implementation of Trigger Action Response Plan as per the Biodiversity and Land Management Plans.	21 (D4)	6.2.5 6.2.6

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
introduction and control (or lack thereof).	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Biosecurity requirements for rehabilitation equipment - must be sufficiently decontaminated and inspected prior to use. - Continually review success of control program. If weed or pest management is not successful, engage a suitably qualified ecologist to assess reasons for failure of management measures and update the Biodiversity and Land Management Plan(s). - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure that rehabilitation is commenced as soon as practicable, giving pests reduced time to become established on bare ground.		
Adopting inappropriate or inadequate rehabilitation techniques, including equipment fleet.	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Utilisation of smaller D6 dozers and lighter machinery on upper layers of rehabilitation to avoid excessive compaction. - Based off the rehabilitation schedule / timeline, develop a checklist of what equipment is required and when it is needed to conduct bulk earthworks and rehabilitation, to ensure fleet availability.	23 (E4)	6.2.5 6.2.6 10
Inappropriate revegetation species mix for targeted final land use.	- Suitable pasture species are used for rehabilitation of lands with a final land use of 'intermittent agriculture'. These are determined from monitoring of analogue sites. - Analogue sites selected to define the range of landforms and final land uses proposed. - Ongoing monitoring of revegetation success (compared to / trajectory towards analogue sites), with corrective actions assigned and applied. - Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Ensure corrective actions are applied following monitoring to correct alignment / trajectory towards mine closure criteria. - Where rehabilitation growth fails, engage a suitably qualified ecologist or revegetation expert to assess causes of failure and recommend actions to ensure that the final vegetation community corresponds as closely as possible to analogue sites.	21 (D4)	6.2.5
Weather and climactic influences (e.g. drought,	Selection of local native species adapted to local climate based on final land use vegetation type.	21 (D4)	6.2.5.1

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
intense rainfall events, bushfire and climate change).	- Under prevailing drought conditions, rehabilitation activities are deferred (primarily seeding). - Fire breaks and fire management capacity maintained. - Annual bushfire preparedness inspection completed prior to the start of the bushfire season. - Undertake selected rehabilitation trials on native species establishment and persistence - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure seeding can be planned to occur during ideal climactic windows. - Arrange for re-preparation (ripping, fertility / ameliorants etc) and seeding of failed areas due to dry / drought conditions. Reseeding, planting, and watering will be included in budgets as a fail safe.		
Availability of areas for revegetation in optimal seasonal conditions.	- Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure areas are available for seeding during ideal conditions (Autumn - Spring). - Ensure mine closure plan accounts for timing and scheduling of rehabilitation activities. - Senior leadership level understands and enforces requirements for a balance between production and rehabilitation.	21 (D4)	6.2.5
Habitat structures for colonisation or use.	- Biodiversity and Land Management Plan(s) and Rehabilitation Management Plan implemented. - Vegetation (including hollowed logs) preserved where possible throughout the Disturbance Permit process for potential use in rehabilitation areas. - Stock of habitat (nesting) boxes to provide additional to support to fauna establishment. - Continued stock of oversize (NAF) rock that can be used on final landform. - Ecological surveys completed throughout the rehabilitation process.	21 (D4)	6.2.5
Ecosystem and Land Use Development Phase of Rehabilitation			
Weather and climatic influences causing poor vegetation establishment resulting in failure to meet rehabilitation objectives / mine closure criteria.	- Selection of local native species adapted to local climate based on final land use vegetation type. - Undertake rehabilitation trials on native species establishment and persistence. - Under prevailing drought conditions - defer rehabilitation activities. - Re-prepare (ripping, fertility/ameliorants etc.) and seeding of failed areas due to dry/drought conditions. - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to ensure seeding can be planned to occur during ideal climactic windows.	21 (D4)	6.2.6 10

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
Long term water quality issues (leachate, surface waters etc).	- Compliance with TRL Waste Management Plan - encapsulation of PAF and contaminated material - and the Rehabilitation Management Plan. - Extensive surface water and groundwater monitoring network to develop background database and identify impacts and areas of concern. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan after completion of earthworks, including provisions for regular environmental inspections of the final landform, particularly following weather events. - Ensure groundwater modelling and water balance model are regularly updated and calibrated as database grows, including contaminant transport modelling. - Designated hydrocarbon and chemical storage areas with hydrocarbons stored in bunded areas (compliant with Australian Standards). - Stormwater containment structures ensure that stormwater, leachate etc is contained.	20 (E3)	6.2.6 10
Damage to rehabilitation (e.g. fauna, domestic stock, vandalism, vehicular interaction, bushfire, insects, and plant disease).	- Pest control and population monitoring. - Exclusion fencing. - Rehabilitation inspections. - Staff inductions and training. - TARPs for identifying and implementing pest species management programs.	18 (C4)	6.2.6
Re-disturbance of established rehabilitation areas	- Surface Disturbance permit process. - Delineation of rehabilitation areas and installation of fencing and security bunds where required. - Implement a schedule for pre-rehab inspections to identify remaining infrastructure which could become trapped by progressing rehabilitation. - Review and map locations of rehabilitation access tracks, ensuring they are installed where required and if not, organise for installation. - Develop and implement a rehabilitation schedule / timeline to understand and plan for when particular services have to be decommissioned to reduce the likelihood of having to re-enter completed rehab.	23 (E4)	6.2.6
Insufficient establishment of target species and limited species diversity.	Selection of local native species adapted to local climate based on final land use vegetation type.	23 (E4)	6.2.6 10

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	- Rehabilitation trials undertaken on native species establishment and persistence. - Annual rehabilitation monitoring and rehabilitation forward program. - Trigger Action Response Plans included in the Rehabilitation Management Plans. - Implementation of a revegetation plan to guide revegetation works and improve the likelihood of success. - Adhere to revegetation guidelines / recommendations provided in the Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Reports.		
Limited vegetation structural development and habitat for targeted fauna species.	- Suitably qualified ecologists are engaged to assess reasons for failure where required. - Trigger Action Response Plans included in the Rehabilitation Management Plans. - Provision of shelter structures such as logs with hollows, rocks, etc, where required.	23 (E4)	6.2.5 6.2.6
Erosion and failure of landform, drainage and water management storage structures	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Part of Water Management Plan(s)) is implemented for all stages of mining. - Rehabilitation and landform designs informed by suitably qualified experts. - Audit all containment structures to verify whether they include safe overflow facilities. Incorporate these into environmental inspection checklists. - When developing the mine closure plan, ensure post closure drainage and containment structures are designed to withstand climate change scenarios. This should also be incorporated into the Post Closure Water Management Plan. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure.	21 (D4)	6.2.5 6.2.6 10
Lack of infrastructure to support intended final land use (e.g. dams, fences, watering facility)	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Rehabilitation program budgeted and well resourced. - Approval (change of management) process for infrastructure decommissioning. - Rehabilitation planning process incorporates various subject matter experts (SME's). - Generate a rehabilitation checklist, identifying key infrastructure required to support the landform, and track it's development / condition.	23 (E4)	6.2.2

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
Extended water ponding	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - Final landforms designed with consistent slopes for drainage . - Excessive compaction avoided to create a semi-permeable surface. - Vegetated substrate to assist with water uptake. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan, including provisions for regular environmental inspections of the final landform, particularly following weather events. - When developing the mine closure plan, ensure post closure drainage and containment structures are designed to withstand climate change scenarios.	23 (E4)	6.2.3
Redirection of existing flow paths (>3 order streams)	- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Part of Water Management Plan(s)) is implemented for all stages of mining. - Final landform designed to supply water to catchments in a manner similar to the undisturbed landform. - Ensure groundwater modelling and water balance model are regularly updated and calibrated as database grows, including contaminant transport modelling. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan to ensure surface flows are directed to appropriate channels to mimic the undisturbed environment as closely as possible.	23 (E4)	6.2.3
Subsidence cracking	- Active underground mine designed to not cause surface subsidence, with progressive backfilling / paste filling undertaken. - Final landform design planned to ensure adequate material utilised in the construction phase. - Material characterisation is progressively undertaken to ensure competent material utilised to achieve final landform. - Appropriate drainage channels and controls to prevent water ponding. - Final landform designed to specific height and slope angles to promote runoff and stability. - Implement a post rehabilitation monitoring inspection schedule to regularly assess landform visual stability and condition.	23 (E4)	6.2.1.12 6.3

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Interconnective cracking with underground workings	- Active underground mine designed to not cause surface subsidence, with progressive backfilling / paste filling undertaken. - The Rehabilitation Management Plan designates that underground workings will be fitted with a concrete plug, as will the vent rises, to prevent water ingress and promote stability. - Mine design incorporates expert geotechnical guidance.	16 (E2)	6.2.1.12 6.3
Interference with tree roots	- Conformance with TRL Waste Management Plan and Rehabilitation Management Plan, including minimum coverage requirements over PAF material. - Preferential selection of shallow rooting species for the Heap Leach and Tailings facilities (Murrawombie). - Vegetation coverage to utilise water within the topsoil profile and minimise the amount moving through mine waste beneath the surface. - Review the effectiveness of current methods and, if necessary, develop a new process for understanding groundwater and surface water contamination risks for TSF (for example by undertaking reactive transport modelling, groundwater model, surface water model etc.).	23 (E4)	6.2.3.3
Sink holes	- Material characterisation to ensure competent material utilised to achieve final landform. - QA/QC of adequate compaction and profiling throughout the land forming stages. - Drains designed to promote effective drainage and runoff. - Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including inspections to identify any potential areas of geotechnical concern. - Implement a post rehabilitation monitoring inspection schedule to regularly assess landform visual stability and condition.	20 (E3)	6.2.3
Impacts to aquifers and groundwater loss of water to water users including the environment.	- Conformance with TRL Waste Management Plan and Rehabilitation Management Plan, including minimum coverage requirements over PAF material. - Regular review of the water monitoring schedule to ensure sufficient background level and quality monitoring database is generated to provide comparable baseline records. - Direct surface runoff to drain towards surface drainage lines where recharge to groundwater is generally more effective. - Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure	20 (E3)	6.2.6

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Risk	Existing and Proposed Risk Control*	Risk Rating**	Where Addressed in this RMP
	Review the effectiveness of current methods and, if necessary, develop a new process for understanding groundwater and surface water contamination risks for TSF (for example by undertaking reactive transport modelling, groundwater model, surface water model etc.).		
Failure to meet mine closure criteria	- Implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, including rehabilitation monitoring and inspections. - A program of progressive rehabilitation is implemented. - Rehabilitation Forward Program as per Mining Lease conditions. - Trigger Action Response Plans included in the Rehabilitation Management Plans. - Annual reporting on rehabilitation outcomes.	23 (E4)	10
Change of legislation	- Environmental Obligations Register is maintained and kept up to date. - Frequent consultation with the Resources Regulator and Planning Department, as well as Environment Essentials for legislative updates.	23 (E4)	Environmental Management Strategy
* This risk assessment summary contains, what is considered by TRL to be the most effective controls. Additional controls are contained in the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment ** Risk rating assumes successful implementation of existing and proposed risk controls.			

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4. REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA

4.1. Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Appendix A presents the approved rehabilitation objectives for the MCM².

Table 12 presents the approved rehabilitation objectives (as stated in Appendix A) and the corresponding proposed (not yet approved) rehabilitation completion criteria for individual final land use domains at the Mine Site.

Final land use domains are shown on Figure 8 and current Mining Domains are shown on Figure 7.

4.2. Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria – Stakeholder Consultation

Table 11 presents a summary of consultation undertaken with relevant stakeholders with regards to the rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and proposed final land uses and landforms presented in this Plan. This table will be updated with each revision to this Plan to include details of further consultation with relevant and interested stakeholders.

Table 11 Community Consultation Activities

Stakeholder	Consultation Activities
Bogan Shire Council	- Form of Consultation: Letter (email transmission).¹ - Date: 30 November 2022 - Matters Subject to Consultation: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria, and Final Land Use Domain Plans. - Outcomes: No response received.
Heritage NSW	- Form of Consultation: Letter (email transmission).¹ - Date: 30 November 2022. - Matters Subject to Consultation: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria, and Final Land Use Domain Plans. - Outcomes: Response received 5 December 2022. No comments provided. Request to ensure consultation regarding heritage is maintained where relevant.
NSW Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate	- Form of Consultation: Letter (email transmission).¹ - Date: 30 November 2022. - Matters Subject to Consultation: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria, and Final Land Use Domain Plans. - Outcomes: Response received 5 December 2022. No comments or actions required.
NSW DPE Water	- Form of Consultation: Letter (email transmission).¹ - Date: 30 November 2022. - Matters Subject to Consultation: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria, and Final Land Use Domain Plans. - Outcomes: Response received 13 December 2022. It is noted that DPE Water did not provide any specific comments relating to the proposed ROBJ, ROCC or FLRP. However, advice was provided with regard to the overall rehabilitation outcomes for the Mines.

² Approved by the NSW Resources Regulator on 24 November 2023

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Stakeholder	Consultation Activities
Nyngan Local Aboriginal Land Council	• Form of Consultation: Letter (email transmission).¹ • Date: 30 November 2022. • Matters Subject to Consultation: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria, and Final Land Use Domain Plans. • Outcomes: Response received 21 December 2022. No actions required. General comment to ensure consideration of <i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (NSW DECCW 2010)
Crown Lands	• Form of Consultation: Letter (email transmission).¹ • Date: 30 November 2022. • Matters Subject to Consultation: Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria, and Final Land Use Domain Plans. • Outcomes: Response received 10 January 2023. No comments or actions required.

Table 12 Approved Rehabilitation Objectives and Proposed Completion Criteria

Rehabilitation Objective Category	Spatial Reference	Rehabilitation Objectives (describe the desired features and/or characteristics of the final land use domain)	Indicator (specific attribute associated with the objective)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (benchmark for the indicator, based on analogue data where appropriate)	Example Justification/Validation Methods* (evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)
Removal of Infrastructure	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.	Removal of all services (power, water, communications) that have been connected on the site as part of the operation.	All utility infrastructure removed.	Statement provided, utility service disconnection record / notification.
			Heritage obligations (e.g. development consent under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> , approvals under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> , etc.) have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention or building demolition with footings preserved).	Permits and approval documents issued. All archival reports required are complete and submitted.	Copy of any relevant approval documentation and archival reports/records.
			Removal of all plant, equipment and associated infrastructure including processing facilities, stockpile areas, underground hydrocarbon storage tanks, office complex, portable offices, exploration core samples storage racks, samples.	Infrastructure removed.	As-constructed final landform plan, photos, decommissioning reports etc.
			Removal of all footings or removal to a certain depth (e.g. 1 meter).	Footings removed and or removed to specified depths to avoid exposure pathways to subsequent final land use.	Surveyed and marked on the as-constructed final landform plan.
			Removal of all water management infrastructure (including pumps, pipes and power) unless required lawful final land use.	Infrastructure removed.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
			All drill cores have been removed and taken either to an authorised storage or a disposal location.	Cores removed and relocated.	Statement provided, receipt records from storage or disposal location.
			Surveying and sealing of all drill holes and boreholes in accordance with departmental guidelines and relevant standards.	Sealing completed and verified.	Engineering report/statement, plug and abandonment log, photos, as-constructed drawings, records of fill materials and concrete plugs, filling methods etc.
			Surveying and sealing of all underground mine entries in accordance with departmental guidelines and relevant standards.	Sealing completed and verified by suitably qualified engineer.	Engineering report/statement, plug and abandonment log, photos, as-constructed drawings, records of fill materials and concrete plugs, filling methods etc.
Retention of Infrastructure	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community	Potential hazards (e.g. electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated and secured.	Hazards isolated and secured.	Statement provided by suitably qualified engineer.
	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc)	Damage to access tracks has been repaired and stabilised.	Repairs complete.	As-constructed final landform plan, photos etc.
			Where applicable, necessary approvals are in place (e.g. development consent under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>) where buildings and infrastructure are to be retained as part of final land use.	Permits and approval documents issued.	Copy of any relevant approvals.
			Heritage obligations as required under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> , <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> , etc. have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention and restoration).	Permits and approval documents issued; archival reports (where required) complete and submitted.	Copy of any relevant approvals.
			The structural integrity of the infrastructure is suitable and safe for use as part of the intended final land use.	The structural integrity of the infrastructure has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use.	Engineering report/statement, photos, risk assessment verifying modes of failure are adequately addressed to minimise risks to public safety or the environment.
			Infrastructure is in a condition (e.g. structural, electrical, other hazards) that is suitable for the intended final land use.	Formal acceptance from the subsequent landowner that infrastructure is in a condition that is suitable for the intended final land use in accordance with formal agreement.	Formal acceptance from landowner.

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Rehabilitation Objective Category	Spatial Reference	Rehabilitation Objectives (describe the desired features and/or characteristics of the final land use domain)	Indicator (specific attribute associated with the objective)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (benchmark for the indicator, based on analogue data where appropriate)	Example Justification/Validation Methods* (evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)
			If any underground pipelines or other infrastructure are to remain in situ, they do not pose a hazard for the intended final land use. Note: If any underground pipelines or other infrastructure are to remain in situ in areas to be returned for Agriculture – cropping they are at a nominated depth (e.g. >1m).	The location of the infrastructure has been marked on a plan and registered with the relevant local authority (e.g. local Council) and Dial Before You Dig. Formal acceptance from the subsequent landowner that underground infrastructure has been left in a condition that is suitable for the intended final land use in accordance with formal agreement.	Surveyed and marked on the as-constructed final landform plan. Copy of notification to local Council and Dial Before You Dig Formal acceptance from landowner. Identified on an appropriate legal instrument associated with the land title.
			Heritage obligations as required under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> , <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> , etc. have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention and restoration).	Permits and approval documents issued; archival reports (where required) complete and submitted.	Copy of any relevant approvals and associated reports.
			The structural integrity of the infrastructure is suitable and safe for use as part of the intended final land use.	The structural integrity of the infrastructure has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use.	Engineering report/statement, photos, risk assessment report validating modes of failure have been addressed to minimise risks to public safety and the environment etc.
Land Contamination	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.	Waste material and/or visible contamination areas on site surface.	There are no visible signs of contamination following the removal of plant, equipment and materials.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
				All rubbish/ waste materials removed from site.	
				Excess sludge/material has been removed from surface water dams.	
			Soil testing for contaminants of concern as listed by Health Investigation Level of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999) applicable to land use type.	Contamination will be appropriately remediated so that appropriate guidelines for land use are met, e.g. Health Investigation Level of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999).	Contamination Remediation Report prepared by Land Contamination Consultant Site Contamination Audit Report and Site Audit Statement prepared by EPA Accredited Auditor (where required).
Management of waste and process materials	A2, A4, B1, I1	Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. tailings, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended final land use.	Visual – capping material placement, type across emplacement	Visual – verification that capping, type and placement consistent with design	Photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as-constructed surveys, quality assurance records for construction, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required), groundwater/surface water monitoring reports. The structural integrity of the infrastructure and capping has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use and water material adequately contained.
			Visual – indication of capping performance on final landform – vegetation health	Visual – no signs of compromised capping performance indicated by vegetation health – such as tree death (deeper root systems)	
			Visual – emplacement seepage and other indicators of groundwater issues – wet spots etc.	Visual – no areas of unexpected seepage	
			Measured - survey of emplacement capping to verify construction and to monitor settlement.	Survey verifies that capping placement consistent with design and settlement and/or material loss is within predicted limits and will not compromise final landform drainage via differential settlement.	
			Quality assurance records for the construction of the emplacement material including (where relevant) capping material, liner system, seepage control etc	Quality assurance records verify capping constructed and in accordance with design specifications relevant to site risks and target final land use. For example: - Capping depth - Capping material type - Capillary breaks - Seepage control.	
			Measured- surface and groundwater levels to verify water balance modeling and capping function	Groundwater and surface monitoring verify capping function e.g. 'store and release' and design performance permeability/seepage.	
			Measured – contamination levels in surface and groundwater surrounding emplacement for contaminants of concern associated with waste material emplaced.	Groundwater and surface water monitoring verify adequate containment of waste materials and seepage/leachate is not contributing to land/groundwater contamination.	

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Rehabilitation Objective Category	Spatial Reference	Rehabilitation Objectives (describe the desired features and/or characteristics of the final land use domain)	Indicator (specific attribute associated with the objective)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (benchmark for the indicator, based on analogue data where appropriate)	Example Justification/Validation Methods* (evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)
Landform Stability	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.	Visual - indicators of erosion and land instability.	Visual - minimal erosion that would not require moderate to significant ongoing management and maintenance works.	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as- constructed surveys, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required) and or erosion modelling reports (where required) that indicate long-term stability of rehabilitated landform. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, stability will need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years).
			Visual - indicators that surface water management structure are functioning as designed.	Visual – no signs of land instability such as mass movement.	
Bushfire	A2, B1, B1, B3, B8, I1	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.	Appropriate bushfire hazard controls (where required) have been implemented on the advice from the NSW Rural Fire Service.	Bushfire controls implemented.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
Surface Water	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.	Water quality parameters selected from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000 and or Environment Protection Licence (further guidance available on NSW Environment Protection Authority website).	Water quality discharged from rehabilitated mining operation meet specifications in Environment Protection Licence and or ANZECC guidelines for specific environment.	Water quality monitoring reports.
					Environment Protection Licence relinquished by Environment Protection Authority. Independent hydrological assessment report. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
Water Approvals	G3, J5	Structures that take or divert water such as final voids, dams, levees etc. are appropriately licensed (e.g. under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>) and where required ensure sufficient licence shares are held in the water source(s) to account for water take.	Final landform considers advice from relevant Government Agency whether sufficient licence shares are available in the water source to account for water stored in voids and dams in the proposed final landform.	Water approvals / licences are granted by relevant NSW Government Agency.	Confirmation from relevant Government Agency that relevant water approvals / licences are able to be granted.
			Indicators as specified by Australian River Assessment System (AUSRIVAS).	Assessment of biological health in accordance with Australian River Assessment System (AUSRIVAS).	Independent biological health assessment report. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
Groundwater Quality	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	Groundwater quality is similar to, or better than the pre- disturbance water quality.	Water quality parameters selected from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000 and or Environment Protection Licence (further guidance available on the NSW Environment Protection Authority website).	Water quality discharged from rehabilitated mining operation meet specifications in Environment Protection Licence and or ANZECC guidelines for specific environment.	Independent hydrological assessment report. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
Groundwater Regime	A2, A4, B1, B3, B8, G3, I1, J5	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consent(s) / pre-mining environmental assessment.	Groundwater quality both on and off a mining lease represent an acceptable level of change from a defined reference condition.	Groundwater levels, groundwater flow.	Water quality monitoring reports.
					Environment Protection Licence relinquished by Environment Protection Authority. Independent hydrological assessment report. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
Ecological rehabilitation	A2, A4	The vegetation composition includes native species commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) and that are deemed suitable to establish over the Heap Leach Facility without impacting upon the integrity of the cover / cap. The vegetation composition includes native species commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) as identified by analogue monitoring sites (Waste Rock Emplacement).	Native plant species recorded from 0.04 hectare fixed monitoring plots are characteristic of the target vegetation community (e.g. target PCT)	Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community(s) when compared to analogue sites.	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).

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Rehabilitation Objective Category	Spatial Reference	Rehabilitation Objectives (describe the desired features and/or characteristics of the final land use domain)	Indicator (specific attribute associated with the objective)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (benchmark for the indicator, based on analogue data where appropriate)	Example Justification/Validation Methods* (evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)
		The vegetation structure of the final landform is commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) and that are deemed suitable to establish over the Heap Leach Facility without impacting upon the integrity of the cover / cap.	Cover and abundance of plant growth forms recorded from 0.04 hectare fixed monitoring plots are characteristic of the target vegetation community (e.g. PCT), or an ongoing trend toward becoming characteristic is evident from the monitoring data	Cover, abundance and height range of native plant growth forms are characteristic of, or trending towards, the target vegetation community type(s).	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
		The vegetation structure of the final landform is commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) as identified by analogue monitoring sites (Waste Rock Emplacement).			
		Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate that the vegetation is self-sustainable	Indicators of nutrient cycling are suitable for sustaining the target vegetation community (e.g. PCT(s))	Litter cover is within 10 th -90 th percentile variation range of reference sites/data	Rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent soil reports (where required) that demonstrate long-term function of rehabilitated landform. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
			Evidence of plant regeneration from 0.04 hectare fixed monitoring plots or a walk over of the ecological rehabilitation area	Second generation individuals of trees are within the 10 th -90 th percentile variation range of reference sites/data approved by the consent authority	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
			Cover of exotic species within 0.04 hectare fixed monitoring plots is low	Foliage cover of 'high threat exotic' (HTE) weeds is within 10 th -90 th percentile variation range of reference sites/data or at a level that does not cause significant risk to rehabilitation.	Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that demonstrate long-term stability of rehabilitated landform. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
			Soil health is suitable to sustain the target vegetation community(s) (e.g. PCT)	Total organic carbon is within 10 th - 90 th percentile variation range of reference sites/data; and Total microbial biomass is within 10 th -90 th percentile variation range of reference sites/data approved by the consent authority; and The ratio of fungus to bacteria (fungal:bacterial) biomass is within 10 th -90 th percentile variation range of reference sites/data	Rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent soil reports (where required) that demonstrate long-term function of rehabilitated landform. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
			Resilience demonstrated by the effects of drought and fire on composition, structure and other function attributes.	Resilience to drought and fire.	Rehabilitation monitoring reports, environmental monitoring records.
			Threats to rehabilitation.	Vertebrate pest species – presence and damage is recorded at a level that does not cause significant risk to rehabilitation. Domesticated stock - presence and damage is recorded at a level that does not cause significant risk to rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation monitoring reports.

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Rehabilitation Objective Category	Spatial Reference	Rehabilitation Objectives (describe the desired features and/or characteristics of the final land use domain)	Indicator (specific attribute associated with the objective)	Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (benchmark for the indicator, based on analogue data where appropriate)	Example Justification/Validation Methods* (evidence that the benchmark has been achieved)
Agricultural Revegetation	B1, B3, B8	Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use. Land capability similar to pre-mining capability (Class V or Class VI).	Routine Soil Test (bulk soil cores 0-10 cm) –Includes: Total Carbon (TC), Total Nitrogen (TN), Organic Matter, TC/TN Ratio; Bray I and II Phosphorus; Colwell Phosphorus; Available cations (Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Ammonium, Nitrate, Phosphate, Sulfur); Available Micronutrients (Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Boron, Silicon); Exchangeable (Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Hydrogen, Aluminium, Cation Exchange Capacity); pH and EC (1:5 water); Basic Colour, Basic Texture. Commodity data (e.g. stocking rates, livestock weights, crop yields, pasture composition).	Land and Soil Capability classification or Agricultural Land Classification criteria met.	Rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent soil reports, environmental monitoring records, independent agronomist reports. Depending on the nature, scale and risks associated with a specific site, achievement of criteria may need to be evaluated over a number of years (e.g. 5 years to 15+ years).
				The re-established topsoil / subsoil substrate is capable of supporting the targeted pasture / cropping regime on a sustained basis.	
				Cropping / Pasture establishment is consistent with the range of species utilised within the region.	
				Cropping / Pasture establishment is in good health and provides adequate cover.	
				Cropping yields from rehabilitated areas are similar to adjacent cropping land.	
				Appropriate and reliable access to water for livestock.	
				Appropriate animal refuge areas for livestock (e.g. wooded/treed areas) during extreme weather conditions.	

5. FINAL LANDFORM AND REHABILITATION PLAN

5.1. Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan

Plan 1 (Figure 8) presents the final landform features for the Mine Site and Plan 2 (Figure 9) presents the final landform contours for the Mine Site.

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Figure 8 Plan 1 - Final Landform Features / Final Land Use

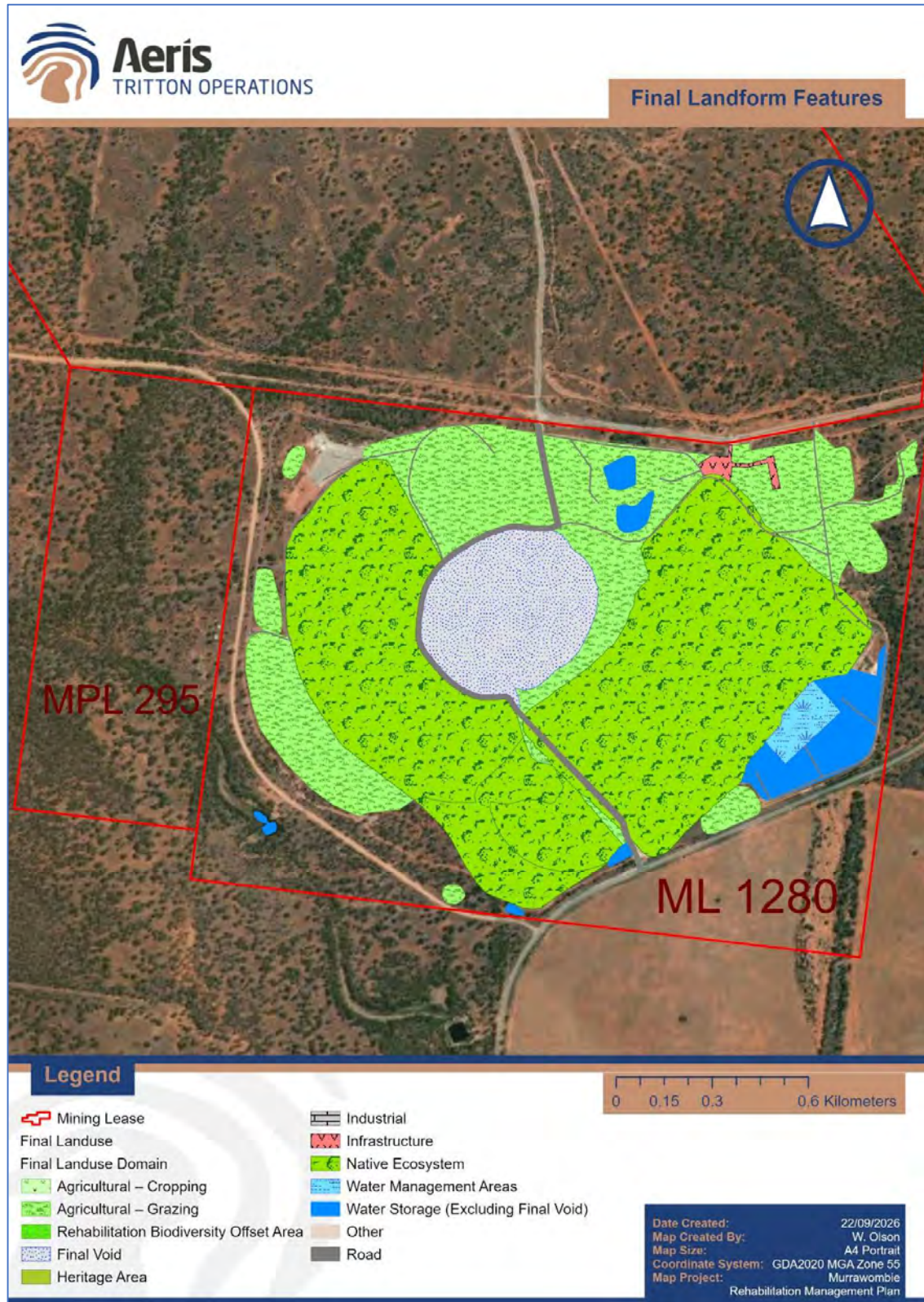


Figure 9 Plan 2 – Final Landform Contours



6. REHABILITATION IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule

Figure 7 depicts the current extent of disturbance at the Mine Site (i.e. the mining domains). Plan 3 (Figure 10) Plan 4 (Figure 11) and Plan 5 (Figure 12) present the indicative rehabilitation schedule for the Mine Site by depicting the areas of focus for rehabilitation research and studies at the Mine during each 5-yearly increment between the commencement of this Plan and relinquishment. Whilst rehabilitation of the Waste Rock Emplacement at the Mine Site has commenced, rehabilitation monitoring reports undertaken in November 2025 identified targets for improvement of rehabilitation outcomes.

It is noted that successful rehabilitation of the Mine is dependent on the outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials identified in Section 9. Further studies are necessary to determine the causes and appropriate corrective action. As such, the life of mine rehabilitation schedule is indicative only.

Based on current production rates and the extent of known mineralisation, it is anticipated that mining operations at the Murrawombie Mine will be completed by approximately December 2026; noting that much of the site will remain open to support operation at the NECM, ATP, TCM and CP.

Prior to the cessation of mining operations, rehabilitation will only be undertaken in areas which are no longer required for operational purposes (currently limited to the HLP). Figure 7 identifies the current mining domains at the Mine Site, effectively delineating the extent of areas required for ongoing mining operations and ancillary activities (e.g. waste rock and growth medium stockpiling). Due to the inter-related nature of the Company's operations in the region, some components used for the Mine may be retained for use at other operations, consistent with the development consent(s) for those Projects. These requirements would be nominated closer to closure or in planning for the other operations.

The rehabilitation schedule for the Mine, as presented on Plan 3 (Figure 10), Plan 4 (Figure 11) and Plan 5 (Figure 12), is summarised as follows.

2026 to 2030 (Plan 3 (Figure 10))

- The Mine Site remains operational to support open cut mining (mining to cease in approximately December 2026).
- Closure of the Heap Leach Pads is completed during this period, using waste rock sourced from the cutback / WRE. Rehabilitation monitoring commences.
- Prior to completion of mining activities, undertake rehabilitation research and studies including:
 - Considering landform evolution modelling outcomes / recommendations, undertake detailed studies into the basic and root causes of WRE rehabilitation performance. Implement improvement measures.
 - Concurrent with the above studies, update the Materials Balance and Projection for any required capping, growth medium and soil requirements (including identification of alternate sources (within TRL other mining operations) where a deficit is predicted); commence opportunistic hauling and stockpiling of materials where required.

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- modelling of final void behaviour (geotechnical / water balance / groundwater modelling etc).
 - HLP water balance model to inform the retention / removal of Pond A and Pond C.
- Fencing to exclude pest species / manage grazing pressure (WRE and HLP).
- Ongoing landform establishment and growth medium development of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement (southern portion WRE) where required, following completion of required studies.
- Ecosystem establishment and ecosystem development over the remaining portions of the WRE.
- Whole of site decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development and ecosystem and land use establishment and developments phases of rehabilitation to occur across all mining domains.
- Develop MCM Post Closure Water Management Plan.

2031 to 2035 Relinquishment (Plan 4 (Figure 11))

- It is anticipated that the rehabilitation of all mining domains and the successful establishment of all final land use domains (up to the Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment phase, as a minimum) will be completed by 2034 with a further seven years of monitoring and maintenance (to 2040).

2036 to Relinquishment (Plan 4 (Figure 12))

- Rehabilitation monitoring and maintenance to achieve completion criteria.

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Aeris
TRITTON OPERATIONS

Progressive Rehabilitation 2026 - 2030



ML 1280

Legend

-  Mining Lease
-  Forecast Area
-  Forecast Disturbance
-  Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
-  Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Date Created: 22/09/2026
Map Created By: W. Olson
Map Size: A4 Portrait
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Map Project: Murrawombie Rehabilitation Management Plan

Figure 11 Plan 4 – Progressive Rehabilitation 2031 to 2035



Figure 12 Plan 5 Progressive Rehabilitation 2036 to Relinquishment



6.2. Phases of Rehabilitation and General Methodologies

6.2.1. Active Mining

The following subsections provide a summary of the risks and opportunities for rehabilitation associated with the active mining phase across all mining domains within Mine Site. Each subsection also summarises the status and actions that are in progress to support rehabilitation of the Mine. These management measures will be applied during the active mining phase as progressive rehabilitation or site management in readiness for future rehabilitation activities.

6.2.1.1. A. Soils and Materials

Existing Environment

Existing Assessments – Soil

Soils within the ML 1280 are identified as Class 6 land, or land with very severe limitations in accordance with OEH (2012). This corresponds with the current land use for the Mine Site, which includes native ecosystems / woodland and agriculture (modified native ecosystems / woodland) subject to infrequent light grazing.

Recent soil characterisation undertaken as a key input into Landform Evolution Modelling (SGME 2024) identified that:

- Soil fertility is poor with low extractable Phosphorous (8.0 mg/kg) and a low Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) (7.9 meq/100g). CEC indicates that there is a low reserve of cations available for mineralisation and that soil is susceptible to acidification.
- Organic matter is low, indicating that there is poor to moderate structure and stability.
- pH ranges from very strongly acidic to moderately alkaline (3.6-8.2); however, only three samples were considered strongly to very strongly acidic. The overall pH median is suitable for plant growth.
- The soil is generally non-saline (EC 0.8 dS/m).
- Most soil is non-sodic (< 6.0% ESP) and unlikely to be dispersive.
- Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESI) is > 0.05, indicating that salinity is low and will not cause stability through flocculation if dispersion does occur.
- The Ca:Mg ratio is not balanced (Ca deficient to Ca low) and is likely to enhance dispersion potential.

Existing Assessment – Capping Materials

Capping requirements for the Heap Leach Pads are based on materials assessments undertaken for the *Murrawombie HLF Cover System and Landform Design* report prepared by O'Kane Consultants Pty Limited (OKC) (OKC 2024). The OKC (2024) report includes a review of the available cover materials within the Murrawombie Copper Mine Site and development of a set of material properties for the topsoil and non-acid-forming (NAF) waste rock. The results of that assessment provide substantial information pertaining to the physical characterisation, erosion and stability parameters of the material. In summary, the in-situ materials are identified as being suitable for a moisture store-and-release cover system.

Ongoing Controls

Soils

No further clearing or development is proposed within the Mine Site, as such no further stripping of topsoil or subsoil is likely to be required or undertaken.

Soil resources have been progressively stripped during previous mine development activities and stored through stockpiling within the Mine Site for progressive and future use in rehabilitation activities (see stockpile locations on Figure 7)

Topsoil stockpiles are stored no higher than 2m to maintain the quality and integrity of the resource for future use in rehabilitation. Stockpiling areas are included in regular site inspections to identify potential impacts to stockpiled material, including inadvertent use / depletion, damage from vehicle access, erosion and weed and pest activity.

Applied soils (on the MCM WRE) are routinely sampled and analysed during formal rehabilitation monitoring (DnA Environmental 2025) to identify any structural, nutrient or other constraints to plant growth and persistence. The most recent monitoring (August 2025) identified, that in general, *'soils in rehabilitation areas tended to have many attributes similar to local woodlands and/or grasslands however may have slightly lower organic matter and some were nutrient deficient. Soils remain strongly acidic and saline and / or sodic at several sample sites and all rehabilitation sites continue to have higher than recommended levels of copper and sulphur. Rill erosion continues to be recorded at several monitoring sites and where low levels of protective ground cover are present, there continues to be significant sheet erosion'*.

During the active mining phase, studies as outlined in Section 9 will further investigate and propose remedial measures for implementation by the Company.

Capping Material

Capping material for the Heap Leach Pads is anticipated to be sourced from the Open Cut Pit cutback, from which approximately 6.9Mt or 2.6 million bank cubic meters (Mbcm) is expected to be removed during mining. The majority of the waste rock produced from the Open Cut Extension is anticipated to be directly placed upon the HLP with any excess material stored within the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement.

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Controls to be Implemented

Soil and material resources within the Mine Site will continue to be managed in accordance with existing management practices including:

- Any potential additional soil resources that may be salvaged will be identified through the implementation of the TRL Surface Disturbance Permit system, where opportunities to salvage biological resources are identified and 'conditioned' for implementation.
- Areas for stripping and stockpiling are clearly identified and delineated via the TRL Surface Disturbance Permit system.
- Soil stripping depths will be undertaken as described in the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan; nominally 200 mm deep or as otherwise specified.
- Soil stripping will be undertaken during suitable climatic conditions where the soil is not excessively wet or dry.
- Clean water diversions / dirty water retention banks are constructed to direct overland surface water flow away from the soil stockpiles and retain sediment laden water. Where practicable, stockpiles are located within the overall site water containment system.
- Topsoil stripping is completed using a bulldozer or scraper, to enable directly placing material into stockpiles and reduce re-handling.
- Topsoil stockpiles are constructed with side slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or less, left with a degree of surface roughness and inspected to ensure sufficient cover crop or other vegetation is established.
- Where required, seed of a suitable non-persistent cover crop is applied on all soil stockpiles to supplement volunteer germination (Table 20).
- Signposting is erected on all soil stockpiles, and operation of machinery on the stockpiles is limited to minimise compaction and degradation of soil structure.
- Soil stockpiles are periodically surveyed and included on a Materials Balance and Projection register (see below section).
- Geotechnical and geochemical characterisation (including review of sulphur / NAF / PAF cutoff) will be continually undertaken (as described in Section 6.2.1.8 and the TRL Waste Management Plan 2026) to ensure NAF and soil materials are suitable for rehabilitation purposes.
- Weed control (on topsoil stockpiles) is included in the regular weed and pest inspection and control programs (Section 6.2.1.2 and the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026).

Rehabilitation Requirements

- Topsoil and Subsoil (Growth Medium).

Based on current disturbances, approximately 144,000m³ of growth medium will be required for the rehabilitation of the Mine Site.

Based on the current growth medium stockpile register, approximately 100,500m³ of growth medium (topsoil (78,270m³) and subsoil (22,220m³)) is currently stockpiled within the Mine Site

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Based on the above, there is potential for a deficit in growth medium of approximately 43,500m³, or approximately 30% of the total requirement.

- Capping Material

Capping material, for the rehabilitation of the HLP and if required for the encapsulation of PAF material within the WRE (and other site closure / rehabilitation purposes) will be sourced from the Open Cut Extension or from the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement. Notwithstanding, due to the significant volumes of material available, no deficit is anticipated to occur. Further information on waste rock characterisation is presented in Section 6.2.1.8.

Only Non-Acid Forming (NAF) waste rock will be salvaged for use in rehabilitation as capping material. Further information on the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement is presented in Section 6.2.1.4. Information on the waste rock characterisation process is presented in Section 6.2.1.8.

Rehabilitation Materials Balance and Projection

The Company is in the process of undertaking a review of the topsoil, subsoil and capping material inventories for all five of the Company's Mine Sites within the Girilambone region to determine if there are adequate volumes of soil for rehabilitation.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company will develop and maintain a Materials Balance and Projection register to quantify all stockpiled material within the Tritton Copper Operations that is available for use in rehabilitation; and where a deficit of material may occur, allow the early development and implementation of contingency measures. Contingencies may include, for example, the relocation of excess materials from other TRL mine sites, establishment of borrow pits on TRL owned land (subject to any necessary approvals), blending of materials (such as soil and rocky mulch or topsoil and subsoils) or the import of material from commercial / external suppliers.

The register includes details such as location, signs, surveyed volume and soil characteristics.

6.2.1.2. B. Flora

Existing Environment

Final land uses within the Mine Site generally consist of modified native ecosystems / woodland vegetation communities that are commensurate with surrounding vegetation and land uses. Table 20 and Table 21 (refer Section 6.2.5.3) presents the targeted flora species for use in rehabilitation. The four plant communities identified as occurring within the Mine Site are shown on Figure 5 and include:

- PCT 103. (Benson ID 103) – Poplar Box – Gum Coolabah and White Cypress Pine Shrubby Woodland mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion;
- PCT 105. (Benson ID 105) – Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on flats mainly in the Cobar Peneplain and Murray – Darling Depression Bioregions;
- PCT 119. (Benson ID 119) – Sandplain Mulga Tall Shrubland – Open Shrubland of the semi- arid and arid climate zones; and
- PCT 176. (Benson ID 176) – Green Mallee – White Cypress Pine very tall Mallee Woodland on gravel rises mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

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Target Species and Communities

The proposed final vegetation types and covers are shown on Plan 1 (Figure 8) and include:

- Native Ecosystem Area – consisting of modified* native ecosystems / woodland plant communities on the MCM WREs;
- Native Ecosystem Area – consisting of modified* native ecosystems / grassland plant communities on the MCM HLP / RSF³; and
- Agricultural – Grazing – consisting of modified* native ecosystems / woodlands commensurate with existing uncleared agricultural land in the vicinity of the mine site that would generally be capable of supporting light agricultural grazing (within all remaining areas of the Mine Site excluding the final voids, retained tracks, retained infrastructure and water management area final land use domains).

**While native ecosystems / woodlands, including light grazing where appropriate are proposed as the final land use, vegetation communities may contain a degree of exotic species, sourced from (for example) soil stockpiles, mixed harvested native seed or establish from natural seed dispersal mechanisms. With the exception of cover crop species, no exotic species are proposed to be sown / planted as part of revegetation activities. Acceptable exotic species diversity and abundance will be determined by comparison against representative analogue sites.*

In summary, no specific Plant Community Types are proposed to be established as part of the final land use. Rather, the final vegetation types will consist of modified* native plant communities comprised of mixed native species commensurate with surrounding vegetation and land uses; the success of which will be determined by comparing rehabilitated vegetation against representative analogue sites⁴.

No endangered ecological communities or threatened flora species are proposed to be returned to the rehabilitated landform, nonetheless, the rehabilitation landform may be utilised by threatened fauna where suitable, and threatened flora species may voluntarily colonise on rehabilitated landforms where suitable conditions exist and plant propagules are present either through natural dispersal mechanisms or inadvertently collected and spread by TRL, such as within spread 'native pasture hay' / bulk brush harvesting methods etc where utilised.

For the Native Ecosystem Areas, DnA Environmental (2023) state exotic pasture species are unlikely to persist in the semi-arid environment and will not be sustainable in the longer term without ongoing intervention. Therefore, native ecosystem / woodland communities similar to those in the surrounding modified landscape are likely to provide the most reliable outcomes and sustainability of the vegetation cover system in the longer-term (including in agriculture / grazing final land use areas, commensurate with surrounding land uses). With the exception of cover crop species, no exotic species are proposed to be sown / planted as part of revegetation activities. Sterile cover crop species may be used where required, particularly on steeper areas to provide rapid soil stabilisation, giving time for native species to establish and eventually out-compete volunteer exotic species in the long term. Acceptable (volunteer) exotic species diversity and abundance will be determined by comparison against representative analogue sites.

³ The Murrawombie HLP, and PAF material sourced from within the Open Pit Cutback will be encased within a larger landform referred to as the Rock Storage Facility (RSF) throughout this plan

⁴ Also referred to as 'reference sites' throughout this RMP

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For the Agricultural – grazing areas, the reference plant communities will be the modified Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands (PCT 103 and PCT 105) that are common within and in the vicinity of the Tritton Copper Operations. DnA Environmental (2023) states that all remnant vegetation within the ML's, including the reference sites, have been subjected to some form of disturbance, in particular clearing, over grazing, erosion and “woody weed invasion”. The reference sites are, however, typical of the local environment.

More information on species selection is provided in Section 6.2.5.3.

Controls to be Implemented

General Management of Flora

Management of flora within the Mine Site is undertaken generally in accordance with the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026. During rehabilitation, the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026 will continue to be used to guide implementation of programs to limit and reduce impacts to native flora and fauna within (and surrounding⁵) the Mine Site. Management of existing flora populations and resources within the Mine Site will help to maintain genetic integrity, ecosystem resilience and provide potential seed harvesting areas throughout active mining and rehabilitation phases. Specific management activities include:

- TRL will implement the Surface Disturbance Permit process, requiring the inspection and assessment of any vegetation planned for removal, including implementation of the pre-clearance surveys.
- New vehicle tracks will be minimised, any un-used tracks will be rehabilitated in accordance with this RMP.
- Vegetation located outside of mine disturbed areas (on TRL owned land) will be managed through regular inspection and the implementation of corrective measures as required. Inspection items include: unauthorised access, unauthorised disturbance, weed impact, pest impact, grazing / over grazing and assessment of bushfire fuel loads.
- Firebreaks will be maintained on TRL owned lands to prevent the spread of bushfires (in accordance with the TRL Natural Hazards Management Plan 2026.)

Weed Control

Weeds at the Tritton Copper Operations will be controlled in accordance with the appropriate strategy as defined in the Central West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027 (Central West Local Land Services (2022)). Priority weeds are presented in Table 13.

⁵ Where under the management and control of TRL

Table 13 Priority Weeds (Source: Central West Local Land Services (2022))

Common name	Scientific Name	Regional Management Priority
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Eradication
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Containment
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Prevention
Burr ragweed	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Eradication
Carion flower	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	Eradication
Cats claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Asset Protection
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Eradication
Coolatai grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Eradication
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Prevention
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Eradication
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Eradication
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Asset Protection
Harrisia	<i>Harrisia</i> spp	Eradication
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Eradication
Hudson pear	<i>Cylindropuntia pallida</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>	Eradication
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Prevention
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Asset Protection
Kidney-leaf mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Prevention
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Prevention
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp	Eradication
Prickly pears	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp	Eradication
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp	Asset Protection
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Prevention
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Prevention
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Containment
Spiny burr grass	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Containment
St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Asset Protection
Yellow waterlily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>	Prevention

Recommended published techniques for the management of weeds will be consulted prior to weed control, such as:

- the New South Wales Weed Control Handbook (DPI, 2018);
- Weeds of National Significance Website (Weed Profiles) <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/> (Weeds Australia (2023); and / or
- the Bogan Shire Council weed guides <https://bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>.

General measures for controlling and monitoring weeds will be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced persons as follows:

1. Monitor the location and density of all weeds through inspections of TRL owned lands (Section 8).
2. Identification of suitable control methods (i.e. cultivation, mulching, slashing, application of herbicides etc) and timing for identified weeds (particularly targeted to avoid and mitigate the spread of noxious weeds).
3. Implementation of the selected control methods on the identified weeds.
4. Follow-up site inspections to evaluate the effectiveness of the weed control.
5. Follow-up control where previous control has been sub-optimal.

In addition to the weed control measures above, preventative weed control measures will be undertaken, such as:

- restricting the disturbance of land;
- restricting the import of soils or vegetative matter;
- inspection and cleaning of earthmoving equipment prior to initially accessing the mine site;
- appropriate biosecurity management practices to reduce the incidence and spread of weeds between control areas; and
- workforce awareness to identify and notify new and emerging weed infestations.

Propagation Resource Management

Revegetation strategies will likely include a combination of the use of seedbanks (within stored topsoil), seeds and tubestock, where relevant. Management of seed resources is further discussed in Section 6.2.1.11.

Two main sources of seed material will be used during rehabilitation of the Mine Site:

- in-situ seed bank and other vegetative material within stockpiled growth medium; and
- seed collected from surrounding areas within and in the vicinity of the Mine Site that are owned and / or controlled by the Company, and areas where access and collection are permitted.

All seed and propagation material collection will be undertaken by or in consultation with of suitably qualified revegetation practitioners.

Propagation material for woodland species will be sourced from local populations, where practicable. To promote retention of existing genetic integrity, DnA (2024)⁶ recommends sourcing material from viable, healthy populations ideally located within 20km of the Tritton Copper Operations.

⁶ Seed Collection & Procurement Strategy for Tritton Copper Mines

DnA (2024) state that the areas of derived native grassland within and in the vicinity of the Mine Site are suitable for use as a source of propagation material. Dominant grasses within the local native pastures typically set seed early October – November (spring) and March – April (autumn) depending on seasonal conditions. DnA (2024) states the following methods would be suitable for collection of mature seeds from surrounding native pastures.

- Hand collection (brushcutters, scythes, mower catchers).
- Mechanical brush-harvesters.
- Baling using conventional farm machinery.
- Silage harvesters.

In addition to the above, DnA (2024) identifies that planning for harvesting periods will be critical and will require consideration of the following key components.

- Identifying suitable areas for harvesting, including consideration of:
 - low weed density;
 - high diversity and abundance of desired species;
 - accessibility; and
 - proximity to the rehabilitation area to minimise costs;
- Engaging specialist contractors with suitable equipment, if required.
- Ensuring appropriate access rights are attained, where required.
- Ensuring appropriate handling of collected materials.

TRL will develop and implement a Seed Securement Program to ensure sufficient seed is available for revegetation purposes. The Program will draw information from the Seed Collection and Procurement Strategy (DnA 2024) and / or utilise third party contractors / suppliers. The Program may utilise seed resources from land within the mine site and / or from other TRL owned land.

Where seed resources are identified on TRL land, in preparation for harvesting, TRL (or engaged contractor) will:

- Commence planning at least twelve months in advance from planned harvesting and rehabilitation activities;
- Map the proposed harvesting area(s);
- Undertake regular inspections to ensure target species are not impacted prior to seed collection.
- Undertake weed control and pest control as required;
- Conduct regular inspections to identify seeding species and tracking the formation of mature seeds for collection; and
- Arrange harvesting of target species when seeds are mature, with required equipment, personnel and drying / sorting / storage areas identified and available.

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Seed and habitat resources (from areas proposed for clearing) will be identified for salvage through the implementation of the TRL Surface Disturbance Permit system (including pre-clearance surveys), where opportunities to salvage biological resources are identified and 'conditioned' / planned for implementation.

Where undertaken at the mine site, seed will be stored in designated, structurally sound storage, where they are maintained in a cool, dry, and dark environment.

TRL will utilise a licensed commercial seed retailer / collector to ensure genetic diversity and quality of seed for rehabilitation. The third party supplier may also be engaged to store seed on behalf of TRL.

Only the amount of seed required for the available rehabilitation area plus additional buffer is collected / purchased, to avoid stockpiling excess seed and subsequent potential loss of seed viability.

6.2.1.3. C. Fauna

Existing Environment

Several fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and the BC Act, have been identified as occurring within and in the vicinity of the Mine Site. During the Active Mining Phase, threatened species are managed in accordance with the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026.

Target Fauna and Habitat

No specific target fauna species are identified as part of the proposed rehabilitation objectives for the Mine Site.

Notwithstanding the above, rehabilitation completion criteria relating to management of grazing pressure from native and introduced species will require specific management practices during rehabilitation.

Ongoing Controls

Ongoing management of fauna within the Mine Site is undertaken in accordance with the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026. General management activities include:

- maintenance of flora and fauna register / spatial data identifying locations of threatened species (and their habitat) and endangered ecological communities;
- demarcation / fencing of sensitive areas;
- establishment of alternative clean water sources;
- regular fauna monitoring;
- exclusion of stock from vegetated areas of the Mine Site;
- regular weed and pest monitoring and control;
- reduction in speed of mobile and heavy equipment in areas known to be populated or used by fauna;
- providing training and awareness to employees and contractors; and

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- implementation of the TRL Surface Disturbance Permit system (including pre-clearance surveys), where potential impacts on fauna are identified and controlled and opportunities to salvage biological resources are identified and 'conditioned' / planned for implementation.

While no further vegetation is proposed for clearance / removal at the Mine Site, TRL implements the following protocols:

Surface Disturbance Permit

A Surface Disturbance Permit is required to be issued prior to the removal, clearance or destruction of any vegetation or disturbance of soils. The permit is issued by the TRL Environmental Superintendent (or delegate) and requires:

- An assessment as to whether the proposed disturbance has been clearly described, assessed and approved as part of a development consent. TRL maintain a spatial database showing the approved project disturbance area for each of the mine sites. This layer is used to determine / cross reference whether proposed disturbance area has been assessed and are approved for disturbance;
- Cross reference against the TRL biodiversity database and geospatial biodiversity layers, where known endangered ecological communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna are mapped;
- The completion of a site inspection and the undertaking of pre-clearance survey where required;
- The setting of management measures and controls to:
 - avoid or minimise impacts to biodiversity values where possible;
 - to ensure approved clearance areas are clearly delineated with flagging tape or temporary fencing etc as required;
 - protect adjacent vegetation and habitats (that are not subject to clearing);
 - enforce / undertake the pre-clearance survey requirements;
 - identify habitat resources for salvage, storage or relocation (such as native seed, stags, hollows, logs etc); and
 - Meet any other commitments / align with best practice management.

Pre-clearance Survey

Pre-clearance surveys will be completed prior to any vegetation removal to ensure that native fauna are identified, allowed to self-relocate or are relocated to alternate habitat locations. Every effort will be made to retain vegetation and habitat resources, in particular hollow-bearing trees and other habitat such as logs etc. However, if vegetation must be removed, the following guidelines will be adopted.

- Identify fauna habitat resources that may be impacted by required clearing, such as hollow bearing trees, logs, burrows, nests etc. Habitats may be identified by a qualified ecologist or suitably qualified and experienced site-based personnel (environment department).

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- Clearly mark the habitat (hollow bearing trees, fallen logs etc) to be removed by differentiating with coloured flagging tape. Ensure it is clearly understood by all required personnel, the meaning of the coloured flagging tapes.
- Check for fauna in the zone of disturbance before clearing any non-habitat bearing vegetation and scare or remove them before beginning operations.
- Remove all non-habitat bearing vegetation and features prior to the removal / disturbance of identified habitats.
- After clearing non-habitat vegetation, check to ensure no fauna have become trapped or injured during clearing operations. Any fauna found will be safely relocated to a nearby habitat.
- Leave all identified habitat undisturbed for at least one night after clearing of non-habitat trees etc to allow any fauna the opportunity to remove themselves after initial site disturbance.
- Ensure that a suitably qualified person (who is vaccinated for Australian bat lyssa virus) is engaged to supervise the removal of identified habitats. Any bats found must only be handled by the vaccinated person.
- Before felling / removing identified habitat, knock or tap along trunk / shake the tree, nudge logs etc using an excavator or loader to scare fauna from the hollows. Repeat several times.
- Fell habitat trees using 'soft fall' techniques into the zone of disturbance, by gently lowering the tree with hollows / habitats remaining intact and facing upwards. Gently disturb / move other habitat items. If removing a hollow-bearing tree in stages, the non-hollow-bearing branches will be removed before the hollow-bearing branches are removed.
- After felling, the area is left for one night to allow any remaining fauna to 'self relocate'.
- Re-check after felling / disturbing habitat to ensure no fauna have become trapped or injured during clearing operations. Hollows / habitat structures will be checked for remaining fauna. Any fauna found will be safely relocated by an appropriately licenced ecologist to nearby habitat within 48 hours of clearing (location to be determined by suitably qualified ecologist in consultation with the site Environmental Superintendent).
- Any Kultarr located will be relocated to suitable habitat as near as possible to the capture site. This habitat will be defined by the engaged ecologist (or other suitably qualified person);
- Any captured Kultarr to be relocated must be held for a period no longer than 10 days in suitable conditions.
- Habitat items (logs, stags etc) from the felled trees will be salvaged and either stored (in preparation for placement) or directly placed into areas of 'protected vegetation' or onto rehabilitation areas to provide habitat. Selected trees / stags with identified hollows may be re-stood within rehabilitation areas.

Clearing / felling of habitat resources, where possible will consider and avoid key breeding / lifecycle times of known and potential native threatened fauna (on case-by-case basis).

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Pest Management

Pests are considered a material threat to native flora and fauna. Table 14 identifies the range of pests known or likely to be present within the Tritton Copper Operations, control method options and performance measures for each pest species.

Feral animals will be monitored and controlled by appropriately qualified and experienced persons. Methods to control feral animals will be selected depending on the severity of the feral animal presence and the potential for harm to non-targeted native fauna.

The procedure for controlling feral animals is as follows:

- Monitor the abundance of feral animals in the mine development through routine inspections.
- Identification of target feral animals and suitable control methods (Table 14) and timing.
- Implementation of the selected control methods on the target feral animals.
- Re-monitor (inspect) the abundance of feral animals to evaluate the effectiveness of the control methods.
- Follow-up control where previous control has been sub-optimal

Table 14 Pest Management Strategy

Pest Species	Control method	Management Strategy	Performance measures
Fox / wild dog	Control methods may include: • 1080 aerial baiting • 1080 ground baiting	Continued monitoring of fox / wild dog populations. Fox / wild dog control programs will occur on an as needs basis following the identification of significant numbers. Monitoring and implementation of coordinated control programs with neighbouring landholders.	Reduction in fox / wild dog numbers as indicated by bait uptake, observations and surveys.
Rabbit	Control methods include: • Warren ripping • Warren fumigation • 1080 (Pindone) baiting and • RHD baiting.	Monitoring populations / warrens through site inspections and observations. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant numbers of rabbits / active warrens.	Reduction in rabbit numbers by bait uptake and inspections / observations.
Feral Pig	Traditional control methods include: • Live trapping • Strategic poisoning	Monitoring populations through site inspections and observations. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant numbers of feral pigs / feral pig activity.	Reduced numbers of pigs observed and evidence of pig activity.

Pest Species	Control method	Management Strategy	Performance measures
Feral Goat	Mustering and trapping programs (for commercial sale). This can be done by attracting goats to a water point to increase captures.	Monitoring of goat populations through site inspections and observations including impacts to native vegetation and rehabilitation success. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant goat numbers.	Reduced numbers of goats and the increased condition of native vegetation
Feral Cat	Trapping and destruction.	Monitoring populations through site inspections and observations. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant feral cat numbers.	Reduced numbers of feral cats observed.

Exclusion Fencing

Formal rehabilitation monitoring (DNA 2025) has identified that grazing by native macropods and feral goats has impacted the establishment and persistence of native vegetation within rehabilitation areas. As relevant to the MCM, these areas include rehabilitated WREs.

Following the implementation of corrective measures as described in Section 9 (namely correction of failed rehabilitation), TRL will fence the MCM WRE with a suitable fence to exclude pest species. The fence will be inspected on a regular basis and maintained as required to ensure its' effectiveness. Fencing will be undertaken in conjunction with pest control measures as described in the above section.

Following the rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF, the landform will be fenced to exclude pest species; portions of the existing site boundary fence may be utilised where practicable.

Habitat Augmentation

As noted above, no further clearing or vegetation removal is proposed at the Mine Site, nonetheless, should future clearing be undertaken, or habitat resources are available (from stockpiled materials) the following measures will be implemented by TRL.

The surface disturbance permit process and pre-clearance survey protocol will identify suitable habitat resources for either:

- direct placement onto rehabilitation areas (where feasible);
- stockpiling in preparation for placement in rehabilitation areas; or
- placement in protected areas.

Habitat resources may include, but are not limited to hollow bearing trees, hollow portions of trees (i.e. hollow branches or parts of tree trunks), logs, rocks etc.

Habitat replacement program

Habitat items (logs, stags, hollow bearing trees / portions etc) from the felled trees will be salvaged and either stored (in preparation for placement), directly placed into areas of 'protected vegetation' or placed onto rehabilitation areas to provide habitat. Target rehabilitation areas for the placement of habitat resources are limited to final land uses of 'Native Ecosystem (woodland)' areas only, namely the MCM WRE. Trees with suitable hollows may be re-stood (stags) within rehabilitation areas, while other trees / logs etc would be placed (as individual pieces / clumps of timber pieces) throughout the rehabilitation areas. No habitat resources will be placed within areas with a final land use of agriculture or native ecosystems (grassland).

TRL will retain photographic records of the locations where habitat resources have been placed.

6.2.1.4. D. Rock/Overburden Emplacement

Existing Environment

Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement

The Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement was approved under the original consent for the Mine Site. Construction and placement of waste rock occurred via standard 10m lifts. Material was placed at angle of repose before being shaped to 18° (1:3 v:h) at the completion of each lift. The Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement was constructed to a maximum height of approximately 230m AHD. PAF material was encapsulated within certain sections of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement using a minimum depth of 1m of NAF capping material.

All earthworks on the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement were completed by July 2000. Topsoil was spread at a minimum depth of 100mm. Drop down drains were constructed to control surface water drainage from the landform. Further information is provided in Section 6.2.3.3

Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement – Southern Extension

In 2015 the southern extension of the Waste Rock Emplacement was approved, allowing for approximately 6.9Mt of waste rock to be added to the existing Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement. This area remains operational, with the material to be made available for rehabilitation at the cessation of mining. Any residual waste rock material will be capped if required and rehabilitated during mine closure within the southern extension area.

NAF waste rock will be emplaced on the approved southern extension of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement which will be developed to the following indicative final design criteria.

- Maximum elevation approximately 235m AHD
- Operational batter angle angle of repose
- Bench height approximately 10m
- Berm width approximately 5m
- Final face angle approximately 18°
- Design volume 3.5 million m³

Environmental consultants O'Kane Consultants Pty Ltd (*Murrawombie Open Cut Southern WRE Extension, Basis of Design OKC 2022*) were engaged by the Company in late 2021 to review the design criteria approved in 2015 in order to ensure an optimised WRE design for wastes generated from the Open Cut Pit cutback. OKC (2022) devised the following design criteria (noting that most waste generated from the open pit cutback will now be directly used for the rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF (Section 6.2.3.3)) for any excess material that may be placed in the WRE.

Waste Classification and Management

- Waste rock with a sulphur content >1% shall be managed as PAF material (note: recent revision of the sulphur cutoff has been amended to 0.5% sulphur (Section 6.2.1.8)).
- PAF material may be stored, in order of preference, as backfill in the Murrawombie Mine underground workings or encapsulated within the Southern WRE (note: more recent studies propose the encapsulation of PAF material within the HLP / RSF rehabilitated landform (Section 6.2.3.3)).
- PAF material stored in the Southern WRE shall be encapsulated above and on the sides by a minimum of 1 m of suitable NAF material.

Material Reuse Opportunities

- A minimum of 400,000 m³ of suitable NAF waste rock shall be stockpiled in a location that will allow this material to be reclaimed and used to construct the HLP / RSF cover system at a later date without compromising the rehabilitation of the WRE (note: direct placement for HLP / RSF rehabilitation is now proposed / being undertaken (Section 6.2.3.3)).
- Depressions and areas of subsidence on the existing WRE shall be filled with suitable NAF waste rock and promote efficient conveyance of surface water to the surface water management system on the existing WRE.
- The first available NAF waste rock with suitable physical and geochemical properties shall be used to construct alternative surface water management structures on the existing WRE.

Surface Water Management

- Traditional, narrow, steep drop down structure designs similar to those used on the existing WRE must not be used to convey flows between WRE lifts.
- Open channel drains type drains are to be designed to manage the 1 in 200-year, critical duration storm event.
- Drainage channels will promote subcritical flow conditions (shallow, low velocity flows).
- Non-impacted surface waters will be segregated from impacted waters.
- Sediment impacted runoff must be treated prior to release to the receiving waterways.
- Sediment basins shall be designed with capacity to contain the 5-day, 90th percentile rainfall event using 100 years of Nyngan rainfall data.

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- Sediment basins shall retain two years' anticipated soil loss without impacting on the basins ability to treat sediment impacted water. Soil loss is calculated using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) using the following inputs:
 - R-factor (rainfall factor): 1220
 - LS-factor (length/slope factor): 2.81 (10%, 80m length) to 7.32 (20%, 80m length)
 - Assumed soil erodibility factor (K- factor): 0.05 (high)
 - P-factor (land conservation practice factor): 1.3
 - C-factor (cover factor): 1.0

Topsoil and Revegetation

- Topsoil shall be placed on the flat areas of the Southern WRE to a depth of 100mm. Subsoil can be placed on the slopes of the Southern WRD only when a material characterisation program indicates the erosion risk is acceptable when placed at grades of up to 15°.
- Topsoil shall be ripped to a depth of between 0.3 m and 0.5 m. Rip lines must follow contours.
- The Southern WRE must be revegetated with native species representative of the targeted ecological community and support the final land uses. Where possible, revegetation material should be of local provenance.

Capping

The HLPs will require capping as part of landform establishment and closure of the Mine Site. The total required volume of capping material required will depend on final landform shaping undertaken prior to capping, however, based on final capping designs identified by *Murrawombie HLF Cover System and Landform Design* (OKC, 2024), and an estimated 53ha of total area, approximately 0.48Mm³ of NAF waste rock will be required for the closure of the facility. As identified in Section 6.2.1.1, the Company does not anticipate any deficit of capping material will occur.

PAF material sourced from the open pit cutback is proposed to be encapsulated as part of the HLP / RSF landform (see further detail in Section 6.2.3.3). Any remaining PAF material sourced from the open pit, or remaining in the southern extension of the WRE will be encapsulated as noted in the above section using NAF material.

Further information on the handling of PAF material within the Mine Site is provided in Section 6.2.1.8.

Furthermore, targeted capping of certain areas of the Mine Site may be required following the result of contamination assessments undertaken during decommissioning and landform establishment. Such areas may include water management infrastructure associated with dirty and/or contaminated water storage, the pregnant liquor ponds, and containment dams. As identified above, due to the significant volume of NAF waste rock forecast to be produced as part of the Open Cut Cutback or available from the WRE, no deficit of capping material is expected to occur.

The Materials Balance and Projection register will be updated to guide the source of additional NAF material if required which may include:

- Extracted waste rock from the open cut pit cutback;
- Extraction of waste rock from the MCM WRE;
- Extraction and transport from the Hartmans Pit (NECM); or
- transporting waste rock from the Company's other mine sites.

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Ongoing Controls

No additional WREs are required to be constructed within the Mine Site, other than the ongoing placement of waste rock within the MCM WRE.

Monitoring of the completed WREs occurs as part of routine regular site inspections and maintenance. Further information on ongoing environmental monitoring is provided in Sections 6.2.6 and Section 8.

Controls to be Implemented

The Company is in the process of commissioning a detailed study into the current condition of the rehabilitation / revegetation for the WREs (Section 9). The anticipated scope of the review will include identifying the extent of the areas where vegetation has not developed as expected, as well as identification of the potential and / or likely causes of failures, and recommended corrective measures. Following the results of the review, this Plan may be revised in accordance with any key recommendations given.

6.2.1.5. E. Waste Management

Existing Environment

Management of all wastes generated at the Tritton Copper Operations is undertaken in accordance with the TRL Waste Management Plan 2026. Management of the use and disposal of hydrocarbons and chemicals is also undertaken in accordance with the Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan 2026.

Waste produced at the Mine Site is classified into different categories. These include:

- Mineralised Wastes: includes overburden (waste rock) material, mill trash, drill cuttings and tailings.
- Non-Mineralised Waste:
 - Non-hazardous waste: Wastes which are not ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic.
 - Hazardous Waste: Any waste containing significant quantities of a substance that may present danger to human health and/or the environment when released into the environment or is improperly managed.

Mineralised Waste Management

Management of waste rock is discussed in Sections 6.2.1.4 and 6.2.1.8.

Non-mineralised Waste Management

Waste disposal and materials handling practices at the Mine Site aim to mitigate and manage any risks to the environment, including current and future land uses. In most cases, non-production waste will be collected on the Mine Site and removed for disposal or recycling by a suitably qualified contractor.

Table 15 presents an estimate of the non-production waste and briefly describes how each class of waste will be stored and subsequently disposed of or removed from mines within the Tritton Copper Operations.

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Table 15 Non-Production Waste Management

Waste Type	Storage / Management	Removal / Disposal
General waste (including food scraps)	Covered bins or skips located within lunch rooms, offices, outside workshops and elsewhere as required. Where these bins are located in open areas they are fitted with animal proof lids.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed contractor and transported to an appropriately licensed facility for processing (currently Cobar). Where authorised, minor amounts of inert waste are disposed within the TCM site landfill.
General Recyclables	Covered bins or skips located within lunch rooms, offices, outside workshops and elsewhere as required. Where these bins are located in open areas they are fitted with animal proof lids.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed contractor and transported to an appropriately licensed facility for recycling.
Waste Oils and Greases	Stored in IBC's and 205L waste drums placed within the bunded hydrocarbon waste storage area. Where required, smaller, temporary storage containers may be positioned close to work areas, with the contents of those containers transferred to a larger storage tank prior to collection.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed contractor and transported to an appropriately licensed facility for recycling.
Batteries	Placed within a covered and marked used battery storage area until removed from Mine Site.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed contractor and transported to an appropriately licensed facility for recycling.
Tyres	Placed within a marked used tyre storage area until removed from the Mine Site or used for another purpose.	Tyres will be disposed of at a licensed waste management facility or removed by a third party approved to recycle tyres.
Scrap Metal	Stored in a specified area within the workshop area or elsewhere as required.	Collected on a regular basis by a scrap metal recycler.
Waste Water	Treated in the on-site Sewage Treatment Plant.	The on-site system will be pumped out by a licenced contractor on an as needs basis and taken to an approved septic / sewage treatment facility.

Management measures targeting the treatment and disposal of contaminated waste materials (e.g. contaminated growth medium) are detailed in Section 6.2.2.2.

Ongoing Controls

Monitoring of all waste facilities, is a key component of the TRL Monthly Inspection Checklists. Completed checklists are kept on file and a summary is provided as part of each Annual Environmental Management Report. Further information is provided in the TRL Waste Management Plan 2026.

TRL will continue to maximise the re-use and recycling of materials and minimise wastes that require placement in landfill.

6.2.1.6. F. Geology and Geochemistry

Existing Environment

The Company or its predecessors have been operating the Mine Site since 1991. The Company has continued intermittent exploration within the Mine Site and on adjacent land since that time. As a result, the geology and mineralisation of the Mine Site are well understood.

Copper mineralisation occurs within a thinly laminated to massive lenticular quartzite horizon as well as within surrounding sericite-chlorite-quartz schists. Styles of mineralisation include: massive, thinly laminated to banded, disseminated as well as fracture fill-ins in oxidised rocks. Dominant copper-bearing minerals include malachite, chalcocite, native copper and chalcopyrite. Assessments completed for the original EIS for the Mine (RWC, 1990) identified that nine distinct ore types have been identified on the basis of mineralogical variations and associations.

Information on the management of waste rock and PAF material is presented in Sections 6.2.1.4 and 6.2.1.8 respectively.

Ongoing Controls

The geochemical characteristics of waste rock were considered during preparation of the TRL Waste Management Plan 2026, which incorporates the management of waste rock at the Mine Site and the Company's other operations. The waste rock has previously been assessed for its net acid generation potential, that is, the potential for sulphide materials within the waste rock to oxidise to form a low pH or acidic leachate when exposed to oxygen. Section 6.2.1.4 describes the approved strategy for waste rock management and Section 6.2.1.8 describes the risks associated with material prone to acid mine drainage.

Controls to be Implemented

As a result of the historic mining and exploration activities undertaken within the Mine Site and surrounding land, and the proposed approach to managing waste rock at the Mine Site, the risks associated with unknown or unexpected geological or geochemical features is considered to be low. Based on the above, the TRL Waste Management Plan 2026 will continue to be implemented and updated as required.

6.2.1.7. G. Material Prone to Spontaneous Combustion

As no material within the Mine Site is prone to spontaneous combustion, no specific risks to rehabilitation associated with spontaneous combustion have been considered.

6.2.1.8. H. Material Prone to Generating Acid Mine Drainage

Existing Environment

As described in Section 6.2.1.4 and Section 6.2.1.6, PAF waste rock has previously been generated at the Mine Site and within the Company's other operations in the region. PAF waste rock is identified based on resource definition drilling and the use of a 'sulphur cutoff' for the rapid and day to day identification of NAF and PAF materials. The principal current source of PAF material for the Mine Site is material mined as part of the MCM Open Pit cutback. Estimated volumes of waste rock from the MCM open pit cutback are:

- NAF Material 8,108,547 t
- PAF material 1,662,420 t

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Ongoing Controls

The TRL Waste Management Plan 2026 describes the process for regular testing, separation and management of acid generating materials.

Waste Rock Characterisation, Segregation, Handling and Disposal

At the time of preparing this RMP, the Murrawombie underground mine has been permanently closed, as such, no additional waste rock will be brought to the surface.

Prior geochemical studies of waste associated with mining from the Murrawombie open pit and underground operations has used sulphur cut-off percentages of 0.7% (RGS 2017) and 1% (TRL 2022) to assign materials as NAF or PAF.

In late 2024, additional geochemical assessment was conducted using 50 samples from the Murrawombie open pit cutback. Assessments were conducted by SGME (SGME 2024) and included analysis for:

- chromium reducible sulphur (SCR) — a measure of reactive sulphide;
- pH and electrical conductivity (EC);
- acid neutralising capacity (ANC);
- net acid generation (NAG) pH; and
- total sulphur (S).

The results showed that the majority of the samples were classified as NAF.

Further interpretation of results by TRL geologists has determined that an appropriate sulphur cut-off to classify waste as either NAF (less than cutoff) or PAF (greater than cutoff value) is 0.5% Sulphur.

Any identified PAF material will be directly placed within the HLP / RSF rehabilitated landform and encapsulated, while run of mine NAF material will be temporarily stored, or where possible directly placed / used for the rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF landform (further detail is provided in Section 6.2.3.3).

Any excess PAF and / or NAF material will be placed within the southern extension of the WRE, with PAF material encapsulated in at least 1m of NAF material. Any excess NAF material may also be exported to the TCM.

Controls to be Implemented

The TRL Waste Management Plan 2026 will continue to be revised, updated and implemented during operations to ensure that sufficient NAF material is available for use in rehabilitation and that risks associated with PAF material are robustly managed. Revisions will reflect the results of ongoing geochemical classification and assessment. Given the continued implementation of the TRL Waste Management Plan 2026, the risk of acid mine drainage resulting from the ongoing operation of the Mine is considered to be low.

Historic operations have involved the placement of NAF waste rock in the WREs on the Mine Site. Apparent failure of revegetation on these WREs may be an indicator of acid generating (or metal-leaching) materials. Investigations of the cause of revegetation failure will be undertaken as stated in Section 9.

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Based on available historic documentation, PAF material was placed within the MCM WRE within discrete cells and encapsulated with at least 1m of barren / NAF material. In an assessment of the suitability of this cover design (*Murrawombie Open Cut Southern WRE Extension, Basis of Design* (OKC 2022)), OKC concluded that 'The design criterion relating to PAF waste rock encapsulation appears appropriate. Constructing a 1 m thick encapsulation cell around PAF waste rock reasonably aligns with cover system modelling completed by Okane (2018) which suggested a cover layer of 0.4 m to 0.9 m would limit net percolation (NP) to a rate in the order of 3 to 4% of average annual rainfall. An NP rate of 3 to 4%, in the context of the local climate, is considered to be low'.

6.2.1.9. I. Ore Beneficiations Waste Management (Reject and Tailings Disposal)

Heap Leach Pads

The location of the Murrawombie Heap Leach Pads are shown on Figure 2.

No processing of ore is undertaken at the Mine Site, with all ore mined across the Tritton Copper Operations now being processed at the Tritton Mine Site (see Figure 1). Notwithstanding the above, the Murrawombie Heap Leach Pads were in continuous operation from the mine's commencement up until January 2025 when the irrigation and copper recovery (cementation process⁷) ceased.

The Heap Leach Pads consist of copper ore stockpiles on top of a lining of high-density polyurethane. A low pH solution was sprayed over the crushed ore to percolate through, dissolving the copper out of the ore. The resulting solution containing the dissolved copper (called Pregnant Liquor Solution (PLS)) is then captured by the lining underneath and channelled to collection ponds for processing.

As no ore processing occurs within the Mine Site, no management measures related to rejects or tailings are required. Information on the management of these materials is provided in the RMP for the Tritton Copper Mine.

Current groundwater monitoring has identified copper contamination in the vicinity of the Heap Leach Pads and this has been the focus of a remediation program. The risk will be substantially reduced following rehabilitation of this domain.

During the active mining phase a number of studies were completed, informing the rehabilitation of the Heap Leach Pads. Information from these studies has been included in the relevant Section(s) of this RMP. Completed studies include:

- Murrawombie [Rock Storage Facility] RSF Cover System Design Report (OKC 2024)
- Andrew Vidale Consulting Services (AVCS) (2024). Murrawombie Open Pit Study.
- Memo – HLF Review and Recommendations (outcomes of an inspection of HLP rehabilitation activities) (SGME 2025)
- Technical Specifications for Cover Materials for Murrawombie HLF Closure (SGME 2025)
- Murrawombie Heap Leach Pad Revegetation Plan (Aeris Resources 2025)
- Landform Evolution Modelling -Tritton Mine (Murrawombie Heap Leach Pad, Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement, Hartmans Waste Rock Emplacement and North East Waste Rock Emplacement (SGME 2024).

⁷ A process plant was constructed and commissioned in October 2008 to recover this copper.

At the time of preparing Revision 1 of this RMP, rehabilitation of the Heap Leach pads had commenced. Further information is contained throughout Section 6 reflecting the proposed phases of rehabilitation.

6.2.1.10. J. Erosion and Sediment Control

Existing Environment

Erosion and sediment controls implemented at the Mine Site are described in detail in the TRL Water Management Plan 2026. There are moderate risks to erosion and sediment control associated with the development and operation of the Mine.

Ongoing Controls

The TRL Water Management Plan 2026 incorporates specific design, construction and maintenance protocols for erosion and sediment control structures in accordance with the requirements of Landcom (2004) and DECC (2008).

In summary, clean and potentially contaminated water is separated through a series of sediment basins and diversion drains constructed throughout the Mine Site (see Appendix B). Existing water management has proved to be effective at separating and managing clean and potentially contaminated water.

Surface water is managed in accordance with the TRL Water Management Plan 2026 and is based on the categorisation of water into the following three categories.

- Clean Water – runoff from non-operational, clean areas.
- Dirty Water – runoff from disturbed areas containing levels of suspended solids.
- Contaminated Water – runoff generated from operational areas that can lead to potentially contaminated water by means of concentrations from heavy metals, hydrocarbons, process slurry, acidification etc.

The management of surface water at the Mine Site is guided by the following principles.

- diverting clean water away from disturbed areas;
- collecting coarse sediments in runoff from disturbed areas;
- collect and contain any chemicals or process solution within the system on site;
- reuse of water where practicable for processing or dust suppression.
- sediment and erosion controls are established prior to the removal of vegetation and disturbance of soil;
- limiting the extent of disturbance to the practical minimum (e.g. clearing, topsoil stripping and grading);
- Sediment and erosion controls will remain in place until suitable groundcover is established, either through the use of temporary vegetation cover or progressive rehabilitation;
- sediment is controlled / retained as close to the source area as reasonably practicable;
- construction of surface drains to control and manage surface runoff and catchment sizes;

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- sediment control structures are appropriately sized (and the size / storage volume maintained);
- protecting natural drainage lines and watercourses by the construction of erosion control devices such as diversion banks, channels and sediment retention dams;
- Temporary vegetation (including cover crops) established on soil stockpiles as required; and
- rehabilitation will be undertaken progressively where practicable.

Sediment basins are designed to capture and retain runoff up to the 5 day 90th percentile rainfall event.

Containment dams are used to capture runoff from catchments containing potentially contaminated material. Containment dams are designed to capture the volume of water from the 100 year 72-hour storm event. Water storage locations are presented on Figure 2 and Appendix B.

Controls to be Implemented

The TRL Water Management Plan 2026 will continue to be implemented throughout rehabilitation of the Mine Site.

Sediment and erosion control structures will be frequently inspected and where required, maintenance activities will be planned and implemented to ensure that structures remain effective. Activities may include (but are not limited to):

- removing built up sediment;
- reinstating drain embankments where required;
- repair of any failed structures;
- revegetation for soil stability;
- placement rock armouring (scour protection); or
- the use of temporary structures such as sediment fencing, coir logs etc.

As the cessation of mining approaches, TRL will develop a Post Closure Water Management Plan to guide the construction (where required) of control structures and the management of surface waters at the mine site. The Post Closure Water Management Plan will include findings from updated groundwater models and site water balance updates and include the designs of post closure water flow paths and control structures, with the aim of clean water being returned to natural catchments in the area.

Erosion and sedimentation risks are likely to change as areas of the Mine Site progress through the stages of rehabilitation. The Company will undertake periodic reviews of relevant management plans in consideration of landform and land use changes as part of the rehabilitation and closure planning process. Additional erosion monitoring locations may be established across the Mine Site, as required.

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures that may be implemented during high erosion-risk periods/activities include but are not limit to the following.

- Installation of sediment fencing and/or straw bale filters to manage impacts of increased sediment generation on existing water management infrastructure and other downstream environments.

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- Use of relatively fast germinating/establishing temporary ground stabiliser (cover crop) species (Table 20 and Table 21) (Section 6.2.5.3).
- Use of organic/synthetic mulches and/or surface binding agents (for example hydromulching).

6.2.1.11. K. Ongoing Management of Biological Resources for use in Rehabilitation

Seedbank Management

Management of stockpiled growth medium is described in Section 6.2.1.1.

Management of stockpile seedbanks includes the following:

- All soil stockpiles are included on a Materials Balance and Projection register including location, volume, soil characteristics etc.
- Soil stockpiles are subject to routine inspection regimes to ensure there is no inadvertent use / loss of soil and to track impacts such as weeds, pests and erosion.
- Stripping of vegetation with soils to maintain existing seedbanks, organic matter and other biologically active components of soils.
- Stockpiling methods which promote plant development and growth and minimise soil and seedbank loss, for example minimising the handling / rehandling of soil, establishing vegetation on stockpiles, limiting the height of stockpiles and where practicable using soil as soon as practicable.
- Regular pest and weed monitoring and management, to reduce pressure from grazing and plant competition.

Management of existing vegetation and plant communities within and in the vicinity of the Mine Site helps maintain ecosystem resilience and productivity. As the sourcing of propagation material from locally occurring native species form the basis of revegetation strategies for the Mine Site, these activities form part of an overall risk management strategy for management of biological resources (refer also to Section 6.2.1.2).

In addition to maintaining soil seedbank resources, TRL will develop and implement a Seed Securement Program to ensure sufficient seed is available for revegetation purposes. The Program will draw information from the Seed Collection and Procurement Strategy (DnA 2024) and / or utilise third party contractors / suppliers. The Program may utilise seed resources from land within the mine site and / or from other TRL owned land (refer also to Section 6.2.1.2).

Required Topsoil Depths

Current rehabilitation planning anticipates a minimum depth of 100mm of growth medium will be required for revegetation activities. TRL have established and will maintain a Materials Balance and Projection register to ensure sufficient soil resources are available for rehabilitation purposes and / or allow the early identification and implementation of contingency measures.

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Propagation of Resources for Revegetation

Propagation of plant material will primarily be undertaken via germination of seed material, either from soil seedbanks or from seeds sown in areas undergoing revegetation. Should tubestock be utilised for revegetation or infill planting, where feasible, locally collected seed will be supplied to the selected nursery for propagation.

Salvage and Storage of Habitat Structures

Salvage of habitat features for rehabilitation has progressively occurred over the development of the Tritton Copper Operations. In general, habitat features such as tree hollows and large rocks have been directly relocated to non-disturbed areas adjacent to mining operations (as stated in the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026). Minor volumes of biological resources (i.e. woody material) have been stockpiled outside of key operational areas. Biological stockpiles are recorded in the Biological Resource Stockpile Register, including the location and type of stockpile as well as a photographic record. It should be noted that no specific rehabilitation objectives relate to fauna and / or fauna habitat.

During any further disturbance activities, any significant habitat features will be salvaged and in the first instance placed directly within un-disturbed areas of the Mine Site. If direct placement is not practicable, resources will either be stockpiled in existing stockpile locations, or within a new stockpile and subsequently recorded within the Biological Stockpile Register.

Seed and habitat resources will be identified through the implementation of the TRL Surface Disturbance Permit system (including pre-clearance surveys), where opportunities to salvage biological resources are identified and 'conditioned' / planned for implementation.

6.2.1.12. L. Mine Subsidence

Minor subsidence risk will remain for any underground mining operation however the depth of the orebody below surface and the nature of surrounding rock mass makes this extremely unlikely. The backfilling of mined stopes with waste rock and/or paste fill will further reduce the risk of subsidence due to mining.

The mine design is undertaken with input from qualified and experienced geotechnical engineers. Geotechnical engineers undertake regular inspection and monitoring of underground workings.

Since commencement of the mine, no surface cracking or slumping has been identified that would indicate active subsidence is occurring.

In the highly unlikely event of subsidence being evident at the surface, it is likely to be limited to minor surface cracks and negligible land subsidence. Based on the location of underground workings no material watercourses, wetlands or other important features are likely to be impacted. Due to the negligible risk of subsidence occurring, no rehabilitation has been planned.

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6.2.1.13. M. Management of Potential Cultural and Heritage Issues

Existing Environment

Aboriginal Heritage

No items of Aboriginal cultural heritage have been identified within the Mine Site. However, three sites are known to be located between 100m and 350m from the eastern side of ML1280. Items identified in previous surveys of land surrounding the Mine Site will remain in the landscape following mine closure.

Aboriginal cultural heritage will continue to be managed under the existing TRL Heritage Management Plan 2026. Existing management measures relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage will be continued until site relinquishment. Given the highly disturbed nature of the existing landscape it is unlikely that any new items of cultural significance will be identified within the mine site.

Historic Heritage

No historical heritage items have been identified within ML1280.

It is not expected that rehabilitation of the Mine Site will present any risks to historical heritage items.

Post-mining Heritage Obligations

No specific post-mining management obligations are or will be required following rehabilitation of the Mine Site.

Ongoing Controls

Management of heritage across the Tritton Copper Operations is undertaken in accordance with the TRL Heritage Management Plan 2026, which identifies the key management structure and responsibilities for all personnel and contractors.

Key management measures relating to heritage include the following.

- Heritage training as part of site inductions for all personnel and contractors.
- Avoid disturbance of all known heritage sites within the Mine Site, with the exception of those approved for disturbance, salvage or relocation.
- Requirement for Surface Disturbance Permits prior to any disturbance, including vegetation removal.
- Exclusion of all activities within 50m of a known heritage site without specific approval from the General Manager.
- Implementation of an Unexpected Finds Protocol.
- Where required (i.e. in close proximity to operational areas) known items may be barricaded / fenced to avoid potential harm.

Controls to be Implemented

During rehabilitation, management of heritage within the Mine Site will continue to be undertaken in accordance with the TRL Heritage Management Plan 2026.

If required, TRL will consult with Registered Aboriginal Parties regarding the ongoing (post closure) management of cultural heritage items and sites.

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No specific management measures, assessments, or approvals are anticipated to be required as part of rehabilitation and relinquishment of the Mine Site.

Where deemed necessary, TRL will undertake heritage survey and risk assessments to ensure that mine closure activities do not impact on heritage within the Mine Site.

6.2.1.14. N. Exploration Activities

No further surface exploration activities are anticipated to occur within the Mine Site prior to relinquishment. Notwithstanding the above, all exploration-related disturbance will be rehabilitated in accordance with relevant guidelines and industry best practice. This may include the following key activities.

- Removal and/or lawful disposal of all consumables and waste.
- Removal of drill cores.
- Cap and rehabilitate all drillholes.
- Removal of all surface infrastructure and mobile plant.
- Visual assessment of residual disturbance/rehabilitation areas to identify potential contaminants.

6.2.2. Decommissioning

6.2.2.1. A. Site Security

No public access to the Mine Site is currently permitted, with access restricted by rural fencing, warning signs and secure site entry points.

The open cut voids at the Mine Site are currently surrounded by suitable safety bunds which will be maintained throughout the life of the Mine. The adequacy of the bunds will be reassessed, as necessary, during and following completion of mining operations in the open cut. Following decommissioning and rehabilitation, the open cut void will continue to be secured by safety bunds and, if necessary, a fence will be installed, and access restricted through a lockable gate.

Following rehabilitation of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement and HLP / RSF, the areas will be fenced, if required, to minimise as far as practicable inadvertent disturbance by mine-related activities and to control grazing by pest species, domestic stock and native fauna until the revegetated areas have become sufficiently established.

Following the decommissioning and rehabilitation process, (until relinquishment) site security will continue to be provided by the use of fencing, warning signs and locked gates. Fencing and signs will be maintained by TRL (or other appointed land manager, for example a lease holder) until relinquishment, following which responsibility will pass to the appointed landowner or otherwise appointed entity.

6.2.2.2. B. Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished

Table 16 presents a list of the site features to be decommissioned to achieve the final land use, including identification of key management actions that may be required. While no conditional requirements for the decommissioning of specific infrastructure are included as part of the approval for the Mine, general commitments for the removal of key infrastructure are included as part of the EIS, as shown in Table 3. Notwithstanding, any infrastructure not required for the final land use will be subject to engineering assessments to identify potential risks associated with closure and decommissioning activities, where required.

6.2.2.1. C. Buildings, Structures and Fixed Plant to be Retained

Plan 1 (Figure 8) shows key infrastructure and structures to be retained as part of the final land use. Table 17 identifies key infrastructure to be retained including key actions required to support retention. All infrastructure to be retained will be surveyed and recorded on a plan (or suitable alternative) with a suitable caveat developed to provide that they are readily identifiable for future land holders.

Prior to mine closure – a risk assessment will be conducted on infrastructure that is proposed to be retained. The risk assessment will focus on future / long term liability for the environment, community and the beneficial use of land and water. Controls will be implemented as identified.

Short-term risks associated with the retention of nominated infrastructure and structures are relatively low as these features have primarily been retained for safety purposes (e.g. safety bunds, security fences) or to facilitate access to areas of the Mine Site.

Long-term risks to public safety and the environment associated with retained infrastructure and structures will only occur in the absence of regular maintenance. Roads will need to be inspected following high intensity rainfall events to ensure that conditions remain suitable for safe access. Failure of roads will potentially contribute to the generation of sediment laden water which may impact water quality within local watercourses.

As part of the decommissioning and landform establishment phases of rehabilitation operations, structural and engineering assessments will be carried out as required prior to the relinquishment of retained and newly constructed infrastructure. Any necessary repair, replacement or re-design works recommended as part of these assessments will be carried out and assessed by a suitably qualified engineer before relinquishment of the Mine Site.

Water management infrastructure associated with the HLPs (Pond 1a and 1c) will be retained at least for several years to allow for post closure seepage containment and evaporation, management, monitoring and to capture any sediment from the newly constructed landform. The cover of the HLPs has been designed to limit infiltration and therefore leaching of contaminated materials, as such it is anticipated that following the construction of the cover any residual leachate / seepage within the HLP will drain into the existing ponds within the first one to two years.

Following rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF, establishment of vegetative cover and the cessation of any residual seepage, TRL will monitor water quality within Ponds 1a and 1c and if of suitable quality will allow waters to re-enter natural catchments in the area and decommission and rehabilitate Pond 1a and 1c.

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Table 16 Requirements for Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished

Domain ¹	Assets	Decommissioning and Demolition Requirements	Key Actions Required
1 – Infrastructure Area	Roads: Various access tracks.	Depending on final requirements, roads may be required to be reduced in width. Where roads are not required for the post-mining land use they will be topsoiled, deep ripped to scarify the surface and if required seeded with cover crop and native woodland species.	None required
	Buildings: The main Administration Area includes office buildings, workshops, a small equipment graveyard and amenities. Other infrastructure areas include a former magazine storage shed and former storage shed for exploration drilling cores.	All buildings to be removed unless required / capable of supporting post-mining land use. Electrical supply to be removed/retained per use requirements. Concrete slabs and other building foundations will be demolished and rubble removed to a suitable recycling facility if practicable or otherwise disposed of on site. It is not anticipated that use of retained buildings for minor grazing activities such as feed storage will require development approval.	Access 'as built' records of connected services. All services disconnected and 'tested for dead' prior to commencing demolition. Schedule decommissioning activities to commence in close association with the mine production schedule. Preliminary Contamination Assessment to identify potential unknown contamination areas (possible).
	Processing: Includes the Copper Cementation Plant and associated infrastructure.	The removal of the Copper Cementation Plant used to process heap leach liquor will involve salvage of any equipment that is to be sold or used at an alternate facility, before demolition of infrastructure and disposal or sale of any scrap metal and general rubbish. Any remaining concrete pads or footings will be broken up and removed to a suitable recycling facility if practicable or otherwise disposed of on site.	Engineering Assessment / report (or otherwise suitable) for capped ventilation rises (likely), sealed portal etc. Inspect potential roosting structures (such as buildings, ledges, cavities, etc) for native fauna prior to decommissioned and / or demolition. Any identified native fauna will be encouraged to self-relocate or if required relocated by a qualified ecologist.
	Other: Includes the former and recently relocated ROM Pad and areas of the Mine Site that have been cleared or disturbed for mine-related activities.	The ROM Pad and other areas of mine-related disturbance will be rehabilitated to support a final land use of agricultural grazing (as defined in Section 2.3). All remaining stockpiled material or miscellaneous infrastructure will be removed prior to decommissioning.	Preliminary Contamination Assessment to identify potential unknown contamination (possible).

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Domain ¹	Assets	Decommissioning and Demolition Requirements	Key Actions Required
2 – Heap Leach Pads	Three Heap Leach Pads have been constructed to a maximum height of 220m AHD or approximately 20m above the natural surface.	The Heap Leach Pads will be rehabilitated in accordance with the recommendations of recently completed studies and as summarised in this RMP. All exposed pipes and infrastructure will be removed, where it is safe to do so and disposed at an appropriate landfill facility. The Heap Leach Pads will be appropriately shaped and rehabilitated.	None required.
3 – Water Management Area	Clean Water Includes the Raw Water Pond and Duck Pond. The Raw Water Pond contains a caisson.	The Raw Water Pond and Duck Pond will be retained for final land use. The pipeline and pumps will be removed prior to decommissioning unless required for final land use, and they will be used as natural water dams for wildlife and stock.	Preliminary Contamination Assessment to identify potential unknown contamination (possible). Engineering Assessment (or otherwise suitable) to confirm suitability for retention and identify final land use maintenance requirements (possible).
	Potentially Contaminated Water The Pregnant Liquor Ponds and Containment Dams 1a, 1b and 1c. Other various sediment dams located within the Mine Site.	The Pregnant Liquor Ponds and Containment Dams 1a, and 1c will be retained, at least in the short term to capture any remaining seepage from the rehabilitated HLP RSF, following which they may be removed. Pond 1b (and 1a and 1c once any residual seepage has ceased) will be removed and rehabilitated to agricultural grazing land (unless required for long-term management of the Heap Leach Pads (i.e the ongoing release of HLP seepage). Sediment within other sediment dams will be tested for its acid generating capacity and/or contaminants. The dams are anticipated to either be removed or remain in the final landform as sediment dams. Decommissioning will be subject to contamination assessments.	Contamination Assessment to identify potential contamination and/or remediation requirements, and suitability for retention (likely). Pumping of any remaining contaminated water to the open pit void, removal of contaminated sediment and disposal within the WRE PAF cell (southern extension). Engineering Assessment (or otherwise suitable) to confirm suitability for retention and identify final land use maintenance requirements (possible).

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Domain ¹	Assets	Decommissioning and Demolition Requirements	Key Actions Required
	A water pipeline from the Bogan River / Gunningbar Creek offtake to the mine site.	Should the pipeline not be required for post mining / alternate land uses: - Surface infrastructure will be removed; - The water pipeline will remain in-situ and capped at both ends; - As built survey records provided to Bogan Shire Council.	None required.
4 – Overburden Emplacement Area	Includes the existing Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement and the approved southern extension.	The Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement will be rehabilitated to a modified native ecosystem woodland area. The final landform will be constructed with maximum slope of 1:3 and it will be revegetated with a species mix outlined in Section 6.2.5	Engineering/Geotechnical Assessment prior to sign-off (likely). Materials characterisation and assessment.
5 – Active Mining Area (Open Cut Voids)	Includes a haul road that accesses the floor of the Open Cut pit, and the portal and decline for access to underground workings.	All access to underground workings will be decommissioned and secured to prevent entry. Portal within the open cut pit will be sealed with a concrete plug. Ventilation rises will be capped and sealed in accordance with relevant guidelines. The final void will be retained as permanent water storage.	Engineering report for design of portal seal / ventilation capping (possible). Engineering Assessment and sign-off (portal seal/ ventilation capping (likely)). Geotechnical assessment of the final voids (long term stability) Inspect potential roosting structures (such as portal etc) for native fauna prior to sealing. Any identified native fauna will be encouraged to self-relocate or if required relocated by a qualified ecologist.
8 – Other (Topsoil Stockpiles)	Includes all stockpiles of topsoil material preserved for rehabilitation activities.	All topsoil will be used for rehabilitation activities. The remaining areas will be rehabilitated to support a final land use of agricultural grazing (see Section 2.3).	None required.
Note 1: Domains as shown in Figure 7			
Source: Tritton Resources Pty Ltd			

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Table 17 Requirements for Infrastructure to be Retained

Domain ¹	Assets	Requirements for Retention	Key Actions Required
1 – Infrastructure Area	Roads: Various access tracks.	Where roads are not required for the post-mining land use they will be topsoiled, deep ripped to scarify the surface and seeded with covering crops and understorey species.	Review and map locations of post closure access tracks (for ongoing land management purposes), ensuring they are installed where required and if not, organise for installation. Engineering Assessment for the roads and intersection (access points) to be retained (possible).
	Buildings: The main Administration Area includes office buildings, workshops, a small equipment graveyard and amenities. Other infrastructure areas include a former magazine storage shed and former storage shed for exploration drilling cores.	No buildings are to be retained unless required for final land use and benefit from relevant approvals.	Engineering Assessment for structures to be retained to identify risk/opportunities, as well as potential maintenance requirements. (likely). Confirmation of permissibility regarding retention of structures (likely). Modification of DA 41/98 to allow retention of structures (pending confirmation of existing permissibility).
	Processing: Includes the Copper Cementation Plant and associated infrastructure.	Not retained.	None required.
	Other: Includes the former and recently relocated ROM Pad and areas of the Mine Site that have been cleared or disturbed for mine-related activities.	No infrastructure to be retained.	None required.
2 – Heap Leach Pads	Three Heap Leach Pads have been constructed to a maximum height of 220m AHD or approximately 20m above the natural surface.	The Heap Leach Pads will be rehabilitated in accordance with the recommendations of recently completed studies and as summarised in this RMP. Water management infrastructure such as drains and drop structures will be required to be constructed to support final landform. However No existing infrastructure is anticipated to be required to be retained to support final land use.	None required.

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Domain ¹	Assets	Requirements for Retention	Key Actions Required
3 – Water Management Area	Clean Water Includes the Raw Water Pond and Duck Pond. The Raw Water Pond contains a caisson.	The Raw Water Pond and Duck Pond will be retained for final land use.	Contamination Assessment for infrastructure to be retained (likely). Engineering Assessment (or otherwise suitable) to confirm suitability for retention and identify final land use maintenance requirements (possible). Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when closure is completed.
	Clean Water A water pipeline from the Bogan River / Gunningbar Creek offtake to the mine site.	If retained for future / final land uses; transfer of ownership and responsibility to suitable person / entity	Should the pipeline be required for post mining / alternate land uses: - The water pipeline will remain in-situ; - Surface infrastructure will be retained; - A formal agreement will be entered regarding the ownership and responsibility for the pipeline; - Water licences will be surrendered and / or transferred / sold to other entity; and - Modification of DA 41/98 to allow retention of pipeline infrastructure (pending confirmation of existing permissibility).
	Potentially Contaminated Water The Pregnant Liquor Ponds and Containment Dam 1b. Other various sediment dams located within the Mine Site.	Sediment within other sediment dams will be tested for its acid generating capacity. The dams are anticipated to either be removed or remain in the final landform as sediment dams. Decommissioning will be subject to contamination assessments.	Pumping / removal of any contaminated waters / sediment. Contamination Assessment to identify potential retention of infrastructure (possible) Engineering Assessment (or otherwise suitable) to confirm suitability for retention and identify final land use maintenance requirements (possible). Develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when closure is completed.
	Pond 1a and Pond 1c	Initially retained to capture any residual seepage from the HLP / RSF and any sedimentation from the newly formed landform.	Following rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF, establishment of vegetative cover and the cessation of any residual seepage, TRL will monitor water quality within Pond 1a and 1c and if of suitable quality will allow waters to re-enter natural catchments in the area.

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Domain ¹	Assets	Requirements for Retention	Key Actions Required
			Pump any remaining contaminated water to the MCM final void. Remove any contaminated sediment. Following which Pond 1a and Pond 1c may be decommissioned and rehabilitated (see Table 16).
4 – Overburden Emplacement Area	Includes the existing Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement and the approved southern extension.	The Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement will be rehabilitated to a modified native ecosystem woodland area. The final landform will be constructed with maximum slope of 1:3 and it will be revegetated with a species mix outlined in Section 6.2.5.	None required.
5 – Active Mining Area (Open Cut Voids)	Includes a haul road that accesses the floor of the Open Cut, and the portal and decline for access to underground workings.	The final void will be retained as permanent water storage. All access to underground workings will be sealed to prevent entry.	Engineering/Geotechnical Assessment prior to sign-off (likely). Confirm suitability of safety bund and install safety exclusion fence and lockable gates.
8 – Topsoil Stockpiles	Areas of the Mine Site that contain topsoil stockpiles.	No infrastructure to be retained.	None required.
All Domains	All assets/ infrastructure to be retained.	All assets are appropriately documented on all relevant plans / approvals / titles.	Decommissioning / closure report prepared by a suitably qualified persons. Sign-off from landowner(s) / responsible parties.
Note 1: Domains as shown in Plan 1 (Figure 8)			
Source: Tritton Resources Pty Ltd			

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6.2.2.2. D. Management of Carbonaceous / Contaminated Material

Existing Environment

Risks to the contamination of land principally arise from AMD seepage / runoff, or spills / leaks from operational sources including hydrocarbon transport / use / storage areas. Based on the above, the following areas/components of the Mine Site have the potential for the occurrence and release of contaminating materials (see Figure 2).

- Containment Dams and Pregnant Liquor Ponds (high-risk);
- ROM Pads (high risk);
- Sediment Dams (high risk);
- WRE (medium risk);
- Historic and current low-grade stockpile areas (medium risk)
- Copper Cementation Plant (medium risk);
- Workshops and re-fuelling areas (medium risk);
- Hazardous material storage areas (low-medium risk) and
- all other contaminated water management infrastructure (i.e. drains, Settling Pond) (low-medium risk).

Ongoing Controls

Management of risks associated with handling, storage, and use of potential contaminants or otherwise hazardous material is undertaken in accordance with the following.

- TRL Waste Management Plan 2026 – for the identification and management of PAF material.
- TRL Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan 2026 - for general environmental management, including handling of hazardous material.
- TRL Water Management Plan 2026 (incorporating the MCM Erosion and Sediment Control Plan) – for identification and management of water management infrastructure.
- Pollution Incident Response Management Plan.

In summary, ongoing controls include:

- Pollution Incident Response Management Plan implemented and tested on an annual schedule.
- TRL's internal processes for the reporting and investigation of incidents and devising corrective / preventative measures.
- TRL maintain a site contamination register, identifying potential contaminated sites and any remediation activities completed.
- All operational areas are within the overall site containment systems as presented in TRL Water Management Plan 2026 (incorporating the MCM Erosion and Sediment Control Plan).
- Hydrocarbons and other chemicals are stored in specified areas on site, in banded areas and in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards.

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- Workshops and re-fuelling areas are bunded to contain any spills.
- Spills are routinely cleaned up on an ongoing basis.
- TRL operate bioremediation facilities to remediate hydrocarbon contaminated soils.

The Company has operated the Mine Site since 1995, and during the intervening period has not experienced significant issues relating to hydrocarbon or chemical management (i.e significant leaks / spills).

Any identified contamination will either be remediated or removed prior to site relinquishment.

The Company also conducts regular groundwater and surface water monitoring to ensure that contaminated material (including AMD seepage / contaminated runoff from WREs) is not polluting the surrounding environment. The monitoring program forms part of the TRL Water Management Plan and includes a series of TARPS to guide the company's response to any elevated monitoring results.

Controls to be Implemented

Contamination Assessment

Risk controls identified as part of the rehabilitation risk assessment include undertaking preliminary contamination assessments, three-dimensional sampling to identify contaminants and the extent of contamination and the levels of contaminants and whether they exceed industry guideline (National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure)) values. Where required, a remediation plan will be developed and implemented to either treat or remove contaminants, followed by validation sampling to ensure all required material has been treated / removed.

Contaminated material identified in exceedance of relevant guidelines may be:

- treated in-situ;
- excavated for treatment either on-site or off-site; or
- excavated for disposal either on-site (e.g., for disposal of PAF) or at a licenced disposal vicinity.

The management, remediation and validation of contaminated sites will be undertaken under the supervision / direction of an EPA accredited assessor; the assessor will ultimately sign off that all required contaminants have been removed and no residual risks remain.

Further information is provided in Section 9.2.3.

Timing of Testing and Remediation Activities

In general, contamination assessments where risks are considered by the Company to be more known/understood, will be undertaken during the decommissioning phase of rehabilitation. Timing of any remediation activities will depend on the extent of contamination (i.e., volume/area of contaminated material), and any requirements for use of subject material as part of landform development or growth medium development. The outcomes of the material balance within the Mine Site will be used to identify and prioritise any relevant contamination assessments, as required.

6.2.2.3. E. Hazardous Materials Management

The risks associated with hazardous materials (including chemical, reagent and hydrocarbon contamination) have been addressed in Section 6.2.2.2.

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Existing Environment

Ongoing Controls

Ongoing controls regarding the handling, storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials is undertaken in accordance with:

- TRL Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan 2026.
- TRL Waste Management Plan 2026

Remaining hazardous materials management (not included in Section 6.2.2.2) is principally concerned with the use of explosives and specific items such as radiation devices etc.

Controls to be Implemented

Any radiation devices or other hazardous items (not already addressed in Section 6.2.2.2) will be identified by risk assessment and managed in accordance with industry or manufacturer guidelines, safety data sheets etc.

Risk controls identified as part of the rehabilitation risk assessment include a hazardous materials assessment / audit to be undertaken prior to decommissioning of areas / infrastructure with relatively increased use / occurrence of hazardous materials. That assessment will be used to identify the location and volume of hazardous materials within the Mine Site, including a qualitative assessment of the condition of all storage infrastructure.

Due to existing management measures implemented for explosives transport, handling and storage it is not expected that this will present a risk to rehabilitation of the Mine Site. Any remaining explosives materials will be removed by the Company for use at other TRL mine sites or returned to the supplier.

6.2.2.4. F. Underground Infrastructure

Existing Environment

Underground infrastructure that will require specialist capping/closure includes the portal within the Murrawombie Open Cut Pit and ventilation shafts/emergency access/egress points.

Other infrastructure associated with underground mining generally includes pipelines, electrical transmission cables, communication lines, and other removable infrastructure such as rooms and emergency bunkers.

Controls to be Implemented

Following the disconnection of services, the portal within open cut void will be backfilled with waste rock and sealed to prevent access.

Services and infrastructure associated with the vent rises will be disconnected and removed prior to the shaft being sealed with a suitable concrete cap, with temporary security fencing established during sealing works to prevent unauthorised access.

Salvageable infrastructure that can be relocated or sold will be removed where practicable. No specialist assessments or otherwise relating to salvageable infrastructure are anticipated to be required. Groundwater levels within the underground workings will be left to return to natural levels. No discharge of groundwater is expected to occur, and no specific measures to manage groundwater accumulation in underground workings are considered necessary. Quarterly groundwater quality sampling will continue to be undertaken for a minimum of two years following cessation of mining operations.

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Prior to sealing portals and ventilation shafts, TRL will undertake an ecological assessment to ensure no native fauna are utilising underground workings as habitat / roosting areas. If found, advice from a qualified ecologist will be followed regarding measures to encourage the self-relocation of fauna, or if required, arrange for the relocation of fauna.

Groundwater models and water balance models will be regularly updated and calibrated (as stated in the TRL Water Management Plan 2026). Any updated model outcomes will be considered in future revisions of this RMP and in the Post Closure Water Management Plan.

Quarterly groundwater quality sampling will continue to be undertaken for a minimum of two years following cessation of mining operations.

6.2.3. Landform Establishment

6.2.3.1. A. Water Management Infrastructure

Infrastructure to be Retained

Key mining-related water management infrastructure to be retained is identified in Figure 2 and Plan 1 (Figure 8).

The TRL Water Management Plan 2026, incorporating the MCM Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will continue to be implemented during the landform establishment phase, though will likely be revised and staged to allow for the progressive decommissioning of water management structures, while still containing any contaminated waters and runoff.

Groundwater and surface water monitoring (TRL Water Management Plan 2026) will continue to be implemented during the landform establishment phase, though will be subject to progressive change as water management structures are decommissioned.

6.2.3.2. B. Final Landform Construction: General Requirements

The proposed final landform of the Mine Site is shown on Plan 1 (Figure 8) and Plan 2 (Figure 9), and consists of:

- water management/storage infrastructure (see Section 6.2.3.1)
- a combined and capped HLP / RSF landform (see Section 6.2.3.3);
- WRE (see Section 6.2.3.3);
- final void (see Section 6.2.3.4);
- access roads and tracks; and
- a generally safe, stable, and non-polluting landform.

The following presents an overview of the general requirement of the key design aspects of the above.

Geotechnical

Geotechnical-related risks to rehabilitation of the Mine Site include stability of the WRE, HLP / RSF, underground workings and final void walls.

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The design and construction of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement and HLP / RSF is undertaken in accordance with detailed engineering assessment / design reports prepared by suitably qualified persons (See Section 6.2.1.4). The design of the landforms has included results from extensive geotechnical and geochemical testing of waste rock and soil materials. Operational performance / stability is monitored (rehabilitation monitoring (Section 8)) and assessed during the active mining and closure phases, and any areas of instability are identified and repaired in consultation with relevant Government agencies and / or subject matter experts (see also Section 6.2.3.3).

The geotechnical stability is a critical factor of the design of the Open Cut voids and is monitored regularly as part of ongoing operational monitoring. Monitoring data is used to confirm predicted performance and identify potential modes or points of failure. A final void geotechnical assessment will be undertaken to verify the long term stability of pit walls and inform the final location of the pit bund and security fence.

During the landform establishment phase of rehabilitation, additional geotechnical assessments may be undertaken to identify risks and/or opportunities relating to long-term geotechnical stability of the final landforms.

Any failed WRE or HLP / RSF slopes identified during the landform establishment (and later) phase(s) will be repaired following assessment and re-design by qualified geotechnical engineer, where required, in consultation with a restoration ecologist.

Geochemical

Geochemical constraints relating to rehabilitation of the Mine Site are identified in Sections 6.2.1.6 and 6.2.1.8.

Groundwater and surface water monitoring will continue to be undertaken as per the TRL Water Management Plan 2026. In the unlikely event that AMD seepage from the WRE occurs post closure, the MCM Groundwater Model / Water Balance will be revised and the Post Closure Water Management Plan will be revised and updated to manage any residual risks and may include for example, capture and return systems, constructed wetland etc.

Erosion

The principal erosion-related risk in regard to the final landform will be the long-term erosional stability of the Murrawombie WRE and HLP / RSF, due to the encapsulation of PAF material and the inherent slopes used in landform construction.

Murrawombie WRE

Monitoring undertaken since the construction and revegetation of the Murrawombie WRE's has identified a number of issues related to drainage and subsequent erosion, including for example, localised:

- Rill erosion
- Sheet erosion
- Failure of drainage controls (drains, drop structures, chute outlets and basins).

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Several patches / areas on the WRE are showing signs of poor vegetation establishment (and retention) and surface erosion which may be related to (amongst other factors) the geochemical composition of substrate materials. TRL will commission a suitably qualified consultant(s) with expertise in geotechnical, geochemical, AMD characterisation and management and mine site rehabilitation disciplines to investigate the basic and root causes of rehabilitation failure and devise corrective measure options for TRL consideration. This study is further described in Section 9.

The long-term performances of the existing water management infrastructure located on the WRE will be assessed as part of the Post-closure Water Management Plan.

Erosion modelling formed part of Landform Evolution Modelling completed during 2026 (See Section 6.2.3.3).

Further information on pre and post-closure water management infrastructure, including erosion and sediment infrastructure and/or controls, is provided in Sections 6.2.3.1, 6.2.6.2 and 9.2.3.

Sink holes

The rehabilitation risk assessment identified the potential risk of sink holes forming on constructed landforms such as the WRE and the HLP / RSF. Key controls include:

- material characterisation throughout the operational mine life to ensure competent materials are utilised to achieve final landform;
- landform designed to be free draining and not allow pooling of water;
- QA/QC of adequate compaction and profiling throughout the land forming stages;
- Drains designed to promote effective drainage and runoff;
- TRL will implement a post rehabilitation monitoring inspection schedule to regularly assess landform visual stability and condition; and
- Where required, advice from suitably qualified geotechnical engineers will be utilised for the prevention and / or repair of sink holes.

Visual Amenity

The final landform of the Mine Site will be generally consistent with the surrounding landscape and capable of supporting native ecosystem and agricultural grazing. Excluding the WRE, HLP/RSF and the final void, the gentle slopes of the final landform will be relatively consistent with the pre-mining landscape. Impacts to visual amenity are not considered to be a significant risk due to the location of the Mine Site, the prevalence of native vegetation and remoteness from public vantage points.

General

Material characterisation is progressively undertaken to ensure competent material is utilised to achieve final landforms.

Final landforms are designed, where practicable, to supply water to catchments in a manner similar to the undisturbed / pre mining environment where feasible.

TRL will regularly update the site Groundwater Model and Water Balance to inform the Post Closure Water Management Plan. The implementation of the Post Closure Water Management Plan will ensure surface flows are directed to appropriate channels to mimic the undisturbed environment as closely as possible and that water quality is suitable for release.

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Final landforms are designed with consistent slopes for drainage to promote steady runoff and avoid water ponding on the final landform.

When implementing the mine closure plan, TRL will ensure post closure drainage and containment structures are designed to withstand climate change scenarios.

Excessive compaction of surfaces will be avoided to reduce the risk of water pooling.

Landforms will be vegetated as soon as practicable to assist with landform stability and water uptake.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (as contained in the TRL Water Management Plan 2026) will be implemented for all stages of mining.

TRL will implement a post rehabilitation monitoring inspection schedule to regularly assess landform visual stability and condition.

6.2.3.3. C. Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas and Tailings Dams

Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement

No further significant landform establishment activities are anticipated to be required for the completed areas of the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement; i.e. outside of the areas required to be disturbed for the construction of the extension to the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement. Minor remediation works may be undertaken, if required. This may include re-stabilisation of surfaces, and/or construction/modification of surface water management infrastructure (Section 9).

Final dimensions and design criteria for the southern extension to the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement are provided below (Sourced from OKC 2022):

- a maximum height of approximately 235m AHD;
- adopt a water shedding design utilising engineered drainage structures;
- be constructed as a series of benches (3), each approximately 10 m in height;
- final landform slopes will not exceed 18°;
- PAF material, where placed, shall be encapsulated with a minimum 1 m of barren (NAF) waste rock used for capping;
- Have 100 mm of topsoil placed on near-flat surfaces and some batters; and
- Be ripped and re-vegetated through supplementary seeding and if required planting of tube stock.

Landform Evolution Modelling

To assess the long term stability of the Murrawombie WRE landform, TRL commissioned SGME to undertake Landform Evolution Modelling (SGME 2024).

The study included:

- desktop material characterisation of soil and waste rock (relevant findings included in Section 6.2.1.1);
- calibrated erosion modelling (using the Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP) model); and
- landform evolution modelling (LEM) using the LAPSUS model;

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WEPP Model

Target average and maximum erosion rates of < 5 t/ha/yr and < 10 t/ha/yr respectively have been adopted for the final landform. SGME considered this to be a conservative approach in agreement with peer-reviewed literature and industry examples whereby erosion rates below and / or within the adopted threshold are considered 'acceptable' in terms of long-term stability and surface water erosion.

The WRE were modelled for the following surface condition, which is representative of the vegetation that is currently present on the landforms:

- 50 % covered surface / 50 % groundcover (to allow for any inconsistencies in the imagery supplied).

Model Outcomes

WEPP modelling showed that predicted erosion rates for all slopes are below the threshold (ie average and maximum erosion rate of < 5 t/ha/yr and < 10 t/ha/yr respectively) and are stable when groundcover is 50 %, excluding the south slope which had a maximum erosion rate above the threshold (10.83 t/ha/yr). The highest erosion rates predicted were 2.66 t/ha/yr and 10.83 t/ha/yr as the average and maximum erosion rates respectively.

LAPSUS Model

LAPSUS modelling and the 3D renders indicate that the Murrawombie WRE has several high-risk areas. These areas are associated with the west and south embankments where rilling depths are > 10 m after 100 years. These areas are further exaggerated during the maximum erosion scenario where depths are > 18 m after 100 years.

LAPSUS showed that the final landform is not considered stable in regards to cover performance after 100 years as the average depth of erosion (0.14 m) is greater than the rehabilitation soil cover (0.1 m). This is largely due to the erosion associated with the embankments and the thin rehabilitation soil cover. The WRE surface remains relatively erosion free until 500 years, when erosion from the embankments encroaches onto the surface.

Following the completion of the above modelling exercises, SGME (2024) made the following recommendations:

- identify and repair the rill / gully areas across the WRE;
- introduce temporary surface water management structures to reduce erosion hazards and potential for gully formation (ie bunds for velocity control, or drainage areas to spread flow over a larger area); and
- create and maintain a monitoring plan for the WREs to prevent rill and gully formation.

TRL will incorporate these recommendations into other studies and work programs as described in Section 9.

Murrawombie Heap Leach Pads / Rock Storage Facility

In consideration of the recommendation of OKC (2024), design of the final capping for the Heap Leach Pad (which will be encased within a Rock Storage Facility (RSF)) includes utilisation of a store and release cover system, with channelised drainage systems to support drainage of excess rainfall.

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The overarching objective of a mine waste cover system is to provide a stable, reliable, and sustainable engineered surface over the facility. For the HLP / RSF, the cover system aims to minimise the amount of rainfall percolating through the cover, potentially reporting as future seepage collected in the process ponds.

Design objectives included:

- Utilise the available materials from the pit cutback and providing sufficient thickness of clean NAF materials to manage the water balance. (refer also to AVCS (2024) below which optimises open pit cutback designs and schedules for the rehabilitation of the RSF).
- Encourage surface water runoff from the HLP / RSF, reducing the overall hydrologic load on the cover system.
- Limit net percolation (NP) of rainfall into the underlying heap leach materials, thereby minimising potential seepage collected by the underdrainage and pond system.
- Support the establishment of sustainable vegetation, thereby increasing the evapotranspiration capacity of the cover system.

The recommended capping includes a 3 metre (m) thick non-acid forming (NAF) waste rock cover on the top surface and a 6 m thick NAF waste rock cover on the embankments (the cover). The cover is to be compacted and graded to promote rainfall runoff and reduce infiltration.

The recommended groundcover that should be present on the HLP is (a minimum of) 30 %. In modelled scenarios, 30% vegetation coverage demonstrated increased actual evapotranspiration rates compared to non-vegetated scenarios. This effect is more pronounced in deeper rooting scenarios, extending the full thickness of the cover system (3m) where vegetation has more influence at depth).

Other landform design parameters include:

- 20° external batter on final landform;
- top surface to be graded to direct runoff internally and toward the existing ponds to the south at approximately (~) 1.5 to 3% gradient.

The final landform design is included as Appendix C.

The HLP / RSF drainage design was developed to enhance the efficiency of the store-and-release cover system by facilitating the drainage of excess surface water runoff during periods of intense rainfall. The design features a southeast draining, V-shaped grading of the cover system, which provides collection points for surface water, concentrating in channels for water movement in a conventional open channel drainage network. This network connects the RSF catchments to the existing stormwater ponds (Ponds 1a and 1c), supporting a no-discharge approach to site stormwater management during operations. Drain design specifications – Section 7.2 of O'Kane 2024 have not been replicated in this RMP however are shown schematically in Appendix C.

Following the initial HLP / RSF cover and landform design (OKC 2024), TRL engaged Andrew Vidale Consulting Services (AVCS 2024) to optimise the scheduling of material extraction from the open pit cutback for the rehabilitation of the HLP.

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A key aspect of the open pit cutback plan is the active incorporation of the closure design for the existing heap leach pads within the open pit rock storage facility (RSF) design, utilising the NAF waste rock from the open pit to encapsulate both the leach pads and PAF waste rock from the pit. Encapsulating the heap leach pads within the RSF thus avoids stand-alone remediation activities which would have otherwise been required to meet closure obligations.

The PAF cell has been designed to maintain a minimum 3m NAF cover thickness and for ease of construction has been designed with three levels rather than graded in parallel with the final landform. A key requirement of the final landform construction is that PAF material must be fully contained within the extent of the underdrainage liner; the PAF cell has been designed to sit within the footprint of the leach pads.

A foundation of NAF material will be placed to a height of 5m before any PAF material can be placed.

Waste rock for the base pads and cover systems must have its geochemistry tested to confirm that it is NAF.

QA/QC testing of the cover placement

Following the initial HLP / RSF cover and landform design (OKC 2024), TRL engaged SGME (SGME 2025) to prepare QA/QC specifications to ensure that the cover design is constructed as per plan. Key specifications include:

- NAF material must be tested / classified prior to placement (top 1 m of cover must be constructed using NAF Class 1, NAF Class II waste rock can be used bottom 2 m of the cover);
- NAF Class III waste rock not to be used in the cover;
- Placed NAF and PAF material will be traffic compacted;
- Following the placement of topsoil, the final 0.5 m of the cover to be ripped and ready for seeding;
- verify every lift height with 'finished surface level' (FSL) survey;
- after every lift, test for density and saturated permeability. Target density 1.5 t/m³ and target saturated permeability 9x10⁻⁶ m/s;
- adopt sampling density (saturated permeability and density tests) of three tests per hectare (ha);
- compaction and saturated permeability testing to be verified by a suitably qualified person (SQP); and
- if target density and permeability values are not met, the following remediation action must be taken:
 - designate failed area to cover a radius of at least of 30 m from the failed test site. If there are three or more failed sites, designate the surrounding 1 ha area as failed area.
 - rip waste rock in designated failed area;
 - re-sheet with Class I waste rock (300-500 mm);
 - re-compact;

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- re-test for compaction as per compaction targets in Table 2; and
- re-compaction results must be verified by a SQP.

HLP / RSF Landform Evolution Modelling

To assess the long term stability of the Murrawombie HLP / RSF landform, TRL commissioned SGME to undertake Landform Evolution Modelling (SGME 2024).

The study included:

- desktop material characterisation of soil and waste rock (relevant findings included in Section 6.2.1.1);
- calibrated erosion modelling (using the Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP) model); and
- landform evolution modelling (LEM) using the LAPSUS model.;

WEPP Model

Target average and maximum erosion rates of < 5 t/ha/yr and < 10 t/ha/yr respectively have been adopted for the final landform. SGME considered this to be a conservative approach in agreeance with peer-reviewed literature and industry examples whereby erosion rates below and / or within the adopted threshold are considered 'acceptable' in terms of long-term stability and surface water erosion.

The HLP model was run for the following surface conditions:

- bare surface — assumed 0 % surface vegetative cover; and
- 30 % covered surface — 30 % groundcover (as the recommended minimum vegetation cover by OKC (2024)).

WEPP modelling showed that predicted erosion rates for all slopes are below the threshold (ie average and maximum erosion rate of < 5 t/ha/yr and < 10 t/ha/yr respectively) and are stable when groundcover reaches 30 %. WEPP predicted that there would be minimal erosion on the top surface (0.00 t/ha/yr) with erosion occurring on the embankments, with the highest erosion rates being 0.98 t/ha/yr and 2.33 t/ha/yr as the average and maximum erosion rates respectively (with 30 % groundcover).

LAPSUS Model

LAPSUS modelling and the 3D renders indicate that the final HLP / RSF landform has several high-risk areas. These areas are associated with the designed drainage areas and are expected. Depth of the rills in these areas are greater than 8.5 m and 11 m after 100 years for the average and maximum scenarios respectively. This increases to 16.7 m and 9.4 m respectively after 1,000 years.

The average erosion scenario has increasing maximum erosion depth as time continues; whereas, the maximum erosion scenario depicts a decreasing maximum erosion depth (after 100 years). This is likely due to the way the model manipulates erodibility and deposition; the sediment in transport is much greater in the maximum erosion scenario and, therefore, there is also more sediment for deposition which deposits at the most eroded locations.

Embankments are prone to minimal erosion which is likely due to the effect of the drainage design that directs surface flow to one of the three channels.

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3D rendering does show the effectiveness of drainage areas in redirecting the surface flow on the top surface. The drainage areas remain effective for up to 1,000 years; however, drainage channels on the top surface are prone to excessive erosion depths which increased deposition on the embankment drainage areas.

LAPSUS showed that the final landform is considered stable at 1,000 years at both erosion rates (average and maximum). While rill and gully formation is significant, the average depth of erosion is less than the depth of the designed cover (2.8 m) at 0.18 m and 0.5 m at 1,000 years for the average and maximum erosion scenarios respectively.

Following the completion of the above modelling exercises, SGME (2024) made the following recommendations:

- once rehabilitation is complete, a monitoring plan should be developed to maintain the final landform and prevent rill and gully formation (refer to Section 8);
- once the vegetation reaches the recommended minimum percentage (using field verification), the drainage catchments should be removed to prevent further concentrated flows; and
- field erosion trials should be implemented to create field parameters that can be used in the WEPP and LAPSUS models to improve the accuracy of the model parameters.

6.2.3.4. D. Final Landform Construction: Final Voids, Highwalls and Low Walls

Existing Environment

A geotechnical stability assessment of the extension of the Murrawombie open cut was prepared by engineering consultants Pells Sullivan Meynink (PSM, 2014). The open cut is designed to match the PSM recommended slope design parameters. The existing open cut has been stable since completion of mining in 1995. The extension of the open cut uses similar slope angles as the current open cut so the risk of slope failure is considered to be very low. It is therefore anticipated that the completed Open Cut landform will be stable.

The final void will be retained as a permanent water storage for runoff surrounding the void. The portal into the underground workings through the open cut will be sealed using suitable waste rock material from the Murrawombie Waste Rock Emplacement as part of an engineered seal (see Section 6.2.2.4) to prevent access.

Controls to be Implemented

Post Closure Water Management Plan

The impact of the final void on surface water and groundwater quality and quantity will form part of the Post-closure Water Management Plan, to be undertaken prior to Mine closure. It is anticipated that the final void at the Mine Site will be a groundwater sink. However, groundwater modelling and water balance modelling of the mine site will be undertaken to confirm this is the case and further inform the Post-closure Water Management Plan. In addition to the above, future licensing requirements will be determined in the Post-closure Water Management Plan.

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Final Void Geotechnical Assessment

An assessment of the geotechnical stability of the final open cut void landform will be undertaken once the open cut extension has been completed and while access remains available for geotechnical data collection and mapping. The assessment will estimate the long-term stability of the open cut void walls once they have been excavated. In the event that the review indicates that the risk of long-term instability within the open cut is not acceptable, the TARP procedures identified in Section 10.2 will be implemented.

The final void will be secured by a safety bund, fenced and access restricted through a lockable gate. Clean water diversions will be established to divert clean water from entering the void. All access to underground workings will be sealed or otherwise made inaccessible.

6.2.3.5. E. Construction of Creek / River Diversion Works

No creek or river diversions are proposed as part of the rehabilitation works and closure of the Mine Site.

6.2.4. Growth Medium Development

Growth mediums subject to this RMP include NAF waste rock and topsoils (Section 6.2.1.1).

Material Availability

TRL have established and maintain a Materials Inventory and Projection which currently indicates a deficit in the amount of topsoil / subsoil required for rehabilitation (Section 6.2.1.1).

It is also likely that additional NAF material may be required for the repair of failed rehabilitation / poor revegetation outcomes and drainage control structures on the Murrawombie WRE. Materials confirmed as NAF (Section 6.2.1.4) would likely be sourced from, run of mine material from the open pit cutback, the Murrawombie WRE, or Hartmans Pit (NECM). Once required resources have been identified, the Materials Inventory and Projection will be updated to include these NAF rock requirements and likely source.

TRL will continue to revise and maintain the Materials Inventory and Projection and develop strategies to address any projected shortfall in materials. Strategies may include reducing the amount of topsoil spread and / or blending with other materials (such as subsoil, rocky mulch or organic matter), the establishment of borrow pits (subject to any necessary approvals) or the import of materials for other TRL mine sites.

Material Characterisation

Risk controls identified as part of the rehabilitation risk assessment include geochemical characterisation of growth medium and capping materials. Further testing may be implemented to identify risks and opportunities relating to material characterisation such as fertility, erodibility, and the potential use of ameliorants, if required.

Ameliorants and Strategies

Prior to spreading topsoil, detailed soil sampling and analysis will be conducted to identify any required ameliorants to support and sustain the final land use. Ameliorants may include the use / application of gypsum, lime, fertilisers and / or organic matter.

Ameliorants will be selected based on advice from a restoration ecologist or agronomist.

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Basic soil property guidelines for growing range in medium or clay loam soils as recommended by the agricultural industry for growing introduced pastures and crops is provided in Table 18.

While soils are naturally low in organic matter, the addition of organic additives such as Organic Growth Medium (OGM), poultry manure, sterile cover crops and / or weed free hay mulches will assist to improve soil structure, stability and water holding capacity. These will be important to assist germination and establishment of vegetation covers which are vital to the rehabilitation program.

During spreading, the handling / re-handling of soils is minimised to retain structural integrity.

QA/QC processes will be developed and implemented to ensure that materials and soils are placed as per plan.

Table 18 Basic soil property targets (Source: DnA 2023)

Soil Property	Unit	Agricultural Guidelines for introduced pastures	Tritton grassland ranges		Tritton woodland ranges	
pH	pH	5.6 - 7.3	5.8	6.0	5.2	6.3
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	< dS/m	<0.150	0.016	0.026	0.016	0.061
Organic Matter (OM)	%	4.5	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.6
Phosphorous (P)	mg/kg	50	11.5	14.4	13.1	15.0
Nitrate (N)	mg/kg	12.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	14.6
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	Cmol+/kg	>14	4.4	6.0	3.4	7.6
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	%	<5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9

Erosion and Sediment Control

Ongoing monitoring and management of existing surface water management infrastructure during all phases of rehabilitation will help to ensure that all necessary infrastructure is functioning as intended / required.

Temporary erosion and sediment controls that may be used during establishment of vegetation are identified in the TRL Water Management Plan 2026 which incorporates the MCM Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and may include the use of sediment fencing, straw bale filters, jute logs, rip rap, geotextile fabrics etc.

The application of mulches, including plant matter or Hydromulch, may be required on high risk areas and / or during periods of elevated erosion risk. In general, rehabilitation scheduling will be undertaken in consideration of long-term meteorological patterns to determine optimal timing for key activities and as such, the application of mulches is not anticipated to be required outside of exceptional circumstances.

Additional erosion and sediment control measures include:

- Cross-ripping (parallel to the contour).
- The installation of erosion control structures such as rock checks, rock armouring / lining, etc. will be incorporated into landform design, installed as designed and subject to regular inspection and repaired as required.
- If applied erosion and sediment controls are unsuccessful, TRL will engage a suitably qualified professional in sediment and erosion control to prepare an assessment report and recommendations. To be conducted in consultation with restoration ecologist.
- Erosion inspections completed following material rainfall events and as stated in the TRL Water Management Plan 2026.
- TRL will develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan when transitioning into mine closure.

Growth Medium Placement and Preparation

Topsoil will be spread at a depth of approximately 100mm. Topsoil will be delivered to the landform using load and haul methods from nearby stockpiles and spreading will be undertaken using small machinery such as D6 bulldozers or graders.

QA/QC processes will be implemented to ensure that spreading depths are achieved and soil is not overspread.

Following the placement of soil, deep ripping of in-situ substrates will be implemented to promote water capture / infiltration, provide microclimates for seed germination and encourage root penetration / plant development. Ripping will occur along contours to reduce erosion risks on sloped landforms, where practicable. Ripping will be undertaken as close as possible to seeding where utilised.

On relatively flat land, further tillage of surfaces to integrate substrates and promote water infiltration may be implemented where considered beneficial.

Any large rocks that may be brought to the surface through ripping or remaining after the placement of NAF material may be removed if incompatible with the final land use; or otherwise retained as potential habitat resources.

Seasonal Considerations

Table 19 presents a summary of the regional climate statistics, as recorded at the Nyngan Airport AWS (051039), located approximately 47km southeast of the Mine Site. An AWS is located near the town of Girilambone (and the other mines within the Tritton Copper Operations) and approximately 20km northeast; however, that station (Girilambone (Okeh) AWS Site No. 51164) has only been operational since 2017 and therefore long term seasonal information cannot be determined at this time.

In summary, average temperatures are higher throughout December to March when mean temperatures are above the annual average. Rainfall follows a similar distribution, with above annual average rainfall (36.8mm) occurring in January, February and March. Average 9am show more seasonal variation compared to windspeeds at 3pm. Average 9am and 3pm windspeeds are higher than the annual average from October to March, and from September to February, respectively.

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Table 19 Regional Climate Statistics

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Max Temp (°c)	34.4	33.4	30.6	25.7	20.7	17.1	16.5	18.5	22.7	26.7	30.1	25.8
Mean Min Temp (°c)	19.6	19.3	16.5	11.9	7.8	5.0	3.8	4.7	7.8	11.5	15.1	11.7
Mean Rainfall (mm)	51.2	46.3	41.9	34.2	35.6	33.8	28.7	29.5	27.6	34.2	36.0	445.6
Mean 9am Wind Speed (km/h)	13.6	13.3	12.9	10.9	9.6	8.7	9.2	10.3	12.6	13.7	13.8	11.8
Mean 3pm Wind Speed (km/h)	12.8	12.0	12.0	10.8	10.5	11.2	12.1	13.1	14.1	14.2	13.4	12.4
Source: Bureau of Meteorology Climate Data Online – Nyngan Airport (051039), accessed 17/03/2023												

Consideration of long-term regional, and short-term local meteorological patterns will be undertaken during the planning of key rehabilitation activities, such as during landform establishment and growth medium development. In general, as rainfall is relatively consistently low, impact from high rainfall events is not anticipated to present significant risks to rehabilitation outside of extreme weather events.

Should severe drought conditions be experienced during rehabilitation works, the application of topsoil and seeding (where proposed) may be delayed until more favourable conditions return.

Should adverse conditions delay vegetation establishment, the following management and mitigation measures may be implemented:

- Increase frequency/scope of routine/targeted inspections.
- Apply measures to increase soil water holding capacity such as mulch.
- Plan for the re-ripping and potential seeding of landforms following the return of more favourable conditions.
- If required, commission additional specialist reports/assessment to ascertain scope of potential impacts and identify any remedial actions, such as supplementary planting or revision of target species selection.

6.2.5. Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

A Revegetation Guideline and a Seed Collection and Procurement Strategy has been prepared for the Company by DnA Environmental (DnA 2023 and DnA 2024 respectively). These documents will be used to guide ecosystem and land use establishment at the Mine Site. The following subsections present a summary of the revegetation methodology that will be applied to the ecosystem and land use establishment phase of rehabilitation.

6.2.5.1. Seasonal Considerations

Long-term regional climate statistics are described in Table 19 and Section 6.2.4.

To maximise the opportunity for successful revegetation, where practicable:

- Final soil preparation will be undertaken between March and July; allowing stored seed to germinate in the late winter to spring where evaporation is lower and soil moisture retention likely higher.
- Where supplementary seeding is required, undertaken during optimal climactic windows, ideally from autumn through to spring (immediately following ripping) where soil moisture is present.
- Where supplementary tubestock planting is required; planting will be undertaken between April and August, only where sufficient soil moisture is present; allowing plant establishment prior to hot dry summer conditions.

Management during drought

Due to the regional and local climate conditions of the Mine Site, drought conditions are likely to occur at least partially throughout rehabilitation. Drought conditions have the potential to impact rehabilitation activities through the following:

- Reduced ecosystem functioning and resilience within existing plant communities can reduce the total quantity and overall viability of propagation material such as seeds. In addition, herbivory impacts may be greater as systems are less able to regenerate.
- Elevated temperatures reduce in-situ seedbank material through increased metabolism and consequently reduced viability.
- Permanent water sources such as the Environmental Pond within the Mine Site may attract elevated numbers of herbivorous pests.
- Delays to and failure of germination.
- Increased plant mortality during vulnerable periods (i.e., reduced root depth/density).

Notwithstanding the above, the use of local native species that are adapted to local conditions (see Section 6.2.5.3) will increase the resilience of the revegetated landscape of the Mine Site and reduce reliance on external inputs.

Where drought conditions exist, land preparation, soil application and seeding will be deferred until more favourable conditions exist.

6.2.5.2. Revegetation Methodology

Rehabilitation will typically include a combination of techniques, decided by one or more of a range of factors including but not limited to:

- Size and scale of the rehabilitation area;
- Landform design and construction methods;
- Availability and timing of rehabilitated landforms;
- Derivation of topsoil and soil characteristics;

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- Availability of suitable seed mix and/or seed-bearing hay;
- Availability of suitable quantities of native tubestock;
- Availability of suitable equipment, machinery and/or personnel;
- On site-seed storage capacity;
- Level of current and potential predation;
- Pending and forecasted weather conditions; and/or
- Additional re-establishment requirements.

A combination of seedbank, supplementary seeding and supplementary planting will be utilised by the Company for revegetation of the Mine Site to ultimately achieve the final land use and meet approved completion criteria. Due to the higher risk of tubestock failure (due to generally dry seasonal conditions) TRL will:

- initially rely on soil seedbank resources for revegetation;
- where required to supplement species and structural diversity (to achieve final land uses / meet completion criteria), seeding will be used; and
- if seeding is unsuccessful in achieving the required final land uses / meet completion criteria, tubestock may be used to supplement certain species or structural layers.

Soil Seedbank

Topsoil stockpiles contain a seedbank consisting of species that were present in the pre-mining landscape and generally align with the final land uses for the majority of the mine site; which is modified native ecosystems / woodland and agriculture (modified native ecosystems / woodland) with light grazing.

Where revegetation fails to meet completion criteria or an alternate final land use is proposed, supplementary seeding or tubestock may be required.

Revegetation Using Seeds

DnA (2023) has identified a combination of (seed based) revegetation methods that may be used for revegetation at the Mine Site, summarised as follows.

- Seed sowing of a mix of native species identified in Table 20, using:
 - hand broadcasting;
 - seed spreaders;
 - brush-matting;
 - hydro-mulching; and / or
 - aerial sowing.

- Direct seed application, facilitated by strategic planning for seed collection to occur simultaneously with final landform completion to provide the following benefits:
 - seed can be directly distributed onto revegetation areas;
 - long-term storage not required;
 - no drying or processing of seed required;
 - native seeds are adapted for natural burial; and
 - need for pre-treatments is reduced as the seed is allowed to weather and germinate naturally when conditions are optimum.
- Seed-bearing native pasture hay application, to provide the following benefits:
 - effective in early slope stabilisation for highly sodic and dispersive soils (refer Section 6.2.1.1) (DnA, 2023);
 - accelerates soil and ecological development and function;
 - decomposition of hay provides nutrients and organic matter required for sustaining microbial function and plant growth;
 - provides immediate soil surface protection and protection against erosion; and
 - provides an additional source of local grassland seed.

To ensure adequate seed availability for rehabilitation activities, a Seed Collection and Securement Strategy will be implemented, which will include a seed inventory and forecast, supported by a seed collection and securement strategy to ensure that an adequate seed collection schedule is in place (see Section 9.2.1).

Seeding will be undertaken where required to meet specific final land uses and / or supplement soil seedbank resources to ultimately achieve the final land use / approved completion criteria.

Only the amount of seed required for the available rehabilitation area plus additional buffer is purchased, to avoid stockpiling excess seed.

TRL will utilise a licensed seed retailer / third party collector to ensure genetic diversity and quality of rehabilitation seed. The retailer / third party collector will provide germination test results to TRL to demonstrate the viability of collected seed.

Seeding will undertaken during optimal climactic windows, ideally from autumn through to spring.

Where required, seeds will be treated prior to sowing to break seed dormancy and / or reduce predation by insects.

Where machinery is required to access rehabilitation areas for seeding or other management purposes, the smallest effective / efficient equipment will be selected to minimise soil compaction and damage to emerging vegetation.

Revegetation Using Tubestock

Tubestock will be ordered, as required, in accordance with the revegetation schedule.

Tubestock of tree and shrub species will be planted in accordance with the Revegetation Guideline(DnA 2023) and summarised below:

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- Where practicable, local provenance seed will be collected and supplied to a local and qualified nursery provider at least six to twelve months prior to planting to allow adequate propagation time.
- Tubestock will be at least 25cm in height and have a well-established root system.
- Planting will be undertaken by an experienced planting team between April and August after suitable rainfall events have resulted in suitable soil moisture conditions.
- Where practicable, plants will be watered in on the day of planting to settle soil around the root ball and remove voids which would otherwise increase the rate of moisture loss around the plant. Watering in will take place no more than 24 - 48 hours post planting.
- During the three to six month establishment period, the frequency of watering will depend on the prevailing climatic conditions at the time of planting and thereafter. Watering will be frequent enough to maintain adequate soil moisture to prevent water stress and repressed growth during establishment.
- On average, the density of mature tubestock will be 150 stems per hectare accounting for up to 50% mortality. The density of juvenile or shrub trees will be approximately 600 shrubs per hectare.
- Tubestock will be planted approximately 8 to 12m apart.

6.2.5.3. Target Species

Table 20 presents an indicative and non-exhaustive list of species identified by DnA (2023) that may be used during revegetation of the:

- modified native ecosystem (woodland) final land use, applicable to the WRE; and
- agricultural grazing areas (modified native ecosystem (woodland) of the Mine Site, applicable to the remainder of the mine site with the exception of the HLP/ RSF landform.

Final land use areas are presented in Figure 10.

The species listed in Table 20 represent those which have been identified within analogue sites as being representative of the target vegetation types.

With the exception of cover crop species (which may be utilised in higher risk areas / o slopes etc), no exotic species are proposed to be sown / planted as part of revegetation activities.

Table 20 Indicative Rehabilitation Species List

Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name
Trees	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>	Currawang
	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Ironwood
	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine
	<i>Eucalyptus intertexta</i>	Gum Coolibah
	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Bimble Box
	<i>Eucalyptus viridis</i>	Green Mallee
	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga
Shrubs	<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle
	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Silver Wattle

Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>	Hakea Wattle
	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	Miljee
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaf Hopbush
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>mucronata</i>	A Hopbush
	<i>Eremophila deserti</i>	Turkey Bush
	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Emubush
	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	Budda
	<i>Eremophila sturtii</i>	Turpentine
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	Punty Bush
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>X artemisioides</i>	Silver Cassia
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>zygophylla</i>	Senna
Sub-shrubs	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping Saltbush
	<i>Atriplex spinibractea</i>	Spiny-fruit Saltbush
	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>	Mallee Saltbush
	<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i>	Mallee Goosefoot
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush
	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Eastern Cottonbush
	<i>Maireana villosa</i>	Blue Pearlbush
	<i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i> var. <i>sessilifolius</i>	Crimson Foxtail
	<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy Tails
	<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush
	<i>Sclerolaena muricata</i>	Black Roly Poly
	<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>	Mallee Copperburr
Herbs	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> var. <i>ciliaris</i>	Variable Daisy
	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr Daisy
	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting
	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Australian Bindweed
	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush
	<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Storksbill
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Variable Glycine
	<i>Leptorhynchos tetrachaetus</i>	Beauty Buttons
	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Fissure Weed
	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Daisy
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Yellow Wood-sorrel
	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed
	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	Long Tails
	<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy Tails
	<i>Rhodanthe corymbiflora</i>	Small White Sunray
	<i>Rhodanthe floribunda</i>	Common White Sunray
	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Corrugated Sida
	<i>Sida cunninghamii</i>	Ridge Sida
	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	Velvet Potato Bush
	<i>Solanum ferocissimum</i>	Spiny Potato Bush
	<i>Swainsona microphylla</i>	Poison Swainson-pea
	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzweed
	<i>Vittadinia pterochaeta</i>	Rough Fuzzweed
	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i>	A Fuzzweed
	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell
	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting
Grasses	<i>Anthosachne [Elymus] scabra</i>	Common Wheatgrass
	<i>Aristida behriana</i>	Bunch Wiregrass
	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	No. 9 Wiregrass

Growth Form	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Threeawn Grass
	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Speargrass
	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass
	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Windmill Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch
	<i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i>	Umbrella Grass
	<i>Enneapogon intermedius</i>	Nineawn
	<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Blackheads
	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass
	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>	Lovegrass
	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>	Neverfail
	<i>Eriochloa creber</i>	Cup Grass
	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>	Bandicoot Grass
	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic
	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>	Knottybutt Grass
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Wallaby Grass
	<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Fairy Grass
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
	<i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i>	Mulga Mitchell Grass
	<i>Walwhalleya subxerophila</i>	Cane Panic
Cover Crop Species	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Japanese Millet
	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Cereal Rye

Native Ecosystem (Grassland) Final Land use

Grassland revegetation trials are planned on the HLP / RSF at the Mine Site to determine the most effective method for establishing native perennial ground covers and grasses to achieve the required vegetation coverage (Section 9). The revegetation trials are expected to provide guidance on the best combination of species, as well as the most effective revegetation methods to employ for final rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF.

Table 21 presents an indicative list of species identified by DnA (2023) that will be used during revegetation trials of the HLP / RSF at the Mine Site. The species listed in Table 21 include species common within the Mine Site and those recommended as useful pasture species in the arid and semi-arid rangelands of NSW. The species that have been selected are extremely hardy native perennial grasses and saltbushes to ensure that they can sustain extreme climatic conditions in the long-term.

Table 21 Suitable Species for Revegetation Trials on Murrawombie HLP / RSF

Pasture type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Common in ML	DPI Tested ¹
Native Perennial Ground Covers	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping Saltbush	Yes	
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	Yes	
	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Eastern Cottonbush	Yes	
	<i>Maireana villosa</i>	Blue Pearlbush	Yes	
	<i>Vittadinia species</i>	Fuzzweed	Yes	

Pasture type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Common in ML	DPI Tested ¹
Native Perennial Grasses	<i>Anthosachne [Elymus] scabra</i>	Common Wheatgrass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Aristida behriana</i>	Bunch Wiregrass	Yes	
	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	No. 9 Wiregrass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Threeawn Grass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Speargrass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Redgrass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch		Yes
	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>	Neverfail	Yes	Yes
	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Hairy Panic		Yes
	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>	Knottybutt Grass	Yes	
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Wallaby Grass	Yes	Yes
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass		Yes
	<i>Walwhalleya subxerophila</i>	Cane Panic	Yes	
Annual Cover Crops	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i> ²	Japanese Millet		
	<i>Secale cereale</i> ²	Ryecom		
Note 1: Species recommended for arid and semi-arid regions of NSW by the Department of Primary Industries (https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pastures-and-rangelands/rangelands)				
Note 2: Exotic species				
Source: DnA (2023)				

6.2.5.4. Management of Emergent Vegetation

Management measures to be implemented for protection of emergent and / or juvenile vegetation may include:

- exclusion of vehicles and stock from revegetation areas;
- increased monitoring frequency to identify effectiveness of revegetation methodologies and for early identification of potential risks / areas requiring corrective measures; and
- increased frequency of weed and pest monitoring and controls prior to, during, and following vegetation establishment to ensure pest pressure is kept to a minimum while vegetation is more at-risk.

Other Management Measures

During vegetation establishment TRL will monitor weed and pest populations as stated in the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026 and implement established TARPS as required.

Where required, establishing revegetation areas may be fenced to minimise the risk of unauthorised access and predation by pest species (namely goats).

Revegetation inspections (as per the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026) and monitoring (Section 10) will be undertaken to assess revegetation success. Where revegetation has been unsuccessful, or is not aligning with the final land use, TRL will implement corrective measures (at the earliest sign of misalignment). Corrective measures may include (but are not limited to):

- weed and pest control;
- exclusion fencing;
- re-seeding / planting tubestock; and
- additional soil amelioration.

Where required, TRL may engage a suitably qualified ecologist or revegetation expert to assess causes of failure and recommend actions to ensure that the final vegetation community corresponds as closely as possible to analogue sites.

Placement of habitat resources

Where habitat resources (logs, stags, rocks etc) have been salvaged and / or stockpiled for placement onto revegetation areas, they will be placed during the ecosystem establishment phase. Placement will generally occur following the placement / spreading of soil and prior to ripping / seeding. Habitat resources will be placed using an excavator with grab (or other suitable machinery) and may include:

- the re-standing of stags for use as perching and roosting sites;
- placement of large trees and / or branches parallel with the contour, ensuring good soil contact is maintained (as individual scattered and piles of logs);
- creation of large “rocky outcrops” using large NAF rocks and boulders in random piles;
- temporary “Thatch thickets” for slope stabilisation, seed distribution and protection from browsing using brush-matting techniques; and
- creation of “chains-of ponds” along drop-down structures, drainage channels and sedimentation ponds.

6.2.6. Ecosystem and Land Use Development

6.2.6.1. Weed and Pest Management and Monitoring Program

Weeds are currently managed through the protocols contained within the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan 2026 (replicated in Section 6.2.1.2). Feral animals are monitored through regular visual inspections and reactive measures such as short-term baiting programs or trapping (as further described in Section 6.2.1.3). A range of TARPS are included in the plan to trigger a management response where weed or pest populations are identified through routine inspections. As required, TARPS may be reviewed and refined to ensure that pests do not affect the achieving of completion criteria.

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While weeds and non-native fauna impacts are a risk to revegetation success, it is expected that they will continue to be managed until such time as the completion criteria are met and the mining leases are relinquished. The Company anticipates that weed and pest management across the Tritton Copper Operations will be undertaken in consideration of the results of rehabilitation monitoring reports, namely observations of weed and pest occurrence made by suitably qualified person(s). Management activities, including monitoring and control frequencies, may be revised in accordance with any recommendations. Furthermore, it is anticipated that weeds and non-native fauna will remain in the final landform, however the pervasiveness of species will be consistent with or below that of the surrounding landscape. Therefore, the need for ongoing controls are considered to be a relatively minor risk for the successful rehabilitation of the Mine Site.

6.2.6.2. Environmental Management and Monitoring Program

Surface Water

HLP / RSF

Water management infrastructure associated with the HLP / RSF (Pond 1a and 1c) will be retained at least for several years to allow for post closure seepage containment and evaporation, water quality monitoring and to capture any sediment from the newly constructed landform. The cover of the HLP / RSF has been designed to limit infiltration and therefore leaching of contaminated materials, as such it is anticipated that following the construction of the cover any residual leachate / seepage within the HLP will drain into the existing ponds within the first one to two years.

Following rehabilitation of the HLP / RSF, establishment of vegetative cover and the cessation of any residual seepage, TRL will monitor water quality within Pond 1a and 1c and if of suitable quality will allow waters to re-enter natural catchments in the area; following which Pond 1a and 1c may be decommissioned and rehabilitated (Section 6.2.2.1 / Table 17).

Other site drains / structures

Diversion structures will be monitored quarterly to ensure that they are in acceptable condition and still fit for purpose. Surface water monitoring in the sediment basins will be undertaken monthly to check for any potential contamination. If there is any contamination found, an investigation into identifying the source of contamination will commence immediately. Surface water in the containment dams will be monitored monthly for contamination. If contamination is found, it will be managed in accordance with the TRL Water Management Plan 2026.

Post rehabilitation water management measures

Surface water monitoring will continue for approximately two years following rehabilitation to track surface water quality and ensure that it is suitable for release into natural systems; noting that sampling locations will require updating from the current version of the TRL Water Management Plan 2026.

TRL will develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan after completion of earthworks, including provisions for regular environmental inspections of the final landform, particularly following rainfall events.

The proposed Post Closure Water Management Plan will incorporate findings and recommendations from updated groundwater modelling and water balance models completed periodically throughout the remainder of the mine life and specifically for mine closure.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is implemented for all stages of mining.

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Groundwater

The primary focus of groundwater monitoring at the Mine Site is to identify potential contamination from the HLP or WRE. Groundwater monitoring sites have been established around site infrastructure to monitor any changes in the standing water level and monitor water quality.

In 2013 a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) was prepared for the Mine following groundwater monitoring results identifying an impact to groundwater. The RAP concluded that the impact to groundwater is contained within the site, nonetheless a intercept bore was constructed for the recovery of groundwater.

Groundwater monitoring is conducted either monthly or quarterly, in accordance with the EPL 4501 and TRL Water Management Plan 2026. The groundwater monitoring locations, frequency, analysis requirements and performance criteria are presented in the TRL Water Management Plan 2026.

Groundwater monitoring will continue for approximately two years following rehabilitation to track groundwater levels and groundwater quality.

TRL will develop and implement the Post Closure Water Management Plan after completion of earthworks, including provisions for regular environmental inspections of the final landform, particularly following weather events.

The proposed Post Closure Water Management Plan will incorporate findings and recommendations from updated groundwater modelling and water balance models completed periodically throughout the remainder of the mine life and specifically for mine closure.

6.2.6.3. Revegetation Management and Monitoring

Ecological management of rehabilitated lands will consist of regular inspection and monitoring and the implementation of any required corrective measures to ultimately achieve the final land use and completion criteria.

Monitoring will consist of a combination of regular visual inspections undertaken by Company personnel and semi-regular formal monitoring assessments undertaken by suitably qualified persons. The Company will undertake a photo-point and annual monitoring program for all rehabilitated areas of the Mine Site as they are progressively rehabilitated. The Company will report the results of the monitoring program in the Annual Rehabilitation Report. All information collected by Company personnel will be made available during formal monitoring assessments, if required.

In response to outcomes of the monitoring program, the Company will undertake maintenance or remedial works as required, which will be included in the Forward Program and once completed in the Annual Rehabilitation Report. These may include (but are not limited to) the following.

- Earthworks or stabilisation measures to repair erosion;
- Repair drainage structures and de-silt sediment control structures;
- Additional seeding or planting;
- Application of fertilisers and/or mulches;
- Application of gypsum or lime to control pH and improve soil structure;
- Fencing maintenance and repair;
- Bushfire management; and

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- Implementation of weed and pest control measures.

6.2.6.4. Land Management and Infrastructure Maintenance

Site infrastructure including roads, security and stock-proof fencing, safety bunds and signage will be inspected on an annual basis. Additionally, infrastructure vulnerable to erosion (e.g. unsealed roads, safety bunds, clean water diversions will be inspected following significant rainfall events (i.e. $\geq 25\text{mm}$ within 24 hours).

Summarised results of infrastructure inspections as well as records of annual infrastructure maintenance activities and costs will be included as part of an Annual Rehabilitation Report until relinquishment.

Annual bushfire preparedness inspections will be completed prior to the start of each bushfire season; any identified corrective measures will be implemented. Where required established fire breaks will be maintained.

Access tracks required for post rehabilitation management purposes will be formally defined and mapped ensuring they are installed where required and if not, organise for installation. Any other informal access tracks will be rehabilitated as part of the landform establishment phase.

6.3. Rehabilitation of Areas Affected by Subsidence

No incidences of mine subsidence have been identified as occurring within the Mine Site or as a result of mining operations associated with the Mine. As outlined in Section 6.2.1.12, subsidence represents a low risk to rehabilitation at the Mine Site. As such, no specific subsidence-related management and maintenance programs are required at the Mine.

7. REHABILITATION QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

The following section details the rehabilitation quality assurance process for the Mine in accordance with Guideline 3: Rehabilitation Controls (July 2021). The rehabilitation quality assurance checklist included in this section is intended to be used as an indicative guide for rehabilitation operation managers and practitioners responsible for the rehabilitation of the Mine Site.

As the Mine is currently operational, many of the pre-disturbance risk controls outlined in Guideline 3 (e.g. baseline assessments and monitoring) have either been completed or form part of ongoing investigations to be undertaken during rehabilitation planning. As such, Appendix D presents a condensed risk control checklist containing items applicable to the remaining active mining and planned rehabilitation phases of the Mine Site.

In addition to the above, the Company has prepared a detailed ITP Checklist to be applied to relatively higher-risk landforms/domains within the Mine Site. The ITP Checklist identifies the key actions and / or processes required for rehabilitation and includes a responsibility assignment matrix in the form of a standard RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) model to delineate the key roles for each action/process. A copy of the ITP Checklist is presented as Appendix E.

It is anticipated that rehabilitation operations within the Mine Site will occur on a progressive basis as areas are no longer required for operational purposes. Consequently, it is noted that rehabilitation progress through the planned rehabilitation phases will not occur concurrently across all mining domains identified in Figure 7.

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As part of the rehabilitation quality assurance process, relevant records and documentation will be recorded in a Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register and reported as part of the Annual Rehabilitation Report. The Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register will, as a minimum, include a copy of the checklists presented in Appendix D as well as a compliance register used to assess the status of compliance with requirements under relevant development consents, leases and licences. The Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register will be maintained, reviewed and refined by the Environment Superintendent to ensure that it is reflective of current rehabilitation progress, risk controls implemented at the Mine Site and the outcomes of any updated rehabilitation risk assessments.

Table 22 summarises the key responsibilities outlined in Appendix E for the Company and Mine personnel with regards to rehabilitation operations.

Table 22 Key Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Mine Operator	- Comply with applicable laws, regulations, licences and approvals. - Ensure all contractors, sub-contractors and service personnel are appropriately qualified and/or licenced to undertake the required work. - Ensure that appropriate resources are available to site management and personnel to enable the implementation of this Plan.
Environmental Superintendent / Site Supervisor	- Ensure that the Rehabilitation Quality Assurance register is maintained and up to date based on site activities. - Ensure that relevant personnel and workforce participants are aware of relevant development and rehabilitation risks and management and mitigation measures, including any additional corrective and/or preventative measures. - Ensure that the rehabilitation quality assurance process outlined in Section 7 is implemented as required. - Ensure that the documentation and recording of rehabilitation risk controls occurs within a suitable timeframe as reasonably practicable. - Ensure that specialist contractors adhere to the guidelines and methodologies outlined in this RMP where required, or that the guidelines and methodologies in this Plan are updated to reflect those employed at the Mine Site.
All Mine Personnel	- Follow direction provided by the Environmental Superintendent / Site Supervisor. - Notify the relevant supervisor in the event that uncontrolled rehabilitation risks are identified.

8. REHABILITATION MONITORING PROGRAM

The rehabilitation monitoring program for the Mine Site has been developed to monitor the progress of rehabilitation toward meeting the requirements for the final land use by comparing rehabilitated landforms and areas within the Mine Site to unmined areas of remnant vegetation, or analogue sites (Figure 13). Rehabilitation monitoring will focus upon determining whether progress towards achieving the relevant performance indicators and completion criteria presented in Table 12 are being achieved. Table 12 also presents the proposed rehabilitation monitoring methodology and frequency for each indicator and criteria identified.

8.1. Analogue Site Baseline Monitoring

Establishment of Analogue Sites

Six analogue monitoring sites have been established throughout the Tritton Copper Operations, as shown on Figure 13 and described in Table 23.

The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland sites (the “Woodland Reference Sites”) were established in 2017 to primarily provide reference sites for rehabilitation of the WREs located within the Murrawombie and North East Mine Sites (see Figure 1). The Woodland Reference Sites consist of degraded remnant vegetation within the MLs that is broadly consistent with the definitions for Benson 103 and 105 plant communities. In addition, these sites are considered to be representative of the surrounding vegetation and plant communities subject to a long history of impact from agricultural and historic mining activity. Generally, the Woodland Reference Sites are gently sloped with mixed open grassy woodland plant communities of moderate to very high levels of diversity. Grazing pressure ranges from light to heavy. Based on the above, the Woodland Reference Sites are considered appropriate for the establishment of rehabilitation completion criteria for areas designated as Agricultural – Grazing final land use domains (see Plan 1 (Figure 8)).

The Native Grassland sites (the “Grassland Reference Sites”) were established during 2020 to primarily provide reference sites for rehabilitation of the upper surfaces of the WREs of the Murrawombie and North East Mine Sites and the Tailings Storage Facility within the (Tritton) Mine Site. In general, existing native grassland communities in the vicinity of the Tritton Copper Operations are heavily degraded and have been heavily impacted from long-term impacts including clearing, drought, over grazing, erosion, and ‘woody weed invasion’. In fact, the delay in establishment between Woodland Reference Sites and Grassland Reference Sites was largely to do with the significant impacts that previous drought conditions and consequent overgrazing had on these systems. Notwithstanding the above, the Grassland Reference Sites are considered to be representative of the surrounding grassland communities that are subject to regular levels of grazing pressure and disturbances associated with feral fauna. Therefore, the Grassland Reference Sites are considered appropriate for the establishment of rehabilitation completion criteria for areas designated as Native Ecosystem – Grasslands final land use domains (see Plan 1 (Figure 8)).

Most analogue sites will continue to be subject to “normal” grazing pressure and disturbance associated with feral goats, sheep, rabbits, macropods and pigs. One site (GPBox01) however occurs within the exclusion fence at the Mine, which was completed in October 2014. While animals can continue to graze within the area, it is subjected to a slightly lower degree of grazing pressure.

Table 23 Analogue Reference Sites

Relevant Final Land Use Domain	Site	LFA Start	LFA Finish	LFA slope °	LFA bearing °	Veg transect start	Veg transect finish	Veg transect bearing °
Native Grassland								
Native Ecosystem Area - Grassland	Grass01	55486757 6544987	55486760 6545006	0	3	55486759 6544996	55486906 6544986	95
	Grass02	55486862 6544876	55486882 6544876	2	88	55486873 6544877	55486867 6544827	181
	Grass03	55486509 6544648	55486490 6544637	3	235	55486500 6544640	55486481 6544688	326
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland								
Agricultural - Grazing	GPBox01	55485732 6545004	55485726 6544988	3	188	55485728 6544995	5548683 6545007	276
	GPBox02	55487026 6544541	55487010 6544526	1	212	55487020 6544533	55486983 6544565	302
	GPBox03	55487491 6543242	55487476 6543231	2	227	55487483 6543235	55487456 6543276	318

Establishment of Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Due to the relatively young age of the analogue reference sites and the low number of rehabilitation monitoring events that have occurred following establishment, the intention of the current proposed rehabilitation completion criteria presented in Table 12 is to provide a general baseline criteria for rehabilitation. The Company anticipates that the proposed rehabilitation completion criteria will continue to be developed and refined over the life of the Mine once a more comprehensive and representative data set has been established.

8.2. Rehabilitation Establishment Monitoring

Inspection Regime

The inspection regime for rehabilitation establishment monitoring will consist of the following.

- Regular visual inspections of general landform, vegetation cover, and infrastructure components as part of ongoing site monitoring and maintenance. These inspections are intended for identification of significant actual or potential risks relating to operations, including rehabilitation.

Results from regular site monitoring inspections will be used to identify and action key management and maintenance activities, including the potential for increased monitoring frequency and/or scope. Information collected during these events will likely be reported as per standard site reporting and may include photographs, where relevant.

- Campaigned based, targeted inspections for key rehabilitation activities such as:
 - landform and growth medium establishment of minor landforms with relatively lower risks (e.g. general shaping); and
 - vegetation establishment during low-risk periods (e.g. during relatively expected climate conditions), or during/following high-risk events such as bush fire, drought, high rainfall, etc.

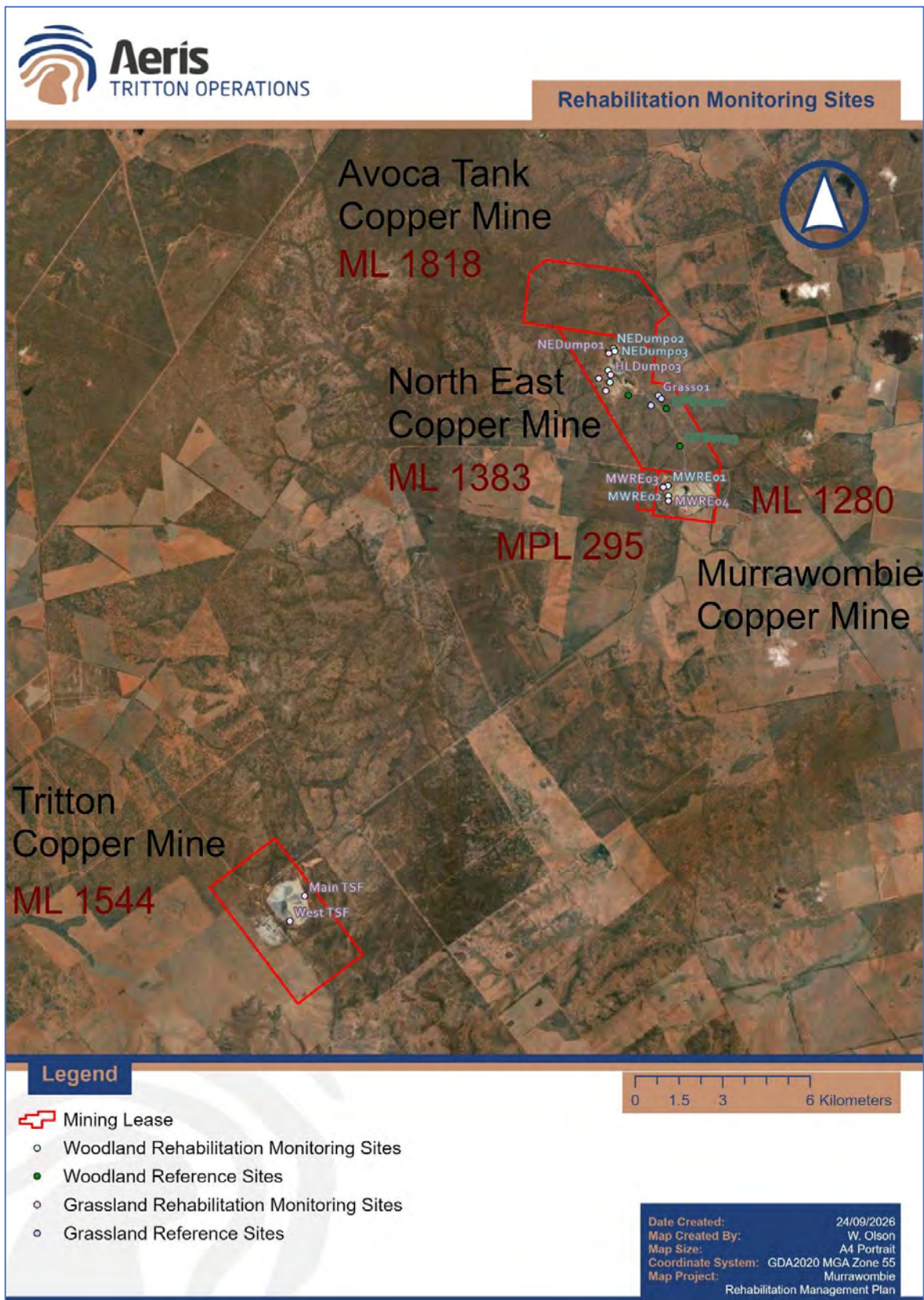
Results of targeted inspections will be used to assess condition and performance of rehabilitated areas and, where relevant, to identify potential or actual incidence/risk of rehabilitation failure and associated remedial actions if required. Information collected during these events will be presented in follow up reports and may include photographs, where relevant.

- Regular monitoring for pest and weed species presence/abundance in accordance with existing environmental management, monitoring, and reporting procedures.
- Regular ecological rehabilitation monitoring in accordance with existing monitoring procedures, as identified by DnA Environmental.

Rehabilitation establishment monitoring methods for areas to be revegetated will generally be consistent with existing monitoring methods, namely the establishment of permanent monitoring quadrats located within the remaining areas to be rehabilitated.

The location and density of any additional permanent monitoring quadrats will be determined by or under the guidance of a suitably qualified person(s). It is anticipated that the establishment of permanent monitoring locations within each area to be rehabilitated will occur within 1 year of the completion of ecosystem establishment activities.

Figure 13 Rehabilitation Monitoring Sites



As each permanent monitoring location is established, information on target vegetation types, species mix used, sowing/planting densities, and soil amelioration including fertiliser applications will be recorded. Each site will be added to the formal rehabilitation monitoring regime at the time of the next site-wide monitoring event. Incorporation and management of permanent monitoring locations will be undertaken by or under the supervision of suitably qualified persons.

Prior to the initial formal survey, establishment monitoring will consist of the following.

- Photo monitoring of rehabilitated areas, including photos prior to seeding, immediately following seeding and at least quarterly until first formal survey is undertaken. Additional photo monitoring may be undertaken on an opportunistic basis or as directed by rehabilitation experts.
- Visual inspections, including photographs, following significant rainfall events to identify any signs of erosion and detail any follow up actions required (e.g. repairs, installation of additional erosion and sediment controls).
- Recording of all monitoring and inspection events, including the results of monitoring and any follow up activities, in accordance with the Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register.

As indicated in Table 12, ecological monitoring frequency will be determined in consultation with a suitably qualified person(s) (i.e. an ecologist/rehabilitation specialist). The Company anticipates that monitoring frequency will largely reflect rehabilitation age, and monitoring frequency is likely to vary across the Mine Site depending on observed rehabilitation progress.

The results of any rehabilitation establishment monitoring will be detailed in the respective Annual Rehabilitation Report together with a record of any specific management actions (i.e. reviews) that have been undertaken. Any corrective actions identified as being required to be undertaken will be included as part of the Forward Program, as required.

Overview of Ecosystem Establishment Monitoring Methodology

The following presents an overview of the methodology identified by DnA Environmental for rehabilitation monitoring across the Tritton Copper Operations. As discussed in Section 8.1, rehabilitation completion criteria are expected to be further developed and refined over the life of the Mine as the results of successive monitoring events are reviewed and clearer rehabilitation targets are identified. Based on the above, the exact monitoring methodologies may be adapted to respond to revised completion criteria.

In summary, DnA Environmental have adopted a standard monitoring methodology that incorporates Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) and accredited soil analysis and various measurements of ecosystem diversity and habitat values.

Rehabilitation monitoring is conducted using a 20m x 50m plot that is positioned such that the base line faces down slope to form the basis for the LFA transect. Vegetation monitoring occurs along the 50m transect situated at the 10m interval that runs perpendicular to the 20m LFA transect, however in some situations the same transect may be used. Four marker pegs are used to establish a permanent transect position. GPS readings are taken to ensure that the quadrats can be relocated over time and permanent photo-points are used to record changes in attributes over time. Soil samples are obtained using standard soil sampling techniques within the monitoring quadrat. At least 12 random samples are taken at each site and bulked together. Soil samples are sent to Southern Cross University at their National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory for analysis. A detailed description of LFA is provided in Section 3.2 of DnA (2021).

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In addition to LFA, various other biodiversity assessments are undertaken to monitor rehabilitation, and to identify changes or management actions required. These include:

- Ground cover diversity and abundance in five repeated 1 x 1m sub-plots every 10m (50m transect) using Braun-Blanquet method;
- Ground cover composition and habitat characteristics including % cover in 10 repeated 1 m lengths every 5m (50m transect) provided by:
 - dead leaf litter;
 - annual plants;
 - perennial plants;
 - cryptogams;
 - logs; and
 - rocks.
- Vegetation structure and projected foliage cover at 0 – 0.5 and increasing 2m height increments to >6.0m height in 10 repeated 1 m lengths every 5m (50m transect);
- Floristic diversity and growth forms in 20 x 50m quadrats;
- Shrub and juvenile tree density and diversity in 20 x 50m quadrat;
- Tree and mature shrub density, diversity and health condition in 20 x 50m quadrat; and
- Other habitat attributes such as the presence of hollows, fire scars, mistletoe and the production of buds, flowers and fruit in 20 x 50m quadrat.

The results of the monitoring program are presented in a Rehabilitation Monitoring Report and will be summarised in the Annual Rehabilitation Reports going forward.

8.3. Measuring Performance Against Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Details of validation methods and indicators to be employed during monitoring in order to assess performance against the rehabilitation completion criteria for the Mine Site are provided in Section 4.1.

The Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register will be used to record details of any additional management measures or risk controls implemented during the ecosystem development phase in response to the analysis of rehabilitation monitoring results.

An Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program will be prepared for the Mine as required under the *Mining Amendment (Standard Conditions of Mining Leases – Rehabilitation) Regulation 2021*. As part of the Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program, the Company will validate and certify that the security deposit covers the estimated cost of rehabilitation liabilities each year.

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9. REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND TRIALS

This section details current and future rehabilitation trials and research programs across the Tritton Copper Operations. It is considered that the results of rehabilitation trials and research undertaken at any given mine within the Tritton Copper Operations will generally be applicable to rehabilitation operations across all of the Company's mine sites as:

- the relative proximity of the five mine sites means that they are exposed to similar environmental conditions;
- the proposed final land uses, and therefore rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria, are relatively consistent across all five sites;
- the target vegetation community types are similar across all sites and are based on analogue sites in the vicinity of Girilambone;
- all sites are likely contain similar contaminating and hazardous material types which will need to be addressed; and
- the same rehabilitation methodologies will be applied across all sites, where practicable.

9.1. Current Rehabilitation Research and Trials

9.1.1. Minor Rehabilitation Trials

In September 2026, TRL commenced a revegetation trial on the HLP landform. Further detail is provided below in Section 9.2.4

9.2. Future Rehabilitation Research and Trials

9.2.1. Seed Collection and Procurement Strategy

Objective

Ensure adequate amounts of propagation material are available for use in rehabilitation.

Overview

As discussed in Section 6.2.5.2, the Company will undertake revegetation using a number of methods, principally through the use of seedbank resources, seeds and seedlings/tubestock. To ensure that adequate seed / propagation material is available for revegetation activities, the Company will begin to develop a Seed Collection and Procurement Strategy prior to the cessation of mining, which will include a seed inventory and forecast, supported by a seed collection and procurement strategy. The Seed Collection and Procurement Strategy will be developed by or in consultation with suitably qualified persons.

The Company has already harvested seed from Acacias and Sennas (*Acacia decora*, *Acacia deanei*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp *artemisioides*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *Zygophylla*) and placed it directly around functional patch areas to increase patch sizes. These species are targeted as they are early colonisers, fast growing and will improve conditions for succession plants.

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9.2.2. Post-Closure Water Management Plan

Objectives

- Ensure post-closure risks relating to or from surface and groundwater can be identified and managed effectively.
- Identify post-closure water management infrastructure requirements.
- Confirm post-closure water licencing requirements.

Overview

Preparation of a Post-Closure Water Management Strategy will commence prior to the cessation of mining (of the ATP ore body (due to shared services etc)) and will utilise outcomes from a 'final' water balance model (representing the post closure landforms and final land uses) to inform the strategy. It is expected that additional assessments will be undertaken to inform the Post-Closure Water Management Strategy including an assessment of expected groundwater behaviour and long-term rehabilitation risks associated with the Tailings Storage Facility to determine the long-term strategy to rehabilitate this landform.

The Company will engage and suitably qualified person(s) to undertake groundwater modelling focused on the post-closure groundwater environment of the Mine Site and each mine within the Tritton Copper Operations. The scope of the groundwater modelling may include:

- identification of likely equilibrium water levels within final voids/underground workings;
- modelling of long-term groundwater behaviour from the Tailings Storage Facility; and
- identification/confirmation of post-closure water licencing requirements.

9.2.3. Land Contamination and Hazard Assessment

Objectives

Ensure land contamination and hazardous materials do not impact on final land use.

Overview

Contamination and hazardous materials assessments are identified as a key risk control within the rehabilitation risk assessment for the Mine Site. It is anticipated that the Land Contamination and Hazard Assessment will include a detailed risk assessment to:

- identify known potential and actual occurrences of all contaminated land and hazardous materials within the Mine Site; and
- determine the scope of targeted testing programs to confirm / identify the occurrence of potential and / or unknown incidences of contamination / hazardous materials.

Depending on the outcomes of the Land Contamination and Hazard Assessment, a specific management plan may be required to manage risks associated with contaminated materials during mine closure.

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9.2.4. HLP / RSF Revegetation Trial

Objective

To trial and test a number of soil ameliorant and revegetation techniques to ultimately improve rehabilitation outcomes achieving of completion criteria.

Overview

TRL engaged Global Soil Systems (Global Soil Systems (GSS) 2026) to inspect the Murrawombie HLP / RSF site, identify site constraints that may impact revegetation success and devise a series of trials to test, refine and ultimately determine the most appropriate soil amelioration and revegetation methods for the RSF landform.

In September 2026, TRL commenced trials on the northern batter of the HLP / RSF landform where landform construction had been completed.

Global Soil Systems (2026) have proposed 6 trial plots that will test a range of soil treatments and ameliorants including rock armour, gypsum, topsoil, deep ripping and a range of hydromulch trials using various organic matter and fertiliser additives.

9.2.5. Rehabilitation Outcomes Improvement Study

Objective

Several patches / areas on the Murrawombie WRE are showing signs of poor vegetation establishment (and retention) and resultant surface erosion which may be related to (amongst other factors) the geochemical composition of substrate materials.

The objective of the Rehabilitation Outcomes Improvement Study is to assess and understand basic and root causes related to rehabilitation failure and develop management options to ultimately result in successful revegetation.

Overview

TRL will commission a suitably qualified consultant(s) with expertise in geotechnical, geochemical, AMD characterisation and management and mine site rehabilitation disciplines to investigate the basic and root causes of rehabilitation failure and devise corrective measure options for TRL consideration.

The study will be informed by / inform / conducted with consideration of:

- Surface Water drainage corrective measures (Engeny 2025)
- Landform Evolution Modelling (complete)
- Materials balance and Projection
- Groundwater model / site water balance update / post closure water management plan.

9.2.6. Other research and trials

The Company may undertake additional research, trials, and / or investigations to address rehabilitation for the Mine. This may include targeted waste rock characterisation assessments and trials for application of hydromulch / hydroseed for difference landforms within the Tritton Copper Operations.

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10. INTERVENTION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

10.1. Threats to Rehabilitation

Section 3 of this document presents an assessment of environmental risks associated with the Mine. Similarly, this subsection presents an analysis of the specific risks or threats to rehabilitation within the Mine Site. This analysis of threats to rehabilitation has been prepared broadly in accordance with the requirements of *Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management*.

In summary, threats to rehabilitation were identified based on the performance indicators and relinquishment criteria identified in Table 12. For each threat, potential adverse outcomes were identified and allocated a risk based on the potential consequences and likelihood of occurrence. Risks were determined based on implementation of industry standard mitigation measures and the Company's rehabilitation commitments (summarised in Section 4 and Table 12). Where risks were determined to be unacceptable, namely those risks classified as "moderate" or above, a Trigger Action Response Plan has been developed and is presented in Section 10.2.

10.2. Trigger Action Response Plan

Table 25 presents the Trigger Action Response Plan for each of the rehabilitation threats and potential adverse outcomes identified in Table 10 as having a risk rating of moderate or above.

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Table 24 Trigger Action Response Plan

Rehabilitation Risk	Potential Adverse Outcome	Trigger	Response
General			
Insufficient skills and experience of rehabilitation personnel.	Unable to complete rehabilitation - achieve rehabilitation objectives/mine closure criteria.	Unacceptable delay in rehabilitation schedule. Quality Assurance Program identified that work has not been completed to a satisfactory level.	Engagement of suitably qualified specialists. Training programs for internal staff.
Lack of clearly defined responsibilities.	Unable to complete/delays in completing rehabilitation - unable to achieve rehabilitation objectives/mine closure criteria.	Unacceptable delay in rehabilitation schedule. Quality Assurance Program identified that work has not been completed to a satisfactory level.	Reimplementation of Organisation Chart. Senior Management provide signoff.
Active Mining Phase of Rehabilitation			
Adverse geochemical/chemical composition of materials such as overburden, tailings, heap leach, subsoils and topsoils etc	Chemical composition impacts the ability to achieve rehabilitation objectives / mine closure criteria.	Waste characterisation/geochemical assessment identifies adverse geochemical/chemical composition of materials.	Engagement of suitably qualified engineer to recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Revision and update TRL Waste Management Plan
Handling and containment of waste materials including Tailings, waste rock, heap leach, waste/contaminated water.	Waste material impacts quality of the final landform substrate to support vegetation growth and effective rehabilitation.	Observed improper handling of waste materials. Failure or leakage of waste containment structures. Reported contamination spills.	Engagement of suitably qualified engineer to recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Clean up / corrective actions / implement TRL incident reporting and investigation processes. Revision and update of applicable management plan(s).

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Rehabilitation Risk	Potential Adverse Outcome	Trigger	Response
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation			
Operating in proximity to infrastructure to be retained.	Damage or contamination to infrastructure that is designated to be retained as part of the final landform	Operating / undertaking closure activities within 20m of infrastructure to be retained.	Demarcation / barricading / fencing of infrastructure to be retained. Detailed instruction provided to work crews. Repair reinstatement of infrastructure to be retained so that it is suitable for final land uses.
Use / handling of hazardous materials during rehabilitation activities	Spillage of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids, contaminated water, sewage, and brine, contaminating surrounding land.	Incident report from work crews / identified through routine inspection.	Clean up / corrective actions / implement TRL incident reporting and investigation processes. Contaminated land assessment / remediation / validation sampling.
Unauthorised access to open pit/voids, underground workings, infrastructure areas and general mining landforms.	Public access to final Open Pit Void possible.	Regular inspections of fencing or safety bunds identifies potential for public access to voids or access by unauthorised persons is identified. Reports of unauthorised access to Mine Site.	Undertake repairs to security fencing and, if necessary, install additional security measures to prevent and/or discourage public access.
Habitation of structures and/or underground working by native fauna (e.g. bats)	Habitation of mine workings by fauna triggers ecological surveying and monitoring requirements under the EPBC Act 1999 and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.	Proposed inspections (as stated in this RMP) identify native fauna utilising underground workings / built infrastructure as habitat / roosting areas etc.	Presence of fauna notified to CPHR Qualified ecologist engaged to advise on measures to: - Encourage the self-relocation of fauna; or if required - Re-locate fauna to suitable alternate habitat (in accordance with NSW policies) Underground workings closed / infrastructure demolished prior to re-occupation.

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Rehabilitation Risk	Potential Adverse Outcome	Trigger	Response
Landform Establishment Phase of Rehabilitation			
Geotechnical instability of Final Open Pit voids.	Failure of pit walls. Failure to achieve safe and stable landforms.	Geotechnical assessment identifies instability of pit walls.	Engagement of suitably qualified engineer to recommend appropriate mitigation measures.
Landform aspect not suitable for intended target plant species.	Failure of effective floral establishment due to inadequate final landform.	Failure of rehabilitation / rehabilitation monitoring does not show progress towards achieving completion criteria.	Engage restoration ecologist to advise on corrective measures.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development Phase of Rehabilitation			
Long term water quality and quantity issues (e.g. AMD, high salinity)	Failure to meet rehabilitation objectives / mine closure criteria. Impacts on the beneficial use of surface and ground water.	Post closure water monitoring (surface and / or groundwater) confirms that water is not suitable for release to natural environment (i.e exceeds TRL Water Management Plan TARPS).	Engage suitably qualified geochemical engineer / hydrologist to advise on corrective measures. Update RMP and Post Closure Water Management Plan to include corrective measures. Implement control measures.
Damage to revegetation from pests, livestock, unauthorised machinery access, bushfire, vandalism etc.	Poor vegetation establishment / persistence resulting in failure to meet rehabilitation objectives / mine closure criteria.	Observed damage to vegetation in revegetated areas. Lack of revegetation establishment within expected timeframes. Bushfire events. Reported incidents of unauthorised machinery access or other incidents resulting in vegetation damage.	Engagement of suitably qualified ecologist or other appropriate persons to assess damages and recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Installation of security structures to prevent unauthorised access.
Mine Subsidence Affected Areas			
Interconnective cracking with underground workings	Instability is found between the underground workings and surface, creating a geotechnical stability risk.	Routine inspections identify surface cracking above underground workings	Barricade affected area. Engage suitably qualified geotechnical engineer to investigate and advise corrective measures. Update RMP to include corrective measures. Implement control measures.

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Rehabilitation Risk	Potential Adverse Outcome	Trigger	Response
Sink holes	Sink holes appear in the final landform, indicating issues with the subsurface material.	Routine inspections identify sink holes on constructed landforms.	Barricade affected area. Engage suitably qualified geotechnical engineer to investigate and advise corrective measures. Update RMP to include corrective measures. Implement control measures.
Impacts to aquifers and groundwater loss of water to water users including the environment.	Final landform impacts groundwater level and/or quality which has a negative impact on other water users.	Post closure ground water monitoring confirms rising groundwater levels / poor groundwater quality and potential impact to beneficial water users (i.e exceeds TRL Water Management Plan TARPS).	Engage suitably qualified geochemical engineer / hydrologist to advise on corrective measures. Revise groundwater model / TSF water balance. Update RMP and Post Closure Water Management Plan to include corrective measures. Implement control measures.

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11. REVIEW, REVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Table 25 presents the triggers for reviewing this Plan. Following each review, this Plan will be revised if significant structural amendments are necessary and provided to the Resources Regulator. Additionally, further consultation with relevant stakeholders will be undertaken where revisions to this Plan result in significant changes to proposed final land uses final landforms, rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and/or the rehabilitation schedule. Milestones as documented in this Plan will be updated in the Annual Rehabilitation Report and will trigger an update to this Plan in the event that a significant change in rehabilitation risks and/or proposed rehabilitation methodologies is identified.

Table 25 Rehabilitation Management Plan Amendment / Review Triggers

Trigger	Review
Amendment (required under Clause 11 of Schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation 2016)	
Approval of the proposed rehabilitation outcome document by the Secretary.	Within 30 days
Amendment to the rehabilitation outcome document under Clause 14 of Schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation 2016.	Within 30 days
Changes to risk control measures in the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment.	As soon as practicable
Written request from the Secretary.	As required by any notice
Review	
Commencement of the Operational Rehabilitation Reform transition period.	Within 12 months
Modification of an existing development consent.	Within 3 months
Modification of ML1280.	Within 3 months
Submission of each Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program.	Within 1 month
Completion of a rehabilitation trial.	Within 1 month
Modification of any management plans.	Within 3 months
Receipt of a specialist consultant report prepared in response to a trigger outlined in Section 10.	Within 3 months
Consultation with relevant stakeholders with significant implications for the final land use and/or final landform.	Within 3 months
Consultation with relevant stakeholders with significant implications for rehabilitation objectives and/or rehabilitation completion criteria.	Within 3 months

In addition to reviews of this Plan as outlined in Table 25, a Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register will be developed and regularly maintained to ensure that mining and rehabilitation activities at the Mine Site are being conducted in accordance with this Plan. The Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register will include the checklist presented as Appendix E as well as a compliance register used to assess the status of compliance with requirements under relevant development consents, leases and licences. Additionally, the Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register will include:

- records of any contaminated water or hazardous materials collected at the Mine Site and disposed of off site;
- the latest map of contamination at the Mine Site; and
- details of any additional rehabilitation measures and/or risk controls implemented within individual domains during rehabilitation operations.

Further details of the Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Register are available in Section 7.

12. SUPPORTING APPENDICES

APPENDIX A Approved Rehabilitation Objectives Statement

APPENDIX B MCM Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

APPENDIX C Murrawombie HLP RSF design

APPENDIX D Rehabilitation Risk Control Checklist

APPENDIX E Inspection Test Plan (ITP) Template.

13. REFERENCES

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14. APPENDIX A - APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

Doc No: TRL-HSET-PLN-0035		Title: Murrawombie Copper Mine - Rehabilitation Management Plan		
Site: Tritton	Revision No: 1.0	Published Date: 00/00/0000	Next Review Date: 00/00/0000	Page: 165 of 184
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ROBJ0001325

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

Murrawombie Copper Mine

FRIDAY 24 NOVEMBER 2023

Contents

Summary.....3

Important note-1

Rehabilitation Objectives.....4

Summary

DETAIL	APPROVAL
Reference	ROBJ0001325
Date of approval	Friday 24 November 2023
Mine	Murrawombie Copper Mine
Contact	Quinton Bruwer

Important note

The Regulator may make the information in your application and any supporting information (including this approval) available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your application to be confidential, please communicate this to the Regulator via the message function on this application within the Portal.

Rehabilitation Objectives

The following rehabilitation objectives have been approved.

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Ecological rehabilitation	Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate that the vegetation is self-sustainable
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Ecological rehabilitation	The vegetation composition includes native species commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) and that are deemed suitable to establish over the Heap Leach Facility without impacting upon the integrity of the cover / cap.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Ecological rehabilitation	The vegetation structure of the final landform is commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) and that are deemed suitable to establish over the Heap Leach Facility without impacting upon the integrity of the cover / cap.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

ROBJ0001325 | Murrawombie Copper Mine

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Management of waste and process materials	Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. tailings, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended land use.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).
Native Ecosystem	Tailings Storage Facility		A2	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Ecological rehabilitation	Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate that the vegetation is self-sustainable
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Ecological rehabilitation	The vegetation composition includes native species commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) as identified by analogue monitoring sites
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Ecological rehabilitation	The vegetation structure of the final landform is commensurate with one or more of the surrounding PCT types (PCT103, PCT105, PCT250) as identified by analogue monitoring sites
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

ROBJ0001325 | Murrawombie Copper Mine

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Management of waste and process materials	Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. tailings, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended land use.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).
Native Ecosystem	Overburden Emplacement Area		A4	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Agricultural revegetation	Land capability similar to pre-mining capability (Class V or Class VI).
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Agricultural revegetation	Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use.

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

ROBJ0001325 | Murrawombie Copper Mine

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Management of waste and process materials	Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. tailings, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended land use.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).
Agricultural – Grazing	Infrastructure Area		B1	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

ROBJ0001325 | Murrawombie Copper Mine

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Agricultural revegetation	Land capability similar to pre-mining capability (Class V or Class VI).
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Agricultural revegetation	Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

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FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Agricultural – Grazing	Water Management Area		B3	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Agricultural revegetation	Revegetation is sustainable for the long-term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Agricultural revegetation	Land capability similar to pre-mining capability (Class V or Class VI).
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

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FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Agricultural – Grazing	Other	Topsoil Stockpile Area	B8	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

ROBJ0001325 | Murrawombie Copper Mine

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	Water Management Area		G3	Water approvals	Structures that take or divert water such as final voids, dams, levees etc. are appropriately licensed and where required ensure sufficient licence shares are held in the water sources(s) to account for water take.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Bushfire	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consents or as predicted by groundwater assessments.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Management of waste and process materials	Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. tailings, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended land use.

APPROVED REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES STATEMENT

ROBJ0001325 | Murrawombie Copper Mine

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Area		I1	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Groundwater	Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as per the development consent(s) / pre-mining environmental assessment.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Groundwater	Groundwater quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance water quality.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Land contamination	There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Landform stability	The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm to the surrounding environment or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Removal of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	MINING DOMAIN	SPECIFY OTHER DOMAIN	SPATIAL REF	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVE CATEGORY	REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Retention of infrastructure	All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use is safe, does not pose any hazard to the community.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Surface water	Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.
Final Void	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)		J5	Water approvals	Structures that take or divert water such as final voids, dams, levees etc. are appropriately licensed and where required ensure sufficient licence shares are held in the water sources(s) to account for water take.

15. APPENDIX B – MCM EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Doc No: TRL-HSET-PLN-0035		Title: Murrawombie Copper Mine - Rehabilitation Management Plan		
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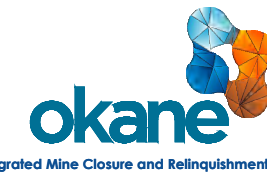
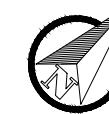
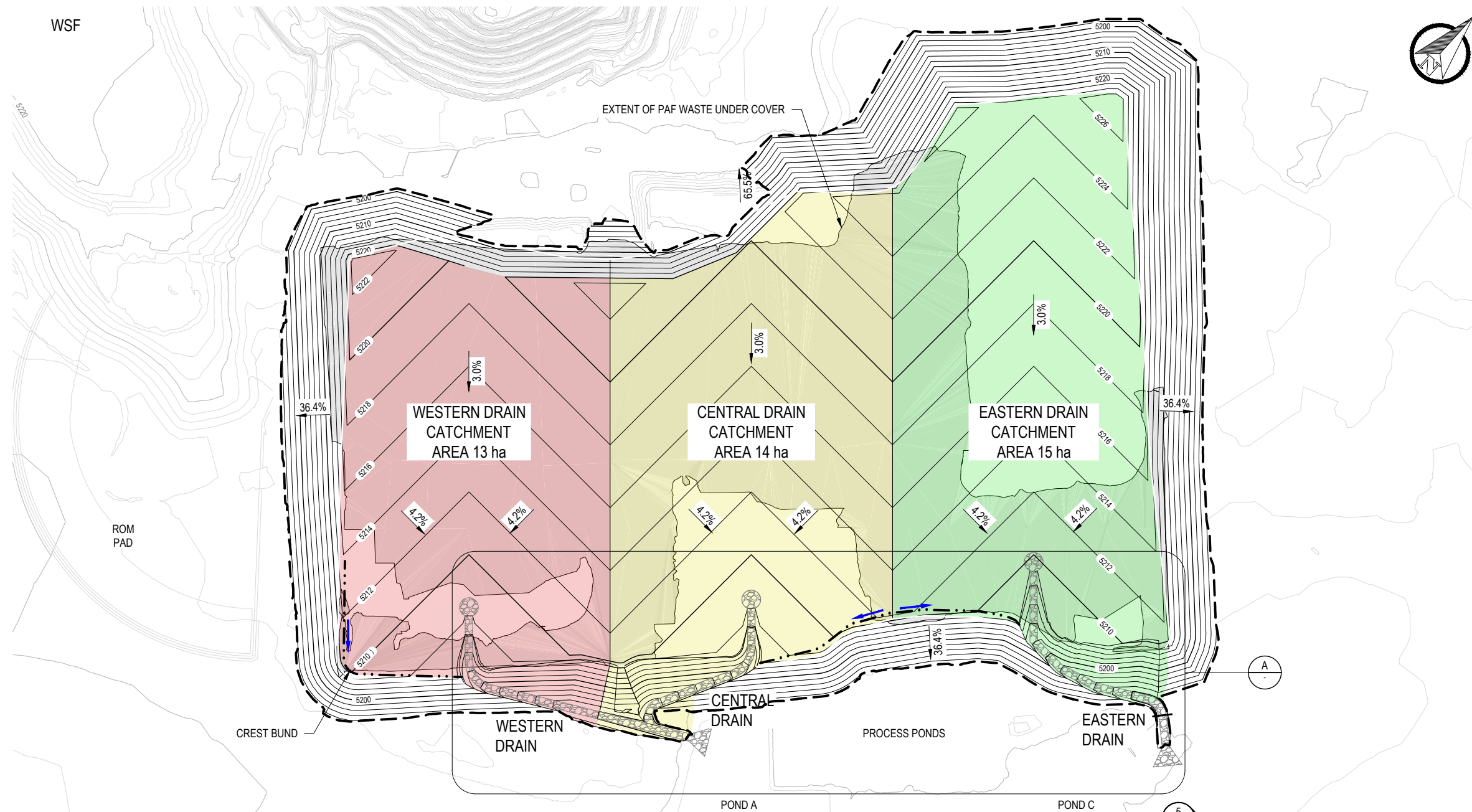


16. APPENDIX C – MURRAWOMBIE HLP RSF DESIGN

Doc No: TRL-HSET-PLN-0035		Title: Murrawombie Copper Mine - Rehabilitation Management Plan		
Site: Tritton	Revision No: 1.0	Published Date: 00/00/0000	Next Review Date: 00/00/0000	Page: 167 of 184
This document is UNCONTROLLED once printed – refer to Tritton CDMS for CONTROLLED version				

Last Saved: 10/3/2024 11:08 PM

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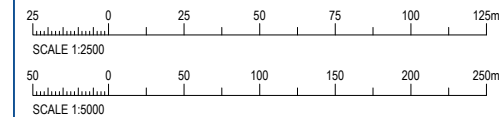
Legend/Notes

NOTES

1. ALL UNITS IN METRES U.N.O.
2. EXISTING AND DESIGN CONTOUR INTERVAL:
2m MINOR AND 10m MAJOR
3. 'PAF' DENOTES 'POTENTIAL ACID-FORMING'
4. 'NAF' DENOTES 'NON-ACID-FORMING'

LEGEND

- 1100— EXISTING CONTOUR
- 1100— DESIGN CONTOUR
- DESIGN LIMITS
- - - CREST BUND
- SURFACE DRAINAGE COLLECTION POINT
- CREST BUND DIVERSIONS



Revision	Description	Date
5	FINAL	10.18.2024

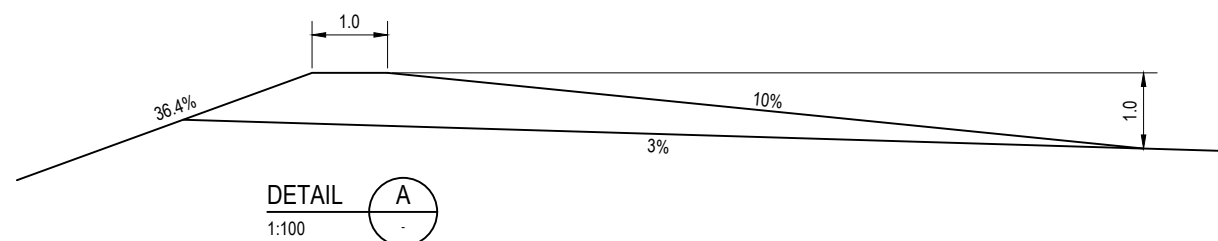
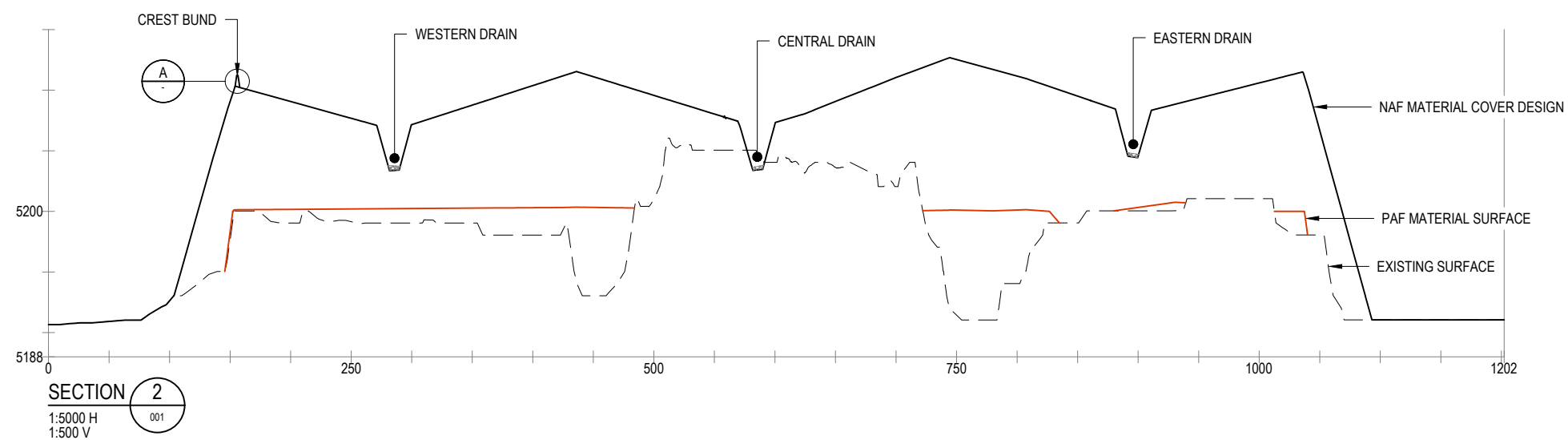
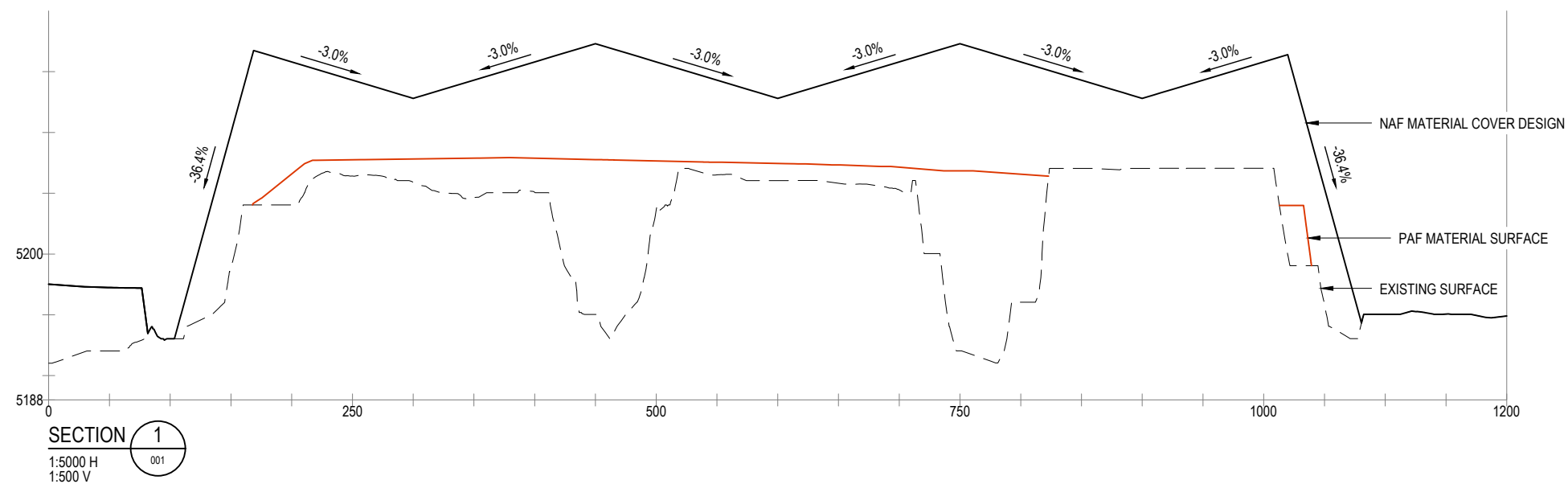
Client/Project



MURRAWOMBIE HEAP ROCK STORAGE
FACILITY (RSF) COVER DESIGN

Drawn by	J. TREVARTHEN
Designed by	OKANE
Approved by	I. TAYLOR
Drawing title	DRAINAGE LAYOUT

Project no.	Drawing no.	Sheet	Revision
956-233	002	A3	5



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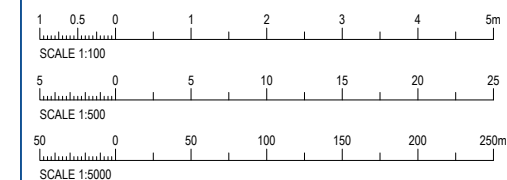
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NOTES

1. ALL UNITS IN METRES U.N.O.
2. 'PAF' DENOTES 'POTENTIAL ACID-FORMING'
3. 'NAF' DENOTES 'NON-ACID-FORMING'

LEGEND

- — — EXISTING SURFACE PROFILE
 — PAF MATERIAL SURFACE PROFILE
 — DESIGN PROFILE



5	FINAL	10.18.2024
Revision	Description	Date

Revision	
Client/Project	



MURRAWOMBIE HEAP ROCK STORAGE
FACILITY (RSF) COVER DESIGN

Drawn by

J. TREVARTHEN

Designed by

OKANE

Approved by	
-------------	--

J. TAYLOR

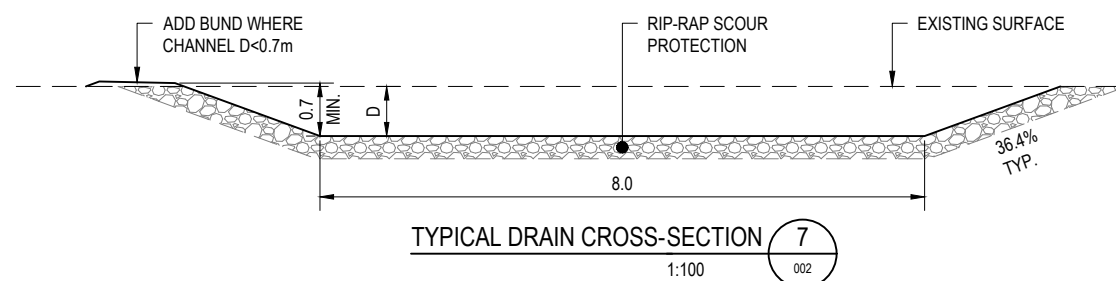
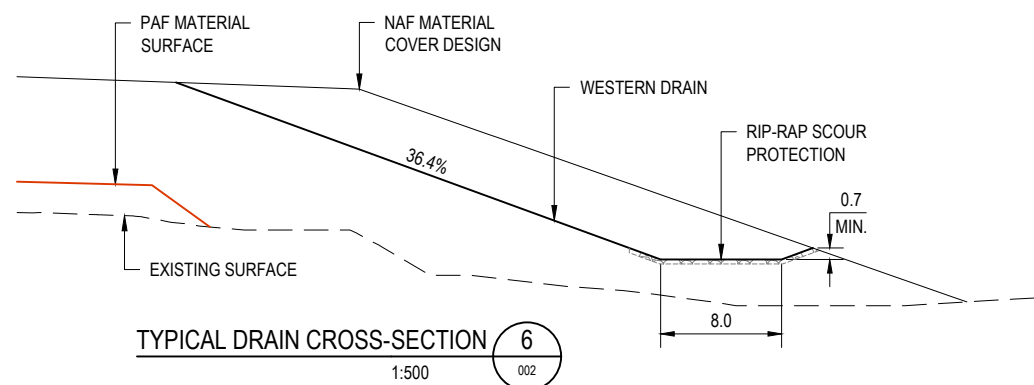
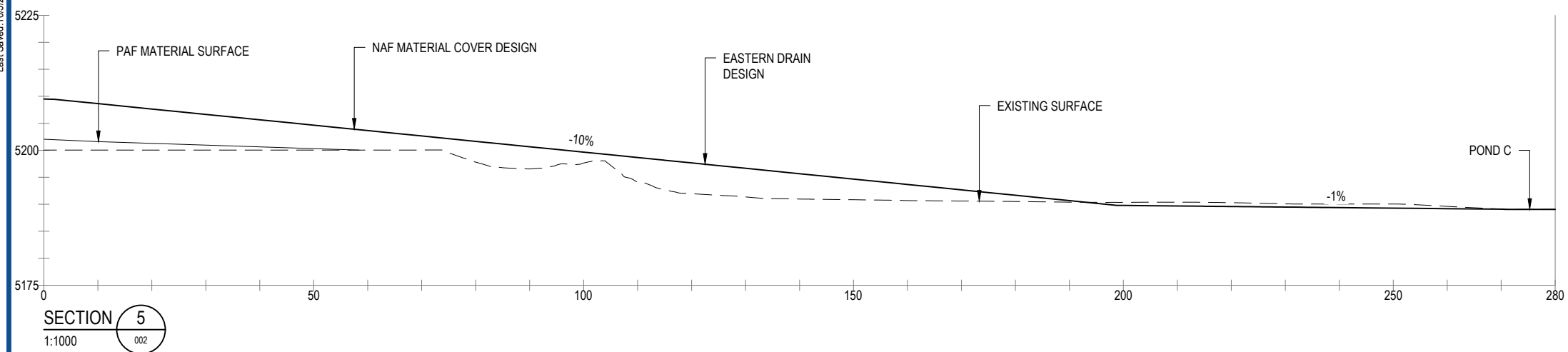
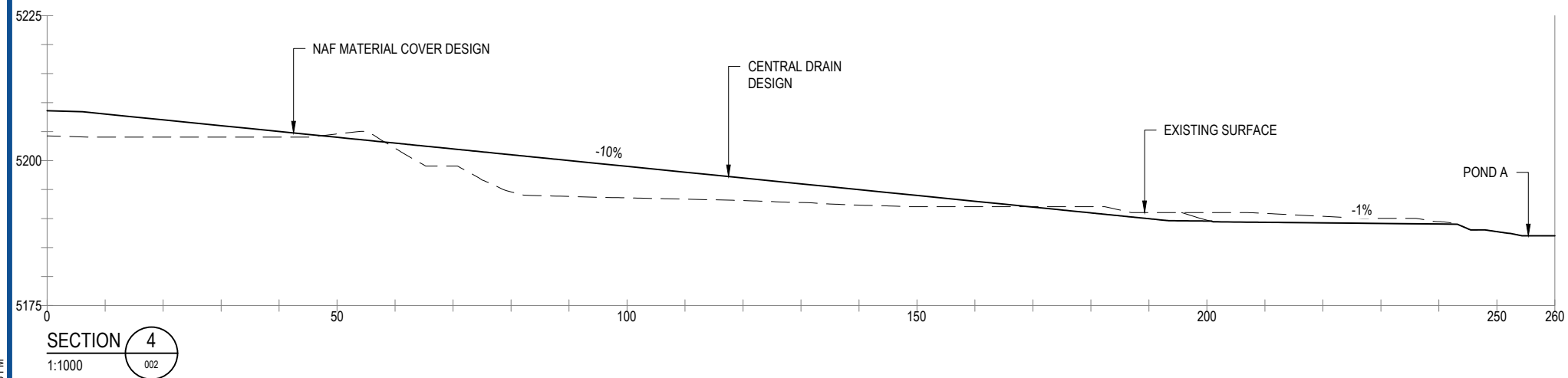
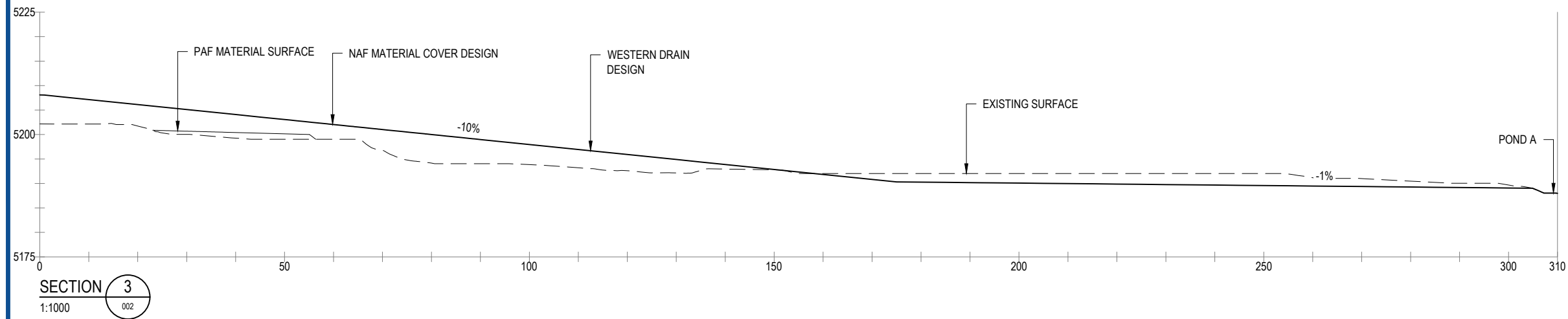
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COVER DESIGN SECTIONS

Project no. 956-233	Drawing no. 003	Sheet A3	Revision 5
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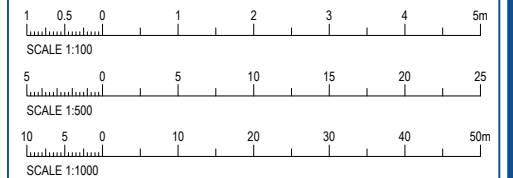
Legend/Notes

NOTES

1. ALL UNITS IN METRES U.N.O.
2. 'PAF' DENOTES 'POTENTIAL ACID-FORMING'
3. 'NAF' DENOTES 'NON-ACID-FORMING'

LEGEND

- — — EXISTING SURFACE PROFILE
- — — PAF MATERIAL SURFACE PROFILE
- — — DESIGN PROFILE



5	FINAL	10.18.2024
Revision	Description	Date

Client/Project



MURRAWOMBIE HEAP ROCK STORAGE
FACILITY (RSF) COVER DESIGN

Drawn by

J. TREVARTHEN

Designed by

OKANE

Approved by

I. TAYLOR

Drawing title

DRAINAGE SECTIONS

Project no.	Drawing no.	Sheet	Revision
956-233	004	A3	5

17. APPENDIX D REHABILITATION RISK CONTROL CHECKLIST

Rehabilitation Phase / Activity	Comment / Completion Date(s)
Phase: Active Mining (Production)	
Soil and Materials Management	
Develop and maintain a materials and soils balance and database to include the following information: • volume of inert capping material, topsoil and subsoil stockpiled. • location, age and quality of stockpiles. • chronology of treatments (e.g. weed control, application of cover crop) undertaken on the stockpile. • volume of material, topsoil and subsoil required for application to current and future disturbance areas (e.g. capping material for tailings dams, reject emplacement areas). • an estimate of the volume of suitable alternative material required to be imported onto site to supplement potential material, topsoil and subsoil deficits. • record data on the location of the stockpiled material including date stripped, source area, indicative volume, pre-strip plant community type. Information is to be stored using site-based GIS.	A Biological Resource Stockpile Register and data base with the required details has been developed for all Mine Sites within the Tritton Copper Operations.
Locate soil stockpiles away from traffic areas and at an appropriate distance from watercourses.	Soil stockpiles are located away from operational areas to minimise risks associated with traffic and are a significant distance from the ephemeral watercourses.
Locate soil stockpiles on level or gently sloping areas to minimise the potential for erosion and soil loss.	Soil stockpiles are stored on generally level areas of the Mine Sites.
Limit soil stockpiles to less than two to three metres high and set out in windrows to maximise surface exposure and biological activity.	Soil stockpiles are no greater than two metres in height to ensure the viability of the stockpiled materials.
Install appropriate erosion, dust and sediment controls around soil stockpiles to reduce the potential for soil loss.	Ripping along the contours of soil stockpiles has been implemented to reduce risks of erosion. Passive revegetation of stockpile surfaces is permitted and further reduces erosion.
Appropriately sign-post soil stockpiles to identify the area and minimise the potential for unauthorised use or disturbance.	Sign-posts are in place at areas used for soil stockpiling.

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Rehabilitation Phase / Activity	Comment / Completion Date(s)
Monitor and control weed growth on soil stockpiles.	Weed control is included in the regular pest and disease monitoring and management of topsoil stockpiles.
Materials Handling	
Develop specific strategies (e.g. selective handling, management and placement) for mine materials management to address potential geochemical and geotechnical constraints for rehabilitation as follows: • adopt an appropriate geological model (typically block model for metalliferous mines) to determine source of problematic material. • continued sampling and testing of overburden/interburden materials during operations to confirm the potential geochemical constraints across the deposit (e.g. spontaneous combustion, acid mine drainage, sodicity). • continued sampling to ensure materials are understood (e.g. particle size distribution) and to identify potential changes in material properties. • development of a procedure/strategy for selective handling and management of materials (e.g. potentially acid forming and non-acid forming, inert material). • continued sampling and testing of the beneficiation waste stream.	The <i>Waste Rock Characterisation and Management Plan 2023</i> identifies and sets out management measures for waste rock at the Mine Sites. Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) waste rock was identified using resource definition drilling. The Company undertakes regular geochemical monitoring and monthly sampling of waste rock and tailings. The sampling is undertaken to assess the total Sulfur, the Acid-Neutralising Capacity, the Net Acid Production Potential, and the Net Acid Generation.
Seek specialist advice (as relevant) to develop effective mitigation strategies to minimise any potential interference to rehabilitation establishment or downstream pollution because of the exposure of adverse geochemical material.	Specialists have previously been engaged in the developing rehabilitation strategies and designing final landforms and will continue to be.
Develop and implement an operational and rehabilitation program for reject emplacement areas to ensure geochemical and geotechnical long-term stability (e.g. capping).	Conceptual capping designs have been developed for landforms such as the Tailings Storage Facility.
Develop and maintain a register of any contaminated sites, waste landfill sites and bioremediation areas and where they are located.	A Contaminated Site Register has been developed.
Environmental Monitoring	

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Develop, maintain and document an environmental monitoring program that includes: • surface and groundwater • flora • land contamination • historic heritage	The following management plans are part of the environmental monitoring program and address the required factors. • Flora and Fauna Management Plan 2023 • Land Management Plan 2023 • Cultural Heritage Management Plan 2023 • Water Management Plan 2023 • Waste Rock Characterisation and Management Plan 2023 • Environmental Management Plan 2023
Management of potential heritage issues	
Before demolition activities, undertake any necessary assessments to determine potential heritage approvals and or management measures that may be required (e.g. retention/restoration of building, archival recording).	An Unexpected Finds Protocol has been developed for the Mine Sites. Surface Disturbance Permits are sought after prior to any disturbance.
Site Services	
Electricity services to any infrastructure scheduled for demolition will be removed before the start of building demolition works.	Any electricity services will be disconnected and removed prior to demolition and decommissioning.
Telecommunications, water supply and other services will also be disconnected and removed where practical.	All site services will be disconnected and removed prior to demolition works where practical.
Where services are buried (e.g. pipelines, cables) and their retrieval may lead to further disturbance, the infrastructure may be left in situ (subject to any necessary approvals or agreements) if they don't pose constraints to the final land use. In this situation, the location of the services will be surveyed and marked on the site plan and a suitable caveat developed to provide that they are readily identifiable for future land holders.	Infrastructure underground such as pipelines, electrical cables, and communication lines will only be removed if the process will not result in further disturbance.
Buildings and Fixed Plant	
Before demolition, the infrastructure should be evaluated in terms of the presence of hazardous substances (e.g. asbestos, radiation devices and sources) and appropriate management strategies developed to protect employees, the public and minimise potential environmental harm. This includes the identification of the various waste streams and development of management strategies in accordance with the appropriate waste legislation.	Various engineering and structural assessments are planned for prior to demolition of buildings or infrastructure.

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All buildings, fixed plant and other infrastructure that are not required as part of the final land use will be demolished and removed. Demolition will be carried out in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard.	Any infrastructure not required for the final land use will be subject to engineering assessments, and if no risks are present, they will be demolished in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard.
Remaining structures will be surveyed and recorded on a plan, with a suitable caveat developed to provide that they are readily identifiable for future land holders.	The plan will be developed during decommissioning.
Buildings and Fixed Plant to be Retained	
Where infrastructure is approved to remain as part of the final land use, a structural assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified person to: - determine the structural integrity of the structure. - identify the associated short and long-term risks to public safety and the environment from the infrastructure remaining in situ, which should identify potential modes of failure. Based on assessment, identify and implement controls to address any potential residual risks and modes of failure.	Structural assessments will be prepared prior to decommissioning.
Equipment Storage Areas, Hardstand Areas, Roadways, Sealed and Unsealed Roads and Car Parks	
Any redundant plant or equipment will either be sold for reuse, recycled (e.g. scrap metal) or disposed of at an authorised landfill facility.	Noted.
Removal of ore spillages and hazardous materials.	All ore spillages and hazardous materials will be removed from site.
Storage areas and hardstands will be assessed for potential contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, salt accumulation) and remediation undertaken as required.	All storage areas and hardstands will be assessed prior to rehabilitation, with specific focus on the designated hydrocarbon and chemical storage areas.
Waste material (e.g. bitumen, concrete, ore) generated as part of the removal of car parks and hardstands is to be managed in accordance with relevant guidelines under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1991. The relevant guidelines can be found on the Environment Protection Authority's website. Where authorised to dispose of on the site, waste material must be buried at depth or suitably capped to ensure that it does not compromise the final land use.	The POEO Act guidelines are followed on the Mine Sites for the management of any waste material and will continue to be during rehabilitation.
Management of Contaminated Material	

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Excess ore material remaining at closure will be scraped up and either reprocessed or disposed of within the reject emplacement areas or in accordance with the appropriate waste legislation.	Any excess ore material at closure will be disposed of within the reject emplacement areas, or otherwise in accordance with waste legislation.
Any contaminated material should be managed in accordance with relevant guidelines under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997. Records will need to be retained to validate that contamination has been remediated or managed effectively to meet the final land use rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria.	The Contaminated Site Register will continue to be used for records of contaminated material.
Hazardous Materials Management	
All remaining hydrocarbons such as diesel and lubricants and other hazardous materials will be either used or discarded by an authorised waste contractor.	All waste disposal is handled by an authorised waste collector and this will continue in rehabilitation.
Removal of any oily water treatment system, following the demolition of the workshop and associated facilities.	Any oily water on site will be handled and removed from site by an authorised professional.
Removal of sewage treatments systems and associated sewerage network.	The on-site system is pumped out by a licenced contractor on an as needs basis, and similarly, will be removed by a licenced contractor.
Storage tanks of hazardous materials will be removed and, depending on their condition, either sold or disposed at an authorised facility.	A Land Contamination and Hazard Assessment is to be undertaken prior to closure and rehabilitation. Hazardous materials are collected at the Mine Sites and disposed of off site by a licenced contractor.
Specific consideration should be given to managing asbestos materials, radiation devices, hydrocarbon as well as other contaminated substances/materials/soils in accordance with relevant guidelines that can be found on the Environment Protection Authority's website.	Management of asbestos materials and hydrocarbons is undertaken in accordance with relevant guidelines from the EPA and will continue to be.
Underground Infrastructure	
Removal of remote equipment (e.g. powerlines to remote shafts, ventilation infrastructure, PED lines, services boreholes, pipeline).	Remote equipment to service underground infrastructure will be removed where and when safe to do so.
Decommission and rehabilitate any remote access tracks that are not to be used as part of the final land use.	Any unused remote access tracks are to be progressively rehabilitated when possible.

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Seal mine openings (e.g. shafts, adits, drifts) and boreholes to address risks associated with public safety and access, exposure of hazardous mine gases and interference with groundwater aquifers. The seals should be designed, supervised and verified by a suitably qualified expert in consideration of relevant guidelines.	An engineering report for design of final capping is planned to seal all access points to underground workings.
Prepare as-constructed drawings to verify that mine seals have been constructed in accordance with design.	A suitably certified engineer will prepare as-constructed drawings post sealing.
At the Completion of Exploration Activity	
Remove and lawfully dispose of all grid pegs, tags, sample bags, flagging tape, drill chips and other waste.	All materials used to facilitate exploration activities have been lawfully disposed from the Mine Sites.
Remove all drill cores.	All drill cores from exploration activities have been removed from site or lawfully disposed at the conclusion of exploration.
Survey, seal and rehabilitate all boreholes.	All boreholes will be surveyed, sealed and rehabilitated once they are no longer required for operations.
Remove and lawfully dispose of all plant and equipment (including surface pipelines) and imported fill material.	Any exploration equipment that is not being used for mining operations has been removed and lawfully disposed.
Removal of concrete and footings.	Any concrete and footings from exploration that are not being reused for mining operations have been removed from the Mine Sites.
Undertake a visual contamination assessment where potential pollution generation activities have occurred (e.g. hazardous substance storage, saline water storage) to identify potential signs of contamination. Where contamination is present, develop and implement a contamination remediation program to ensure that the rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the intended post-exploration land use are met.	Visual inspections are completed by site personnel as part of regular site operations. Contamination is assessed as part of this process.
Phase: Landform Establishment	
Characterisation of Waste Materials (Geochemical and Geotechnical)	

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Characterisation analysis is conducted and geochemical and physical properties of waste materials are understood. Consideration should be given to the following as relevant: - adopt an appropriate geological model (typically block model for metalliferous mines) to determine source of problematic material. - collect rehabilitation material erosion data for calibration of landform stability models. - establish an ongoing sampling program to identify potential changes in material properties. - develop a strategy / procedure/ management plan for selective handling and management of problematic materials (e.g. potential acid forming material, spontaneous combustion). - ensure material handling field practices are in accordance with relevant plan/procedure.	The Waste Rock Characterisation and Management Plan 2023 manages all waste rock characterisation and monitoring until cessation of mining activities. Monthly samples of the surface and batters of WRE's are taken to ensure that the implemented waste rock characterisation and segregation protocols are effective.
Emplacement Areas	
The geotechnical stability of the emplacement areas during construction must be understood and a strategy implemented to ensure: - location of waste/reject emplacement areas are clearly defined. - emplacement dimensions (e.g. height – RL) are consistent with those approved by the development consent. - consideration is given to geotechnical stability during placement, including methods to promote compaction/consolidation during construction.	A geotechnical assessment of the final landform will be undertaken prior to relinquishment in order to confirm final stability of all terminal faces and domain slopes. Additional geotechnical assessments may be undertaken during the landform establishment phase to identify risk and/or opportunities.
- consideration is given to material selection and treatment (e.g. handling low strength or dispersive/sodic soils). - material handling field practices are in accordance with defined management practices – location, dump process, lift heights, compaction/consolidation treatment.	

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A strategy should be developed to manage any geochemically unstable materials (e.g. acid mine drainage) with consideration of the following: • emplacement construction design should utilise modelling to optimise design considering the need to limit gas transport (air ingress) and resulting acidity production (if relevant). • placement methods should reduce the likelihood of depositional layering or high permeability zone 'rubble zone' (e.g. base-up via 'paddock dump' rather than 'end tipping'). • treatment during placement to reduce gas transport/oxygen supply (engineered layers – vertical gas management, encapsulation, oxygen consuming materials, sulphide passivation). • monitoring to determine emplacement strategy effectiveness, including a trigger action response plan (TARP). • ensuring material handling field practices are in accordance with defined management practices – placement method, lift height, treatment.	Risks and management measures related to acid mine drainage are incorporated in the <i>Waste Rock Characterisation and Management Plan 2023</i>. Further targeted testing of materials will be completed prior to rehabilitation to ensure as far as practicable that PAF contamination is below criteria levels.
An emplacement capping strategy should be developed and implemented to ensure the performance requirements of the cap are understood. Consideration should be given to the following: • the emplacement capping function is identified (e.g. 'rainfall shedding', 'store and release') and the design takes into account the final land use - including vegetation requirements or exclusion. • the capping design is defined (e.g. materials and thickness) based on site specific geochemical and physical constraints in order to sustain the final land use outcomes. • engineering requirements are understood. • performance requirements of the cap to control gas (oxygen flux) and seepage are identified and measured. • use of water balance modelling to determine likely seepage post closure. • ensuring capping construction is consistent with design (material type, thickness).	The Company is in the process of developing a detailed capping design for the TSFs. A suitably qualified person(s) will be engaged to prepare site-specific detailed design reports for capping of Tailings Storage Facilities.
The emplacement capping strategy should ensure that the capping material type, source and quantity has been identified and assessed as suitable for the final land use (e.g. does not become a source of contamination). Methods to quarantine adequate quantities of capping material should be specified and implemented.	Noted.
Landform Design/Shape	

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The final landform design should build on the minimum requirements of the development consent and, wherever practicable, take into account the following: - a landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and, where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles. - appropriate use of landform design stability principles of reduced slope length and surface water management structures. - use of erosion models to optimise the landform design and to show where high-risk erosion areas are likely to occur (and to nominate how risk controls will be incorporated into the final landform design to appropriately treat these risks).	The Final Landform of the four Mine Sites are designed to be consistent with the surrounding natural landform. The Company plans to engage a suitably qualified person(s) to undertake Landform Evolution Modelling prior to closure which will incorporate stability and erosion.
- use of erosion modelling and/or hydrological projections to demonstrate the long-term competency of the capping of problematic material emplacement (e.g. acid mine drainage waste rock emplacements). - use of appropriate parameter model inputs – preferably field parameter data collected from the materials to be used in rehabilitation. - potential for settlement and how this will be accounted for in the design (especially differential settlement). - long-term stability of voids/pit walls and steep slopes, including determination of engineering treatments required for walls/ steep slopes.	As above.
Develop specific strategies (e.g. selective handling and placement) for mine materials management to address potential geochemical constraints for rehabilitation (e.g. acid rock drainage, saline and sodic materials) based on sampling and testing of overburden/interburden materials used to construct the final landform.	The <i>Waste Rock Characterisation and Management Plan 2023</i> discusses strategies for mine materials management. Sampling and testing of materials used to construct the final landform will continue until rehabilitation has been completed.
Develop specific strategies (e.g. selective handling and placement) to address any potential geotechnical issues associated with the final landform, including seepage pathways into groundwater and surface waters, for example saline seepage. Based on risk, these strategies may need to be developed in consideration of geotechnical studies.	Geotechnical assessments have previously been undertaken and the geotechnical characteristics of the Mine Sites are well understood by the Company. Design and construction of the final landform will take into consideration the potential for geotechnical issues.
Final Voids	

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Where a final void is approved to remain as part of the final landform (e.g. by the development consent), the design and construction should be developed in accordance with the minimum requirements of the development consent, associated environmental assessments/environmental impact statements and in consideration of the following: a constraints and opportunities analysis of final void options (including backfilling or partial backfilling) to identify and implement the most feasible and environmentally sustainable option (where this option is not inconsistent with the development consent) to minimise the sterilisation of land post-mining.	Where final voids are to be retained, they will be done so in accordance with the minimum requirements. A constraints and opportunities analysis will be completed prior to rehabilitation.
- a geotechnical assessment should be undertaken to determine the likely long-term stability risks associated with the proposed final landform, including any remaining highwalls or low walls (if any). Based on the outcome of this assessment, suitable measures (e.g. bunding and highwall fences) are to be implemented to minimise potential risks to public safety as well as support the final land use(s). - updated surface and groundwater assessments should be undertaken in relation to the likely final water level in the void and post mining water take (groundwater inflows into the void and surface water capture). This should include an assessment of the potential for fill and spill, along with measures required to be implemented to minimise associated impacts to the environment and downstream water users.	A geotechnical assessment for final void stability will be completed by a suitably certified person. The assessment will include a focus on the stability of the final void walls. The final void will be secured by a safety bund, fenced, and access restricted through a lockable gate. The Post-Closure Water Management Strategy will be developed prior to rehabilitation and will include groundwater modelling focused on the post-closure groundwater environment at each mine within the Tritton Copper Operations. The strategy will include identification of likely equilibrium water levels within the final void.
The final void must address any relevant approval requirements of regulatory authorities and demonstrate the satisfaction of licensing requirements under the relevant legislation (e.g. <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>). This should include whether sufficient licence shares are available in the water source(s) to account for the water inflow into the final void(s).	The final void will be designed and rehabilitated in accordance with any and all relevant approval requirements and legislation.
The final stabilisation and revegetation strategy associated with the final void should be designed and implemented based on the outcomes of the above assessments.	The final stabilisation and revegetation strategy will not be designed until the above outcomes have been implemented.
Water Management Infrastructure	

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Depending on the final land use, issues that should be addressed as part of the post-mining water management system may include: - removal of excess sediment (e.g. saline sediment) from the surface dams for future use by the subsequent land owner or alternatively filling or removing the dams if they are no longer required. - the installation of appropriate sediment and erosion control measures. - water within final voids is appropriately licensed in perpetuity (e.g. under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>).	Post-mining water will be managed through the <i>Water Management Plan 2023</i> .
Sediment material extracted from surface dams should be analysed to determine the potential for contamination and, if present, must be appropriately managed as identified above (refer to <i>Management of carbonaceous/contaminated material</i> above).	The <i>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</i> has been developed to manage sediment from the Mine Sites.
As-Constructed Drawings	
Prepare 'as-constructed' drawings to verify that drainage and landform have been completed in accordance with design before 'growth medium development' phase.	As-constructed drawings will be drafted by a suitably qualified person upon completion.
Phase: Growth Medium Development	
Before Commencing Rehabilitation (substrate preparation)	
Develop rehabilitation methodologies in consideration of site-specific constraints (e.g. topsoil and subsoil availability and quality, presence of contamination) required to achieve the approved, or if not yet approved, proposed rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria.	Rehabilitation methodologies have and will continue to be developed in consideration of material characterisations and soil surveys
Where revegetation is required, analyse representative samples to characterise the nature of the substrate (e.g. sodicity, acid-generating potential, particle size distribution, nutrient levels for planting) and determine any potential limitations to rehabilitation and sustainable plant growth. Immediately prior to application, collect and analyse samples of topsoil stockpiles to characterise material to determine any potential impacts to vegetation (e.g. sodicity, limited microbial activity, nutrients, organic matter).	Material characterisation and surveys have been undertaken in the past and will be conducted where necessary in order to gain an understanding of the substrates. Further analysis will be undertaken prior to use of topsoil.
Use the results to determine specific amelioration techniques (e.g. addition of gypsum, lime, organic matter, fertiliser) that will be used to overcome potential limitations to landform stability, vegetation establishment and growth. Apply ameliorants (e.g. gypsum or lime) and organic material (e.g. mulch) based on the outcomes of the substrate characterisation analysis (as appropriate to address limitations in the revegetation substrate). Before revegetation activities, analyse the prepared substrate to determine whether amelioration measures have been successful.	Small amounts of the Mine Sites that have been revegetated have used gypsum as an ameliorant Future use of ameliorants will be determined following the future material characterisation assessments.

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Implement suitable erosion control measures (e.g. catch drains, sediments dams, silt fences, mulches, cover crops) to minimise soil loss from areas undergoing rehabilitation.	Erosion control measures are managed under the <i>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan 2015</i> . Periodic reviews of management plans throughout rehabilitation phases will address any further needs for erosion control measures as they are needed. A variety of temporary erosion and sediment control measures are proposed to be implemented if necessary, including sediment fencing, fast germinating ground stabiliser species, and use of surface binding agents.
Preferentially schedule and undertake revegetation activities in or just before suitable seasonal conditions.	Meteorological monitoring will continue to be undertaken, and rehabilitation activities will be planned accordingly. In the case of unfavourable weather events, rehabilitation plans will be postponed.
Where permissible, should revegetation be delayed due to unsuitable seasonal conditions, undertake temporary stabilisation measures (e.g. sterile cover crops, erosion and sediment controls) to avoid erosion and further land degradation.	If rehabilitation plans are postponed due to unsuitable seasonal conditions, additional temporary erosion and sediment controls will be implemented.
Return topsoil and subsoil layers in sequential order, assuming suitability of material for the final land use.	Where the material is suitable, rehabilitation
During Rehabilitation (general methodologies)	
Use appropriate earthmoving equipment to avoid compacting the rehabilitation substrate.	The appropriate earthmoving equipment will be used. If the Company does not have access to appropriate equipment, specialist contractors will be engaged.
Restore soil structure by scarifying or ripping (if soil compaction or erosion has occurred) in parallel with the contour. Apply soil ameliorants (where required) such as fertiliser to the substrate before the start of revegetation activities.	Soil will be ripped in parallel with contour to restore the structure. Ameliorants such as fertiliser and/or organic matter will be applied if necessary.
Implement erosion and sediment controls in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 2E, Mines and Quarries (DECC 2008b).	The <i>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan 2015</i> has been prepared in accordance with <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 2E, Mines and Quarries (DECC 2008b)</i> .
Where direct seeding is planned, rip final surfaces parallel with the contour before the application of seed to provide for an adequate seed bed.	Surfaces will be ripped prior to direct seeding.

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Where access tracks are to be removed (e.g. not to be left as part of the final land use as defined by rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria), remove imported fill material (where used) and reprofile the disturbance area to the pre-existing landform.	Upon removal of access tracks, fill material will be removed and the disturbance area rehabilitated.
Topsoil shortages are to be supplemented with suitable alternatives such as biosolids, organic growth medium or another substitute, if required. However, the risk of introducing hazards to the establishment of the preferred plant community type (e.g. non-native species, elevated nutrient levels through the application of soil ameliorants) should be evaluated.	If growth medium needs to be outsourced, the company will purchase material from credible sources. Material characterisation will be undertaken to minimise risk of introducing hazards.
Identify key habitat requirements for key fauna species.	Ecological surveys and assessments have been completed for the Mine Sites, so there is a pre-existing understanding of nearby fauna and their habitat.
Use structures such as tree hollows, logs and other woody debris, rock material to augment the target habitat value of native rehabilitation (if appropriate, in consideration of bushfire risks).	Where practicable, tree hollows, logs, and other woody and rocky debris will be placed around the Mine Sites for fauna habitat.
Phase: Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	
During Rehabilitation (revegetation – native ecosystem)	
Native revegetation activities in rehabilitation areas should preferentially use local provenance seed for direct seeding or tube stock propagation.	An indicative and non-exhaustive list of target revegetation species has been put together by DnA Environmental. The species have been identified within analogue sites that are representative of the target vegetation.
Use of seed orchards or onsite nurseries should be considered to ensure an appropriate stock is maintained for rehabilitation works.	Local provenance seed will be collected and supplied to a local and qualified nursery provider at least six to twelve months prior to planting to allow adequate propagation time.
Consider techniques such as brush-matting where disturbed areas are situated directly adjacent to mature native ecosystems/area of clearing associated with mining that provide a good source of local seed, to stabilise the site while natural recruitment occurs.	Brush-matting is likely to be used as a revegetation method in suitable areas.
Where adverse seasonal conditions (e.g. drought) or other factors affect the availability of local provenance seed and supplementary non-local provenance seed is required, seed stock should be purchased from reputable suppliers with quality control processes including seed viability testing. (It is good practice to record the name of the supplier and batch of seed being applied. Recording such details may assist in prevention/management of misidentified seeds).	If seeds/plants are not available locally, the Company will purchase seed from reputable suppliers.

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Undertake treatment of seed in terms to address issues such as seed dormancy and insect predation. Timing of treatment is to be aligned to timing of application with a focus on reducing the storage time of treated seed.	Seeds will be treated prior to sowing.
Confirm the availability of seed and plant material and amend the seed mix or schedule of revegetation based on material supply.	A material inventory will be prepared prior to rehabilitation. A contingency plan for if the material inventory projection forecasts a deficit will also be prepared.
Spread seed as soon as possible following ripping/scarifying. If seeding is delayed following ripping/scarifying, undertake an assessment to determine whether further re-ripping/tilling is required before applying seed to ensure sufficient surface roughness (e.g. to break up any crusting that may have resulted from rainfall events).	Seed will be spread as soon as possible following ripping of the growth medium is complete. Assessment of the growth medium will be completed if there is a delay to ensure suitability.
Develop a bushfire management plan (having regard to relevant ecological considerations and species fire tolerance) in consultation with NSW Rural Fire Service. Bushfire considerations should be factored into rehabilitation design (e.g. access tracks).	A bushfire management plan will be prepared.
Revegetation mix to capture species of all strata aligned to the plant community type. (If foundation species are being used, ensure that they do not compromise the attainment of the targeted plant community types).	The indicative mix of target species that are to be planted across the Mine Sites are in line with analogue sites representative of the target vegetation types.
Use appropriate earthmoving equipment to avoid compacting the rehabilitation substrate.	A specialist contractor with suitable equipment will be engaged
Weed/pathogen control on equipment for sensitive sites to prevent the spread of pathogens.	Weed management will be implemented according to the <i>Weed Management Plan 2023</i> .
Rehabilitation can include direct seeding and/or tube stock planting. Seed germination and seeding/seedling rate records are to be retained so that future rates can be assessed to ensure that target densities are achieved.	Seed germination and seeding rates will be assessed and recorded in the Seed Balance and Procurement Strategy that will be developed at a later date.
Maximise the number of target species (groundcover, mid-story and canopy) within the first round of revegetation activities to facilitate species richness. If the target plant community type requires a staged seeding approach to achieve the species mix, underrepresented species may be prioritised in subsequent revegetation rounds.	There will be a wide variety of target species planted in the first round of revegetation in order to ensure species richness and diversity.

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Stock control fencing should be erected where required to protect ecological rehabilitation areas.	A small-scale field trial on the western embankment of the Tailings Storage Facility is currently being conducted to assess the effectiveness of excluding grazing on rehabilitation outcomes. The exclusion fencing was erected in 2020 and rehabilitation monitoring was conducted in 2020 in conjunction with site wide rehabilitation monitoring.
Rehabilitation Establishment Inspections	
Conduct an initial establishment inspection no later than three months following the completion of each rehabilitation campaign to determine whether performance issues have occurred or are emerging, which have the potential to delay revegetation establishment.	Initial establishment inspection will occur at the completion of all rehabilitation campaigns.
Conduct regular site inspections (e.g. at least quarterly) to assess soil conditions and erosion, drainage and sediment control structures, runoff water quality, revegetation germination rates, plant health and weed infestation, until vegetation has become well established and the site can be considered stable.	Regular visual inspections of the general landform and vegetation cover will be conducted on at least a quarterly basis. Biannual weed inspections and annual pest species inspections will be conducted and included in the Annual Rehabilitation Report.
Where possible, use drones or LiDAR to conduct additional inspections and analysis of developing rehabilitation.	LiDAR surveys will potentially be used to survey and inspect rehabilitation works.
Record outcomes of inspections and implement any required intervention/adaptive management actions as soon as practicable after a monitoring program indicates that rehabilitation performance is unsatisfactory as part of the rehabilitation management and maintenance program.	All inspection outcomes will be recorded. The Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) has been included in the RMP which supports the implementation of any intervention/adaptive management actions in the case of unsatisfactory rehabilitation.
Rehabilitation Monitoring Programs	
Implement long-term rehabilitation monitoring program and evaluate trajectory of rehabilitation against achieving rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria.	A Rehabilitation Monitoring Program has been developed with the aim of meeting the requirements for the final land use, and monitoring progress towards achieving the relevant rehabilitation objectives.
Broadly, the scope of the ecosystem rehabilitation monitoring program will be required to include indicators that measure site condition, vegetation composition and vegetation structure and ecosystem function. The range of indices should directly relate to the rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria identified for the specific ecological outcome.	Permanent vegetation monitoring quadrants will be established, and each quadrant will provide information on the species mix used, sowing/planting densities, and soil amelioration.

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While the program should be designed to be comparable between monitoring periods, the program will also need to be flexible to enable incorporating evolving best practice in monitoring techniques.	The monitoring program has been designed to allow annual comparison, but is flexible enough that it can be adapted if necessary.
Include the monitoring and control of changes to surface and groundwater quality over time.	Water quality testing and monitoring will continue post-closure.
The scope of the monitoring program should usually include photographic monitoring from fixed points.	Photographic and visual inspections have fixed locations for monitoring.
Rehabilitation Management and Maintenance Program	
Develop and implement a rehabilitation management and maintenance program based on the needs identified in the rehabilitation monitoring program. Examples of what this program may include are as follows: • weed and feral animal control. • erosion and drainage control works. • monitoring and control of changes to surface and groundwater quality over time. • reseeding/planting of failed rehabilitation areas (e.g. through lack of germination, high plant mortality rate). • repairing fence lines, access tracks and other general related land management activities. • regular site inspections to assess rehabilitation performance. The objective of this program is to facilitate rehabilitation progressing towards achieving the rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria in accordance with an approved progressive rehabilitation schedule (forward program).	Following results from the rehabilitation monitoring program, a rehabilitation management and maintenance program will be developed.
Phase: Ecosystem and Land Use Development (Management of Rehabilitated Lands)	
During Rehabilitation (revegetation – native ecosystem)	
Continue rehabilitation management and maintenance program (refer to Ecosystem Establishment Phase) until rehabilitation can be demonstrated to have achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and (for large mines) the final landform and rehabilitation plan.	The management and maintenance program will continue until the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria are achieved.
Continue rehabilitation monitoring programs (refer to Ecosystem Establishment Phase) until rehabilitation can be demonstrated to have achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and (for large mines) the final landform and rehabilitation plan.	The management and maintenance program will continue until the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria are achieved.
Actively manage rehabilitated lands to achieve the approved final land use(s).	Monitoring and management of rehabilitated lands will continue once completed, where required.

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18. APPENDIX E – ITP TEMPLATE

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QAI/QC INSPECTION AND TEST PLAN (ITP) for: TRITTON COPPER OPERATIONS							
						Document No:	20-M-M-ITP-0001
						Revision No:	XX

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:	Date: XX/XX/XXXX
Contractor Name:	Location: Tritton Copper Operations	Project Name:	Start date: XX/XX/XXXX
			Finish date: XX/XX/XXXX

Key: -		Responsible Person Legend		Key Reference Documentation: -			
D	Documentation	CR	Client Representative	Specification: SOW's Etc			
H	Hold Point	INS	3rd Party Inspection Authority	1.			
I	Inspection	PM	Project Manager (Contractor)	2.			
O	Observation	QAQC	Quality Control	3.			
R	Review	SC	Sub-Contractor	4.			
SU	Surveillance	SE	Site Engineer				
V	Verify	SS	Site Supervisor	IFC Drawings:		Permits: -	
W	Witness	SSV	Surveyor (Contractor)				

#	ACTIVITY TASK & AREA	CONTROL DOCUMENT			RESPONSIBLE PERSON	INSPECTION POINT				NOTES
		CONTROLLING / REFERENCE PROCEDURE	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	VERIFYING DOCUMENT		Contractor		AERIS RESOURCES		
						Key	Sign	Key	Sign	
1.	Decommission									
1.1										
1.2										
2.										
2.1										
2.2										
2.3										
2.4										
3.										
3.1										
4										
4.1										
4.2										
4.3										

#	ACTIVITY TASK & AREA	CONTROL DOCUMENT				RESPONSIBLE PERSON	INSPECTION POINT				NOTES
		CONTROLLING / REFERENCE PROCEDURE	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	VERIFYING DOCUMENT	Contractor		AERIS RESOURCES				
					Key		Sign	Key	Sign		
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4.5											
4.6											
4.7											
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ITP Sign OFF Register				
Name	Role Description	Company	Initials	Date
	Client Supervisor			
	Contractor Supervisor			
	Consultant			