NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001814

ENDEAVOR MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Thursday 12 March 2026 to Sunday 11 March 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Endeavor Mine
Reference	FWP0001814
Forward program commencement date	Thursday 12 March 2026
Forward program end date	Sunday 11 March 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Jasmine Tamasin Palmer
Mining leases	ML 158 (1973), ML 161 (1973), ML 930 (1973), ML 159 (1973), ML 160 (1973)
Project location	Cobar Operations Pty Ltd
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Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

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.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Over the next three years, surface exploration activity over the granted mining leases will include: • 3-5 geophysical surveys • At least 10,000 metres of RC drilling (0-200m deep) • 60-80 diamond drill holes (200-1500m deep)

Construction activities

Construction of a TSF wall raise of the Central Thickened Discharge Tailings Storage Facility.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Over the plan period the following mining activities will take place: Mining and development of the upper north lode (UNL) 10120 level (400kt UNL ore) over the next two years. Focus shifting from the main Endeavor ore body to the UNL, and then the deep zinc lode (DZL) from H1 2027. 323,400t of waste development.

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

The existing ROM pad and sector 5 waste dump will be utilised for continued management of mining ore and byproducts. These areas will be utilised throughout the period with no sequencing changes.

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

Sector 5 will be utilised for tailings deposition in year 1 while the CTD TSF wall raise is being completed. Remaining LOM tailings deposition will be deposited within sectors 2, 3, and 4 of the CTD TSF.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

General waste will be disposed of onsite at the current landfill facility, recycling waste such as cardboard, hard plastics, glass and steel will be segregated and stored onsite for future offsite recycling. Hydrocarbon waste will be segregated and stored at the onsite hydrocarbon storage area for offsite disposal/ recycling. Contaminated soils will be disposed of at Sector 5 or the CTD TSF as required.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	386,644	475,886	123,495
Ore	(Mt)	700,297	890,762	830,133
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	459,210	732,558	732,558
Product	(Mt)	107,801	135,273	1,121,611

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

UQ Hardpan research was completed in 2025 with the final report delivered, in addition to the Landloch materials characterization study (Nov 2025), which served to quantify the amount and quality of soil and wasterock available on site to be utilized for closure requirements. This report will inform processes by which soil stockpiles may be ameliorated progressively in order to preserve and improve soil biogeochemical characteristics. Work is planned to remove contaminated soil from areas such as the pastefill plant, and use these to fill the pontoon dam to aid in CTD TSF structural stability.

Stakeholder consultation

During this period, stakeholder consultation is likely to involve local landowners for exploration activities, Cobar Shire Council for future development works, Cobar Water Board for water delivery and supply, CSA Mine for any shared mining activities including water supply agreement, and the NSW Resources Regulator for any changes to rehabilitation plans.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Rehabilitation risk assessment has been updated in February 2026 for the reporting period. CTD TSF basis of design for lift including updated information for decommissioning and rehabilitation (updated footprint) will be completed with Engineer of Record ATC Williams mid- 2026.

Rehabilitation research and trials

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

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Feral animal management continues to be carried out on site (goats) to minimize grazing impacts on rehabilitation. Exclusion areas and demarcation of rehabilitation areas and soil stockpiles remain in effect to reduce contamination/ vehicle traffic.

Rehabilitation schedule

Year 1: Removal of scrap onsite which had remained from care and maintenance phase will be undertaken with external contractor. Bulk earthworks to remove contaminated soils from previous pastefill operations and from cumulative AMD/runoff will be completed. Year 2: Potential decommissioning of old pastefill plant and batching plant. It is proposed that soil amelioration will then be carried out in areas of higher contamination which are not impacted by ongoing mining activities (ancillary areas such as old pastefill, dams which are no longer in use i.e. scottys dam). Soil amelioration and seeding are proposed to be carried out within rehabilitation areas on site. Year 3: It is intended that amelioration actions are taken in regards to maintenance of soil stockpiles (erosion control, nutrient supplementation, pH etc.) as per recommendations in Landloch Materials Characterisation report (Nov 2025).

Completion of rehabilitation

No rehabilitation will be lodged for completion during the reporting period.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Subsidence remediation during the reporting period will be minor drainage repair works as required.

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)	357.17	357.17	357.17
O	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	327.71	327	325.98
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	3.74	4.45	5.46

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)			
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	3.74	0.71	1.02
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**				

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation - decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites. Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.
O		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).

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

Plan 2A.pdf

Plan 2B.pdf

Plan 2C.pdf