NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001763

TOMINGLEY GOLD MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Tuesday 1 July 2025 to Friday 30 June 2028

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Tomingley Gold Mine
Reference	FWP0001763
Forward program commencement date	Tuesday 1 July 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 30 June 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Lachlan Maher
Mining leases	ML 1684 (1992), ML 1821 (1992), ML 1858 (1992)
Project location	Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd
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Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

The Tomingley Gold Mine (TGO Mine) is approved under SSD 9176045 (supersedes MP 09_0155). The TGO Mine includes two mine sites; namely the TGO Mine Site which includes the Wyoming and Caloma Open Cut and Underground Mines and the core administration and processing infrastructure of the TGO Mine, and the SAR Mine Site which includes the San Antonio and Roswell Open Cut and Underground Mines. The TGO Mine is approved to process up to 1.75 million (M) tonnes (t) of ore per year. Mining operations are approved until 31 December 2032. The principal approved final land uses for the TGO and SAR Mine Sites include but are not limited to agriculture, native ecosystem, industrial/commercial, and other supporting uses/infrastructure. The approved final landform of the TGO and SAR Mine Sites will include multiple waste rock emplacements, final voids, and a residue storage facility.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Exploration activities to be undertaken within the TGO Mine Site during the term of this Forward Program may include the following. • Geochemical sampling. • Geological mapping. • Geophysics. •Diamond, Reverse Circulation and percussion drilling.

Construction activities

Construction of the SAR Mine Site and Newell Highway will continue during the reporting period. Year 1 - construction of the Haul Road

to the SAR Mine Site will commence. Construction of the Pastefill Plant at the temporary location to support underground mining. A borrow pit will be established within the San Antonio Open Cut limits to enable construction of site infrastructure including the realigned Newell Highway. Minor supporting infrastructure such as access roads and water management infrastructure will be constructed. Year 2 - Construction of the Haul Road will continue based on operational requirements. Construction of the realignments of public roads will commence. Ancillary infrastructure of the SAR Mine Site will be constructed, including the admin area, amenity bunds, water management infrastructure, etc. Year 3 - Mining will commence within the San Antonio Open Cuts. Development of the SAR WRE will begin accordingly. Ancillary infrastructure such as the SAR Magazine and RIM Pad will be constructed. Realignment of public roads will continue

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Underground mining will occur within the Wyoming, Caloma, Roswell and San Antonio Mines. Open Cut mining will commence during year 3 within the San Antonio Open Cuts. Waste rock will be used underground as backfill or as pastefill, or will be used to backfill Wyoming/Caloma Open Cuts (as required), or placed within the SAR WRE. Suitable material may be salvaged for stockpiling as capping material for the RSF.

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

The following waste rock management activities are approved to occur within the TGO Mine Site. • Placement within one of four out-of-pit emplacements, namely Waste Rock Emplacement WRE 1, WRE 2, and WRE 3 and SAR WRE • Placed as backfill within the Wyoming 1, Wyoming 3 or Caloma 2 Open Cuts. • Used as backfill within completed underground mining areas. • Used for the construction of site infrastructure, including but not limited to amenity bunds, roadways, and the Residue Storage Facilities 1 and 2. During the next three years, the following waste rock management activities may occur. • Competent/suitable waste rock may be used directly at surface or temporarily stockpiled around the perimeter of Wyoming 1 Open Cut for use in surface construction and/or rehabilitation activities

including for the SAR Mine Site. • Waste rock from the Caloma 1 Open Cut will be placed within the Caloma 2 Open Cut. • Waste rock from the TGO Underground will be used directly for backfilling completed underground workings or placed within Wyoming 1 Open Cut. • Monitoring and maintenance of completed and rehabilitated emplacement areas, namely WRE 2 and WRE 3.

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

Ore is stockpiled at either the RIM Pad or ROM Pad prior to processing at the TGO Processing Plant. Ore is crushed/screened prior to entry to the grinding circuit, comprised of a Ball Mill and SAG mill. Material passes to a gravity circuit and cyanide Carbon-and-Leach circuit. A residue thickener is used to reduce water and reclaim cyanide for possible reuse. Remaining material is treated using a cyanide destruction circuit and the residue is pumped to the Pastefill Plant or the Residue Storage Facilities.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Recyclable materials are separated from waste streams where practicable, and are collected and removed for off-site recycling by a licensed waste contractor. General putrescible and non-putrescible waste is also collected by a licenced waste contractor for disposal at a licensed waste facility. Hazardous and special wastes including hydrocarbons are collected and stored within suitable dedicated receptacles/areas and are collected as required by suitably licenced contractors. Contaminated soils are stripped and stored in suitable receptacles and removed periodically from site by a licensed waste contractor.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0	0

Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	0	0
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

In general, following the completion of ecosystem and land use rehabilitation establishment operations on WRE2 and WRE3, the remaining approved disturbance areas of the TGO Mine Site are required for ongoing operational purposes to support the development and operation of the TGO Underground Mine. In light of the above, no significant rehabilitation of the TGO Mine Site is proposed to be undertaken during the term of this Forward Program.

Stakeholder consultation

The CCC will continue to meet regularly. Ongoing consultation with various Government agencies will occur as the environmental management plans for TGO/SAR are progressively updated/implemented. Consultation with near neighbours will also continue on a regular basis.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Geotechnical Stability and Erosion Trial (GSET) is being carried out within the walls of the new Northern Ramp of Wyoming 1 Open Cut. The aims of the trial are to: Compare the erosion performance of a range of feasible erosion control options at different slope angles across a single bench scale. Monitor the geotechnical performance of different slope angles across a single bench scale within alluvium. Monitor the erosion performance of existing sections of the Wyoming 1 Open Cut previously surveyed in August 2021. Based on the above, provide information in relation to practicable and feasible treatments to manage erosion and geotechnical stability within the Wyoming 1 Open Cut and preliminary guidance for treatments to be applied at the yet to be developed SAR Open Cut. The aim of the

Trial is not to determine the acceptability or otherwise of any particular treatment or slope angle. The acceptability of particular treatments will be determined in consultation with the Department of Planning and Environment and Resources Regulator based on a range of factors not assessed under this Trial, including but not limited to the Company's ability to implement the various Trial options at a larger scale on an existing Open Cut.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001123	**GSET Trial**	Assess the short/medium-term performance of different slopes, substrate and veg covers with regard to geotechnical and erosional stability to inform/identify potential long-term risks to rehab.	Trial beds established within the alluvium material of the Northern Ramp with varying slope, substrate, and vegetation cover. Also includes ongoing monitoring of remainder of WY1 OC. Monitoring of erosion via LiDAR, field measurements, and visual/photographic. Geotech monitoring via prism, satellite and visual/photographic. Further information provided in GSET Plan.	31 Dec 2032	Ongoing
RRT0001122	**Geotechnical Stability and Erosion Trial**	Assess effect of surface treatment and slope angle on final void stability	GSET trial bed located on eastern side of North Ramp. Erosion rates are recorded using remote sensing and material movement through prism monitoring network.	31 Dec 2032	Ongoing
RRT0001113	**GSET Trial**	Assess the short/medium-term performance of different slopes, substrate and veg covers with regard to geotechnical and erosional stability to inform/identify potential long-term	Trial beds established within the alluvium material of the Northern Ramp with varying slope, substrate, and vegetation cover. Also includes ongoing monitoring of remainder of WY1 OC. Monitoring of erosion via LiDAR,	31 Dec 2032	Ongoing

risks to rehab.	field measurements, and visual/photographic. Geotech monitoring via prism, satellite and visual/photographic. Further information provided in GSET Plan.

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Maintenance of existing rehabilitation areas will include the following. •Regular monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitation on WRE2, WRE3, and other rehabilitated areas of the TGO Mine Site which may include soil amelioration (e.g., application of lime) and/or infill seeding. • Regular monitoring and maintenance of temporarily stabilised areas of the TGO Mine Site, including stockpiled growth medium, stabilised water management infrastructure, and other minor stabilised disturbance areas located within the operational areas. • Regular inspections of safety and security infrastructure, including fencing, safety bunds, and roadways

Rehabilitation schedule

Year 1 - SAR haul road, paste fill plant, and borrow pit. Year 2 - Newell highway realignment, SAR admin area and water dam, Kyalite road realignment, other surface works. Year 3 - Continuation of road works, commencement of stripping works for SAR open cuts

Completion of rehabilitation

No rehabilitation completion is expected over the next three years.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

No subsidence monitoring and/or remediation is anticipated to be required or to occur during the current three year forecast period

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	883.47	954.96	954.96
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	752.63	824.12	824.12
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	0	0	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	260.75	71.49	
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)			
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**				

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

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

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

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

Attachment 2 - Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A attachment not provided.

Plan 2B attachment not provided.

Plan 2C attachment not provided.