

FORWARD PLAN (Rehabilitation)

In accordance with reforms introduced in NSW in 2022, all Mining Tenements are required to submit a forward plan for progressive rehabilitation over the next 3 years.

As noted in the Rehabilitation Management Plan, the Adelong Gold Project has been placed on care and maintenance while the company prepares its plans to re-establish mining operations. However some exploration will continue.

Also noted in the Rehabilitation Management Plan, is the fact that the primary areas of disturbance requiring rehabilitation in the future relate mainly to the Processing Plant Site. Any redevelopment of the Adelong Gold Project will require this Processing Plant Site and so would only be rehabilitated after the final mine closure. On this basis, there are no plans to undertake any major rehabilitate efforts on the current areas of disturbance during the next 3 years.

Exploration programs continue, and this exploration includes drilling which can generate surface disturbance. The vast majority of this exploration activity is expected to be carried out on the Exploration License rather than the Mining Leases, so not covered in this Forward Plan, but in all cases the company's policy is to rehabilitate drill sites shortly after drilling is completed. In some cases, the access tracks into drill sites may remain if there are plans to re-access those sites to undertake further drilling.

Adelong Gold Ltd has completed the NSW Rehabilitation Cost Estimates to estimate the costs of rehabilitating the mine site as it currently stands and has lodged in excess of \$600,000 in Environmental Bonds with the government to cover these costs.

Attached is the Forward Plan for rehabilitation for the period to September 2025 that was submitted to the government in September 2022 together with attached Site Plans. Should the Company initiate plans to recommence production at the Adelong Gold Project, then these Forward Plans will be amended.





FWP0001113

ADELONG GOLD MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 28 September 2022 to Saturday 27 September 2025





Contents

Summary	3
Important	3
Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities	4
Project description	4
Description of surface disturbance activities	4
Three-year rehabilitation forecast	6
Rehabilitation planning schedule	6
Rehabilitation research and trials	7
Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions	8
Rehabilitation schedule	8
Subsidence remediation for underground operations	8
Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics	9
Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression	9
Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)	9
Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions	10
Attachment 2 – Definitions	12
Attachment 3 - Plans	18



Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Adelong Gold Mine
Reference	FWP0001113
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 28 September 2022
Forward program end date	Saturday 27 September 2025
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Peter Mitchell
Mining leases	M(C)L 286 (1992), M(C)L 311 (1992), M(C)L 280 (1992), M(C)L 281 (1992), M(C)L 313 (1992), M(C)L 282 (1992), M(C)L 289 (1992), M(C)L 284 (1992), M(C)L 291 (1992), M(C)L 290 (1992), M(C)L 287 (1992), M(C)L 288 (1992), ML 1435 (1992), M(C)L 283 (1992), M(C)L 312 (1992), M(C)L 279 (1992), M(C)L 285 (1992)
Project location	Challenger Mines Pty Limited
Date of submission	Tuesday 24 January 2023

Important

The department may make the information in your program and any supporting information 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 program to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.



Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

The Adelong Gold Mine is currently on care and maintenance while the economics of redeveloping the mine are assessed. A Scoping Study was completed and announced by the company to the ASX in November 2022 and forms the basis of our ideas for the future, but at this stage not all the Development Consents are in place to implement the plan outlined in that Scoping Study. At this stage the intent is to continue with exploration (mainly on the EL5728) and continue care and maintenance while those Development Consents are obtained. The Future Plans would be amended at that time.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

There are on-going plans to undertake exploratory drilling but a large part of that will be on EL5728 rather than the Mining Tenements. We currently have ESF4 approvals outstanding for about 12 drillholes. The only current target within the Mining Permits we are considering drilling to expand resources is the southern extension of Caledonian on ML1435 which has development consent for drilling.

There may be some exploratory work to assist in development planning (eg drilling to prove the host rock is not acid generating, or to prove up foundations of the tailings dam

Construction activities

No additional construction is planned until development consents are obtained for at least the first stage of the project.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

No additional mining planned under the current Forward Plan

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

No additional mining planned under the current Forward Plan and current Administration buildings used

FWP0001113 | Wednesday 28 September 2022 to Saturday 27 September 2025



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

No additional mining planned under the current Forward Plan

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

No additional mining planned under the current Forward Plan

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

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



Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The current mine disturbance is scheduled to be rehabilitated after the mine is decommissioned. The Scoping Study if implemented shows a mine life of +5years.

Exploratory drill holes are generally rehabilitated soon after completion of the drilling program although if access tracks are required we consider leaving rehabilitation of those until after they are no longer required.

Stakeholder consultation

All landowners are consulted and access agreements signed. There is generally a process of notifying a landowner prior to entering the land and in advance of any drilling program. Where access may interfere with lambing etc or when wet conditions may cause excess damage to the land surface, we have deferred programs to avoid these problems.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The current disturbance has had various risk assessment studies over the years. Any development consent approvals sought from the council will involve some additional studies as part of the planning and approval process as those applications proceeds. However, no additional studies are planned on the current disturbance.

FWP0001113 | Wednesday 28 September 2022 to Saturday 27 September 2025



Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE	STATUS
NUMBER				OF COMPLETION	

FWP0001113



Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Only exploration activity planned for the next 3 years

Rehabilitation schedule

Only exploration activity planned for the next 3 years

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

No additional underground development planned and current underground access highly stable.



Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	14.17	14.17	14.17
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	14.17	14.17	14.17
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0	0
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0	0	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
0	Total new active disturbance area	(ha)			
P	Area proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)			

Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio



Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPO	ORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Α	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.
В	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).
С	Rehabilitation – land preparation	Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced 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.



REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
0	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	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).
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) 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.
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.



WORD	DEFINITION
Department	The Department of Regional NSW.
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).
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, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.



WORD	DEFINITION
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 <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (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 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 <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
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.



WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: 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 NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
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 <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act</i> 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 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.



WORD	DEFINITION
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 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 NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant 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.



WORD	DEFINITION
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 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.
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 <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

17

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

FWP0001113 | Wednesday 28 September 2022 to Saturday 27 September 2025



Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A .pdf

Plan 2B.pdf

Plan 2C.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1



