NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001766

# ADELONG GOLD MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

**Sunday 28 September 2025 to Wednesday 27 September 2028**

# Summary

| Detail | |
|---|---|
| **Mine** | Adelong Gold Mine |
| **Reference** | FWP0001766 |
| **Forward program commencement date** | Sunday 28 September 2025 |
| **Forward program end date** | Wednesday 27 September 2028 |
| **Forward program revision (if applicable)** | |
| **Contact** | Eden Hodson |
| **Mining leases** | M(C)L 283 (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 286 (1992), M(C)L 290 (1992), M(C)L 287 (1992), M(C)L 288 (1992), ML 1435 (1992), M(C)L 312 (1992), M(C)L 279 (1992), M(C)L 285 (1992) |
| **Project location** | Challenger Mines Pty Ltd |
| **Date of submission** | Thursday 5 February 2026 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Document URL**<br>*Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.* | https://adelonggold.com/projects/adelong-goldfield/environmental-monitoring/ |

# 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 Resources Regulator Portal.

# Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

## Project description

Adelong Gold Mine was approved for development as an open cut and underground mining project on the Challenger Orebody (Development Consent D1021-1991). The processing plant was developed and included a cyanide circuit but the approved "Designated Dam" (Adelong Tailings Dam) was never constructed. The approval allows for the mining and processing of ore at a maximum rate of 144,000 tonnes per annum, granted 18 April 1991. Additionally, the Company holds various development consents to mine by open cut and underground mining methods, as well as transporting mullock, infrastructure upgrade for the processing plant site. The mine was placed the Adelong Gold Mine into care and maintenance in 2019. On March 20 2025, Challenger Mines (CML) entered an agreement with Great Divide Mining Pty (GDM) to become a shareholder of the mine (85% CML, 15% GDM), with the plan to re-start mining operations[K.

## Description of surface disturbance activities

**Exploration activities**

There are no planned surface exploration activities for the duration of this Forward Program. However, ancillary exploration activities may take place in Year 2 or 3 following the successful re-alignment and commissioning of the processing plant, in particular in regards to the confirmation of lode assays for the Challenger Extension area.

**Construction activities**

Re-alignment of the existing Processing Plant will occur as part of the trial processing period. This will require decommissioning the unused cyanide processing section. Ongoing upgrades of the water-only processing pathway will continue during the operations over the period of this Forward Program. The Processing Plant was not working to its full design capacity prior to the mine entering Care and Maintenance in 2019. Therefore, Adelong Venture will be required to complete commissioning activities of the plant following the re-alignment of processing components. Ancillary activities such as office relocation is likely to be constructed within the period of this Forward Program. The development of the open cut mine will require the Mine Administration area to be relocated to the entrance of the mine off Golden Gully Road. It is currently proposed approximately 2000m2 of land will be required for the Mine Administration area (see Attachment 3 Maps). As part of the initiation of the open cut mine above the Challenger Extension Deposit, assessment regarding the need to develop a tailings storage facility will also be required,

**Mining schedule**

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features • 2025-2026: processing of previously-deposited ore on the ROM, and tailings spoil currently stored at the Quarry, at a rate of 50t – 100t at a time, up to 5,000t • 2026-2027: Processing of mullock heaps throughout the ML, where applicable. Investigate opening the open cut. Investigate the dewatering of the existing underground areas. Trial drilling to confirm lode assays. • 2027-2028: Initiate the open cut mining on the Challenger Extension lode, and start developing a new decline at 4.5m x 4.5m portal, as the main access to future underground workings. Initiate works on the original decline for future use as a secondary egress / air shaft to the underground mining area. (see Attachment 3 Maps)

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

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management • Non-mineralised and chemically benign sand-sized tails will be sold as industrial sand to users in the local area (DA approved). Waste rock will be sold as aggregate in the local area (DA approved).

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

Processing infrastructure activities and the location of tailings facilities and schedule for emplacements • All ore delivered to the ROM pad will be crushed by primary jaw crusher and secondary cone crusher before being milled through a ball mill to create nominal 300-micron sized particles. The 300-micron material is then passed through a gravity concentration circuit to trap the heavier gold and sulphide particles. Tails from the gravity circuit are directed to a tailings thickener where flocculants are added to settle tailings and produce a clear water which is recycled through the processing circuit. • Initially tailings will be stored on the dedicated on-site drying pad (capacity ~500 tonnes), with plans to transport saleable sand offsite once a marketable product is defined.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations • On-site waste disposal is managed through a structured process adhering to regulatory standards. General waste is collected in 3$m^3$ skips supplied and serviced by a licensed local contractor. Once filled, these skips are transported by the contractor to the Snowy Valley Council landfill facility for disposal. • Waste oils are securely stored in certified plastic bulk containers stored within factory-engineered containment frames. Similarly, oil-contaminated rags and waste grease are contained in resealable drums provided by a licensed oil recycling contractor. When oil or grease containers approach capacity, the licensed contractor arranges timely collection and off-site transportation for recycling, ensuring compliance with environmental and safety protocols.

**Key production milestones**

| MATERIAL | UNIT | YEAR 1 | YEAR 2 | YEAR 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Stripped topsoil** (if applicable) | ($m^3$) | 0 | 0 | 8,500 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rock/overburden** | ($m^3$) | 0 | 0 | 440,000 |
| **Ore** | (Mt) | 10,000 | 25,000 | 100,000 |
| **Reject material**[1] | (Mt) | 500 | 1,250 | 5,000 |
| **Product** | (Mt) | 20 | 50 | 200 |

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

# Three-year rehabilitation forecast

## Rehabilitation planning schedule

**Rehabilitation planning schedule**

• 2025: Rehabilitation trials of the backfilled historical shaft (North Williams) will commence. No other rehabilitation activities are proposed for this year. • 2026: Ongoing rehabilitation of land where mullock heaps are removed, as applicable • 2027: Ongoing rehabilitation of land where mullock heaps are removed, as applicable

**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. If any exploration activity is proposed to occur outside the current mine site, it will be governed by Land Access Agreements negotiated with the landowners. Once detailed plans for future mines are available, the Company intends to reform the Community Consultation Committee to facilitate discussions on all aspects of mine development, including rehabilitation

**Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work**

Contour the backfilled shaft area with surrounding area – 444m2 Install erosion and sediment control aspects (coir logs or straw bales) around the area. Gather topsoil from the surrounding area, sample the soil for nutrients/composition. Spread over the trial area. Seed half with grasses found on the ML. The remaining half will be left to self-seed. Monitor every six months. Install set transect (two within the rehabilitation area, two outside the rehabilitation area) and photograph points to assess ongoing growth success. Sample soil composition periodically to identify any issues or concerns (stripping of nutrients / minerals, change is chemical composition, pH, etc).

Allow a minimum of 5 years to determine success. However, if soil composition has significant changes, Challenger Mines will reassess the need to a blended topsoil mix.

# Rehabilitation research and trials

| RRT NUMBER | PROJECT/TRIAL NAME | OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT | METHODOLOGY | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RRT0001159 | **North Williams Shaft rehabilitation** | To determine the appropriate topsoil composition required, taking into account the surrounding skeletal soil composition, that will allow vegetation to establish over the North Williams Shaft. | Contour the backfilled shaft area with surrounding area – 444m2 Install erosion and sediment control aspects (coir logs or straw bales) around the area. Gather topsoil from the surrounding area, sample the soil for nutrients/composition. Spread over the trial area. Seed half with grasses found on the ML. The remaining half will be left to self-seed. Monitor every six months. Install set transect (two within the rehabilitation area, two outside the rehabilitation area) and photograph points to as | 30 Jun 2040 | Ongoing |

## Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Previous rehabilitation activities within the mine site include the closure of exploration drilling sites. No other sites have been rehabilitated to date by Challenger Mines. Ongoing maintenance of the mine site and rehabilitation have included weed spraying. Weed spraying / removal will continue throughout the period of this Forward Program. There are currently no areas where rehabilitation activities have failed. In 2022, the statement of rehabilitation progression of the previous exploration drilling areas illustrated that all holes were capped, sealed and rehabilitated on completion of the drilling. The majority of disturbances have taken place near the central processing facility.

## Rehabilitation schedule

Exploration drill holes are typically rehabilitated immediately following the completion of each drilling program. Any tracks developed to a drill site would also be rehabilitated once further access to that site is no longer required. It is planned to assess the historical shafts throughout the site to determine a schedule for shaft stabilisation and subsequently rehabilitation within this Forward Program period.

## Completion of rehabilitation

There is no planned completion of rehabilitation activities for the mine site during the period of this Forward Program.

## Subsidence remediation for underground operations

There are no planned subsidence remediation activities for the underground operations during the period of this Forward Program.

# 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) | 22.11 | 38.26 | 54.41 |
| B | **Total active disturbance** | (ha) | 21.39 | 37.54 | 53.69 |
| 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) | 16.15 | 16.15 | 16.15 |
| 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.<br><br>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).<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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<br>• develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)<br>• generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities.<br><br>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:<br>• active mining<br>• decommissioning<br>• landform Establishment<br>• growth medium development<br>• landform Establishment<br>• ecosystem and land use establishment<br>• 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:<br>• the relevant development consent authority<br>• the local council<br>• the relevant landholder(s)<br>• community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| | consultative group<br>• affected land holder(s)<br>• government agencies relevant to the final land use<br>• affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)<br>• local Aboriginal communities, and<br>• 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.