



**Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001913

WOODLAWN MINE TARAGO FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 July 2026 to Saturday 30 June 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Woodlawn Mine Tarago
Reference	FWP0001913
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Forward program end date	Saturday 30 June 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Kiara Crook
Mining leases	S(C&PL)L 20 (1969),
Project location	Tarago Operations Pty Ltd
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Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

Project description

The Woodlawn Copper-Zinc Mine is located approximately 7 km northwest of Tarago in New South Wales within Special (Crown and Private Land) Mining Lease 20. The original Woodlawn mine operated from 1978 to 1998 and processed ore from the open pit, underground and minor satellite deposits. Following its prolonged closure, the Project was acquired by ASX-listed Heron Resources who secured Project Approval in July 2013 (MP07_0143). Heron completed the construction of the project and developed the new underground mine before it was put on care and maintenance in March 2020. DEVELOP completed its acquisition of the Project in May 2022. Complete extraction and processing operations were restarted in March 2025 with the first produced concentrate leaving site in April 2025. Veolia operates an eco-precinct, including a licensed landfill, within SML20 but separated from the project and has separate project approvals and EPLs accordingly.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Nil

Construction activities

The TSF4 Stage 2 lift as already approved will commence construction in the next reporting period. While already approved the construction will be supported by a Modification in order to secure sufficient material for the raise.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

The Woodlawn underground resource is located in a volcanic intrusion located below and to the northwest of the original open pit excavation. The target sulphide mineralisation contains zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver in economic concentration. The ore is present in multiple lenses which dip steeply in a northwest orientation. Some lenses extend to depths greater than 800 m below surface with ongoing exploration targeting possible extensions at depth and along strike. The underground mine is accessed by a decline located on the western side of the open pit excavation. This decline provides access primarily to new areas that were identified from exploration activities, whilst also providing access to areas that were previously mined (remnant resources). Ore is extracted utilising overhand and underhand stoping techniques with backfill including paste, rock and cemented rock to satisfy geotechnical requirements. . The engineered nature of paste fill makes the stoping operations more reliable and systematic, with the length of open voids controlled to ensure stability. Longhole stoping involves the drilling of a series of holes in a ring pattern. These holes are then fired with explosives to break the ore. Remotely controlled loaders then remove the broken ore, which is loaded into underground trucks and hauled to the surface. Mining will continue in this sequence.

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

A waste rock emplacement adjacent to TSF4 was established by Heron Resources in 2019/2020 to receive and store reject waste rock from the new underground mining operation. The emplacement covers a surface area of approximately 3ha and is managed under the Woodlawn Waste Rock Management Plan (recently re-approved in the reporting period). Waste rock is segregated into PAF and NAF material whereby the NAF material will be preferentially re-used for construction including in the TSF4 lift if suitable.

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

Processing activities re-started at Woodlawn in March 2025 with tailings either used as paste backfill in the underground mine or

discharged to the newest TSF built by Heron in 2018 (TSF4). TSF4 is approved for two additional lifts which DEVELOP will progress in sequence from the next reporting period with completion targeted for FY27-by reporting period. Due to delays with the lift sequencing tailings have been alternatively deposited into Tailings Dam North until capacity is again available in TSF4. All tailings dams are managed in accordance with their respective operations and maintenance plans.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

All putrescible waste is disposed of using a licenced service provider. The service provider has provided skip bins which are placed at convenient locations across site. Hydrocarbons are disposed using a licenced waste oil collector. Scrap metal is sent off site with an approved recycling provider. Separate bins have been provided by a contractor for disposal of paper and cardboard from site for recycling.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	147,998	170,967	149,363
Ore	(Mt)	0.78	0.81	0.7
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0.68	0.7	0.46

Product	(Mt)	0.1	0.1	0.1
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¹This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The site is complicated with a long legacy history and differing site users within the mining lease. The site received 5 years in a row of above average annual rainfall (2020 – 2024) with some of these years recording double the average. Given the site changes and previously approved material (WOO) now not being permitted by the EPA rehabilitation activities relate to desktop reports and studies. Year 1: Determine if the water balance is sufficient or invest in a new site wide one which can support operations and rehabilitation planning. Following approval of Modification 3: Update the rehabilitation management plan given site and material permissibility updates while being aligned with the project approval and environmental assessment. Determine priority areas and scopes in regards to rehabilitation planning around waste rock and tailings. Continue progressing internal summary reports on each of the sites closure management areas. Determine if new waste rock can be used to cap the old waste rock dump in a way that prevents oxidation and reduces the generation of AMD. Year 2: Progress a modification relating to a long term waste rock storage. Determine feasibility of progressing with other scopes/solutions to other rehabilitation aspects including tailings dams. Year 3: Continuation/progression from Year 2.

Stakeholder consultation

The Woodlawn Mine Community Consultative Committee (CCC) will routinely be briefed on rehabilitation activities. Relevant stakeholders involved include the Resources Regulator, Veolia Environmental Services, Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment, and the EPA. The consultation will include annual reporting and periodic inspections. Further updates to the rehabilitation plan will included consultation with all parties as required.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Nil. No active rehabilitation planned over the next three years.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001178	Material stockpile investigation	Determine location, volume and quality of known and unknown material stockpiles across site for potential suitability for future re-use in rehabilitation.	Collection and review of LiDAR data against expected contours to determine any areas of previously unknown or undocumented stockpiles or areas warranting further investigation. LiDAR and volume estimate surveys of known piles. Systematic site inspections and sampling to further verify quantity and quality of each identified location.	31 Jul 2028	Ongoing
RRT0001023	TDN Rehabilitation WOO Trial	Determine the optimum WOO depth to achieve maximum performance and stability of capping layer, carbon degradation rate of WOO, kinetic performance of alkaline product and WOO and vegetation trials.	Identify optimum mechanical placement methods Kinetic testing using laboratory column trials Monitoring of moisture, oxygen, temperature and landfill gas emissions Piezometric sampling of leachate to determine chemical attributes. Topsoil chemical analysis for vegetation nutrient requirements and WOO interaction. Survey monitoring for stability and suitability of the material as a capping layer.	31 Jul 2025	Cancelled

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Nil. No areas under active rehabilitation and none planned for next reporting period.

Rehabilitation schedule

As per previous. The activities in the next FWP reporting period will be focussed on desktop investigations only given the current stage of the site and associated operations. There are no areas of disturbance that can be added to the progressive rehabilitation schedule in the next 3 years due to being required for active operations and/or not having approved plans to facilitate rehabilitation works.

Completion of rehabilitation

There are no plans to lodge an application for rehabilitation completion within the next three years.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

There are no areas which require subsidence remediation.

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)	289.17	289.17	289.17
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	190.67	186.44	182.21
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	4.23	8.46	12.69

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)	4.23	4.23	4.23
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	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. 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 <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application</i> 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

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

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

Attachment 3 - Plans

DEV01_ARRFP_ForecastYear1_FY27.pdf

DEV01_ARRFP_ForecastYear2_FY28.pdf

DEV01_ARRFP_ForecastYear3_FY29.pdf