



COPI Project
Exploration
Rehabilitation
Management Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This COPI Project - Exploration Rehabilitation Management Plan (ERMP) has been developed as part of the requirements of the exploration activities within NSW. The ERMP has been prepared in alignment with the NSW Government, Resources Regulator, Exploration Code of Practice – Rehabilitation (version 4, June 2021).

The ERMP is part of the following exploration compliance documentation which includes:

- RZ Exploration Rehabilitation Management Plan
- RZ Community and Stakeholder Management Plan
- RZ Resources COPI Project - Exploration Rehabilitation procedure

All documentation associated with exploration is guided by companywide documentation, This ERMP specifically aligns with the following company policies and procedures:

- Environment and Communities policy

1. PURPOSE

The RZ Resources Limited COPI project - Exploration Rehabilitation Management Plan (ERMP) describes the rationales and requirements for ensuring successful rehabilitation of all vegetation disturbance created by its exploration activities within the COPI related tenements, including:

- Clearing of tracks, pads, and access points
- Air core drilling activities, and
- Any other drilling activities (such as seismic and hardness drilling)

To conduct exploration activities on the COPI project, all proposed drilling programs must undergo a rigorous government approvals process. This process is done in conjunction with the NSW government's approvals process (Assessable Prospecting Operation (APO) process). The APO process includes a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) to be undertaken.

This management plan also details RZ Resources process for obtaining the information that is sufficient for both the APO and REF requirements, as well as documenting all facets of the rehabilitation process.

2. SCOPE

The information contained within this Plan is intended for all RZ Resources personnel and contractors responsible for undertaking exploration rehabilitation activities on RZ Resources exploration tenements associated with the COPI project.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

There are various responsibilities within RZ Resources to ensure successful rehabilitation and compliance with statutory rehabilitation requirements. **Table 1** lists the RZ Resources Limited delegation of responsibility for the implementation and review of this Plan.

Table 1: Key responsibilities

Position	Summary of responsibility
Environment, Sustainability and Governance General Manager	• Ensure the business complies with all statutory requirements of Exploration activities in NSW • Manage all requirements of this plan, ensuring adequate resources are dedicated to meeting the requirements of this plan • Participate in the annual review of the Plan.
Site Operations Manager	• Facilitate and oversee the implementation of this plan at site level. • Ensure compliance with site specific requirements; and • Participate in the annual review of the Plan.
Environmental Advisor and Community Advisor	• Put systems in place to implement all methods and monitoring requirements in this Plan; and • Participate in the annual review of the Plan.
Other relevant site personnel	• Assist in the implementation of this plan.

4. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The RZ Resources Exploration Rehabilitation Management Plan has been designed to align closely with the relevant statutory requirements for exploration rehabilitation in NSW.

Table 2 outlines applicable legislation, conditions of approval, and corresponding exploration rehabilitation requirements for exploration activities on RZ Resources exploration tenements.

Table 2: Applicable Guiding Documents and Conditions of Approval

Relevant Approval	Relevant Authority	Relevant Condition
Mining Lease	Department of Regional NSW Mining, Exploration and Geoscience	N/A (pending)
Exploration Lease	Department of Regional NSW Mining, Exploration and Geoscience	As applicable for each EL.
Exploration Code of Practice: Community Consultation version 2.1 (May 2023)	Department of Regional NSW NSW Resources Regulator	All

Relevant Approval	Relevant Authority	Relevant Condition
Exploration Code of Practice: Rehabilitation version 5.0 (March 2022)	Department of Regional NSW NSW Resources Regulator	All
Land Access Agreements	Landholder and RZ Resources	As specified in individual Land Access and Good Neighbour Agreements
Pre-disturbance Permits	Department of Regional NSW Mining, Exploration and Geoscience	As per the conditions set out in individual pre-disturbance permits
Activity Approvals	Department of Regional NSW Mining, Exploration and Geoscience	Refer to APO approvals for specific drilling conditions

Table Three outlines the Exploration and Mining approvals covered by the ERMP.

Table 3: COPI project - tenures

Type	ID	Date of grant	Expiration Date
Exploration Lease	EL8308	13 th October 2022	13 th October 2025
Exploration Lease	EL8309	13 th October 2022	13 th October 2025
Exploration Lease	EL8312	13 th October 2022	13 th October 2025
Exploration Lease	EL8385	19 th August 2020	19 th August 2023
Exploration Lease	EL8769	9 th July 2021	9 th July 2024
Exploration Lease	EL8865	20 th June 2022	20 th June 2025
Exploration Lease	EL9219	21 st July 2021	21 st July 2024
Exploration Lease	EL9222	21 st July 2021	21 st July 2024
Mining Lease (application)	MLA629	N/A	N/A
Exploration Lease Application	ELA6644	N/A	N/A
Exploration Lease Application	ELA6643	N/A	N/A

5. EXISTING LAND USE

The predominant land use on RZ Resources Limited holdings is Western Lands Lease which comprises mostly of low-quality grazing and restricted cropping. All COPI project tenements are low quality grazing land with some land reserved for native vegetation conservation.

The final land use goal is for the establishment of a native vegetation community that is suitable to sustain intermittent or low intensity grazing or be allowed to return to native vegetation for conservation.

Detailed vegetation assessments are done with each drilling application, however, given the majority of tenements have low quality soil and a semi-arid climate in the region, RZ Resources' focus will be on minimising disturbance and reinstatement of vegetation types that are compatible for low intensity grazing, commensurate with the wishes of the underlying tenement holder.

6. EXPECTED FINAL LAND USE

The projected final land use for RZ Resources' tenements shall be low intensity grazing or nature conservation. The RZ Resources Limited rehabilitation program will focus on rehabilitation of all disturbed lands to a chenopod shrublands (i.e., natural vegetation regeneration).

All exploration infrastructure areas shall be decommissioned, demolished, and removed offsite at end of exploration operations and all disturbance areas shall be revegetated.

7. REHABILITATION RISK ASSESSMENT

RZ Resources has undertaken risk assessment workshops to identify the risks associated with the exploration activities. The risk assessment shall be reviewed in conjunction with this management plan.

A review and update of this risk assessment has been undertaken by the RZ Resources Environmental Team for this RMP to align with the NSW Resource Regulator Guideline - Rehabilitation Risk Assessment, (2021)

The RZ Resources Environmental team includes industry specialists who have extensive knowledge and experience in mining rehabilitation and environmental management.

The RZ Resources personnel who contributed to the Risk assessment included:

- Mr Paul Smith (BScAppSc EnvSc (Hons) MMinRes EnvMan) - Mr Smith has almost 30 years' experience managing mineral sand mining operations in Queensland, NSW and Western Australia, including the successful rehabilitation of the Bayside, Gordon, Yarraman and Enterprise Mineral Sand Mine sites on North Stradbroke Island. Mr Smith received the inaugural Premier's Award for Sustainability for excellence in rehabilitation in 2008. Mr Smith has also undertaken rehabilitation programs in Bauxite and Silica sands mines across Queensland.
- Mr Michael Priest (BSc EnvSc) - Mr Priest has 20 years' experience in Environmental Management across the mining, pastoral rangelands and local government industries. Mr Priest established successful rehabilitation at the Ginkgo and Snapper Mineral Sands Mines. In 2012, Mr Priest received a 'Highly Commended' award from the NSW Minerals Council for rehabilitation at the Ginkgo mine. In 2016 he was a nominee for the NSW Minerals Council Awards for Excellence for Tailings Dust management at Northparkes Mines. Mr Priest has experience with rehabilitation and conservation management across NSW, Victoria, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory.
- Mr Leigh Nightingale (BSc EnvSc (incomplete)) - Mr Nightingale has 4 years' experience in the Environmental advising in sand mining operations in Western New South Wales. Mr Nightingale is an undergraduate at University of New England undertaking a Bachelor of Environmental Science majoring in Applied Management.

- Mr Phillip Grant - Mr Grant has extensive experience in farm management and pasture restoration.

8. REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND COMPLETION CRITERIA

8.1 REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA – STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Extensive community and stakeholder consultation has been undertaken for the Copi Project with local and surrounding community members and groups, government agencies, local goods and services providers, indigenous groups and other local organisations. RZ Resources Limited continues to implement community and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the company's *Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan*.

Stakeholder consultation on rehabilitation and completion criteria continues to be undertaken with all affected landholders as part of the land access agreement process and in accordance with the Exploration Code of Practice: Community Consultation V2.1 (May 2023).

Rehabilitation goals and objectives have been established as part of the landholder agreements in place prior to drilling commencing. All landholders expected that native pasture grazing would be the objective of any rehabilitation program associated with the COPI project.

8.2 REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA

All sites shall be rehabilitated upon completion of exploration activities to ensure the land is stable, non-polluting, and suitable for any intended grazing use until sand mining operations commence.

Table Four outlines the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for the COPI project.

Table 4: COPI project completion criteria

Objectives	Completion Criteria
Infrastructure All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the future intended land use is removed	• All services (power, water, communications) that have been connected on the site as part of the exploration program have been removed. • All exploration plant, equipment and associated infrastructure (including portable offices, camp facilities, storage racks, and samples) have been removed. • All equipment and logging tools have been removed from the borehole prior to sealing or plugging and abandonment. • All water management infrastructure (including pumps, pipes and power) have been removed.

Objectives	Completion Criteria
	- All drill samples have been removed. All boreholes have been surveyed, sealed and rehabilitated in accordance with Rehabilitation Procedure. - Statutory notification/reporting (as required) of any unsealed parts of any boreholes, or any tools lost down boreholes/wells has been completed.
Infrastructure to remain. All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the future land use is safe and does not pose any hazard to the community	- Potential hazards (e.g., electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated. - No bushfire risk has been created (point of ignition). - Damage to access tracks has been repaired and stabilised.
Land contamination. There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with intended land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.	- There are no visible signs of contamination following the removal of plant, equipment and materials. - All rubbish and waste materials have been removed from the site. - Any contamination has been appropriately remediated so that appropriate guidelines for intended land use are met.
Landform stability. The final landform is stable and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.	There is: - minimal erosion that would require moderate to significant ongoing care and maintenance works - no areas of active gully erosion - no evidence of excessive sediment buildup (from sheet erosion) at the base of slopes - no evidence of tunnel erosion - no active rilling and rill erosion limited to isolated areas of up to 200 mm deep - no active scouring where the runoff from rehabilitation areas discharges into natural channels.
Bushfire The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure have been addressed as part of rehabilitation.	Appropriate bushfire hazard controls (where required) have been implemented on advice from the NSW Rural Fire Service.
Water quality Runoff water quality is similar to, or better than, the pre-disturbance runoff water quality.	Runoff water quality from rehabilitation areas represent an acceptable level of change from a defined reference condition (refer to Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2018).
Native revegetation Revegetation is sustainable for the long term, and only requires maintenance that	Topsoil or a suitable alternative has been applied in a manner to maximise viability of revegetation substrate.

Objectives	Completion Criteria
is consistent with the intended final land use.	• Revegetation areas contain flora species assemblages characteristic of species found within the region and will provide fauna habitat value in the future. • Vegetation and woody debris cover is adequate to reduce the risk of soil erosion. If drought conditions are present, a minimum of 75% surface stabilising ameliorant will be applied. • There is no significant weed infestation, such that weeds do not comprise a significant proportion of species in any stratum.
Agricultural revegetation Revegetation is sustainable for the long term and only requires maintenance that is consistent with the intended final land use.	• The re-established topsoil/subsoil substrate is capable of supporting a native pasture regime on a sustained basis. • Native pasture establishment is consistent with the range of species utilised within the region. • Native pasture establishment is in good health and provides adequate cover.

9. EXPLORATION AND REHABILITATION PROCESS

To conduct exploration activities on the COPI project, all proposed drilling programs must undergo a rigorous government approvals process. This process is done in conjunction with the NSW government's approvals process (Assessable Prospecting Operation (APO) process). The APO process includes a Review of Environmental Factors or REF to be undertaken.

This management plan, details RZ Resources process in obtaining the information that is sufficient for both the APO and REF requirements, as well as documenting all facets of the rehabilitation process.

Rehabilitation practices and processes shall be implemented as described in the rehabilitation procedure included in **Appendix 2**.

9.1 PRE-DISTURBANCE

9.1.1 Soils resource assessment

Soil assessments must be undertaken prior to disturbance to ensure that soil structure is maintained during exploration, and, more importantly during the rehabilitation phase.

Soil assessments can be undertaken using online resources, or, where intensive drilling campaigns are planned, using on ground assessments.

Soil resources at COPI will be managed through the following:

- Installing appropriate erosion control measures onsite
- Soil stripping and clearing to be planned to avoid extremes of weather (i.e., hot and windy)
- Optimising recovery of topsoil and subsoil separately by separation of subsoil and topsoil whilst excavating spoil pits.
- Carrying out rehabilitation works during optimum conditions to minimise deterioration of the soil resources.

9.1.2 Vegetation assessment

Prior to all Exploration activities, vegetation assessments must be completed. Vegetation assessments can be undertaken using online resources, as part of a Review of Environmental Factors process, or, where intensive drilling campaigns are planned, using on ground assessments.

RZ Resources tenements are home to endangered species of *Austrostipa nulla-nulla* as such all employees are trained in the Nulla Grass procedure and no works shall be undertaken within distribution areas of *Austrostipa nulla-nulla* as highlighted in the work procedure.

9.1.3 Fauna impact prevention

RZ Resources shall implement the following mitigating measures with fauna in mind:

- Cleared timber to be stockpiled for later reuse.
- Vehicles to use existing tracks with speed signs and speed limits as appropriate.

- Areas that present a risk for fauna entrapment are to be avoided in line with RZ Resources procedure COM_SMS_SWP_005.0056 Tree Felling and Habitat Inspection.

9.1.4 Waste management

All wastes shall be removed from site using appropriately licenced contractors and disposed of either in council approved landfill or sent for recycling or retreatment.

9.1.5 Material prone to generating acid sulphate

Prior to exploration activities a search of the acid sulphate soils register must be performed. The LSC (Land and Soil Capability) assessment for COPI tenements indicates that it is very unlikely that there is Potential Acid Sulphate Soil in the areas sampled. This interpretation is based on the relatively high pH_F and pH_{OX} and indicates that there is a low risk of Acid Sulphate Soil degrading soil in the exploration area.

9.1.6 Erosion and sediment control

The main activities that cause soil erosion are clearing for drill pads, drill line track creation, and wind erosion from bare or unprotected areas.

Rehabilitation areas shall be managed so that topsoil replacement is undertaken at an appropriate time. RZ Resources intends for revegetation to be predominantly from the locally obtained seed collection, with soil replacement completed as soon as practicably possible when spoil pits have drained.

Drill tracks shall be ripped and have appropriate erosion control measures placed when conditions are favourable for best chance of seedling establishment and more reliable of winter rainfall events.

9.1.7 Ongoing management of biological resources

Biological resources shall be managed during exploration activities to maintain their integrity by implementing the following techniques:

- Separation of subsoil and topsoil to be stored separately when excavating spoils pits.
- Earthmoving equipment and employees to be both fit for purpose and experienced. i.e., experienced excavator operators.
- Care not to mix soil layers whilst excavating spoils pits - depths may change unexpectedly – poorer quality material to go as subsoil, so as not to contaminate topsoil
- Disturbance areas to be cleared progressively and to be rehabilitated as soon as practicable.

Topsoil management measures shall be used to maintain the viability of the topsoil seedbank:

- Topsoil to be separated from subsoil whilst excavating spoils pits.
- Vehicle access to stockpiles prohibited.
- Weeds to be monitored and managed.
- Erosion control to be put in place.

Photographs at various stages of excavation and rehabilitation to be recorded in Fulcrum app. i.e., Pre excavation, excavated spoil pit, spoil pit with spoils, spoil pit re filled, drill pad rehabilitated, monitoring progression.

9.1.8 Management of potential cultural and heritage issues

The management of aboriginal cultural heritage shall be undertaken in accordance with the RZ Resources Cultural Heritage procedure. For the main COPI tenements, a full Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment was completed. All identified sites and artefacts have been demarcated and have a 50m exclusion zone as per cultural heritage procedure.

If an unknown Aboriginal site is discovered, as per RZ Resources cultural heritage procedure the following steps are to be taken:

- Immediately, cease all works that could damage the site or artefacts.
- Detail the nature, extent, and significance of the discovery in a report to the Operations Manager.
- Identify and barricade off the area.
- Prevent any personnel from entering or disturbing the site.
- Assist to develop a management strategy for the new find.
- Permit only authorised personnel to recommence ceased works once approval to re-start works has been granted by the Operations Manager and relevant authority.
- Ensure that any new management and monitoring strategies developed because of the find are implemented on recommencement of works.
- On receipt of the report, the Exploration Manager or Site Manager shall immediately inform the relevant statutory authority and seek their advice to develop an appropriate course of action to manage the new find (in conjunction with the Exploration Manager and relevant contractor/s).

Only authorise the Exploration Manager or site manager to recommence works, in accordance with an agreed management strategy, when approval has been gained from the relevant statutory authority to do so.

9.2 EXPLORATION (DISTURBANCE) ACTIVITIES

RZ Resources has a standard work procedure for the rehabilitation of drill sites – see Exploration Site Rehabilitation procedure. Drill holes will be rehabilitated upon completion of any drilling program in accordance with the Exploration Code of Practice: Rehabilitation (NSW Resources Regulator).

The general aim of rehabilitation is to return sites to their original condition and/or in accordance with any access or land holder agreements.

9.3 DECOMMISSIONING

Decommissioning will include the disconnection of services, demolition and/or removal of all surface infrastructure including water infrastructure.

Soil contamination testing will be conducted once the infrastructure has been decommissioned and removed from site, with remediation undertaken if required.

9.3.1 Site security

The site is currently fully fenced to prevent any inadvertent or public access. There are signs on the boundary fence indicating that the site is an exploration site and no unauthorised access allowed. The site is inspected regularly by RZ Resources staff and accessed regularly by the exploration crew.

9.3.2 Buildings, structures, and fixed plant to be retained

All drill equipment shall be removed and site cleaned.

9.3.3 Hazardous materials management

Hazardous substances stored onsite shall have been stored in compliance with regulatory requirements. Spillages or clean up are undertaken as per the RZ Resources Hydrocarbon management procedure.

Any potentially contaminated soil/areas may need to be tested for residual hydrocarbons once decommissioning commences.

9.3.4 Landform establishment

As this is an exploration operation no landform establishment will be undertaken during this RMP period.

9.3.5 Water management infrastructure

The current farm water management system shall be maintained to ensure natural drainage as much as possible to capture and convey large rainfall run off events.

9.4 REHABILITATION

9.4.1 Final landform construction

The final landform shall replicate the original landform as much as possible and be compatible with the surrounding environment. Slopes to be within 10% of the surrounding topography.

9.4.2 Ecosystem and land use establishment

Revegetation with seeds for drill pads, tracks and disturbed areas shall be undertaken in line with RZ Resources exploration site rehabilitation procedure.

The collection of native seeds will have to be undertaken in the correct seasons as well as the application of these seeds, to ensure optimum chance of success.

9.4.3 Ecosystem and land use development

Exploration activities generally include ongoing maintenance and land management activities. Maintenance activities may include:

- Weeds and feral animal control activities
- Managing for bushfire risks
- Erosion management or repair and water management

10. REHABILITATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Regular monitoring of any rehabilitated areas shall be conducted during the exploration period to demonstrate whether the objectives of the rehabilitation strategy are being achieved and whether a suitable rehabilitated area has been provided. Monitoring of the rehabilitation is part of the RZ Resources Rehabilitation Procedure (**Appendix Two**)

Monitoring of disturbed areas shall be undertaken periodically during exploration operations. Monitoring shall be undertaken by suitably skilled and qualified persons at representative locations. Monitoring results shall be recorded within the Fulcrum rehab app in line with RZ Resources exploration site rehabilitation procedure. Monitoring data shall be reviewed at appropriate intervals to assess trends and monitoring program effectiveness.

10.1 REHABILITATION ESTABLISHMENT MONITORING

The establishment monitoring during exploration operations shall be undertaken to ensure effectiveness of the rehabilitation program and to set a baseline for future trends.

The following provides an overview of the monitoring proposed for the exploration period:

- Take photographs of the rehabilitated area within the fulcrum app to capture the same landscape features as those captured in the pre rehabilitation photographs.
- Ensure Hole ID Signage is placed with correct hole ID. To do so, ensure that the images are taken with the same orientation and at the same height and time of day.
- Photographs must be taken outside of vehicles using a mobile phone with built-in camera to georeference the rehabilitated works.
- There must be no part of a vehicle visible in the photographs taken.
- Photos are to be uploaded on the Fulcrum App for future monitoring.
- Within the fulcrum app a rehabilitation rating must be provided as well as any information that may be needed to accompany the photographs.

11. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

11.1 THREATS TO REHABILITATION

Potential threats to rehabilitation, the triggers and the proposed mitigation measures are outlined in **Table Five**.

Table 51 Potential threats to rehabilitation success

Threat/risk	Trigger	Mitigation measures
Stabilisation fails and wind and water erosion occurs.	Periodic monitoring indicates lack of stability of landforms (minor gully erosion or rilling > 200 mm) occurring at greater frequency than surrounding area.	Landform, erosion and rehabilitation monitoring. Repair areas where erosion rills and gullies >200 mm occur.
Major storm event resulting in flooding, geotechnical instability, major erosion and/or widespread damage to stabilised areas.	Weather warnings and monitoring show large storm events and flooding.	Undertake management works during stable weather periods.
	Erosion monitoring indicates lack of stability of landform (minor gully erosion or drilling > 200 mm).	Landform, erosion and rehabilitation monitoring.
New regulatory requirements or evolving community expectations leading to difficulties negotiating or attaining completion criteria.	Changes in relevant legislation during the term of the RMP. Changes to landholder agreements.	Regular consultation with stakeholders (both regulators and landholders).
Weed/Pest animal infestation.	Excessive weed/pest animal populations.	Implementation of weed management and or Feral Animal Management. Ensure all vehicles are clean and free of soil material and vegetation in line with RZ Resources biosecurity procedure

11.2 TRIGGER ACTION RESPONSE PLAN (TARP)

A Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) (APPENDIX 1) has been developed to provide for adaptive management that can be implemented in the event of poor performance or unexpected results from the rehabilitation effort.

The TARP takes a risk assessment-based approach to the identification of issues, proposed contingency measures, and their trigger values when unexpected impacts to stabilisation and rehabilitation activities or variations to the care and maintenance phase occur.

The rehabilitation monitoring program shall allow for adaptive management by reviewing performance from the stabilised area, evaluating substandard performance, the probability of an event occurring; evaluating the consequence; and using a risk-based approach to determine trigger levels action may be required. The TARP can be reviewed in response to the ongoing monitoring data and identification of substandard performance.

The TARP currently addresses the following risks to the rehabilitation effort:

- Surface subsidence
- Biological resource salvage
- Landform stability and erosion and sediment control
- Ground disturbance and heritage items
- Infrastructure
- Hazardous material/ saline material
- Vegetation establishment
- Weed
- Feral animals
- Weather and climate influences

12. REVIEW, REVISION, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Table 62 Statutory triggers to review RMP

Statutory triggers to reviewing the rehabilitation management plan	
Mining Regulation 2016 Schedule 8A Clause 11.	Amendment of rehabilitation management plans The holder of a mining lease must amend the rehabilitation management plan for the mining lease as follows – • 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 • As a consequence of an amendment made under clause 14 to a rehabilitation outcome document – within 30 days after the amendment is made, • 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 Whenever given written direction to do so by the Secretary – in accordance with the direction

13. REPORTING

Periodic reporting is required to demonstrate to the Board, Executive Leadership Team and Regulatory agencies that the COPI exploration Rehabilitation Management Plan is meeting the company's engagement objectives and remains consistent with the relevant community engagement guidelines and conditions upon which our approvals are granted.

This rehabilitation management plan has been submitted to the secretary at the Resources Regulator and remains in force until replaced.

14. TARGETS & KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 8. Targets and key performance indicators

Target	Key Performance Indicator
Zero complaints from landholders regarding rehabilitation	Number of complaints received and the timeframes/response in resolving issues
Zero issues with Resources Regulator inspections of rehabilitation	Any issues with rehabilitation identified by the Resources Regulator

15. TRAINING

Key elements of this Plan shall be covered in all site induction materials. All site personnel responsible for implementing this Management Plan must understand and comply with the instructions and guidance provided in this Exploration Rehabilitation Plan.

Other site staff and contractors shall, at a minimum, be made aware of the requirements under this site-specific Management Plan.

16. AUDIT AND REVIEW

Formal review of the Exploration Rehabilitation Plan shall occur on an annual basis. The review shall be conducted by the ESG General Manager, Chief Operations Officer, and relevant managers to ensure that the Plan complies with legislative changes and revisions.

The review shall involve the examination of all monitoring data, complaints and incidents, and measurement of internal targets and KPIs. The review will reflect on the results and overall success of the Exploration Rehabilitation Plan.

Procedural changes, or a review of targets and/or KPIs, should be employed if targets are not met. Additional amendments to the plan may be made in consultation with the ESG General Manager and Chief Operations Officer to remain consistent with current rehabilitation guidelines and to ensure that the strategies remain current to achieve desired and expected outcomes.

17. REFERENCES

Exploration Code of Practice: Community Consultation v 2.1 (May 2023) – Department of Regional NSW, NSW Resources Regulator

Exploration Code of Practice: Rehabilitation version 5.0 (March 2022) - Department of Regional NSW, NSW Resources Regulator

18. APPENDIX 1 TARP

Rehabilitation Risk	Consequence/Hazard	TARP	Contingency Response
Biological resource salvage – topsoil and timber	Loss of topsoil or damage to topsoil in stockpiles	Trigger	Monitoring identifies topsoil stockpiles damaged due to rain events, or compacted from trafficking of vehicles, or weed incursion
		Action	- Undertake investigation including soil sampling if required - Stripped topsoil and subsoil will be stockpiled appropriately for re-use .Spray weeds as required - Review rehabilitation procedures
	Timber resource not collected	Trigger	Timber resources damaged (burnt) or not sufficient for rehabilitation
		Action	- Ensure timber resource importance is included in environmental inductions - Ensure timber resources are collected and stored appropriately
Landform stability, erosion and	Stabilisation fails and erosion/	Trigger	Landform design parameters are

Rehabilitation Risk	Consequence/Hazard	TARP	Contingency Response
sedimentation control	sedimentation occurs		inadequate allowing run off to cause erosion Erosion monitoring indicates lack of stability with gully erosion or rill erosion >200mm occurring
		Action	- Review procedures to ensure tracks are built with erosion in mind. - Repair areas of erosion >200mm
Ground disturbance and heritage items	Non-approved disturbance areas – potential impact on heritage and flora fauna	Trigger	Clearing or access to areas not approved
		Action	- Stop work and undertake investigation - Ensure Flora and Fauna and Heritage requirements and potential impacts included in site inductions - If heritage item identified, follow cultural heritage procedure
Infrastructure	Unauthorised access	Trigger	Site has been accessed by unauthorised persons
		Action	Inspect access points and ensure integrity of fences,

Rehabilitation Risk	Consequence/Hazard	TARP	Contingency Response
			signage and locks • Undertake more regular site inspections
	Material or hydrocarbon spill	Trigger	• Material spill
		Action	• Follow hydrocarbon management procedure • Undertake regular site inspections
Vegetation establishment	Self-regeneration from topsoil seed bank ineffective	Trigger	• Rehabilitation monitoring determines that the recruitment of native vegetation from natural regeneration is less than adequate
		Action	• Investigate and implement as required reseedling/tube stock options • Undertake soil samples to check soil quality parameters which may inhibit plant growth • Compare against analogue site and climatic conditions as well as previous monitoring results
Weeds		Trigger	• Rehabilitation monitoring

Rehabilitation Risk	Consequence/Hazard	TARP	Contingency Response
	Excessive weed growth		determines excessive weeds present which are detrimental to the rehabilitation program
		Action	- Undertake weed control or management as per the weed management plan - Will need to be timed for appropriate season for spraying and preferably before seed set
Feral animals		Trigger	Increase in population abundance as identified through regular inspections and/or the rehabilitation monitoring
		Action	- Check exclusion fences and access to water points around the rehabilitation areas - Undertake feral pest management to reduce the population density to an acceptable level
	Weather conditions turn dry and not	Trigger	Dry conditions delay

Rehabilitation Risk	Consequence/Hazard	TARP	Contingency Response
Weather and climate influences	conducive to vegetation establishment (drought conditions) or alternatively adverse conditions such as flooding, or bushfire affect rehabilitation		vegetation germinations • Dry conditions damage vegetation after initial establishment • Adverse conditions prevent germination or damage vegetation
		Action	• Review affected areas and outline actions to rectify • Ensure progressive rehabilitation to spread risk over various seasons

19. APPENDIX TWO – RZ RESOURCES REHABILITATION PROCEDURE

20. APPENDIX THREE – COPI PROJECT EXPLORATION REHABILITATION RISK ASSESSMENT