DEEP YELLOW LIMITED (ABN 97 006 391 948)

VIMY RESOURCES PTY LTD (ABN 56 120 178 949)

Mulga Rock Project

Annual Compliance Report – EPBC 2013/7083

Reporting Period: 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025

March 2026

Document Version Control and Declaration of Accuracy

Document Version Control

Revision Number	Author	Reviewed	Date	Description
A	S. Chidgzey	G. Clarke		Draft document for review
0	S. Chidgzey	G. Clarke	13/03/26	Final document for submission to DCCEEW

Declaration of Accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that section 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed:

Full name (please print):

Guy Clarke

Position (please print):

Head of Environment and Sustainability

Organisation (please print including ABN/CAN if applicable):

Vimy Resources Pty Ltd (ABN 56 120 178 949)

Date: 13 March 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1 Ownership

The owner of the Mulga Rock Project (MRP or Project), and the registered holder of the tenements associated with the Project, is Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd (ABN 81 084 713 100) (Narnoo). Narnoo is a 100% owned subsidiary of Vimy Resources Pty Ltd (ABN 56 120 178 949) (Vimy). Vimy is the Proponent for the Ministerial approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) (EP Act), and the Commonwealth Ministerial approval under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act, 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act). Vimy is a 100% owned subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited (ABN 97 006 391 948) (Deep Yellow or Company). Deep Yellow is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and is the ultimate holding company in the Deep Yellow group of companies, which includes Vimy and Narnoo.

1.2 Location

Vimy is developing the MRP located approximately 290 km by road east-northeast of the regional mining city of Kalgoorlie–Boulder in the Shire of Menzies in Western Australia (Figure 1). The MRP lies on two granted Mining Leases (M39/1104 and M39/1105) and associated Miscellaneous Licences (Figure 2). The Project is located within Unallocated Crown Land on the western flank of the Great Victoria Desert. The nearest residential town is Laverton which is approximately 200 km to the northwest.

Other regional residential communities include Pinjin Station Homestead, located approximately 100 km to the west; Kanandah Station Homestead, about 150 km to the southeast; Tropicana Gold Mine approximately 110 km to the northeast, and Mt Margaret Community, around 337 km to the northwest.

1.3 Project Description

The MRP is the largest advanced uranium project in Australia with the required approvals to proceed into operations and with acknowledgement of substantial commencement in 2021 from state and Commonwealth regulatory agencies. The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS, now known as the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE)) approved development at MRP East (Ambassador and Princess deposits) in 2021. Further details of the approvals are provided in Section 1.4.

The MRP has an ore reserve of 22.7 Mt at ~845 ppm Uranium Oxide (U_3O_8) for 42.3 Mlb U_3O_8 (ASX announcement 4 September 2017). The ore reserve is a subset of the mineral resource which stands at 115.1 Mt at 420 ppm U_3O_8 for a contained 104.8 Mlb U_3O_8 at a cut-off of 100 ppm U_3O_8 (ASX announcement 26 February 2024). The Project is made up of the MRP East mining area, comprising the Ambassador and Princess deposits, and the MRP West mining area comprising the Shogun and Emperor deposits.

The two separate mining areas cover a total length of 30 km with the individual deposits ranging in length from 1 km to 8 km. The ore zones are up to 38 m thick at MRP East with an average thickness of 4.5 m, and up to 8 m in thickness at MRP West with an average of 2.4 m.

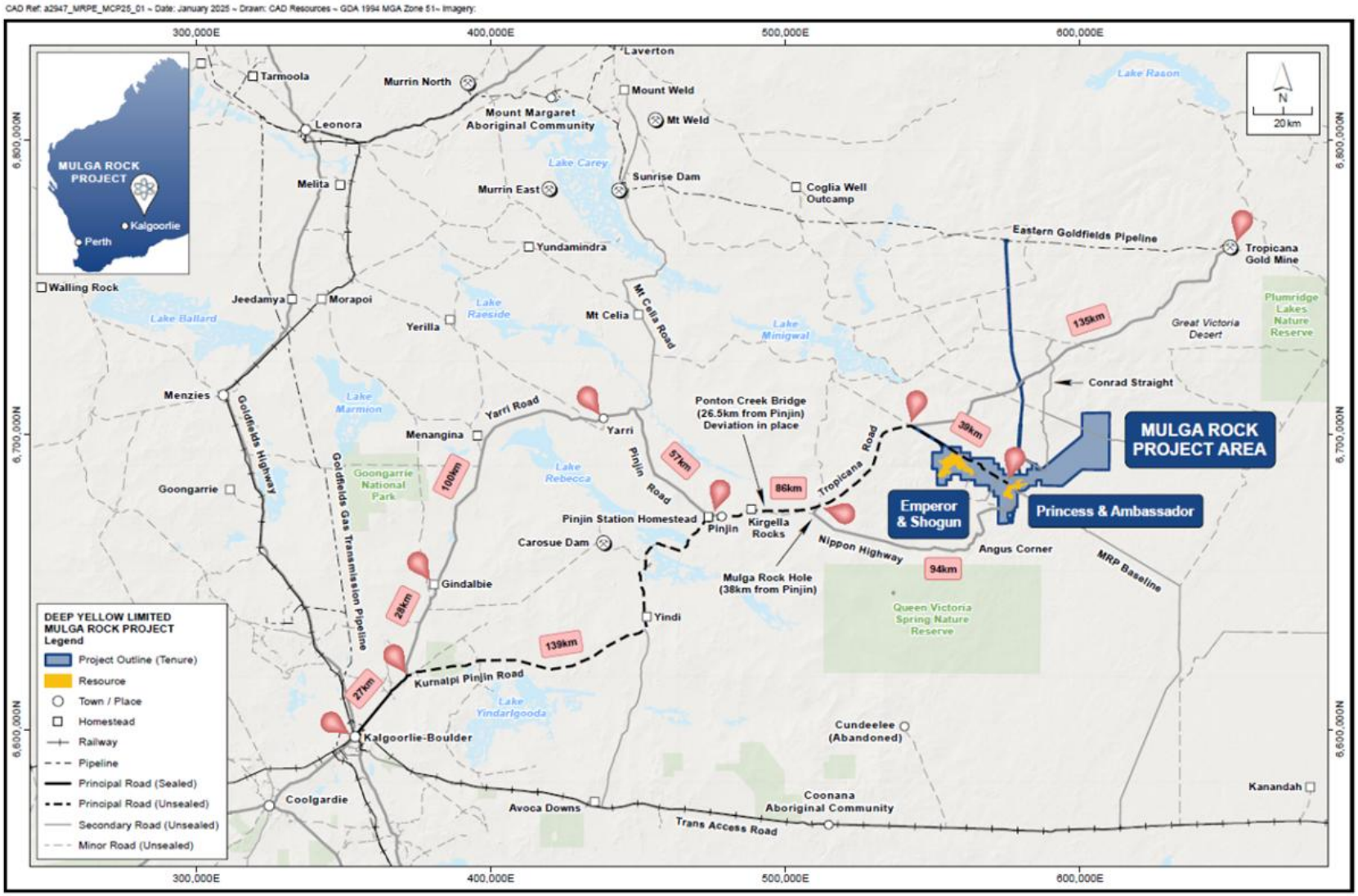

Figure 1: *Mulga Rock Project Regional Location*

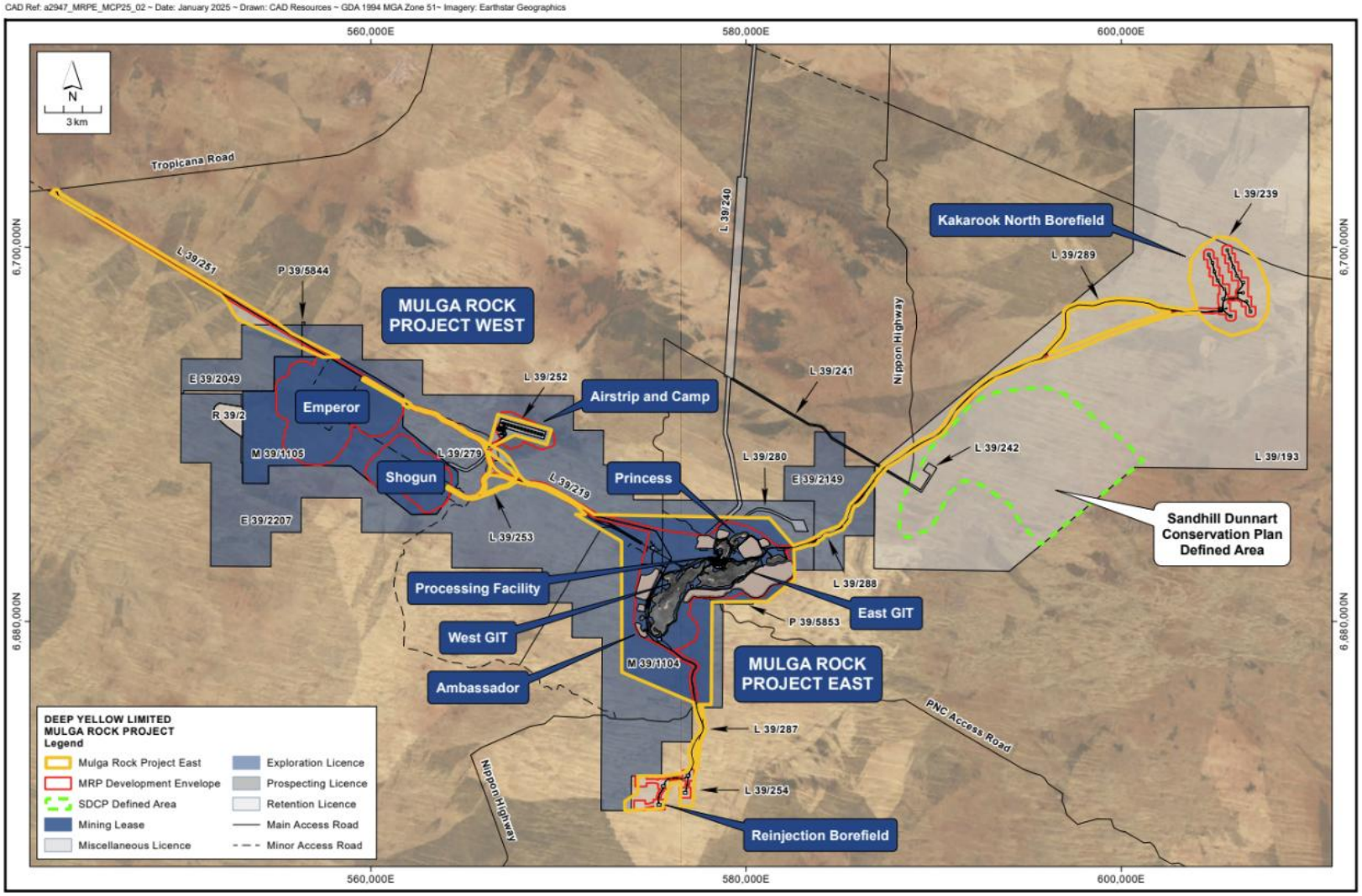

Figure 2: *MRP Tenure*

Uranium mineralisation is hosted by flat-lying, carbonaceous clastic sediments which are in turn overlain by weathered, oxidised sediments that range in thickness from 19 m to 62 m forming the waste overburden. Owing to the nature of the host rock and overburden, the majority of the mining will be done by free digging, with only a small requirement for drill and blast of cemented, silica-rich layers.

The deposits will be mined in large-scale open pits to produce an annualised peak capacity of 2,180 t/a (4.8 Mlb) of Uranium Oxide. Due to the large lateral extent and horizontal geometry of the deposits, it is proposed to use 'strip' mining techniques similar to those used in mineral sands and coal mining. Strip mining commences with the excavation of an initial box cut to expose the ore, with the overburden placed in a surface landform. After mining the ore exposed by the first slot cut, the resulting pit void will be available to take the overburden from the next mining strip as mining moves along strike. In general, mining advances one strip at a time with previously mined areas progressively backfilled and rehabilitated. This mining method will allow in progressive rehabilitation resulting in a small disturbance footprint at any given time and significant savings in waste rock movement and rehabilitation costs.

1.4 Approvals

A Public Environmental Review (PER) for the MRP was submitted to the Western Australian (WA) Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in June 2015. The assessment process for the PER was undertaken under a bilateral agreement between the State of Western Australia and the Commonwealth Government. The assessment found that no residual environmental impact would result from the Project and all temporary impacts could be effectively managed through environmental conditions.

The PER was endorsed by the EPA on 25 August 2016 and the State of Western Australia granted Ministerial Approval for the MRP under s.45(5)(b) of the EP Act on 16 December 2016, Ministerial Statement No. 1046 (MS1046). The Australian Commonwealth Government (then Department of the Environment and Energy and now known as Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)) granted final approval for the MRP under s.133 of the EPBC Act on 2 March 2017 (EPBC 2013/7083).

Vimy on the 17 September 2021 notified the (then) Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE), now known as the DCCEEW, in accordance with Condition 4 of Ministerial Environmental approval (EPBC 2013/7083) of the commencement of the action on the 10 September 2021. DAWE noted on 1 October 2021 that the action had commenced and advised under Condition 6 of the EPBC 2013/7083 that the first Annual Compliance Report (ACR) is due on the 10 December 2022.

Notification of substantial commencement, as defined in EPBC 2013/7083, was provided to the Department of Water Environment and Regulation (DWER) on the 25 November 2021 and further supporting information on the 15 December 2021, as required by condition 3-2 of MS1046. DWER acknowledged the substantial commencement in correspondence dated 16 December 2021: *"The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation has reviewed the information provided and considers the requirements of conditions 3-1 and 3-2 of MS 1046 have been met"*.

The Mining Proposal (Reg. ID: 92188) and Mine Closure Plan (ID 8648407) for Mulga Rock Project East was approved by the (then) DMIRS now known as the DMPE, on 29 September 2021.

A revised Operational Radiation Management Plan (RM-809-555945) and Radiation Waste Management Plan (RM-796-558948) were issued by Deep Yellow in January 2024 and approved by DEMIRS on 4 April 2024 in accordance with the Mines Safety and Inspection Regulations 1995.

On 17 March 2022, an application for a works approval was submitted to the DWER under section 54 of the EP Act for the construction of two wastewater treatment plants and a putrescible landfill facility. DWERS's approval (Works Approval Number W6678/2022/1) was received on 14 December 2022 for a sewage facility consisting of one waste water treatment plants one at the accommodation village and the other at the mine support area, a Class II putrescible landfill site, and a hydrocarbon and chemical storage area.

On the 19 August 2024 the Class II putrescible landfill was included as a registered premises on DWER's register (R2560/2024/1) under regulation 5B of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987. The Works Approval for the waste water treatment plants expired on 13 December 2025. As construction would not commence within the next two years a decision was made to not extend the Works Approval.

A Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP) was developed in consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and was submitted on the 10 November 2022 and approved by the DCCEEW on the 31 January 2023. A revised SDCP (Version 6) submitted on 29 January 2024 (Deep Yellow, 2024) was approved by the DCCEEW on the 19 July 2024.

1.5 Purpose and Content of the Annual Compliance Report

The purpose of this Annual Compliance Report (ACR) is to demonstrate compliance with the nine conditions (EPBC 2013/7083) of the Commonwealth Ministerial approval under the EPBC Act.

The Company provided DCCEEW's Environmental and Compliance Team the first ACR within fifteen (15) months of the anniversary of the commencement of the action (Project start). In accordance with Condition 4 EPBC 2013/7083, the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), now known as DCCEEW, acknowledged in correspondence to the Company on 1 October 2021, that the Project had commenced on the 10 September 2021.

Condition 6 of the approval states that an ACR is required for each 12-month period following the date of commencement of the action, and that the reports must be published within 3 months of every 12-month anniversary of commencement. Documentary evidence providing the date of publication must be provided to the department at the same time the report is published. The first ACR covered the period from 10 September 2021 to 9 September 2022, and was published on the Company's website[1] on the 9 December 2022.

On the 5 December 2023 the DCCEEW issued a variation of conditions attached to the approval EPBC 2013/7083. The variation was the deletion and substitution of condition 6 (principally relating to the reporting period, so as to align with the state calendar year compliance reporting period) and adding more definitions. The DCCEEW letter and variation notice is available on Deep Yellow's website. The second ACR covered the period 10 September 2022 to 31 December 2023 and was submitted 19 March 2024 and placed on the Deep Yellow web site.

The reporting period covered in this ACR is from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

[1] https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/

This ACR is prepared in accordance with the ACR Guidelines (DCCEEW, 2023).

This report includes:

- Section 1 – Introduction, including sub-sections on ownership, location, Project description, approvals, status of operations and purpose and content of the ACR
- Section 2 – EPBC Approval Conditions and Compliance, including sub-sections on compliance and the Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan's (SDCP) implementation, monitoring and review
- Section 3 – Western Australia Ministerial Statement Conditions
- Section 4 – New Environmental Risks
- Section 5 – Conclusion
- Section 6 – Abbreviations and Units of Measure
- Section 7 – References
- Appendices.

1.6 Status of Operations

Following the merger with Vimy in August 2022, Deep Yellow identified the possibility for significant project value uplift and is currently undertaking further evaluation into the mineralised material in order to optimise the plant design, improve project viability, extend life of mine and increase resource utilisation. In this context the processing operation previously proposed by Vimy is being reviewed and a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) was commenced in 2025. The MRP East area, the subject of the DFS, remains within the existing approvals and development envelope.

The status of the key operational limits stated in the PER and MS1046 are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: *MRP Key Characteristics Status*

Element	Description	Status / Comment*
Disturbance Footprint	The Development Envelope for the Project covers an area of 9,998 ha. Within the Development Envelope, it is proposed to disturb up to 3,787 ha (Disturbance Footprint).	As at the end of the reporting period the disturbance footprint within the Development Envelope is approximately 309 ha (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval, with the majority being historical exploration). Disturbance tracked and recorded via Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) process and GIS.
Open cut mine pits	Clearing of no more than 2,374 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope.	Open Cut Mine Pit area disturbance within the Development Envelope is approximately 178.6 ha (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval). Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS.

Element	Description	Status / Comment*
Associated Infrastructure	Clearing of no more than 1,307 ha within the Development Envelope.	Disturbance for roads, pipelines, topsoil stockpiles, exploration drilling areas within the Development Envelope is approximately 130.4 ha (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval). Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS.
Backfilling of mine pits with waste as part of progressive rehabilitation	Backfilling of pits to a height of at least 10 m above the water table.	Not required at this stage of the Project.
Above-ground TSF	Clearing of no more than 106 ha within the Development Envelope.	No clearing undertaken for the TSF. Not under construction, and not currently proposed to be constructed in the Mining Proposal submitted to the DEMIRS (now DMPE).
Tailings disposal	Disposal of no more than 3 Mt/a of beneficiation rejects and no more than 2 Mt/a of post-leaching tailings material.	Not required at this stage of the Project.
Water abstraction	Abstraction of no more than 3 GL/a from the Kakarook North Borefield.	The Kakarook North Borefield, has not been developed, and is not required at this stage of the Project. It still requires a water abstraction licence and has had no water abstraction to date. South of the Kakarook North Borefield there are two water extraction bores in-place. Both bores come under a licence to take water GWL203514(3), with an annual entitlement of 135,600 kL, of which during the last licencing period (1 November 2024 to 31 October 2025), 558 kL was extracted, all from MRWB07. KB003 was not pumped during the reporting period.
Mine dewatering	Dewatering of no more than 2.5 GL/a.	Not required at this stage of the Project.
Water reinjection	Reinjection of no more than 1.5 GL/a.	Not required at this stage of the Project.

The activities undertaken for the MRP during the reporting period have included:

- Submission of Annual Environmental Report (AER), Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) and ACR for 2024 reporting periods.
- Submission of the Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF).
- Submission of the revised Mine Closure Plan (ID 500424) to the (then) DEMIRS now known as the DMPE, on the 28 March 2025.
- Implementation of the Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) Procedure.

- Monitoring of weather, Sandhill Dunnarts (SHD), feral animals, depositional dust, groundwater levels and quality, and weeds.
- Review of the Legal Obligations and Compliance Register.
- Improvements in data management (i.e., environmental database and geographical information system (GIS)).
- Rehabilitation of 27.6 ha of historical tracks and exploration grid lines that were no longer required in the MRP West area.

2. EPBC Approval Conditions and Compliance

2.1 Conditions

The approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Energy in March 2017 for the MRP (EPBC 2013/7083) contained nine conditions attached to the approval to be met. The declared compliance status of each condition, for the reporting period is presented in Table 2 – EPBC 2013/7083 Approval Conditions Compliance Table. During this reporting period, the Company was compliant with all conditions attached to the EPBC 2013/7083 approval.

2.1.1 Implementation

EPBC 2013/7083 Condition 6, requires the ACR to include information on the implementation of the SDCP. Table 3 is taken from the SDCP (Conservation Outcomes Implementation Schedule), and a column added to provide the status of implementation for each conservation objective / outcome.

Table 2: *EPBC 2013/7083 Approval Conditions Compliance*

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence / Comments
1.	To manage impacts of the action on protected matters, the person taking the action must implement the conditions of the WA approval.	Compliant	Refer to Section 3 Western Australia Ministerial Statement Conditions. Refer to the Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) for the reporting period 16 December 2024 to 15 December 2025 to the WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER): • The CARs include a Statement of Compliance and an MRP Audit Table addressing compliance to MS1046 requirements. • The CARs are published on Deep Yellow's website: (https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/). DWER conducted an audit in 2024 on the Company's compliance with the implementation conditions and commitments of MS 1046, and also with the Flora and Vegetation Management and Monitoring Plan, the Terrestrial Fauna Management and Monitoring Plan and the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan. DWER's audit confirmed that there are no non-compliances. Protected matters is defined in EPBC 2013/7083 as: • matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act for which this approval has effect, which are the Ooldea Guinea-Flower (*Hibbertia crispula*), the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*) and the environment (as defined by section 528 of the EPBC Act). Targeted surveys of *Hibbertia crispula* have been undertaken within and around MRP with over 14,000 plants recorded. The *Hibbertia crispula* in the area have been included in the MRP GIS. A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) is required prior to land clearance / disturbance with protection of this species undertaken by avoiding or minimising land disturbance activities.
2.	To offset the residual significant impact to the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*), the person taking the action must prepare a Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (the Plan) to	Compliant	A Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP) was developed in consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and was submitted on the 10 November 2022 and approved by the DCCEEW on the 31 January 2023. A

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence / Comments
	reduce the threat to the Sandhill Dunnart posed by feral animals within the defined area. The Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified expert and in consultation with the WA Department of Parks and Wildlife. The Plan must:		revised SDCP (Version 6) submitted on 29 January 2024 (Deep Yellow, 2024) was approved by the DCCEEW on the 19 July 2024. Section 3 (Conditions of Approval) of the SDCP, provides details of the suitably qualified expert.
2. a).	define the area over which the Plan applies (the defined area). The defined area must:		
2. a). i.	be located outside of the MRUP Development Envelope, but within the Project boundary	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements; Section 12 – Defined Area; and Figure 2.
2. a). ii.	contain at least 6,000 ha of suitable habitat for the Sandhill Dunnart	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements; Section 12 – Defined Area; and Figure 2.
2. a). iii.	contain a local population of Sandhill Dunnart.	Compliant	Evidence of Sandhill Dunnart presence in the Defined Area is provided in GHD Technical Memorandum and letter reports (GHD 2023, 2023a, 2024, 2025a and 2025b). The most recent reports GHD (2025a) and GHD (2026) are summarised in Section 2.2.1 and included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
2. b).	detail objectives and measurable performance indicators for implementing the Plan and managing threats to the Sandhill Dunnart within the defined area relating to feral animals.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements; and Section 7 Potential Threats to the Sandhill Dunnart's Survival, Sections 8 - Risk Assessment, Section 14 - Conservation Outcomes and Performance Indicators and Section 15 - Management Measures.
2. c).	detail the methodology that will be implemented for determining the baseline condition of the defined area including estimated baseline local population of Sandhill Dunnart and feral animals.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements, and Section 18 - Monitoring.
2. d).	detail management actions that will be implemented to achieve the objectives of the Plan.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements, and Section 15 - Management Measures and Section 16 - Contingency Responses and Corrective Actions.
2. e).	identify and manage risks associated with achieving the Plan's objectives.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements and Section 8 - Risk Assessment.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence / Comments
2. f).	detail contingency responses and corrective actions that will be implemented should performance indicators not be achieved. This includes trigger values for implementing contingency responses and corrective actions, and the timeframes in which corrective actions will be implemented.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements and Section 8 - Risk Assessment and 16 - Contingency Responses and Corrective Actions.
2. g).	detail a monitoring program, including a monitoring methodology, to review effectiveness of management actions and to support an adaptive management approach to implementation of the Plan.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements and Section 18 - Monitoring.
2. h).	provide the timing and frequency of management actions, monitoring and reporting programs and the person/s responsible for implementing the actions and programs.	Compliant	Requirement included within the SDCP: Table 2 - EPBC Approval Condition Requirements, Section 8 - Risk Assessment, Section 14 -Conservation Outcomes and Performance Indicators, Section 18 - Monitoring, Section 19 - Reporting and Section 20 - Roles and Responsibilities.
3.	The person taking the action must not commence construction of the airstrip unless the Plan has been approved in writing by the Minister. If the Minister approves the Plan, then the approved plan must be implemented for the life of the approval.	Compliant	Nothing further is required for this condition as it is fully satisfied as complete. The first SDCP was approved on 31 January 2023, prior to commencing construction of the airstrip. The airstrip at the time of this report has not been constructed.
4.	Within ten (10) days after the commencement of the action, the person taking the action must advise the Department in writing of the actual date of commencement.	Compliant	Nothing further is required for this condition as it is fully satisfied as complete. The Project substantially commenced 10 September 2021. DAWE (now DCCEEW), acknowledged in correspondence to the Company on 1 October 2021, that the Project had commenced on the 10 September 2021. (Evidence of the correspondence was provided in the 2022 ACR).
5.	The person taking the action must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the management plans and strategies required by this approval, and make them available upon request to the Department. Such records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act, or used to verify compliance with the conditions of	Compliant	Internal filing systems are in-place for maintaining relevant records, such as: • correspondence; • reports; • monitoring data; and • legal obligations and commitment register.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence / Comments
	approval. Summaries of audits will be posted on the Department's website. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.		
6.	The person taking the action must prepare a compliance report for each 12-month period following 31 December of any given year, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister. Each compliance report must be consistent with the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines, Commonwealth of Australia 2014 and include:	Compliant	The Company received correspondence from DCCEEW on 5 December 2023 varying condition 6 of EPBC 2013/7083. One of the variations in EPBC 2013/7083 condition 6 aligns the ACR with the WA statutory reporting timeframe. The reporting period for ACRs is now from 1 January to 31 December. All ACRs are published on Deep Yellow's website.
6. a).	Accurate and complete details of compliance and any non-compliance with the conditions and the plans, and any incidents.	Compliant	Details of compliance are provided. There were no non-compliances with the conditions and plans, and no incidents.
6. b).	One or more shapefile showing all clearing of protected matters, and/or their habitat, undertaken within the 12-month period at the end of which that compliance report is prepared.	Compliant	Shapefile submitted separately to the DCCEEW.
6. c).	A schedule of all plans in existence in relation to these conditions and accurate and complete details of how each plan is being implemented.	Compliant	Section 2.1.1 Implementation and Table 3 Conservation Outcomes Implementation Schedule – Status, provide details of the SDCP implementation.
	The person taking the action must:		
6. d).	Publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the end of the 12-month period for which that compliance report is required.	Compliant	The previous ACR posted on the Company website on 14 March 2025. This ACR is required to be posted by the 26 March 2026.
6. e).	Notify the department electronically, within 5 business days of the date of publication that a compliance report has been published on the website.	Compliant	The previous ACR posted on the Company website on 14 March 2025. The DCCEEW were emailed on the14 March 2025 and responded with acknowledgement of the ACR being published on Deep Yellow's website on 17 March 2025.
6. f).	Provide the weblink for the compliance report in the notification to the department.	Compliant	The weblink for the ACR on Deep Yellow's website (https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/) was provided in the notification to the DCCEEW.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence / Comments
6. g).	Keep all published compliance reports required by these conditions on the website until the expiry date of this approval.	Compliant	All published ACRs and the SDCP are included on Deep Yellow's website (https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/).
6. h).	Exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public.	Not Applicable	
6. i).	If sensitive ecological data is excluded or redacted from the published version, submit the full compliance report to the department within 5 business days of its publication on the website and notify the department in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the website. Note: Compliance reports may be published on the department's website.	Not Applicable	
7.	Upon the direction of the Minister, the person taking the action must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The person taking the action must not commence the audit until the independent auditor and audit criteria have been approved by the Minister in writing. The audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister.	Not Applicable	No direction received from the Minister; therefore, no independent audit of compliance was required.
8.	If, at any time after five (5) years from the date of this approval, the person taking the action has not substantially commenced the action, then the person taking the action must not substantially commence the action without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	Nothing further is required for this condition as it is fully satisfied as complete. The Project substantially commenced 10 September 2021. In accordance with condition 4 of the EPBC Act approval EPBC 2013/7083, the DAWE (now DCCEEW), acknowledged in correspondence to the Company on 1 October 2021, that the Project had commenced on the 10 September 2021. (Evidence of the correspondence was provided in the 2022 ACR).
9.	Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, the person taking the action must publish the Plan referred to in these	Compliant	The first SDCP issued was submitted to the DCCEEW for review and approval on 10 November 2022. The SDCP was approved by the DCCEEW on the 31 January 2023

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence / Comments
	conditions of approval on its website within one (1) month of being approved by the Minister.		(correspondence was attached in ACR 2023). The SDCP and approval were posted on the Company Website 1 February 2023. Correspondence (Email) was sent to the DCCEEW on 1 February 2023 advising that in accordance with Condition 9 the SDCP and approval letter can be found on Deep Yellow's website (https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/). The revised SDCP (Version 6) submitted on 29 January 2024 (Deep Yellow, 2024) was approved by the DCCEEW on the 19 July 2024. The SDCP and approval were posted on the Company Website 22 July 2024. Correspondence (Email) was sent to the DCCEEW on 22 July 2024 advising that in accordance with Condition 9 the SDCP and approval letter can be found on Deep Yellow's website (https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/).

Table 3: *Conservation Outcomes Implementation Schedule – Status*

Conservation Objective / Outcome	Performance Target	Management Measure(s)	Where	When	Related Monitoring Activity	Status / Evidence / Comments
To understand the threat to the SHD posed by feral animals within the Defined Area	Agreement of monitoring methodology with the regulator	Use developed methodology for monitoring quadrats established within the Defined Area	Within the Defined Area	November 2021 – November 2023	Monitoring Plan, refer to SDCP Section 18 Monitoring and in the SDCP's Appendix 3 which has an updated GHD Technical Memorandum for the monitoring program (GHD, 2023).	Target of monitoring methodology agreed with regulators during the SDCP review period and monitoring implemented and ongoing.
	Develop an estimated baseline of the SHD population within the Defined Area Develop an estimated baseline of feral animal population within the Defined Area	Installation of 25 monitoring quadrats (2 cameras per site) within the Defined Area	Within the Defined Area		Monitoring data collected and analysed and incorporated into the Monitoring Plan (GHD 2023). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment (GHD 2024).	Cameras installed and 2 years baseline study of SHD and feral animals was completed in November 2023. SHD Defined Area – Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment, GHD 2024), provided in the ACR 2023 Appendix 4. A revised SDCP (Version 6) and Monitoring Plan (included in the SDCP) was submitted to the DCCEEW on the 29 January 2024 and approved on the 19 July 2024. The SDCP and approval were posted on the Company Website 22 July 2024.
To reduce the threat of feral animals to the SHD within the Defined Area	Reduction of feral animal numbers below estimated baseline within the Defined Area within 5 years following commencement of control measure	Implement one or more of the following feral animal control measures based on prevalence of feral species within the Defined Area:	Focus control measures to active areas for feral species within the Defined Area	One or more of the control measures will be commenced based on feral species prevalence and potential impact to SHD within 18	Record feral animal control measure(s) implementation: • baiting activities (quantities/locations) • Felixer installation, location and data	• A revised SDCP (Version 6) and Monitoring Plan (included in the SDCP) was submitted to the DCCEEW on the 29 January 2024 and approved on the 19 July 2024. The SDCP and approval were posted on the Company Website 22 July 2024. • The most recent report from GHD (GHD, 2026) states:

Conservation Objective / Outcome	Performance Target	Management Measure(s)	Where	When	Related Monitoring Activity	Status / Evidence / Comments
	implementation (i.e. May 2030)	• baiting with 1080 (rabbits and foxes) or Eradicat (cats) • installation of Felixer (cats), and/or • shooting species (rabbits. camels, donkeys, goats, cattle or sheep) with investigation of aerial shooting with ranger programs in collaboration with the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (GVDBT)		months of the baseline monitoring completion (i.e. May 2025)	• sightings and shoot success	• During the 2025 monitoring period, fox activity decreased, whereas feral cat activity increased dramatically and exceeds baseline expectations. Accordingly, targeted feral cat control within the Defined Area is recommended. In addition, feral camel and rabbit discrete events increased at several locations. Given these trends, management measures addressing feral camels and rabbits should be considered. The increase in feral animals during the reporting period has prompted the decision to undertake a feral animal control program, in particular targeting feral cats. Preparations for a control program commenced in October 2025 and will be implemented in 2026 (refer to Section 2.1.3).
				Review annual monitoring data for feral species prevalence to determine future feral animal control focus and approach	Annual monitoring data report	
To expand the knowledge of the distribution and status of the SHD within the Defined Area	Develop an estimated baseline of the SHD population within the Defined Area	Installation of 25 monitoring quadrats (2 cameras per site) within the Defined Area	Within the Defined Area	November 2021 – November 2023	Monitoring of efficacy of data collection techniques	Cameras installed and 2 year baseline study of SHD and feral animals was completed in November 2023 (provided in the ACR 2023 Appendix 4). A revised SDCP (Version 6) and Monitoring Plan (included in the SDCP) was submitted to the DCCEEW on the 29 January 2024 and approved on the 19 July 2024. The SDCP and approval were posted on the Company Website 22 July 2024. Evidence of Sandhill Dunnart presence in the Defined Area is provided in GHD Technical Memorandum and letter reports dated 3 March
	Finalise Monitoring Plan	Provide Defined Area SHD population data to relevant government bodies		By May 2024		

Conservation Objective / Outcome	Performance Target	Management Measure(s)	Where	When	Related Monitoring Activity	Status / Evidence / Comments
						2023 (GHD, 2023b), 4 December 2023 (GHD, 2023a), 29 January 2024 (GHD, 2024), 4 March 2025 (GHD, 2025b), 23 October 2025 (GHD, 2025a) and 20 February 2026 (GHD, 2026). The DBCA were emailed Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (January 2024 – December 2024) (GHD, 2025a) on 30 October 2025 and acknowledged as received on the same day. The GHD (2025a) and GHD (2026) Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis reports are included in this ACR and also included in the DWER Compliance Assessment Report (CAR). The ACR and CAR are published on Deep Yellow's website (https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/). GHD letter report (Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area – Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment, GHD 2024). This report includes an analysis of all baseline data for the period November 2021 to November 2023. The report was emailed to the DBCA on the 23 February 2024 and who acknowledged receiving on the 26 February 2024. On the 12 August 2024 the DBCA were emailed a shapefile of the camera locations for the Sandhill Dunnart camera trapping at the MRP.

Conservation Objective / Outcome	Performance Target	Management Measure(s)	Where	When	Related Monitoring Activity	Status / Evidence / Comments
	Maintain the monitoring quadrats, collection, and analysis of images	Continue the monitoring program for SHD and feral species.		For the life of the EPBC Approval	Annual monitoring data report	The latest report by GHD is for the period January 2025 to November 2025 (GHD, 2026). GHD also provided a report on 27 October 2025 that was inclusive of all data from January 2024 to December 2024 (GHD, 2025a), which was delayed due to camera data download issues. The reports are also provided to the DWER and DBCA.
To reduce the threat of third-party activities to the SHD within the Defined Area	Minimise risk associated with third party exploration activities.	Enter into Access Deeds with third-party applicants for ground over the SDCP Defined Area.	Within the Defined Area	For the life of the EPBC Approval	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Exploration or Miscellaneous lease applications within the MRP tenements.	Currently one Access Deed is in-place for a third party exploration lease that overlaps the Defined Area. The Access Deed minimises impacts of their activities within the Defined Area.

2.1.2 Monitoring

Monitoring results of the presence of SHD and feral animals, after the implementation of the camera trapping program, is provided in GHD (2023a), GHD (2023b), GHD (2024), GHD (2025a) and GHD (2025b) Technical Memorandum and letter reports. Based upon the most recent report GHD (2026) a feral animal control program is now required within the Defined Area, in particular targeting feral cats. GHD (2025a) and GHD (2026) are summarised below and included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, respectively. The GHD (2025a) report for the period January 2024 to December 2024 was provided on the 27 October 2025, with its delay caused by camera data download issues. The 2024 ACR included data for the period November 2023 to May 2024 (GHD, 2025b).

January 2024 to December 2024 (GHD, 2025a):

The presence data infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area with overall discrete events increasing slightly when compared to the baselines 12-month average. SHD events were recorded in every month and on all cameras over the 12-month period, except Camera 18(A). It can be observed in Figure 3 that the event data is highly seasonal, with events generally peaking throughout winter and reducing during summer. This is consistent with the baseline monitoring period. Peak activity periods of the SHD were from approximately March/April and correlate to life events for Sandhill Dunnarts consisting of dispersal of young. As with previous years, there is a distinct low period in activity during October and November. This period is likely to be representative of the female juveniles depositing period where young are too big to be carried in the pouch and transitioned into a nest reducing the female undertaking long distances of activity. It is also the period when the male portion of the population is at its smallest, before the dramatic influx of disbursing juveniles.

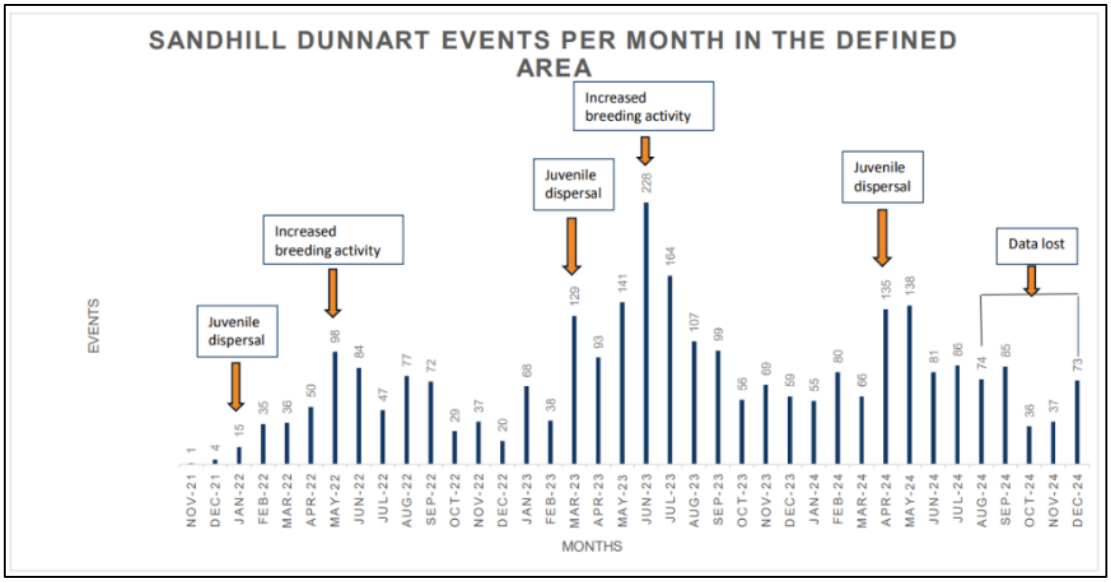

Figure 3: *SHD Raw Data Events Per Month Demonstrating Key Activity Periods (2024)*

SHD discreet events increased slightly during the 2024 12-month period compared to the 1-year average of the 2-year baseline discreet events. This may have been due to seasonal weather events creating ample food source and the decrease in predatory feral species. The 5th percentile of the 2024 Sandhill Dunnart data is a 90-day average of 1.5 events per day. This is an increase compared to 2-year baseline of 0.9 events per day.

Red Fox events have decreased during the 2024 12-month period from the 1-year average of seven discreet events (annual average over the 2-year baseline) to two discreet events. Similarly, feral cat species events decreased during the 2024 12-month period to six discreet events compared to the 1-year average of the 2-year baseline discreet events of 12. The loss of data may have impacted on these results, however unlikely given the persistent occurrence of SHD and increased feral camel and rabbit event counts.

The SDCP (Deep Yellow, 2024) states an increase in feral animals within the Defined Area must record three consecutive departures (standard deviation) of species numbers above the estimated baseline level. During the 2024 period there was a decrease in predatory feral species (fox and feral cat) within the Defined Area.

It was observed during the 2024 period that feral camel and rabbit discreet events increased, especially at Site 12 with the number of discrete events for rabbit increasing. It is recommended feral camel and rabbit management be considered, with a focus on site 12 for rabbits.

January 2025 to November 2026 (GHD, 2026):

The 2025 monitoring data (January–November inclusive) indicate a stable and representative population of SHD persists within the Defined Area. Overall, discrete event numbers have declined compared with the 12-month baseline average. SHD events were recorded in most months and on nearly all cameras throughout the 11-month period, with the exception of Cameras 2(B), 18(A), 20(B), and 22(B), all of which have previously recorded SHD activity.

As illustrated in Figure 4, SHD activity is strongly seasonal. Event frequency generally peaks during the cooler months and declines over summer, consistent with patterns observed during the baseline monitoring period. Peak activity typically occurs from March to April and aligns with key life-history stages of the Sandhill Dunnart, particularly the dispersal of juveniles.

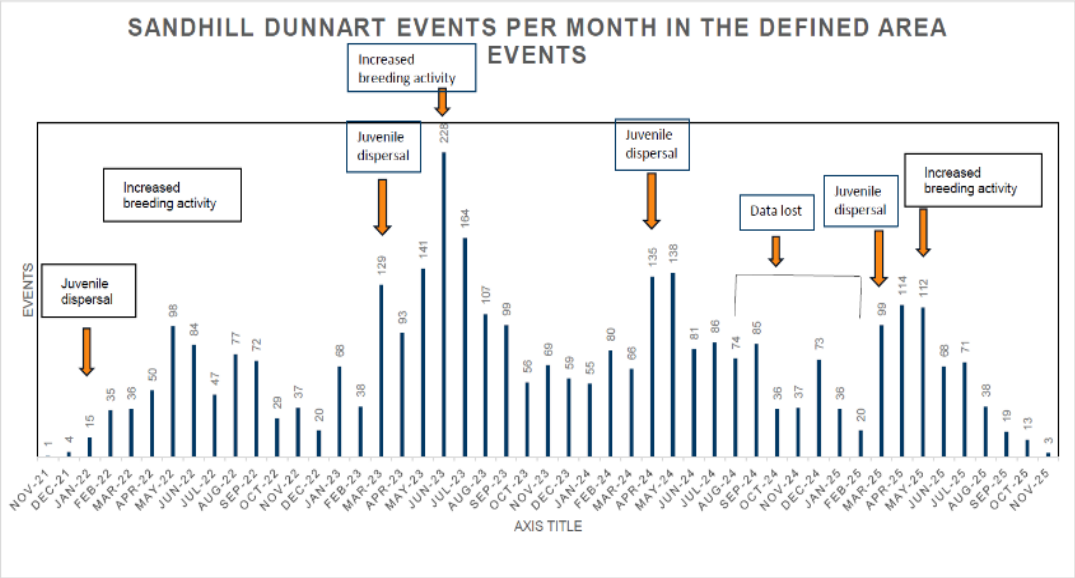

Figure 4: *SHD Raw Data Events Per Month Demonstrating Key Activity Periods (2025)*

Consistent with previous years, a marked decline in activity is evident during October and November. This period likely corresponds with the time when female juveniles are transitioning from pouch to nest. At this stage, young are too large to be carried, resulting in reduced long-distance movements by females and, consequently, lower detection rates. It also coincides with the period when the male component of the population is at its lowest, prior to the subsequent influx of dispersing juveniles.

The decrease in SHD discreet events is likely due to a combination of three factors:

- *There was a loss of data in January and February from camera malfunction that may have decreased the number of potential hits expressed in the data. This can be seen where there is a dramatic decrease in January and February 2025 compared to previous years.*
- *The data set is comprised of 11 months (not the full 12 months) of data that decreases the number of potential hits expressed in the data.*
- *There is a dramatic increase in Feral Cats within the Defined Area (almost five times the events from the 12-month average). This increase maybe impacting the SHD population.*

Red Fox activity declined during the 2025 monitoring period (January–November), decreasing from the two-year baseline annual average of seven discrete events to zero recorded events.

In contrast, feral cat detections increased substantially over the same period. A total of 55 discrete feral cat events were recorded during the 2025 11-month period, compared to a two-year baseline annual average of 12 discrete events. This represents a marked increase despite some data loss during the monitoring period.

Feral camel and rabbit detections also showed elevated event numbers in 2025, notwithstanding the reduced dataset. However, when compared specifically with 2024 data, rabbit detections have nearly halved. This reduction may be attributable to the increased presence of feral cats within the Defined Area.

The SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) specifies that an increase in feral animal abundance within the Defined Area is defined by three consecutive standard deviation departures above the estimated baseline level. During the 2025 monitoring period, fox activity decreased, whereas feral cat activity increased dramatically and exceeds baseline expectations. Accordingly, targeted feral cat control within the Defined Area is recommended. In addition, feral camel and rabbit discrete events increased at several locations, particularly Sites 11, 12 and 23. Given these trends, management measures addressing feral camels and rabbits should be considered, with priority given to the identified sites.

2.1.3 Management

In response to the recommendation to consider feral animal control (GHD, 2025a), Deep Yellow commenced enquiries to determine availability of suitable feral animal control options, as follows:

- Corresponded with the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation (UUNAC) as the preferred option to assist with the implementation of a feral animal control program at MRP. Their endorsement for such a program on country would be preferred. The following communications with the Central Desert Native Title Services Ltd (CDNTS) and UUNAC specifically on this topic have been:
    - 6 October 2025, Deep Yellow advised the CDNTS amongst other items of discussion that there is a prospect of Deep Yellow having to implement a feral animal control program and that there may be an opportunity for UUN community members to contribute to the control plan.
    - 10 October 2025, Deep Yellow enquired with the CDNTS whether members of the UUN community would be interested in the feral animal control program. A document was provided that gave context of the purpose, program specifics and timeline.
    - 28 October 2025, Deep Yellow advised CDNTS of the intent to call for expression of interest (EOI) for the feral animal control program in the Kalgoorlie Miner.
    - 31 October 2025, CDNTS advised that they were not able to discuss the feral animal control program at their UUNAC Directors Meeting due to the number of other matters discussed.
    - 9 December 2025, Deep Yellow advised CDNTS that EOI for the feral animal control program had recently closed and that they will be informed about the program of work to be conducted in 2026.
- An advertisement for EOI from feral animal control contractors was placed within the Kalgoorlie Miner Classifieds on Saturday 8 November 2025 and Saturday 15 November 2025 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: *Kalgoorlie Miner Advertisement for Feral Animal Control EOI*

- Six EOI were received of which two have been shortlisted to receive a scope of work in 2026. The scope of work being reliant on the findings within the GHD (2026) report.

The GHD (2026) report issued in February 2026 includes a recommendation to target feral cats and consider camels and rabbits, with priority given to the identified sites.

Deep Yellow will continue its attempts to discuss with the CDNTS and UUNAC regarding endorsement for a feral animal program on country. In the interim, Deep Yellow will continue to seek proposals for feral animal control, particularly targeting feral cats and will include camels and rabbits. In consideration of the potential that UUN may have concerns with possible impacts on dingos from baiting, only trapping and shooting control methods will be implemented until otherwise determined.

2.1.4 SDCP Review

A revised SDCP (Version 6) and Monitoring Plan included in the SDCP's Appendix 3 (Deep Yellow, 2024) was submitted to the DCCEEW on the 29 January 2024 and approved on the 19 July 2024. The SDCP and approval were posted on the Company Website 22 July 2024.

Unless required as a function of adaptive management, the next review of the SDCP is scheduled three years following the DCCEEW approval of the SDCP (Version 6), therefore planned to be submitted by the 31 January 2027.

3. Western Australia Ministerial Statement Conditions

EPBC 2013/7083 Condition 1 requires impacts to be managed through the implementation of the WA approval, being MS1046 Conditions.

During the ACR reporting period (1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025), Vimy was compliant with all ministerial conditions associated with MS1046, as provided in the 16 December 2024 to 15 December 2025 Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) submitted to the DWER (Deep Yellow, 2026). All CARs are published on Deep Yellow's website.[2]

The CARs include details of compliance including:

- Statement of Compliance; and
- MRP Audit Table that addresses compliance to MS1046 requirements.

In 2024 the DWER conducted an audit on the Company's compliance with the implementation conditions and commitments of MS 1046, and also with the Flora and Vegetation Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP-EHS-001) (FVMMP), the Terrestrial Fauna Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP-EHS-002) (TFMMP) and the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (EHS-EMP-003) (AHMP). The Compliance Audit Report from DWER, received on 16 September 2024 (DWER, 2024), found that an acceptable level of compliance had been demonstrated.

4. New Environmental Risks

No new environmental risks have been identified.

[2] https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/

5. Conclusion

During this reporting period, the Company was compliant with all conditions attached to the EPBC 2013/7083 approval.

There continues to be a good representative population of Sandhill Dunnart. Feral animals have increased during the reporting period, which has prompted the decision to undertake a feral animal control program, in particular targeting feral cats. Preparations for a control program commenced in October 2025 and will be implemented in 2026.

6. Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Abbreviations and Acronyms	
ACR	Annual Compliance Report
CAR	Compliance Assessment Report
CDNTS	Central Desert Native Title Services Ltd
Cth	Commonwealth
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (environmental functions now within the DCCEEW)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cth)
DFS	Definitive Feasibility Study
DOE	Department of the Environment (environmental functions now within the DCCEEW)
Deep Yellow or Company	Deep Yellow Limited
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (now DMPE)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (WA)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)
EOI	Expression of interest
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
GDAP	Ground Disturbance Activity Permit
GIS	Geographical information system
MRP or Project	Mulga Rock Project
MS1046	Ministerial Statement No. 1046
Narnoo	Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd
PER	Public Environmental Review
SDCP	Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan
SHD	Sandhill Dunnart

Abbreviations and Acronyms	
UUNAC	Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation
Vimy	Vimy Resources Pty Ltd
WA	Western Australia

Units of Measure

These units of measure may be grouped broadly as prefixes and measurements. A prefix applies to the unit of measurement that immediately follows it-for example, milligram is abbreviated as mg. Superscripts ^{2} and ^{3} following a linear unit indicate area and volume respectively-for example, m^2 (square metres) and m^3 (cubic metres). Different units are combined by a solidus (/) to indicate 'per'. For example, grams per tonne is abbreviated g/t.

Prefixes	
G	Giga (1,000,000,000)
M	Mega or Million (1,000,000)
k	Kilo (1,000)
c	Centi (0.01)
m	Milli (0.001)
µ	Micro (0.000001)
Units	
a	annum
ha	hectare
lb	pound
m	metre
ppm	Parts per million
t	tonne

7. References

DCCEEW. 2023. Annual Compliance Report Guidelines. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra. CC BY 4.0. (https://www.dcceew.gov.au/).

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GHD. 2026. Report – Camera Image Analysis for Sandhill Dunnart for January to November 2025. Prepared for Deep Yellow Limited. GHD. Perth, WA. 20 February 2026.

GHD. 2025a. Report – Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (January 2024 – December 2024). Prepared for Deep Yellow Limited. GHD. Perth, WA. 23 October 2025.

GHD. 2025b. Letter – Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area Management – Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis. Prepared for Deep Yellow Limited. GHD. Perth, WA. 4 March 2025.

GHD. 2024. Letter – Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area – Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment. Prepared for Deep Yellow Limited. GHD. Perth, WA. 29 January 2024.

GHD. 2023a. Letter – Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis. Prepared for Deep Yellow Limited. GHD. Perth, WA. 4 December 2023.

GHD. 2023b. Letter – Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis. GHD. Perth, WA. 3 March 2023.

GHD. 2023. Technical Memorandum – Remote Camera Installation – Site Plan and Establishment. Prepared for Deep Yellow Limited. GHD. Perth, WA. 3 November 2021 (revised 12 December 2023).

Appendix 1 – Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (GHD, 2025a)

Report

23 October 2025

To	Guy Clarke	**Contact No.**	9666 8689
Copy to	Glen Gaikhorst	**Email**	Lucas.hurst@ghd.com
From	Lucas Hurst	**Project No.**	12591259
Project Name	Camera Image Analysis for Sandhill Dunnart and adhoc		
Subject	Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (Jan 24-Dec 24)		

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Vimy Resources Limited (ABN 56 120 178 949) (Vimy) is the proponent of the Mulga Rock Project (MRP or the Project). Effective from 4 August 2022, Vimy became a 100% owned subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited (ABN 97 006 391 948) (Deep Yellow or the Company) following a Scheme of Arrangement (Merger). Deep Yellow is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is the ultimate holding company in the Deep Yellow group of companies. Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd (ABN 81 084 713 100) (Narnoo) is the owner of the MRP, and the registered holder of the tenements associated with the MRP. Narnoo, as a 100% owned subsidiary of Vimy, is now part of the Deep Yellow group of companies.

Vimy referred the MRP on the 28 November 2013 under the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) to the then Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (EPBC 2013/7083). On 7 January 2014, DAWE determined MRP a “controlled action”, with the controlling provisions being “listed threatened species and communities” and “nuclear actions”, to be assessed under the bilateral agreement with the Western Australian State Government. The MRP was federally approved on the 2 March 2017 with a condition attached to offset the residual impact to the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*), which is listed as endangered under both the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act) and the EPBC Act.

GHD has been assisting at the MRP since 2014 with the identification and analysis of remote camera images for small mammal species. The focus species for undertaking this work is the Sandhill Dunnart. The initial programs (2014) were focused on establishing best technique and camera types to use to capture Sandhill Dunnarts. In 2015 this program was extended to sites around the MRP operational area and regionally to gather baseline data and knowledge.

Condition 2 of the EPBC 2013/7083 approval requires the preparation of a Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP) to reduce the impact to the Sandhill Dunnart (SHD) posed by feral animals within a Defined Area. The SDCP is based around a 6000ha portion of land (Defined Area) within the SHD’s known distribution. In December 2021 a study plan for the SDCP was developed by GHD to utilise 25 remote camera locations with the Defined Area to obtain preliminary data of SHD presence and feral species use (GHD 2021b). The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) approved the SDCP (V5, dated 22 November 2022) (Vimy 2022) on 31 January 2023. Narnoo Mining engaged GHD in November 2023 to review and revise the SDCP based on the analysed monitoring results, known equipment access considerations and comments provided by Narnoo Mining / Deep Yellow (Deep Yellow 2024).

GHD has provided several reports summarising monitoring data collected from the Defined Area, including:

– Memorandum report confirming evidence of SHD and feral species with the Defined Area and covered from camera establishment (November 2021) to mid-August 2022 (GHD 2023a)
– Letter report summarising SHD and feral species presence within the Defined Area and covered 18-months of camera imagery from establishment (November 2021) to May 2023 (GHD 2023b).
– Letter report that compiled two-years worth of camera images (November 2021 to November 2023) to establish baseline data to be used within the SDCP for future triggers and monitoring of SHD and feral species within the Defined Area (GHD 2024).
– Memorandum report summarising the camara images between November 2023 and early May 2024 (GHD 2025).

1.2 Purpose of this report

This memorandum report provides a 12-month summary of SHD and feral species presence within the Defined Area from January 2024 to December 2024. It also provides assessment of data against established triggers from the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024).

2. Scope and limitations

2.1 Scope of work

The scope of works included ongoing camera image analysis associated with the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) and provision of a report addressing the monitoring and compliance reporting requirements of the approved plan.

2.2 Limitations

This report has been prepared by GHD for Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd and may only be used and relied on by Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd for the purpose agreed between GHD and Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd as set out in section 1.2 of this report. GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible. The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared. The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

Some data was lost from 9 devices over the 2024 12-month period due to a downloading malfunction. These lost records included:

– November 2024 – January 2025 data batch (6A, 6B, 15A, 18B, 20B, 28B and Bore 7)
– August 2024 – November 2024 data batch (19A and 1A)

This is expected to reduce the number of discreet events represented in Figure 2 and Tables 2 to 6.

3. Methodology

3.1 Target Species

Species targeted by the Infra-red camera program includes the Sandhill Dunnart and non-native species including European Rabbit, Cat, Fox and Camel.

3.2 Infra-red cameras

Reconyx Hyperfire 550, utilising white LED flash for colour day/night photo capture at close range were used across the 25 designated sites as presented in the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024).

All cameras were set up in the same format with high sensitivity and a camera trigger speed of 0.2 seconds. The trapping efficiency for SHD was calculated by utilising one event over a 24-hour period per species and calculating all events at a site divided by total number of camera trap nights across all sites.

Fresh batteries and SD cards are replaced on a regular basis with data downloaded into a central database and labelled accordingly. All images are stored in electronic files labelled according to their date and site/camera number. The dataset is then shared with a trained Zoologist at GHD for assessment.

3.3 Trapping layout

Camera layout formations were kept consistent across all sites, employing a doublet design along an "X" fence line with horizontal cameras placed on posts facing south at its central point. As such, each site consisted of two deployed devices for greater coverage, represented as cameras A and B at each site. The trap layout is described in greater detail in the SDCP (Deep Yellow, 2024).

3.4 Data collection period

The 25 camera survey sites were setup in November 2021 and have remained in-situ. This memo compares data from 12 month (January 2024 to December 2024) against/versus total data and discussion of trends identified from inception.

3.5 Identification

SHD were identified in accordance with the Deep Yellows Camera Trapping Protocol, *Sandhill Dunnart (Sminthopsis psammophila*) of the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) and via the consultant's specialist experience. Glen Gaikhorst has worked on SHDs since 2001 both in and ex situ.

A confidence key was developed to demonstrate the consultant's confidence in the species identification provided. This is presented below in Table 1. These confidence levels—High, Moderate, or Low—reflect the quality and clarity of the imagery used for species identification, based on visible morphological characteristics.

Table 1 Confidence key for image analysis

Confidence key	Description
High	High level of confidence of species identification (clear morphological characteristics)
Moderate	Moderate level of confidence of species identification (lacking some degree of detail)
Low	Low level of confidence (blurred image or lacking significant detail detail)

The results discussed in Section 4.1 and presented in Table 2 have been assessed and assigned a confidence level in accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1. Where clear morphological features were present, a High confidence rating was assigned. Moderate confidence was applied where some detail was lacking, and Low confidence was used for data derived from blurred or low-detail images. This classification provides transparency regarding the reliability of each identification and supports appropriate interpretation of the findings. Where a sequence of images demonstrates at least one at a high confidence then all images in that sequence are classified as the same level.

3.6 Event definition

An event was defined as any identification image series within a 24-hour period, unless multiple size classes/life stages were observed, providing strong evidence multiple individuals were present, then further events were recorded. Size variation from life stages is presented in Figure 1.

The daily events, 90-day moving average timeseries and 5th percentile data analysis were completed to analyse the Sandhill Dunnart data.

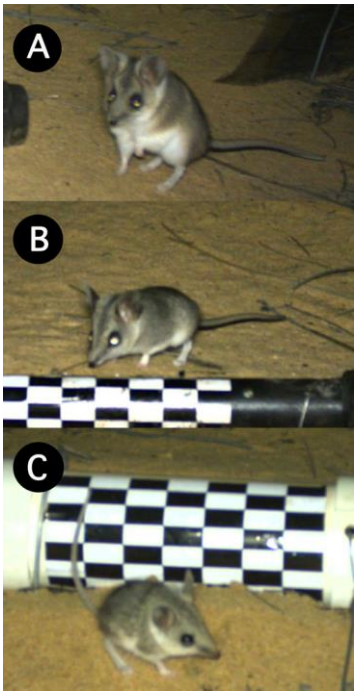

Figure 1 ***Class variation of Sminthopsis psammophila present across the survey area. A); adult individual, B); sub-adult individual, C); juvenile individual.***

4. Results

4.1 Sandhill Dunnart

From the images analysed from the Mulga Rocks project between January 2024 and December 2024, (a period of approximately 365 days), the SHD was identified on 49 remote camera devices (out of 50) across all 25 sites providing 946 discreet events (Table 2).

Of the 946 discreet events of SHD 99% were assigned to a high confidence of identification based on the methods described above. Only several images were classified as moderate confidence. None were of low quality or intern low confidence. One site (Site 13) demonstrated additional events per day showing juvenile activity over the March period, however this was limited to two days and only two additional events. All other events were singular per day.

Since project inception all sites have now recorded Sandhill Dunnart. When comparing 946 discreet events to the yearly average of the baseline assessment of 819.5 events, the Sandhill Dunnart discreet events in the defined area has increased in the past 12 months.

Figure 2 shows the trending numbers of the SHD population present and that the population continues to be a good representative population persisting within the Defined Area.

4.1.1 Sandhill Dunnart data analysis

The daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data are presented in Figure 3 below. The 12-month dataset results in a total of 277 90-day moving average data points. The 90-day moving average data ranges from a minimum of 1.4 events per day (across all 50 sites) to a maximum of 3.9 events per day, with a median of 2.7 events per day.

The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data is displayed in Figure 4. The 5th percentile of the baseline data is a 90-day average of 1.5 events per day.

4.2 Feral species

Predatory feral species

Red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) where recorded on 2 devices across 2 sites providing 2 discreet events (see Table 3) from January to December 2024. These numbers are less than the two-year raw data and the adjusted 12-month average (7 events). No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the small numbers recorded.

Feral cats (*Felis catus*) where recorded on 5 devices across 5 sites providing 6 discreet events (see Table 4). These numbers are less than the two-year raw data and the adjusted 12-month average (12 events). No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the small numbers recorded.

Feral Herbivores

Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) was recorded on 9 devices across 7 sites providing 10 discreet events (see Table 5). Camel discreet events increased during the 2024 12-month period to 10 discreet events compared to the 12-month average of the 2-year baseline discreet events of 1. These numbers (10 discrete events) are far greater than the 2-year baseline average (1 event). No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the small numbers recorded.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) was recorded on 7 devices across 5 sites providing 40 discreet events (see Table 6). Rabbit discreet events increased during the 2024 12-month period to 40 discreet events compared to the 1-year average of the 2-year baseline discreet events of 4 discreet event. These numbers (40 discrete events) are far greater than the two-year raw data and the adjusted 12-month average (4 events). No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the small numbers recorded.

The increase in rabbit discreet events could be correlated with the decrease in discreet events of feral cat and red fox species within the Defined Area and favourable conditions for rabbit breeding due to high rainfall periods in 2024.

Table 2 SHD captured events

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 1 A	5	2.5	3*
Site 1 B	17	8.5	4
Site 2 A	20	10	3
Site 2 B	21	10.5	3
Site 3 A	32	16	27
Site 3 B	40	20	20
Site 4 A	0	0	2
Site 4 B	0	0	1
Site 5 A	116	58	70
Site 5 B	80	40	36
Site 6 A	3	1.5	28*
Site 6 B	4	2	37*
Site 7 A	57	28.5	14
Site 7 B	40	20	12
Site 8 A	40	20	30
Site 8 B	54	27	7
Site 9 A	35	17.5	7
Site 9 B	25	12.5	10

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 10 A	13	6.5	18
Site 10 B	12	6	1
Site 11 A	10	5	5
Site 11 B	18	9	50
Site 12 A	34	17	35
Site 12 B	51	25.5	60
Site 13 A	73	36.5	47
Site 13 B	157	78.5	88
Site 14 A	7	3.5	3
Site 14 B	6	3	12
Site 15 A	15	7.5	5*
Site 15 B	20	10	17
Site 17 A	11	5.5	19
Site 17 B	27	13.5	26
Site 18 A	19	9.5	0
Site 18 B	21	10.5	10*
Site 19 A	30	15	4*
Site 19 B	33	16.5	7
Site 20 A	33	16.5	29
Site 20 B	63	31.5	12*
Site 21 A	38	19	16
Site 21 B	12	6	13
Site 22 A	31	15.5	43
Site 22 B	5	2.5	12
Site 23 A	17	8.5	40
Site 23 B	19	9.5	12
Site 28 A	32	16	7
Site 28 B	24	12	8*
Site 29 A	21	10.5	12
Site 29 B	19	9.5	3
Site 30 A	102	51	16
Site 30 B	77	38.5	2
Total Events	**1639**	**819.5**	**946**

**Data has been lost on this camera site*

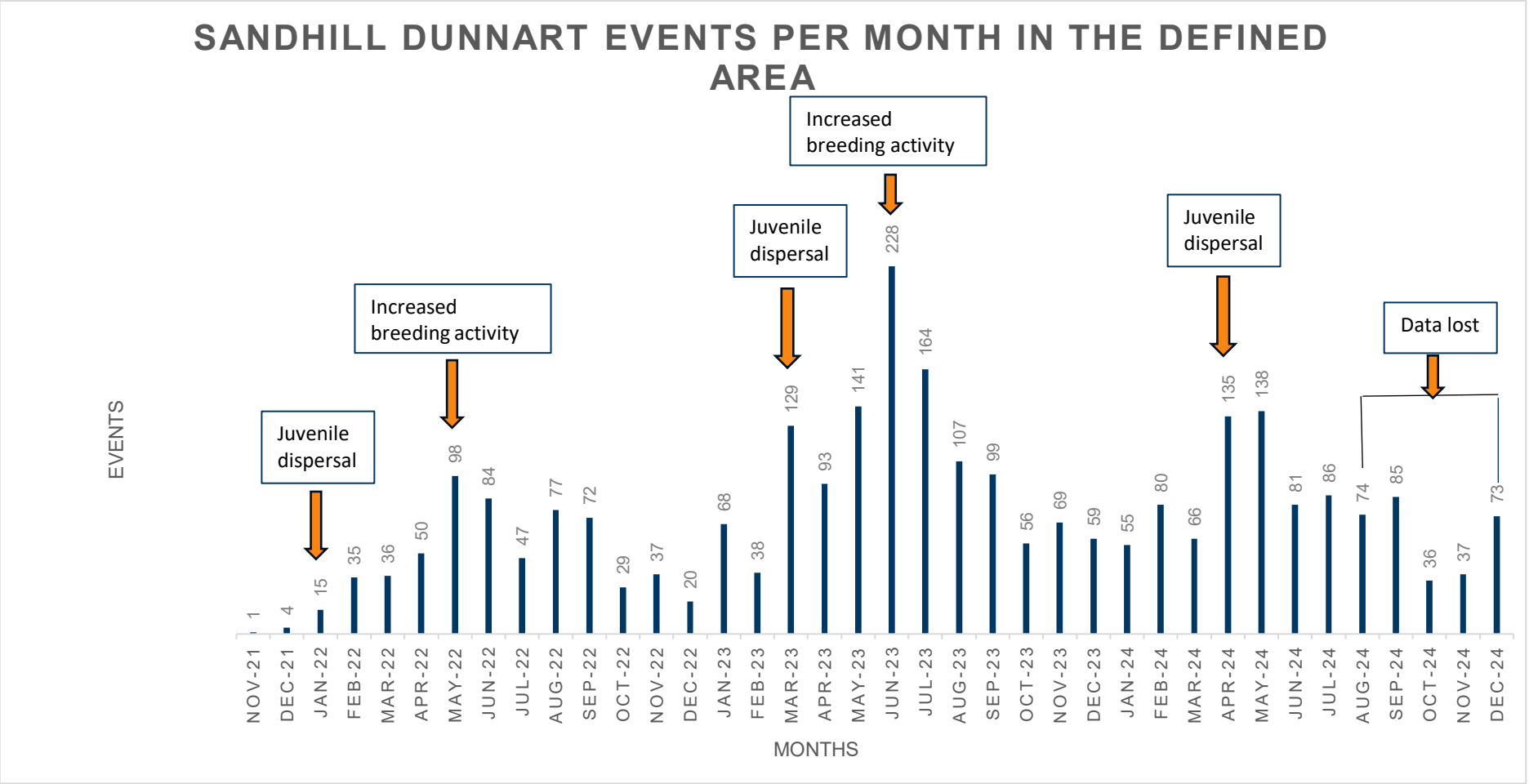

Figure 2 *Raw data of events per month within the defined area*

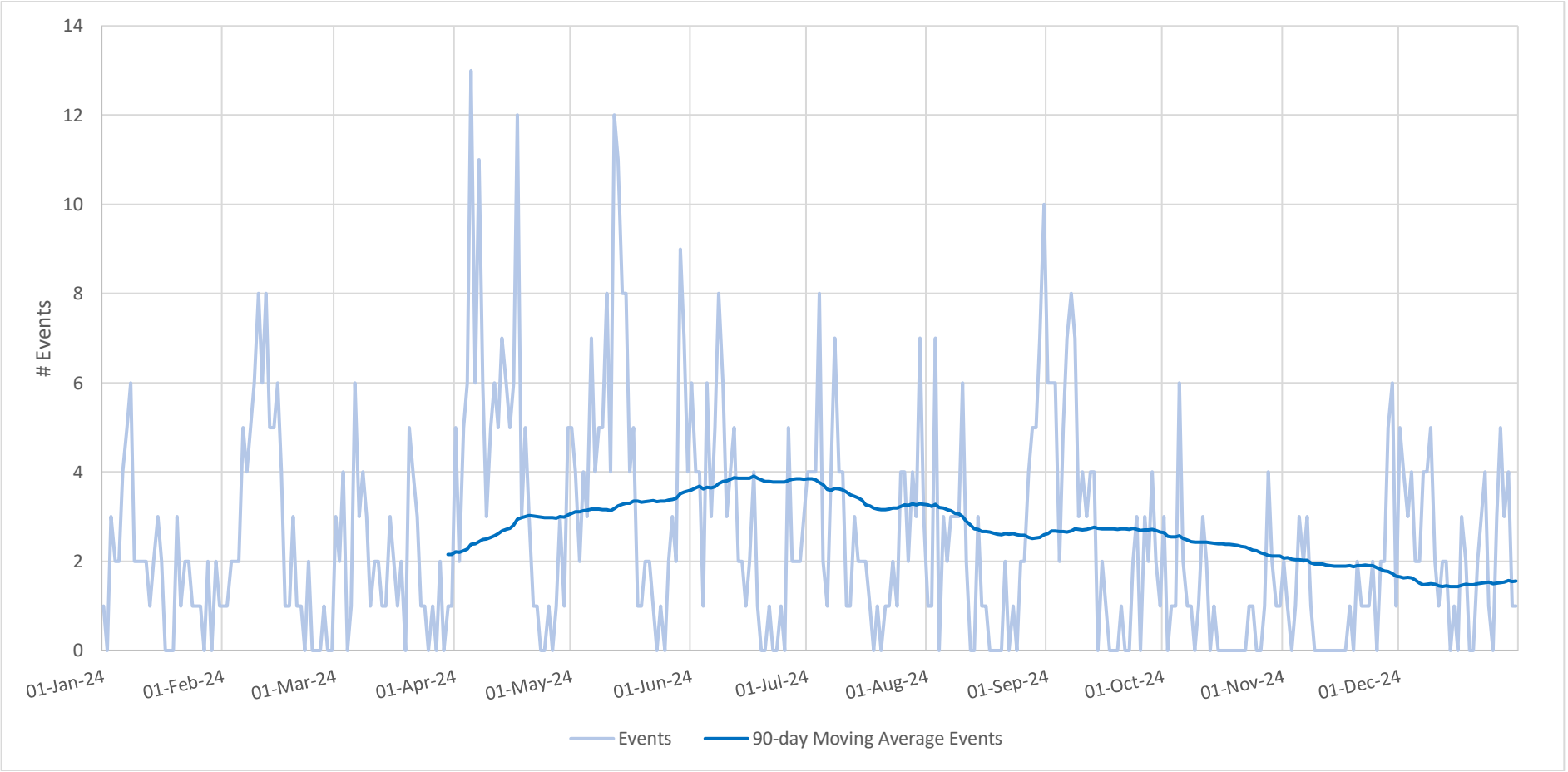

Figure 3 ***Daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data***

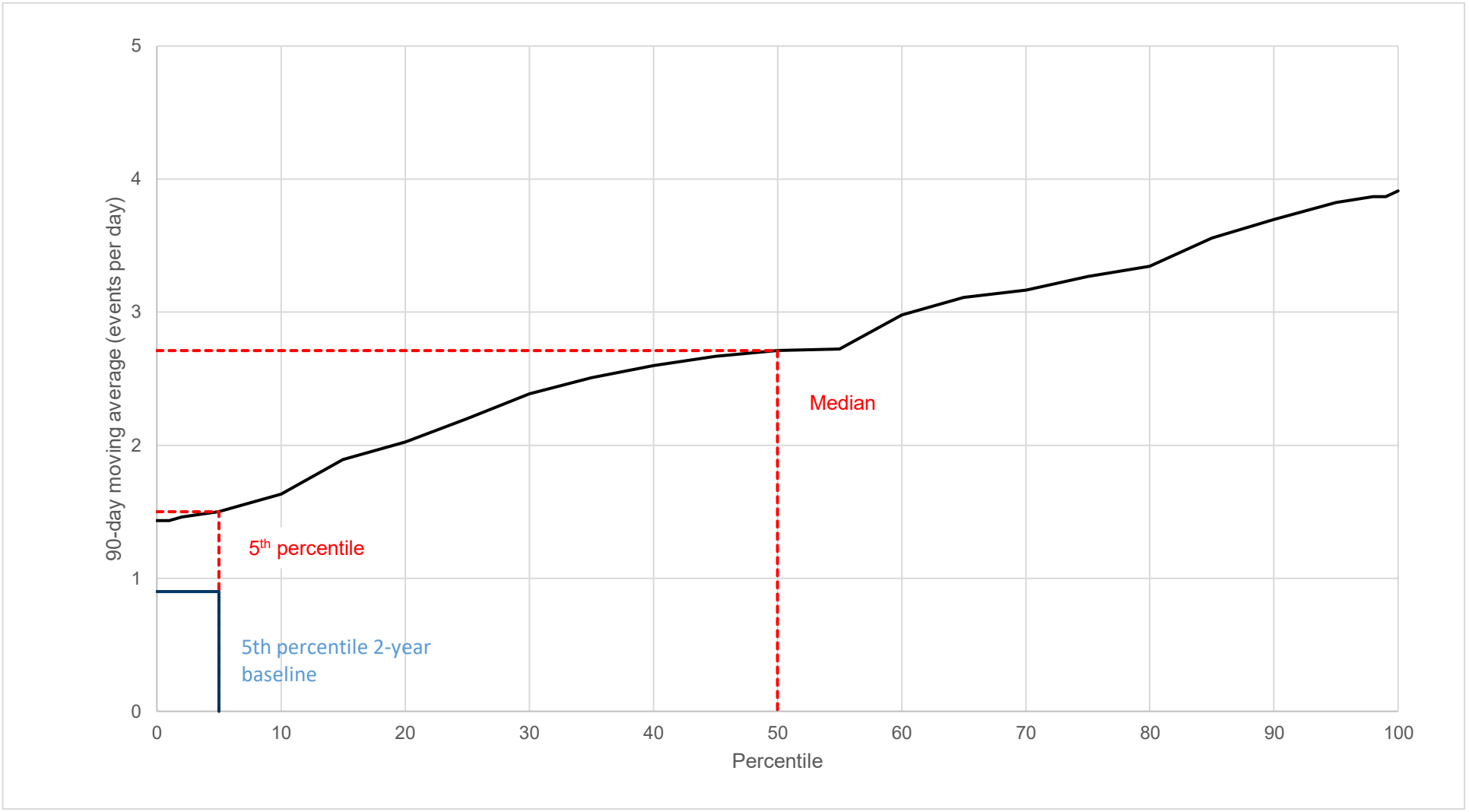

Figure 4 *The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data*

Table 3 *Fox captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.*

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 8 A	1	0.5	0
Site 11 A	3	1.5	0
Site 11 B	4	2	0
Site 12 A	3	1.5	0
Site 12 B	2	1	1
Site 13 A	1	0.5	0
Site 13 B	0	0	1
Total Events	**14**	**7**	**2**

Table 4 *Feral cat captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.*

Site	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 1 B	0	0	0
Site 5 A	0	0	0
Site 6 A	0	0	0
Site 6 B	0	0	1
Site 7A	1	0.5	0
Site 7 B	1	0.5	0
Site 8 A	2	1	0
Site 9 A	1	0.5	0
Site 9 B	1	0.5	0
Site 10 B	1	0.5	0
Site 11 B	0	0	1
Site 15 A	0	0	0
Site 15 B	1	0.5	0
Site 17 B	1	0.5	0
Site 18 B	2	1	0
Site 19 A	1	0.5	0
Site 19 B	0	0	1
Site 20 A	1	0.5	0
Site 20 B	2	1	0
Site 21 B	1	0.5	0
Site 22 B	2	1	0
Site 23 A	1	0.5	1
Site 28 B	3	1.5	0
Site 30 A	1	0.5	0

Site	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 30 B	1	0.5	2
Total Events	**24**	**12**	**6**

Table 5 *Feral camels captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.*

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 9 A	0	0	1
Site 10 A	0	0	1
Site 10 B	0	0	2
Site 11 A	0	0	1
Site 11 B	0	0	1
Site 15 A	1	0.5	0
Site 18 B	0	0	1
Site 22 B	0	0	1
Site 29 A	1	0.5	1
Site 30 B	0	0	1
Total Events	**2**	**1**	**10**

Table 6 *Feral rabbit captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.*

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2024 to December 2024
	2 years	Yearly average	12 months
Site 11 A	3	1.5	0
Site 11 B	0	0	2
Site 12 A	1	0.5	9
Site 12 B	4	2	25
Site 13 A	0	0	1
Site 20 A	0	0	1
Site 29 A	0	0	1
Site 29 B	0	0	1
Total Events	**8**	**4**	**40**

5. Conclusion

The presence data infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area with overall discrete events increasing slightly when compared to the baselines 12-month average. SHD events were recorded in every month and on all cameras over the 12-month period, except Camera 18(A). It can be observed in Figure 2 and Figure 3 that the event data is highly seasonal, with events generally peaking though out winter and reducing during summer. This is consistent with the baseline monitoring period. Peak activity periods of the SHD were from approximately March/April and correlate to life events for Sandhill Dunnarts consisting of dispersal of young. As with previous years, there is a distinct low period in activity during October and November. This period is likely to be representative of the female juveniles depositing period where young are too big to be carried in the pouch and transitioned into a nest reducing the female undertaking long distances of activity. It is also the period when the male portion of the population is at its smallest, before the dramatic influx of disbursing juveniles.

SHD discreet events increased slightly during the 2024 12-month period compared to the 1-year average of the 2-year baseline discreet events. This may have been due to seasonal weather events creating ample food source and the decrease in predatory feral species. The 5th percentile of the 2024 Sandhill Dunnart data is a 90-day average of 1.5 events per day (Figure 4). This is an increase compared to 2-year baseline of 0.9 events per day.

Red Fox events have decreased during the 2024 12-month period from the 1-year average of 7 discreet events (annual average over the 2-year baseline) to 2 discreet events. Similarly, feral cat species events decreased during the 2024 12-month period to 6 discreet events compared to the 1-year average of the 2-year baseline discreet events of 12 discreet events. The loss of data may have impacted on these results, however unlikely given the persistent occurrence of SHD and increased feral camel and rabbit event counts.

The SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) states an increase in feral animals within the Defined Area must record three consecutive departures (standard deviation) of species numbers above the estimated baseline level. During the 2024 period there was a decrease in predatory feral species (fox and feral cat) within the Defined Area.

It was observed during the 2024 period that feral camel and rabbit discreet events increased, especially at Site 12 with the number of discrete events for rabbit increasing. It is recommended feral camel and rabbit management be considered, with a focus on site 12 for rabbits.

The 2024 12-month period results against the baseline and proposed management measures are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7 2024 12-month period results against the baseline and proposed management measures

Species	Baseline (12-month average)		This 12-month assessment		Presence Trend compared to Baseline	Outcome / Proposed management measures
	Event count	5th percentile	Event count	5th percentile		
Sandhill Dunnart	819.5	0.9	946	1.5		No action presence trending up.
Feral Cat	12	0*	6	-		No action presence trending down.
Red Fox	7	0*	2	-		No action presence trending down.
Camel	1	0*	10	-		Undertake camel management measures if the species persists in the Defined Area.
European Rabbit	4	0*	40	-		Undertake rabbit management measures in active areas in the vicinity of Site 12.

Table Note: *Undeterminable due to small dataset.

6. References

GHD (2021a). Sandhill Dunnart Camera Trap Monitoring - Small mammal identification and analysis. Unpublished report for Vimy Resources, Perth, Western Australia.

GHD (2021b). Sandhill Dunnart Study Plan. Unpublished report for Vimy Resources, Perth, Western Australia.

GHD (2023a). Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis. Unpublished report for Deep Yellow, Perth, Western Australia. Dated: 3 March 2023.

GHD (2023b). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis. Unpublished report for Vimy Resources, Perth, Western Australia. Dated: 4 December 2023.

GHD (2024). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment. Unpublished report for Deep Yellow. Dated 29 January 2024.

GHD (2025). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis. Unpublished report for Deep Yellow. Dated 4 March 2025.

Vimy Resources (2015) Camera Trapping Protocol – Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*) – Mulga Rock Project Area. Unpublished report

Vimy Resources (2022) Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan V5 – Mulga Rock Project. Unpublished report. Dated 16 November 2022.

Deep Yellow (2024) Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan - Mulga Rock Project. Unpublished report. Dated 29 January 2024.

Project name		Camera Image Analysis for Sandhill Dunnart and adhoc					
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Status Code	**Revision**	**Author**	**Reviewer**		**Approved for issue**		
			Name	**Signature**	**Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
S4	0	L Hurst	G Gaikhorst		D Farrar		24/9/2025
S4	1	L Hurst	G Gaikhorst		D Farrar		27/10/2025

GHD Pty Ltd | ABN 39 008 488 373
Contact: Lucas Hurst, Zoologist | GHD
999 Hay Street, Level 10
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia
T +61 8 6222 8222 | **F** +61 8 6222 8555 | **E** permail@ghd.com | **ghd.com**

Appendix 2 – Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (GHD, 2026)

Report

20 February 2026

To	Guy Clarke	**Contact No.**	9666 8689
Copy to	Glen Gaikhorst	**Email**	Lucas.hurst@ghd.com
From	Lucas Hurst	**Project No.**	12591259
Project Name	Camera Image Analysis for Sandhill Dunnart for January to November 2025		
Subject	Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (Jan 25-Nov 25)		

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Vimy Resources Limited (ABN 56 120 178 949) (Vimy) is the proponent of the Mulga Rock Project (MRP or the Project). Effective from 4 August 2022, Vimy became a 100% owned subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited (ABN 97 006 391 948) (Deep Yellow or the Company) following a Scheme of Arrangement (Merger). Deep Yellow is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is the ultimate holding company in the Deep Yellow group of companies. Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd (ABN 81 084 713 100) (Narnoo) is the owner of the MRP, and the registered holder of the tenements associated with the MRP. Narnoo, as a 100% owned subsidiary of Vimy, is now part of the Deep Yellow group of companies.

Vimy referred the MRP on the 28 November 2013 under the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) to the then Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (EPBC 2013/7083). On 7 January 2014, DAWE determined MRP a “controlled action”, with the controlling provisions being “listed threatened species and communities” and “nuclear actions”, to be assessed under the bilateral agreement with the Western Australian State Government. The MRP was federally approved on the 2 March 2017 with a condition attached to offset the residual impact to the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*), which is listed as endangered under both the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act) and the EPBC Act.

GHD has been assisting at the MRP since 2014 with the identification and analysis of remote camera images for small mammal species. The focus species for undertaking this work is the Sandhill Dunnart. The initial programs (2014) were focused on establishing best technique and camera types to use to capture Sandhill Dunnarts. In 2015 this program was extended to sites around the MRP operational area and regionally to gather baseline data and knowledge.

Condition 2 of the EPBC 2013/7083 approval requires the preparation of a Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP) to reduce the impact to the Sandhill Dunnart (SHD) posed by feral animals within a Defined Area. The SDCP is based around a 6000ha portion of land (Defined Area) within the SHD’s known distribution. In December 2021 a study plan for the SDCP was developed by GHD to utilise 25 remote camera locations with the Defined Area to obtain preliminary data of SHD presence and feral species use (GHD 2021b). The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) approved the SDCP (V5, dated 22 November 2022) (Vimy 2022) on 31 January 2023. Narnoo Mining engaged GHD in November 2023 to review and revise the SDCP based on the analysed monitoring results, known equipment access considerations and comments provided by Narnoo Mining / Deep Yellow (Deep Yellow 2024).

GHD has provided several reports summarising monitoring data collected from the Defined Area, including:

– Memorandum report confirming evidence of SHD and feral species with the Defined Area and covered from camera establishment (November 2021) to mid-August 2022 (GHD 2023a)
– Letter report summarising SHD and feral species presence within the Defined Area and covered 18-months of camera imagery from establishment (November 2021) to May 2023 (GHD 2023b).
– Letter report that compiled two-years worth of camera images (November 2021 to November 2023) to establish baseline data to be used within the SDCP for future triggers and monitoring of SHD and feral species within the Defined Area (GHD 2024).
– Memorandum report summarising the camara images between November 2023 and early May 2024 (GHD 2025a)
– Memorandum report summarising the camara images between January 2024 and December 2024 (GHD 2025b).

1.2 Purpose of this report

This memorandum report provides a 12-month summary of SHD and feral species presence within the Defined Area from January 2025 to November 2025. It also provides assessment of data against established triggers from the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024).

It should be noted that this report is missing the data for the month of December 25 due to the increments of camera collection. This report will be updated once available.

2. Scope and limitations

2.1 Scope of work

The scope of works included ongoing camera image analysis associated with the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) and provision of a report addressing the monitoring and compliance reporting requirements of the approved plan.

2.2 Limitations

This report has been prepared by GHD for Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd and may only be used and relied on by Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd for the purpose agreed between GHD and Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd as set out in section 1.2 of this report. GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible. The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared. The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

Some data was lost from 6 devices over the 2025 11-month period due to a downloading malfunction. These lost records included:

– November 2024 – January 2025 data batch (6A, 6B, 15A, 20B, 28B and Bore 7)

This is expected to reduce the number of discreet events represented in Figure 2 and Tables 2 to 6.

3. Methodology

3.1 Target Species

Species targeted by the Infra-red camera program includes the Sandhill Dunnart and non-native species including European Rabbit, Cat, Fox and Camel.

3.2 Infra-red cameras

Reconyx Hyperfire 550, utilising white LED flash for colour day/night photo capture at close range were used across the 25 designated sites as presented in the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024).

All cameras were set up in the same format with high sensitivity and a camera trigger speed of 0.2 seconds. The trapping efficiency for SHD was calculated by utilising one event over a 24-hour period per species and calculating all events at a site divided by total number of camera trap nights across all sites.

Fresh batteries and SD cards are replaced on a regular basis with data downloaded into a central database and labelled accordingly. All images are stored in electronic files labelled according to their date and site/camera number. The dataset is then shared with a trained Zoologist at GHD for assessment.

3.3 Trapping layout

Camera layout formations were kept consistent across all sites, employing a doublet design along an “X” fence line with horizontal cameras placed on posts facing south at its central point. As such, each site consisted of two deployed devices for greater coverage, represented as cameras A and B at each site. The trap layout is described in greater detail in the SDCP (Deep Yellow, 2024).

3.4 Data collection period

The 25 camera survey sites were setup in November 2021 and have remained in-situ. This memo compares data from 11 months (January 2025 to November 2025) against/versus total data and discussion of trends identified from inception.

3.5 Identification

SHD were identified in accordance with the Deep Yellows Camera Trapping Protocol, *Sandhill Dunnart (Sminthopsis psammophila*) of the SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) and via the consultant’s specialist experience. Glen Gaikhorst has worked on SHDs since 2001 both in and ex situ.

A confidence key was developed to demonstrate the consultant’s confidence in the species identification provided. This is presented below in Table 1. These confidence levels—High, Moderate, or Low—reflect the quality and clarity of the imagery used for species identification, based on visible morphological characteristics.

Table 1 Confidence key for image analysis

Confidence key	Description
High	High level of confidence of species identification (clear morphological characteristics)
Moderate	Moderate level of confidence of species identification (lacking some degree of detail)
Low	Low level of confidence (blurred image or lacking significant detail detail)

The results discussed in Section 4.1 and presented in Table 2 have been assessed and assigned a confidence level in accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1. Where clear morphological features were present, a High confidence rating was assigned. Moderate confidence was applied where some detail was lacking, and Low confidence was used for data derived from blurred or low-detail images. This classification provides transparency regarding the reliability of each identification and supports appropriate interpretation of the findings. Where a sequence of images demonstrates at least one at a high confidence then all images in that sequence are classified as the same level.

3.6 Event definition

An event was defined as any identification image series within a 24-hour period, unless multiple size classes/life stages were observed, providing strong evidence multiple individuals were present, then further events were recorded. Size variation from life stages is presented in Figure 1.

The daily events, 90-day moving average timeseries and 5th percentile data analysis were completed to analyse the Sandhill Dunnart data.

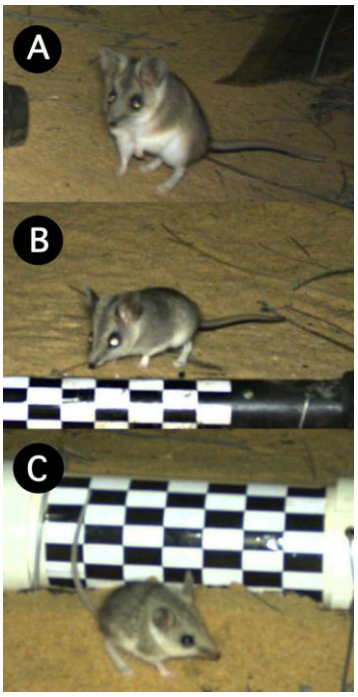

Figure 1 ***Class variation of Sminthopsis psammophila present across the survey area. A); adult individual, B); sub-adult individual, C); juvenile individual.***

4. Results

4.1 Sandhill Dunnart

From the images analysed from the Mulga Rocks project between January 2025 and November 2025, (a period of approximately 334 days), the SHD was identified on 46 remote camera devices (out of 50) across all 25 sites providing 593 discreet events (Table 2).

Of the 593 discreet events of SHD 99% were assigned to a high confidence of identification based on the methods described above. Only several images were classified as moderate confidence. None were of low quality or intern low confidence. One site (Site 13) demonstrated additional events per day showing juvenile activity over the March and April periods, this is consistent with data collected at the same site in 2024 (GHD 2025b). All other events were singular per day.

Since project inception all sites have now recorded Sandhill Dunnart. When comparing 593 discreet events to the yearly average of the baseline assessment of 819.5 events, the Sandhill Dunnart discreet events in the defined area has decreased in the past 11 months.

Figure 2 shows the trending numbers of the SHD population present and that the population continues to be a good representative population persisting within the Defined Area.

4.1.1 Sandhill Dunnart data analysis

The daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data are presented in Figure 3 below. The 11-month dataset results in a total of 224 90-day moving average data points. The 90-day moving average data ranges from

a minimum of 0.8 events per day (across all 50 sites) to a maximum of 3.5 events per day, with a median of 2.3 events per day.

The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data is displayed in Figure 4. The 5th percentile of the baseline data is a 90-day average of 0.8 events per day.

4.2 Feral species

Predatory feral species

Red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) where not observed on any site (see Table 3) from January to November 2025. These numbers are less than the two-year raw data and the adjusted 12-month average. No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the small numbers recorded.

Feral cats (*Felis catus*) where recorded on 29 devices across 22 sites providing 55 discreet events (see Table 4). These numbers are much higher than the two-year raw data and the adjusted 12-month average (12 events). Events per site for the 12-month average was 18 while this period reporting increased to 29. This infers cat numbers not only increased in events but also over the defined area.

Feral Herbivores

Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) was recorded on 10 devices across 9 sites providing 12 discreet events (see Table 5). Camel discreet events increased during the 2025 11-month period to 10 discreet events compared to the 12-month average of the 2-year baseline discreet events of 1. These numbers (12 discrete events) are far greater than the 2-year baseline average (1 event). No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the relatively small numbers recorded.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) was recorded on 7 devices across 6 sites providing 21 discreet events (see Table 6). Rabbit discreet events increased during the 2025 11-month period to 21 discreet events compared to the 1-year average of the 2-year baseline discreet events of 4 discreet event. These numbers (21 discrete events) are far greater than the two-year raw data and the adjusted 12-month average (4 events). No statistical analysis can be undertaken for this species due to the small numbers recorded.

The increase in feral cat discrete events during the 2025 11-month period may be correlated with the rise in rabbit discrete events recorded in the 2024 12-month period (n = 40) within the Defined Area. The higher rabbit abundance in 2024 likely provided an increased food resource, potentially supporting growth in the feral cat population.

In the 2025 11-month period, rabbit discrete events declined by approximately 47.5% compared to the 2024 12-month period. This reduction may indicate increased predation pressure from feral cats, whose discrete events rose during the same time period. Together, these patterns suggest a possible predator–prey dynamic, where elevated rabbit availability was followed by an increase in feral cat activity and a subsequent decline in rabbit detections.

Table 2 SHD captured events

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 1 A	5	2.5	1
Site 1 B	17	8.5	8
Site 2 A	20	10	2
Site 2 B	21	10.5	0
Site 3 A	32	16	14
Site 3 B	40	20	32
Site 4 A	0	0	13
Site 4 B	0	0	4

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 5 A	116	58	30
Site 5 B	80	40	10
Site 6 A	3	1.5	6
Site 6 B	4	2	6
Site 7 A	57	28.5	19
Site 7 B	40	20	11
Site 8 A	40	20	32
Site 8 B	54	27	2
Site 9 A	35	17.5	13
Site 9 B	25	12.5	3
Site 10 A	13	6.5	3
Site 10 B	12	6	7
Site 11 A	10	5	1
Site 11 B	18	9	29
Site 12 A	34	17	11
Site 12 B	51	25.5	19
Site 13 A	73	36.5	59
Site 13 B	157	78.5	52
Site 14 A	7	3.5	5
Site 14 B	6	3	5
Site 15 A	15	7.5	9
Site 15 B	20	10	25
Site 17 A	11	5.5	12
Site 17 B	27	13.5	2
Site 18 A	19	9.5	0
Site 18 B	21	10.5	3
Site 19 A	30	15	10
Site 19 B	33	16.5	24
Site 20 A	33	16.5	26
Site 20 B	63	31.5	0
Site 21 A	38	19	10
Site 21 B	12	6	4
Site 22 A	31	15.5	6
Site 22 B	5	2.5	0
Site 23 A	17	8.5	18
Site 23 B	19	9.5	7
Site 28 A	32	16	2
Site 28 B	24	12	3
Site 29 A	21	10.5	17

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 29 B	19	9.5	6
Site 30 A	102	51	9
Site 30 B	77	38.5	3
Total Events	**1639**	**819.5**	**593**

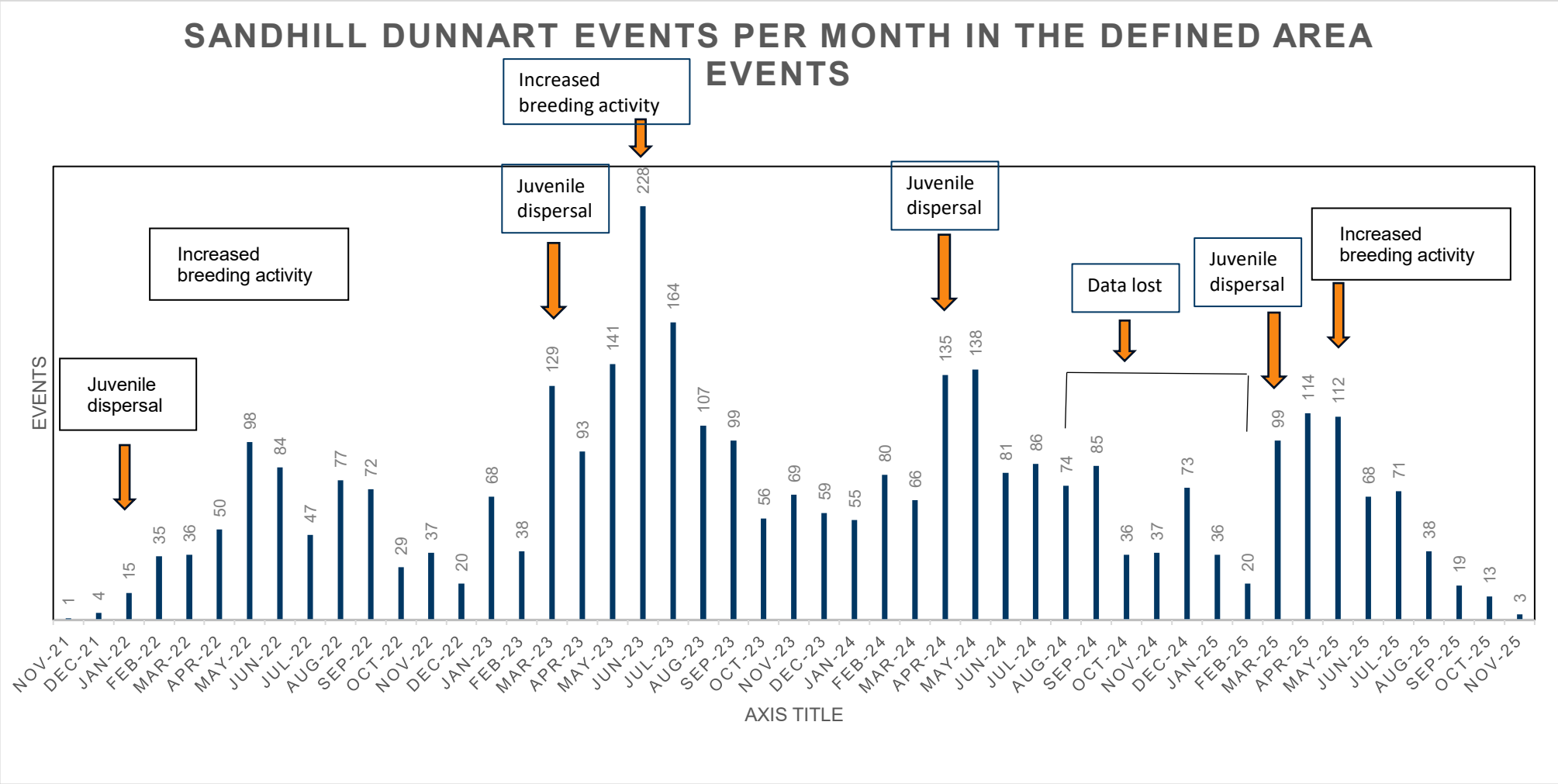

Figure 2 ***Raw data of events per month within the defined area***

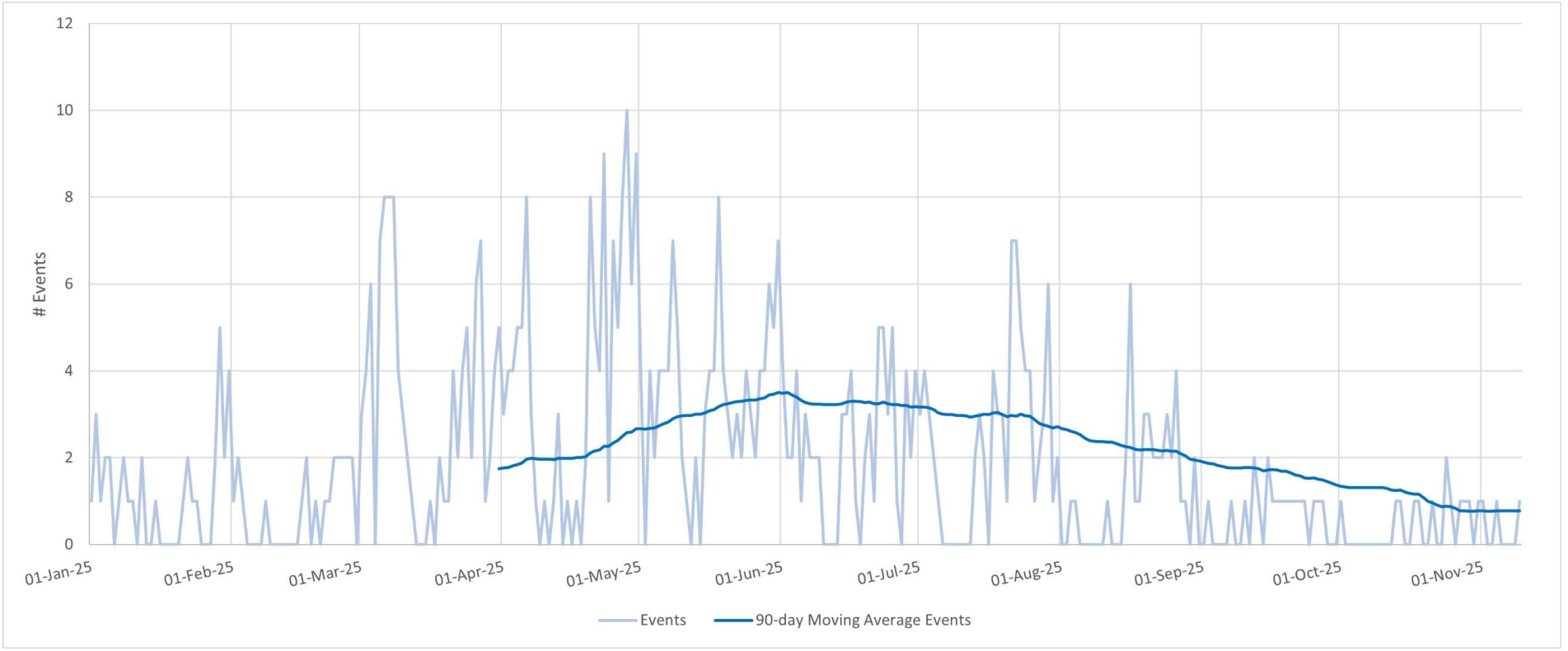

Figure 3 ***Daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data***

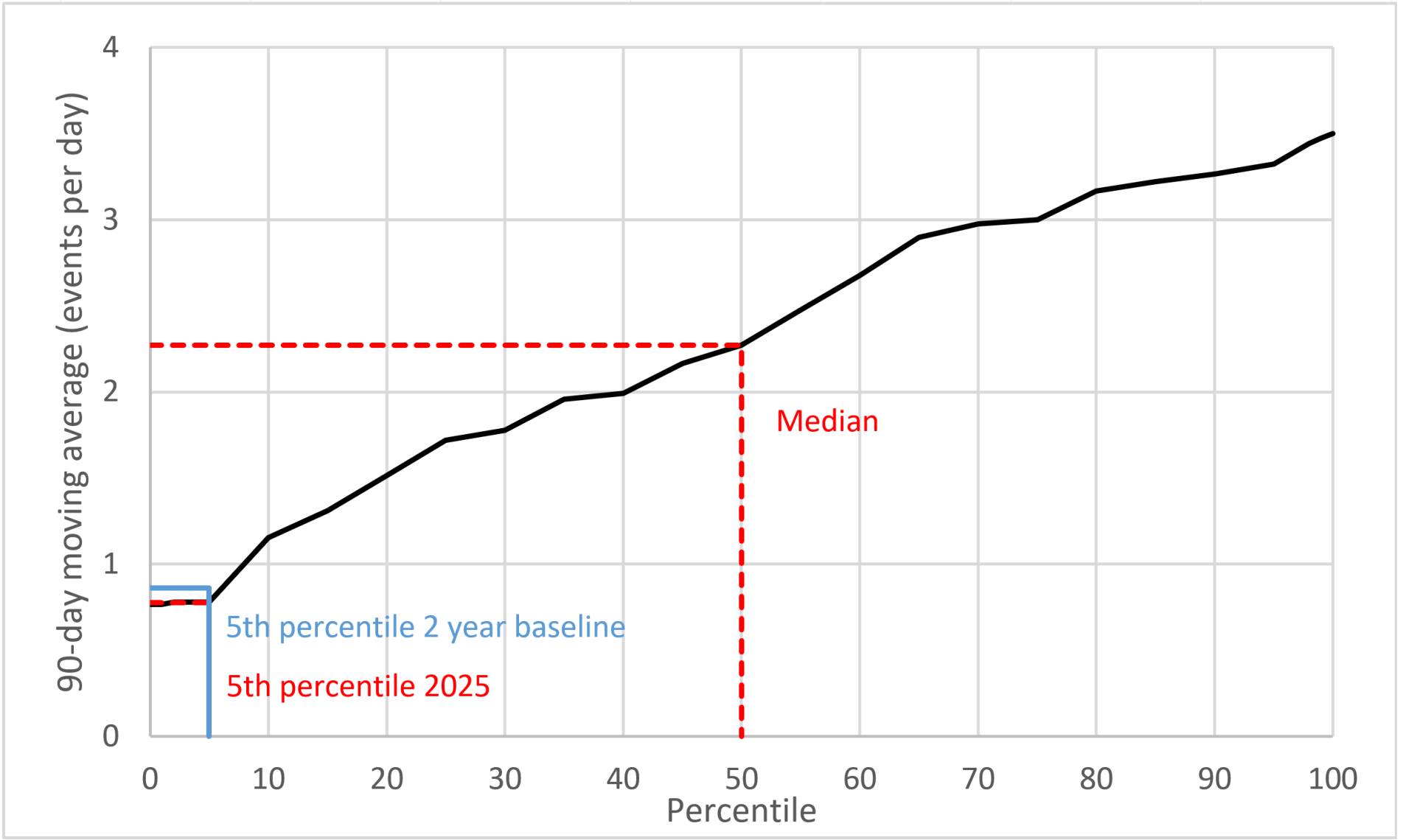

Figure 4 *The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data*

Table 3 Fox captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 8 A	1	0.5	0
Site 11 A	3	1.5	0
Site 11 B	4	2	0
Site 12 A	3	1.5	0
Site 12 B	2	1	0
Site 13 A	1	0.5	0
Site 13 B	0	0	0
Total Events	**14**	**7**	**0**

Table 4 Feral cat captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.

Site	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 1 A	0	0	4
Site 1 B	0	0	0
Site 2 B	0	0	2
Site 3 B	0	0	1
Site 4 B	0	0	1
Site 5 A	0	0	0
Site 6 A	0	0	0
Site 6 B	0	0	0
Site 7A	1	0.5	0
Site 7 B	1	0.5	2
Site 8 A	2	1	1
Site 9 A	1	0.5	5
Site 9 B	1	0.5	4
Site 10 A	0	0	2
Site 10 B	1	0.5	1
Site 11 A	0	0	3
Site 11 B	0	0	1
Site 12 A	0	0	2
Site 13 A	0	0	3
Site 14 A	0	0	1
Site 15 A	0	0	3
Site 15 B	1	0.5	2
Site 17 B	1	0.5	1
Site 18 A	0	0	1

Site	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 18 B	2	1	2
Site 19 A	1	0.5	0
Site 19 B	0	0	2
Site 20 A	1	0.5	0
Site 20 B	2	1	0
Site 21 A	0	0	1
Site 21 B	1	0.5	0
Site 22 B	2	1	1
Site 23 A	1	0.5	1
Site 23 B	0	0	2
Site 28 A	0	0	2
Site 28 B	3	1.5	1
Site 29 B	0	0	2
Site 30 A	1	0.5	0
Site 30 B	1	0.5	1
Total Events	**24**	**12**	**55**

Table 5 ***Feral camels captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.***

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 9 A	0	0	0
Site 10 A	0	0	0
Site 10 B	0	0	0
Site 11 A	0	0	0
Site 11 B	0	0	2
Site 12 A	0	0	1
Site 15 A	1	0.5	0
Site 15 B	0	0	1
Site 17 B	0	0	1
Site 18 A	0	0	1
Site 18 B	0	0	1
Site 20 A	0	0	1
Site 21 A	0	0	1
Site 22 B	0	0	0
Site 23 A	0	0	2
Site 29 A	1	0.5	0
Site 30 A	0	0	1

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 30 B	0	0	0
Total Events	**2**	**1**	**12**

Table 6 ***Feral rabbit captured events - activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded.***

Sites	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Period Nov 21 to Nov 23 Baseline	Jan 2025 to November 2025
	2 years	Yearly average	11 months
Site 4 B	0	0	1
Site 5 A	0	0	1
Site 6 A	0	0	1
Site 11 A	3	1.5	0
Site 11 B	0	0	9
Site 12 A	1	0.5	3
Site 12 B	4	2	5
Site 13 A	0	0	0
Site 20 A	0	0	0
Site 28 A	0	0	1
Site 29 A	0	0	0
Site 29 B	0	0	0
Total Events	**8**	**4**	**21**

5. Conclusion

The 2025 monitoring data (January–November inclusive) indicate a stable and representative population of SHD persists within the Defined Area. Overall, discrete event numbers have declined compared with the 12-month baseline average. SHD events were recorded in most months and on nearly all cameras throughout the 11-month period, with the exception of Cameras 2(B), 18(A), 20(B), and 22(B), all of which have previously recorded SHD activity.

As illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, SHD activity is strongly seasonal. Event frequency generally peaks during the cooler months and declines over summer, consistent with patterns observed during the baseline monitoring period. Peak activity typically occurs from March to April and aligns with key life-history stages of the Sandhill Dunnart, particularly the dispersal of juveniles.

Consistent with previous years, a marked decline in activity is evident during October and November. This period likely corresponds with the time when female juveniles are transitioning from pouch to nest. At this stage, young are too large to be carried, resulting in reduced long-distance movements by females and, consequently, lower detection rates. It also coincides with the period when the male component of the population is at its lowest, prior to the subsequent influx of dispersing juveniles.

The decrease in SHD discreet events is likely due to a combination of three factors:

– There was a loss of data in January and February from camera malfunction that may have decreased the number of potential hits expressed in the data. This can been seen in Figure 3 where there is a dramatic decrease in January and February 2025 compared to previous years.
– The data set is comprised of 11 months (not the full 12 months) of data that decreases the number of potential hits expressed in the data.
– There is a dramatic increase in Feral Cats within the defined area (almost 5 times the events from the 12-month average). This increase maybe impacting the SHD population.

Red Fox activity declined during the 2025 monitoring period (January–November), decreasing from the two-year baseline annual average of seven discrete events to zero recorded events.

In contrast, feral cat detections increased substantially over the same period. A total of 55 discrete feral cat events were recorded during the 2025 11-month period, compared to a two-year baseline annual average of 12 discrete events. This represents a marked increase despite some data loss during the monitoring period.

Feral camel and rabbit detections also showed elevated event numbers in 2025, notwithstanding the reduced dataset. However, when compared specifically with 2024 data, rabbit detections have nearly halved. This reduction may be attributable to the increased presence of feral cats within the Defined Area.

The SDCP (Deep Yellow 2024) specifies that an increase in feral animal abundance within the Defined Area is defined by three consecutive standard deviation departures above the estimated baseline level. During the 2025 monitoring period, fox activity decreased, whereas feral cat activity increased dramatically and exceeds baseline expectations. Accordingly, targeted feral cat control within the Defined Area is recommended.

In addition, feral camel and rabbit discrete events increased at several locations, particularly Sites 11, 12 and 23. Given these trends, management measures addressing feral camels and rabbits should be considered, with priority given to the identified sites.

A summary of the 2025 (January–November) monitoring results, including comparison with baseline data and recommended management actions, is provided in Table 7.

Table 7 2024 12-month period results against the baseline and proposed management measures

Species	Baseline (12-month average)		This 12-month assessment		Presence Trend compared to Baseline	Outcome / Proposed management measures
	Event count	5th percentile	Event count	5th percentile		
Sandhill Dunnart	819.5	0.9	593	0.8		Lost data and assessment period of 11- months may attribute to decline. Reassess once December data added.
Feral Cat	12	0*	55	-		Feral cat control required.
Red Fox	7	0*	0	-		No action presence trending down.
Camel	1	0*	12	-		Slight increase from 2024 data and elevated against 12-month average of events. Undertake camel management measures if the species persists in the Defined Area.
European Rabbit	4	0*	21	-		A decrease from 2024 data but still elevated against 12-month average of events. Undertake rabbit management measures in active areas in the vicinity of Site 11 and 12.

Table Note: *Undeterminable due to small dataset.

6. References

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GHD (2021b). Sandhill Dunnart Study Plan. Unpublished report for Vimy Resources, Perth, Western Australia.

GHD (2023a). Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis. Unpublished report for Deep Yellow, Perth, Western Australia. Dated: 3 March 2023.

GHD (2023b). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis. Unpublished report for Vimy Resources, Perth, Western Australia. Dated: 4 December 2023.

GHD (2024). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment. Unpublished report for Deep Yellow. Dated 29 January 2024.

GHD (2025a). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis. Unpublished report for Deep Yellow. Dated 4 March 2025.

GHD (2025b). Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis (Jan 24-Dec 24). Unpublished report for Deep Yellow. Dated 23 October 2025.

Vimy Resources (2015) Camera Trapping Protocol – Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*) – Mulga Rock Project Area. Unpublished report

Vimy Resources (2022) Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan V5 – Mulga Rock Project. Unpublished report. Dated 16 November 2022.

Deep Yellow (2024) Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan - Mulga Rock Project. Unpublished report. Dated 29 January 2024.

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File name							
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			Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
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GHD Pty Ltd | ABN 39 008 488 373
Contact: Lucas Hurst, Zoologist | GHD
999 Hay Street, Level 10
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia
T +61 8 6222 8222 | **F** +61 8 6222 8555 | **E** permail@ghd.com | **ghd.com**