NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

ARR0001683

ENDEAVOR MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Wednesday 12 March 2025 to Wednesday 11 March 2026

Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Endeavor Mine
Reference	ARR0001683
Annual report period commencement date	Wednesday 12 March 2025
Annual report period end date	Wednesday 11 March 2026
Forward program	FWP0001629
Mining leases	ML 158 (1973), ML 161 (1973), ML 930 (1973), ML 159 (1973), ML 160 (1973)
Lease holder(s)	Cobar Operations Pty Ltd
Contact	Jasmine Tamasin Palmer
Date of submission	Friday 6 March 2026
Document URL *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://polymetals.com/

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.

Mine Details

Project description

The Endeavor Mine (EM) site ('the site') is an underground lead-zinc mine owned by Polymetals (Endeavor) Pty Ltd located in central west New South Wales (NSW) approximately 47 kilometers (km) north of Cobar. Development consent was granted by Cobar Shire Council in February 1976 for an underground mining operation. MLs 158, 159, 160 and 161 were granted in March and August 1976 and ML930 was granted in 1979. Full scale production at the Elura Mine commenced in 1982. In December 2019 CBH suspended mining operations and on 1 January 2020 the Mine entered a period of care and maintenance. The Mine operations were kept on care and maintenance in a state of readiness until it was purchased by Polymetals on the 1 August 2024, with the intent to restart mining operations. The mine underwent refurbishment and repair, and restarted all underground and surface operations in July 2025.

Life of mine

8 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

Development consents granted under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

2004LDA00044

Authorisations covering the mining area granted under the *Mining Act 1992*

ML 158 (1973), ML 161 (1973), ML 930 (1973), ML 159 (1973), ML 160 (1973)

Any other approvals, licences, or authorities issued by government agencies that are relevant to the progress of mining operation and rehabilitation activities

Summary of the scope and/or purpose of the new applications or modifications to existing approvals (if applicable)

N/A

Changes to land ownership and land use

N/A

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

Operations were in care and maintenance during much of this reporting period. New surface disturbance consisted of a new concentrate loadout pad and a new container storage area. Rehabilitation activities conducted as part of the mine restart included surface drainage diversion works, dam desilting, and minor remediation works around site. Minor cleanup work occurred within the old paste fill plant stockpile area, and the sector 5 tailings dam. Both these areas form part of the proposed rehabilitation schedule, however the work was deferred after a serious incident onsite.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Completion of hardpan tailings capping research project, and Landloch study into materials characterization for closure.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

Contouring of top of subsidence zone (Mt Elura) to aid in drainage and runoff. Establishment of a ring drain to remove water from the toe of the subsidence area. No other remediation works undertaken.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

No major rehabilitation works completed. Minor rehabilitation maintenance completed- removal of scrap left from care and maintenance phase, ongoing rehabilitation of exploration drillhole areas (ripping and raking of vegetation back over area to allow for natural recruitment to occur), and feral animal control. Rehabilitation medium (duraveg) and agricultural lime were acquired for the use in rehabilitation areas in future reporting periods.

Details of any rehabilitation actions taken as required by any letters, notices or directions issued by government agencies, including the Resources Regulator

Directives received for this period and actions to address these were as follows: S240 NTCE15650 addressing potential shortfall of appropriate quality materials for closure (waste rock, subsoil, topsoil), in addition to conducting an updated rehabilitation risk assessment addressing the material balance concern. This was addressed through engaging soil scientist experts Landloch to conduct a materials characterization for site. This was completed in August 2025 and final report delivered in November 2025, from which recommendations were implemented in 2026 rehabilitation submissions. An updated rehabilitation risk assessment was also completed in February 2026.

Details of any rehabilitation areas that have achieved the final land use

No areas have achieved final landuse.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001629 YEAR1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	386,644	20,710
Ore	(Mt)	700,297	253,239
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	459,210	226,609
Product	(Mt)	107,801	21,922

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	357.17
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	331.45
C	Rehabilitation - land preparation	(ha)	25.73
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	0
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	0
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses	%	0
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses	%	0
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses	%	0

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

Identify the components of the most recent forward program that were not achieved

Clean up of the paste fill stockpile area was planned for year 1 but not completed. It is expected that this work will be completed in year 2 of the 2026 FWP submission (2027). Clean up of a section of sector 5 old stockpile contamination was not completed in year 1 but will be completed in year 1 of the 2026 FWP submission (2026).

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

Several factors delayed progressive rehabilitation- due to the mine restart, other projects took precedence over rehabilitation actions at times. Another factor was the fatal incident which occurred in October of 2025. Operations were paused at this time, and full operational capacity was not re-established until the beginning of November 2025.

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

The forward program will include scrap removal and decommissioning/ removal of old paste fill plant and batching plant. In latter years of the FWP, soil amelioration and ongoing management of soil stockpiles to minimize soil quality degradation through the impacts of time and natural dispersive nature of soil. Fences/signage and exclusion areas for established rehabilitation areas are maintained and vehicle traffic in these areas prohibited. Rehabilitation risk assessment completed with senior management team to ensure financial and operational buy-in to progressive rehabilitation works.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

No monitoring carried out during the reporting period due to no rehabilitation carried out which was of a nature that would benefit from ongoing monitoring.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation has not moved towards proposed rehabilitation objectives due to several reasons, one being the transition from care and maintenance to active mining, and the other being the reportable fatal incident which occurred in October 2025 and placed the mine in a period of low/no activity for a time.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

Yes

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation will, from the 2026 FWP submission onwards, be moving towards the approved rehabilitation objectives, with causes of delays from the past year clearly identified and extremely unlikely to recur and impact rehabilitation again in future.

Appraisal description

There are performance issues preventing rehabilitation moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

No rehabilitation monitoring was conducted during the reporting period, however the Landloch report completed in November 2025 allowed for monitoring of material health. Some sampling was conducted on the CTD TSF tailings to assess for presence of hardpan indicators.

Performance issues and their causes including identification of any knowledge gaps that must be addressed

General potential performance issues include availability of wasterock for PMLU, however this is factored into RCE costings. More trials could be completed into the ability of the store and release cover for tailings closure (rock/soil mulch to sit above RPL hardpan layer) to hold water and mitigate the impacts of naturally dispersive/sodic soils which are endemic in this region and which make up a large quantity of soil stockpiles for closure needs.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001124	**Laydown Area Rehab Trial**	To evaluate the effectiveness of rehabilitation strategy in hydrocarbon-contaminated land	-Soil characterization, sampling and analysis, soil amelioration, ripping, and seeding with native seeds.	31 Dec 2024	Complete	Yes
RRT0001102	**Testing Tailings Hard**	To establish the optimal conditions for redeveloping a hardpan	Following the initial investigation in December 2020 of the extent of natural hardpanning versus age, including physical and biological factors, a series of four trials was established. Two plots of disturbed tailings were covered with waste rock and one of the uncovered plots and one of the covered plots were irrigated with acidic mine water, while the other two were subjected to rainfall only. The plots were sampled for physical and biological testing in December 2020, April 2021 and March 2	31 Dec 2025	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	**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.
A2	**Underground Mining Area**	Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.
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 any, or all, of

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		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.
E	**Ecosystem and Land Use Development**	Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring). This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
F	**Rehabilitation Completion**	The Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of Form: *Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
G	**New active disturbance area**	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	**New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period**	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I	**Established rehabilitation (hectares)**	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).
J	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	**% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint**	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 100). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be "established rehabilitation" should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
L	**Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)**	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	**Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)**	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	**Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)**	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

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).

WORD	DEFINITION
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).
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
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 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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: ▪ 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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 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:

WORD	DEFINITION
	▪ 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 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 - Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)

Attachment 4 - Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN

Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.