



Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan

Document Control

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Definitions

The following acronyms and definitions are used in the Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan.

Approved disturbance area	The disturbance shown in Figures 1 to 8 in Appendix 2 and areas identified under Condition A9 (of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871))
AS/NZS	Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards.
ATP	Avoca Tank Project – a mining project associated with the North East Copper Mine.
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 – NSW legislation for conserving biodiversity and managing threats to ecosystems and species.
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report – outlines biodiversity impacts and commitments.
Bogan River	The ultimate receiving environment for runoff waters from the catchment in which the TRL mining operations are located.
CPHR	Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation group of the New South Wales Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Community Consultative Committee	A committee composed of representative community members whose role it is to be consulted and provide feedback on key issues regarding TRL's mining operations.
Competent manner	Possessing the requisite knowledge, skill, and judgment for the task or duty; exercising those attributes appropriately in the particular circumstances; performing the task with reasonable care, diligence, and timeliness; meeting the standard that a reasonable person in that role would expect.
Copper Concentrate	Copper concentrate is a raw material produced from copper ore through a process called beneficiation, where the copper content is increased
COS	Coarse Ore Stockpile
CPBLMP	Constellation Project Biodiversity and Land Management Plan
CPHR	Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation group of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (formally the NSW Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate (BCS))
CRD	Cumulative Rainfall Departure; a means of identifying longer term drying or wetting trends.
DA	Development Application – formal requests for permission to carry out development activities under specific conditions.
Day	The period from 7 am to 6 pm on Monday to Saturday, and 8 am to 6 pm on Sundays and Public Holidays
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.
Drivers Code of Conduct	The drivers code of conduct sets out the minimum accepted standards for operating heavy mining related (road registered) vehicle on public roads in the vicinity of Tritton Copper Operations.
EEC	Endangered Ecological Communities – areas of vegetation listed as endangered under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the EPBC Act.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement – document assessing environmental impacts and proposing mitigation measures.
EMS	Environmental Management Strategy – Overarching / framework environmental management document for Tritton

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Environment	Includes all aspects of the surroundings of humans, whether affecting any human as an individual or in his or her social groupings. Environment means components of the earth, including— (a) land, air and water, and (b) any layer of the atmosphere, and (c) any organic or inorganic matter and any living organism, and (d) human-made or modified structures and areas, and includes interacting natural ecosystems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c).
EPA	NSW Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – federal law protecting matters of national environmental significance.
EPL	Environment Protection Licences – issued under the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.
Evening	The period from 6 pm to 10 pm
Feasible	Means what is possible and practical in the circumstances
Harm to the Environment	Harm to the environment includes any direct or indirect alteration of the environment that has the effect of degrading the environment and, without limiting the generality of the above, includes any act or omission that results in pollution.
Incident	An occurrence or set of circumstances that causes or threatens to cause material harm, and which may or may not be or cause a non-compliance.
INX	A commercial document control, incident investigation and action management system adopted and used by TRL.
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis - a systematic process that identifies potential hazards associated with specific job tasks or activities to improve workplace safety and environmental management.
Long-term	Beyond the operational and closure phases of the project.
Material harm	Harm to the environment is material if— - it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or - it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$10,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations), and - loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment. For the purposes of this Part, it does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs.
MCM	Murrawombie Copper Mine – a copper mining operation operated by Tritton Resources under Mining Lease 1280.
Medium-Term	During operational and closure phases of the mine.
Minimise	Implement all reasonable and feasible mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the development
ML	Mining Lease – a legal right to extract minerals within a specified area.
MOP	Mining Operations Plan – former strategic plans for mining operations and land rehabilitation after mining activities.

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NECM	North East Copper Mine – a mining site operated by Tritton Resources, part of the North East Mine operations.
Night	The period from 10 pm to 7 am on Monday to Saturday, and 10 pm to 8 am on Sundays and Public Holidays
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturers
Preliminary Hazard Analysis	A Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) is an initial safety assessment that identifies potential hazards and risks early in the design or planning stages of a system, process, or project.
Risk Assessment	A risk assessment is a systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in an activity; including an assessment of consequence and likelihood.
ROM	Run of Mine Pad - an area for storing unprocessed ore before it is sent for processing.
RMP	Rehabilitation Management Plan – strategic plans for land rehabilitation during and after mining activities.
Sensitive Receiver	Refers to a location or area that is particularly vulnerable to the impact of noise, pollution, or other environmental disturbances.
Short-Term	During the construction and development phase of the project.
Surface Disturbance Permit	A permit required for clearance or disturbance of land to ensure that environmental impacts are minimized.
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
TCM	Tritton Copper Mine – a copper mining operation owned by Tritton Resources located near Nyngan, NSW.
TRL	Tritton Resources Limited – the company managing the Tritton Copper Operations.
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility – a site for storing waste materials from mining after the extraction of valuable minerals.
WRE	Waste Rock Emplacement – areas designated for storing waste rock extracted during mining.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tritton Resources Limited (TRL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeris Resources Limited, owns and operates five mining operations in the vicinity of Nyngan, NSW, including:

- the Tritton Copper Mine (Mining Lease (ML) 1544);
- Girilambone Copper Mine complex, including the Murrawombie Copper Mine (ML 1280), North East Copper Mine (ML 1383) and the Avoca Tank Project (ML 1818); and
- the Constellation Project.

These sites are collectively referred to as 'Tritton Copper Operations'.

Tritton Copper Operations functions as a 'hub and spoke' model, with the Tritton Copper Mine serving as the centralised hub (where the processing facility is located), with other surrounding deposits (spokes) supplying ore for processing.

The Mines are located west and north-west of Nyngan, in the Bogan Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) within the central west region of New South Wales. The location of the five mining operations is provided in Figure 1.

This plan relates to the TRL Constellation Project which was approved as a State Significant Development by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on 24 December 2025 (SSD-41579871) (DPHI 2025).

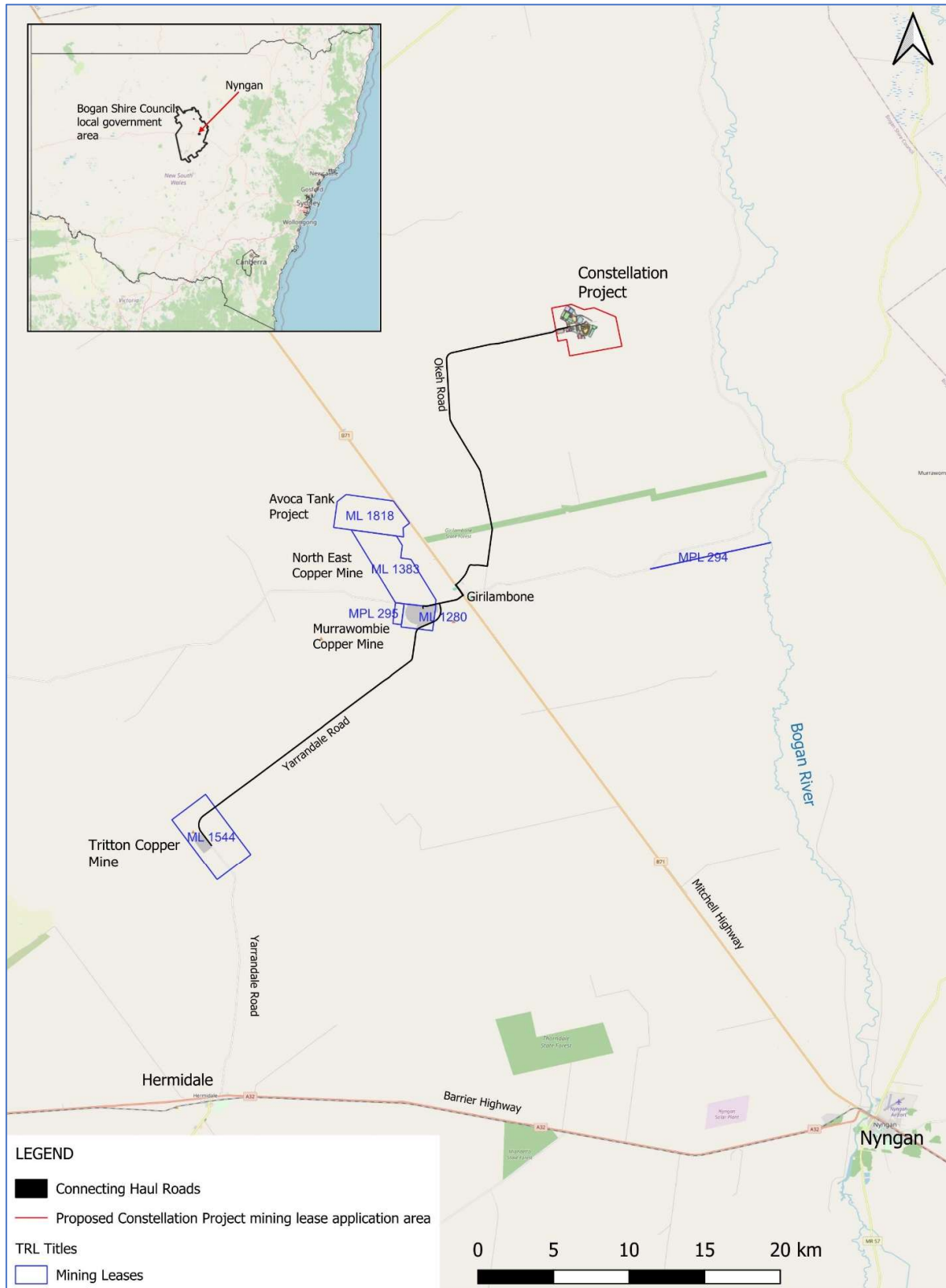
1.1. Purpose

The purpose of the Constellation Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (CPBLMP) is to describe the key risks and compliance requirements as they relate to impacts on biodiversity and land management values associated with the Constellation Project. The CPBLMP outlines the key management strategies and actions to meet regulatory requirements and mitigate and manage potential risks.

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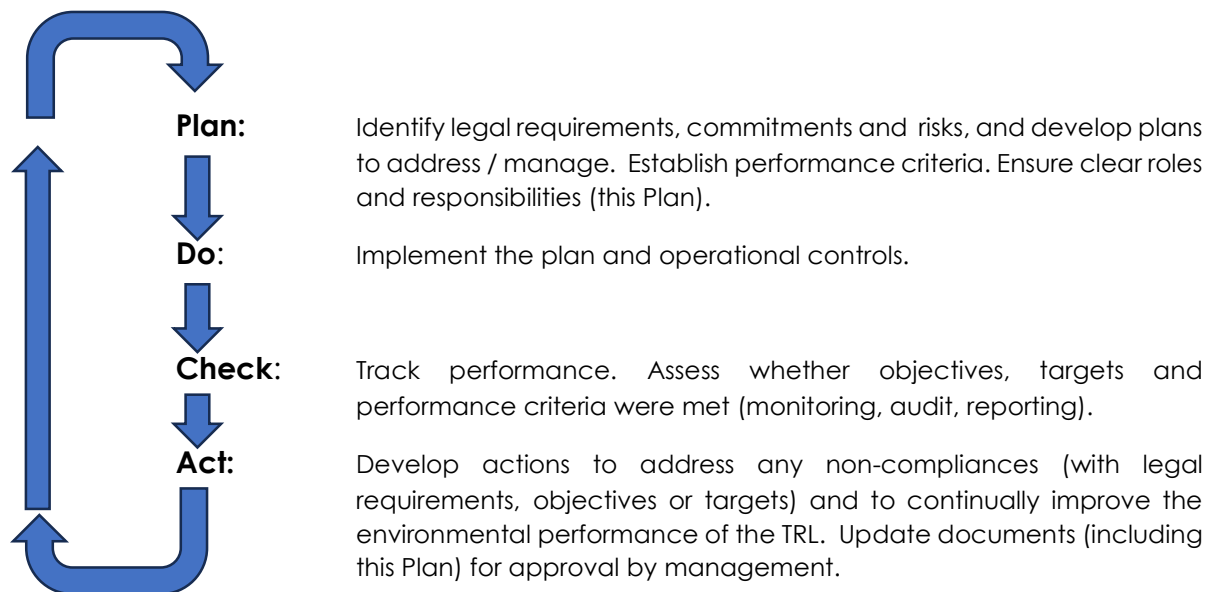
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Figure 1 Site Locality



1.2. Relationship to Environmental Management System

The CPBLMP forms part of the overall Environmental Management Framework at Tritton Resources Limited (TRL). The Environmental Management Framework is further described in the Environmental Management Strategy (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) which includes alignment with the AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016 - Environmental Management Systems. The EMS broadly includes the following key aspects:



1.3. Scope

The scope of the CPBLMP includes the Constellation Project only. Biodiversity and land management aspects associated with the other TRL mine sites are addressed in the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0025).

This CPBLMP includes management measures to address all regulatory requirements (including conditions of development consent) commitments and risks related to the Constellation Project and includes following aspects:

- Flora and fauna, including threatened species and impacted habitat types;
- Weeds and pests;
- General land management; and
- Visual amenity.

In accordance with Condition C27(a)(i) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), this BLMP has been prepared by qualified and experienced persons, including:

- Jeff Burton - Director, Burton Environmental (Principal author: Bachelor Degree in Environmental Science, 33 years' experience in environmental management, including natural resource management, biodiversity impact assessment, weed management and land management aspects);
- William Olson - Environmental Superintendent, Tritton Copper Operations (Company review);

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- Padmaja Cuppala – Senior Environmental Advisor, Aeris Resources Limited (Company review); and
- Gemma Brown - Principal Environment and Mine Closure Planning, Aeris Resources Limited (Company review).

Several aspects that may be related to biodiversity and land management at the Constellation Project have been excluded from this management plan where they are required to be addressed by other planning documents as per the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), other TRL regulatory requirements or TRL management systems. These aspects and relevant plans (where addressed) is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1 Aspects excluded from this CPBLMP

Aspect (Constellation Project)	Management Plan (where addressed)
Erosion and sediment control.	Constellation Project Water Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0047)
Soil stripping, stockpiling and re-application. General soil management practices.	Constellation Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045)
Rehabilitation (including landform development), monitoring and achieving completion criteria (including biodiversity aspects, replacement of habitat structures etc).	
Seed collection.	
Achieving land capability (as stated in EIS).	
The long term use, or rehabilitation of the haul road portion within the 'Aeris Block' following consultation with Bogan Shire Council.	
Natural heritage.	Constellation Project Heritage Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0049)
Maintenance of fire breaks and the management of bushfire risks / ignition sources to protect environmental values.	TRL Natural Hazards Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0028)

1.4. Relationship to other management plans / strategies

Condition C27(d) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires a description of how biodiversity management will be integrated with similar measures within other environmental management plans (EMPs), including the Rehabilitation Strategy. This is described below for relevant EMPs.

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1.4.1. Rehabilitation Strategy

In accordance with Condition C48 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), TRL will prepare a Rehabilitation Management Strategy that will describe the rehabilitation of the project site and sections of private road within the 'Okeh' property and within the 'Aeris block' (as approved). It will also describe how the rehabilitation measures will be consistent with measures in this CPBLMP (such as habitat salvage, habitat placement, seed collection, weed control and pest management etc). The Rehabilitation Strategy will address the following Rehabilitation Objectives related to biodiversity within the project site:

- Establish/restore disturbed areas to support sustainable agriculture;
- Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self-sustaining ecosystems; and
- Establish self-sustaining native ecosystems characteristic of vegetation communities found in the local area.

1.4.2. Rehabilitation Management Plan

In accordance with standard mining lease conditions, once a mining lease is issued under the NSW Mining Act 1992, TRL will prepare a Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Constellation Project. The Rehabilitation Management Plan will include a description of how TRL proposes to manage all aspects of the rehabilitation of the mine site, including an outline of the steps and actions to be undertaken to comply with the conditions of the ML, once issued, which relate to rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation Management Plan will generally align with the Rehabilitation Strategy and any relevant 'mine development' biodiversity aspects from the CPBLMP, including habitat salvage, habitat placement, seed collection, weed control and pest management etc. The CPBLMP has been developed to support the rehabilitation objectives of the Constellation Project site.

1.4.3. Natural Hazards Management Plan (NHMP)

The Natural Hazards Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0028) describes bushfire related risks and management measures for the Tritton Copper Operations. The NHMP will align with the long-term land management objectives to be addressed in the Rehabilitation Management Strategy and the CPBLMP.

Consistent with the Natural Hazards Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0028) the CPBLMP proposes that fire breaks are created and maintained in areas where prior fire breaks have been established, reducing potential impacts on biodiversity values (i.e. clearing or mature remnant woodland vegetation).

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1.5. Objectives

This CPBLMP has been prepared to comply with Condition C27 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requiring the preparation of a Biodiversity Management Plan.

The overarching aim of this CPBLMP is to facilitate the protection, where possible of endangered ecological communities (EEC), threatened species and native flora and fauna (and associated habitats) through the implementation of strategies targeting the identification of biodiversity values, and the management of potential adverse impacts from construction and mining operations. This CPBLMP also aims to support the rehabilitation of disturbed areas through the implementation of responsible and sustainable land management practices, to ensure the land is ultimately suitable for post mining land uses.

Key objectives with regards to the management of biodiversity and land at the Constellation Project include the following:

- To provide a description of known biodiversity values and areas at the Constellation Project, informed by biodiversity surveys and assessments undertaken to date.
- To detail management measures for the protection of known biodiversity values at the Constellation Project.
- To manage the land in a responsible manner and prevent impacts on biodiversity values and surrounding land holders by managing weeds and pests.
- To support the rehabilitation and eventual closure of the mine site.
- To ensure the operational mining landscape, and use of the proposed haul road poses no significant visual amenity risks from public or private vantage points.
- To clearly define the responsibilities and accountabilities of TRL employees with regards to the management of biodiversity values and land management aspects.
- To assess the effectiveness of management measures and identify (continuous) improvement opportunities.

2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Legislation

Regulatory requirements apply to the identification and management of native flora, fauna, weeds and pests. Key legislation as it applies to this CPBLMP is presented in the following sections:

2.1.1. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)*

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) is the core legislation relating to planning and development activities in NSW and provides the statutory framework under which development proposals are assessed and approved. The EP&A Act aims to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of resources, environmental protection and ecologically sustainable development. Part 4 of the Act details how authorities are to determine development applications, as well as identifying whether projects require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The Constellation Project has been assessed and approved under Part 4 of the EP&A Act (Section 1.3).

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2.1.2. Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) aims to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. The BC Act aims to prevent extinction and promote recovery of threatened species, populations, ecological communities and their habitats. This is done through eliminating and managing threats to the survival or evolutionary development of species, populations, and ecological communities, such as the impacts of development.

Development applications, including those required for each of the Tritton Copper Operations require an assessment of flora, fauna and vegetation communities, and if required consideration under the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.

2.1.3. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation ACT 1999 (Commonwealth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) enables the Australian Government to join with the states and territories in providing a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. The EPBC Act focuses Australian Government interests on the protection of matters of national environmental significance (NES), with the states and territories having responsibility for matters of state and local significance. Under the EPBC Act, actions that have, or are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of NES require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Energy.

Matters of NES protected under the EPBC Act that are relevant to this CPBLMP include:

- Listed threatened species and communities.
- Listed migratory species.

The Constellation Project has been determined to not impact matters of National Environmental Significance (letter dated 17 February 2025) (DECCEEW 2025).

2.1.4. Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW)

The *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*, took effect on July 1, 2017, and provides a modern, risk-based framework for managing pests, diseases, weeds, and contaminants. It highlights biosecurity as a shared responsibility between government, industry, and the community.

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* replaces the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* and the as the legislation regulating the management of weeds in NSW. The *Biosecurity Act* provides a framework for the control of invasive weeds. It applies to government, councils, landholders and public authorities and provides a general biosecurity duty to all persons to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risks plants pose.

The Bogan Shire Council is the 'Controlling Authority' for the control of declared priority weeds in the vicinity of the Tritton Copper Operations. Priority weeds and required control measures are outlined in the Central West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027 (Central West Local Land Services (2022)).

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2.2. Conditions of Consent

The management of biodiversity values and land management aspects (subject to this CPBLMP) at the Constellation Project site is regulated by the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). Specific conditions, as they relate to these aspects are replicated below (Table 2).

Table 2 Compliance Conditions of Consent

Condition No.	Condition	Section Where Addressed
Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)		
Biodiversity Management Plan		
C27	A biodiversity management plan must be prepared for the development to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This plan must:	
	(a) be prepared: (i) by a suitably qualified and experienced person/s; (ii) in consultation with CPHR; and (iii) in accordance with the requirements of condition B4	Section 1.3 Section 5
	(b) describe the short, medium, and long-term measures to be undertaken to manage the remnant vegetation and fauna habitat on the site.	Section 7.1
	(c) include detailed performance and completion criteria for evaluating the performance of the measures undertaken under condition C27(b), including triggers for remedial action if these performance or completion criteria are not met;	Section 7.5
	(d) describe how biodiversity management would be integrated with similar measures within other management plans, including the rehabilitation strategy referred to in condition C48;	Section 1.4
	(e) describe the measures to be implemented within the approved disturbance areas to: (i) minimise the amount of clearing; (ii) minimise impacts on fauna, including undertaking pre-clearance surveys and translocation of threatened species as guided by the <i>NSW Government's Translocation Operational Policy 2019</i> (as amended from time to time); and (iii) maximise the salvage of resources, including tree hollows, vegetation and soil resources, for beneficial reuse, including fauna habitat enhancement;	Sections 7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.4 Section 7.1.2.5 Sections 7.1.2.7 to 7.1.2.10,

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Condition No.	Condition	Section Where Addressed
	(f) describe the measures to be implemented on the site to: (i) minimise impacts on fauna habitat resources such as hunting and foraging areas, habitat trees, fallen timber and hollow-bearing trees; (i) protect vegetation and fauna habitat outside of the approved disturbance areas (ii) manage the collection and propagation of seed from the local area; (iii) control weeds, including measures to avoid and mitigate the spread of noxious weeds; (iv) control feral pests; and (v) control access to vegetated or revegetated areas.	Section 7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.4 Section 7.1.2.10 Section 7.1.2.6 Section 7.2 Section 7.3 Section 7.1.2.11
C28	Development under this consent must not commence until the biodiversity management plan is approved by the Planning Secretary.	Section 5
C29	The biodiversity management plan, as approved by the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the development.	Section 5
Visual and Lighting		
C46	All reasonable and feasible mitigation and management measures must be implemented for the development to:	
	(a) minimise the visual and off-site lighting impacts of the development;	Section 7.4
	(b) shield views of mining operations and associated equipment from users of public roads and privately-owned residences;	Section 7.4
	(c) ensure no fixed outdoor lights shine directly above the horizontal or above the building line or any illuminated structure;	Section 7.4
	(d) ensure no in-pit mobile lighting rigs shine directly above the pit wall and other mobile lighting rigs do not shine directly above the horizontal (except where required for emergency safety purposes);	Section 7.4
	(e) design lighting associated with the project generally in accordance with the principles <i>Dark Sky Planning Guideline</i> (DPE 2023);	Section 7.4
	(f) ensure that all external lighting associated with the development complies with relevant Australian standards including the latest version of <i>Australian Standard AS/NZS 4282:2019 – Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i> ; and	Section 7.4

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Condition No.	Condition	Section Where Addressed
	(g) ensure that the visual appearance of any new buildings, structures, facilities or works (including paint colours and specifications) is aimed at blending as far as possible with the surrounding landscape.	Section 7.4

2.2.1. Management Plan Standard Requirements

This CPWMP has also been prepared in accordance with the standard requirements for management plans listed in Condition B4 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). Appendix A presents these requirements and indicates where each is addressed within this CPWMP.

2.2.2. Commitments

Appendix B summarises commitments that relate to the management of biodiversity values, weeds, pests and visual amenity arising from the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024), Response to Submissions (AARC 2025) and Amendment Report (AARC 2025a). Appendix B includes reference to the relevant section of this CPBLMP where the commitment is addressed.

2.3. Licenses and Permits

TRL hold two Environment Protection Licences (EPL) issued under the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act).

- EPL 4501 – Applies to Mining Leases associated with the MCM (ML 1280), NECM (ML 1383), ATP (ML 1818) and Mining Purpose Lease (MPL) 295.
- EPL 11254 Applies to stated Lots and Deposited Plans (DP) associated with the TCM Mining Lease (ML 1544).

In accordance with the POEO Act, TRL will obtain an Environmental Protection Licence, or include the Constellation Project into an existing licence held by TRL (subject to consultation with the EPA). Future revisions of this CPBLMP will include any relevant EPL conditions and commitments.

Upon granting on an Environmental Protection Licence for the Project, TRL will comply with any conditions as related to the content of this CPBLMP.

3. OPERATIONS DESCRIPTION

3.1. Site Overview

The Girilambone copper deposits were first discovered in 1879 with mining commencing in 1881. At the time of preparing this CPBLMP, Tritton Resources Pty Ltd owns and operates five mines in the vicinity of Hermidale and Girilambone;

- The Tritton Copper Mine (TCM) was approved as a State Significant Development on 1 September 1999 (DA 41/98). The TCM Development Consent has been subject to 9 modifications. Ore extracted from the Constellation Mine site is transported to the TCM for processing with residual waste products (tailings) placed in the TCM Tailings Storage Facility.
- The Murrawombie Copper Mine (MCM) is approved under Development Application (DA) 1/91 by Bogan Shire Council in March 1991. Since that time, DA 1/91 has been modified five times, with the most recent being Modification 5, approved on 4 July 2024 (DA 2015/010/4).
- The North East Copper Mine (NECM) is located approximately 6km northwest of the village of Girilambone and operates under Development Application DA 6/95, approved by Bogan Shire Council in October 1995.
- The Avoca Tank Project (ATP) is located approximately 2km north of the NECM and operates under DA 10/2015/004/003. DA 2015/004 was granted by Bogan Shire Council in September 2016 and has been modified twice since its original approval, with Modification 2 approved on 15 May 2025.
- The Constellation Project is located approximately 20 km north-east of the township of Girilambone. The Project was approved as a State Significant Development Consent (SSD-41579871) on 24 December 2025.

To avoid duplication, only the Constellation Project is described (in detail) in this section; further detail regarding the other operations and associated biodiversity and land management aspects are provided in the TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0025).

3.1.1. Constellation Project

The Constellation Project is located in the 'Bogan Shire' local government area (LGA) of central-western New South Wales. The Project site is located approximately 20 km north-east of the township of Girilambone and approximately 55 km north-west of Nyngan. The Project was approved via State Significant Development Consent (SSD-41579871) on 24 December 2025.

The Project includes the mining of copper ore, through the development of an open cut pit and underground mine. Mined ore is transported via road to the Tritton processing plant for processing, with lower grade oxide ore processed by heap leaching at the Project site. Transport of dewatered tailings material from Tritton Mine (back to the Project site for use in cemented paste fill) will support the underground mining activities.

The Project mines an average of 500,000 tonnes of copper ore per annum with peak production volumes of up to 1Mtpa. The mine life is approximately 16 years, inclusive of a Project construction period and rehabilitation/closure period. There is potential for mine life extensions as the deposit is developed down plunge.

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Supporting infrastructure for the proposed Project includes:

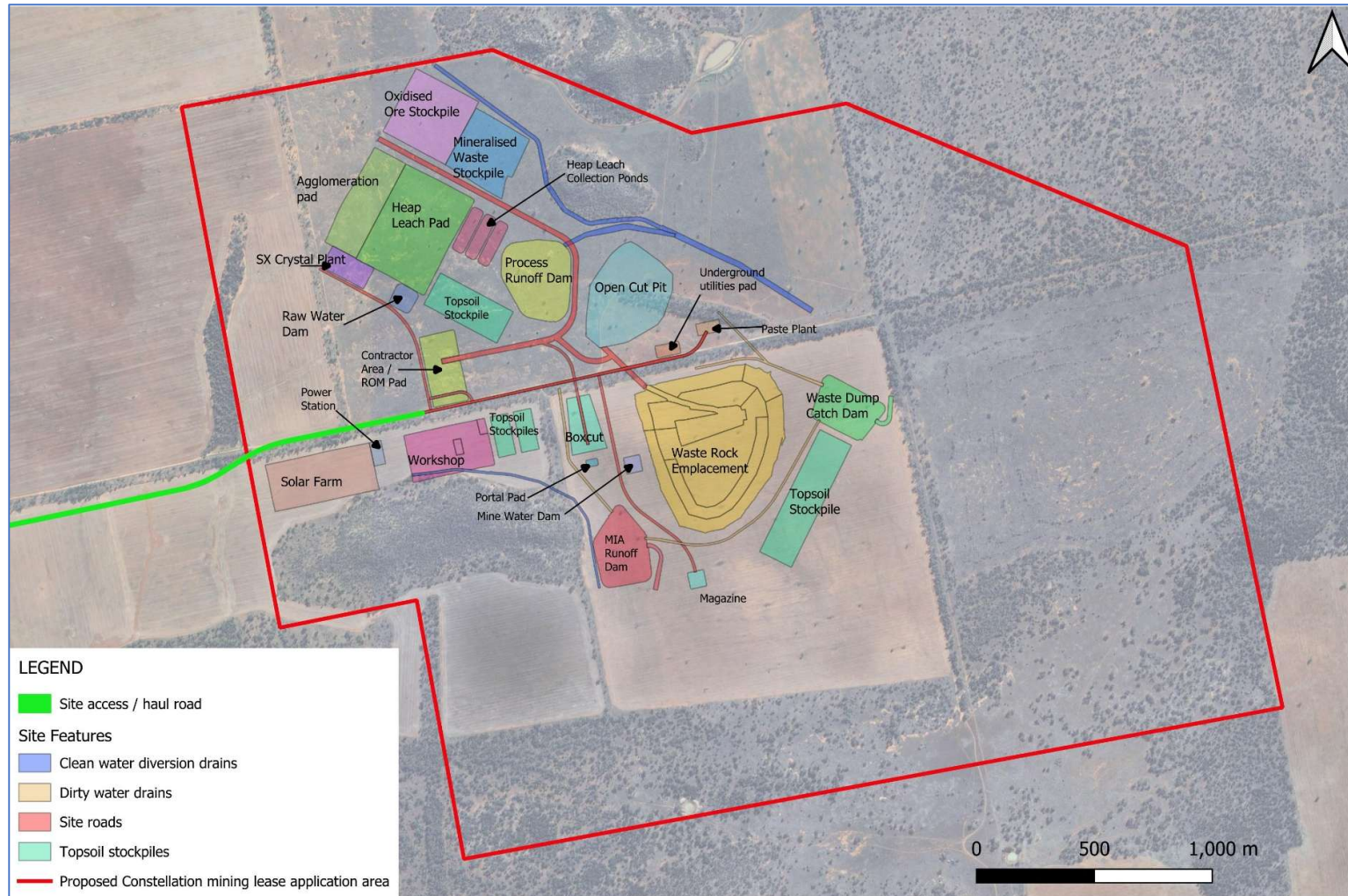
- a road upgrade between the Project site and the Mitchell Highway (to support haulage activity);
- a new T intersection to link the proposed haul road with the eastern side of the Mitchell Hwy (north of Girilambone);
- an upgrade to the intersection of the Mitchell Highway with Railway Road (west of Girilambone);
- a waste rock emplacement at the Project site;
- a run of mine stockpile to support the handling of mined ore;
- a mine laydown area and workshop;
- a heap leach pad and associated processing facility;
- a paste plant, emulsion storage and shotcrete batch plant;
- topsoil stockpiles;
- a solar farm and on-site power station;
- water management and storage infrastructure, including a bi-directional water pipeline between the Project site and Murrawombie Copper Mine; and
- administrative facilities including offices, amenities, and car park.

Figure 2 presents the approved Constellation Project site layout and Figure 3 shows the approved haul road route / infrastructure corridor from the project site to Murrawombie and Tritton Copper Mines.

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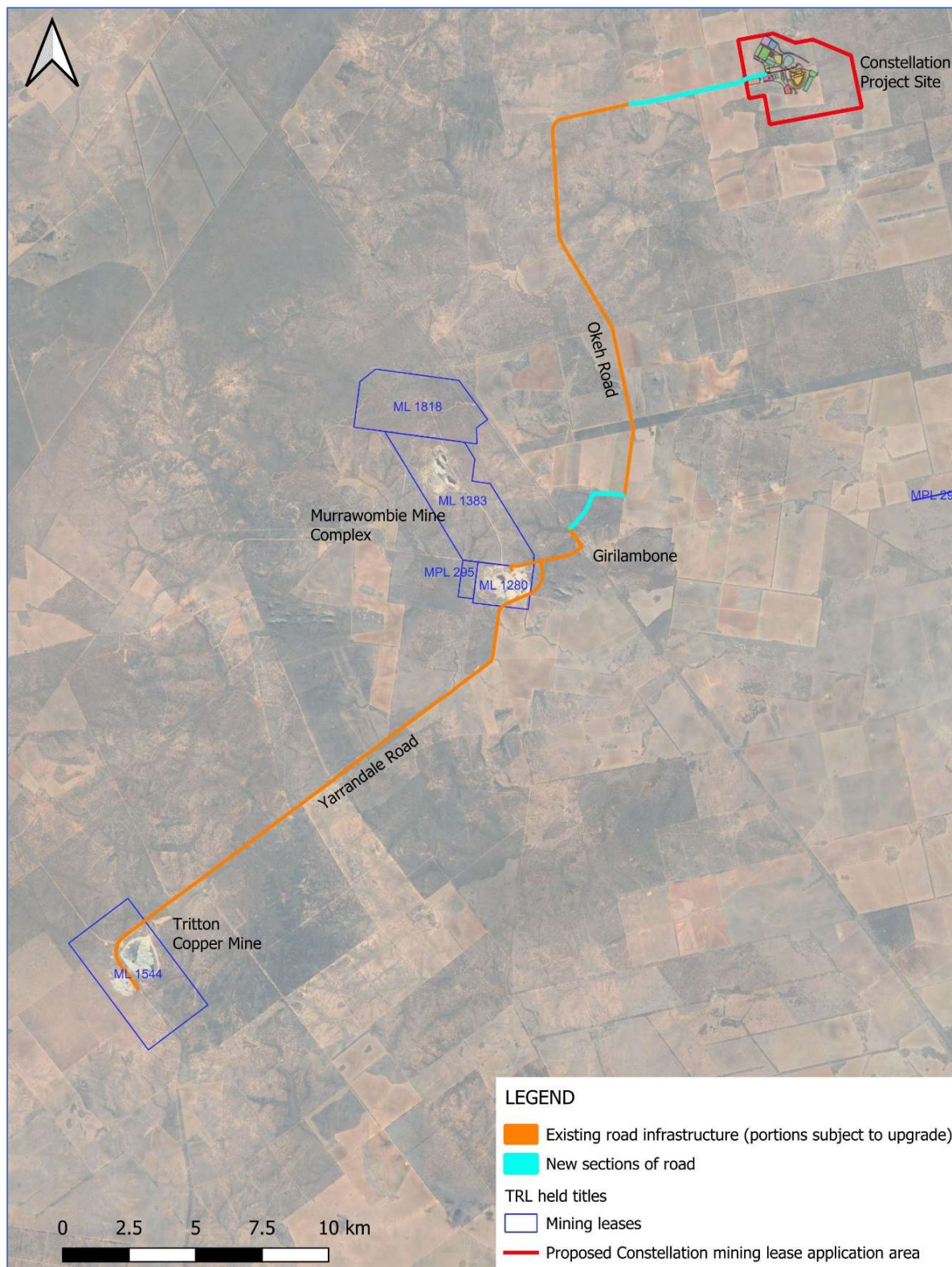
Figure 2 Constellation Project site layout



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Figure 3 Constellation Project Haul Road



3.2. Baseline Information

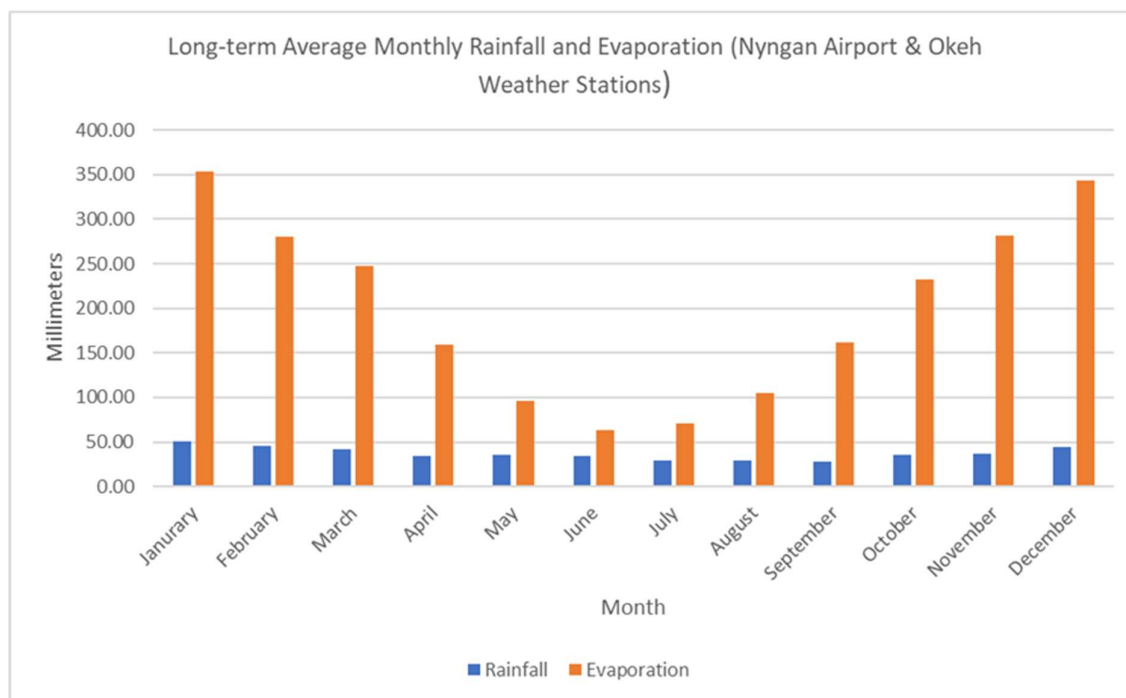
3.2.1. Climate

The climate of the Tritton Copper Operations area is semi-arid, with very hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall at Nyngan Airport (Station Number 051039) and Okeh weather stations (Station Number 051164) (Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) 2025) is characterised by a discernible annual cycle distribution, with higher rainfall trends in the October to March period and decreasing during the April to September period. Average monthly rainfall calculated between 1884 and 2025 varies between 27 mm in September and August to 50 mm in January. The average annual rainfall between 1884 and 2025 is 444.5 mm. Maximum daily rainfall can be more than double the average monthly rainfall, particularly in late summer and autumn, indicating that intense storms can occur.

The average annual evaporation total was calculated from the BoM Nyngan Airport (Station Number 051039) weather data (BOM 2025) and had an average annual evaporation of 2,397 mm. This corresponds to an average annual moisture deficit (the difference between average annual rainfall and average annual evaporation) of 1,952 mm.

Average monthly pan evaporation is compared to average monthly rainfall calculated from the historical rainfall record in Figure 4, which shows a strong seasonal variation in evaporation. The site has an average monthly net rainfall deficit throughout the year.

Figure 4 Long-term Average Monthly Rainfall and Evaporation (Nyngan Airport and Okeh weather stations).



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3.2.2. Topography and Land Use

The Constellation Project is surrounded by cleared agricultural lands used for grazing and cropping, and large contiguous areas of native woodland which are also grazed. The landscape is gently undulating, with rocky rises present to the north and south west of the project site which are largely uncleared and are surrounded by cleared agricultural fields on flat land. The Bogan River is approximately 8 km east of the project area.

Land uses surrounding the mine site include:

- Agriculture - low intensity sheep and cattle grazing and seasonal cropping (mainly cereals) including a number of sparse rural residences.
- Nature conservation - substantial areas of native vegetation exist in the vicinity of the mine site, though are subject to grazing and other impacts.
- Native vegetation – forestry. The Girilambone State Forest occupies an area to the south of the mine site (east of the Mitchell Highway).
- Transportation - a range of state and local roads exist in the vicinity of the mine site, including the Mitchell Highway, Railway Road, Booramugga Road, Yarrandale Road and Okeh Road. The disused Main Western Railway is located to the east of (and runs parallel with) the Mitchell Highway.
- Village – the village of Girilambone is located south-west of the mine site. The haul road route from the mine site to the Tritton Copper Mine passes north of the village, before using the Mitchell Highway within the village limits to access Railway Road and Yarrandale Road.

3.2.3. Vegetation

The Constellation mine site is comprised of mostly cleared agricultural land that is subject to grazing by sheep and cattle and cropping activity. The proposed haul road route predominantly follows the existing Okeh Road and established farm access tracks, though is subject to some vegetation removal to allow for the upgrade of the road and installation of a services corridor (buried pipeline etc). The southern portion of the Okeh Road haul road alignment requires the establishment of a new road through a portion of land referred to as the 'Aeris Block'. This portion of road links Okeh Road to the Mitchell Highway north of Girilambone and requires the removal of woodland vegetation.

Two native Plant Community Types (PCT) were identified in the area (Ecoplanning 2025) as described below and shown in Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7. Areas along the existing Okeh Road where no native woodland vegetation removal is required are not included in these figures. Areas subject to disturbance are shown in Table 3.

1. PCT 103 Poplar Box - Gum Coolabah - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland mainly in the Cobar Penneplain Bioregion.

PCT 103 supports open woodlands dominated in the canopy by *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* together with *Eucalyptus intertexta* (Gum Coolabah) and *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine) typically occurring on a flat to slightly undulating landscape on red-brown loam soils which is characteristic of PCT 103.

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Shrub cover is variable, from dense to sparse, and includes *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) and a number of *Acacia*, *Eremophila*, and *Dodonaea* spp. Density of the shrub layer appears to be influenced by soil moisture and landuse, where density is higher closer to ephemeral drainage lines. Ground cover is dominated by perennial grasses such as *Austrostipa scabra* (Speargrass), *Enteropogon acicularis* (Curly Windmill Grass) and *Chloris truncata* (Windmill Grass) together with herbs such as *Calotis lappulacea* (Yellow Burr-daisy), *Vittadinia cervicalis* and *Einadia nutans*, with *Maireana microphylla* and *Sclerolaena* sp.

Within the project area, *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* forms the dominant canopy throughout, with *Callitris glaucophylla* present in dense stands in some places. Dieback and dead trees were evident in some patches, which may be due to the drought towards the end of the 2010's. *Eucalyptus intertexta* is found much less frequently within the subject land. The mid-stratum is dominated by open to sparse *Geijera parviflora*, with *Eremophila mitchellii* (Budda) and *Abutilon otocarpum* (Desert Lantern). Patches of *Sclerolaena* sp., *Atriplex stipitata* (Mallee Saltbush), and *Salsola australis* were also present.

2. PCT 105 Poplar Box grassy woodland on flats mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion.

PCT 105 is characterised by *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* forming the dominant canopy species throughout, with *Callitris glaucophylla* also being present in high abundance. The midstory is characterised by *Eremophila mitchellii* and *Geijera parviflora* in high abundance, with common understory herbs being *Calotis lappulacea*, *Goodenia glabra* and *Sida* sp. Native grasses predominately consist of *Thyridolepis mitchelliana* (Mulga Mitchell Grass), *Austrostipa scabra* and *Eragrostis brownii* (Brown's Lovegrass).

Cleared land

The southern extent of the Project area consists of previously cleared agricultural lands that are subject to seasonal cropping rotations and non-native vegetation as shown in Figure 5.

Table 3 Project Area PCT's (Source Ecoplanning 2025)

PCT	Vegetation Zone	Area (ha)*
PCT 103 - Poplar Box - Gum Coolabah - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion.	Woodland	8.40
	Open Woodland	1.71
	Derived Native Grassland	87.36
PCT 105 - Poplar Box grassy woodland on flats mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion.	Intact	0.05
Total native vegetation		97.53
Cleared Land (No PCT)	N/A	87.40
Total		184.91
*subject to rounding		

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3.2.3.1. *Endangered and Critically Endangered Ecological Communities.*

PCT 103 and PCT 105 are not associated with any Endangered or Critically Endangered Ecological communities listed under NSW or Commonwealth legislation. No endangered ecological communities are present or impacted by the project (Ecoplanning 2025).

3.2.3.2. *Hollow Bearing Trees (HBT)*

Ecoplanning (2025) as part of their biodiversity impact assessment identified and mapped any hollow bearing trees that may be impacted by the project. The survey identified a total of 48 HBT's that may be impacted by the project:

- 1 HBT (subject to removal) within the Constellation mine site locality;
- 30 HBTs along the infrastructure corridor; and
- 17 within 10m of the infrastructure corridor.

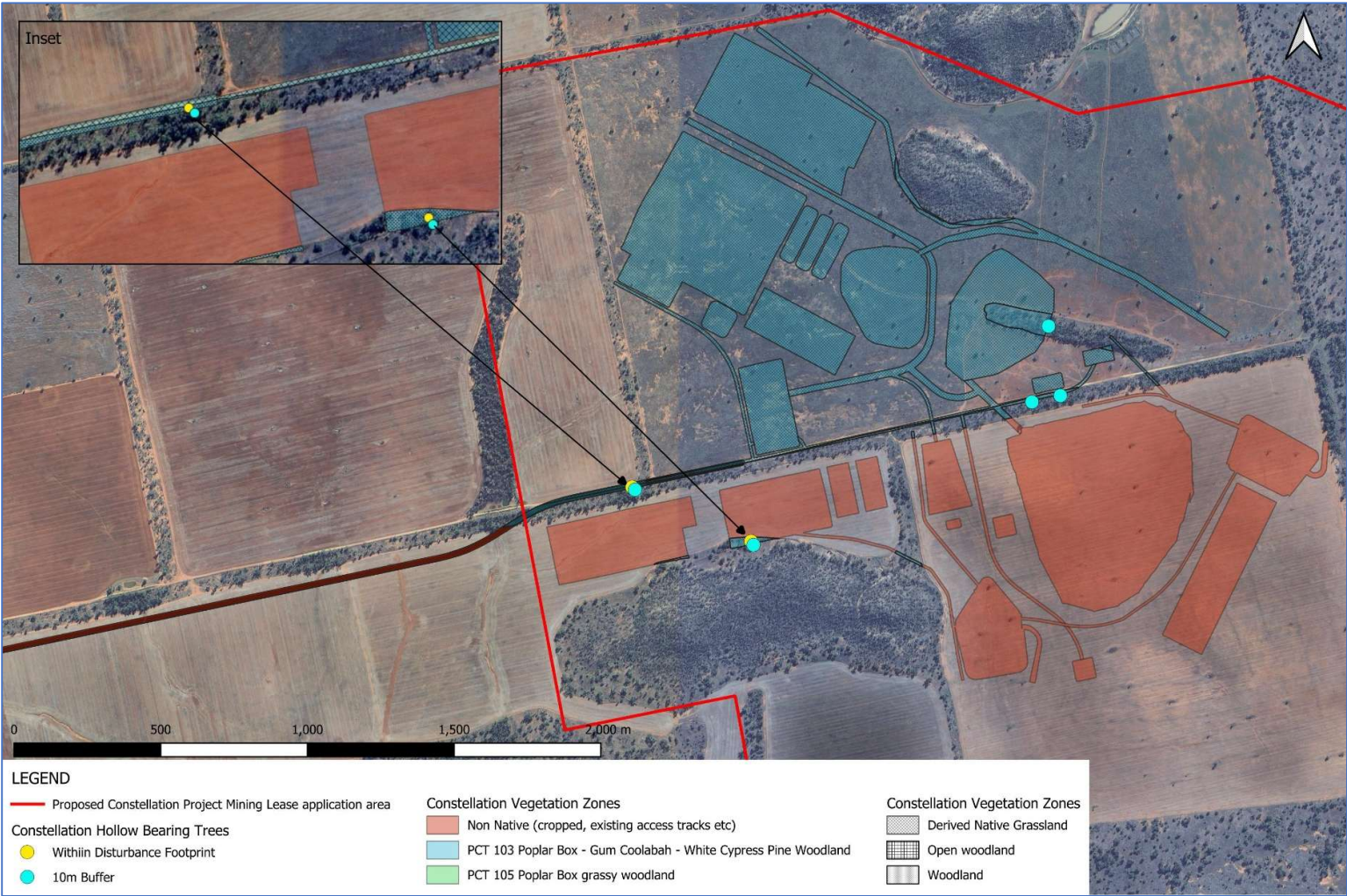
Hollow bearing trees subject to removal and within 10m of disturbance areas are shown on Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7.

Hollows in particular are a highly valuable habitat resource and critical to the survival of woodland birds and arboreal mammals. Hollows are generally only present in large 'old growth' trees and take many years (decades) to form. The retention of hollow bearing trees is considered highly desirable where practicable.

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Figure 5 Plant Community Types and Hollow Bearing Trees – Mine Site (Data Source: Ecoplaning 2024)



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Figure 6 Plant Community Types and Hollow Bearing Trees – Haul Road (North) (Data Source: Ecoplanning 2024)



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Figure 7 Plant Community Types and Hollow Bearing Trees – Haul Road ('Aeris Block') (Data Source: Ecoplanning 2024)



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3.2.4. Threatened Species

3.2.4.1. Fauna

During site surveys conducted for the biodiversity impact assessment, Ecoplanning (2025) opportunistically observed four threatened species within the study area, including:

- Pink Cockatoo (*Lophochroa leadbeateri*);
- Spotted Harrier (*Circus assimilis*);
- Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis*); and
- Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*).

Ecoplanning (2025) also identified that the project site contains suitable habitat for three other threatened species (assumed present) including:

- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*);
- Barking Owl (*Ninox connivens*); and
- Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*)

Management measures and clearance protocols contained within this CPBLMP will consider both potentially present species and those positively identified from field surveys. Other threatened species that may be identified during the life of the project will be incorporated into future revisions of this CPBLMP.

The following section provides a brief description of the habitat and ecology of the above species.

Pink Cockatoo (*Lophochroa leadbeateri*)

The Pink Cockatoo (*Lophochroa leadbeateri*) was opportunistically observed on four occasions both flying overhead and perched on trees within the subject land (Ecoplanning (2024). A total of 10.11 ha of habitat for the Pink Cockatoo will be impacted by the development of the mine and haul road. This area is composed of PCT 103 'Woodland' (8.40 ha) and 'Open woodland' (1.71 ha) vegetation zone and all areas of PCT 105 (Intact) (0.05 ha). These areas all contain potential habitat required for breeding (hollow bearing trees).

The Pink Cockatoo inhabits a wide range of treed and treeless inland habitats, always within easy reach of water. Feeds mostly on the ground, especially on the seeds of native and exotic melons and on the seeds of species of saltbush, wattles and cypress pines. Normally found in pairs or small groups, though flocks of hundreds may be found where food is abundant.

The breeding season for the Pink Cockatoo is August to December where hollows (>10cm diameter) in living or dead trees are utilised. The entire length of the subject land was surveyed for potential Pink Cockatoo breeding habitat. While there are hollow bearing trees that are potential breeding habitat, no known breeding habitat was recorded.

(Source: Ecoplanning 2025)

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Figure 8 Pink Cockatoo observed in a *Eucalyptus intertexta* on the southern haul road section (Ecoplanning 2025).



Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis*)

Habitat to be impacted provides foraging habitat, noting all habitat has potential for breeding amenity. Southern Whiteface occupies a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains. Breeding takes place from July to October throughout most of the species' range; however, the timing of breeding can be affected by rainfall in arid regions. Birds may breed outside of their usual season following sufficient rainfall or may not breed at all during drought. Birds build large bulky domed nests of grass, bark and roots, usually in a hollow or crevice, although sometimes in low bushes. Southern Whitefaces are considered sedentary; however, records indicate that individuals may move into wetter areas outside of their normal range during drought years.

(Source: Ecoplanning 2025 and NSW Southern Whiteface Threatened Species Profile (OEH 2025)).

Spotted Harrier (*Circus assimilis*)

The Spotted Harrier occurs throughout the Australian mainland, except in densely forested or wooded habitats of the coast, escarpment and ranges, and rarely in Tasmania. Individuals disperse widely in NSW and comprise a single population.

Occurs in grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub steppe. It is found most commonly in native grasslands, but also occurs in agricultural land, foraging over open habitats including edges of inland wetlands.

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The Spotted Harrier builds a stick nest in a tree and lays eggs in spring (or sometimes autumn), with young remaining in the nest for several months.

Preys on terrestrial mammals (e.g. bandicoots, bettongs, and rodents), birds and reptiles, occasionally insects and rarely carrion.

(Source: NSW Spotted Harrier Threatened Species Profile (OEH 2025a)).

Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*).

Inhabits open Box-Gum Woodlands on slopes, and Box-Cypress-pine and open Box Woodlands on alluvial plains. Woodlands on fertile soils in coastal regions.

Flight is laborious so birds prefer to hop to the top of a tree and glide down to the next one. Birds are generally unable to cross large open areas.

Live in family groups that consist of a breeding pair and young from previous breeding seasons. A group may consist of up to fifteen birds. All members of the family group remain close to each other when foraging.

Feed on invertebrates, either by foraging on the trunks and branches of eucalypts and other woodland trees or on the ground, digging and probing amongst litter and tussock grasses.

Build and maintain several conspicuous, dome-shaped stick nests about the size of a football. A nest is used as a dormitory for roosting each night. Nests are usually located in shrubs or sapling eucalypts, although they may be built in the outermost leaves of low branches of large eucalypts. Nests are maintained year-round, and old nests are often dismantled to build new ones.

Breed between July and February. Usually, two to three eggs are laid and incubated by the female. During incubation, the adult male and several helpers in the group may feed the female as she sits on the nest. Young birds are fed by all other members of the group.

(Source: NSW Grey-crowned Babbler Threatened Species Profile (OEH 2025b)).

Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*)

The Corben's Long-eared Bat inhabits a variety of vegetation types, including mallee, bullocke *Allocasuarina leuhmanni* and box eucalypt dominated communities, but it is distinctly more common in box/ironbark/cypress-pine vegetation that occurs in a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of NSW and southern Queensland.

Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark.

Slow flying agile bat, utilising the understorey to hunt non-flying prey - especially caterpillars and beetles - and will even hunt on the ground.

Mating takes place in autumn with one or two young born in late spring to early summer.

(Source: NSW Corben's Long-eared Bat Threatened Species Profile (OEH 2025c)).

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Barking Owl (*Ninox connivens*)

The Barking owl inhabits woodland and open forest, including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. It is flexible in its habitat use, and hunting can extend into closed forest and more open areas. Sometimes able to successfully breed along timbered watercourses in heavily cleared habitats (e.g. western NSW) due to the higher density of prey found on these fertile riparian soils.

Roost in shaded portions of tree canopies, including tall mid-storey trees with dense foliage such as Acacia and Casuarina species. During nesting season, the male perches in a nearby tree overlooking the hollow entrance.

Preferentially hunts small arboreal mammals such as Squirrel Gliders and Common Ringtail Possums, but when loss of tree hollows decreases these prey populations, the owl becomes more reliant on birds, invertebrates and terrestrial mammals such as rodents and rabbits. Can catch bats and moths on the wing but typically hunts by sallying from a tall perch.

Requires very large permanent territories in most habitats due to sparse prey densities. Monogamous pairs hunt over as much as 6000 hectares, with 2000 hectares being more typical in NSW habitats.

Two or three eggs are laid in hollows of large, old trees. Living eucalypts are preferred though dead trees are also used. Nest sites are used repeatedly over years by a pair, but they may switch sites if disturbed by predators (e.g. goannas). Nesting occurs during mid-winter and spring, being variable between pairs and among years.

(Source: NSW Barking Owl Threatened Species Profile (OEH 2025d)).

Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*),

The Masked Owl lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100 m. Their diet typically consists of tree-dwelling and ground mammals, especially rats found along the edges of forests, including roadsides.

Pairs have a large home-range of 1000 hectares or more, depending on prey availability.

Roosts and breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using large tree hollows or sometimes caves for nesting.

Distribution extends from the coast where it is most abundant to the western plains. Overall records for this species fall within approximately 90% of NSW, excluding the most arid north-western corner of the state.

(Source: NSW Barking Owl Threatened Species Profile (OEH 2025e)).

Ecoplanning (2025) concluded that impacts on the Spotted Harrier, Southern Whiteface and Grey-crowned Babbler are likely to be negligible. A small amount of foraging habitat for these species will be impacted by the proposed works.

Potential impacts on other species is restricted to the removal of HBTs.

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3.2.4.2. Flora

As part of the Biodiversity Impact Assessment undertaken for the project (Ecoplanning 2025), targeted searches were conducted for:

- *Diuris tricolor* (Pine Donkey Orchid);
- *Pterostylis cobarensis* (Greenhood Orchid); and
- *Sida rohlenae* (Shrub Sida)

Species were not identified within the project area. No other threatened flora were considered potentially present.

3.2.5. Potential Impacts to Biodiversity Values

Ecoplanning (2025) identified the following potential impacts to biodiversity values from the project and provided an assessment as to the significance of the potential impact.

Impact to karst, caves, crevices, cliffs, rocks and other geological features of significance.

The subject land does not contain areas of karst, caves, cliffs, crevices, rocks and other geological areas of significance.

Impacts to human-made structures

The subject land does not contain human made structures and, therefore, does not have the potential to host threatened fauna species which use human made structures.

Impacts to non-native vegetation

Non-native vegetation within the subject land includes areas mapped as 'non-native'. Non-native vegetation within the subject land does not conform to any ecological community, nor is it likely to support any threatened species with the potential to occur. Therefore, the Project's proposed impact to non-native vegetation within the subject area does not constitute a prescribed biodiversity impact.

Habitat Connectivity / Fragmentation

The subject land is linear in shape and extends northward from around Murrawombie Copper Mine and North East Copper Mine into a large contiguous tract of woodland, much of which is an existing public road. The development, therefore, has some potential to impact connectivity in the southern part of the subject land near the Mitchell Highway, where the proposed haul road passes through the 'Aeris Block'.

The primary barrier to connectivity introduced into the landscape will be limited to a very small section of new road proposed to connect Okeh Rd to the Mitchell Highway, approximately 800 m north of the existing intersection at Girilambone. The proposed infrastructure corridor will be approximately 18 m wide, with haulage vehicle movements to be limited to approximately 82 movements per day. As such, the potential that the development may result in a significant impact on the movement of threatened species, such as through the potential for vehicle strike on the proposed haul road, is negligible. The development is unlikely to restrict the movement of threatened species such that it impacts their lifecycle.

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Vegetation within the remainder of the subject land occurs in an already fragmented condition, with large areas of cleared land present. Much of the Project site area has been previously cleared and is disturbed.

Water/ Hydrological Processes

Generally, the undeveloped area has low variation in relief, and sheetwash from areas of higher elevation to lower elevation areas, including flooding of small depressions in the landscape, may occur during heavy rainfall events. The project site (including haul road) is intercepted by three separate unnamed 1st order streams, two separate 2nd order streams and once by a 4th order and above level stream in the south of the site. All these streams are ephemeral; most of them carried water in spring 2022 but were dry in autumn 2023.

Surface water impact assessment for the Project (GHD 2024) indicates that the development will have negligible changes on hydrological processes, water bodies and water. The Project site is unlikely to be impacted by floodwaters, with only minor changes to floodplain inundation and velocities in localised areas along the proposed haul road.

Surface water quality impacts are unlikely given the Project infrastructure has been designed to contain major rainfall events (GHD 2024).

Vehicle Strike on Threatened Species

The development will include the construction of a haul road upgrade (where necessary) of approximately 18 m wide. The majority of this haul road upgrade applies to the existing public road and private tracks which are currently being used by the public and landholders within the area. During operation, heavy vehicle haulage movements will be limited to approximately 82 movements per day. As such, the potential that the development may result in a significant impact on the movement of a threatened species such as Pink Cockatoo via vehicle strike along the proposed haul road, is negligible. According to the conservation advice for this species, vehicle strike is considered a 'minor' consequence. The development is unlikely to increase the risk of vehicle strike on threatened species such as the Pink Cockatoo to the extent that it may impact a local population.

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4. RESPONSIBILITIES

Personnel, contractors and visitors at TRL all have responsibility for the identification and management of biodiversity values and contributing to responsible land management by complying with relevant aspects (as applicable to their role) of this CPBLMP. Specific roles (Table 4) at TRL have key responsibilities in the approval, maintenance and implementation of this CPBLMP.

Table 4 CPBLMP Roles and Responsibilities

TRL Role	Responsibility
Site General Manager.	Overall accountability for the environmental performance of the Tritton Copper Operations. Ensure adequate resources are available for implementation of the CPBLMP. Approve continuous improvement initiatives. Chair the TRL Senior Leadership Team (SLT) meetings (which functions as 'Management Review' of the EMS). Promote a culture of environmental stewardship across the site, including biodiversity and land management awareness.
Health, Safety, Environment and Training (HSET) Manager.	Overall responsibility for the development and implementation of this CPBLMP and the environmental performance of the Tritton Copper Operations. Responsible for the site safety management system, emergency response and environmental performance of the TRL (including implementation of the EMS). Ensure compliance with legal and other requirements. Provides relevant information to the TRL SLT Meeting regarding environmental performance and facilitates 'Management Review' of the EMS.
Department Managers Construction Managers	Ensure Surface Disturbance Permits are obtained for any new disturbance that may impact biodiversity values. Responsible for the implementation of environmental risk controls, as they apply to their specific area(s) of responsibility. Ensure staff are trained in relevant environmental procedures. Incorporate environmental considerations into operational planning. Report environmental incidents and non-conformances immediately.

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TRL Role	Responsibility
Environmental Superintendent.	Develop, approve, implement, and maintain this CPBLMP. Ensure compliance with legal and other requirements. Responsible for the assessment and issuing of Surface Disturbance Permits, including an assessment of impacts on known biodiversity value areas. Responsible for the identification of environmental risks and tracking the implementation of risk controls. Undertake consultation as it relates to the content of the CPBLMP as required by development consents and other commitments. Responsible for the identification, reporting, investigation and corrective actions associated with environmental incidents and non-compliances. Identify opportunities for continuous improvement. Overall accountability for implementing monitoring programs and associated reporting. Provide environmental training and advice to all departments. Liaise with regulatory authorities on environmental matters. Prepare internal and external environmental reports.
Senior Environmental Advisor, Environmental advisors, Environmental Technicians.	Responsible for implementing: • environmental monitoring programs; • undertaking environmental inspections; • implementing environmental awareness programs; • implementing other environmental programs; and • other tasks as directed by the Environmental Superintendent.
Community Relations Officer.	Responsible for the development, coordination and dissemination of information to community stakeholders.

5. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

TRL maintains an open-door policy regarding complaints, questions and feedback to the local community. As such, surrounding landholders are regularly consulted through informal telephone conversations and correspondence.

The Tritton Community Consultative Committee was established on 22 February 2013 as a means to share information and maintain relationships with the various stakeholders (and is also required as per Condition C6 of the Avoca Tank Project Development Consent (DA 10/2015/004/003)). Invitees consist of representatives from local business, farmers, Bogan Shire Council, the Ngemba Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan (NNWW) people, the Bogan Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) and the Nyngan Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC). The CCC meets on a quarterly basis to discuss issues related to the company's operation and the community.

In accordance with the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871):

- Condition C27 requires that a biodiversity management plan (i.e. this CPBLMP) must be prepared for the development to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary; and
- Condition C27 (a)(ii) requires that the biodiversity management plan (i.e. this CPBLMP) is prepared in consultation with the Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation (CPHR) group of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

The draft CPBLMP was referred to the CPHR when uploaded to the NSW Major Projects Portal. CPHR provided two minor comments (letter dated 18 February 2026), both of which were accepted by TRL. A table of comments (including dates of consultation) received during consultation and actions taken to address the comments have been provided to the DPHI. There are no outstanding matters of disagreement arising from the comments received.

Following CPHR consultation, a revised version of the CPBLMP was submitted to DPHI for review and approval. Following their review, DPHI requested further information (letter dated 23/04/2026) and clarification of a number of points related to alignment with the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). A table of comments received, and actions taken to address the comments has been provided to the DPHI.

In accordance with Condition C28 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), TRL will not commence the development until the CPBLMP is approved by the Planning Secretary.

In accordance with Condition C29 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), TRL will implement the CPBLMP as approved by the Planning Secretary.

6. RISK ASSESSMENT

TRL maintain an Environmental Risk Register (TRL-HSET-RAS-0006) which is reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. The most recent revision of the risk register included risks identified in the Constellation EIS (AARC 2024). The Risk Register is further described in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023). During the preparation of this CPBLMP, the risk register was used to identify key risks as they relate to biodiversity and land management aspects. Section 7 includes management measures to control and mitigate these risks.

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7. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following subsections describe the management measures and controls that will be implemented to manage biodiversity and land management aspects, including compliance with development consents and commitments.

Section 7.5 contains performance criteria, completion criteria and a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) to assess the effectiveness of management measures and to identify when corrective measures are required to be implemented.

7.1. Biodiversity

The following sections describe the key biodiversity management measures at the Constellation Project site, including haul road alignment.

Condition C27(b) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires describing the short, medium and long-term measures to be undertaken to manage the remnant vegetation and fauna habitat on the site. Short, medium and long-term measures have been devised (Table 5) to achieve stated objectives (Section 1.4). Table 5 provides the proposed short, medium and long-term measures and references the relevant section of this CPBLMP where the management measure is further described. For the purpose of this CPBLMP, the following definitions have been used to describe the respective 'term' of the measure.

- **Short-Term:** during the construction and development phase of the project.
- **Medium-Term:** during operational and closure phases of the mine.
- **Long-term:** beyond the operational and closure phases of the project.

The performance and completion criteria for evaluating the described management measures, including the triggers, action and response are outlined in Section 7.5 of this CPBLMP.

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Table 5 Overview- proposed short, medium and long-term measures.

Management Measure	Section	Short-Term	Medium-Term	Long-term
Retirement of Biodiversity Credits – used for the long-term conservation of suitable habitats as per the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.	Section 7.1.1		X	X
Development and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan.	Section 7.1.2	X		
Staff awareness and training on biodiversity values and land management.	Section 13	X	X	
Implementation of Surface Disturbance Permit process	Section 7.1.2.4	X	X	
Pre-clearance survey / vegetation clearance protocol	Section 7.1.2.5	X	X	
Progressive rehabilitation	Section 7.1.2.11		X	X
Fauna management protocols	Section 7.1.2.1	X	X	
Barricading of sensitive habitat areas	Section 7.1.2.1	X	X	
Trenching protocol (installation of buried services along the infrastructure services corridor)	Section 7.1.2.2	X		
Habitat replacement program	Section 7.1.2.8		X	X
Biodiversity protection and enhancement program (areas unaffected by mining)	Section 7.1.2.10	X	X	X
Weed management	Section 7.2	X	X	X
Pest Management	Section 7.3	X	X	X
Monitoring Program (and implementation of any identified corrective measures)	Section 8	X	X	X
Inspection Program (and implementation of any identified corrective measures)	Section 9	X	X	X
Identification and implementation of corrective and preventive actions and continuous improvement initiatives.	Section 14	X	X	X

7.1.1. Retirement of Biodiversity Credits

Prior to the commencement of construction of the mine development, Aeris Resources will retire the biodiversity credits specified in Table 5 and Table 6 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) in accordance with the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme of the BC Act and will provide the DPHI with evidence that the number and classes of biodiversity credits have been retired. Credits requiring retirement are replicated in Table 6 below.

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Table 6 Ecosystem and Species Credits Requiring Retirement (Source: DPHI 2025)

Ecosystem Credits	Credits
PCT 103 - Poplar Box - Gum Coolabah - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion	273
PCT 105 - Poplar Box grassy woodland on flats mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion.	2
TOTAL	275
Species Credits	
<i>Ninox connivens</i> (Barking Owl)	244
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> (Masked Owl)	3
TOTAL	247

7.1.2. Management Measures

The following management measures will be implemented by TRL to minimise impact on biodiversity values of the area. Prior to commencing construction of the project site or haul road, relevant measures from this plan will be described in detail in a Construction Management Plan (CMP). The CMP will include any necessary 'hold' points (such as the completion of pre-clearance surveys) or 'stop work' (such as following the identification of threatened species in areas subject to clearing) orders required to ensure all required key steps are implemented during the vegetation clearing process.

7.1.2.1. General Management Measures

TRL has an existing geospatial biodiversity database and layer which identifies the known locations of endangered ecological communities, threatened flora, threatened fauna and any other priority biodiversity values areas (such as established conservation zones, habitat bearing trees etc). The database and geospatial layer will be updated to include biodiversity values associated with the Constellation Project, including values identified outside / adjacent to approved disturbance areas.

TRL will minimise (to the greatest extent possible) the amount of land disturbed by the project. Where land disturbance cannot be reasonably avoided, where possible it will be restricted to cleared farming land. Opportunities to retain native woodland vegetation will be identified and enforced via the Surface Disturbance Permit process (Section 7.1.2.4).

Vegetation and habitat removal will be strictly limited to areas approved as part of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)¹. Habitats including hollow bearing trees and other biodiversity value areas outside of approved disturbed footprints will be retained and protected from disturbance and impact through the application of the Surface Disturbance Permit process and where required through the use of temporary or permanent barricading or fencing.

All sightings of threatened fauna will be reported to the Environmental Superintendent.

¹ As shown in Appendix 2 (Figures 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)

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TRL will not undertake the clearing of vegetation or habitat trees by bulldozing or bulldozing using linked chains.

All native fauna injuries or fatalities (such as resulting from vehicle strike) will be reported to the Environment Superintendent in accordance with the TRL Traffic Management Strategy (TRL-HSET-PLN-0043)).

The site general induction will include reporting and management protocols for injured native fauna and contact details for assistance (such as WIRES, local veterinary surgery, site based emergency personnel and the Environmental Superintendent). Until the animal can be cared for by a suitably qualified animal handler, where possible, the animal will be handled to minimise stress and reduce the risk of further injury by:

- Handling fauna with care and as little as possible.
- Covering larger animals with a towel or blanket and placing in a large cardboard box.
- Placing small animals in a cotton bag, tied at the top.
- Keeping the animal in a quiet, warm, ventilated and dark location.

If there is the potential for activities at the Tritton Copper Operations to cause harm to native fauna, activities will be stopped (in the immediate work area) and the Environmental Superintendent notified. Measures will be devised and implemented to encourage the fauna to self-relocate; if required advice and / or relocation assistance will be sought from an engaged ecologist. If the fauna is potentially dangerous and poses harm to personnel (e.g. venomous snakes), all personnel will vacate the work area, other than a spotter who may remain to track the location of the animal from a safe distance. The snake will be left to self-relocate or may be relocated by trained and authorised personnel.

TRL will maintain a clean, rubbish-free environment to discourage scavenging and reduce the potential for colonisation by introduced rodents and birds.

Domestic pets are not permitted at the Tritton Copper Operations.

Employees and contractors are not permitted to keep native fauna or to encourage fauna through feeding.

Frequent maintenance of construction machinery and plant will be undertaken to minimise noise, vibration and air pollution where practicable.

7.1.2.2. Trenching Protocol

Excavation and / or trenching is required to install the proposed buried pipeline (and other services) within the infrastructure corridor along the haul road route between the Constellation Project site and the Murrawombie Copper Mine. Portions of the trench may be left open to allow for:

- trenching to be undertaken ahead of pipe laying;
- to allow for the installation of breather or scour valves;
- to undertake any required creek / waterway crossings; and
- to allow for pressure testing / checking of joints prior to backfilling.

Portions of open trench have the potential to trap native wildlife, which left unattended may result in fauna injury or death.

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The following trench clearing and infilling protocol will be adopted by Tritton Copper Operations and will be included in the proposed CMP:

- as being located adjacent on public roads, the trench should be suitably barricaded to prevent unauthorised access (and prevent access by livestock and larger native animals such as kangaroos);
- wherever possible, trenches should be covered overnight;
- minimise the length of the open trench to limit the potential for fauna to become trapped;
- progressively infill the trench to minimise the area/length of open trench;
- cap installed and stockpiled pipe so that fauna do not enter and become trapped within the pipe;
- retain loose fill earth ramps at the end of open trenches where possible to allow fauna to escape; and
- a suitably qualified person will inspect open trenches on a daily basis and remove / safely relocate any trapped fauna.

7.1.2.3. Hollow Bearing Trees

Hollow Bearing Trees (HBTs) have been identified as a key important habitat feature of the locality. Based on the BDAR, a total of 31 hollow bearing trees will require removal and a further 17 are located within 10m of disturbance areas (Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7).

One HBT is located within the mine site development (near the mine entrance) and is subject to removal. The tree lies within a strip of native vegetation that will otherwise be retained and protected as described in Section 7.1.2.10.

30 HBTs are located within the haul road route / infrastructure corridor (Figure 6 and Figure 7) and are subject to removal. The vegetation clearance processes outlined below in Section 7.1.2.5 will be implemented in the preparation and undertaking of tree removal.

A further 17 HBTs are located within 10m of the road corridor disturbance area. Trees will be suitably protected during construction activities through the preparation of detailed maps, site survey and the use of high visibility temporary barricading (such as para-webbing) to avoid any disturbance of the trees. Post construction, hollow bearing trees within 10m of the disturbed area will be identified as an important habitat tree by the placement of a suitable plaque or sign.

No further HBTs require removal as part of the project. The ongoing presence of HBTs will be identified through the Surface Disturbance Permit process as described in Section 7.1.2.4.

Prior to the removal of vegetation, a Surface Disturbance Permit is required to be issued by the Environmental Superintendent. The Surface disturbance permit process is further described in Section 7.1.2.4.

Prior to the removal of vegetation, a pre-clearance survey is conducted to identify any threatened flora or fauna species, key threatened species habitats and biodiversity resources such as native seed for collection or habitat structures for salvage / relocation etc. The pre-clearance survey process is further described below in Section 7.1.2.5.

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TRL will establish and maintain firebreaks to prevent the spread of bushfires to and from neighbouring lands. Where possible, firebreaks will be established and maintained in areas where previous firebreaks have been established, limiting the extent of native vegetation and habitat removal. Fire breaks will be established and maintained in accordance with the TRL Natural Hazards Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0028).

Clearing / felling of habitat resources, where possible will consider and avoid key breeding / lifecycle times of native threatened fauna (Section 3.2.4.1) (assessed on a case-by-case basis, based on habitats to be removed).

7.1.2.4. Surface Disturbance Permit

A Surface Disturbance Permit is required to be issued prior to the removal, clearance or destruction of any vegetation or disturbance of soils. The permit is issued by the TRL Environmental Superintendent (or delegate) and requires:

- An assessment as to whether the proposed disturbance area has been clearly described, assessed and approved as part of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)². TRL maintains a spatial database (using the identical data as contained in the development consent) showing the approved disturbance footprint for the Constellation project. This layer is used to determine / cross reference whether the proposed disturbance area has been assessed and is approved for disturbance;
- Cross reference against the TRL biodiversity database and geospatial biodiversity layers, where known endangered ecological communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna (and suitable habitats, including HBTs) are mapped;
- The completion of a site inspection and the undertaking of pre-clearance survey (Section 7.1.2.5) where required;
- The setting of management measures and controls to:
 - avoid or minimise the disturbance of land and impacts to biodiversity values where possible, including measures to minimise impacts on fauna habitat resources such as hunting and foraging areas, habitat trees, fallen timber and hollow-bearing trees;
 - to ensure approved clearance areas are clearly mapped and appropriately delineated with flagging tape or temporary fencing etc as required;
 - measures to protect adjacent vegetation and habitat resources (such as barricading / fencing);
 - enforce / undertake the pre-clearance survey requirements (Section 7.1.2.5);
 - identify habitat resources for salvage, storage or relocation (such as native seed, stags, hollows, logs etc); and
 - Meet any other commitments / align with best practice management.

² As shown in Appendix 2 (Figures 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)

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7.1.2.5. Pre-Clearance Survey

Pre-clearance surveys will be completed prior to any vegetation removal to ensure that native fauna are identified, allowed to self-relocate or are relocated to alternate habitat locations. Every effort will be made to retain vegetation and habitat resources, in particular hollow-bearing trees and other habitat such as logs etc. However, if vegetation must be removed, the following guidelines will be adopted.

1. A surface disturbance permit must be issued prior to the commencement of the Pre-Clearance Survey.
2. **HOLD POINT.** – surface disturbance permit must be issued prior to proceeding.
3. Develop suitable maps and clearly demarcate the boundary of the area to be cleared, including those areas which are to be protected from disturbance. Machinery, park up areas, stockpile locations and tree felling zones, must all be within the proposed disturbance area.
4. Identify fauna habitat resources that may be impacted by required clearing, such as hollow bearing trees, logs, burrows, nests etc. Habitats may be identified by a qualified ecologist or suitably qualified and experienced site-based personnel (environment department). Clearly mark the habitat (hollow bearing trees, fallen logs etc) to be removed by differentiating with coloured flagging tapes. Ensure it is clearly understood by all required personnel, the meaning of the coloured flagging tapes.
5. Where potential threatened species habitats are present such as hollow bearing trees, and the proposed clearing period is within known threatened species breeding seasons (Section 3.2.4.1), an engaged ecologist will conduct a pre-clearing survey to confirm the absence of any threatened breeding fauna within the trees to be removed. If breeding threatened fauna are present, advice from the ecologist will be followed and incorporated into the clearance protocol.
6. **HOLD POINT.** Ecologist engaged to assess the presence of threatened fauna if required (point 5 above).
7. Check for fauna in the zone of disturbance before clearing and scare or remove them before beginning operations.
8. Remove all non-habitat bearing vegetation prior to the removal / disturbance of identified habitats. If any threatened fauna species are identified during clearing activities, all work must stop, and the engaged consultant consulted for advice.
9. After clearing non-habitat vegetation, check to ensure no fauna have become trapped or injured during clearing operations. Any fauna found will be safely relocated to nearby habitat (by suitably licenced ecologist).
10. Leave all identified habitat undisturbed for at least one night after clearing of non-habitat vegetation etc to allow any fauna the opportunity to self-relocate after initial site disturbance.
11. **HOLD POINT** – Allow one night for fauna to relocate after the removal of non-habitat bearing vegetation.

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12. Ensure that a suitably qualified person (such as a licenced ecologist or fauna spotter/catcher) is engaged to supervise the removal of identified habitats including hollow bearing trees (HBT). Any bats found must only be handled by a suitably vaccinated person.
13. Before felling / removing identified habitat trees, knock or tap along trunk / shake the tree, nudge logs etc using an excavator or loader to scare fauna from the hollows. Repeat several times.
14. The habitat is again knocked / shaken immediately prior to felling. Fell habitat trees using 'soft fall' techniques into the zone of disturbance, by gently lowering the tree with hollows / habitats remaining intact and facing upwards³. If removing a hollow-bearing tree in stages, the non-hollow-bearing branches will be removed before the hollow-bearing branches are removed. The clearing of habitat trees / resources must be undertaken under the supervision of a qualified ecologist.
15. If threatened species are identified at any time during the clearing process. All work must stop and the engaged ecologist consulted regarding additional measures prior to recommencing.
16. After felling / disturbing habitat, the area (hollows, nests, logs etc) is checked to ensure no fauna have become trapped or injured during clearing operations. Any fauna found will be safely relocated to nearby habitat (outside proposed disturbance areas) within 48 hours of clearing (location to be determined by suitably qualified person in consultation with the site Environmental Superintendent). Any relocation will be undertaken in alignment with the NSW Government's *Translocation Operational Policy 2019* (as amended from time to time). Any injured wildlife are to be taken to an appropriately qualified wildlife carer or the nearest veterinary clinic.
17. **HOLD POINT.** Area is checked for any trapped fauna prior to disturbing felled vegetation.
18. Following the checking and relocation of any fauna, habitat salvage, timber salvage and seed collection can be undertaken, followed by the mulching of vegetation (for use in site rehabilitation activities) and 'pushing up' of remaining materials for burning if required.

7.1.2.6. Seed Collection

TRL have an existing seed securement program to ensure that sufficient local provenance seed is available for rehabilitation purposes and the achieving of final land uses. This securement program will be extended to include the Constellation Project and will maximise the opportunity for seed collection during vegetation clearing activities. The surface disturbance permit process (Section 7.1.2.4) and pre-clearance survey process (Section 7.1.2.5) will identify seed resources for collection and initiate / coordinate the collection of seed during clearing activities.

The seed securement program will continue during operational phases and will be conducted in general accordance with industry guidelines including Florabank Guidelines (Greening Australia) and the 'Restore and Renew Project Webtool' (Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, 2023). TRL will maintain a seed bank register to track the species stored and volumes of seed available.

If required (refer to the Constellation Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045)), seed may be supplied to nurseries for the propagation of tubestock for rehabilitation purposes.

³ Soft felling involves the use of machinery (blade, claw or bucket) positioned at the base of the tree trunk over the structural roots. The position of the machinery on the roots controls the slow drop of the tree.

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7.1.2.7. *Habitat Salvage*

The surface disturbance permit process (Section 7.1.2.4) and pre-clearance survey process (Section 7.1.2.5) will identify suitable habitat resources for either:

- direct placement onto rehabilitation areas (where available);
- stockpiling in preparation for placement in rehabilitation areas; or
- placement in protected areas as described below in Section 7.1.2.10.

Habitat resources may include, but are not limited to hollow bearing trees, hollow portions of trees (i.e. hollow branches or parts of tree trunks), logs, rocks etc.

Aeris Resources would aim to maximise the salvage and re-use of habitat resources within the mine site development (including road construction areas), in consultation with the qualified ecologist. Where significant clearing is required, such as within the infrastructure corridor (Figure 6 and Figure 7) prioritising the salvage of the most important and beneficial habitat resources may be required and would be undertaken in consultation with the engaged ecologist.

7.1.2.8. *Habitat replacement program*

Habitat items (logs, stags, hollow bearing trees / portions etc) from the felled trees will be salvaged and either stored (in preparation for placement), directly placed into areas of 'protected vegetation' (Section 7.1.2.10) or placed onto rehabilitation areas to provide habitat. Target rehabilitation areas for the placement of habitat resources are limited to the final land uses of 'Native Ecosystem (woodland)' areas, namely the waste rock emplacement and mineralised waste stockpile. Trees with suitable hollows may be re-stood (stags) within rehabilitation areas, while other trees / logs etc would be placed throughout the rehabilitation areas. No habitat resources will be placed within areas with a final land use of agriculture.

TRL will retain photographic records of the locations where habitat resources have been placed.

The placement and management of habitat items within rehabilitation areas is also described in the Constellation Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045).

Due to the proximity of the 'Aeris Block' to the Murrawombie Mine Complex, salvaged habitat items from this area may also be relocated to Murrawombie for placement in rehabilitation areas with a final land use of 'native ecosystems'.

Where clearing within the infrastructure corridor results in the removal of a Hollow Bearing Tree (HBT) with potential as Pink Cockatoo, Corben's Long-eared Bat, Masked Owl or Barking Owl habitat, TRL will replace the hollows at a ratio of 1 to 1 by either:

- purchase (or construct) and place nest boxes; or
- salvage a suitable portion of the removed habitat such as a hollow bearing branch, hollow branch or portion of hollow bearing trunk, and re-erect and attach within a suitable mature tree.

Where possible, salvaged hollows will be used in preference to manufactured nest boxes due to their long-term durability and likely being more desirable for native fauna.

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Nest Boxes

The design and placement of the nest boxes will be guided by the engaged ecologist and generally align with the following guidelines:

- Nest boxes will be generally installed:
 - in separate healthy living trees outside of potential disturbance areas;
 - approximately 2 m (or higher) above the ground; and
 - to provide shelter from rain and, if possible, excessive sun.

The following minimum data will be collected upon installing the nest boxes/structures:

- date;
- GPS location of each nest box and type;
- photographs of each installed box / structure.

Nest boxes will be appropriately designed in accordance with proven designs for target species and built with holds to allow juveniles to climb out in order to encourage their use by native fauna.

The nest boxes will be inspected on an annual basis as described in Section 9.

Re-erection of hollow bearing branches / portions of trunk

Where suitable hollow bearing branches / portions of hollow bearing trunks can be cut and capped, they may be re-erected as a replacement tree hollow. Salvage and reuse options for hollow bearing trees will be assessed based on the characteristics of trees cleared for the Project. Hollows that are confirmed to meet dimensions of hollows known to be used by Pink Cockatoo, Corben's Long-eared Bat, Masked Owl or Barking Owl will be prioritised for salvage and re-placement.

Salvaged habitat portions will be generally installed:

- in separate healthy living trees outside of potential disturbance areas;
- approximately 2 m (or higher) above the ground; and
- to provide shelter from rain and, if possible, excessive sun.

The following minimum data will be collected upon installing the nest boxes/structures:

- date;
- GPS location of each nest box and type;
- photographs of each installed box / structure.

Placed habitat portions will be inspected on an annual basis as described in Section 9.

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7.1.2.9. Soil Salvage

TRL will maximise the salvage of soil resources for use in rehabilitation activities. Soil salvage and management practices are described in detail in the Constellation Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045); a brief summary is provided below:

- Soils will be selectively stripped and stockpiled from all proposed disturbance areas prior to constructing mining landforms and infrastructure.
- Topsoil containing seed, biota and organic matter will be initially stripped, separately stockpiled and recorded (site survey) for use as the 'final topsoil' for vegetation establishment. Stripping depth will be approximately 250mm and include all groundcover vegetation, sticks (nominally < 10cm in diameter), leaf / grass litter etc which will supplement organic matter within the topsoil stockpiles.
- Topsoil stockpiles will be constructed to a maximum height of approximately 3 metres and shaped to allow the establishment of vegetation.
- Should vegetation not adequately establish (to achieve a nominal 70% groundcover), supplementary ripping, seeding or hydromulching may be required to stabilise the stockpile.
- Subsoils that do not contain any seed, biota and organic matter will be stripped, separately stockpiled (to topsoil) and recorded (site survey). Stripping depth may occur to a depth of up to 2m.
- Subsoil stockpiles will be constructed to a maximum height of approximately 5 metres and shaped to allow the establishment of vegetation.
- As there is no pre-existing seed bank resource, subsoil stockpiles are required to be seeded or hydromulched to achieve a stable and persistent cover. Alternatively erosion control blankets, mats and mesh (e.g., geofabric, jute matting, coir blankets) may be used.
- Sediment and erosion control measures will be installed around stockpiles and may include sediment fencing, containment berms or other measures.

7.1.2.10. Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement Program

TRL will implement a program to protect woodland areas to provide ongoing habitat for native fauna and minimise adverse impacts from mine related activities. Remnant woodland areas located outside of disturbance areas will be protected from inadvertent access and disturbance through the following measures.

- During construction activities, remnant (protected) areas will be clearly identified on site maps, and where adjacent to disturbance areas or otherwise at risk, suitably barricaded using temporary fencing (such as parra-webbing) or other suitable barricade.
- Unauthorised access and disturbance will be restricted; managed by barricading / fencing, bi-annual site inspection and the surface disturbance permit process (Section 7.1.2.4).
- Where beneficial, permanent fences will be installed to exclude livestock and pest species and areas allowed to naturally regenerate.
- Where feasible (i.e without causing damage to remnant vegetation), salvaged habitat resources (logs, HBTs etc) may be placed within these protected areas.
- Weed and pest control will be undertaken as required (Section 7.2 and Section 7.3).

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- As relevant to the 'Aeris Block':
 - Excessive tracks will be rationalised to only those required for management / maintenance purposes. All other tracks will be ripped and allowed to naturally regenerate.
 - Repair of active erosion areas where necessary.
 - Maintenance of boundary fire breaks (as per the TRL Natural Hazards Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0028)).
- Where impacts are detected (such as unauthorised access), corrective measures will be devised and implemented.
- Monitoring will be undertaken to assess the improvement in habitat complexity, occupation by native fauna and to devise corrective and improvement measures (Section 8).
- Bi-annual inspections will be undertaken to identify any impacts and risks and to devise corrective measures (Section 9).

The location of proposed protected areas are shown below on Figure 9.

7.1.2.11. Rehabilitation of Native Vegetation

Progressive rehabilitation of mine disturbed areas will assist the expansion and connectivity of native vegetation and habitats throughout the Tritton Copper Operations and surrounding areas. Rehabilitation (progressive and final) is described in detail in the Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045).

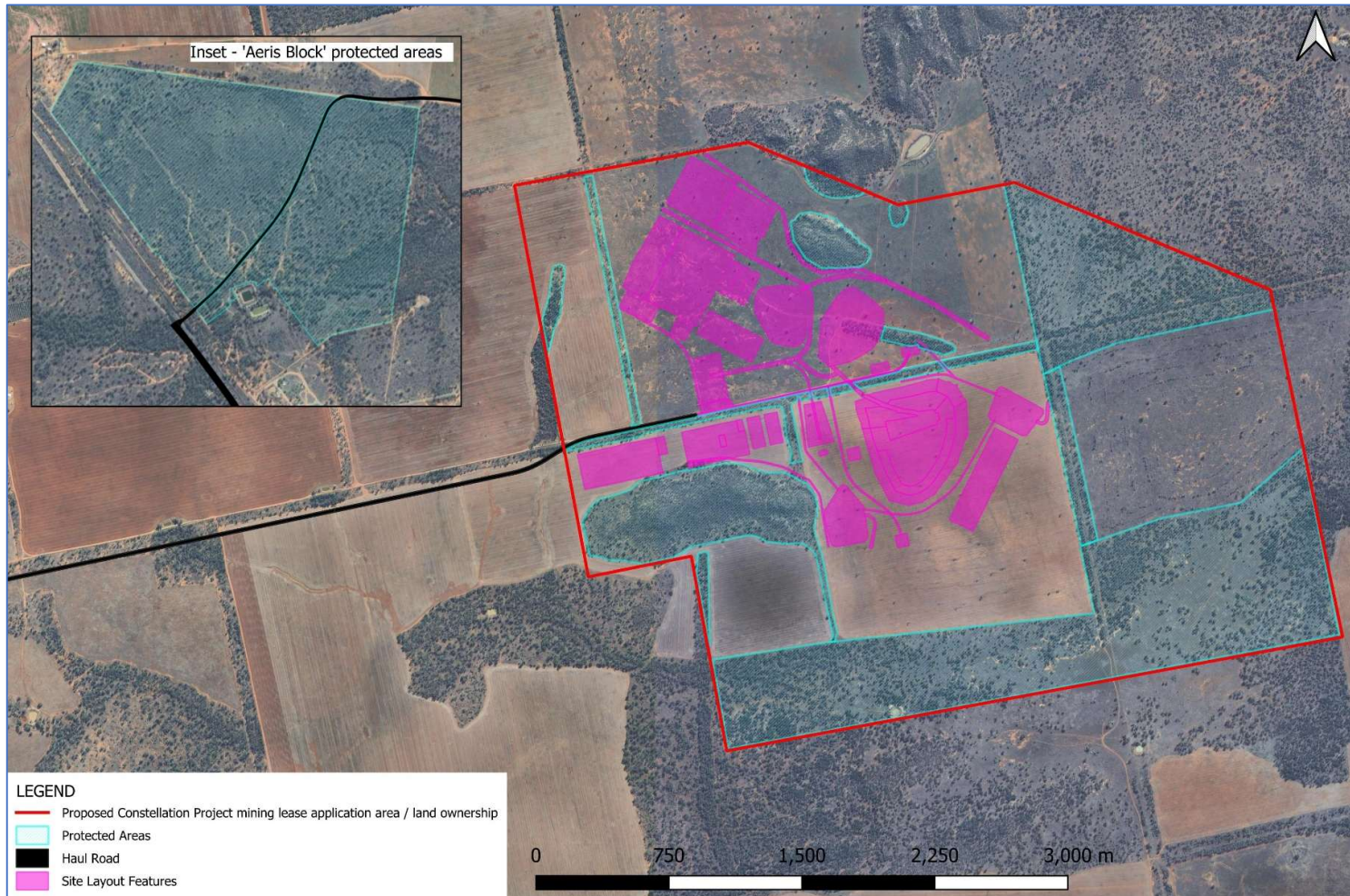
The Constellation waste rock emplacement, heap leach pad facility and mineralised waste rock emplacement are proposed to be rehabilitated with a final land use of 'native ecosystems'⁴ (AARC 2024). Once rehabilitated, these landforms will be permanently fenced to prevent unauthorised access and prevent damage from livestock and vertebrate pests, such as feral goats. These landforms are also subject to regular (bi-annual) inspection regimes (Section 9) where any unauthorised access can be identified and corrected.

⁴ Heap Leach pad Facility will be rehabilitated to a final land use of 'native ecosystem-grassland' to avoid deep rooted species impacting installed cover designs.

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Figure 9 Protected Areas



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7.2. Weeds

Weeds at the Constellation Project site will be controlled in accordance with the appropriate strategy as defined in the Central West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027 (Central West Local Land Services (2022)). Priority weeds are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Priority Weeds (Source Central West Local Land Services (2022))

Common name	Scientific Name	Regional Management Priority
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Eradication
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Except cultivars	Containment
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Prevention
Burr ragweed	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Eradication
Carion flower	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	Eradication
Cats claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Asset Protection
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Eradication
Coolatai grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Eradication
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Prevention
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Eradication
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Eradication
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Asset Protection
Harrisia	<i>Harrisia</i> spp	Eradication
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Eradication
Hudson pear	<i>Cylindropuntia pallida</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>	Eradication
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Prevention
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Asset Protection
Kidney-leaf mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Prevention
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Prevention
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp	Eradication
Prickly pears	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp	Eradication
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp	Asset Protection
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Prevention
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Prevention
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Containment
Spiny burr grass	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Containment
St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Asset Protection
Yellow waterlily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>	Prevention

Recommended published techniques for the management of weeds will be consulted prior to weed control, such as:

- the New South Wales Weed Control Handbook (DPI, 2018);
- Weeds of National Significance Website (Weed Profiles) <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/> (Weeds Australia (2025); and / or
- the Bogan Shire Council weed guides <https://bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>

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General measures for controlling and monitoring weeds will be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced persons as follows:

1. Monitor the location and density of all weeds through bi-annual inspections of TRL owned lands (Section 9).
2. Identification of suitable control methods (i.e. cultivation, mulching, slashing, application of herbicides etc) and timing for identified weeds (particularly targeted to avoid and mitigate the spread of noxious weeds).
3. Implementation of the selected control methods on the identified weeds.
4. Follow-up site inspections to evaluate the effectiveness of the weed control.
5. Follow-up control where previous control has been sub-optimal.

In addition to the weed control measures above, preventative weed control measures will be undertaken, such as:

- restricting the disturbance of land;
- restricting the import of soils or vegetative matter;
- inspection and cleaning of earthmoving equipment prior to initially accessing the mine site;
- appropriate biosecurity management practices to reduce the incidence and spread of weeds between control areas; and
- workforce awareness to identify and notify new and emerging weed infestations.

7.3. Pests

Pests are considered a material threat to native flora and fauna. Table 8 identifies the range of pests known or likely to be present within the Constellation Project area, control method options and performance measures for each pest species.

Feral animals will be monitored and controlled by appropriately qualified and experienced persons. Methods to control feral animals will be selected depending on the severity of the feral animal presence and the potential for harm to non-targeted native fauna.

The procedure for controlling feral animals is as follows:

1. Monitor the abundance of feral animals in the mine development through bi-annual inspections (Section 9).
2. Identification of target feral animals and suitable control methods (e.g. trapping and/or baiting) and timing.
3. Implementation of the selected control methods on the target feral animals.
4. Re-monitor (inspect) the abundance of feral animals to evaluate the effectiveness of the control methods.
5. Follow-up control where previous control has been sub-optimal

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Table 8 Pest Management Strategy

Pest Species	Control method	Management Strategy	Performance measures
Fox / wild dog	Control methods may include: 1080 aerial baiting 1080 ground baiting	Continued monitoring of fox / wild dog populations. Fox / wild dog control programs will occur on an as needs basis following the identification of significant numbers. Monitoring and implementation of coordinated control programs with neighbouring landholders.	Reduction in fox / wild dog numbers as indicated by bait uptake, observations and surveys.
Rabbit	Control methods include: - Warren ripping - Warren fumigation 1080 (Pindone) baiting and - RHD baiting.	Monitoring populations / warrens through site inspections and observations. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant numbers of rabbits / active warrens.	Reduction in rabbit number by bait uptake and inspections / observations.
Feral Pig	Traditional control methods include: - Live trapping - Strategic poisoning	Monitoring populations through site inspections and observations. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant numbers of feral pigs / feral pig activity.	Reduced numbers of pigs observed and evidence of pig activity.
Feral Goat	Mustering and trapping programs (for commercial sale). This can be done by attracting goats to a water point to increase captures.	Monitoring of goat populations through site inspections and observations including impacts to native vegetation and rehabilitation success. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant goat numbers.	Reduced numbers of Goats and the increased condition of native vegetation
Feral Cat	Trapping and destruction.	Monitoring populations through site inspections and observations. Control programs implemented on an as needs basis following the identification of significant feral cat numbers.	Reduced numbers of feral cats observed.

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In addition to the feral animal controls measures above, TRL will maintain a clean, rubbish-free environment across the Tritton Copper Operations, particularly around administration and contractor areas. This will discourage scavenging and reduce the potential for colonisation of these areas by non-endemic fauna (e.g. introduced rodents, birds).

7.4. Visual Amenity

Management measures to reduce visual amenity impacts from public and private vantage points are outlined in this section. Due to the relatively remote nature of the Constellation Project and sparse residential dwellings, visual amenity impacts are generally considered low risk for the majority of identified stakeholders, nonetheless the following management measures will be implemented by TRL.

7.4.1. Potential Impacts

Potential visual amenity impacts were assessed in Appendix 16 of the Constellation Project EIS (AARC 2024). In summary potential impacts arising from the Constellation Project include:

- Visual amenity impacts associated with the mine site development during construction, operation and post closure:

Due to the sparseness of rural residences and existing topography, impacts will be generally restricted to the property ('Okeh' (identified as sensitive receiver R2 in the impact assessment)) on which the mine site is constructed. It is unlikely that the mine site will be able to be seen from the residences but will be seen from other vantage points on the property. Night glow from the mine site may be seen from the residences.

- Rural amenity impact from haul road vehicle movements including from headlights:

The 'Karingal' property (identified as sensitive receiver R1 in the impact assessment) will be impacted from traffic heading both to and from the mine site. The Karingal residence is 300m from the haul road route and partially screened by existing vegetation and is otherwise located in the direct line of sight (for headlight impacts) from traffic heading to the mine site. Traffic impacts at R1 have been mitigated by planting semi-mature trees along the roadside and property boundary to act as a visual barrier (Figure 10). Mitigation measures are expected to reduce the magnitude of these impacts to negligible, obscuring the visibility of passing trucks and screening light spillage during night operations.

The Okeh property (R2) is located 900m from the haul road route and is screened by existing topography and vegetation.

7.4.1.1. General Measures

Neutral forest tones will be used for the Project building exteriors to reduce potential contrast with the surrounding visual landscape. Reflective materials will not be used.

The height of any building or stockpile will be the lowest manageable height to reduce the potential for components to be visible on the horizon from surrounding locations.

All possible remnant vegetation will be retained to allow screening of the project site.

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All external lighting shall comply with the *Australian Standard AS4282 (INT) – Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting* and be designed with consideration of with the principles of the *Dark Sky Planning Guideline (DPE 2023)*. Key measures will include:

- External lighting will be the minimum required for safety and operational purposes.
- External lighting will point to the ground and not above the horizontal, and / or contain suitable shrouding to prevent light spill.
- Motion sensors will be used where appropriate, and procedures implemented to ensure that un-necessary lights are turned off.
- In-pit mobile lighting plants will not shine directly above the pit wall and / or will otherwise not shine directly above the horizontal (except where required for emergency safety purposes)

Rehabilitation of mining disturbance and landforms will begin as soon as land becomes available to lessen visual impacts on sensitive receptors, in accordance with the Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045).

The waste rock emplacement (WRE) will be designed to have a final landform that does not significantly contrast with the existing topography in accordance with the Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045).

Should TRL receive a community complaint regarding visual amenity impacts, TRL will investigate and in consultation with the affected landholder, implement mitigation measures, such as planting vegetation screens to improve the visual amenity. Community complaints will be managed and recorded as stated in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

7.4.1.2. 'Karingal' Property (sensitive receiver R1)

TRL has liaised with the owners of the Karingal property and implemented measures to reduce visual amenity impacts including:

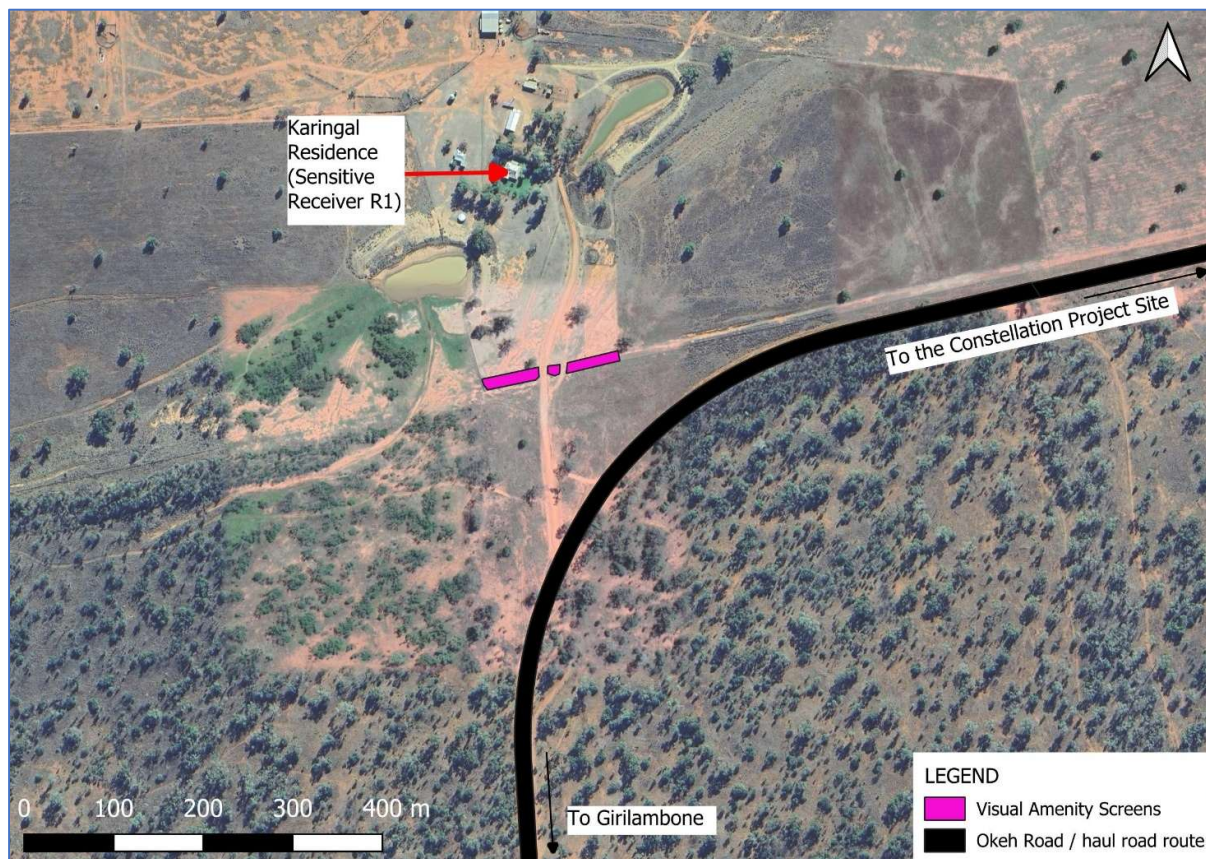
- An irrigated amenity screen along the road facing property boundary by planting semi-mature trees to act as a visual barrier (Figure 10).

TRL will continue to liaise with the Karingal property owners regarding visual amenity impacts and may implement additional measures if warranted.

TRL will instruct haul truck operators along Okeh Road to only use low beam when approaching the Karingal residence; if required instructional signs may be installed.

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Figure 10 Karingal visual amenity vegetation screen



7.5. Performance Measures, Targets, Trigger Action Response Plan

In accordance with Condition B27(c) of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), performance criteria, completion criteria, and a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) (which adhere to the SMART principles (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and timely)) have been developed (Table 9) and will be implemented by TRL to improve biodiversity and land management outcomes.

8. MONITORING PROGRAM

Monitoring programs, as they relate to the management of biodiversity values and land management are presented below in Table 10.

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Table 9 Performance Criteria and Corrective Measures

Aspect	Performance Criteria / Targets	Completion Criteria	Trigger	Action	Response
Extent of clearing	All clearing is within the approved disturbance area. Surface Disturbance Permit issued for all clearing.	There is no unauthorised clearing during the life of operations.	Unauthorised or incidental clearing. Clearing outside the approved disturbance area.	Immediately cease work / barricade the affected area. Arrange veterinary care for any injured fauna.	Register as an event / incident. Externally report non-compliance or if required, material harm.
Native fauna injury / mortality during vegetation clearing activities.	Minimise injury / mortality to native fauna during vegetation clearance: <5 (non-threatened) native animals injured or killed during clearing activities.	Native fauna populations and threatened species populations remain viable in the Tritton Copper Operations locality and generally unimpacted by mining activities.	>5 mortality of native fauna species	Escalate to TRL Management. Commence investigation. Collect any salvageable habitat feature materials (e.g. logs, seed, topsoil).	Undertake investigation to identify basic causes, root causes and measures to be implemented (preventative, mitigation, repair).
	0 threatened native fauna injured or killed during clearing activities.		>0 mortality of threatened species		Identified measures implemented. Revise or reinforce Surface Disturbance Permit process. (Incident Management Process (EMS TRL-HSET-PLN-0023)). Report in Annual Review

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Aspect	Performance Criteria / Targets	Completion Criteria	Trigger	Action	Response
Protected Areas	No damage or evidence of unauthorised access. Demonstrated progressive improvements in habitat complexity and fauna occupation determined by baseline and 5 yearly ecological survey.	There is no disturbance or harm to protected areas. At the conclusion of mining there is an overall net improvement in habitat complexity and native fauna occupation.	Evidence of damage / unauthorised access. Periodic survey shows a decrease in habitat complexity or reduction in fauna occupation.	Review management of protected areas. Implement recommendations from ecological survey reports.	Where required, engage specialist consultant to advise on corrective and improvement measures. Devise and implement improvement program.
Priority Weeds on TRL managed lands.	Visual (bi-annual) assessment of priority weeds make up <5% of total plant cover.	Priority weeds maintained at low levels and prevented from spreading to neighbouring lands.	Priority weeds make up >5% of plant cover. A valid community complaint regarding the spread of weeds.	Review weed control strategies, methods and frequency. Implement additional weed control measures.	Track effectiveness of control measures. Investigate and resolve community complaints. (Complaints Management Process (EMS TRL-HSET-PLN-0023))

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Aspect	Performance Criteria / Targets	Completion Criteria	Trigger	Action	Response
Pest Animal impact.	Visual bi-annual inspections identify increasing pest numbers and impacts.	Pest numbers result in only minor impact: Rabbit burrows occupy <400m ² . Feral pig diggings occupy <400m ² . Feral Goats <20 identified per inspection. Foxes, wild dogs / feral cats <2 identified per inspection.	Rabbit burrows occupy >400m ² . Feral pig diggings occupy >400m ² . Feral Goats >20 identified per inspection. Foxes, wild dogs / feral cats >2 identified per inspection.	Review pest control strategies, methods and frequency. Implement additional pest control measures where required.	Track effectiveness of control measures. Seek specialist pest control advice should targets not be met.
Visual Amenity	0 community complaints regarding visual amenity impacts.	No community complaints	A valid community complaint received regarding visual amenity impacts	Implement temporary screening measures where feasible.	Investigate and resolve community complaints (Complaints Management Process (EMS TRL-HSET-PLN-0023))

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Table 10 TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Monitoring Programs

Monitoring Type	Frequency	Reporting of Results
Protected Areas. Formal ecological surveys will be undertaken to assess improvements in native fauna occupation and suitability of habitat (including nest boxes and placed habitat features) within protected areas. The methodology for the baseline fauna survey may include (but is not limited to): - spotlighting, remote camera, passive acoustic recording for arboreal mammals in accordance with DEC (2004); - visual survey and call playback (where applicable for the target species) for birds in accordance with DEC (2004); - passive acoustic detection for bats in accordance with DEC (2004); and - other suitable methods as determined by the engaged ecologist. The established fauna (and fauna habitat) monitoring methodology will be replicated in future 5 yearly surveys. The fauna survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and licensed ecologist/fauna specialist. Following each survey, a report will be produced, a summary of which will be included in the Annual Review. The location of monitoring sites will be determined as part of the initial baseline survey in consultation with the licensed ecologist/fauna specialist in consultation with the Environmental Superintendent. Monitoring locations will be included in future revisions of this CPBLMP.	Initial (baseline) within 12 months of commencing construction, followed by on a 5 yearly basis.	Summary included in the Annual Review. Corrective / improvement measures committed in Annual Review.

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Monitoring Type	Frequency	Reporting of Results
Native fauna injury or death from vehicle strike or other cause. All native fauna deaths are reported to the Environmental Superintendent who maintains a register of native fauna deaths. The Environmental Superintendent will periodically review the frequency and location of fauna deaths and devise additional corrective measures. such as further reductions in vehicle speed limits, exclusion fencing etc. Injured fauna are reported to WIRES or a local veterinary service. In severe cases, injured fauna may be humanely euthanised on site in accordance with industry guidelines.	As encountered by operational personnel. Periodic review by Environmental Superintendent	Threatened species fatalities reported to CPHR. Trends and improvement measures included in annual review.
Rehabilitation Monitoring – as described in the Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan (TRL-HSET-PLN-0045)	Annual	Results summarised in Annual Review. Reported as per Standard Mining Lease Conditions

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9. ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS

A range of environmental and operational inspections are undertaken to assess the status of biodiversity and land management aspects. Inspections are itemised in Table 11. All inspections are documented, and any corrective measures are assigned to the area owner in accordance with TRL procedures. Table 11 excludes inspections undertaken as part of the Surface Disturbance Permit or Pre-clearance Survey processes.

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Table 11 TRL Biodiversity and Land Management Inspection Regime

Inspection Type	Frequency	Reporting of Results
Sightings of threatened fauna by site personnel and vehicle drivers.	Opportunistic by all operational personnel.	Threatened Fauna sightings reported to the Environment Superintendent.
General environment inspections including: - Weeds (% weed cover); - Pests (Pest numbers and extent of damage) - Protected Areas (weeds / pests / unauthorised access / damage). - Rehabilitation landforms / areas. - Land management (erosion, tracks, contamination, waste / littering etc). - Unauthorised land disturbance. - Unauthorised grazing. - Exclusion fencing condition and effectiveness. - Visual amenity plantings (% survival / growth rates). Inspected areas will include, the mine site, protected areas, access and haul roads, buried services corridor, stockpiles etc.	Bi-Annually (nominally autumn and spring) and opportunistically through workplace inspection by operational personnel	Inspection documented (inspection form TRL-ENV-FRM-016) Documented record stored in the site compliance management system. Corrective actions devised and assigned to area owner as per TRL procedures.

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Inspection Type	Frequency	Reporting of Results
Nest Boxes / salvaged hollow bearing branches. Nest boxes / salvaged hollow bearing branches will be inspected on an annual basis to identify any maintenance requirements and observe any fauna occupation or use. The following minimum data will be recorded during each inspection event: • date of inspection; • nest box / installed habitat reference number; • visual assessment of nest box / installed habitat condition and any required maintenance; and • observation of any fauna occupation or signs of animal presence (e.g. scats, fur, feathers, nesting material, etc).	Annual	Inspection records will be retained by TRL. Completed inspection sheets including any observed fauna utilisation will be provided to the engaged ecologist for consideration: • in the 5-yearly assessment (Section 8) where items have been placed in 'protected areas'; or • as part of rehabilitation monitoring program where items are placed within rehabilitation areas. Any identified maintenance requirements will be scheduled and completed by TRL.

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10. TRACKING OF ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Environmental Management Strategy (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) outlines the process for assigning, scheduling and tracking the completion of key tasks, including those arising from this management plan. The TRL Environment Superintendent maintains a 'Works Program Schedule' (register of tasks) that is aligned with the life of mine plan and TRL budget cycles. This register is reviewed and updated on a periodic basis by the Environmental Superintendent. Any lagging or at risk tasks are escalated to the relevant manager or to the Health, Safety, Environment and Training (HSET) Manager for tabling at the TRL Senior Leadership Team (SLT) Meeting.

11. COMPLIANCE, AUDITING AND REPORTING

11.1. Assessing Compliance

Compliance requirements and any key obligations or commitments as they relate to biodiversity and land management are contained in the TRL Legal and Other Obligations Register. The Environmental Superintendent is responsible for the implementation of this CPBLMP and will undertake periodic assessments of compliance against the requirements of the TRL Legal and Other Obligations Register and this CPBLMP. Any findings indicating misalignment with the aims, objectives or specific requirements of this plan will be managed as per the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) as either an incident, non-compliance or opportunity for continuous improvement.

Non-compliances are reported as per Condition D1 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871):

Within seven days of becoming aware of a non-compliance, TRL will notify the Department of the non-compliance. The notification will:

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) be submitted via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects);
- (c) identify the development (including the development application number and name);
- (d) set out the condition of this consent that the development is non-compliant with;
- (e) describe why it does not comply;
- (f) describe the reasons for the non-compliance (if known); and
- (g) describe what actions have been undertaken, or will be undertaken and when, to address the non-compliance.

11.2. Independent Environmental Audits

Condition D5 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires the undertaking of an independent environmental audit. The audit will assess the Company's environmental performance against compliance conditions and the implementation of this CPBLMP.

The audit will be conducted in accordance with the *Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements* published on the DPHI's website. Further detail regarding the conducting of the required audits is contained in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) and applies to this CPBLMP.

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11.3. Reporting

The EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) includes details on the required reporting mechanisms as they apply to the various TRL Operations. Condition D4 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires the development and submission of an Annual Review. For each annual report produced, the report will include a summary of any biodiversity and land management related impacts (incident/non-compliance), monitoring results, comparison against regulatory requirements, performance criteria, EIS predictions etc, (continuous) improvement initiatives and an update on key programs.

The external reporting of any 'reportable incidents' and non-compliances to regulatory authorities and relevant stakeholders will be undertaken as stated in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

12. ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT AND EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

All incidents where there is actual, or a risk of potential environmental harm are externally reported to the respective regulatory authority.

- DPHI – as per Condition D2 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871). TRL will notify DPHI within 24 hours of becoming aware of an incident. The notification will be made via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects) and include details about the incident including:
 - the date, time and location;
 - a brief description of what occurred and why it has been classified as an incident;
 - a description of what immediate steps were taken in relation to the incident; and
 - identifying a contact person for further communication regarding the incident.
- The NSW Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation group must be notified of incidents involving threatened species.
- Other regulatory agencies depending on the nature of the incident, such as Bogan Shire Council.

Any incident reported will require an investigation to be conducted as soon as practical, noting that Condition D3, and Appendix 7 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) requires a written report to be provided within 7 days of making the incident notification (or otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary). The incident report will include the specific detail as required by Appendix 7 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871).

The investigation will be undertaken to determine the root cause(s) of the incident and to devise corrective and preventative measures.

TRL maintains a register of any complaints received in relation to any environmental performance issues. The register includes the date and nature of the complaint, and actions taken to mitigate or prevent reoccurrence.

Further detail regarding the identification, reporting and management of incidents, and TRL's emergency response procedures are contained in the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) and apply to this CPBLMP.

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13. TRAINING AND AWARENESS

All personnel involved in construction or on-site operations at the Constellation Project will receive training on biodiversity and land management and required mitigation measures (as applicable to the general workforce). The training will provide information relating to the following.

- A summary of legal obligations as related to biodiversity and land management aspects;
- The location of any biodiversity value items in close proximity to operational mining areas (ie. local fauna, 'no go' areas etc);
- Required biodiversity and land management measures as applicable to the general workforce (including protocols to be undertaken if fauna are encountered);
- incident reporting; and
- the general contents and location of this CPBLMP.

Training will be undertaken through the completion of the site general induction.

Additional instruction will be provided to key personnel whose role requires the consideration or implementation of specific biodiversity and land management measures. Instruction will be provided by the Site Environmental Superintendent or delegate, including the provision of operational control documentation (for example, Environmental Operating Procedures) where required.

Awareness covering relevant topics, such as biodiversity and land management will be provided throughout the year through daily pre-starts, posters and safety meetings.

14. CORRECTIVE AND PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS

Any corrective or preventive actions, or opportunities for improvement identified through monitoring, environmental inspections, audits, incident investigations or non-compliances are assigned and tracked through the site's compliance management system. Where required, management plans, procedures, templates and schedules are updated, approved by management and implemented as per the EMS framework (Section 1.2). These aspects are further described the EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023).

15. REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

The EMS (TRL-HSET-PLN-0023) contains details regarding the review of strategies and management plans including this CPBLMP. In accordance with Condition B12 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871), this CPBLMP will be reviewed within three months of the following events:

- a) the submission of an incident report under conditions D3;
- b) the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit under condition D5;
- c) the approval of any modification of the conditions of this consent; and
- d) notification of a change in the development phase under condition A11;

When triggered, TRL will review and, if necessary, revise the strategies, plans and programs required under the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) to the satisfaction of the

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Planning Secretary. Where this review leads to revisions in any such document, the revised document will be submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval within four weeks of the review.

The revision will include, where relevant, any corrective or preventive actions, or opportunities for improvement identified through monitoring, environmental inspections, audits, incident investigations or non-compliances. Revised management plans are internally approved as per the TRL delegation of authority prior to being submitted for regulatory agency consultation and DPHI approval.

As per Condition D9 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871) the approved management plan will be made available on the Aeris Resources website.

The Aeris Resources website will be kept up to date with all required content as stated in Condition D9 of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871).

16. RELATED DOCUMENTS

Internal documents referenced within this CPBLMP are presented in Table 12.

Table 12 Internal Documents Relevant to this CPBLMP

Doc No.	Document Name	Author
TRL-HSET-PLN-0023	Environmental Management Strategy	TRL
TRL-HSET-RAS-0006	Environmental Risk Register	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0047	Constellation Project Water Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0045	Constellation Project Rehabilitation Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0049	Constellation Project Heritage Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0043	Traffic Management Strategy	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0031	Waste Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0027	Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management Plan	TRL
TRL-HSET-PLN-0028	Natural Hazards Management Plan	TRL
TRL-ENV-FRM-020	Drivers Code of Conduct	TRL
TRL-HSET-PRO-0013	Surface Disturbance Procedure	TRL
TRL-HSET-FRM-0089	Surface Disturbance Permit Form	TRL
TRL-HSET-REG-0002	TRL Legal and Other Obligations Register	TRL

17. REFERENCES

- AARC (2024). Constellation Project Environmental Impact Statement (July 2024).
- AARC (2025). Response to Submissions (13 May 2025).
- AARC (2025a). Constellation Project Amendment Report.
- Bogan Shire Council (2024) Vegetation & Noxious Weeds (weed guides) <https://bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>
- Bureau of Meteorology (2025). Climate data Nyngan Airport and Okeh Station weather stations. (<https://www.bom.gov.au/weather-and-climate/water-data-and-forecasts>).
- Central West Local Land Services (2022)) Central West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027.
- DECCEEW (2025). Decision on referral for Constellation Copper Mine Project. (Letter dated 17 February 2025).
- DPHI (2025). Constellation project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)
- Ecoplanning (2025). Biodiversity Development Assessment Report, Constellation Project, Girilambone, NSW. Prepared for the Constellation Project Amendment Report (V2.3 1 August 2025).
- GHD (2024). Constellation Project Water Impact Assessment (Appendix 5 to the Constellation Project EIS)
- New South Wales Department of Primary Industry (2018) New South Wales Weed Control Handbook.
- NSW OEH (2025) Southern Whiteface Threatened Species Profile (Accessed 3/7/2025) <https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20442>
- NSW OEH (2025a) Spotted Harrier Threatened Species Profile (Accessed 3/7/2025) <https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20134>
- NSW OEH (2025b) Grey-crowned Babbler Threatened Species Profile (Accessed 3/7/2025) <https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10660>
- NSW OEH (2025c) Corben's Long-eared Bat Threatened Species Profile) (Accessed 4/7/2025) <https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10568>
- NSW OEH (2025d) Masked Owl Threatened Species Profile) (Accessed 5/1/2026) <https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10820>
- NSW OEH (2025e) Barking Owl Threatened Species Profile) (Accessed 5/1/2026) <https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=10561>
- Weeds Australia (2023) Weeds of National Significance Website (Weed Profiles) <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/>.

17.1. APPENDIX A General Management Plan Requirements

Condition B4, of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)	Relevant CPWMP Section
<i>B4 Management plans required under this consent must be prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, and include:</i>	-
(a) <i>quality control information including document version control details and the management plan author(s);</i>	Title Page
(b) <i>summary of the environmental management context, including:</i> (i) <i>a brief project description, including visual representation of any project staging; and</i> (ii) <i>the purpose and scope of the management plan.</i>	Section 3 Sections 1.1 and 1.3
(c) <i>The relationship of the management plan with other environmental management documents or systems;</i>	Section 1.4
(d) <i>a site location plan identifying the project boundary, disturbance area and related environmental aspects;</i>	Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3
(e) <i>a brief summary of background or baseline data, where relevant;</i> <i>Note: If detailed baseline data must be included in a management plan, it must be appended and summarised in the main text of the management plan.</i>	Section 3.2
(f) <i>a summary of consultation undertaken during the preparation of the management plan that includes when and how consultation was undertaken and the outcomes of the consultation;</i>	Section 5
(g) <i>details of the statutory requirements, limits or performance measures and any specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the development or any management measures;</i>	Section 2 Section 7.5
(h) <i>a description of the measures to be implemented to comply with statutory requirements, and the limits, performance measures, criteria and operational requirements of conditions of this consent;</i>	Section 7
(i) <i>a program to monitor and report on the:</i> (i) <i>impacts and environmental performance of the development; and</i> (ii) <i>effectiveness of the management measures implemented for the development;</i>	Section 8
(j) <i>a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences and to ensure that ongoing impacts reduce to levels below relevant impact assessment criteria as quickly as possible; and</i>	Section 7.5 Section 14

Constellation Biodiversity and Land Management Plan

Condition B4, of the Constellation Project Development Consent (SSD-41579871)	Relevant CPWMP Section
(k) a protocol for periodic review of the plan. <i>Note: The Planning Secretary may waive some of these requirements if they are unnecessary or unwarranted for particular management plans.</i>	Section 15

APPENDIX B COMMITMENTS ARISING FROM ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

Commitments Arising from Environmental Assessments

Section	Commitment	Section Where Addressed
VA1	Neutral tones will be used for the Project building exteriors to reduce potential contrast with the surrounding visual landscape.	Section 7.4
VA2	The proposed new section of haul road will be constructed to the north-west of Girilambone to avoid the haulage through the township.	Figure 3
VA3	Lighting will be placed, configured and directed to reduce light emissions during the operational phase of the Project as per Australian Standard AS 4282 – Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting.	Section 7.4
VA4	Rehabilitation of mining disturbance and landforms will begin as soon as land becomes available to lessen visual impacts on sensitive receptors.	Section 7.4
VA5	Additional visual screening will be created along roadsides and property boundaries of sensitive receptor R1 by planting semi-mature trees to act as visual barriers.	Section 7.4
VA6	The waste rock emplacement (WRE) will be designed to have a final landform that does not significantly contrast with the existing topography	Section 7.4
B1	Preclearance protocols will be put in place during vegetation clearing. Preclearance surveys will confirm the absence of any nesting fauna in trees to be removed. The clearing protocols will include soft-felling techniques and clearing supervision when habitat trees (where nests or other habitat features are identified) are to be removed. Soft-felling techniques will typically include: • marking of all habitat trees to be cleared and demarcate the clearing boundary to avoid removing or impacting trees to be retained; • removal of ground-layer and mid-storey vegetation (under-scrubbing) around habitat trees; • tapping/nudging habitat trees by heavy machinery prior to their removal; • soft felling controlled by machinery to keep hollows intact and limit potential impacts to nesting fauna; soft felling involves the use of machinery (blade, claw or bucket) positioned at the base of the tree trunk over the	Section 7.1.2.5

Section	Commitment	Section Where Addressed
	structural roots; the position of the machinery on the roots controls the slow drop of the tree; and inspection of lowered habitat trees and capture and release of any fauna species present; injured wildlife will be taken to an appropriately qualified wildlife carer or the nearest veterinary clinic. Clearing of habitat trees by bulldozing with or without linked chains will not be permitted to prevent increased likelihood of injury or death to fauna;	
B2	The Tritton Copper Operations Weed Management Plan will be updated to include management of the Project area and implemented during all Project phases. The performance outcomes of the Weed Management Plan will include: - all existing weed locations to be controlled; - no new noxious weed infestations established; and - rehabilitation areas free of noxious weeds.	Section 7.2
B3	When clearing within the Aeris block results in removal of hollow bearing trees with potential as Pink Cockatoo habitat trees, the hollow bearing tree will be reused and/or replaced. Salvage and reuse options for hollow bearing trees will be assessed based on the characteristics of trees cleared for the Project. When suitable, hollow bearing trees can be cut and capped, then erected as tree hollows or ground habitat. Nest boxes could also compensate for the hollow bearing trees removed. A minimum replacement strategy of 1:1 for every hollow removed will be targeted and should include at least ten hollows or nest boxes suitable for Pink Cockatoo. Hollows that are confirmed to meet dimensions of hollows known to be used by Pink Cockatoo or are occupied by Corben's Long-eared Bat should be salvaged where possible	Section 7.1.2.8

Section	Commitment	Section Where Addressed
B4	A Construction Environmental Management Plan will be prepared prior to clearing native vegetation. The plan will include the following: • Identification of necessary hold points to ensure all biodiversity management actions are met (i.e. pre-clearing surveys followed by stage clearing of vegetation); • Clearing of hollow bearing trees to be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist following the removal of non-habitat vegetation; • A stop work order if a Pink Cockatoo is identified in a hollow bearing tree during clearance works.	Section 7.1 Section 7.1.2.5
B5	A Flora and Fauna Management Plan will be prepared and approved prior to clearing native vegetation and threatened species habitat within the development site. The plan will include provision for the maintenance of habitat for native species, in particular the Pink Cockatoo. Habitat maintenance will include assurance that clearing is restricted to approved disturbance areas; specifically: • provision for the maintenance of habitat for native species, in particular the Pink Mitchell's Cockatoo; • identification of hold points for clearing stages; • maps to identify construction limits and environmentally sensitive areas; • measures to avoid and minimise indirect impacts to biodiversity values adjacent to the Project site; and • updates required for the site induction procedure. The Flora and Fauna Management Plan will include provision for dealing with injured fauna. When injured animals are identified, the relevant local wildlife rescue agency (e.g. WIRES) and/or veterinary surgery will be contacted as soon as practical and immediate care will be provided to the animal.	Section 7.1.2.5 Section 7.1.2.10 Section 13
B7	Impacts to biodiversity values will be offset under NSW regulation.	Section 7.1.1
WM5	Vegetation from clearing will be stockpiled or mulched on-site to be reused for progressive rehabilitation.	Section 7.1.2.1 Section 7.1.2.7 Section 7.1.2.8

