

DEEP YELLOW LIMITED (ABN 97 006 391 948)
VIMY RESOURCES PTY LTD (ABN 56 120 178 949)
Mulga Rock Project
Compliance Assessment Report
Ministerial Statement 1046
Condition 4-6
Reporting Period: 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023

March 2024

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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 Ltd¹ (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 (refer Figure 1). The MRP lies on two granted Mining Leases (M39/1104 and M39/1105) and associated Miscellaneous Licences (refer 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 an ore reserve of 22.7 Mt at ~845 ppm Uranium Oxide (U_3O_8) for 42.3 Mlb U_3O_8 . The ore reserve is a subset of the mineral resource which stands at 71.2 Mt at 570 ppm U_3O_8 for a contained 90.1 Mlb U_3O_8 at a cut-off of 150 ppm U_3O_8 . The Project is made up of the Mulga Rock East mining area, comprising the Ambassador and Princess deposits, and the Mulga Rock 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 Mulga Rock East with an average thickness of 4.5 m, and up to 8 m in thickness at Mulga Rock West with an average of 2.4 m.

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.

¹ Note in 2024 Vimy Resources Limited name changed to Vimy Resources Pty Ltd. The ACN 120 178 949 and ABN 56 120 178 949 of the company remain the same.

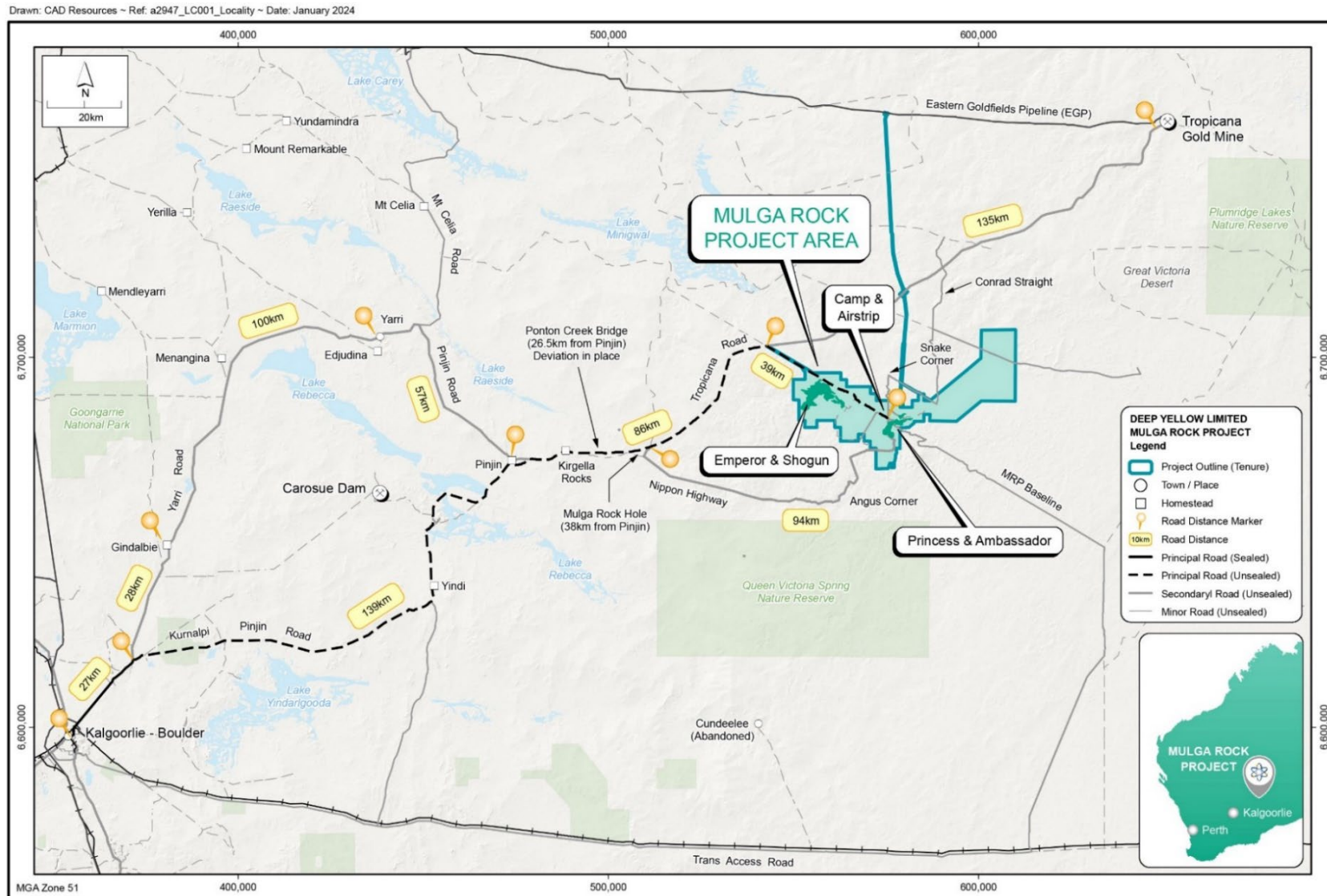


Figure 1: Mulga Rock Project Regional Location.

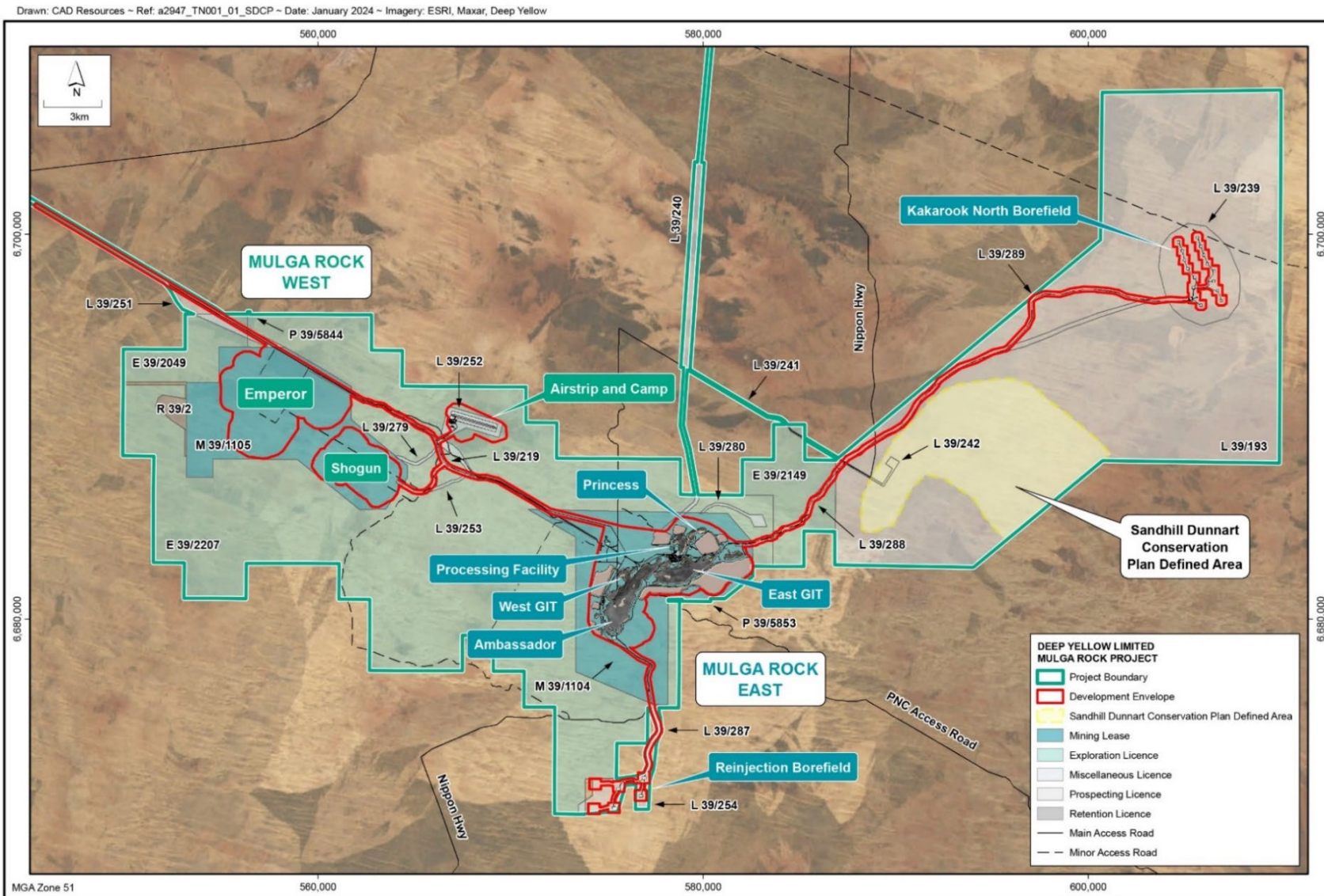


Figure 2: MRP Tenure.

The deposits will be mined in large-scale open pits to produce an annualised peak capacity of 2,180 t/a (4.8 Mlbs) 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 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 the 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 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 EPBC 2013/7083 the first Annual Compliance Report 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 Department of Mines, Industry Resources and Safety (**DMIRS**) and now known as the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DEMIRS**), on 29 September 2021.

A Radiation Management Plan (RM-872-448196) was approved by DMIRS on 9 December 2021. A revised and updated Radiation Management Plan will be submitted in January 2024.

On 17 March 2022, Narnoo submitted an application for a works approval 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 the following:

- Category 54: Sewage Facility. Consisting of waste water treatment plants and irrigation sprayfields at the Accommodation Village and Mine Support area.
- Category 89: Class II putrescible landfill site.
- Hydrocarbon and chemical storage.

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 compliance reporting period) and adding more definitions. The DCCEEW letter and variation notice is available on Deep Yellow's website².

1.5 COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT REQUIREMENT

Under the approval conditions of MS 1046 Condition 4-6 (see below) the Proponent is required to submit to the CEO of the DWER a Compliance Assessment Report (**CAR**) annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report.

Condition 4-6 states:

The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first Compliance Assessment Report fifteen (15) months from the date of issue of this Statement addressing the twelve (12) month period from the date of issue of this Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO. The Compliance Assessment Report shall:

- (1) *be endorsed by the proponent's Chief Executive Officer or a person delegated to sign on the Chief Executive Officer's behalf;*
- (2) *include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions;*
- (3) *identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken;*
- (4) *be made publicly available in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan; and*
- (5) *indicate any proposed changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.*

This CAR has been prepared in accordance with the Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing a Compliance Assessment Report (OEPA, 2012).

This is the seventh CAR submitted and covers the reporting period from 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023 (reporting period).

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

This report includes:

- Section 1 – Introduction.
- Section 2 – Project Implementation Status.
- Section 3 and Appendix 1 – Statement of Compliance.
 - Section 3.1 and Appendix 2 – Details of Declared Compliance Status – MRP Audit Table.
- Section 4 – Compliance status of Environmental Monitoring and Management conditions / requirements and associated environmental monitoring and management plans that are required within the Ministerial approval under the EP Act, and the Commonwealth Ministerial approval under the EPBC Act. These Plans are the:
 - Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (**AHMP**) (Management-based Condition Environmental Monitoring Management Plan [**CEMP**] (EHS-EMP-003), Revision 1.1 – approved by the DWER on 3 January 2020;
 - Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan (**FVMMP**) (Management-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-001), Revision 1.2 – approved by the DWER on 20 February 2020;
 - Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan (**TFMMP**) (Management-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-002), Revision 1.2 – approved by the DWER on 20 February 2020;
 - Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (**GMMP**) (Management-based CEMP) (EHS-EMP-004), Revision 1.4 – approved by the DWER on 6 May 2020;
 - Soil Monitoring and Management Plan (**SMMP**) (Outcome-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-004), Revision 1.4 – approved by the DWER on 1 September 2020;
 - Soil Monitoring and Management Plan (**SMMP**) (Management-based CEMP) (EHS-EMP-010), Revision 1.3 – approved by the DWER on 1 September 2020; and
 - Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (**SDCP**), Revision 5 – approved by the DCCEEW on 31 January 2023 (approval is included in Appendix 3).

The following CEMPs have not been implemented to date as there is currently no processing of the ore and no Tailings Storage Facilities (**TSFs**) on-site:

- Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (Outcome-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-008), Revision 1.4 – approved by the DWER on 28 August 2020; and
- Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (Outcome-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-009), Revision 2 – approved by the DWER on 7 April 2021.

Based on the status of the Project implementation (refer Section 2), some of the CEMPs management and monitoring requirements have been partially or wholly implemented as required. The status of management and monitoring programs is discussed in Section 4 Monitoring and Management.

- Section 5 – Raw Data.
- Section 6 – Proposed Changes.
- Section 7 – Abbreviations and Units of Measure.
- Section 8 – References.
- Appendices.

1.6 OTHER STATE AND COMMONWEALTH COMPLIANCE REPORTS AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

All State and Commonwealth compliance reports and other statutory required documents are publicly available on Deep Yellow's website³ and can be referred to in conjunction with the CAR. These include:

- Public Environmental Review, December 2015;
- State and Commonwealth Government approvals;
- Conditional Environmental Management Plans;
- WA Compliance Assessment Reports;
- Commonwealth EPBC 2013/7083 Annual Compliance Reports; and
- Sanhill Dunnart Conservation Plan.

The Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DEMIRS**) Annual Environmental Report (**AER**) is an on-line report, therefore is not included on Deep Yellow's website. The AER documents:

- mining activities for the reporting year and proposed activities for the following year;
- environmental management and rehabilitation activities for the reporting year, and proposed activities and developments in the following year;
- progress and status of achieving environmental outcomes and closure objectives for the site, including the provision of relevant monitoring reports or data; and
- assessment of compliance with conditions.

³ <https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/>

2. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Following the merger with Vimy Resources 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 by the Deep Yellow technical team, who have extensive experience in uranium and critical minerals processing operations. The MRP remains within the existing approvals and development footprint. Therefore, project progress since the merger has focused on revising the Definitive Feasibility Study to encompass the evaluation prior to further development at the site.

The compliance status of the Project’s key characteristics stated in the PER and MS1046 are provided in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 1: Compliance Status of MRP Key Characteristics as of 15 December 2023.

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).	C	As at the end of the reporting period the disturbance footprint within the Development Envelope is approximately 550 ha. Disturbance tracked and recorded via Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) process and GIS system.
Open cut mine pits	Clearing of no more than 2,374 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope.	C	Open Cut Mine Pit area disturbance within the Development Envelope is approximately 193 ha. Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS system.
Associated Infrastructure	Clearing of no more than 1,307 ha within the Development Envelope.	C	Disturbance for roads, pipelines, topsoil stockpiles, exploration drilling areas within the Development Envelope is approximately 357 ha. Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS system.
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.	NR	Not required at this stage of the Project.
Above-ground TSF	Clearing of no more than 106 ha within the Development Envelope.	NR	No clearing undertaken for the TSF. Not required at this stage of the Project.
Tailings disposal	Disposal of no more than 3 Mtpa of beneficiation rejects and no more than 2 Mtpa of post-leaching tailings material.	NR	Not required at this stage of the Project.

Element	Description	Status*	Comment
Water abstraction	Abstraction of no more than 3 GL/a from the Kakarook North Borefield.	NR	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 2022 to 31 October 2023), 1,258 kL was extracted.
Mine dewatering	Dewatering of Emperor, Shogun, Princess and Ambassador pits up to 2.5 GL / annum.	NR	Not required at this stage of the Project.
Water reinjection	Reinjection up to 1.5 GL / annum at the reinjection borefield.	NR	Not required at this stage of the Project.

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage.

2.1 ACTIVITIES

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

- Monitoring of weather, Sandhill Dunnarts (SHD), feral animals, soils, depositional dust, groundwater levels and quality, flora and vegetation, and rehabilitation trials.
- Improvements in data management (i.e. environmental database and geographical information system [GIS]).
- Revision of:
 - Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008).
 - Environmental Registers for the Waste Disposal Facility, Heritage Site Authorisation, Native Fauna Vehicle Strikes, Native Fauna Open Water, Native Fauna Trench and Sumps, and Native and Feral Fauna Sightings, were combined into a single Microsoft Excel file Mulga Rock Heritage and Environment Registers (MRO-ENV-RG-001).
 - Legal Obligations and Compliance Register.
 - Mine Closure Plan, with the review to be completed in 2024.
 - Compliance Assessment Plan (refer to Appendix 4).
 - Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan. Review being done by consultants GHD for completion in January 2024.
- Planning for the establishment of a new Class II Putrescible Waste Landfill, under the Western Australian Work Approval process (Works Approval Number W6678/2022/1). A hydrogeology assessment and report for the landfill construction site was completed on 26 July 2023 (Deep Yellow 2023). The proposed landfill location meets the requirements of the DWER's Works Approval W6678/2022/1.
- Commencement of rehabilitation of the areas disturbed by the 2022 – 2023 drilling program at the Ambassador and Princess deposits.

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

During the reporting period 16 December 2022 – 15 December 2023 the Company was compliant with all ministerial conditions associated with MS 1046. A Statement of Compliance has been prepared in accordance with the OEPA’s Post Assessment Form (2012) and is presented in Appendix 1.

CARs are publicly available on Deep Yellow’s website⁴. in accordance with Condition 5 of MS 1046 and with the OEPA Post Assessment Guideline for Making Information Publicly Available (OEPA, 2012a).

3.1 DETAILS OF DECLARED COMPLIANCE STATUS

The declared compliance status of each condition is presented in the MRP Statement No. 1046 Audit Table presented as Appendix 2. A revised Compliance Assessment Plan is included in Appendix 4.

3.2 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following supporting information for the CAR is presented in the appendices:

- MRP Audit Table (Appendix 2).
- DCCEEW Approval of Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (Appendix 3).
- Revised Compliance Assessment Plan (Appendix 4).
- Revised Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (**GDAP**) Form (Appendix 5).
- Presence of Sandhill Dunnart within the Defined Area (GHD 2023) (Appendix 6).
- SHD Defined Area – Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment (GHD 2024) (refer Appendix 7).

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

During the reporting period monitoring was undertaken on climate, air quality, groundwater, soils, flora, vegetation and fauna. Analysis and results from specific monitoring programs undertaken during this reporting period are included in the sections below.

4.1 ENVIRONMENT INDUCTION

During the year the site’s Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008) was revised. The induction contains detail on the following topics:

- Environmental policy
- Environment duty of care
- Statutory approvals
- Great Victoria Desert and MRP
- Climate
- Vegetation – significant vegetation communities E3 and S6
- Vegetation clearance restrictions
- Conservation significant flora
- Native and feral fauna
- Sandhill Dunnart

⁴ <https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/>

- Land management
- Water management
- Air quality management
- Hydrocarbon and chemical management
- Waste management
- Environmental incidents
- Community relations policy
- Aboriginal Heritage.

The induction records held in the Company's database show that during the reporting period a total of 112 personnel completed one of the two previous renditions of the MRP Site induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001), which contained environmental and community relations information. Subsequent to release of the revised Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008), 16 personnel working or visiting MRP have completed the induction and its assessment.

4.2 DATA MANAGEMENT

4.2.1 Database

The management of environmental data was improved with the purchase of a temporal environment database, MonitorPro (EHS Data Limited) in 2023. The primary data identified for capture in this database is environmental, however, data related to radiation, future operations and utilities may be included in the future.

4.2.2 Geographical Information System

The geographical information system (**GIS**) continues to be improved and includes spatial data on:

- current and proposed infrastructure;
- vegetation and soils mapping;
- fire history;
- Priority and Vulnerable flora locations;
- Development Envelope boundary;
- dust, soil, groundwater and long-term vegetation monitoring sites;
- GDAP proposed and actual clearance; and
- Land clearance in relation to E3 and S6 vegetation communities.

4.3 CLIMATE

There were three operating weather stations at the MRP Airstrip, Emperor and Shogun areas from February 2009 through to when they malfunctioned and data stopped recording in May 2021. These three stations were then decommissioned with all available data downloaded.

A replacement automatic weather station was installed in mid-October 2023 at the MRP Airstrip (WS01), with the first data recording from 3 November 2023. The weather station records rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, atmospheric pressure and solar radiation.

The weather data from approximately 11 years of monitoring at MRP Airstrip is summarised in the following sections.

4.3.1 Rainfall

From eight years of data which has rainfall records available for every month of the year (2010 – 2017), the average annual total rainfall is 201 mm. Data in other years has limited records ranging from 4 to 7 months, therefore is excluded from any averages.

The highest monthly total rainfall is 191 mm in February 2011 (Figure 3), of which on 16 February 2011 the highest daily rainfall of 63.7 mm was recorded.

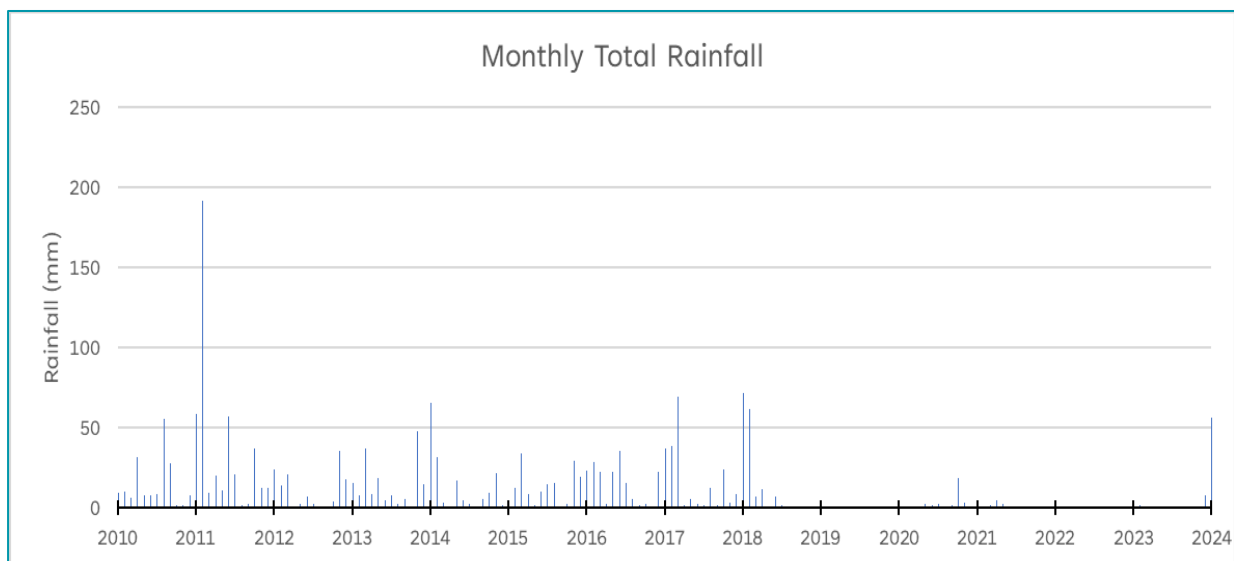


Figure 3: MRP Monthly Total Rainfall.

On average Summer is the wettest period with approximately 40% of the annual rainfall occurring, and secondly Autumn with 23% of the annual rainfall.

4.3.2 Temperature and Humidity

In summer the highest maximum temperature recorded is 47.5°C and the highest minimum is 30.3°C (refer Figure 4). Summers have an average minimum of 18°C and maximum of 33°C.

In winter the temperatures range from an average minimum of 3.7°C and maximum of 19°C, with the coldest temperature recorded being -6.4°C.

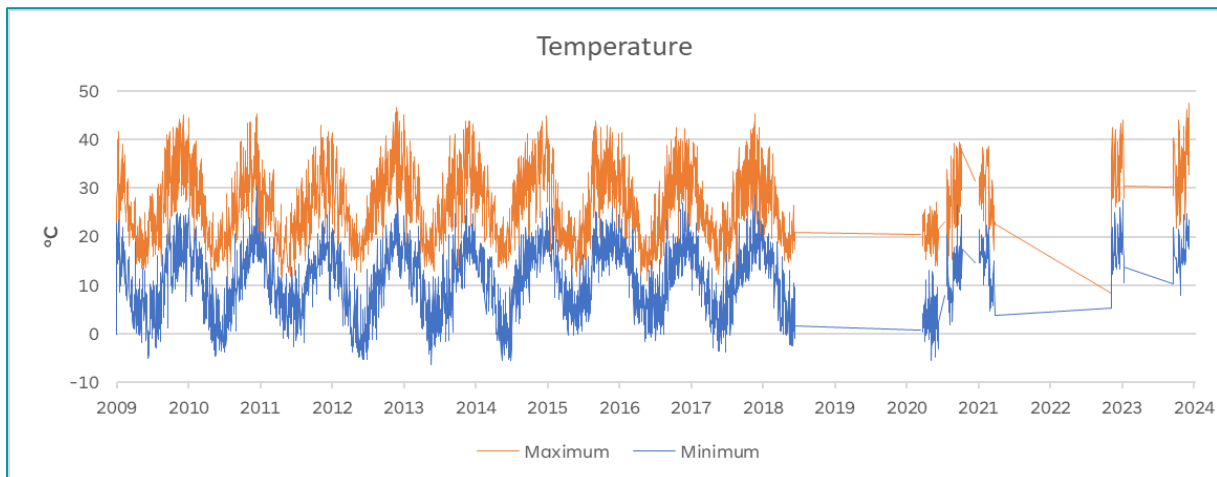


Figure 4: MRP Minimum and Maximum Temperature.

Humidity is highest during Autumn and Winter averaging a maximum of 83% and 85% respectively. Spring and Summer average a maximum humidity of 73% and 72% respectively (refer Table 2).

Table 2: MRP Seasonal Average Minimum and Maximum Humidity.

Season	Average Minimum Humidity (%)	Average Maximum Humidity (%)
Summer	27	72
Autumn	35	83
Winter	37	85
Spring	23	73

4.3.3 Wind Speed and Direction

Wind direction and wind speeds for each season (Figure 5) show:

- Summer is typically the windiest time of year, with mostly wind speeds between 2 to 3.5 m/s (7.2 to 12.6 km/hr) and periods where wind speeds can get to 6 m/s (21.6 km/hr). The average wind speed is 1.8 m/s (6.6 km/hr) and with calm conditions 2% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately south-easterly.
- Autumn has mostly wind speeds between 0.5 to 2 m/s (1.8 to 7.2 km/hr) and periods where wind speeds can get to 3.5 m/s (12.6 km/hr). The average wind speed is 0.95 m/s (3.4 km/hr) and with calm conditions 20% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately east to south-easterly.
- Winter has mostly wind speeds between 0.5 to 2 m/s (1.8 to 7.2 km/hr) and periods where wind speeds can get to 3.5 to 6 m/s (12.6 – 21.6 km/hr). The average wind speed is 0.84 m/s (3 km/hr) and with calm conditions 23% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately westerly.
- Spring has mostly wind speeds between 0.5 to 3.5 m/s (1.8 to 12.6 km/hr) and periods where wind speeds can get to 6 m/s (21.6 km/hr). The average wind speed is 1.3 m/s (4.7 km/hr) and with calm conditions 12% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately east to south-easterly.

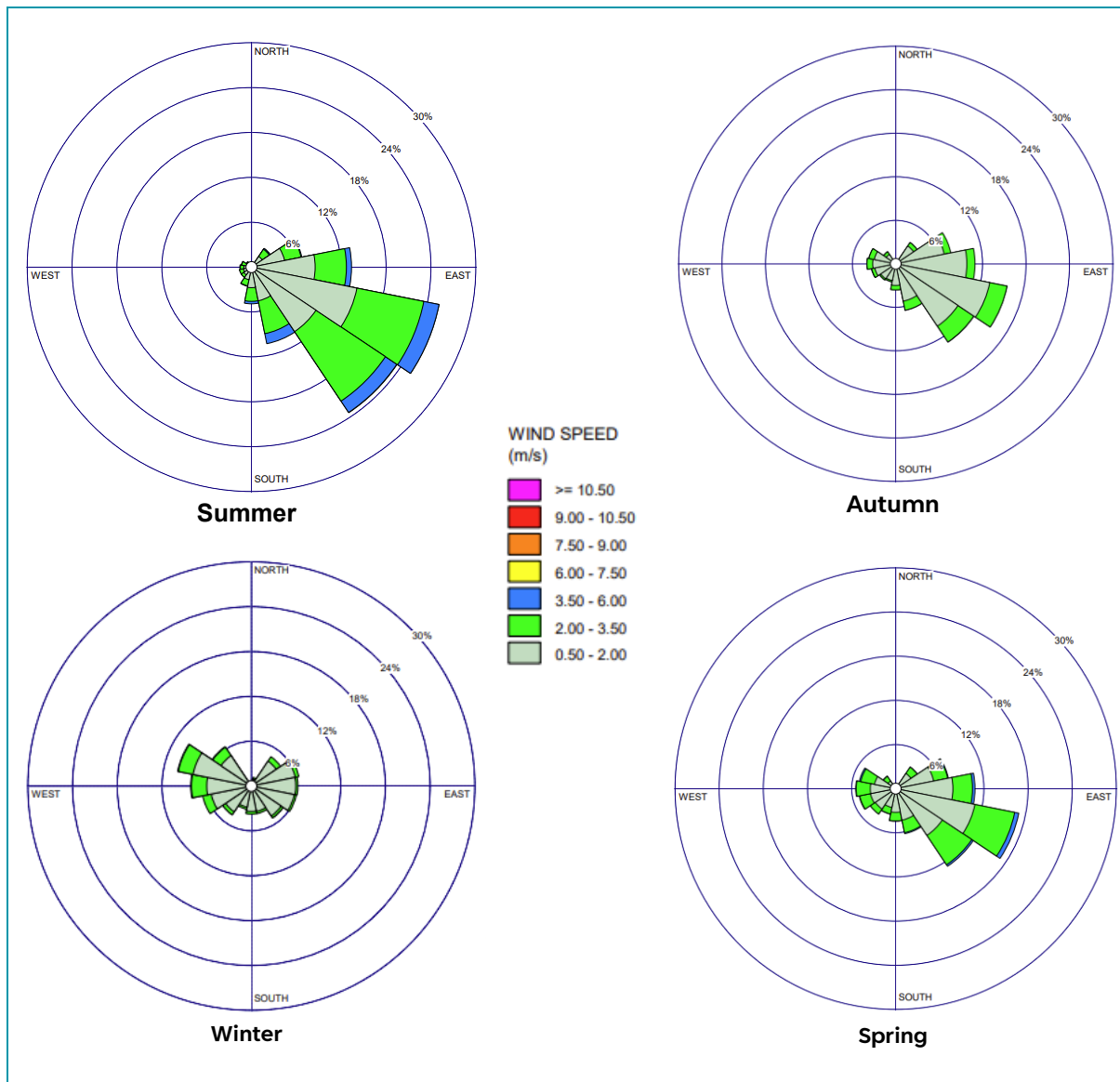


Figure 5: MRP Seasonal Wind Direction and Speed

4.4 AIR QUALITY

4.4.1 Objective and Management Targets

Air quality management is included in the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan (EMP-EHS-001) (FVMMP), with the objective being to minimise direct and indirect impacts of dust as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species (CSFS) and vegetation communities E3 and S6. The management target is to minimise any additional dust levels above background levels within MRP, as a result of the implementation of the Project. The following tasks are implemented to minimise impact on air quality:

- Using, when required, dust suppression techniques on existing and constructed roads to control dust generation.
- Keeping opened or exposed cleared surfaces to a minimum through controls included in the GDAP system.

- Minimising dust generated by controlling vehicle speed limits and no unauthorised driving off existing roads/tracks.
- Suspending earthworks and mining activities that generate dust during periods of extreme winds.
- Rehabilitating disturbance areas as soon as possible.
- Environmental induction emphasising the importance of flora and vegetation.

4.4.2 Monitoring Requirements

Table 3 notes the status of compliance with the FVMMP requirements to achieve the management targets for the Project. The part of the FVMMP that contains reference to dust management and monitoring has been extracted for this Air Quality section and therefore will not be included in Section 4.7 Flora and Vegetation.

The Soil Monitoring and Management Plan (SMMP) (Management-based) (EMP-EHS-010) also includes requirements to allow the use of paleodrainage channel groundwater for dust suppression. These requirements are included in Section 4.6.2 (refer Table 8).

Table 3: Dust Management Actions and Monitoring Status.

Management Action	Monitoring	Status*	Comments
Use dust suppression techniques on existing and constructed roads to control dust generation.	Annual assessment of dust monitoring results.	NR	No dust suppression was undertaken during the reporting period as the level of dust generated did not warrant the requirement for this activity. The dust levels in the reporting period and in all previous years, as measured by depositional dust gauges, were well below the guidance threshold of 4 g/m ² /month (Section 4.4.4 and Figure 8).
Keep 'open' or exposed / cleared surfaces to a minimum.	Annual audit of 'open' or exposed or cleared surfaces recorded in GDAP system and comparison with active operational areas.	C	During the reporting period the Company's GIS system continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and Mine Rehabilitation Fund. The Project implementation status of operational areas is explained in Section 2.
Rehabilitate disturbance areas as soon as practicable after activities cease.	Annual reconciliation of 'open', 'closed, and operational areas.	C	During the reporting period the Company's GIS system continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and MRF. The Project implementation status of operational areas is explained in Section 2.

Management Action	Monitoring	Status*	Comments
<p>Speed limits will be used to minimise dust from vehicles and no unauthorised driving off existing roads / tracks will be permitted. Speed limits will be initially set as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Access Road – 80 km/hr • Plant, Village and Aerodrome – 60 km/hr • Haul Roads and Site Tracks – 40 km/hr 	<p>Annual assessment of dust monitoring results. Any excessive dust deposition recorded that could not be explained by variations in background dust deposition rates as measured in g/m²/month would be investigated for the root cause.</p>	C	<p>Speed limits and restrictions on driving off-road are in-place as informed in the MRP Site Induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001), for example includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropicana access road 80 km/hr • PNC / Nippon Highway / Main access road 60 km/hr • Haul roads and site tracks 40 km/hr • Camp and laydown areas 20 km/hr. <p>The Environment and Community Relations Induction – Air Quality section, for example includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise dust, abide by speed limits around site, or slow down further if you notice that you are generating excessive dust. • Drive only on signposted established roads, you must have authorisation to use any other off-road track, exploration access / grid line. <p>Assessment of the baseline dust depositional monitoring is provided in Sections 4.4.3 and 4.4.4. There was no excessive dust recorded.</p>
<p>Earthworks and mining activities that may generate dust will be suspended during periods of extreme winds.</p>	<p>Annual assessment of mine record books and/or shift records recording number of days mining suspended due to extreme winds.</p>	C	<p>The site record books or shift records do not show any mining activities (i.e. exploration) suspended due to extreme winds.</p>
<p>New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation at the MRP.</p>	<p>Annual audits of training records.</p>	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period all personnel (13 employees and 3 contractors) working or visiting MRP completed the revised Environmental and Community Relations Induction. A total of 112 personnel completed the two previous renditions of the induction.</p>

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage.

4.4.3 Dust Deposition Monitoring

The MRP and surrounding area has naturally elevated background dust concentrations, which is caused by sources such as wind erosion and bush fires. Seasonal variations in dust concentrations occur during the typical dust season (October – April), as a result of higher wind speeds typically in summer (refer Figure 5).

Depositional dust monitoring is undertaken across the MRP to assess the baseline and potential contribution of site operations to dust fallout in the surrounding areas.

The dust monitoring program and all equipment is operated based on the following standards:

- AS/NZS 3580.10.1 (2003) – Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of particulate matter – Deposited matter – Gravimetric method; and
- AS/NZS 3580.1.1 (2007) – Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide to siting air monitoring equipment (refer Figure 6).



Figure 6: Depositional Dust Gauge

18 depositional dust monitors were located around site in 2018 and were monitored up until August 2023. The number of sites monitored was then reduced to 11 (refer Figure 7) to remove sites that will not be monitored long-term due to them either being within future ground disturbance footprints, or their being sufficient nearby upstream and downstream monitoring points.

There are no specific state-wide criteria for dust deposition. The WA Environmental Protection Authority has applied the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation's dust deposition standard provided in the Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW. The standard is a maximum total deposited dust level of 4 g/m²/month (no more than 2 g/m²/month above background) as a monthly average.

4.4.4 Monitoring Results

Total depositional dust results collected to date are presented in Figure 8. All results are below the guidance threshold of 4 g/m²/month, with the exclusion of one anomaly of 10.49 g/m²/month at the background site (DDG10) in April 2023. Exclusion of the anomaly was made after ALS advised by email 6 July 2023 that the sample contained an abnormal quantity of sand.

The background sites had depositional dust levels in 2023 ranging from:

- DDG09 – 0.26 to 1.09 g/m²/month, with an average for the year of 0.79 g/m²/month; and
- DDG10 – 0.47 to 1.14 g/m²/month, with an average for the year of 0.88 g/m²/month.

In 2023 all other site results ranged from 0.00 to 1.90 g/m²/month, and all had a monthly average that were less than the threshold of 2 g/m²/month above background (i.e. 2.79 – 2.88 g/m²/month). Monthly average results ranged from 0.42 to 1.21 g/m²/month.

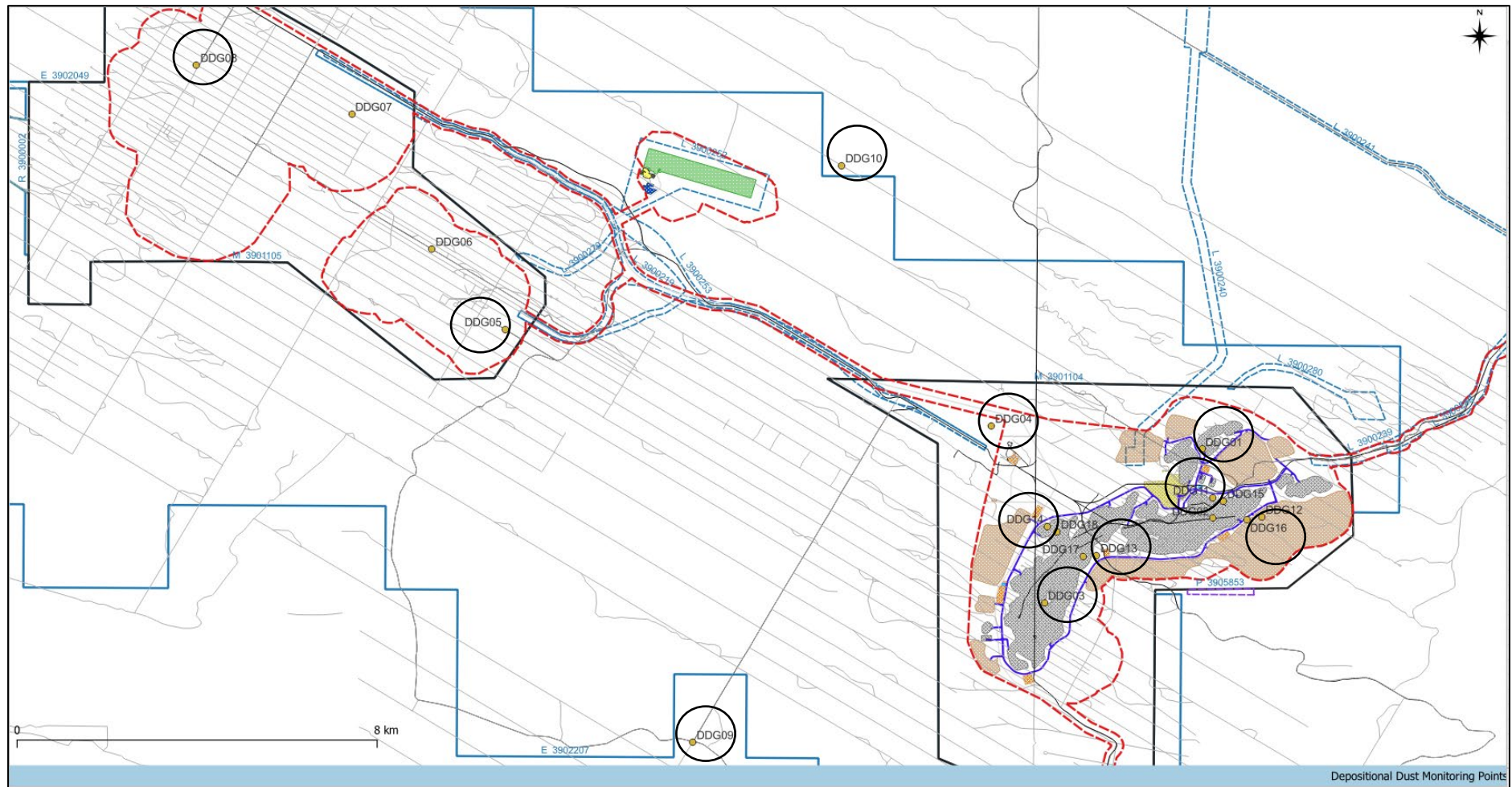


Figure 7: Dust Monitoring Locations.

Note: sites circled are those currently being sampled.

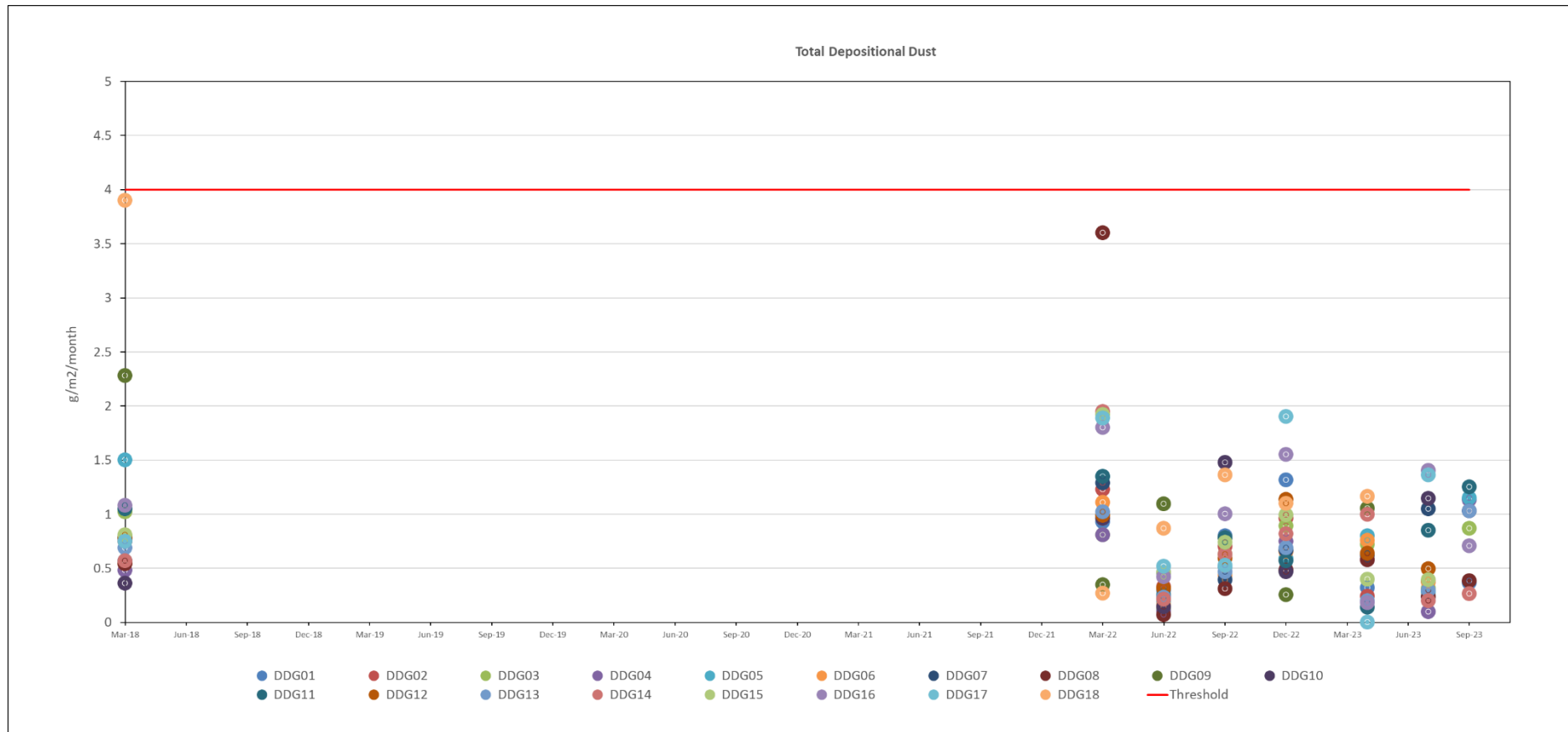


Figure 8: Dust Monitoring Results

4.5 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater at the MRP is managed through the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (EHS-EMP-004) (GMMP).

4.5.1 Objective and Management Targets

The objective of the GMMP is to minimise impacts to groundwater quality as far as is practicable. The GMMP key management targets to ensure that the environmental objective is met are to:

- restrict reinjection of surplus groundwater from dewatering operations to ≤ 1.5 GL/a;
- reinject surplus groundwater of similar or better quality than background groundwater quality in the reinjection borefield;
- restrict groundwater abstraction for dewatering to achieve dry mining conditions to ≤ 2.5 GL/a; and
- maintain groundwater quality at M39/1104 boundary within background concentrations.

4.5.2 Monitoring Requirements

Groundwater monitoring at MRP requires the measurement of total abstraction and reinjection volumes and the monitoring of reinjection water quality and groundwater quality at M39/1104 southern boundary. Table 4 shows the status of compliance with the GMMP required to achieve the management targets for the Project.

The GMMP requirements will be implemented on commencement of groundwater abstraction and reinjection. The current monitoring being undertaken is discussed in Section 4.5.3.

Table 4: Groundwater Management Actions and Monitoring Status.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Quarterly analysis of the monitoring of reinjection volumes to ensure the Management Target 1 will be met (no more than 1.5 GL/a of reinjection). Adjustment made to dewatering volumes and the use of surplus water for mining purposes if analysis suggests that Management Target 1 could be exceeded.	Reinjection bores will have flow meters located at the point of reinjection, recording both instantaneous and cumulative flows. A constant record of the data will be kept. Annual audit of reinjection volumes will be undertaken to ensure that metering is accurate.	NR	The GMMP requirements will be implemented on commencement of groundwater abstraction and reinjection. The current monitoring being undertaken (background monitoring) is discussed in Section 4.5.3.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
<p>Quarterly analysis of the monitoring of reinjection water quality to ensure that it is similar or better than background water quality. If water quality is too poor for reinjection it will be redirected to other acceptable uses or diluted to acceptable levels or failing those it will be sent to tailings. In the final analysis if no immediate solution is available then reinjection will be suspended until the situation is rectified.</p>	<p>Initial monitoring for metals will be undertaken when dewatering first commences and repeated at 3-monthly intervals over the two years. Analysis will take place at the Process Plant holding pond. Thereafter testing for metals will be undertaken annually. The metals tested for in solution will be Zinc, Nickel, Manganese, Copper and Cobalt. ReInjection water quality will be monitored along the chain from mine dewatering bores all the way to reinjection bores to ensure that it is similar to or better than background groundwater quality. The main place where quality assessment will take place will be at the Process Plant where a dam holding processing water will be located. Water quality (relevantly pH, TDS and Eh) will be continuously recorded using a multiparameter probe and a constant record of the data will be kept. In the event that pH and Eh monitoring detects acidity or oxidation levels outside the range of normal variability (>2 standard deviations from rolling three-month average) then water quality monitoring will include additional checks for metals. Metal ions in solution will be considered unusually high if recorded levels exceed the highest levels found in past sampling in the mine area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc – 12.9 mg/L • Nickel – 3.8 mg/L • Copper – 1.9 mg/L • Cobalt – 3.1 mg/L <p>These limits will be reviewed once sufficient data has been collected and revised if necessary. An annual audit to ensure probe accuracy will be undertaken.</p>	NR	<p>The GMMP requirements will be implemented on commencement of groundwater abstraction and reinjection. The current monitoring being undertaken (background monitoring) is discussed in Section 4.5.3.</p>
<p>Quarterly analysis of the monitoring of dewatering volumes to ensure Management Target 3 will be met (groundwater abstraction for dewatering restricted to ≤2.5 GL/a). Adjustments made to advance dewatering volumes if developments suggest Management Target 3 will be exceeded.</p>	<p>Extraction bores will have flow meters located at the point of extraction, recording both instantaneous and cumulative flows. A constant record of the data will be kept. Annual audit of dewatering volumes will be undertaken to ensure that metering is accurate.</p>	NR	<p>The GMMP requirements will be implemented on commencement of groundwater abstraction and reinjection. The current monitoring being undertaken (background monitoring) is discussed in Section 4.5.3.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
An investigation of the cause of the problem would be undertaken and appropriate measures implemented with poor quality water extracted and pumped back for disposal upstream (to allow carbonaceous material to sequester metals), diluted to acceptability or transferred to tailings facilities.	Monitoring will take place under TSF Monitoring and Management Plan. In order to ensure that groundwater flow, in the areas around where mining activity takes place, both during and after dewatering activities, behaves in a manner similar to that modelled, groundwater levels will be monitored to ensure that any acid mine drainage that might have been generated will flow towards the cone of depression created by the dewatering activity as expected.	NR	The GMMP requirements will be implemented on commencement of groundwater abstraction and reinjection. The current monitoring being undertaken (background monitoring) is discussed in Section 4.5.3.

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage

4.5.3 Current Monitoring Program

The current groundwater monitoring program in-place at the MRP suits the status of the Project activities (refer to Section 2). The program comprises baseline monitoring, with quarterly water level and water quality analysis undertaken at selected monitoring and production bores.

In addition to GMMP requirements, a licence is in place to take water south of the Kakarook North Borefield where there are two water extraction bores:

- Bore KB003 on tenement L39/242 that has fresher water and is used when required to supply exploration drill rigs; and
- Bore MRWB07 on tenement M39/1104, where there is also a lined dam to contain the abstracted groundwater. This facility has been developed as a source of dust suppression water. This facility has been developed as a source of dust suppression water.

Both extraction 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 2022 to 31 October 2023), 1,258 kL was extracted.

4.5.3.1 Groundwater Levels

Numerous mineral exploration holes have been drilled using a variety of drilling methods since the initial discovery of the MRP mineralisation. Many of the mineral exploration holes drilled by either air core or diamond coring methods have been cased with 40 mm PVC casing with the objective of constructing a basic water level monitoring bore. Often the casing installed did not reach the total depth drilled. However, in most cases the slotted casing interval was able to be set well below the water table. A number of these monitoring bores remain serviceable across the MRP despite partial ingress of formation sand in many of them.

During 2023 a ground truthing exercise was undertaken to validate the status of all locations tagged either as a groundwater production or monitoring bore and captured in a database that has historic or recent groundwater level measurements or groundwater chemistry data records.

Approximately 198 groundwater bores were identified in the database as having relevant groundwater records. About 182 of these monitoring bore locations were ground truthed over four field visits conducted in February, May, April and June 2023.

Out of the groundwater bores located approximately half (94) of the bores were considered to be suitable for monitoring, primarily for the measurement of groundwater levels. A subset comprising about 20 of these monitoring bores were selected for ongoing quarterly monitoring to further support the established baseline groundwater level dataset. Generally monitoring bores designated NNA or NND are located within the proposed mining areas. Monitoring bores designated NGW (early series) are located in the proposed water supply borefield area (Kakarook North) while monitoring bores designated NGW (later series) are located in the proposed Reinjection Borefield area.

The locations of all bores ground truthed during 2023 and are available for groundwater monitoring are presented in Figure 9.

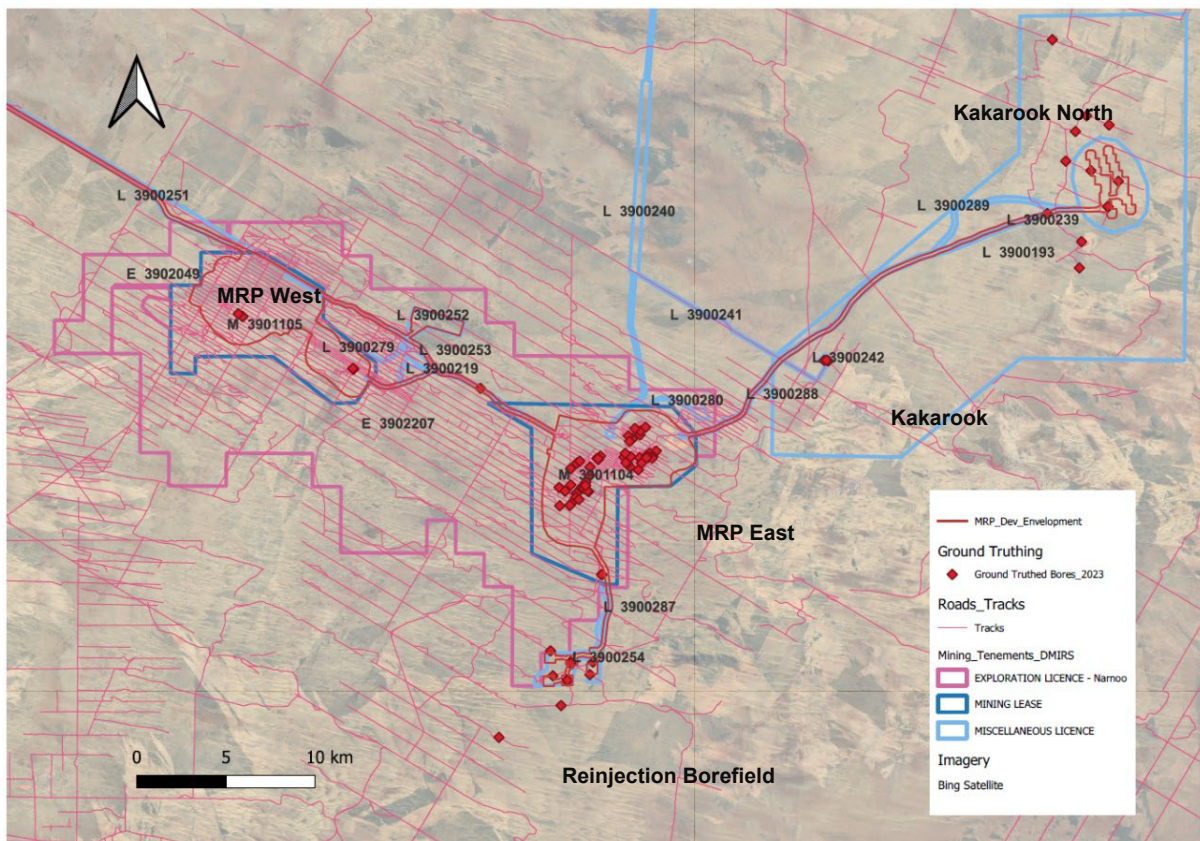


Figure 9: Bore Locations Ground Truthed in 2023

The locations and names of bores suitable for monitoring at MRP East, MRP West, Kakarook and Kakarook North, and the Reinjection Borefield are provided in Figures 10 – 13 respectively.

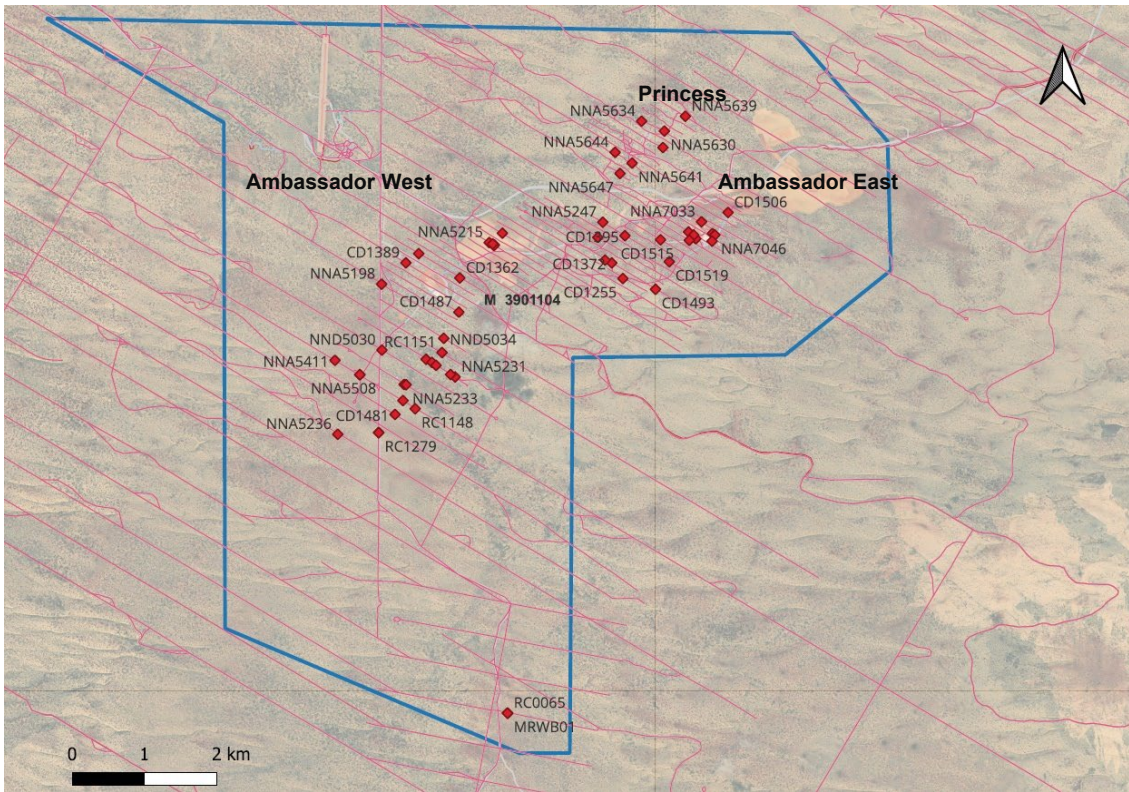


Figure 10: Groundwater Monitoring Locations MRP East

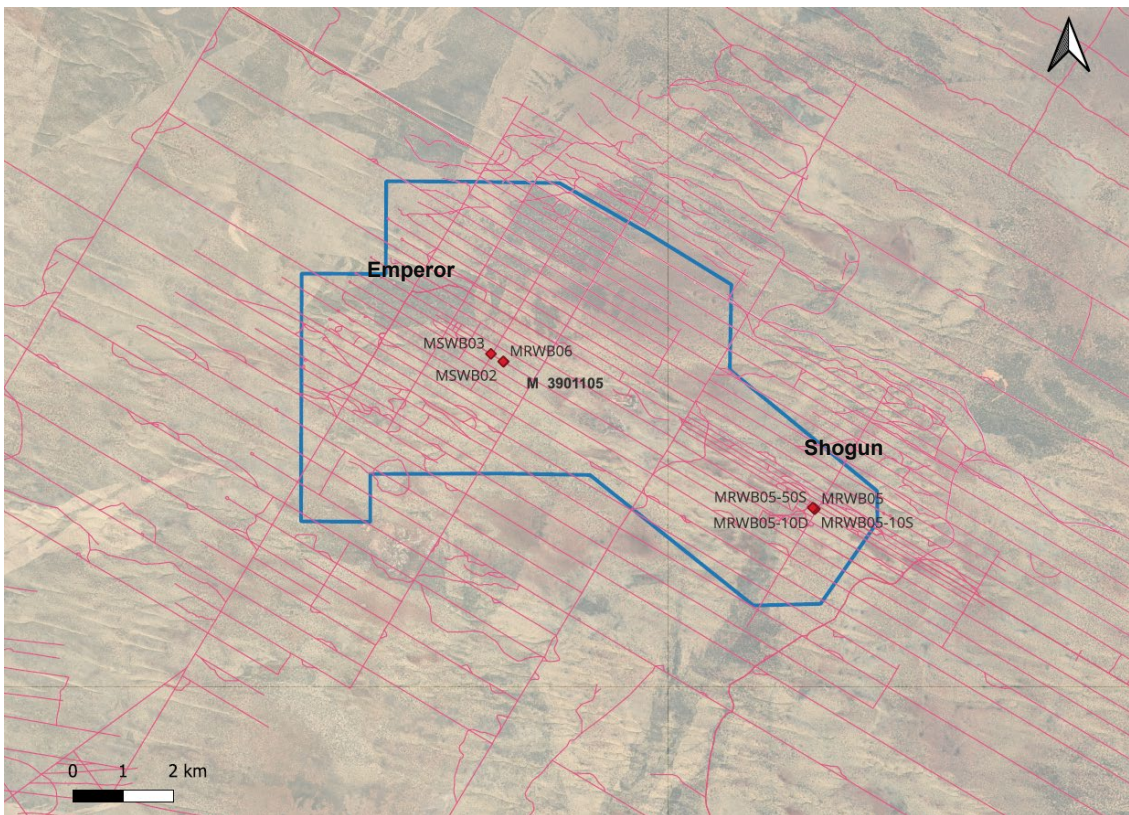


Figure 11: Groundwater Monitoring Locations MRP West

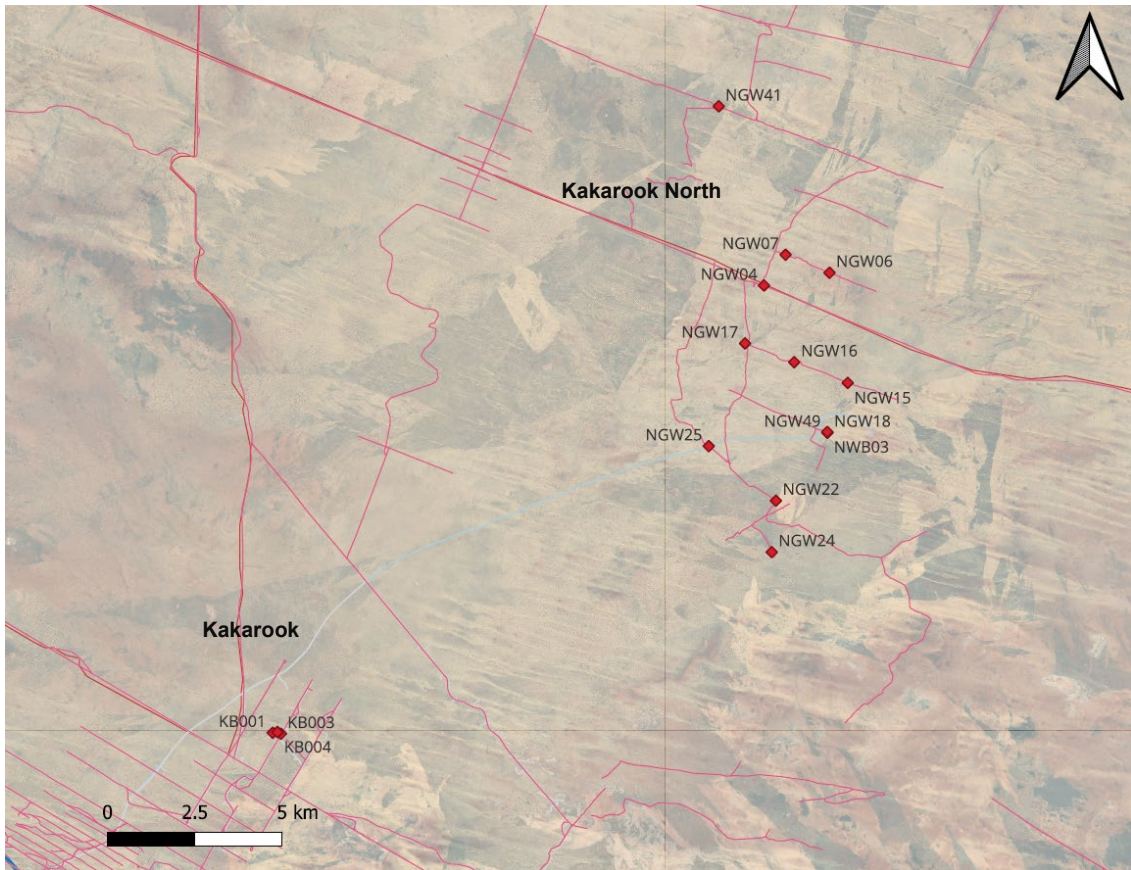


Figure 12: Groundwater Monitoring Locations Kakarook and Kakarook North.

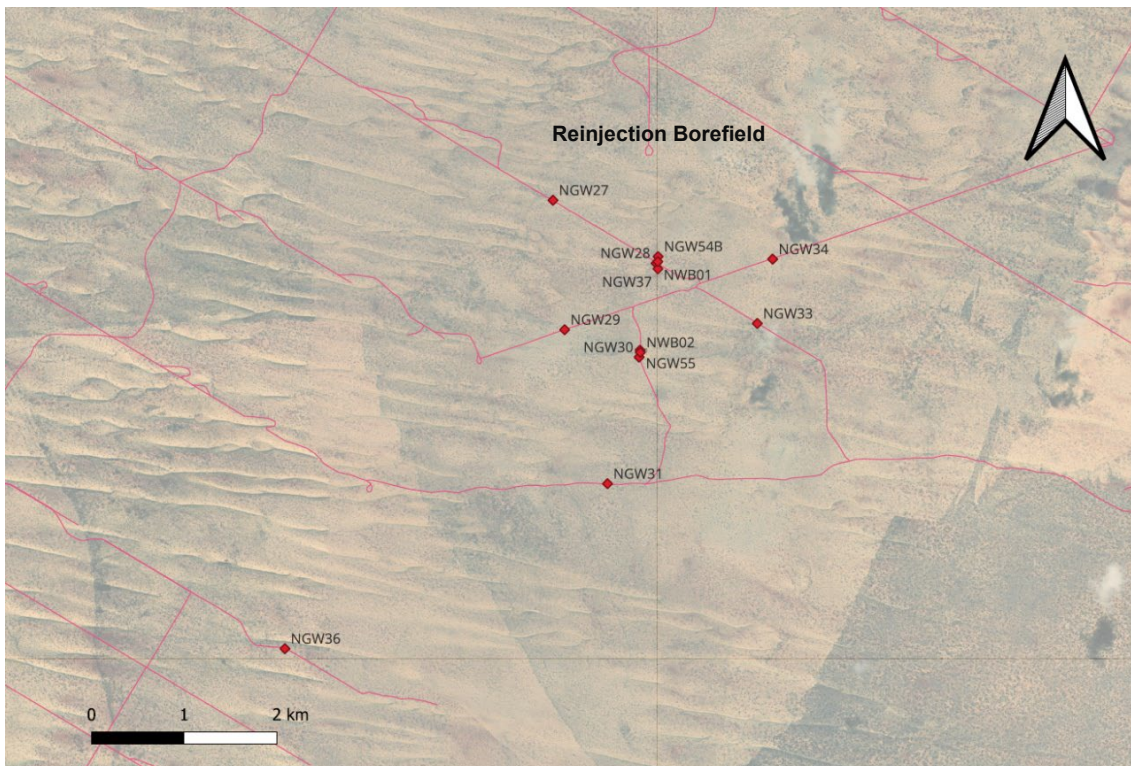


Figure 13: Groundwater Monitoring Locations ReInjection Borefield Area

4.5.3.2 Groundwater Quality

A comprehensive baseline groundwater chemistry data set is fundamental to establishing pre-mining groundwater conditions at the MRP. The baseline groundwater chemistry data set for the MRP has been compiled from the earliest investigations undertaken in 1985 and augmented with subsequent sampling undertaken through 2014 to 2018. Limited monitoring was undertaken in the period 2019 through to the end of 2022. Groundwater sampling was reinstated in 2023 to further enhance the baseline data set. The baseline groundwater chemistry data set will be used to assess potential impacts to the hydrogeology of the MRP due to mining operations.

Only a few purpose constructed test or monitoring bores suitable for ongoing conventional purging and sampling practices have been constructed across the MRP.

Initial hydrogeological investigations conducted in 1985 resulted in the construction and testing of seven test production bores (MRWB series) across the MRP deposits. Associated monitoring bores were constructed adjacent to two of these production bores (MRWB05 and MRWB06) located in the MRP West area with only those in proximity to MRWB05 currently being available. Only three of the original seven test production bores remain available and open to original constructed depths and are suitable for conventional purging and groundwater sampling, with only one of these bores being located in the MRP East area. There have been no subsequent hydrogeological drilling programs undertaken within the mineralised areas of the MRP.

Compromised production bore MRWB06 in the MRP West area (Emperor Deposit) constructed in 1985 was replaced by bore MSWB02 together with an associated standby production bore (MWSW03) in 2011. This bore is licenced and used by AngloGold Ashanti for dust suppression on the main Tropicana Mine access road.

Four narrow diameter water supply bores (KB series) were constructed in 2009 approximately 13 km north of the MRP in the Kakarook area. These bores were initially used to supply the camp water treatment plant however are now primarily used as an exploration drilling water supply. Only one of these bores (KB003) is currently serviceable.

A hydrogeological investigation comprising the construction and testing of three test production bores outside of the mineralised areas of the MRP was undertaken in 2015. One test production bore (NWB01) was constructed in the proposed water supply borefield area some 30 km north of MRP East at Kakarook North. The other two test injection bores (NWB02, NWB03) were constructed in the proposed ReInjection Borefield area located approximately 12 km south of MRP East area.

All available purpose constructed test production or monitoring bores have been incorporated into the groundwater monitoring program. However, many of the monitoring bores are unsuitable for conventional groundwater purging and sampling practices. Where construction details are known with confidence recent groundwater sampling has been conducted using passive no purge sampling methods (Hydrasleeve).

Production and monitoring bores sampled over the current reporting period are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Production and Monitoring Bores Sampled - 2023

Bore Name	Location	Analysis	
		Field	Laboratory
MRWB02, MRWB07, CD1589, NNA5198, NNA5226, NNA5247, NND5030, NND5032, NND5034, NND5035	MRP East – Ambassador and Princess Deposits – proposed mining areas	pH, EC, temperature, ORP	Major cations/anions ICPMS Metals Suite
MSWB03, MRWB05, MRWB06	MRP West – Emperor and Shogun Deposits - future mining areas		
KB001, KB003, KB004, NWB03	Kakarook and Kakarook North Area – future water supply borefields		
NWB01, NWB02, NGW31, NGW36	Reinjection Borefield Area		

4.5.4 Monitoring Results

4.5.4.1 Groundwater Levels

Hydrographs as depth to water, as metres below top of casing (**mbtoc**) for production and monitoring bores in MRP East, MRP West, Kakarook/Kakarook North and the Reinjection Borefield areas are presented in Figures 14 to 17. Given the hiatus in water level monitoring from about mid 2017 until 2023, water levels have been presented for each area from start of the currently validated record to allow for longer term trends to be observed.

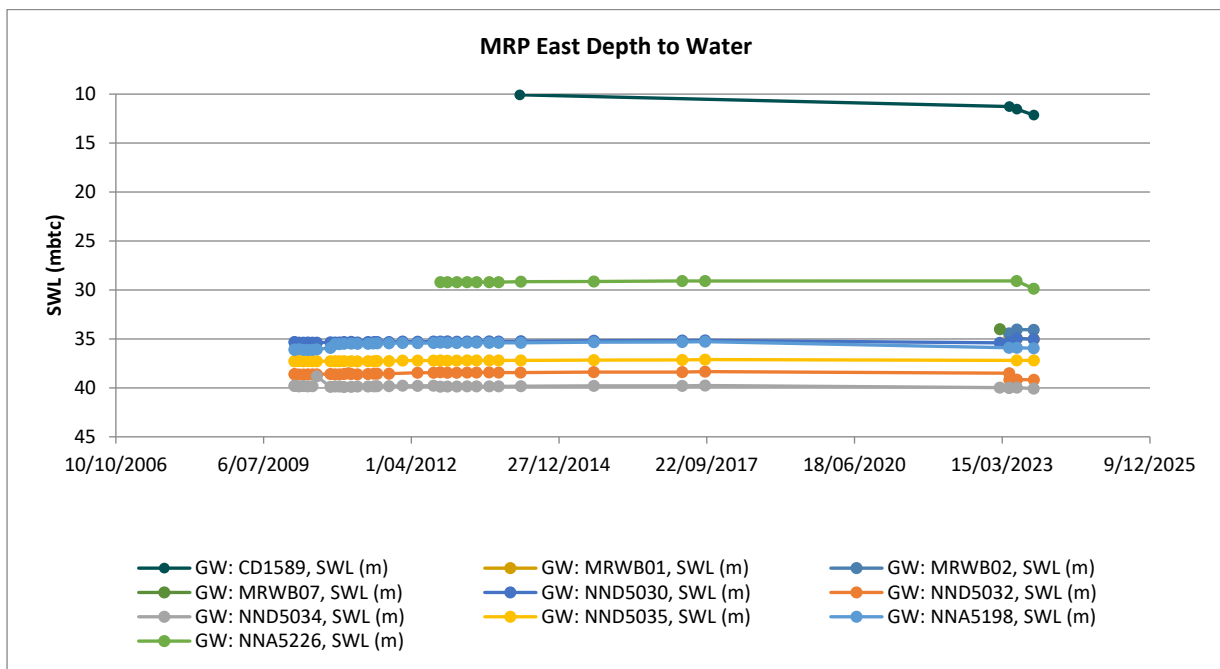


Figure 14: Depth to Water MRP East.

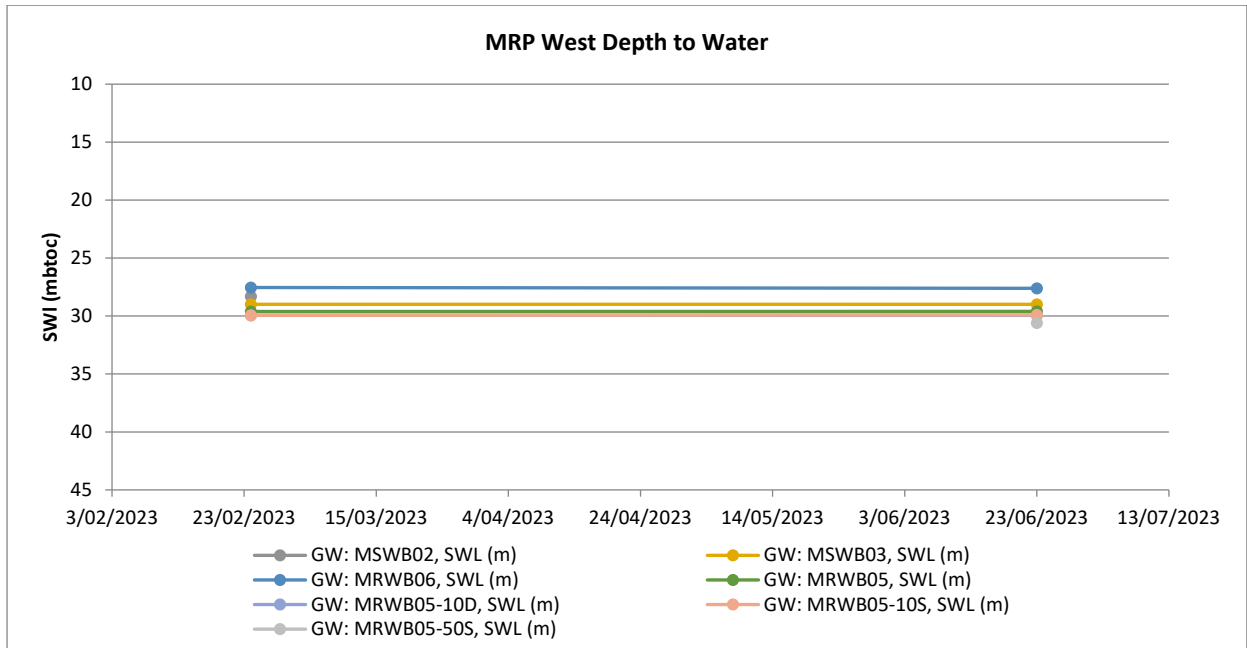


Figure 15: Depth to Water MRP West

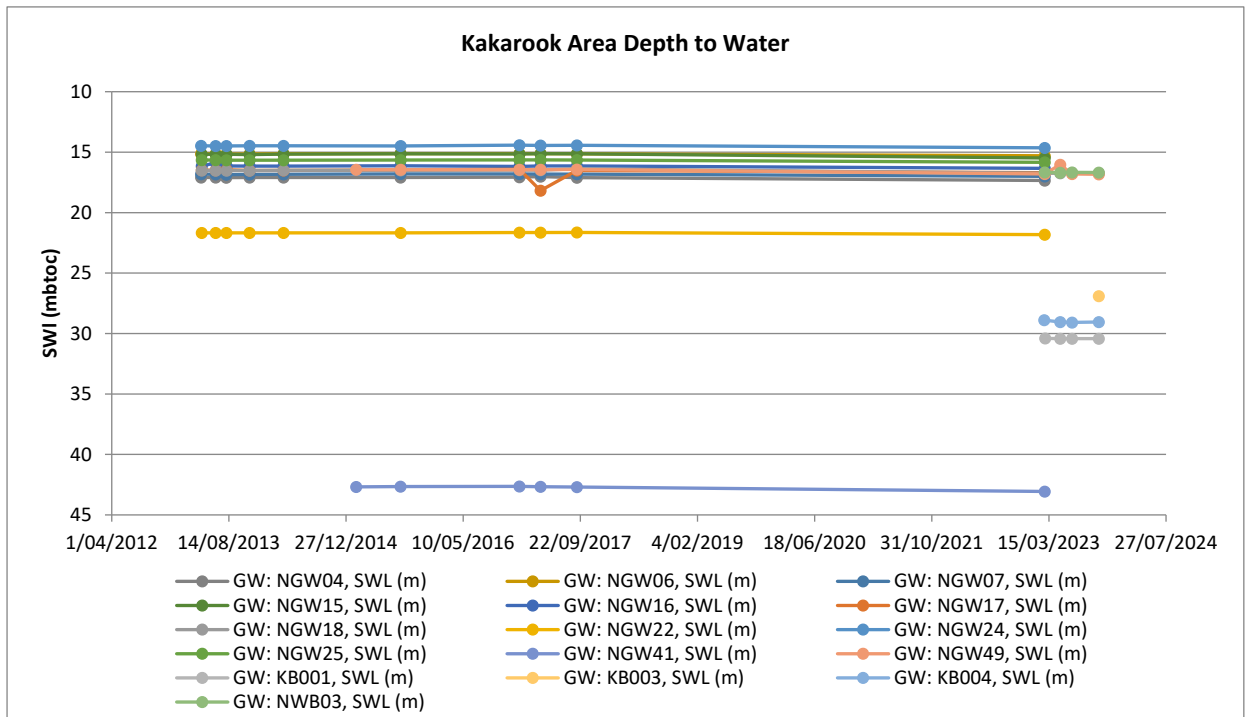


Figure 16: Depth to Water Kakarook Area.

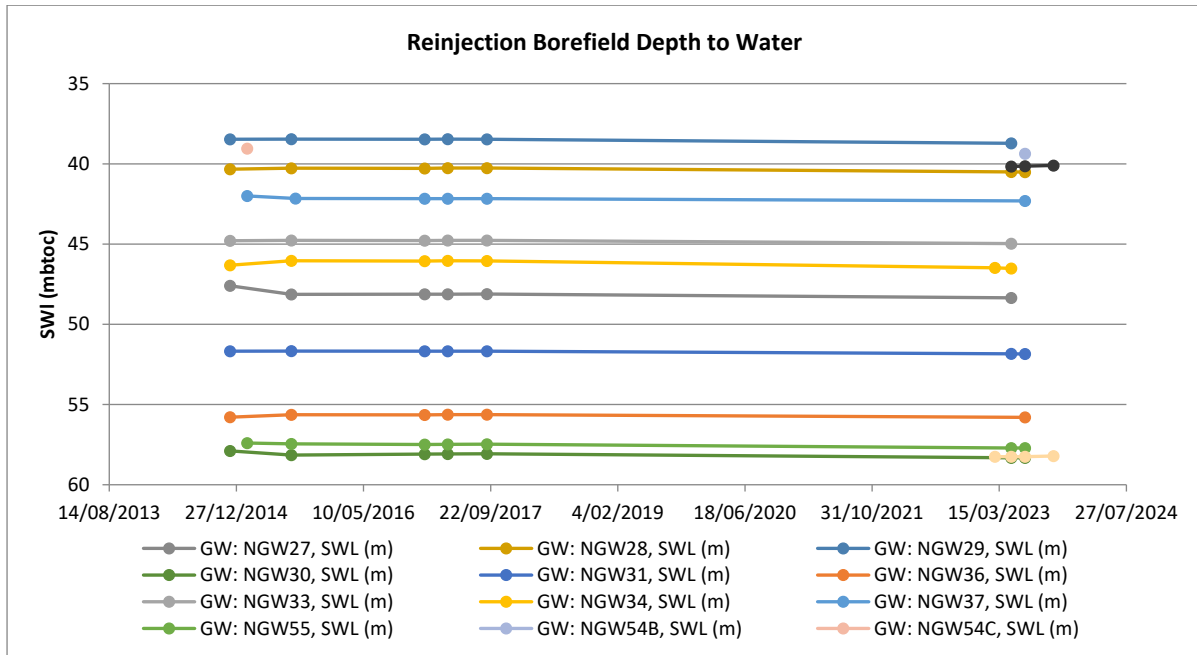


Figure 17: Depth to Water Reinjection Borefield Area

The hydrographs for all areas show no discernible trends indicating a stable hydrogeological environment.

The elevation of the water table across the MRP East area has been well established following the measurement of numerous water levels over many years in monitoring bores constructed in mineral exploration holes. The reduced water levels demonstrate a consistent and reliable elevation of the composite water table across the deposit. Water levels in the MRP East area are stable with variations limited to barometric influences. The stratigraphy of the MRP East deposit has a marked effect on the gradient of the water table as groundwater flows from north east to south west across Ambassador East to Ambassador West.

An elevated low permeability Permian "ridge" forms a barrier to groundwater flow between Ambassador East and West. This restricts groundwater flow east of this "ridge" resulting in the water table being constrained with little to no gradient from about 300 mRL at the eastern end of Ambassador East to 298 mRL at the western end of Ambassador East. Groundwater flow appears to be less constrained to the north of the paleochannel at the western end of Ambassador East where the low permeability Permian lithologies appear to have been eroded and a thicker sequence of Eocene sediments facilitates groundwater flow, demonstrated by a more gradual decline in groundwater elevations between Ambassador East and West.

Generally, groundwater levels east to west across the Permian "ridge" show a much steeper gradient ranging from 298 mRL to 293 mRL before groundwater flow resumes at a more gradual gradient decline to the south west along the paleochannel from an elevation of about 293 mRL to 289 mRL at the most southern end of Ambassador West. The elevation of groundwater levels for the MRP East area are shown in Figure 18.

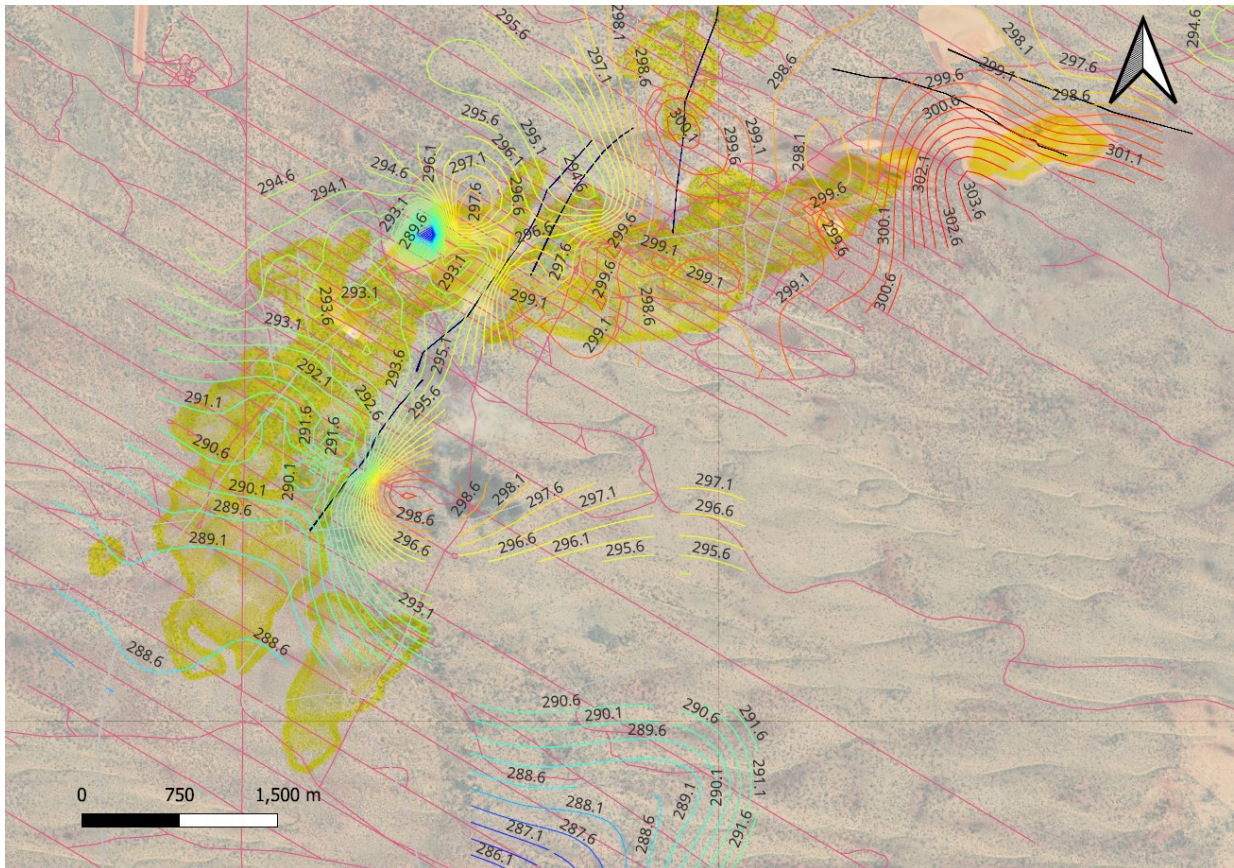


Figure 18: Groundwater Levels MRP East Area (composite data set Feb 2017).

The limited number of monitoring bores across the MRP West deposits limits the usefulness of contouring water levels to provide a reliable groundwater flow map. However, data collected at various times (Rockwater, 2015) shows that the groundwater gradient between MRP West and MRP East is particularly flat with the water table effectively stable at 290 mRL with very little flow inferred into and out of the paleochannel.

4.5.4.2 Groundwater Chemistry

The baseline groundwater chemistry data set for the MRP East, MRP West and ReInjection Borefield was presented in the PER (Vimy, 2015). This data set was characterised by assessing 448 water samples collected from 247 drill holes across the MRP area from 1985 to 2015. Ongoing groundwater sampling from selected production and monitoring bores will be incorporated into the baseline data set to further validate pre-mining conditions.

The key parameters of pH and EC will be primarily used to assess potential changes in groundwater quality as a result of mining and processing operations to ensure that the management targets of the GMMP are achieved. The baseline pH of groundwater at MRP East, MRP West and ReInjection Borefield are shown in Figures 19 to 21, respectively.

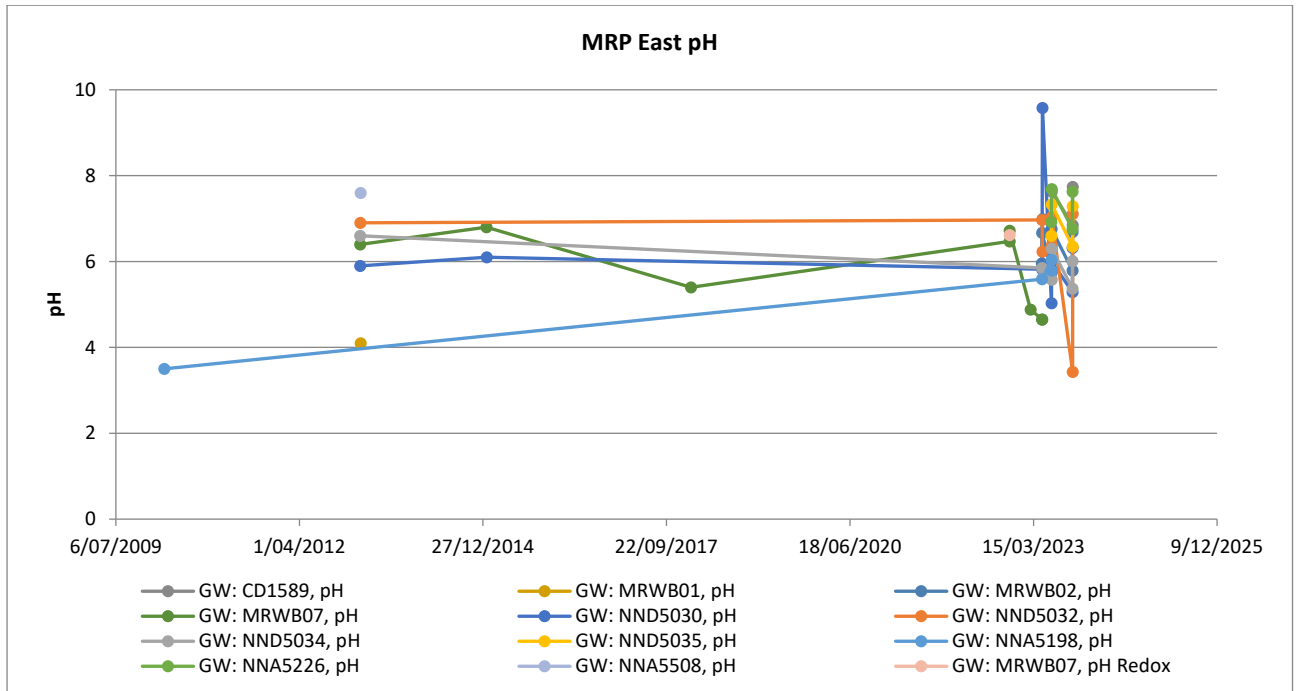


Figure 19: MRP East pH

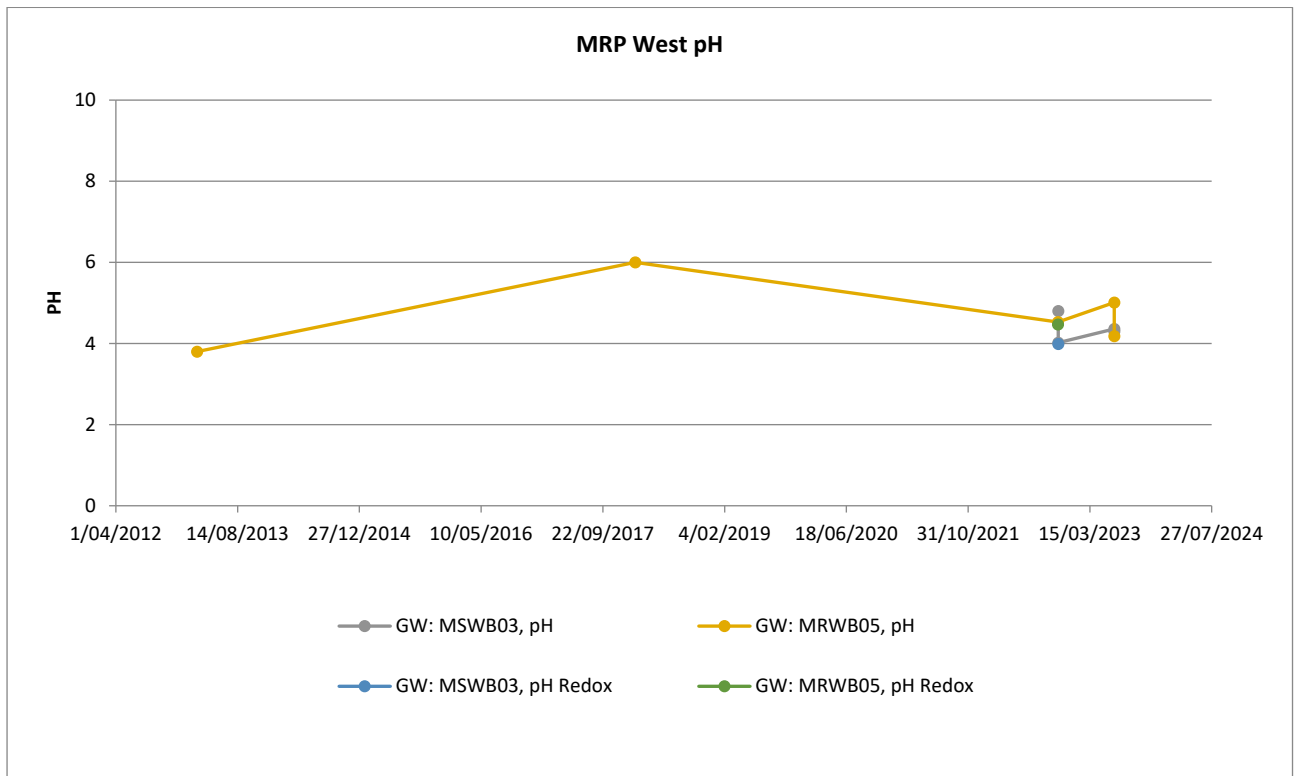


Figure 20: MRP West pH

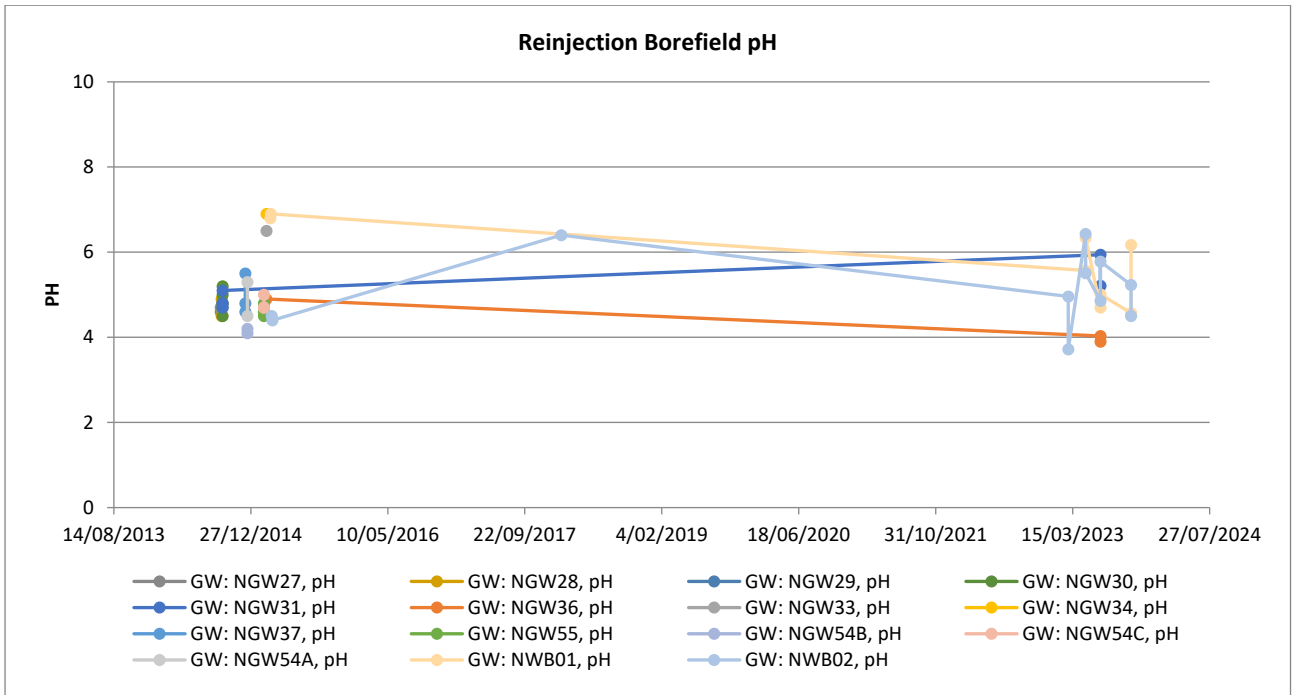


Figure 21: Reinjection Borefield Area pH

The EC of groundwater at MRP East, MRP West and Reinjection Borefield area is shown in Figures 22 to 24 respectively.

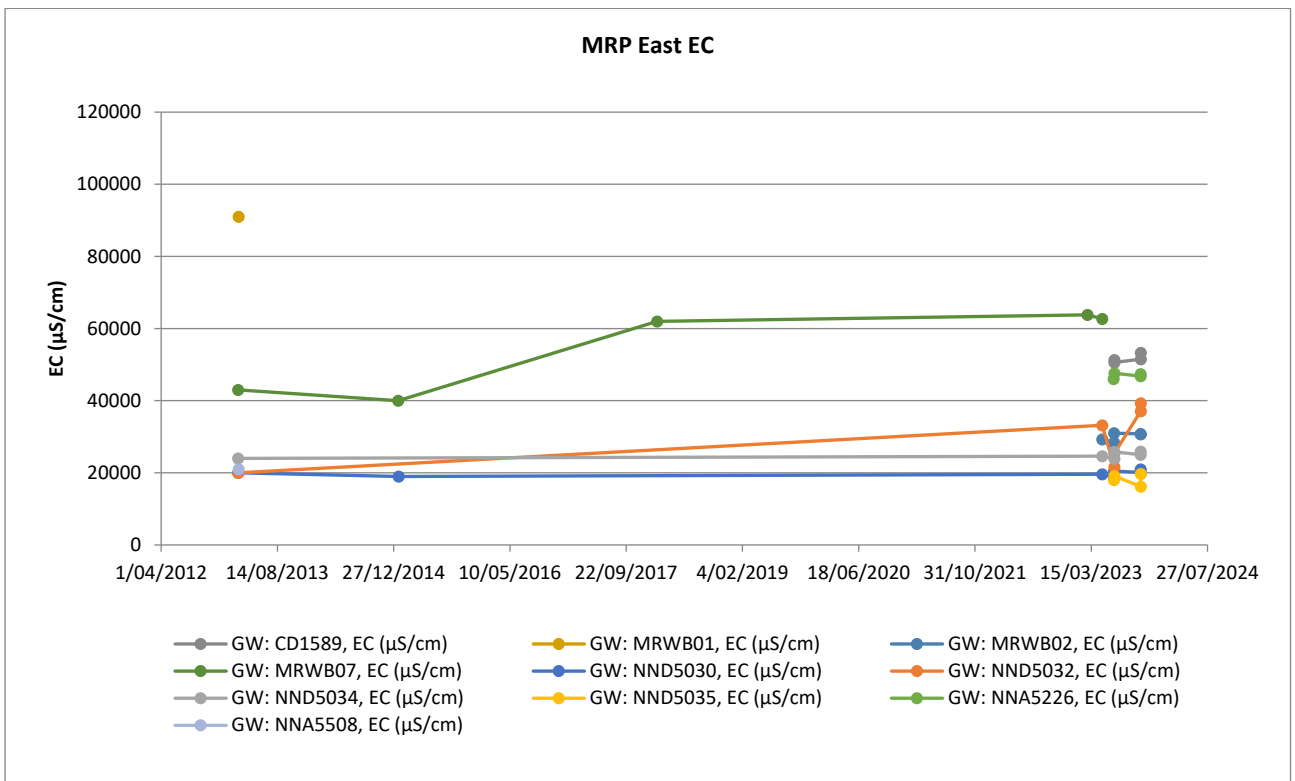


Figure 22: MRP East Electrical Conductivity

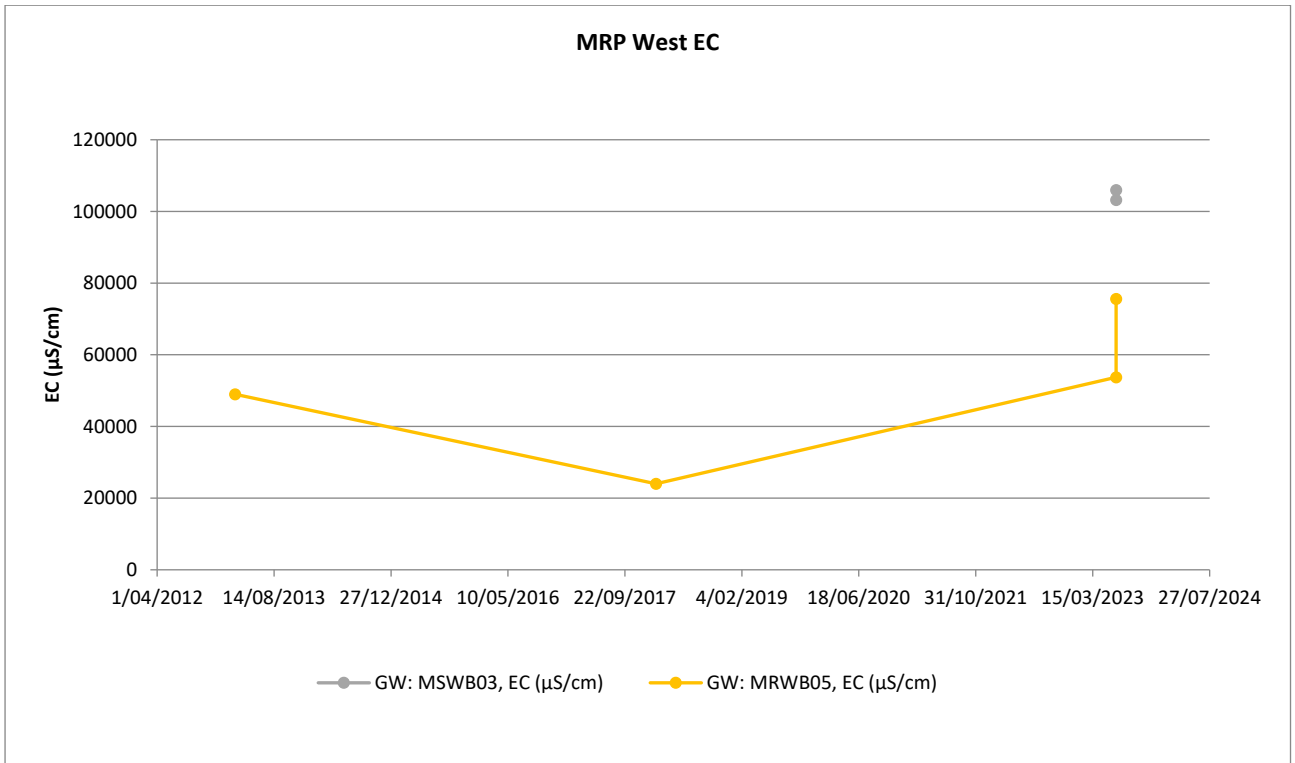


Figure 23: MRP West Electrical Conductivity

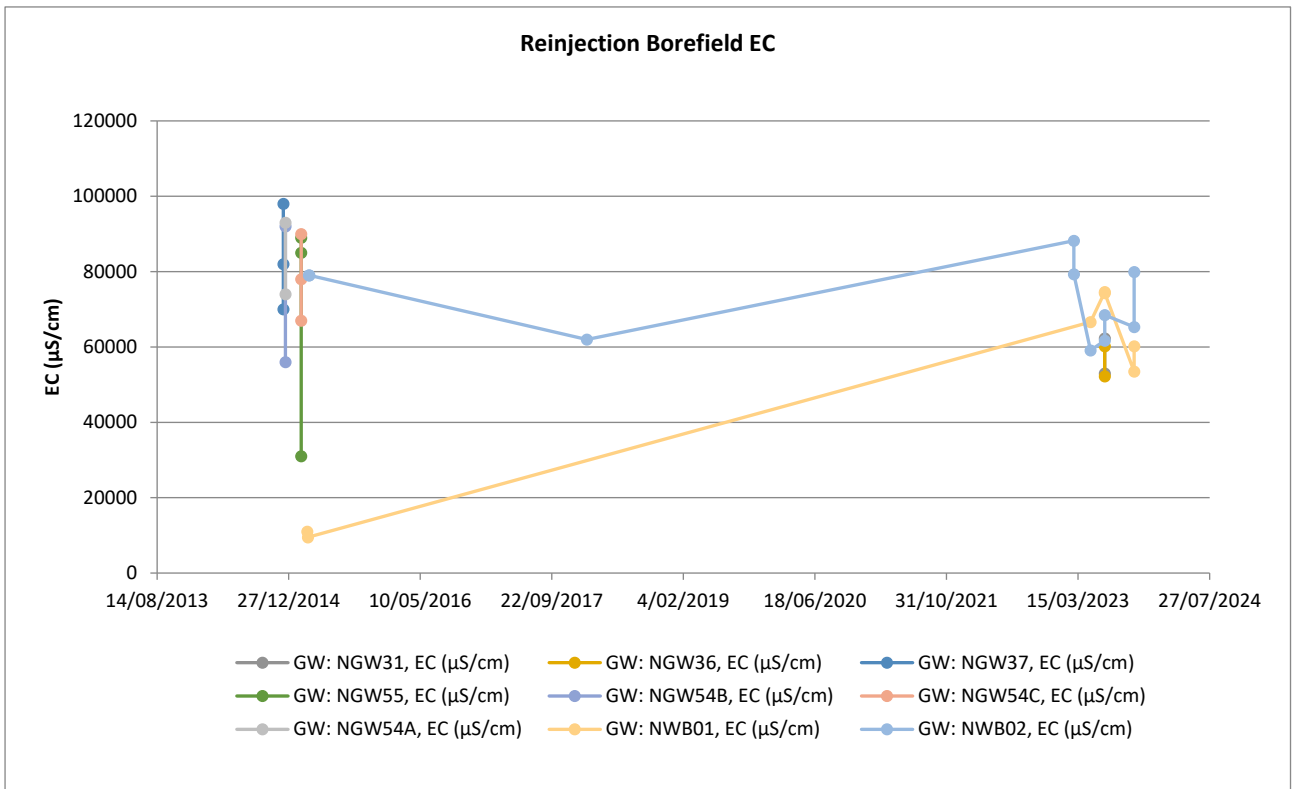


Figure 24: Reinjection Borefield Electrical Conductivity

Dewatering will be required to facilitate mining of the MRP East orebody. Groundwater will be abstracted from the proposed Princess and Ambassador mining areas via bores with any surplus abstraction being disposed of in the ReInjection Borefield. Groundwater disposed of into the ReInjection Borefield is required to be of a similar or better quality than established baseline conditions.

The baseline pH of groundwater in the MRP East area generally ranges between pH~4 to pH~8. The pH of groundwater in the ReInjection Borefield area is generally in the range of pH~4 and pH~6. Groundwater salinity increases naturally in the direction of flow. The salinity of groundwater in the MRP East area measured as EC is in the range of 20,000 to 60,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The salinity of the groundwater downgradient of the MR East area south of the Ambassador West deposit in the ReInjection Borefield is generally in the range of 50,000 to 90,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Pre-mining baseline monitoring demonstrates that the primary groundwater quality parameters of pH and EC of dewatering abstraction is expected to be better than the groundwater in the receiving aquifer at the ReInjection Borefield.

The upper limit concentrations for key metals in the proposed East and West mining and ReInjection Borefield areas from historic monitoring over the period 2014 to 2018 that have been previously reported in the GMMP are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Upper Limit Concentrations Dissolved Metals (2014 to 2018)

Metal	Concentration (mg/L)
Zinc	12.9
Nickel	3.8
Copper	1.9
Cobalt	3.1

These upper limits of baseline concentrations of metals in groundwater will be used to assess whether any changes in the reduction oxidising status of the local aquifer systems, due to mining operations results in an increase in these key metals in solution. These upper limits will be reviewed against ongoing and future monitoring data and if necessary, will be revised. The dissolved and total concentrations of zinc, nickel, copper and cobalt in the MRP East area and the ReInjection Borefield area for data that has been validated are presented in Figures 25 to 28.

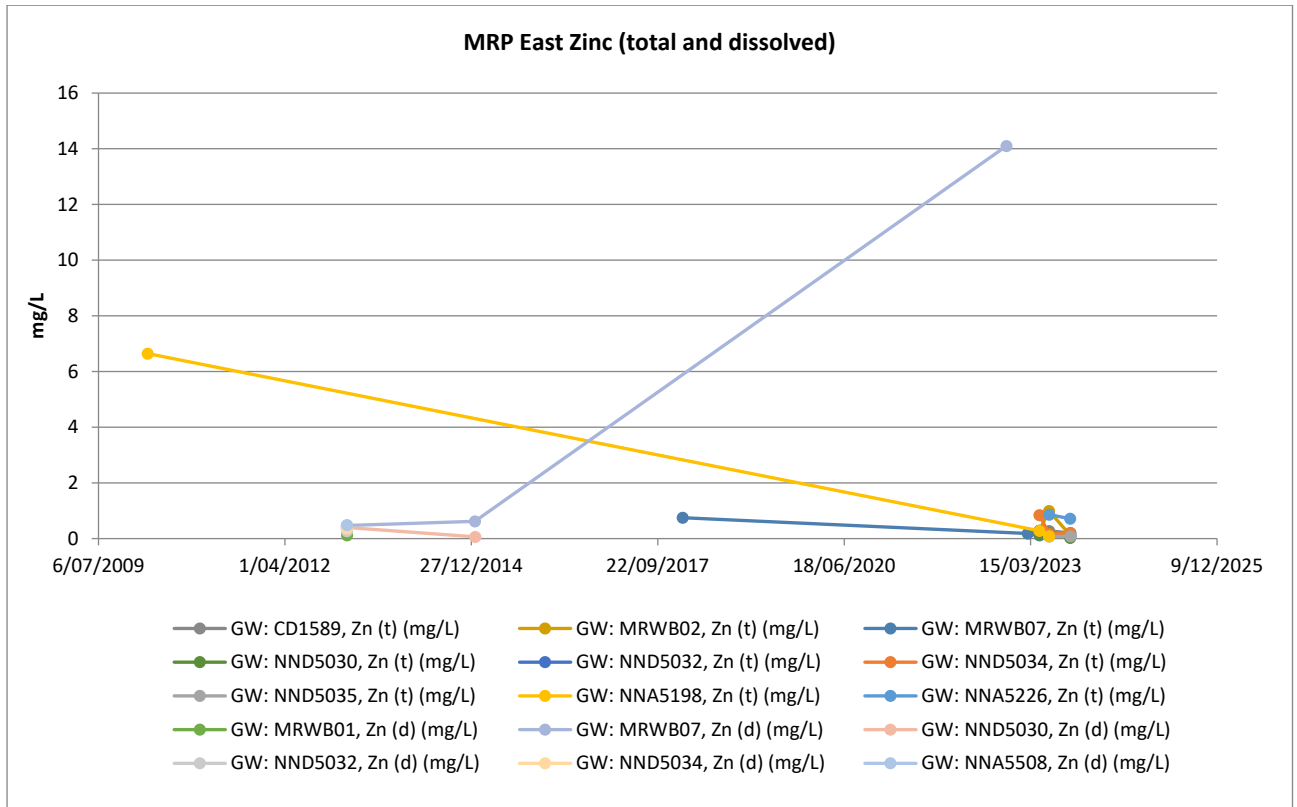


Figure 25: MRP East Zinc Concentration in Groundwater

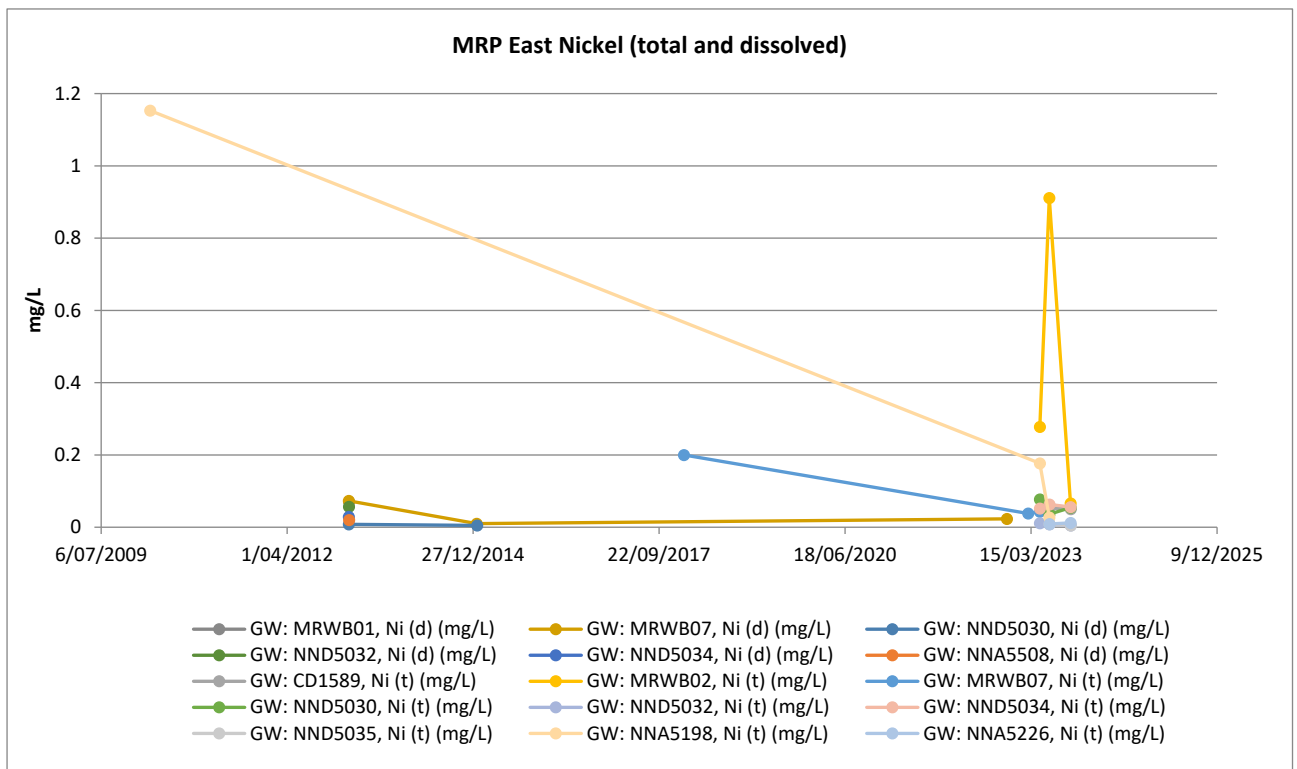


Figure 26: MRP East Nickel Concentration in Groundwater

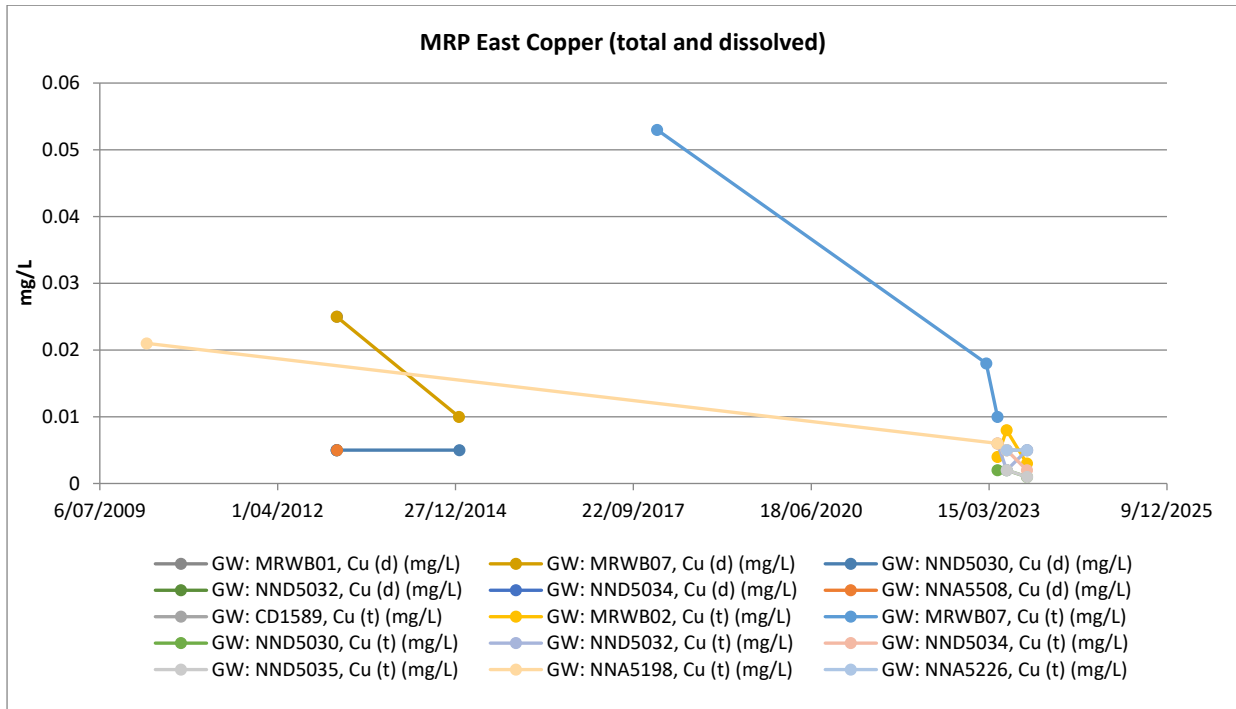


Figure 27: MRP East Copper Concentration in Groundwater

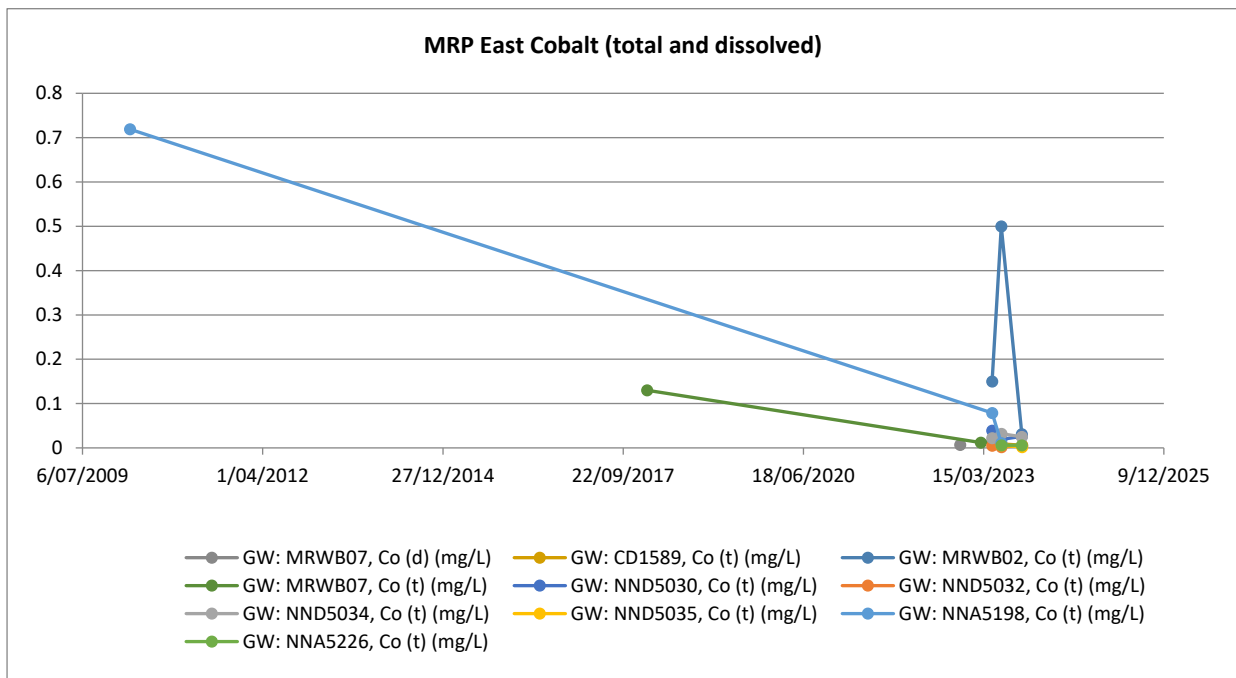


Figure 28: MRP East Cobalt Concentration in Groundwater.

The total concentrations of zinc, nickel, copper and cobalt in groundwater from sampling undertaken in the MRP East area during the current reporting period are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: MRP East Area Total Metals Concentrations Groundwater Sampling 2023.

Sample Point	Date	Zinc (total) (mg/L)	Nickel (total) (mg/L)	Copper (total) (mg/L)	Cobalt (total) (mg/L)
CD1589	22/06/2023	0.274	0.053	<0.005	0.009
	14/10/2023	0.208	0.05	<0.005	0.006
MRWB02	1/05/2023	0.287	0.278	0.004	0.15
	21/06/2023	0.993	0.911	0.008	0.5
	13/10/2023	0.126	0.066	0.003	0.031
MRWB07	27/02/2023	0.181	0.038	0.018	0.012
	1/05/2023	0.121	0.043	<0.01	0.014
NND5030	1/05/2023	0.147	0.077	0.002	0.039
	21/06/2023	0.189	0.036	0.002	0.019
	13/10/2023	0.029	0.054	<0.001	0.026
NND5032	1/05/2023	0.287	0.011	0.006	<0.005
	22/06/2023	0.137	0.008	<0.002	<0.002
	14/10/2023	0.105	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
NND5034	1/05/2023	0.845	0.052	0.006	0.022
	22/06/2023	0.171	0.063	0.005	0.032
	13/10/2023	0.199	0.056	0.002	0.025
NND5035	22/06/2023	0.08	0.009	0.002	0.006
	14/10/2023	0.084	0.005	<0.001	0.002
NNA5226	22/06/2023	0.861	0.009	<0.005	0.006
	13/10/2023	0.716	0.012	<0.005	0.006

The total concentrations of zinc, nickel, copper and cobalt in groundwater sampled over the current reporting period are considerably lower than the upper reported limits of dissolved concentrations of these metals over the historical monitoring period from 2014 to 2018. Further sampling and assessment of total versus dissolved concentrations of these metals will be undertaken to validate the baseline data set.

4.6 SOILS

4.6.1 Objective and Management Targets

Soil at MRP is managed under the following CEMPs:

- Soil Monitoring and Management Plan (**SMMP**) – Outcome-based (EMP-EHS-004); and
- SMMP – Management-based (EHS-EMP-010).

4.6.1.1 SMMP Outcome-based

The objective of the SMMP Outcome-based is to maintain the quality of land and soils so that the environmental values, both ecological and social are protected.

The key management target to ensure that the environmental objective is met is as follows:

- Using the determined trigger and threshold criteria, ensure soil quality is maintained within background concentrations established during baseline studies 10 m from areas where paleodrainage channel groundwater and/or dewater has been used for dust suppression in Sandhill Dunnart (SHD) habitat (i.e. E3 and S6 vegetation communities).

The trigger criteria are:

- Soil salinity (as measured by electrical conductivity (EC); EC1:5) in SHD habitat, in samples taken 5 m from areas where dust suppression activities occurred, is ≥ 60 mS/m.
- Acidity (pH) in SHD habitat, in samples taken 5 m from areas where dust suppression activities occurred ≥ 2 standard deviations above mean established during baseline studies. Data will be adjusted for skew and kurtosis or whatever transformation is required to create a standard normal distribution.
- Concentration of key metals (Zinc (Zn), Nickel (Ni), Copper (Cu), Cobalt (Co) and Uranium (U); mg/kg) in SHD habitat, in samples taken 5 m from areas where dust suppression activities occurred, exceed the following limits:
 - Zn – 160 mg/kg dry weight
 - Ni – 38 mg/kg dry weight
 - Cu – 70 mg/kg dry weight
 - Co – 13 mg/kg dry weight
 - U – 23 mg/kg dry weight.

The threshold criteria are:

- Soil salinity (as measured by EC; EC1:5) in SHD habitat, in samples taken 5 m from areas where dust suppression activities occurred, is ≥ 80 mS/m.

- Acidity (pH) in SHD habitat, in samples taken 10 m from areas where dust suppression activities occurred ≥ 2 standard deviations above the mean established during baseline studies.
- Concentration of key metals Zn, Ni, Cu, Co and U in SHD habitat, in samples taken 10 m from areas where dust suppression activities occurred, exceed the following limits:
 - Zn – 160 mg/kg dry weight
 - Ni – 38 mg/kg dry weight
 - Cu – 70 mg/kg dry weight
 - Co – 13 mg/kg dry weight
 - U – 23 mg/kg dry weight.

4.6.1.2 SMMP Management-based

The objective of the SMMP Management-based is to maintain the quality of land and soils (terrestrial environmental quality) so that environmental values are protected, by minimising impacts on soil quality as far as practicable resulting from lignite oxidation within stockpiles and the use of dewater for dust suppression.

The key management targets to ensure that the environmental objective is met are as follows:

- Sulphidic (carbonaceous) material directly disturbed by mining is identified and appropriately managed to minimise impacts on soil quality.
- Runoff from above ground potential acid forming storage areas is controlled.
- Sulphide oxidation and release of acid and metalliferous drainage from permanent post-mine landforms is minimised.
- Soil impacted by acid and metalliferous drainage is appropriately identified and managed to prevent further impact on soil quality.
- Handling or utilisation of sulphidic (carbonaceous) material is done appropriately.
- Paleodrainage channel groundwater used in dust suppression has minimal impacts on soil quality.

4.6.2 Monitoring Requirements

4.6.2.1 SMMP Outcome-based

Monitoring in the SMMP Outcome-based requires the measurement of soil salinity, concentration of key metals and acidity within SHD E3 and S6 vegetation communities. Table 8 shows the status of compliance with the SMMP Outcome-based required for each performance indicator.

Table 8: Soil Outcome-based Monitoring Status.

Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Initial surface soil sampling (0 – 10 cm depth) of EC, pH and metals within E3 and S6 vegetation communities in close proximity to where infrastructure (roads) will be built just prior to their construction.	C	Monitoring was undertaken at 20 monitoring points (SS01-SS20) in February, June and November 2022. After review of the monitoring undertaken to date, some of the sampling sites will be substituted in 2024-2025 to new sites that are in closer proximity to the proposed roads.
Conducting biannual (6 monthly) soil sampling (0 – 10 cm depth) for salinity (as measured by EC; EC1:5) at 5 m from where dust suppression activities have taken place in SHD habitat. Monitoring to also be conducted at 10 m if the trigger is exceeded, and monitoring expanded to include pH and metals.	NR	Due to the status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no dust suppression activities required during the reporting period using paleodrainage channel groundwater and/or dewater.
Conducting biennial (every 2 years) soil sampling for pH levels and metal concentration of Zn, Ni, Cu, Co and U (or earlier if EC sampling indicates that there is a potential problem). Frequency of acidity and metal sampling reviewed on receiving results.	NR	Due to the status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no dust suppression activities required during the reporting period using paleodrainage channel groundwater and/or dewater. Monitoring was undertaken at 20 monitoring points (SS01-SS20) in February, June and November 2022.

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage.

4.6.2.2 SMMP Management-based

Due to the status of the Project activities, where there is no disturbance of sulphidic (carbonaceous) material from mining, no use of paleodrainage channel groundwater and/or dewater for dust suppression or establishment of permanent landforms, some of the monitoring requirements for the SMMP Management-based are currently not required. The status of compliance with the SMMP Management-based measures is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Soil Management-based Monitoring Status.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All sulphidic (carbonaceous) material to be directly disturbed by mining is identified and appropriately managed to minimise impacts on soil quality			
Conduct geochemical characterisation, as required, to confirm presence / absence of potential acid forming (PAF) materials.	<p>Each time grade control drilling activity is undertaken the samples directly above the ore zone will be subject to a visual inspection and a comparison with the results of previous testing undertaken in the same area. If that visual inspection suggests that there is a risk of PAF materials being present, or the comparison with proximate samples, then geochemical testing will take place to determine the amount that is present. The geochemical determination will establish definitively whether PAF materials are present.</p> <p>Where significant PAF material is placed in above ground location (with an Overburden Landform or in a Temporary Stockpile) a nested piezometer will be installed in an appropriate location to check whether there has been any liquid draining from the area. If readings suggest that drainage has occurred samples of the liquor will be taken to check for AMD.</p> <p>There will be an annual audit of geochemical characterisation results to ensure that if PAF materials have been detected they were subsequently treated appropriately.</p>	NR	Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there is no available material and therefore no requirement to undertake geochemical characterisation for presence of PAF material.
Record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material.	<p>Once it is established that PAF materials are present in an area proposed for mining (as a consequence of the geochemical testing), the GDAP system will then be used to store the estimated location of the PAF material and to keep track of its subsequent movements. This is a continuous and ongoing monitoring process.</p> <p>There will be an annual audit of the effectiveness of the use of the GDAP system to track and monitor PAF material.</p>	NR	<p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on PAF material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ground is excavated / mined, will it contain any PAF material? (If yes, the GDAP must be used to record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material, and all future movements until final encapsulation). <p>Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement to record location of stored or stockpiled PAF material.</p>
Control runoff from above ground PAF storage areas			
Implement and maintain drainage control structures to minimise runoff from stored PAF materials interacting with the surrounding environment.	<p>Areas where PAF materials are stored will be visually inspected on a regular basis as part of routine maintenance and inspected after any significant rainfall events. This will include inspection of nested piezometers designed to detect drainage after rainfall events.</p> <p>Annual audit of drainage control works undertaken in PAF storage areas and environmental incident reports of any overflowing of these drainage controls.</p>	NR	<p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on PAF material drainage control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are drainage control structures required around PAF material to minimise runoff from interacting with surrounding environment? <p>Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement for the storage of PAF materials, therefore no requirement to inspect PAF storage areas or drainage control.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Minimise sulphide oxidation and release of acid and metalliferous drainage (AMD) from permanent post-mine landforms			
Isolate all sulphidic material stored within permanent post-mine landforms.	Sulphidic material stored within permanent post-mine landforms will be tracked by the GDAP system and therefore monitoring is a continuous process that starts when the PAF material is identified and continues until it has been safely encapsulated. Nested piezometers will be used to check that significant PAF material located in Overburden Landforms are isolated and not generating AMD seepage. Annual review of cover design modelling and annual audit of as-constructed cover systems to ensure they are built to the required specifications.	NR	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on PAF material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ground is excavated / mined, will it contain any PAF material? <i>(If yes, the GDAP must be used to record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material, and all future movements until final encapsulation).</i> Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement for the construction of permanent landforms.
All soil impacted by AMD is appropriately identified and managed to prevent further impact on soil quality			
Conduct soil (geochemical) investigations following removal of PAF materials stored on the land surface.	Occurs only when removal of PAF materials has occurred (which will have been monitored by the GDAP system). If PAF material are stored at surface for a period longer than two years in a location where AMD seepage could adversely impact soil quality, nested piezometers will be installed to ensure that there has been no AMD. Annual audit of soil investigation reports to ensure appropriate identification and delineation of AMD impacted soil.	NR	Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement to conduct soil quality tests from removal of stored PAF material.
All AMD impacted soil that poses a risk to the surrounding environment will either be remediated or excavated and appropriately disposed of.	Occurs when it has been identified by geochemical testing that there is AMD impacted soil. A risk analysis will be undertaken to establish whether this soil can be successfully remediated and if it can't whether it represents a risk to vegetation that warrants excavation and disposal elsewhere. Annual audit of earthmoving records identifying the handling and utilisation of all AMD impacted soil materials.	NR	Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement to undertake investigations or remediation of AMD impacted soils.
No inappropriate handling or utilisation of sulphidic (lignite) material			
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising the environmental qualities of the MRP area.	New site personnel register participation in environmental inductions. Annual audits of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the environmental qualities of the MRP area, and in the "Land Management Slides" the GDAP process for tracking PAF material to its final destination. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on PAF material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ground is excavated / mined, will it contain any PAF material? <i>(If yes, the GDAP must be used to record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material, and all future movements until final encapsulation).</i> Are drainage control structures required around PAF material to minimise runoff from interacting with surrounding environment?

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Personnel involved in the handling and utilisation of sulphidic (carbonaceous) material will be trained so that they understand the potential risks if this material is inappropriately managed.	Personnel to be involved in the handling and utilisation of sulphidic materials register participation in the appropriate training. Annual audits of the personnel engaged in the handling and utilisation of sulphidic materials and of the associated training records.	NR	Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement to train personnel on the handling and utilisation of sulphidic (carbonaceous) material.
All lignitic (carbonaceous) material will be tracked under the GDAP system when it is sent anywhere other than directly for further processing (i.e. anywhere other than the run-of-mine (ROM) pad at the Processing Plant). It will be monitored (which includes the length of time located in a particular location until it is sent for processing.	The GDAP system operates continuously recording the presence of PAF materials and the location of where it is transferred to. An annual audit will be undertaken to ensure PAF materials identified have been suitably tracked and dealt with.	NR	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on PAF material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ground is excavated / mined, will it contain any PAF material? (If yes, the GDAP must be used to record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material, and all future movements until final encapsulation). Due to the current status of the Project (refer to Section 2), there has been no requirement to track this material using the GDAP system.
Minimise the impacts on soil quality from paleodrainage channel groundwater used in dust suppression			
Dust suppression with paleodrainage channel groundwater will only occur in operational / infrastructure areas after topsoil has been removed.	GDAP system used to authorise where dust suppression activities are allowed to occur. GDAP system will not authorise dust suppression activities in areas where topsoil has not first been removed and recorded as having been under the GDAP system. Annual audit of GDAP records to ensure compliance.	C	No dust suppression activities using groundwater were undertaken during the reporting period. Five GDAPs were submitted and authorised during the reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10/02/23 – 441 grade control/close-spaced drill holes. • 30/05/23 – 370 aircore drill holes. • 28/07/23 – 24 aircore drill holes. • 1/09/23 – Two GDAPs for Clearing for Works Approval W6679/2022/1 waste disposal facility. Only the GDAPs (MRP-AR-024a and MRP-AR-024b) for the construction of the new landfill facility dust suppression is planned, and the requirement to remove all topsoil prior to any dust suppression. Topsoil has been removed, however no dust suppression using groundwater to date has occurred. <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on topsoil removal and dust suppression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the GDAP for dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel (saline) groundwater or will include this activity? • Has / will all topsoil be removed prior to dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel groundwater?
Saline water runoff from dust suppression activities will be contained.	Areas where dust suppression activity has taken place will be subject to routine visual inspections (as part of maintenance activities) and will be inspected after significant rainfall events that may have caused erosion of containment. Annual audit of GDAP records which require dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel groundwater, including are the necessary controls in place, to be authorised.	C	No dust suppression activities were undertaken during the reporting period, therefore no inspections of areas were required. Five GDAPs were submitted and authorised during the reporting period. Only the GDAP (MRP-AR-024a and MRP-AR-024b) for the construction of the new landfill facility dust suppression is planned, however none to date has been undertaken.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Engineering controls (e.g. bunding or trenching) will be used around paleodrainage channel groundwater sources to minimise the impact from spills.	The engineering controls will be subjected to regular visual inspections (as part of routine maintenance) and will be inspected after significant rainfall events that may have adversely impacted them. Annual audit of drainage control structures around paleodrainage channel groundwater sources to ensure they are effective and maintained.	C	There is no paleodrainage channel groundwater extracted from Kakarook North borefield. Bore MRWB07 to the south of MRP East, extracts paleodrainage channel groundwater which is stored in a HDPE lined pond. (refer to Figure 29). The facility is visually inspected, including the use of the Workplace Inspection Checklist Mining (MRO-WHS-CH-012). The Company's database has 55 inspection records uploaded.
All overspray reports and spills to be reported as an environmental incident.	Annual audit of environmental incident records.	C	No dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel groundwater were undertaken during the reporting period. There were no incidents of overspray or spills from dust suppression activities.
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising the environmental qualities of the MRP area.	New site personnel register participation in environmental inductions. Annual audits of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the environmental qualities of the MRP area.
Personnel involved in dust suppression activities will be trained so that they understand the potential risks to soil quality.	Personnel to be involved in dust suppression activities register participation in the appropriate training. Annual audits of training records.	NR	No dust suppression activities occurred during the reporting period, therefore there was no requirement for training of personnel. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes a question on the training requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have personnel who will operate dust suppression equipment undertaken training in environmental sensitivities & safe application of saline water?
Only personnel who have undertaken environmental training will be able to operate dust suppression equipment (e.g. water cart).	Annual audits of training records and operator logbooks.	NR	No dust suppression activities occurred during the reporting period, therefore there was no requirement for training of personnel.
Ensure all equipment used in dust suppression activities are fit-for-purpose to minimise impacts on soil quality.	Annual audit of mine equipment logbooks to establish correct machinery was used for dust suppression.	NR	No dust suppression activities occurred during the reporting period, therefore there was no requirement to assess equipment. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes a question on the training requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is all dust suppression equipment fit-for-purpose to minimise impacts on soil quality?

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage.

4.6.3 Current Monitoring Program

Based on the current status of Project activities the main soil monitoring programs include inspections of paleodrainage channel groundwater extraction facilities, to ensure the integrity of engineered controls, and soil analyses.

4.6.4 Monitoring Results

4.6.4.1 Paleodrainage Channel Groundwater Extraction Facilities

There is currently no paleodrainage channel groundwater extracted from Kakarook North borefield to the northeast of MRP East (refer to Figure 2).

Bore MRWB07, south of MRP East extracts paleodrainage channel groundwater and is stored in a HDPE lined pond (Figure 29). The facility is visually inspected to ensure it is effective and maintained including after significant rainfall events. Inspections are also completed using the Workplace Inspection Checklist Mining (MRO-WHS-CH-012), which includes a section ‘Water Bores & Turkey Nest Dam’. Around 55 inspection records were conducted during the reporting period with the majority of comments related to increasing the water level of the Turkey Nest to maintain integrity of HDPE liner.

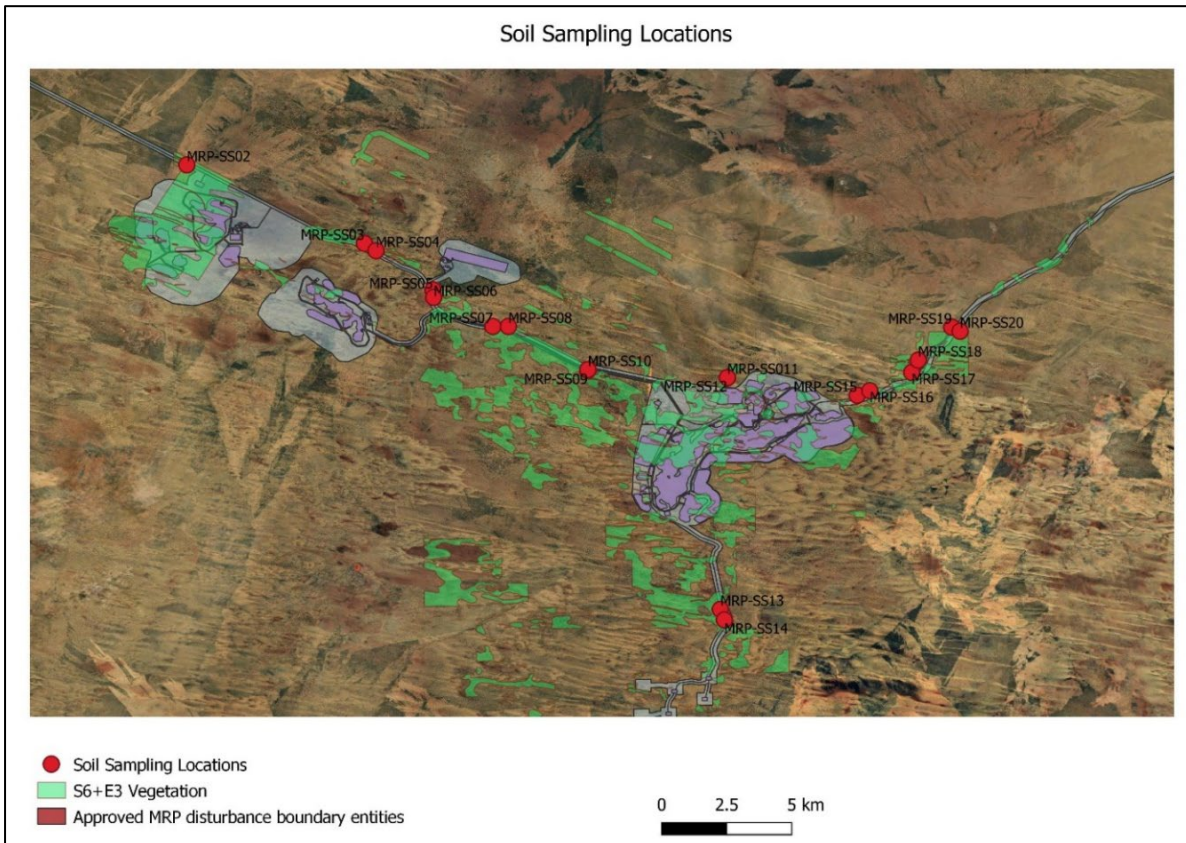


Figure 29: Bore MRWB07 Turkey Nest Facility

4.6.4.2 Soil Monitoring

Analysis of the soil quality has been undertaken as required in the SMMP Observation-based.

Soil sampling commenced in February 2022 and was also undertaken in June 2022, November 2022, and May 2023. Surface soil sampling (0 – 10 cm depth) for analysis of EC, pH and metals has been undertaken in 20 locations principally within or nearby to E3 and S6 vegetation communities (Figure 30).



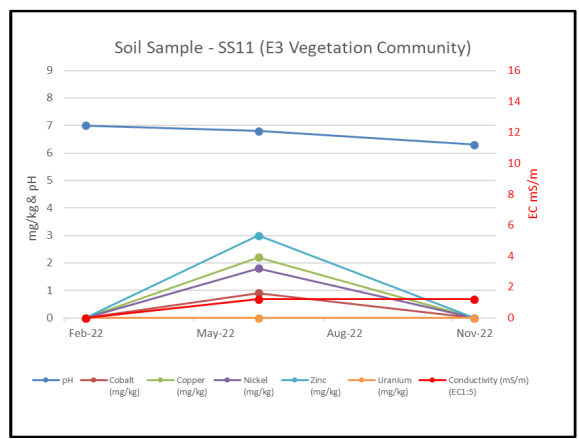
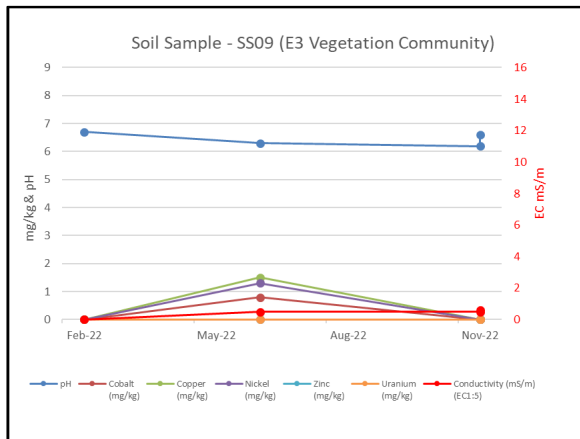
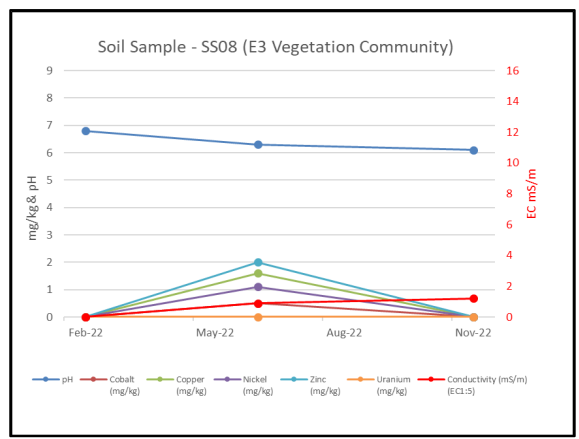
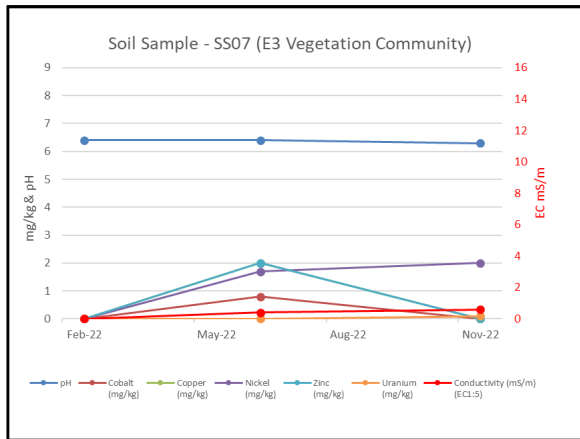
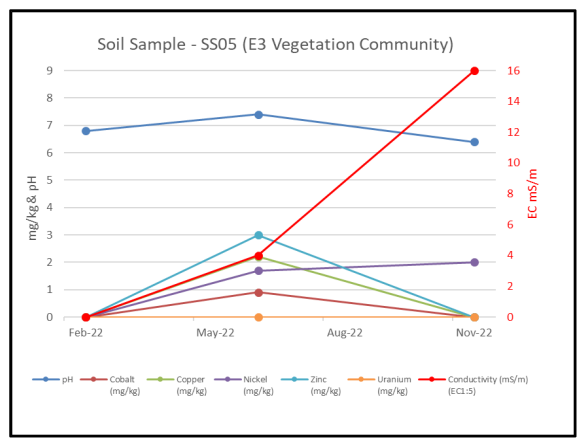
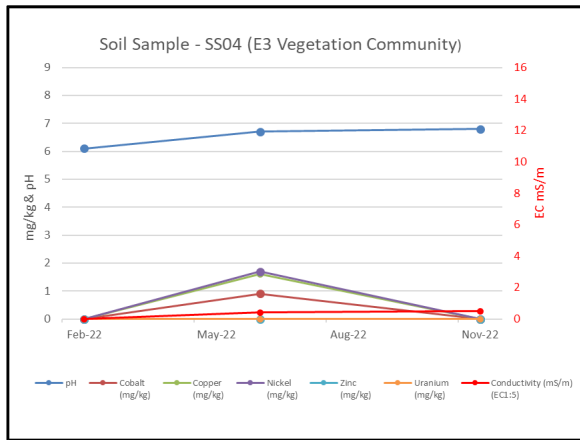
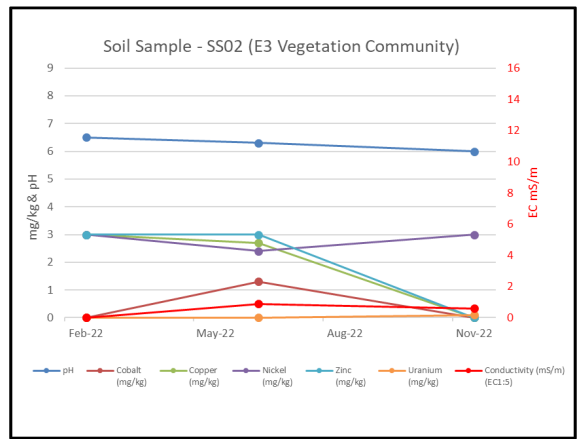
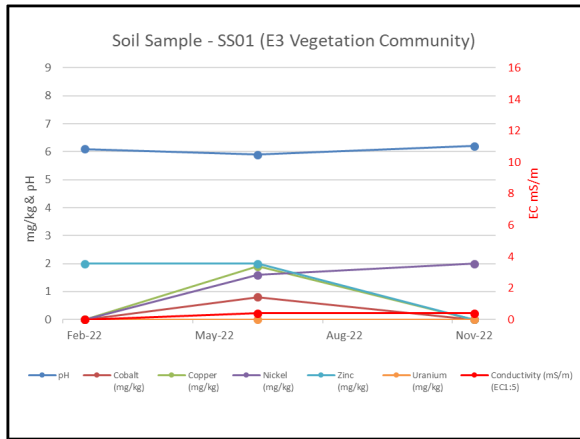
Note: MRP-SS01 is located close to MRP-SS02 and is covered by the MRP-SS02 label.

Figure 30: Soil Sampling Locations

Due to the status of the Project, there has been no water sprayed for dust suppression during the reporting period from either the paleodrainage channel groundwater and/or dewater.

After review of the monitoring undertaken to date, some of the sampling sites will be substituted in 2024-2025 to new sites that are in closer proximity to the current and proposed roads.

The results of the soil analyses are presented for E3 vegetation community sampling sites (Figure 31) and S6 and other vegetation communities sampling sites (Figure 32).



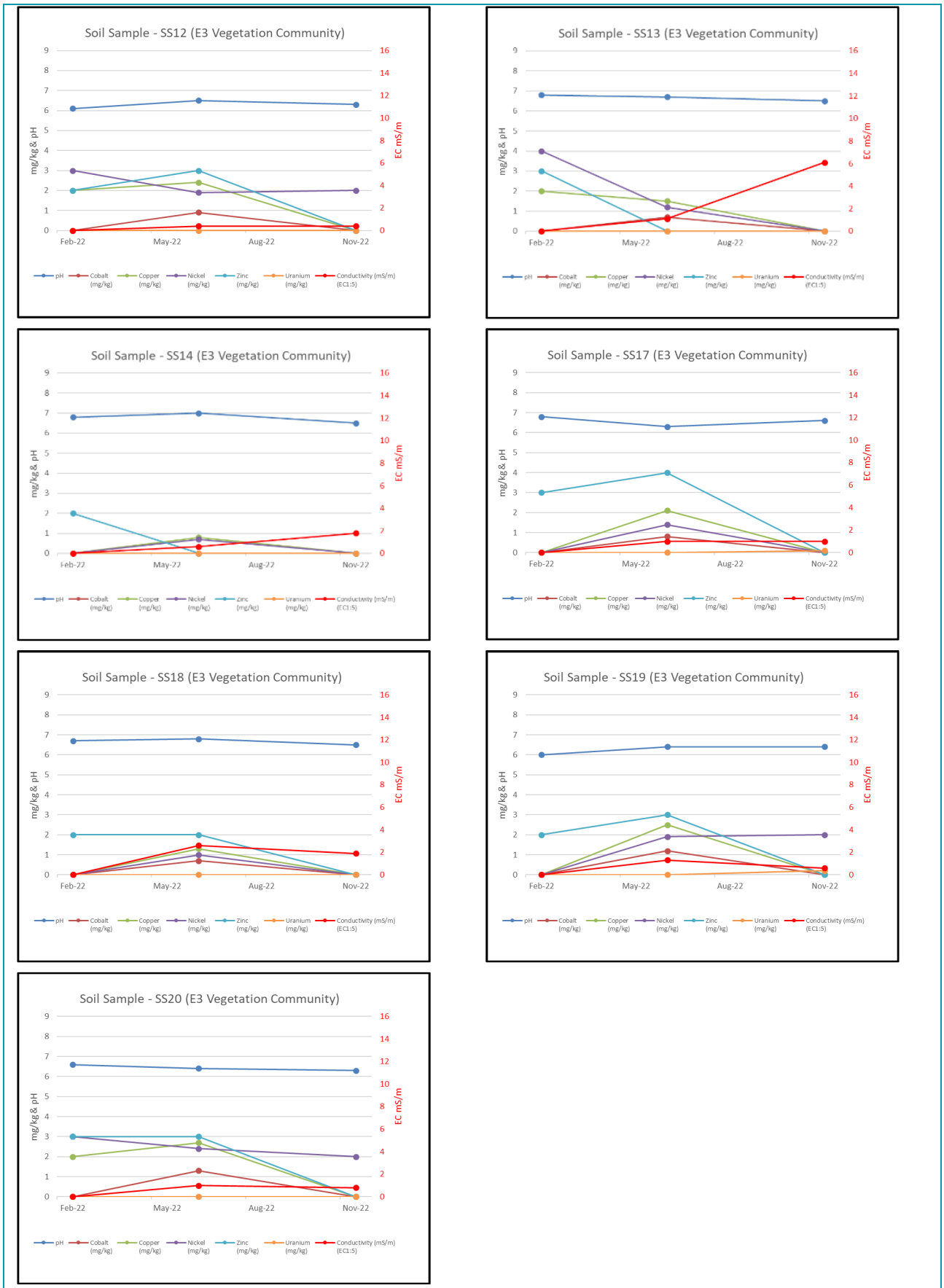


Figure 31: E3 Vegetation Community Soil Monitoring (2022-2023).



Figure 32: S6, S7 and S8 Vegetation Community Soil Monitoring (2022-2023)

The results for the different vegetation community types are summarised in Table 10. There are within the E3 and S6 vegetation communities 15 and 3 sampling points respectively, the other vegetation community types S7 and S8 each have one site.

Table 10: Summary of Baseline Soil Analysis Results

Vegetation Community	EC (mS/m)			pH	Co (mg/kg)					Cu (mg/kg)			Ni (mg/kg)			Zn (mg/kg)			U (mg/kg)		
	Min.	Max	Avg.	Min.	Max	Avg	Min.	Max	Avg	Min.	Max	Avg	Min.	Max.	Avg	Min.	Max	Avg	Min.	Max	Avg.
E3	0.4	16.0	1.6	5.9	7.4	6.5	<2.0	1.3	0.9	<2.0	3.0	2.0	<2.0	4.0	2.0	<5.0	4.0	2.6	<0.1	0.2	0.1
S6	0.4	9.6	3.2	6.1	7.9	6.7	<0.5	1.0	1.0	<2.0	2.4	1.6	<2.0	2.0	1.5	<2.0	3.0	2.3	<0.1	<2.0	<0.1
S7	0.4	0.5	-	5.3	6.4	-	<2.0	1.3	-	<5.0	4.3	-	2.0	2.8	-	<2.0	2.0	-	<2.0	0.2	-
S8	0.6	0.6	-	6.3	6.4	-	<2.0	0.8	-	<2.0	1.5	-	<2.0	1.3	-	<2.0	3.0	-	<0.1	<2.0	-
Sites Combined	0.4	16.0	1.8	5.3	7.9	6.5	<0.5	1.3	0.9	<2.0	4.3	2.1	<2.0	4.0	1.9	<2.0	4.0	2.6	<0.1	0.2	0.1

In summary the results show the soil baseline as currently:

- EC with a range from 0.4 – 16.0 mS/m, which is well below the trigger of ≥ 60 mS/m and threshold of ≥ 80 mS/m.
- pH with a range from 5.3 to 7.9, and a mean of 6.5. Further baseline soil sampling will be undertaken to provide a larger dataset for averaging pH. The data is currently skewed to lower (more acidic) pH levels. The impact of the current skew in the data is the three higher pH results obtained at SS03 (7.6 and 7.9) and SS05 (7.4), would as baseline results be non-compliant of two standard deviations above the mean. When the standard deviation rule is applied, the pH compliance level is currently calculated at 7.3.
- Cobalt with a range from <0.5 - 1.3 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 13 mg/kg dry weight.
- Copper with a range from <2.0 - 4.3 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 70 mg/kg dry weight.
- Nickel with a range from <2.0 - 4.0 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 38 mg/kg dry weight.
- Zinc with a range from <2.0 - 4.0 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 160 mg/kg dry weight.
- Uranium with a range from <0.1 - 0.2 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 23 mg/kg dry weight.

4.7 FLORA AND VEGETATION

The potential impacts on flora and vegetation are managed through the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan (EMP-EHS-001) (**FVMMP**).

4.7.1 Objective and Management Targets

The objective of the FVMMP is to maintain representation, diversity, viability and ecological function at the species, population and community level, by minimising direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species (CSFS) and vegetation communities E3 and S6.

The key management targets to ensure that the environmental objective is met are to:

- ensure that there is no unauthorised clearing or disturbance of flora and vegetation;
- minimise dust levels above the determined background within the Development Envelope as a result of the implementation of the Project;
- minimise impacts from saline water;
- not increase the number of weeds above baseline levels in Development Envelope as a result of the implementation of the Project; and
- not change the frequency or severity of bushfires in the MRP Development Envelope.

4.7.2 Monitoring Requirements

Table 11 shows the status of compliance with the FVMMP requirements to achieve the management targets for the Project.

Table 11: Flora and Vegetation Management Actions and Monitoring Status

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Clearing / Disturbance			
No clearing outside of the Approved Development Envelope.	Annual audit of cleared / disturbed areas recorded in the GDAP system against approved Development Envelope boundary.	C	During the reporting period the Company's GIS system continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and MRF. There was no GDAP approved or any clearing / disturbance outside of the approved Development Envelope boundary.
No unauthorised clearing outside of the approved Disturbance Footprint and checks for vegetation health (regarded as a symptom of disturbance) in soil monitoring locations.	Annual audit of cleared/ disturbed areas in the GDAP system against approved Disturbance Footprint area. The annual audit will include drone surveys and on the ground checks to ensure any disturbance aligns with what was authorised through the GDAP process. On the ground checks will include vegetation monitoring around soil monitoring locations which will be undertaken at the same time as the soil checks, i.e. every six months or more frequently if the soil monitoring sampling review indicates results that warrant more frequent sampling. Vegetation health will be recorded on a ranking scale, documented with photographic evidence and checked against prior ranking (and photographic evidence) to determine whether there has been any deterioration in vegetation health. This ranking involves observing the general health of the plants by vegetation types (if more than one type present and story (overstorey and understory) if different layers are present) looking for signs of stressed plants or species – such as atypical leaf colouration, leaf death, limb death and whole plant death and then rating (by type and layer) according to the following ranking: 0 = healthy and no signs of stress; 1 = some early signs of stress, a few individuals, likely one species; 2 = signs of stress in several individuals, one or more species; 3 = signs of stress in many individuals, several species; 4 = advanced decline and/or death of many individuals and several or most species. {See – Section 3.2.4 f) of Native Vegetation Condition Assessment and Monitoring Manual for Western Australia; Department of Environment and Conservation; 2009}.	C	The Company's GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and comparison between the GDAP approval and actual disturbance footprint area can be made (refer to Section 4.7.4). Drone and ground surveys are done as required. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and MRF. No dust suppression activities were undertaken during the reporting period. It is planned to undertake baseline vegetation health monitoring at the same locations as the selected baseline soil monitoring points.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Implement GDAP system to prevent unauthorised clearing and minimise disturbance to E3/S6/CSFS as far as practicable.	<p>The GDAP system is a continuous monitoring system which requires the area that is intended for clearing to be authorised prior to any clearing being undertaken.</p> <p>Before authorisation will be given the area scheduled for clearance will be checked to determine whether the proposed disturbance area contains E3 and/or S6 vegetation communities and for the presence of conservation significant flora species (CSFS).</p> <p>If the check of the co-ordinates proposed for clearance indicates the presence of E3/S6/CSFS, a check will be made with the party requesting the GDAP as to whether it would be practicable for the proposed clearance to be modified to reduce the amount of E3/S6/CSFS impacted.</p> <p>A record will be kept of any E3/S6/CSFS that could not practically be avoided as well as any disturbance that was avoided as a result of amending the proposed clearance area. This will consist of the area of E3/S6 that was disturbed or was avoided measured in square metres and any CSFS disturbed or avoided measured by an estimate of the number of specimens of CSFS in the area disturbed or avoided.</p> <p>The baseline data is the existing record of vegetation community areas established as part of the PER and the record of individual CSFS.</p> <p>There is no actual monitoring location it happens at every location where any clearance is proposed; there is no particular frequency it simply occurs every time any clearance is proposed, and the timing is before clearing is allowed to proceed each time clearing is proposed.</p> <p>Annual audit of authorised vs. actual cleared areas and of the requirements of Condition 8-1(1) & (2) and 9-1(1) & (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid direct impacts to <i>Hakea</i> sp. LAC 139 and LAC 140 including a 50 m buffer; • ensure that no more than 3,474 ha of vegetation community E3 and 200 ha of vegetation community S6 is cleared within the Project Development Envelope; • minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species; and • minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on the vegetation communities E3 and S6. 	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted.</p> <p>The induction includes information on the GDAP Process in the “Vegetation Clearance Restrictions”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Statement (MS1046) has a condition for clearing limits of E3 and S6 vegetation communities within the approved 9,998 ha Development Envelope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 3,475 ha of E3 vegetation community • No more than 200 ha of S6 vegetation community • Clearance of these vegetation communities will be controlled by MRP’s GDAP process (MRO-ENV-FM-007) <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are conservation significant vegetation / flora present (E3, S6, <i>Hakea</i> sp. Great Victoria Desert, <i>Hibbertia crispula</i>, other CSFS)? • Have you moved the proposed ground disturbance to avoid / minimise conservation significant vegetation / flora? • The requirement for sign-off by an Approver, Department Manager, Applicant and Operator(s). <p>The GIS system was checked to determine the disturbance on E3 and S6 vegetation communities and CSFS during the reporting period. The disturbance included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2 ha E3 vegetation community was cleared during the reporting period, and to date a total of 149.5 ha has been cleared. • 0.2 ha S6 vegetation community was cleared, during the reporting period, and to date a total of 6.6 ha has been cleared. • No CSFS were cleared. • No impacts occurred on the significant <i>Hakea</i> sp. Great Victoria Desert (L. Cockram LAC 139). There is only a Priority 1 listing for LAC 139 on the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions List of Threatened and Priority Flora, and Florabase websites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/wild-life-and-ecosystems/plants/list-threatened-and-priority-flora • https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
No unauthorised access to remnant (unburnt) vegetation areas.	Annual assessment of aerial photography.	C	<p>The majority of MRP environment has a history of fire and there are few remnant (unburnt) vegetation areas. Figure 33 is updated satellite imagery showing the fire history from 1995 to 2022 at MRP and the areas not burnt since 1995 (white patches shown on Figure 33), collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (2023) and 2023 data from North Australia & Rangelands Fire Information (2023).</p> <p>There are no incidents of unauthorised access.</p> <p>Only a small area of remnant vegetation (no fire history post 1995) has been cleared to date, being the proposed new camp area and its road access. Clearance of this area was approved in 2021 through a GDAP (MRO-MRP_AR_004), a requirement was to where possible retain large established trees (<i>“additional polygons (GDAP_Village_001_v2_keep tree options.dxf) are being provided to site to assist in marking out trees that could be left in-situ as long as they don’t interfere with equipment activities. These will be prioritised for importance in the planning guidance documents”</i>). The MRP GIS system can be reviewed prior to any GDAP approval to determine any potential impacts on remnant (unburnt since 1995) areas.</p>
All new site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation in the MRP.	Annual audit of induction records.	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted.</p> <p>The induction includes information on the importance of MRP flora and vegetation. The content of the induction includes details on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant vegetation communities E3 and S6 and importance as habitat for the SHD • Ministerial Statement (MS1046) vegetation clearance restrictions • Clearance control using GDAP system • Conservation significant flora species.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All personnel involved in clearing of vegetation will undertake training on GDAP process, which includes sign-off by operators that they understand work involved, all such personnel will also have their understanding of their obligations under the Ministerial conditions refreshed as part of regular tool box meetings.	Annual audits of training records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the GDAP Process in the “Land Management Slides”. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes the requirement for sign-off by an Approver, Department Manager, Applicant and Operator(s).
Dust			
Dust management actions and monitoring.			Dust management actions and monitoring for flora and vegetation are included in Section 4.4 Air Quality.
Saline Water			
Dust suppression with saline water will only occur in operational areas after topsoil has been removed.	Annual audit of GDAP records which require dust suppression activities using saline water to be authorised.	NR	There are no GDAP records of dust suppression activities or requirement for topsoil removal prior to the activity occurring, as no dust suppression using saline water was undertaken during the reporting period. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes questions on the requirement to remove topsoil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has /will all topsoil be removed prior to dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel (saline) groundwater?
The occurrence of overspray and the potential impacts on E3 and S6 vegetation communities is covered by Condition 13-1(1).	Condition 13-1(1): maintain soil quality within background concentrations established during baseline studies 10 m from areas where dewater has been used for dust suppression in Sandhill Dunnart Habitat (i.e. E3 and S6 vegetation communities).		Soil monitoring and management is discussed in Section 4.6 Soils.
Runoff from areas treated with saline water will be contained.	Annual audit of GDAP records which require dust suppression activities using saline water, including controls to be authorised.	NR	There are no GDAP records of dust suppression activities as no dust suppression was undertaken during the reporting period. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes for ‘controls’ a section on “Conditions of Approval”.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Engineering controls (e.g. bunding or trenching) will be used around saline water sources to minimise the impact from saline spills.	Annual audit of GDAP records which require dust suppression activities using saline water, including are the necessary controls in place, to be authorised.	C	Bore MRWB07 to the south of MRP East, extracts paleodrainage channel groundwater. Engineering controls are in-place (refer to Section 4.6.4.1 and Figure 29). There are no GDAP records of dust suppression activities as no dust suppression was undertaken during the reporting period. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes for 'controls' a section on "Conditions of Approval".
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation at MRP.	Annual audits of training records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the importance of MRP flora and vegetation.
Personnel involved in dust suppression activities will be trained so that they understand the potential risks to flora and vegetation; all such personnel will also have their understanding of their obligations refreshed as part of regular tool-box meetings.	Annual audits of training records.	NR	No saline water was used for dust suppression in the reporting period. The induction includes information on the importance of MRP flora and vegetation.
Only personnel who have undertaken environmental training will be able to operate dust suppression equipment (e.g. water cart).	Annual audits of training records.	NR	All current personnel on-site have completed the Environmental Induction (refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction). No dust suppression was undertaken in the reporting period. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes the following question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have personnel who will operate dust suppression equipment undertaken training in environmental sensitivities and safe application of saline water at MRP?
Ensure all equipment used in dust suppression activities are fit-for purpose to minimise impacts on flora and vegetation.	Annual audit of shift records and/or fleet management data to establish correct machinery was used for dust suppression.	NR	No dust suppression was undertaken in the reporting period, therefore shift records and/or fleet management data was not reviewed. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes the following question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is all dust suppression equipment fit-for-purpose to minimise environmental impacts?

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Weeds			
Minimise land surface disturbance as this may encourage weeds.	Annual reconciliation of open, closed, and operational areas.	C	During the reporting period the Company's GIS system continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and MRF. The current focus on rehabilitation is the recent drilling disturbances.
High risk vehicles entering the MRP will be visually checked for weeds and seeds and receive a Weeds and Seeds Clearance Permit before entering the site.	Annual audit of Weeds and Seeds Clearance Permits and reconciliation against vehicles entering MRP.	C	The Company's database has 17 records of Weed Hygiene and Radiation Clearance Forms (DYL-ENV-FM-025) completed during the reporting period for drill rigs, support trucks, loader, grader, water cart and light vehicles, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6/04/23, Brooks Water Cart • 30/06/23, Brooks Komatsu Loader WA500 • 12/07/23, Wallis's support truck • 7/08/23, Wallis Delta 23 drill rig.
The eradication of weeds is covered by Condition 8-1(3).	Condition 8-1(3): Ensure the eradication of all weeds introduced in the Development Envelope as a result of the implementation of the proposal.	C	No weeds have been found during historic and recent vegetation monitoring. The most recent monitoring was by 360 Environmental (2023) "No weeds have been recorded over the life span over the long-term monitoring program". Therefore, no weeds have been recorded in the four assessments made since 2009. DMIRS's Environmental Inspectors conducted an inspection of mining activities across M39/1104 on the 13 June 2023 and reported "no weeds were identified during the inspection".
Monitoring of permanent vegetation quadrats.	Annual monitoring of existing permanent vegetation quadrats to identify any increase in number of weeds within MRP.	C	No weeds have been found during historic and recent vegetation monitoring. The most recent monitoring was by 360 Environmental (2023) "No weeds have been recorded over the life span over the long-term monitoring program". Therefore, no weeds have been recorded in the four assessments made since 2009. DMIRS's Environmental Inspectors conducted an inspection of mining activities across M39/1104 on the 13 June 2023 and reported "no weeds were identified during the inspection". Review of the weed monitoring program is being undertaken and the monitoring program will be revised to target higher risk areas where weeds are more likely to occur (i.e. waste landfill facilities, vehicle washdown bay).

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation at MRP.	Annual audits of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the importance of MRP flora and vegetation.
Fire			
Regularly review Geoscience Australia Sentinel Hotspots to record bushfire activity in the MRP.	Annual audit of Sentinel Hotspots and comparison with pre-mine fire regime.	C	Geoscience Australia Sentinel Hotspots is only used at MRP as one of the tools to assist in tracking fires at the time they are burning in the Region. The preferred system for comparing the long-term fire regime is Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust's Interactive Map (2023) which has currently fire history data from 1995 to 2022. This data has been included in the MRP GIS system. Figure 33 shows the most recent data. There was one fire in 2023 that burnt close to the western edge of the Development Envelope boundary.
Clearing activities will be conducted in a manner that does not increase the frequency or severity of bushfires.	Annual audit of GDAP records which require that controls are in place to protect against starting a fire.	C	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has fire risk been assessed? • Are fire controls required? • If fire controls are required what are they? Of the five GDAPs submitted and authorised during the reporting period, only GDAPs (MRP-AR-024a and MRP-AR-024b) for the construction of the new waste landfill facility had the requirement for fire controls (i.e. establishment of fire break, fire extinguishers on all light and heavy vehicles, 1,000 L skid mount fire unit).
Establish Emergency Response Procedures (ERPs) to prevent operational activities starting a bushfire.	Annual audit of ERPs to ensure update and implemented across the MRP.	C	An ERP (MRO-EHS-PR-003) has been established and is currently Revision 8. The document was reviewed and uploaded into the document control section of the Company's database during the reporting period. The next review date is 25/11/2024. The ERP includes requirements for bushfires. The crisis management procedure, MRO Corporate Response Plan (MRO-WHS-PN-017) includes requirements for bushfires.

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage

4.7.3 Current Monitoring Program

Based on the current status of Project activities the flora and vegetation monitoring programs include the following:

- Annual review of mapped fire history in the MRP area.
- Monitoring of the cleared / disturbed areas as approved in the GDAP system through drone surveys, on the ground surveys and site Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Weed monitoring.
- Long-term vegetation monitoring.
- Rehabilitation trial monitoring.
- Dust monitoring, results are included in Section 4.4 Air.
- Soil monitoring, results are discussed in Section 4.6 Soils.

4.7.4 Monitoring Results

4.7.4.1 Fire History

The MRP environment has a history of fire and there are few remnant (unburnt) vegetation areas. Figure 33 is generated from satellite imagery data collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (2023). The figure shows the fire history from 1995 to 2022 and the areas not burnt since 1995 (white patches shown on Figure 33). 2023 data was obtained from North Australia & Rangelands Fire Information (2023). There was one fire in 2023 that burnt close to the western edge of the Development Envelope boundary.

The fire history data have been included in the MRP GIS system, which can now be reviewed prior to any GDAP approval to determine any potential impacts on remnant vegetation (unburnt since 1995).

Only a small area of remnant vegetation (no fire history post 1995) within the Development Envelope has been cleared to date, being the proposed new camp area and its road access. Clearance of this area was approved in 2021 through a GDAP (MRO-MRP_AR_004), a requirement was to where possible retain large established trees.

4.7.4.2 GDAP Monitoring

The Project GDAP system requires spatial data of the proposed land disturbance/clearance to be entered in the site GIS system so that the location can be checked to determine and minimise potential impacts on the following:

- The environment within the approved Development Envelope boundary and proposed disturbance footprint area. The environment is protected in accordance with MS1046 conditions. The environment (as defined by Section 528 of the EPBC Act) is protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act and listed as a protected matter in the Commonwealth's approval EPBC 2013/7083.

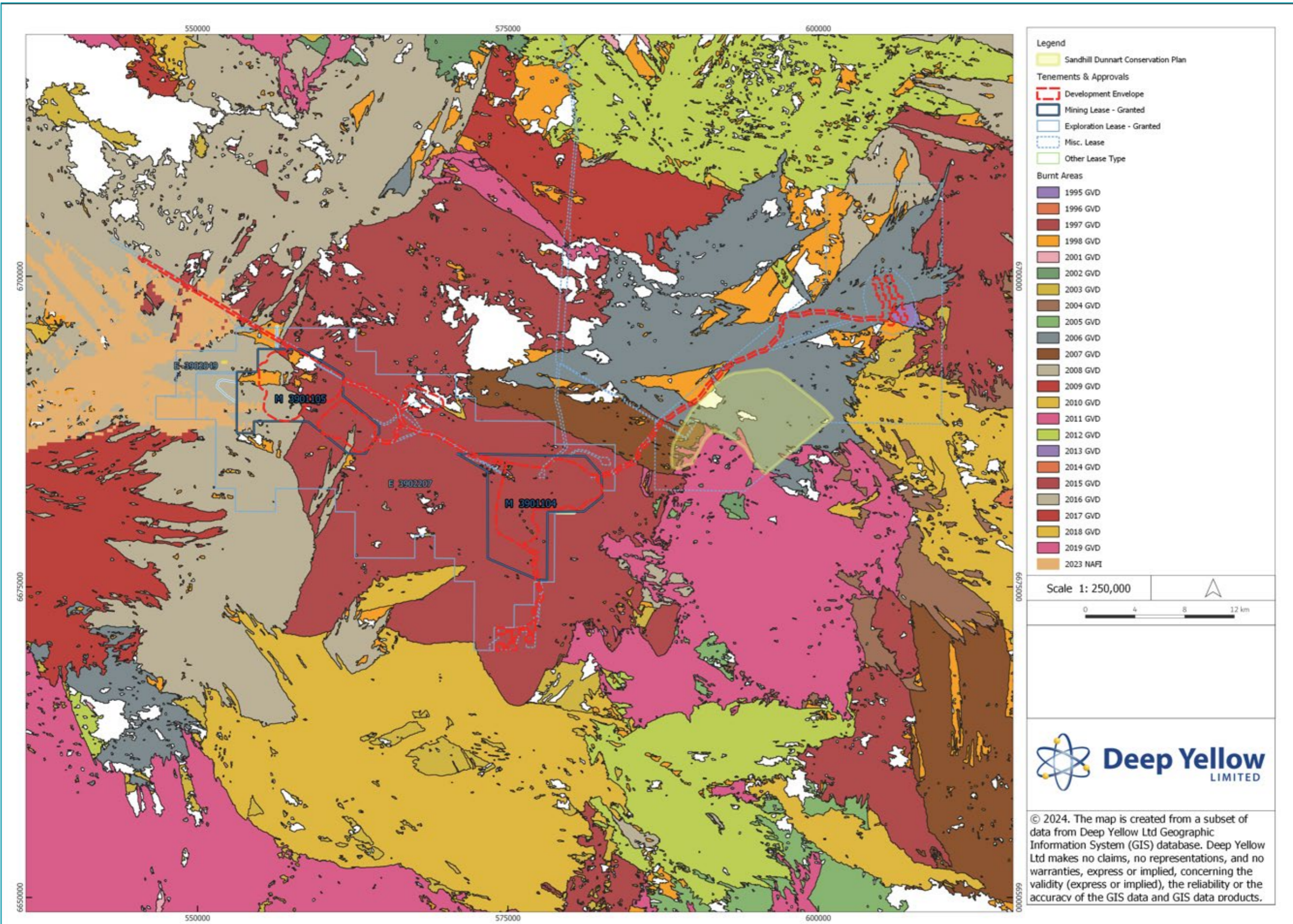


Figure 33: Fire History of MRP Area.

- Conservation significant flora species (CSFS). This includes the WA listed priority flora species identified during surveys, *Hakea* sp. Great Victoria Desert (L. Cockram LAC 139) and *Hibbertia crispula* which is listed as a vulnerable species and protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act and listed as a protected matter in Commonwealth’s approval EPBC 2013/7083.

Note that there is only a Priority 1 listing for LAC 139 and not LAC 140 on the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions List of Threatened and Priority Flora, and Florabase websites:

- <https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/wildlife-and-ecosystems/plants/list-threatened-and-priority-flora>
 - <https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/>.
- Conservation significant fauna species. The species present at MRP is the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*) which is listed as an endangered species under both the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) and EPBC Act, and which is protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act and listed as a protected matter in Commonwealth’s approval EPBC 2013/7083.

Potential impacts are reduced by minimising disturbance of the Sandhill Dunnart’s preferred habitat, provision of a Defined Area for their conservation and monitoring of the Sandhill Dunnart and feral animals. Implementation of feral animal controls to reduce their numbers is based on the monitoring results and advice of a zoologist expert.

- Sandhill Dunnart habitat. The Sandhill Dunnart preferred habitat, being mapped vegetation communities E3 and S6.
- There has been no GDAPs submitted or disturbance/clearing activities during the reporting period outside of the Development Envelope boundary. The main disturbance/clearing activity was the drilling program. Drilling programs commenced in November 2022 focussing on the Ambassador and Princess deposits, for the purpose of geo-metallurgical testing, infill and further resource definition. 719 air core holes were drilled.

Monitoring of the cleared / disturbed areas as approved in the GDAP system is undertaken through drone surveys, on the ground surveys and audits/reviews of the spatial information within the site’s Geographic Information System (GIS). Figure 34 shows an example of GIS mapping of priority flora species, vegetation communities E3 and S6 and GDAP disturbances (e.g. infrastructure clearance footprints and drillholes).

The GIS system is where records are kept of GDAP applications and actual clearance undertaken. The GIS system also shows any E3 and S6 vegetation communities and conservation significant flora species that could not be practically avoided as well any disturbance that was avoided as a result of amending the proposed clearance area.

An example of the GDAP form, which was revised during the reporting period is included in Appendix 5. This form requires inputs with the aim of minimising potential impacts on the Sandhill Dunnart habitat (E3 and S6 vegetation communities) and conservation significant flora species (Figure 35 is an extract from the GDAP Form).



Figure 34: Example of GIS system used for GDAP approvals, reviews and audits

Provide a breakdown of the disturbance for each type / activity within each tenement						
Tenement No.	Type / Activity		Dimension	Number	Total (ha)	
Are conservation significant vegetation / flora present <i>(Check QGIS & field inspection)</i>		E3 Vegetation Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	S6 Vegetation Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hakea</i> sp. Great Victoria Desert <i>(No clearing within 50 m)</i> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hibbertia crispula</i> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Conservation / Priority Flora Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
If any of the above significant vegetation / flora are present, provide details in the table below						
Tenement No.	Vegetation Community Disturbance (ha)		Total (ha)	Conservation / Priority Species		
	E3	S6		Species Name		Number
Have you moved the proposed ground disturbance to avoid / minimise conservation significant vegetation / flora						Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Current vegetation / land condition <i>(Multiple categories may apply)</i>		Undisturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitated <input type="checkbox"/>	Weeds Present <input type="checkbox"/>	Year area last burnt YYYY

Figure 35: GDAP Form E3 and S6 Vegetation Communities and CSFS

Disturbance

The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is also used in the DEMIRS’s AER and MRF.

There was no GDAP approved or any clearing / disturbance outside of the approved Development Envelope boundary.

The GIS system was checked to determine the disturbance on E3 and S6 vegetation communities, CSFS and authorised versus actual clearance during the reporting period. The results included:

- Total disturbance to date within the Development Envelope is approximately 550 ha. This total disturbance consists of 193 ha of open cut pit area and 357 ha for roads, pipelines, topsoil stockpiles and exploration drilling areas.
- 6.2 ha E3 vegetation community was cleared during the reporting period, and to date a total of 149.5 ha has been cleared;
- 0.2 ha S6 vegetation community was cleared, during the reporting period, and to date a total of 6.6 ha has been cleared;
- No impacts occurred on the Priority 1 flora species *Hakea* sp. Great Victoria Desert (L. Cockram LAC 139) and *Hibbertia crispula*; and
- No other known CSFS were disturbed or cleared.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the areas disturbed from the 2022 – 2023 Ambassador and Princess deposits drilling program has commenced with 63 aircore holes rehabilitated at the end of June 2023.

It is planned that the areas disturbed from the remaining 656 aircore holes will be rehabilitated in 2024.

4.7.4.3 Weed Monitoring

No weeds have been found during historic and recent vegetation monitoring. The most recent monitoring was by 360 Environmental (2023) who noted “*No weeds have been recorded over the life span over the long-term monitoring program*”. Therefore, no weeds have been recorded in the assessments undertaken since 2009.

The Company’s database has 17 records of Weed Hygiene and Radiation Clearance Forms (DYL-ENV-FM-025) completed during the reporting period for drill rigs, support trucks loader, grader, water cart and light vehicles, for example:

- 6/04/23, Brooks Water Cart
- 30/06/23, Brooks Komatsu Loader WA500
- 12/07/23, Wallis support truck.
- 7/08/23, Wallis Delta 23 drill rig.

DMIRS’s Environmental Inspectors conducted an inspection of mining activities across M39/1104 on the 13 June 2023 (refer to Section 4.14.2) and reported “*no weeds were identified during the inspection*”.

Therefore, there has been no increase in the number of weeds above baseline levels in Development Envelope as a result of the implementation of the Project.

Review of the weed monitoring program is being undertaken and the monitoring program will be revised to target higher risk areas where weeds are more likely to occur (i.e. waste landfill facilities, vehicle washdown bay).

4.7.4.4 Long-term Vegetation Monitoring

Vegetation monitoring has been ongoing at the MRP since 2007 to provide baseline data. Permanent plots (50 x 50 m) were established to measure direct impacts to vegetation communities and the effectiveness of future rehabilitation efforts. The permanent plots were established between 2009 and 2010 by Matisse Consulting Pty Ltd. Additional plots were established in 2015 after a fire burnt 79,204 ha of the MRP. The process involved selecting permanent plots each of 50 x 50 m within the MRP and surrounding area (Figure 36).

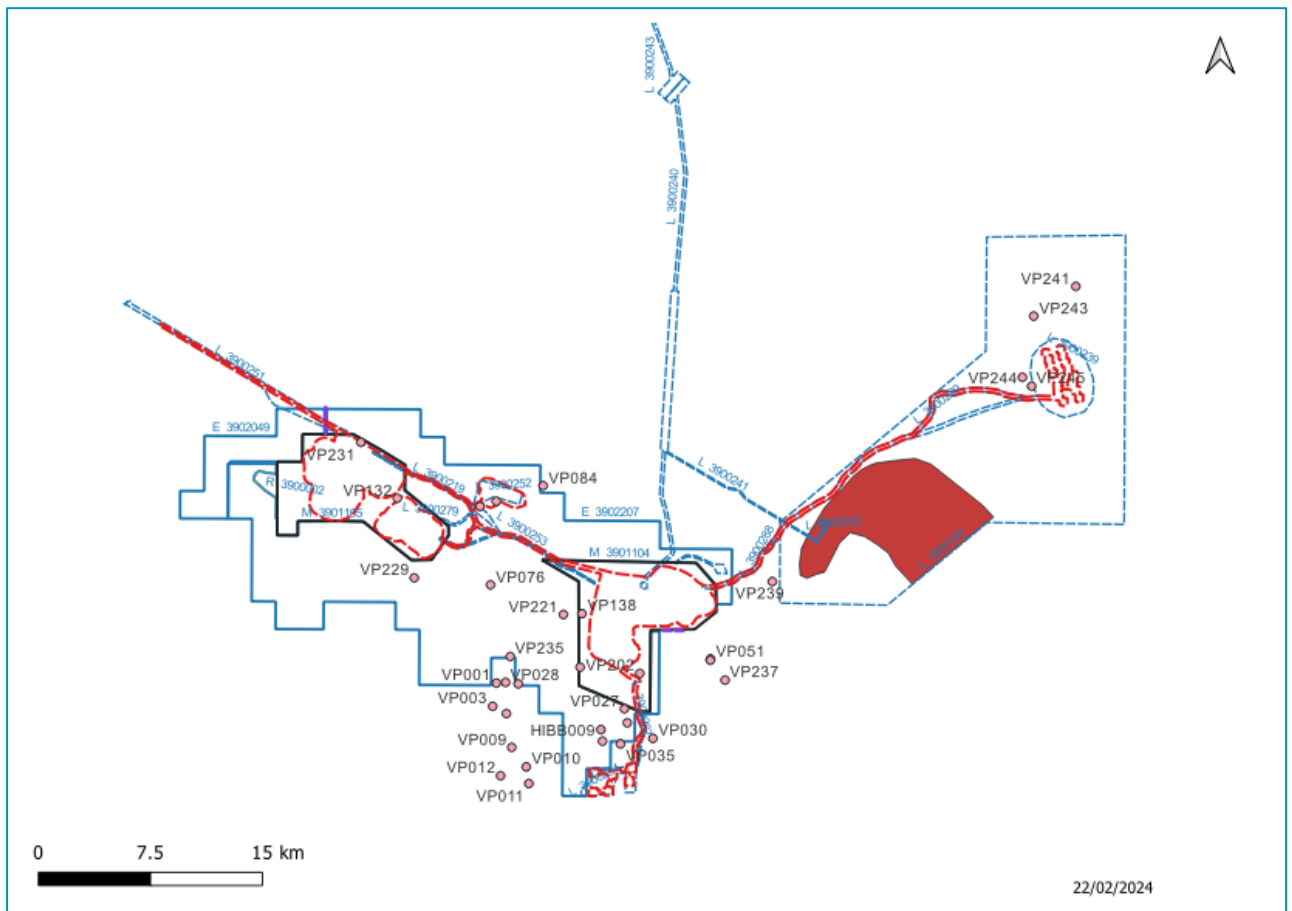


Figure 36: Long-term Vegetation Monitoring Sites

Four flora and vegetation assessments to compare changes in composition have now been undertaken between initial establishment by Mattiske Consulting in 2009 and 2010, assessment 2 in September 2015 (Mattiske, 2015), assessment 3 in November 2016 (Mattiske, 2017) and assessment 4 in June 2022 (360 Environmental, 2023).

Summary of 2022 Assessment

A total of 34 permanent plots were assessed for the vegetation monitoring program undertaken by 360 Environmental (2023) in June 2022, constituting the fourth assessment undertaken since establishment of the program.

Assessment 4 recorded a total of 179 taxa from 92 genera across 40 families. The dominant families were Fabaceae (40 species), Myrtaceae (24 species), Poaceae (12) and Proteaceae (12).

No Threatened flora species pursuant to the EPBC Act and/or gazetted as Threatened pursuant to the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) were recorded during the survey. A total of nine Priority flora species were recorded. A total of 13 Priority flora species have been recorded over the duration of the long-term monitoring program. Nine of these species were recorded in Assessment 4. A consistent downward trend over time was observed in the total number of individual records representing Priority flora species, between Assessment 1 to Assessment 4. This is expected given the timespan of the monitoring program and natural

processes such as post-fire regeneration, influence of rainfall, vegetation senescence, and observer differences over time and across consultancies. Whilst the total number of individual Priority specimens recorded in Assessment 4 was the lowest observed within the long-term monitoring program, signs of recruitment were evident.

A total of 943 individual flora records were identified over the 34 assessed quadrats, resulting in an average richness per site of 27.7 species per quadrat (per 2,500 m²). Over time, species richness increased from Assessment 1 to 3, then declined for Assessment 4.

The average species richness per quadrat (2,500 m²) was 29.7 species across all four assessments, where Assessment 1 had the lowest species richness, and Assessment 3 had the highest. No appreciable change in species richness has occurred over time, and variations observed can be attributed to natural change over the span of the monitoring program, as well observer differences. The largest changes observed were between Assessment 1 and 2, where response to fire could be attributed to the increase in species richness.

The suite of flora taxa recorded during the assessment is considered typical for the Great Victoria Desert (GVD01) IBRA subregion. Overall, the flora composition observed in Assessment 4 data is most comparable to Assessment 1, where temporal changes over the lifespan of the monitoring program have been the factor most attributable to differences in flora composition and species richness. Such as the influence of fires has been overtaken by natural regenerative processes.

The vegetation condition rankings in Assessment 4 ranged between ‘Excellent’ and ‘Very Good’, according to the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces vegetation condition scale (Environmental Protection Authority, 2016).

No introduced flora taxa were recorded.

As discussed in the Weed Monitoring section above, although no weeds have been found to be present since monitoring commenced in 2009, a review of the weed monitoring program is being undertaken.

4.7.4.5 Rehabilitation Trial Monitoring

Rehabilitation trials were established in 2017 for seven rehabilitation monitoring areas each with a different substrate (three at the East Geotechnical Investigation Trench (GIT) and four at the West GIT). The objective of the rehabilitation trials was to investigate the success of differing substrates (stockpile medium) and topsoil with the addition of differing seed mixes.

Within each of the seven areas there were two 20 x 24 m plots, one with topsoil and one without, each plot was then further split into four 4 x 18 m treatments with a 2 m gap between each treatment (Figures 37, 38 and 39).

These treatments consisted of the following different seed mixes:

- general and fire species (+G+F);
- general species only (+G-F);
- fire species only (-G+F); and
- no seeding (-G-F).

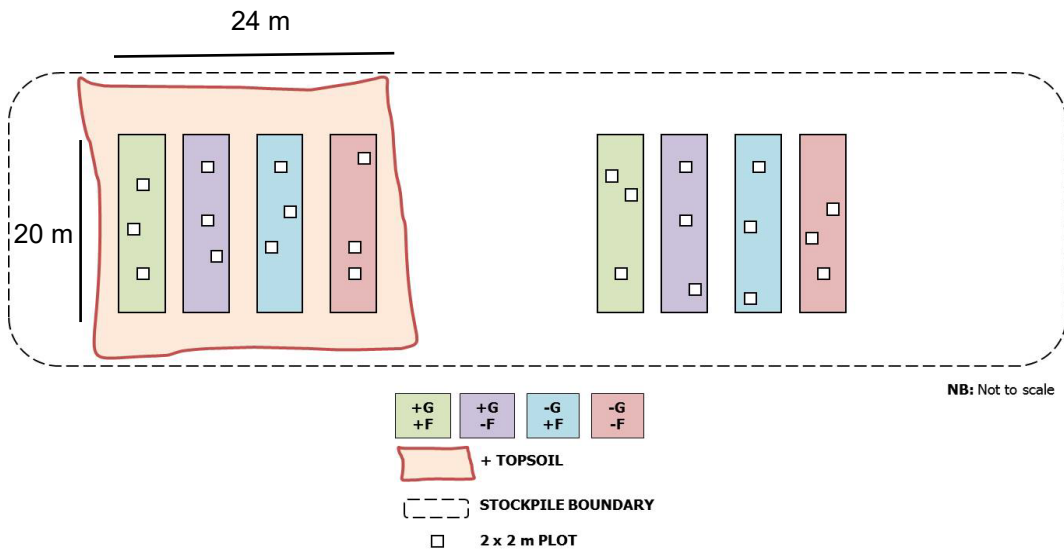


Figure 37: Rehabilitation Trial Design

General seed species (made available by Red Dirt Seeds, collected from Tropicana Gold Mine) consisted of *Acacia burkittii*, *A. colletioides*, *A. murrayana*, *A. prainii*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *Eucalyptus concinna*, *E. gongylocarpa*, *E. rosacea*, *E. trivalva*, *E. youngiana*, *Hakea francisiana*, *Ptilotus nobilis*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*, *S. artemisioides* subsp. *x artemisioides*, *S. pleurocarpa*, *Zygophyllum apiculatum*.

Fire seed species (made available by Western Botanical, collected from the MRUP post-fire) consisted of *Gyrostemon racemiger*, *G. brownii*, *Glischrocaryon* sp.

Topsoil was applied at a depth of 10 cm in the trial plots that included this medium.

The trial plots shown in Figures 38 and 39 consist of the following substrates:

- E1 and W1 – Eocene
- E2 and W2 – Miocene
- E3 – Calcrete
- W3 – Calcrete / upper Miocene
- W4 – Quaternary sand



Figure 38: Trial Location East GIT



Figure 39: Trial Location West GIT

Summary of 2022 Assessment

360 Environmental in 2022 conducted an assessment of the Ambassador Resource Rehabilitation Trials (360 Environmental, 2023a). The 2022 trial assessment recorded twenty-eight taxa, with plants present in 25 of the 28 topsoil sites. The sites without topsoil added were found to be largely devoid of any vegetation.

The 'Eocene substrate plus general species seed mix (+G)' and 'Calcrete substrate +G' treatments made up seven of the ten most species-rich sites, and the highest number of species was recorded at one of the 'Calcrete substrate +G' sites. The +G sites generally contained higher species richness than the trial sites that didn't contain the general species seed mix (-G), however several -G sites had been successfully colonized by voluntary growth species. *Acacia helmsiana* and *Triodia* sp. were two voluntary growth species regularly recorded and were also the most recorded species. Healthy saplings and shrubs of *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* species included in the trial general seed mixture (+G) were recorded the majority of the 14 +G treatment sites but was largely absent from the -G treatments.

The fire seed mix had no effect on species richness among the treatments and the three fire species (i.e., *Gyrostemon brownii*, *Gyrostemon racemiger* and *Glischrocaryon* spp.) were not recorded in any of the sites; these are fire-ephemeral species and may have completed their life cycles prior to the 2022 assessment.

Tree species such as *Eucalyptus youngiana*, *E. gongylocarpa*, and *E. rosacea* had recruited in abundance from the general seed mix and had largely grown into healthy saplings; *E. youngiana* was the only *Eucalyptus* species to recruit with success from the topsoil, no general seed mix sites.

The most abundant general seed mix shrub was *Hakea francisiana* which was also the only species recorded in any of the non-topsoil sites. *Acacia helmsiana* was the most abundant voluntary growth shrub species throughout the treatment sites and was also highly prevalent in the buffers between treatments. Its average % cover was also much higher in the -G sites, potentially indicating greater success in the absence of competition from general seed mix species. *Triodia* sp. was the dominant perennial grass and had likely recruited from the topsoil, as this species was not included in the seed mix, while *Androcalva melanopetala* was the dominant perennial herb and also appears to have recruited from the topsoil in many of the treatment sites.

A number of species present in the general seed mix were not recorded; however, it is possible that some of these species did germinate but did not survive in the five years since the implementation of the trial. Vegetation within a significant number of topsoil and general seed mix sites was dominated by juvenile trees and/or shrubs. Given the small size of the plots (2 m²), it is possible that these species could quickly outcompete smaller species, resulting in low representation or absence from a plot. The current design of the rehabilitation trial may not allow for an accurate representation of germination success, as species are too spatially restricted, leading to greater competition for resources than would be represented in the surrounding native vegetation. Therefore, the number and composition of species recorded in the 2022 assessment may indicate an inaccurate success rate.

The results from the current trial indicated that use of topsoil is critical for the re-establishment of native vegetation, however, it is recommended that if future trials are undertaken then larger-scale trial design is implemented. A larger design of 50 x 50 m plots would be more representative of a natural vegetation structure and allow future assessments to document vegetation species diversity that is more reflective of endemic ecological communities; furthermore, 50 x 50m plots are the standard sampling size for flora in the Eremaean Botanical Province.

It was also noted at several topsoil sites that the topsoil had been affected by wind erosion, leaving only a hard, compacted subsoil of clay that was largely devoid of any vegetation, therefore it is also recommended that any future large-scale trials incorporate wind barriers to protect topsoil and seed mixes from wind erosion.

No introduced species (weeds) were recorded.

In summary these rehabilitation trials have served their purpose, with the following key learnings that can be applied to any future trials and rehabilitation programs:

- Topsoil is critical for the re-establishment of native vegetation;
- The Eocene and Calcrete substrates are required for the re-establishment of native vegetation;
- Despite no presence of fire-ephemeral species in the trials, a general and fire species seed mix should be applied;
- Incorporate wind barriers to protect topsoil and seed mixes from wind erosion; and
- Larger plots should be used in any future trials (50 x 50 m plots) or if further monitoring is undertaken on these existing trials, then the whole trial area of 4 x 18 m treatments should be used rather than the 2 x 2m plots within them.

The information will be used in future revisions of rehabilitation trial designs and Mine Closure Plan.

4.7.4.6 GIT Monitoring

The East GIT and West GIT were constructed in 2016 and consisted of an open trench and surrounding overburden landforms (OLs); (Figures 40 and 41). The GITs were placed in care and maintenance in July 2016 and have been left open for the rehabilitation trial and geotechnical investigations.

Geotechnical investigations were conducted to monitor erosion and stability by MineGeoTech consultants in February 2023 (MineGeoTech, 2023). The report indicated that the East GIT as expected was continuing to slowly deteriorate from rainfall runoff, with the largest deterioration at the northwestern end by the switch back. The West GIT was deteriorating more significantly than the East GIT but appeared relatively stable compared to the 2021 inspection, with changes to the dune sand and minor changes in the Northern and Western pit walls failures.

Overall, the walls appear to be relatively stable in current conditions. The GITs have now been open for longer than what will occur with the mining of the deposit, as the pits will be backfilled with the pre-stripped sands above the thin ore layer. However, the GITs provide an insight into the long-term geotechnical stability of proposed in-pit tailings facilities within mining voids.

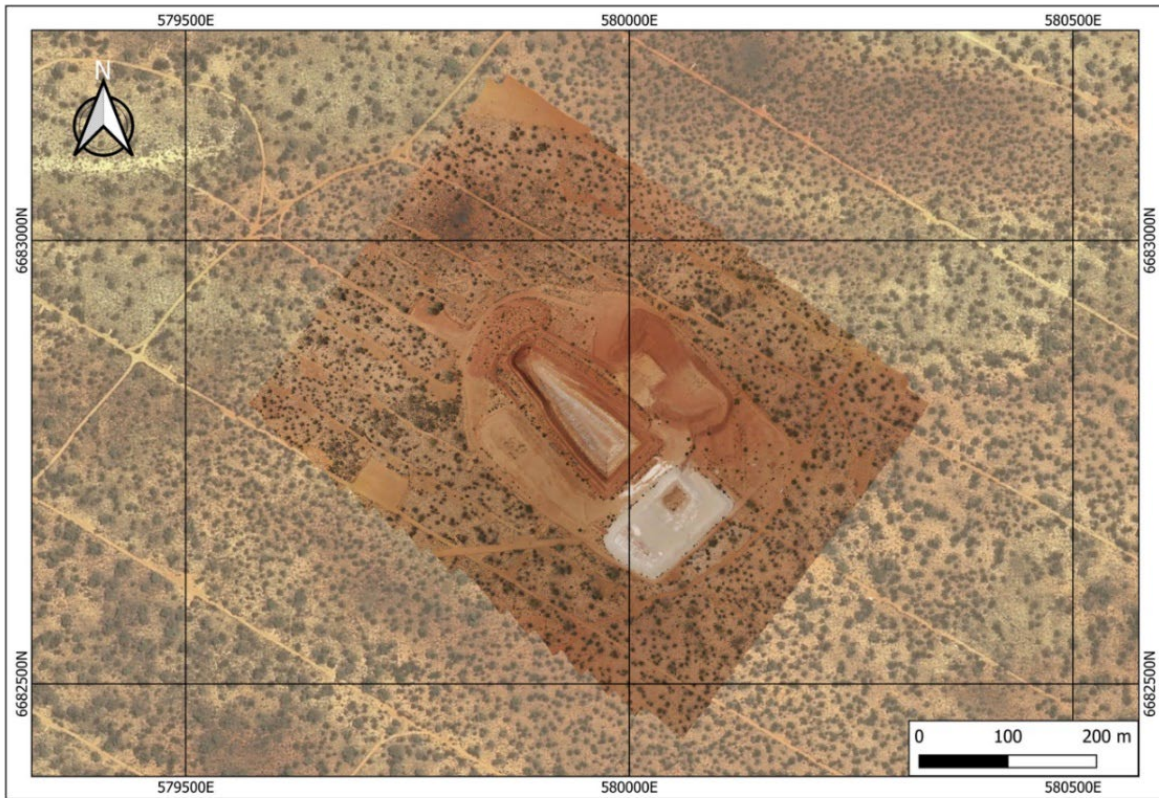


Figure 40: East GIT – 17 January 2023

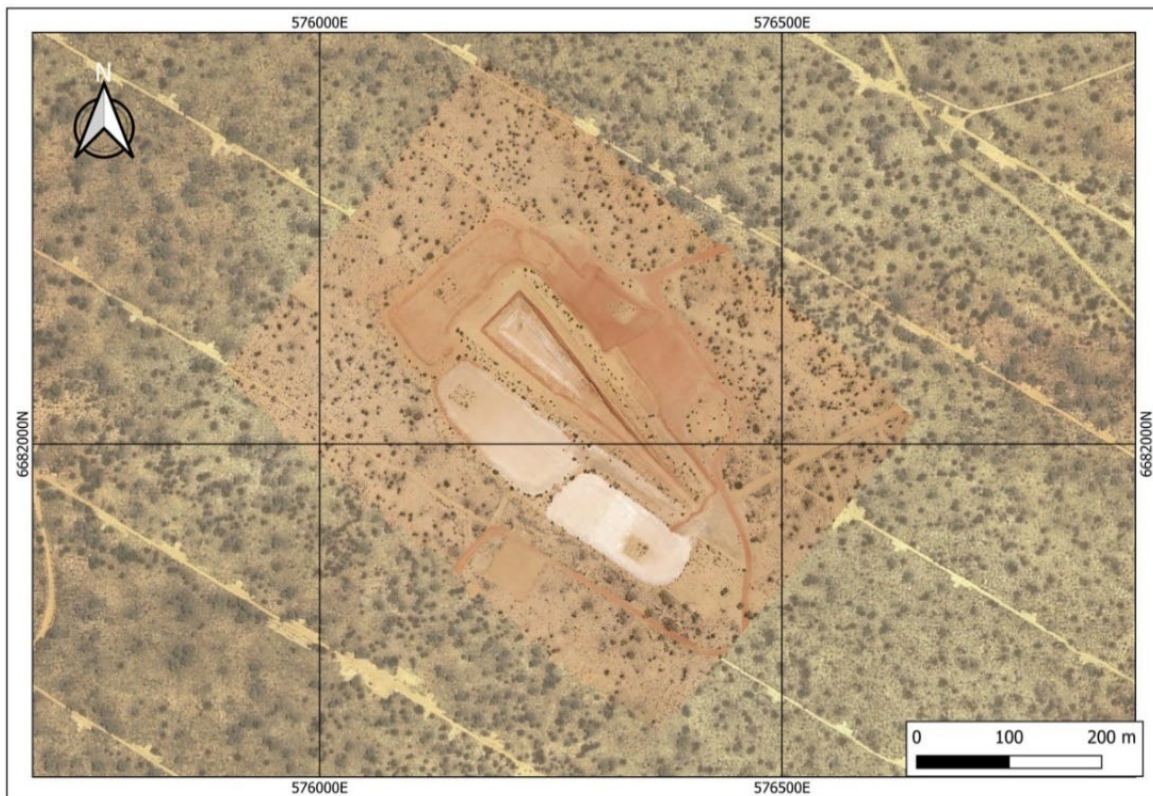


Figure 41: West GIT – 18 January 2023

Annual to six-monthly monitoring of the stability of the 2016 Ambassador trial pits landforms has been carried out since late 2021 using high-resolution drone imagery and a Digital Surface Model generated through photogrammetry acquired in-house (Figure 42). The surveys were conducted along automated grid flight patterns using a multi-spectral drone operated in real-time kinematic positioning mode.

Post-processing of the data was carried out in-house to produce orthomosaic images and 3D dense point clouds. The data generated complements ground-based LIDAR surveys completed shortly after the excavation of the trial pits (2016-2017) and associated landforms and provides a baseline dataset to assess the long-term erosion and deposition rates in that environment, as well as geotechnical stability of mining voids and subsequent conversion to in-pit storage facilities.

Figure 42 and 43 shows visually the areas of accumulation and loss from erosion processes over different time periods. For example, in the northern part of the GIT it is clearly evident of the material movement on the overburden landform (OL) that was used for road sheeting. The access control procedures and bunding of the pits continue to be suitable for the hazards present. There were no corrective actions required. The information will be used in future revisions of the mine design. Once a permanent OL at Ambassador has been constructed, a large-scale erosion trial will be conducted on this OL.

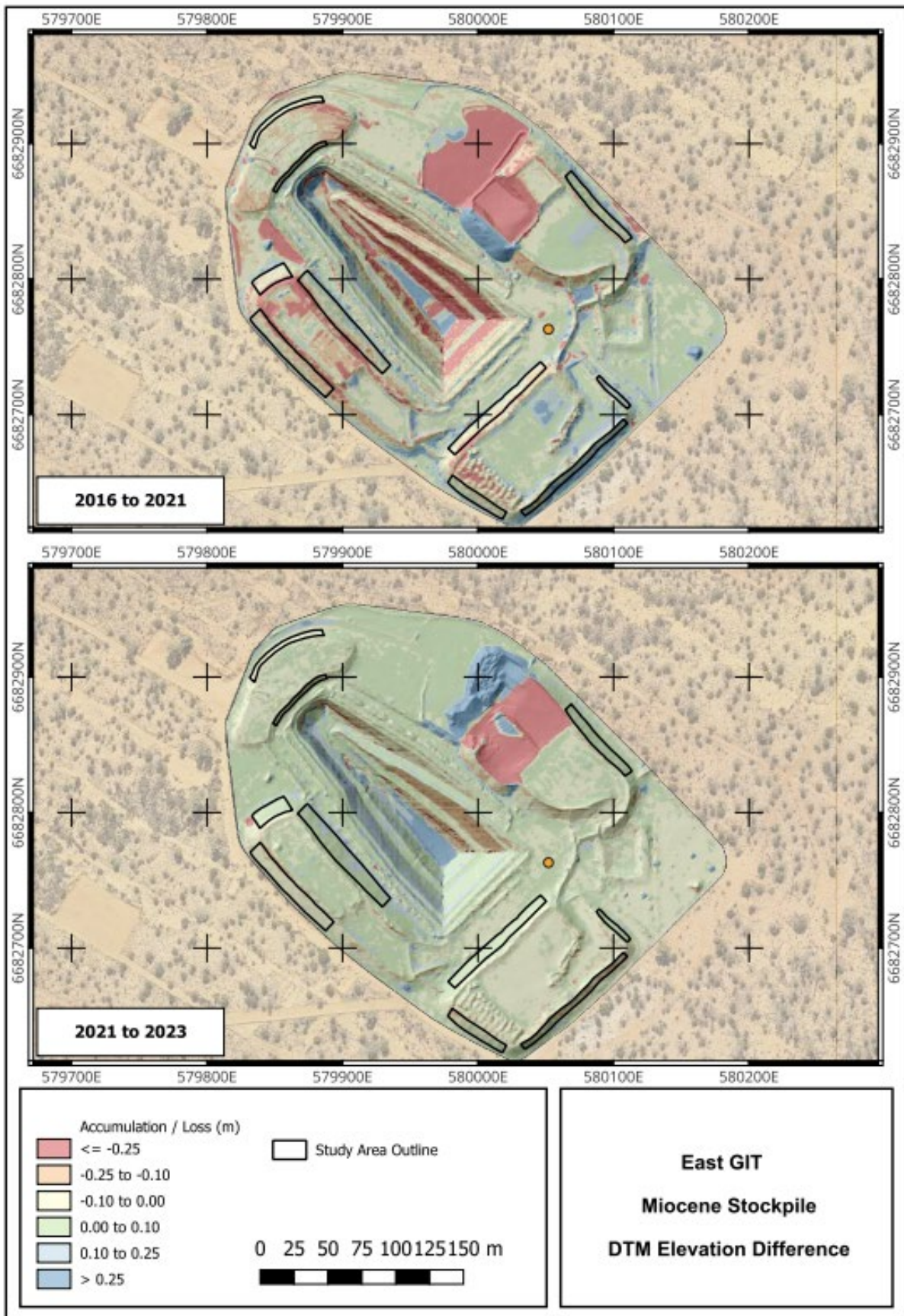


Figure 42: Digital Surface Model – East GIT Elevation Difference

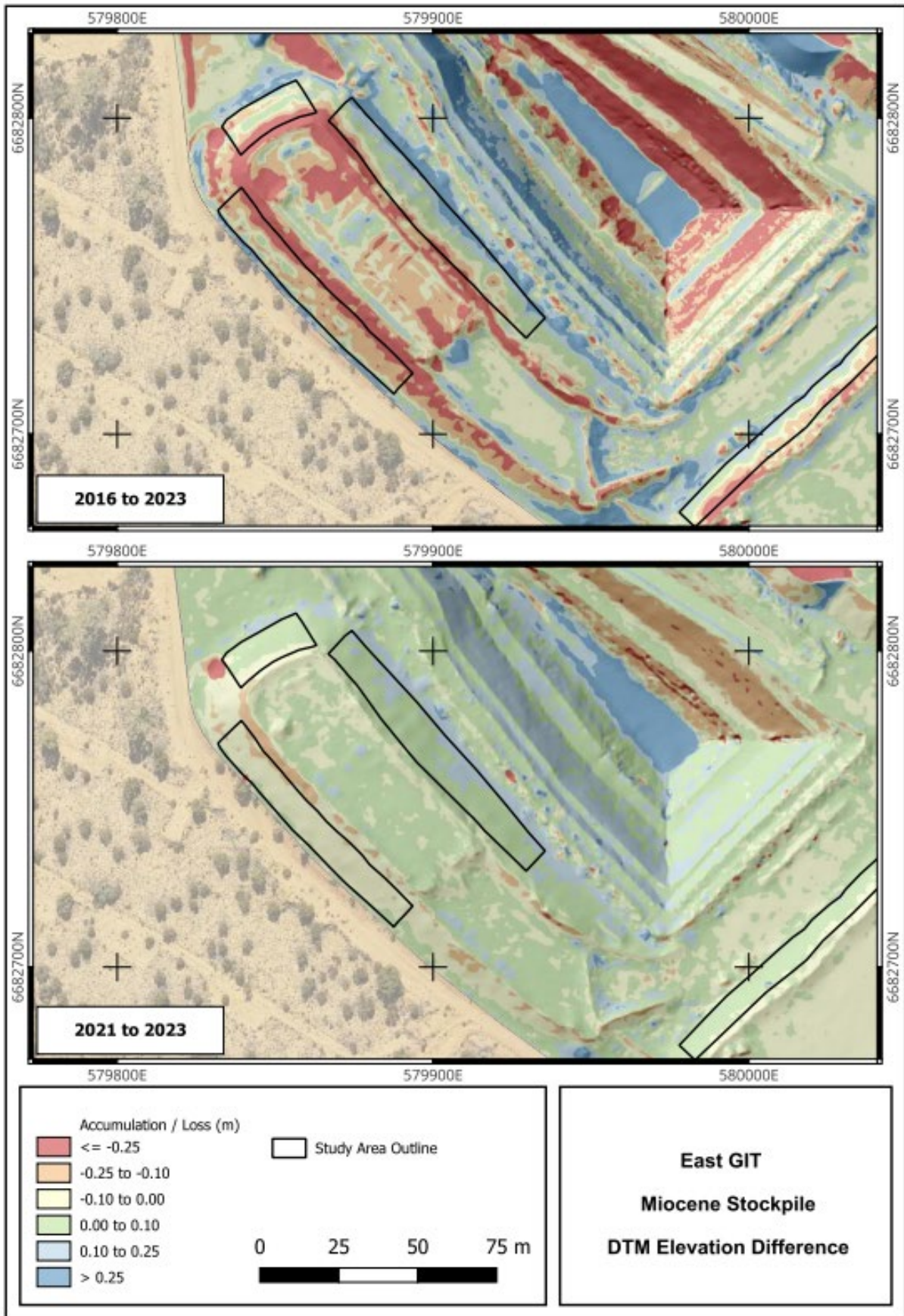


Figure 43: Digital Surface Model – East GIT Elevation Difference (Zoomed in)

4.8 FAUNA

The potential impacts on fauna are managed through the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan (EMP-EHS 002) (TFMMP) and Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP).

4.8.1 Objective and Management Targets

The objective of the TFMMP is to maintain representation, diversity, viability and ecological function at the species, population and community level within the MRP as a result of the implementation of the Project.

The key management target is to minimise direct and indirect impacts, as far as practicable, on conservation significant fauna due to operational activities. This is being done through fauna surveys, such as monitoring the Sandhill Dunnart (SHD) and feral animals' presence using camera traps, minimising impacts to vegetation, and subsequently conserving and protecting fauna habitats. As conservation of significant fauna species is also reliant on protecting vegetation and habitat, the management approach is done in combination with the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan (EMP-EHS-001) (FVMMP).

4.8.2 Monitoring Requirements

Table 12 shows the status of compliance with the TFMMP requirements to achieve the management targets for the Project.

Table 12: Terrestrial Fauna Management Actions and Monitoring Status

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Clearing / Disturbance of Habitat			
No clearing outside of the approved Development Envelope.	Monitoring of this will be a continuous process with a requirement, each time that any clearing is proposed, for a GDAP to be issued. Annual audit of cleared / disturbed areas recorded in the GDAP system against approved Development Envelope boundary.	C	During the reporting period the Company's GIS system continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and MRF. There was no GDAP approved or any clearing / disturbance outside of the approved Development Envelope boundary. Further information is provided in Section 4.7.4.2 GDAP Monitoring.
No unauthorised clearing outside of the approved Disturbance Footprint.	Monitoring of this will be a continuous process with each authorised clearing activity subject to a coordinate check after clearing has taken place to ensure that what was approved has been complied with. Annual audit of cleared / disturbed areas in the GDAP system against approved Disturbance Footprint area.	C	The Company's GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and comparison between the GDAP approval and actual disturbance footprint area can be made (refer to Section 4.7.4.2). Drone and ground surveys are done as required. This information is also used in the DEMIRS's AER and MRF.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Implement GDAP system to prevent unauthorised clearing	<p>The GDAP system when implemented is a continuous process that is related to activities taking place – so rather than having a particular frequency or duration it happens each time activity is proposed and requires authorisation prior to the activity being allowed and follow up measures to ensure that what was approved is complied with including closure and rehabilitation obligations.</p> <p>Annual audit of authorised versus actual cleared areas and the requirements of Condition 9-1 (1) and (2):</p> <p><i>The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objectives:</i></p> <p>(1) <i>minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species; and</i></p> <p>(2) <i>minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on the vegetation communities E3 and S6.</i></p>	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.7.4.2.</p> <p>The GIS system was checked to determine the disturbance on E3 and S6 vegetation communities and CSFS during the reporting period. The disturbance included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2 ha E3 vegetation community was cleared during the reporting period, and to date a total of 149.5 ha has been cleared. • 0.2 ha S6 vegetation community was cleared, during the reporting period, and to date a total of 6.6 ha has been cleared. • No CSFS were cleared. • No impacts occurred on the significant <i>Hakea</i> sp. Great Victoria Desert (L. Cockram LAC 139).
No unauthorised access to remnant (unburnt) vegetation areas.	<p>The monitoring is through the GDAP system and therefore is continuous and applies each time clearing activities are proposed. Annual assessment of aerial photography.</p>	C	<p>The majority of MRP environment has a history of fire and there are few remnant (unburnt) vegetation areas. Refer to Section 4.7.4.1 Fire History and Figure 33. Figure 33 is updated satellite imagery showing the fire history from 1995 to 2022 at MRP and the areas not burnt since 1995 (white patches shown on Figure 33), collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (2023) and 2023 data from North Australia & Rangelands Fire Information (2023). There are no incidents of unauthorised access.</p> <p>Only a small area of remnant vegetation (no fire history post 1995) has been cleared to date, being the proposed new camp area and its road access. Clearance of this area was approved in 2021 through a GDAP (MRO-MRP_AR_004), a requirement was to where possible retain large established trees (<i>“additional polygons (GDAP_Village_001_v2_ keep tree options.dxf) are being provided to site to assist in marking out trees that could be left in-situ as long as they don’t interfere with equipment activities. These will be prioritised for importance in the planning guidance documents”</i>).</p> <p>The MRP GIS system can be reviewed prior to any GDAP approval to determine any potential impacts on remnant (unburnt since 1995) areas.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All new site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation in the MRP. This will be supplemented by the inclusion of refreshers into regular tool-box meetings.	Monitoring of whether environmental inductions have taken place will be effected through induction records that will be created each time new personnel are inducted. Annual audit of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that during the reporting period all personnel (13 employees and 3 contractors) working or visiting MRP completed the revised Environmental and Community Relations Induction. A total of 112 personnel completed the two previous renditions of the induction.
All personnel involved in clearing of vegetation will undertake training on GDAP process, which includes sign-off by operators that they understand work involved. This will be supplemented by the inclusion of refreshers into regular tool-box meetings.	Monitoring of whether personnel involved in clearing vegetation have been trained on GDAP processes will be effected through the signing of training records testifying that the training has been completed and been understood. Annual audit of training records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the GDAP Process in the “Land Management Slides”. The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 includes the requirement for sign-off by an Approver, Department Manager, Applicant and Operator(s).
Trenching Activities			
All trenching activities must be authorised and recorded in the GDAP system.	Monitoring of this will be a continuous process with a requirement, each time that any trenching activity is proposed, for a GDAP to be issued. Annual audit of authorised versus actual trenching activities recorded in the GDAP system.	C	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has a question on trenching: • Will the proposed works include open trenching? (<i>If yes, frequency of fauna inspections to be based on risk</i>). No trenching activities occurred in the reporting period.
All trenches or sumps >1.2 m depth, remaining open for >24hours, must have accessible points of egress for fauna species.	Monitoring of this will be a continuous process with every authorised trench or sump subject to a specification check after development to ensure that what was approved has been complied with. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	NR	No trenching activities occurred in the reporting period.
All trenches or sumps >1.2 m depth, remaining open for >24hours, must be checked on a daily basis for egress and fauna by a suitably trained person.	Trenches or sumps that require checking will be monitored on a daily basis whilst the risk exposure exists. Daily inspections will happen first thing in the morning. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	NR	No trenching activities occurred in the reporting period.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All trenches will be backfilled as soon as practicable after completion of work.	Monitoring of this will be through the GDAP system and therefore is a continuous process. The Permit application will specify the expected duration and hence the time until appropriate rehabilitation (i.e. backfilling) is required. If the work has not been completed in the time allocated – an extension will be required. If the work has been completed, then the system will require details and/or evidence on the rehabilitation undertaken. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	NR	No trenching activities occurred in the reporting period.
All impacts on conservation significant fauna species from trenching activities, including sumps, will be recorded in an on-site register.	This requirement only materialises in the event of an impact upon conservation significant fauna. Any such impact would be notified to the register of the on-site register. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.	C	A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Trench & Sump Impact Register. The information required on the register is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of register entry • Date and time observed • Description of location • Name of person who made observation • Name of native fauna • Status of native fauna (alive, injured, dead) • Photograph • Comment / action taken. The requirement to report impact on conservation significant fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There was no trenching work undertaken in the reporting period, therefore there are no records registered for conservation significant fauna presence.
All personnel involved in trenching activities will undertake training to help identify conservation significant fauna species and highlight how this activity could impact on fauna species and what should be done to minimise potential impacts. This will be supplemented by the inclusion of refreshers into regular tool-box meetings.	Monitoring of whether personnel involved in trenching activities have been trained in the identification of conservation significant fauna and in avoiding potential impacts, will be effected through the signing of training records testifying that the training has been completed and been understood. Annual audit of training records.	NR	No trenching activities occurred in the reporting period.
Open Sources of Water			

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All open sources of water, that are accessible to terrestrial fauna, must be fenced to withstand camels and other large herbivores.	The creation of an open source of water will involve activities that require pre- authorisation through the GDAP system. The GDAP system will require that the authorisation required to create an open source of water includes suitable fencing to prevent fauna entry into the area. As such the monitoring is continuous and triggered prior to such activity. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	C	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has a question for an open source of water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the proposed works have an open water body? (<i>If yes, fauna egress must be provided, and frequency of fauna inspections is to be based on risk & camera traps may be required</i>). The open source of water at Bore MRWB07 is fenced (refer to Figure 29). There are no GDAPs submitted during the reporting period for the establishment of an open source of water.
All open sources of water, that are accessible to terrestrial fauna , must have egress points suitable for small mammals and reptiles.	The creation of an open source of water will involve activities that require pre- authorisation through the GDAP system. The GDAP system will require that the authorisation required to create an open source of water includes egress point(s) associated with the water located to enable fauna egress. As such the monitoring is continuous and triggered prior to such activity. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	C	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has a question for an open source of water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the proposed works have an open water body? (<i>If yes, fauna egress must be provided, and frequency of fauna inspections is to be based on risk & camera traps may be required</i>). The open source of water at Bore MRWB07 has fauna egress (refer to Figure 29). There are no GDAPs submitted during the reporting period for the establishment of an open source of water.
All open sources of water, that are accessible to terrestrial fauna, must be regularly checked for fauna species.	Monitoring of open sources of water (all of which will have been fenced) will be undertaken on a regular basis with the frequency determined by a balance between ease of inspection and risk to fauna. Most open sources of water (fenced) will be in close proximity to everyday work activities and will be subject to daily inspections despite the absence of risk. Where open water sources (fenced) are remote from daily activities, inspection frequency will be aligned with risk. Initial inspections will be weekly, and frequency will subsequently be increased or decreased depending on observations concerning the effectiveness and durability of the fencing. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	C	Regular visual inspections are undertaken. Inspections are also completed using the Workplace Inspection Checklist Mining (MRO-WHS-CH-012), which includes a section 'Water Bores & Turkey Nest Dam'. The Company's database has 55 inspection records uploaded. Majority of comments made were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Increase water level of the Turkey Nest to maintain integrity of HDPE liner.</i>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
<p>All impacts on conservation significant fauna species from open sources of water will be recorded in an on-site register.</p>	<p>This requirement only materialises in the event of an impact upon conservation significant fauna. Any such impact would be notified to the register of the on-site register. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.</p>	C	<p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Open Water Impact Register. The information required on the register is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of register entry • Date and time observed • Description of location • Name of person who made observation • Name of native fauna • Status of native fauna (alive, injured, dead) • Photograph • Comment / action taken. <p>The requirement to report impact on conservation significant fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There are no records registered in the reporting period for impacts on conservation significant fauna species.</p>
Vehicle Strikes			
<p>Speed limits should be set to as low as practicably possible to minimise vehicle strikes. Speed limits will be initially set as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site access road – 80 km/hr • Plant, village and aerodrome access roads – 60 km/hr • Haul roads/site tracks – 40 km/hr. 	<p>All vehicle strikes will be recorded in an on-site register. This register will be monitored as vehicle strikes are recorded to determine whether the speed limits have been set at an appropriate level consistent with minimising vehicle strikes to the lowest extent practicable. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.</p>	C	<p>Speed limits and restrictions on driving off-road are in-place as informed in the MRP Site Induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001), for example includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropicana access road 80 km/hr • PNC / Nippon Highway / Main access road 60 km/hr • Haul roads and site tracks 40 km/hr • Camp and laydown areas 20 km/hr. <p>Speed limits are signposted on-site. A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Vehicle Strike Register. The requirement to report impact on conservation significant fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Limit driving and the number of vehicles on the roads at dawn and dusk, where practicable.	All vehicle strikes will be recorded in an on-site register. This register will be monitored as vehicle strikes are recorded to determine whether the speed limits have been set at an appropriate level consistent with minimising vehicle strikes to the lowest extent practicable. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.	C	MRP Site Induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001) states in the Site Rules – Speed Limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel times are between 5:00 am – 7:00 pm during summer, and are dependent on daylight hours in winter, and emergency situations. A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Vehicle Strike Register. The requirement to report impact on conservation significant fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.
All vehicle strikes with conservation significant fauna species will be recorded in an on-site register.	All vehicle strikes will be recorded in an on-site register as soon as is practicable after the strikes have occurred. This is a continuous process that happens each time a strike occurs. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.	C	A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Vehicle Strike Register. The information required on the register is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of register entry • Date and time vehicle strike occurred or observed • Description of location • Name of person who made observation • Name of native fauna • Status of native fauna (alive, injured, dead) • Photograph • Comment / action taken. The requirement to report impact on conservation significant fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.
Animals struck by vehicles will be removed from roads and treated accordingly, with the pouches of female marsupials checked for live young.	All vehicle strikes will be recorded in an on-site register. The information recorded will include details of actions taken. This is a continuous process that happens each time a strike occurs. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.	C	A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Vehicle Strike Register, which includes an input field ‘Comment / action taken’. The requirement to report impact on conservation significant fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All new site personnel will undertake an environmental induction to help identify conservation significant fauna species in the MRP. This will be supplemented by the inclusion of refreshers into regular tool-box meetings.	Monitoring of whether environmental inductions have taken place will be effected through induction records that will be created each time new personnel are inducted. That monitoring process will include inductees confirming that they have received relevant training in the identification of conservation significant fauna. Annual audit of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period all personnel (13 employees and 3 contractors) working or visiting MRP completed the revised Environmental and Community Relations Induction. A total of 112 personnel completed the two previous renditions of the induction. The induction includes information on the Sandhill Dunnart, its identification and habitat.
Feral Animals			
All food sources, including bins and landfill, will be appropriately contained and /or fenced to withstand camels and other large herbivores to prevent feral animals accessing and being attracted to them.	Containment of food sources will be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure they are fit-for-purpose and functioning appropriately. The frequency of monitoring will be determined by a balance between ease of inspection and risk to fauna. Most food sources (such as bins) will be in close proximity to everyday work activities and will be subject to daily inspections despite the absence of risk. Where potential food sources (fenced) are remote from daily activities (such as landfill), inspection frequency will be aligned with risk. Initial inspections will be weekly, and frequency will subsequently be increased or decreased depending on observations concerning the effectiveness and durability of the fencing. All potential food sources, in addition to being checked to ensure that protection measures to prevent access to feral animals are in-place and effective, will also be monitored continuously by cameras with the captured images downloaded analysed on a quarterly basis.	C	Due to low numbers of personnel on-site during the reporting period (an average over the year of approximately ten people per day), volumes of wastes disposed at the fenced landfill (Figure 44) are low. With the facility being fenced, low waste volumes and wastes covered, the interest from feral animals is considered a low risk. Two completed Workplace Inspection Checklist Rubbish Tip (MRO-WHS-CH-018) that were reviewed raised no issues. The inspections and regular visits are considered an adequate level of monitoring based on the current low level of risk. Bins on-site have lids.
All open sources of water, that are accessible to terrestrial fauna, must be fenced to withstand camels and other large herbivores to prevent feral animals accessing and being attracted to them.	Fencing of open water sources, accessible to terrestrial fauna, will be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure they are fit-for-purpose and functioning appropriately. The frequency of monitoring will be determined by a balance between ease of inspection and risk to fauna. All potential water sources, in addition to being checked to ensure that protection measures to prevent access to feral animals are in-place and effective, will also be monitored continuously by cameras with the captured images downloaded analysed on a quarterly basis.	C	Bore MRWB07 facility is fenced (refer to Figure 29) and monitored with a camera trap. Figure 45 shows the presence of dingos captured on the camera trap in November 2023.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Sightings of feral animals within the MRP, excluding the transport route, will be recorded in an on-site register to help monitor their numbers.	The recording of any sighting of feral animals is a continuous process with site personnel	C	<p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Fauna Register. The information required on the register is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of register entry • Date and time observed • Fauna type (native or feral) • Description of location • Name of person who made observation • Name of fauna • Number observed • Status of fauna (alive, injured, dead) • Photograph • Comment / action taken. <p>The requirement to report sightings of native and feral fauna for inclusion in a register is contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). There are two records of native fauna on the register during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dingo • Southern Boobook
If required, feral animal numbers will be controlled by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions approved baiting, trapping or muster techniques.	Feral animal monitoring will take place via reported sightings, and regular monitoring (including camera monitoring) of sites expected to attract feral animals (such as food sources and water sources). Annual audit of on-site Feral Animal Register.	C	<p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Fauna Register. No feral animals have been recorded on the register.</p> <p>The two year SHD baseline report for the period November 2021 to November 2023 is in Appendix 7 (GHD, 2024). This report includes feral animal observations obtained from the network of 25 monitoring quadrats (2 cameras per site) within the Defined Area. Feral animals are present in low numbers, a summary is included in Section 4.8.4 Monitoring Results. No feral animal control programs were undertaken during the reporting period.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction illustrating the impact that feral animals may cause to conservation significant fauna species and how they can help reduce the feral animal numbers within the MRP. This will be supplemented by the inclusion of refreshers into regular tool-box meetings.	Monitoring of whether environmental inductions have taken place will be effected through induction records that will be created each time new personnel are inducted. That monitoring process will include inductees confirming that they have received relevant training in the impacts of feral animals upon conservation significant fauna. Annual audit of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period all personnel (13 employees and 3 contractors) working or visiting MRP completed the revised Environmental and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). A total of 112 personnel completed the two previous renditions of the induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001). The Environment and Community Relations Induction contains information on feral animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pets are allowed • No feeding of animals • Keeping work sites clean of food scrap • Feral animals present at MRP • Details on company feral animal control programs • Reporting and registering feral animal sightings
Sandhill Dunnart			
Install camera traps, in accordance with the camera trapping protocol, and the SDCP within the MRP and regionally within the Yellow Sand Plain.	Camera traps will be active continuously once installed and the information recorded will be downloaded with a frequency determined by storage capacity and battery life and likely to be at least every 3 months. Annual audit of camera trapping investigations and comparison with the approved camera trapping protocol.	C	Subsequent to the TFMMP being approved in February 2020, the Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP) was approved by the DCCEEW on the 31 January 2023. The SDCP is required under Condition 2 of the EPBC 2013/7083 approval, to reduce the impact to the SHD posed by feral animals within a Defined Area. The SDCP details the monitoring methodology (camera trapping protocol), management and reporting requirements. Camera trapping is only required within the 6,000 ha Defined Area, and not regionally within the Yellow Sand Plain. Camera data is downloaded every 3 months and provided to a qualified expert, Glen Gaikhorst, GHD’s principal zoologist, for processing the presence of the SHD and feral animals. GHD’s report for 18 months of baseline data (GHD, 2023) is in Appendix 6, and two year baseline report for the period November 2021 to November 2023 is in Appendix 7 (GHD, 2024).
Monitor the camera traps for at least 60 days to confirm the presence / absence of SHD.	Camera traps will be active continuously once installed and the information recorded will be downloaded with a frequency determined by storage capacity and battery life and likely to be at least every 3 months. Quarterly review of camera trapping results to determine performance and identify if new locations should be established.	C	GHD (2024) two-year baseline report states the presence of SHD at all sites except one (Site 4), with no obvious reason as to why, as the locality has similar habitat to other areas. This infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area. There is no requirement for new monitoring locations.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Implement the camera trapping protocol within the MRP and regional environment for a period of at least 5 years from approval of this CEMP.	Camera traps will be active continuously once installed and the information recorded will be downloaded with a frequency determined by storage capacity and battery life and likely to be at least every 3 months. Annual review of the camera trapping results to determine performance and confirm that the management target and environmental objective is being met.	C	A summary of the GHD (2024) two year baseline report for the period November 2021 to November 2023 (Appendix 7) is included in Section 4.8.4 Monitoring Results. The SDCP details the monitoring methodology (camera trapping protocol), management and reporting requirements. Camera trapping is only required within the 6,000 ha Defined Area, and not regionally. The Defined Area will be managed for the life of the EPBC Approval (until 2041), upon closure of the MRP and licence relinquishment sign-off by the relevant regulator.
Positive identifications of SHD will be reported in the Sandhill Dunnart Register.	Each time information is downloaded from cameras (likely to be every 3 months or more frequently), it will be reviewed (as soon as practicable) to determine whether Sandhill Dunnarts were present. Annual audit of Sandhill Dunnart Register.	C	GHD's report for 18 months of baseline data (GHD, 2023) is in Appendix 6, and two year baseline report for the period November 2021 to November 2023 is in Appendix 7 (GHD, 2024). SHD are present at all sites except one (Site 4), with no obvious reason as to why, as the locality has similar habitat to other areas. This infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area.
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, highlighting the sensitive nature of SHD and how their actions can impact on the presence of SHD in the MRP. This will be supplemented by inclusion of refreshers into regular tool-box meetings.	Monitoring of whether environmental inductions have taken place will be affected through induction records that will be created each time new personnel are inducted. That monitoring process will include inductees confirming that they have received relevant training on matter related to the SHD. Annual audit of induction records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company's database induction records show that in the reporting period all personnel (13 employees and 3 contractors) working or visiting MRP completed the revised Environmental and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008). A total of 112 personnel completed the two previous renditions of the induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001). The Environment and Community Relations Induction contains information on the SHD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered status under the EPBC Act and <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (WA) • Description for identification • Habitat and minimising its clearance • Threats to the SHD • SDCP and Defined Area • Feral animals and control programs.

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage



Figure 44: Fenced Waste Landfill Facility



Figure 45: Camera Trap Captured Dingo at Bore MRWB07

4.8.3 Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan Monitoring

The SDCP provides the requirements for SHD and feral monitoring and management. The SDCP is required under Condition 2 of the EPBC 2013/7083 approval, to reduce the impact to the SHD posed by feral animals within the Defined Area. The SDCP is based around a 6,000 ha Defined Area of land which contains suitable SHD habitat (Figure 46).

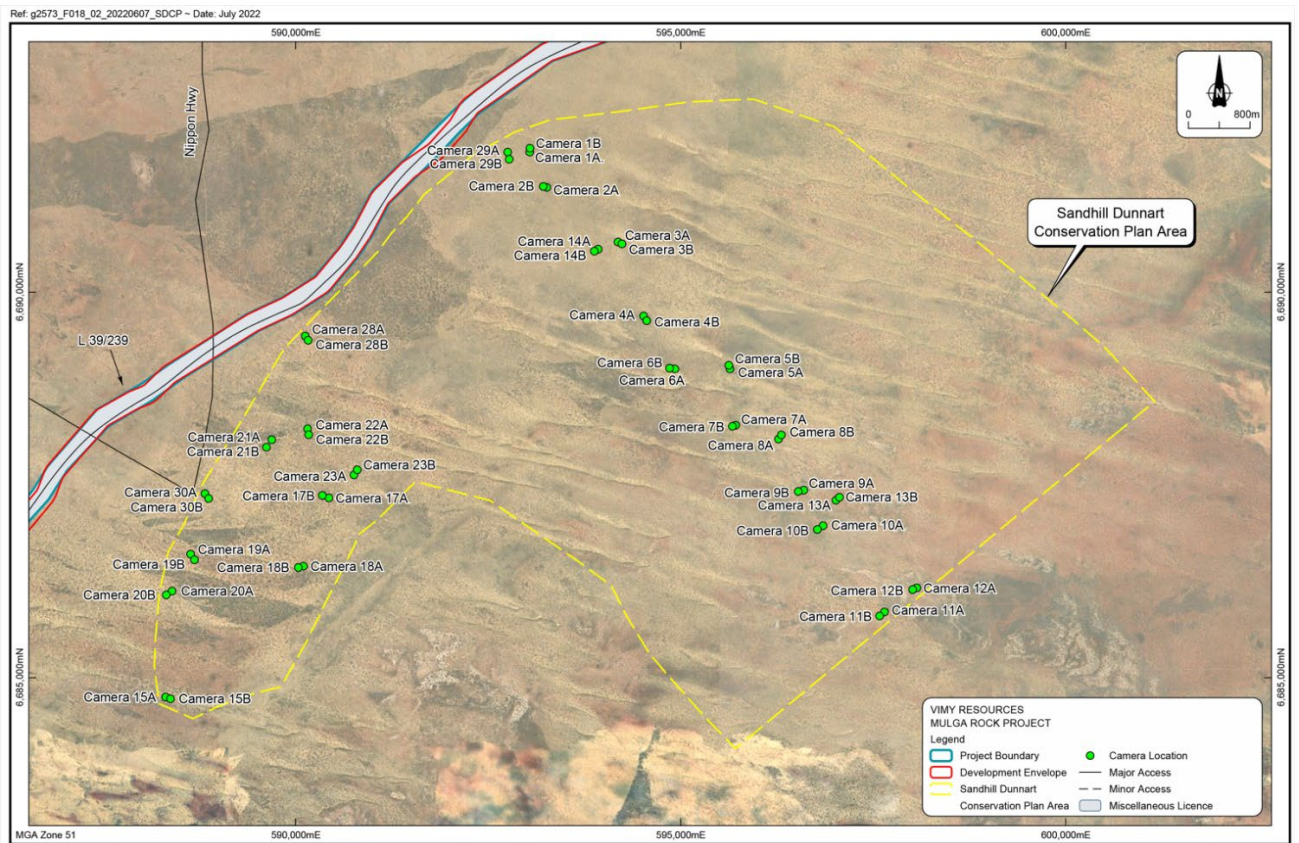


Figure 46: Camera Trapping Locations in the Defined Area

The first stage of the SDCP was to gain an understanding / baseline of the presence of the SHD and feral animals. The two-year baseline study commenced in November 2021 and concluded in November 2023. GHD’s final baseline report (SHD Defined Area – Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment, GHD 2024), although authored in January 2024, has been included in Appendix 7, as the study finished during the reporting period.

The SDCP is being revised by GHD’s senior zoologist and Deep Yellow for issue to DCCEEW in January 2024 for their review and approval. The revision will use the baseline study data to propose the way forward in monitoring and management of SHD and feral animals. After two years of data the aim will be to establish thresholds and triggers that potentially induce management actions represented within the SDCP.

4.8.4 Monitoring Results

Monitoring results of the presence of SHD and feral animals, after the implementation of the camera trapping program, is provided in GHD (2023) and GHD (2024) letter reports (Appendix 6 and Appendix 7 respectively) and summarised below:

November 2021 to May 2023 (GHD, 2023):

The image analysis from the Defined Area between late-November 2021 and mid-May 2023, (a period of approximately 500 days), the SHD was identified on 48 camera devices across 24 sites providing 939 discreet events. Only one of the 25 sites did not record SHD (Site 4, A or B cameras). This infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area.

Peak activity periods of the SHD across most sites were approximately from March/April through to June and again from August/September. These peaks correlate to dispersal of young and other fluctuations in population dynamics such as vagrant movement of males in the population are likely to account for these peak movement periods. High events indicated resident specimens in the area.

Predatory feral species, consisting of cats and red foxes were recorded on 22 camera devices across 21 sites providing 31 discreet events. Other feral species, consisting of camels and rabbits were recorded on 5 camera devices across 5 sites providing 10 discrete events. All these events were singular inferring the presence of invasive predatory species is low within the Defined Area.

November 2021 to November 2023 (GHD, 2024):

The baseline dataset was processed to extract the total number of sandhill dunnart 'events' per day at each camera device. For this analysis, an event for a camera was classified as at least one positive sandhill dunnart ID during a day. For example, if one or multiple positive IDs of SHDs were made at a camera device during a day, this was classified as a single event.

The event data was arranged into a daily timeseries, and a 90-day (~3 month) backwards-looking moving average was calculated. The 5th percentile of the 90-day moving average has been adopted as a trigger indicating low SHD activity.

The 90-day moving average data ranges from a minimum of 0.6 events per day (across all 50 sites) to a maximum of 6.1 events per day, with a median of 2.2 events per day. The 5th percentile of the baseline data is a 90-day average of 0.9 events per day. Future monitoring data will need to be processed in the same manner to compare future data to the two-year baseline. Any future data indicating prolonged durations of 90-day moving averages of less than 0.9 events will indicate a low level of sandhill dunnart presence within the monitoring areas that is statistically rare when compared to the baseline data and should therefore be further investigated to determine possible causes for the low activity.

As the event data is highly seasonal, with events generally peaking though out winter and reducing during summer, expansion of this approach could be applied in future to develop separate thresholds for summer and winter if required when more camera imagery is available. Raw data for feral species would require examination and determine if number present exceed those presented (i.e. fox one event every two month or cats one event per month).

Image analysis for the Defined Area has been undertaken from the period November 2021 to November 2023. The SHD was identified on 48 camera devices across 24 sites providing 1,637 discreet events. Only one of the 25 sites did not record SHD (Site 4, A and B cameras) for the two-year period. There are no obvious reasons for absence of SHD from Site 4, with this locality having a similar habitat score to other areas where the species has been consistently recorded. Other species presence has been recorded.

This presence data infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area. SHD events were recorded in every month and consisted of one to 228 events, representing a high degree of fluctuation.

Figure 47 shows the peak activity periods of the SHD from approximately March/April through to June and again from August/September. These peaks correlate to life events for SHD such as dispersal of young and males traversing the area during the mating period. Other high activity events may also indicate residents in the area. A distinct low period in activity is during October to December and 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 population is at its smallest, before the dramatic influx of disbursing juveniles.

Given the low number of feral species recorded over the two-year monitoring period, statistical analysis was not undertaken.

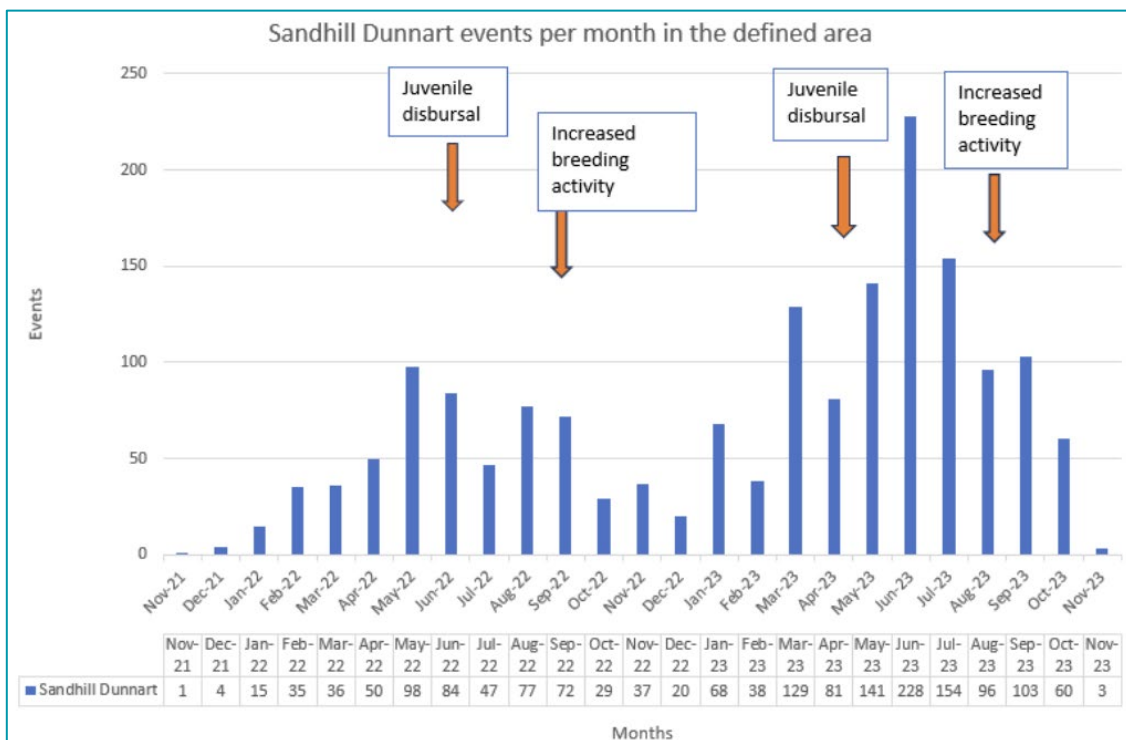


Figure 47: SHD Raw Data Events Per Month Demonstrating Key Activity Periods

Foxes were recorded on six camera devices over four sites over a two-year period represented 14 discreet events. This data represents limited fox activity at an average of one event every two months. It is unlikely based on these numbers that any animal is sedentary and likely represent individuals moving through the landscape. Twelve of the 14 discreet events were recorded at Sites 11 and 12. These two sites are located adjacent to a clay pan and gypsum rise just outside of the Defined Area. These areas are typical habitat rabbits prefer to dig (as the soil has greater structure) and is also the two locations where rabbits were recorded on camera. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume the foxes are utilising the clay pan/gypsum area to hunt rabbits and additionally traversing through the surrounding habitat.

Cats were recorded on 18 camera devices across 14 sites providing 24 discreet events over a two-year period. This data represents an average of one event every month over the two-year period. No specific sites had greater activity than others over the two-year period.

Other feral species, consisting of camels and rabbits were recorded on five camera devices across five sites providing 10 discrete events. Camel events were singular inferring irregular visitors to the Defined Area while the rabbits were restricted to Sites 11 and 12.

There is no clear correlation between temporal observations of ferals species and SHD prevalence or SHD juvenile dispersal.

With the current data showing feral species persisting at low levels a targeted approach could be adopted for the fox and rabbit. Should management action be required, Sites 11 and 12 area (including the claypan/gypsum area) should be prioritised for fox and rabbit targeted baiting.

If a Felixer is acquired, then one unit could be utilised and moved throughout the Defined Area rather than targeting specific sites. Alternatively, the baiting for cats should focus initially on camera locations where they have been.

4.9 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

There are two registered Aboriginal heritage sites within the Development Envelope, DAA1985 (MINIGWAL2) and DAA1986 (MINIGWAL3). Both are described on the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's (DPLH) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System as artefact/scatter sites and, as such, are archaeological sites (containing physical evidence of past activity). No registered ethnographic sites are located in the area.

Aboriginal Heritage is managed using the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (EHS-EMP-003) (AHMP).

4.9.1 Objective and Management Targets

The objective of the AHMP is to ensure that historical and cultural associations and natural heritage are not adversely affected, by minimising impacts as far as practicable to sites registered with the DPLH namely sites DAA1985 and DAA1986 and any other cultural or heritage sites.

The key management target is for no unauthorised disturbance to DAA 1985 and DAA 1986 and any other cultural or heritage sites.

4.9.2 Monitoring Requirements

Table 13 shows the status of compliance with the AHMP required to achieve the management targets for the Project.

Table 13: Aboriginal Heritage Management Actions and Monitoring Status

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Implement GDAP system to prevent unauthorised clearing / disturbance.	Annual audit of authorised versus actual cleared areas.	C	<p>During the reporting period the Company’s GIS system continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS system provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas.</p> <p>There was no GDAP approved or any clearing / disturbance near known Aboriginal heritage sites.</p> <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) in Appendix 5 has questions on Aboriginal heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has entire application area been surveyed and provide survey reference? • Is a heritage certificate required? • Does the application area contain registered Heritage sites? • Has an on-ground check for any heritage artifacts been undertaken? <p>The GDAP Form also includes an Archaeological predictive model assessment matrix.</p>
No unauthorised access to DAA 1985 and DAA 1986 and unregistered sites.	Annual audit of Heritage Site Access Register.	C	<p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Aboriginal Registered Heritage Sites Authorised Entry Register. The information required on the register is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register entry date • Name of person(s) requesting entry • Registered site ID/name • Requesting person’s reason for entry • Date of requested entry • Time of entry • Time of exit • Senior Site Executives name • Senior Site Executive’s decision for validity of reason for entry (Permitted / Not Permitted) • Comment / action taken. <p>There are no entries on the register.</p>
Any unauthorised disturbance of DAA 1985 and DAA 1986 and unregistered sites must be reported immediately as an environmental incident.	Annual audit of Environmental Incident Records	C	<p>Environment Incident Records were reviewed and no Aboriginal heritage related incidents occurred during the reporting period.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
All new site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising the importance of Aboriginal heritage in the MRUP region and showing locations of known heritage sites to be avoided.	Annual audit of training records.	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period all personnel (13 employees and 3 contractors) working or visiting MRP completed the revised Environmental and Community Relations Induction. A total of 112 personnel completed the two previous renditions of the induction.</p> <p>Aboriginal heritage requirements are contained within the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRP personnel are not permitted to enter registered Aboriginal sites. • Showing locations of known heritage sites is to be avoided. • Any access to a registered Aboriginal Site must have a valid reason for entry (special circumstance) and permission prior to entry after completing the “Aboriginal Registered Heritage Sites Authorised Entry” (MRO-ENV-RG-001). • If required, you will be notified of any sites near your work area by a Deep Yellow manager. • Immediately stop any work that may disturb the area and notify your supervisor or Deep Yellow manager if you find any suspected artifacts or sites in the field. • Do not disturb sites or collect, move or destroy artifacts.
All personnel involved in clearing and ground disturbance activities will undertake training on the GDAP process and management actions to take if unauthorised disturbance occurs or when unknown sites are encountered	Annual audit of training records.	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction which states the number of personnel inducted. The induction includes information on the GDAP process and Aboriginal heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately stop any work that may disturb the area and notify your supervisor or Deep Yellow manager if you find any suspected artifacts or sites in the field. • Do not disturb sites or collect, move or destroy artifacts. <p>The induction includes assessment questions to confirm personnel understand the content of the training.</p>

* Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non-compliant, NR = Not required at this stage

4.10 TAILINGS

As discussed in Section 1 Introduction, the CEMPs for the TSFs have not been implemented as there is currently no processing facilities on-site. The two TSF CEMPs are:

- Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (Outcome-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-008); and
- Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (Outcome-based CEMP) (EMP-EHS-009).

This section will be expanded when the processing facility and TSFs are constructed and operational.

4.11 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Putrescible and inert waste is deposited within the existing landfill facility located at MRP. Recycling bins are located at the camp and workshops, and the recyclable materials are taken to Kalgoorlie for processing. All other non-recyclable waste is disposed of at the site landfill, with the exception of controlled waste (e.g. sewage from site septic), which is removed by a licensed transporter and disposed of at the appropriate licenced facilities, in accordance with the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004. All controlled waste types and volume are tracked using the DWER's Controlled Waste Tracking Form.

Planning for the construction of the new waste landfill facility was commenced during the reporting period. The construction is being conducted in accordance with Works Approval W6678/2022/1 for a Class II putrescible landfill. Before the facility becomes operational the construction needs to be completed and a licence application submitted and licence granted. Once in operation the volumes and type of waste buried at the landfill will be recorded.

4.12 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

There were no environmental incidents or non-compliances that required statutory reporting during the reporting period.

4.13 INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

4.13.1 Internal

Inspections completed on-site during the reporting period related to environmental management include:

- Workplace Inspection Checklist Mining (MRO-WHS-CH-012);
- Workplace Inspection Checklist Rubbish Tip (MRO-WHS-CH-018);
- Weed Hygiene and Radiation Clearance Form (DYL-ENV-FM-025);
- Hot Work Permit (DYL-WHS-PM-001);
- Pre-drilling Drill Site Inspection (DYL-WHS-FM-003);
- Drill Rig Pre-commencement Safety Inspection (DYL-WHS-FM-027);
- Camp Inspection (MRO-WHS-CH-006);

- WIC Containers Workshop (MRO-WHS-CH-007); and
- WIC Laydown Area (MRO-WHS-CH-010).

An internal audit of legal obligations and commitments was undertaken utilising the Legal Obligations and Commitment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-003).

4.13.2 Third Party

The DEMIRS’s Environmental Inspectors conducted an inspection of mining activities across M39/1104 on the 13 June 2023. DEMIRS found that there were no actions required by the Company. A point of interest for this CAR is it was reported that no weeds were identified during the inspection.

5. RAW DATA

Data from the Sandhill Dunnart and Feral Species Image Analysis is presented in the GHD reports included in Appendix 6 and Appendix 7.

6. PROPOSED CHANGES

The Compliance Assessment Plan was revised and is included in Appendix 4.

7. ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASURE

Abbreviations and Acronyms	
ACR	Annual Compliance Report
AER	Annual Environmental Report
AHMP	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan
AMD	Acid and metalliferous drainage
CAR	Compliance Assessment Report
CEMP	Condition Environmental Management Plan
CSFS	Conservation significant flora species
Cth	Commonwealth
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (Cth) (now DCCEEW)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cth)
Deep Yellow or Company	Deep Yellow Limited
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (previously DMIRS)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA) (now DEMIRS)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)

Abbreviations and Acronyms	
EC	Electrical Conductivity or Electroconductivity
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
ERP	Emergency Response Procedure
FVMMP	Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan
GDAP	Ground Disturbance Activity Permit
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIT	Geotechnical Investigation Trench
MRF	Mine Rehabilitation Fund
MRP or Project	Mulga Rock Project
MS1046	Ministerial Statement No. 1046
Narnoo	Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd
OL	Overburden landform
PAF	Potential acid forming
PER	Public Environmental Review
SDCP	Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan
SHD	Sandhill Dunnart
SMMP	Soil Monitoring and Management Plan
TFMMP	Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan
TSF	Tailings storage facility
Vimy	Vimy Resources Pty Ltd
WA	Western Australia

Chemical Symbols	
Co	Cobalt
Cu	Copper
Mn	Manganese
Ni	Nickel
U	Uranium
Zn	Zinc

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, m² (square metres) and m³ (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
hr	hour
L	litre
lb	pound
m	metre
mbtoc	Metres below top of casing
mS	milliSiemens
t	tonne

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APPENDIX 1: STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Statement of Compliance

1. Proposal and Proponent Details

Proposal Title	<i>Mulga Rock Uranium Project</i>
Statement Number	<i>1046</i>
Proponent Name	Vimy Resources Pty Ltd
Proponent's Australian Company Number <i>(where relevant)</i>	ACN: 120 178 949

2. Statement of Compliance Details

Reporting Period	<i>16/12/22 to 15/12/23</i>
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Implementation phase(s) during reporting period (please tick ✓ relevant phase(s))							
Pre-construction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Construction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Decommissioning	<input type="checkbox"/>

Audit Table for Statement addressed in this Statement of Compliance is provided at Attachment:	2
Attached to CAR as Appendix 2	

Were all implementation conditions and/or procedures of the Statement complied with within the reporting period? (please tick ✓ the appropriate box)			
No (please proceed to Section 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes (please proceed to Section 4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Each page (including Attachment 2) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.
INITIALS: OM Pedia

3. Details of Non-compliance(s) and/or Potential Non-compliance(s)

The information required Section 3 must be provided for each non-compliance or potential non-compliance identified during the reporting period covered by this Statement of Compliance.

Non-compliance/potential non-compliance 3-1

Which implementation condition or procedure was non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?
N/A
Was the implementation condition or procedure non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?
N/A
On what date(s) did the non-compliance or potential non-compliance occur (if applicable)?
N/A

Was this non-compliance or potential non-compliance reported to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER verbally Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER in writing Date _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No

What are the details of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance and where relevant, the extent of and impacts associated with the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
N/A
What is the precise location where the non-compliance or potential non-compliance occurred (if applicable)? (please provide this information as a map or GIS co-ordinates)
N/A
What was the cause(s) of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
N/A
What remedial and/or corrective action(s), if any, were taken or are proposed to be taken in response to the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
N/A
What measures, if any, were in place to prevent the non-compliance or potential non-compliance before it occurred? What, if any, amendments have been made to those measures to prevent re-occurrence?
N/A
Please provide information/documentation collected and recorded in relation to this implementation condition or procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the reporting period addressed in this Statement of Compliance; and • as outlined in the approved Compliance Assessment Plan for the Statement addressed in this Statement of Compliance. (the above information may be provided as an attachment to this Statement of Compliance)

For additional non-compliance or potential non-compliance, please duplicate this page as required.

Each page (including Attachment 2) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.
 INITIALS: OM/PCA

4. Proponent Declaration

I, Catherine Mary Paxton, Head of Environment and Sustainability declare that I am authorised on behalf of ...Vimy Resources Pty Ltd
(being the person responsible for the proposal) to submit this form and that the information contained in this form is true and not misleading.

Signature:.....*CM Paxton*..... Date:... 15/03/2023.....

Please note that:

- it is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give or cause to be given information that to his knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular; and
- the Chief Executive Officer of the DWER has powers under section 47(2) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to require reports and information about implementation of the proposal to which the statement relates and compliance with the implementation conditions.

5. Submission of Statement of Compliance

One hard copy and one electronic copy (preferably PDF on CD or thumb drive) of the Statement of Compliance are required to be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER, marked to the attention of Manager, Compliance (Ministerial Statements).

Please note, the DWER has adopted a procedure of providing written acknowledgment of receipt of all Statements of Compliance submitted by the proponent, however, the DWER does not approve Statements of Compliance.

6. Contact Information

Queries regarding Statements of Compliance, or other issues of compliance relevant to a Statement may be directed to Compliance (Ministerial Statements), DWER:

Manager, Compliance (Ministerial Statements)

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Postal Address: Locked Bag 10
Joondalup DC
WA 6919

Phone: (08) 6364 7000

Email: compliance@dwer.wa.gov.au

7. Post Assessment Guidelines and Forms

Post assessment documents can be found at www.epa.wa.gov.au

Each page (including Attachment 2) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.

INITIALS: *CM Paxton*

ATTACHMENT 1

Table 1 Compliance Status Terms

Compliance Status Terms	Abbrev	Definition	Notes
Compliant	C	Implementation of the proposal has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the audit element.	This term applies to audit elements with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ongoing requirements that have been met during the reporting period; and requirements with a finite period of application that have been met during the reporting period, but whose status has not yet been classified as 'completed'.
Completed	CLD	A requirement with a finite period of application has been satisfactorily completed.	This term may only be used where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> audit elements have a finite period of application (e.g. construction activities, development of a document); the action has been satisfactorily completed; and the DWER has provided written acceptance of 'completed' status for the audit element.
Not required at this stage	NR	The requirements of the audit element were not triggered during the reporting period.	This should be consistent with the 'Phase' column of the audit table.
Potentially Non-compliant	PNC	Possible or likely failure to meet the requirements of the audit element.	This term may apply where during the reporting period the proponent has identified a potential non-compliance and has not yet finalized its investigations to determine whether non-compliance has occurred.
Non-compliant	NC	Implementation of the proposal has not been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the audit element.	This term applies where the requirements of the audit element are not "complete" have not been met during the reporting period.
In Process	IP	Where an audit element requires a management or monitoring plan be submitted to the DWER or another government agency for approval, that submission has been made and no further information or changes have been requested by the DWER or the other government agency and assessment by the DWER or other government agency for approval is still pending.	The term 'In Process' may not be used for any purpose other than that stated in the Definition Column. The term 'In Process' may not be used to describe the compliance status of an implementation condition and/or procedure that requires implementation throughout the life of the project (e.g. implementation of a management plan).

Each page (including Attachment 2) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.

INITIALS: OM Pavia

APPENDIX 2: MRP AUDIT TABLE

Note:

- Phases that apply in this table = Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning, Overall (several phases).
- This audit table is a summary and timetable of conditions and commitments applying to this project. Refer to the Minister's Statement for full detail/precise wording of individual elements.
- Code prefixes: M = Minister's condition, P = Proponent's commitment.
- Acronyms list: CEO = Chief Executive Officer of OEPA; DWER = Department of Water and Environment Regulation; DBCA = Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions; DAA = Department of Aboriginal Affairs; DMIRS = Department of Mining, Industry regulation and Safety; EPA = Environmental Protection Authority; DoH = Department of Health; DoW = Department of Water, Minister for Env = Minister for the Environment; OEPA = Office of the Environmental Protection Authority.
- Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non – compliant, NR = Not Required at this stage. Please note the terms VR = Verification Required and IP = In Process are only for OEPA use.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M1.1	Proposal Implementation	When implementing the Proposal, the proponent shall not exceed the authorised extent of the Proposal as defined in Table 2 in Schedule 1, unless amendments to the Proposal and the authorised extent of the Proposal have been approved under the EP Act.	<u>Open cut mine pits</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 2,374ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope is cleared.	<u>Open cut mine pits</u> Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMIRS (Annual Environmental Report – AER) and DWER (Compliance Assessment Report – CAR) annually.	Overall	Within 7 days of awareness of any potential non-compliance.	C	<u>Open cut mine pits</u> 193 ha disturbance to date does not exceed 2,374ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope. Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS system.
			<u>Associated infrastructure</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 1,307ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope is cleared.	<u>Associated infrastructure</u> Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMIRS– (AER) and DWER (CAR) annually.			C	<u>Associated infrastructure</u> 357 ha of disturbance to date does not exceed 1,307ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope. Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS system.
			<u>Backfilling of mine pits</u> Confirmation of backfilling to at least 10m above the water table will be achieved by survey.	<u>Backfilling of mine pits</u> Survey data will be submitted annually to DMIRS (– AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	<u>Backfilling of mine pits</u> Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.
			<u>Above-ground TSF</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 106ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope is cleared.	<u>Above-ground TSF</u> Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR) annually.			NR	<u>Above-ground TSF</u> Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.
			<u>Tailings disposal</u> Disposal flow rates will be measured to ensure no more than 3Mtpa of beneficiation rejects and no more than 2Mtpa of post-leaching tailings materials are discharged.	<u>Tailings disposal</u> Disposal flow rates of beneficiation rejects, and post-leaching tailings, will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	<u>Tailings disposal</u> Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.
			<u>Water abstraction</u> Groundwater abstraction flow rates will be measured to ensure no more than 3GL/a are extracted from the Kakarook North Borefield.	<u>Water abstraction</u> Groundwater abstraction flow rates will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	<u>Water abstraction</u> Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.
			<u>Mine dewatering</u> Mine pit dewatering flow rates or pit water utilization rates will be measured to ensure no more than 2.5GL/a are extracted.	<u>Mine dewatering</u> Mine pit dewatering flow rates will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	<u>Mine dewatering</u> Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.
			<u>Water reinjection</u> Reinjection flow rates will be measured to ensure no more than 1.5GL/a are reinjected into the reinjection borefield.	<u>Water reinjection</u> Water reinjection flow rates will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	<u>Water reinjection</u> Not required at this stage of the project.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M2.1	Contact Details	The proponent shall notify the CEO of any change of its name, physical address or postal address for the serving of notices or other correspondence within twenty-eight (28) days of such change. Where the proponent is a corporation or an association of persons, whether incorporated or not, the postal address is that of the principal place of business or of the principal office in the State.	Notify the CEO in writing of any changes.	Copy of written correspondence.	Overall	Within 28 days of change.	C	During the reporting period there was no changes to Vimy Resources Pty Ltd (ABN 56 120 178 949) and remains a wholly owned subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited (ABN 97 006 391 948). (Note in Q1 2024 Vimy Resources Limited name changed to Vimy Resources Pty Ltd. The ACN 120 178 949 and ABN 56 120 178 949 of the company remain the same). The physical address remains as Level 1, 502 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA 6008 and postal address is PO Box 1770, Subiaco, WA 6904.
1046:M3.1	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall not commence implementation of the Proposal after five (5) years from the date on this Statement, and any commencement, prior to this date, must be substantial.	No commencement of the project after 5 years from 16 December 2016.	Absence of written correspondence informing the CEO that we have commenced substantial implementation.	Construction	After 5 years from the date of this Statement.	CLD	Correspondence from Vimy dated 25 November 2021, provided DWER notification of substantial commencement. An ASX announcement on 13 December 2021 provided an update on the Mulga Rock Uranium Project. Additional information to provide evidence of substantial commencement was provided to DWER on 15 December 2021. DWER acknowledged substantial commencement of the project on 16 December 2021.
1046:M3.2	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	Any commencement of implementation of the Proposal, on or before five (5) years from the date of this Statement, must be demonstrated as substantial by providing the CEO with written evidence, on or before the expiration of five (5) years from the date of this Statement.	Provide written evidence of substantial implementation of the project to the CEO within 5 years of issue of the statement (16 December 2016).	Written correspondence to CEO containing copies of the Mining Proposal or Works Approval that the substantial work is being performed under and evidence in the form of photographs and an approved GDAP indicating that the work is substantial.	Construction	On or before 5 years from the date of this Statement	CLD	Correspondence from Vimy dated 25 November 2021, provided DWER notification of substantial commencement. An ASX announcement on 13 December 2021 provided an update on the Mulga Rock Uranium Project. Additional information to provide evidence of substantial commencement was provided to DWER on 15 December 2021. DWER acknowledged substantial commencement of the project on 16 December 2021.
1046:M4.1	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall prepare, submit and maintain a Compliance Assessment Plan to the CEO at least six (6) months prior to the first Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner.	A Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) will be submitted at least 6 months prior (September 2017) to the first CAR. Prepare the CAP in accordance with the "Post-Assessment Guideline for Preparing a Compliance Assessment Plan".	Copy of written correspondence CAP.	Pre-construction	6 months prior to the first CAR.	CLD	The CAP was submitted to DWER on the 18 September 2017. DWER provided correspondence 2 October 2017 that advised they had reviewed the CAP and determined that the CAP meets the requirements of Conditions 4-1 and 4-2 of Ministerial Statement 1046.
1046:M4.2	Compliance Reporting	The Compliance Assessment Plan shall indicate: (1) the frequency of compliance reporting; (2) the approach and timing of compliance assessments; (3) the retention of compliance assessments; (4) the method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken; (5) the table of contents of Compliance Assessment Reports; and (6) public availability of Compliance Assessment Reports.	The CAP will serve as a plan for writing and submitting the CAR.	CAP	Overall	6 months prior to the first CAR.	CLD	The CAP was submitted to DWER on the 18 September 2017. DWER provided correspondence 2 October 2017 that advised they had reviewed the CAP and determined that the CAP meets the requirements of Conditions 4-1 and 4-2 of Ministerial Statement 1046. The CAP has been used as guide for preparing and submitting the CAR. A revised CAP (Revision 2) is attached in Appendix 4.
1046:M4.3	Compliance Reporting	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Compliance Assessment Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 4-2 the proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.	Implement the CAP.	Copy of written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Upon receipt of notice in writing from the CEO that the CAP satisfies requirements.	C	The CAP was submitted to DWER on the 18 September 2017. DWER provided correspondence 2 October 2017 that advised they had reviewed the CAP and determined that the CAP meets the requirements of Conditions 4-1 and 4-2 of Ministerial Statement 1046. Assessment and reporting of compliance to conditions is done in accordance with the CAP.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M4.4	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessments described in the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.	Do not dispose of any records of compliance assessments until advice is given by the CEO.	Copies of all reports will be retained digitally.	Overall	For the life of the project.	C	The CAP, CARs and there Audit Tables are all retained on Deep Yellow's electronic filing system, which is hosted on the cloud and backed up regularly. The CARs are also available on Deep Yellow's website: https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/
1046:M4.5	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven (7) days of that non-compliance being known.	Report all potential non-compliance to the CEO.	Copy of written correspondence to the CEO.	Overall	Within 7 days of awareness of any non-compliance.	NR	There was no potential non-compliance during the reporting period, therefore no notifications to the CEO of DWER.
1046:M4.6	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first Compliance Assessment Report fifteen (15) months from the date of issue of this Statement addressing the twelve (12) month period from the date of issue of this Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO. The Compliance Assessment Report shall: (1) be endorsed by the proponent's Chief Executive Officer or a person delegated to sign on the Chief Executive Officer's behalf; (2) include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions; (3) identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken; (4) be made publicly available in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan; and (5) indicate any proposed changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.	Prepare and submit the CAR, in accordance with the approved CAP.	CAR	Overall	15 months from the date of issue of the Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first CAR.	C	The MS1046 was issued on 16 December 2016, therefore, the first CAR was provided (in accordance with Condition 4-6) 15 months from that date of issue on the 16 March 2018. As stated in the CAP, the CARs are for the 12 month period from 16 December to 15 December, with submission required by 16 March. This is the seventh CAR submitted and covers the reporting period from 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023. All CARs have been made publicly available on Deep Yellow's website: https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/ A revised CAP (Revision 2) is included in Appendix 4.
1046:M5.1	Public Availability of Data, Plans, Programs and Surveys	Subject to condition 5-2, within a reasonable time period approved by the CEO of the issue of this Statement and for the remainder of the life of the Proposal the proponent shall make publicly available, in a manner approved by the CEO, all validated environmental data and derived information products (including sampling design, sampling methodologies, empirical data and derived information products (e.g. maps)) relevant to the assessment of this proposal and implementation of this Statement.	When required by the CEO and in accordance with the <i>State Records Act 2000</i> , <i>Electronic Transactions Act 2011</i> and <i>Freedom of Information Act 1992</i> .	Copies of environmental data and derived information products.	Overall	Within a reasonable time period approved by the CEO.	NR	There have been no requests by the CEO of DWER for data, plans programs and surveys during the reporting period.
1046:M5.2	Public Availability of Data, Plans, Programs and Surveys	If any data referred to in condition 5-1 contains particulars of: (1) a secret formula or process; or (2) confidential commercially sensitive information; the proponent may submit a request for approval from the CEO to not make these data publicly available. In making such a request the proponent shall provide the CEO with an explanation and reasons why the data should not be made publicly available.	In accordance with the <i>State Records Act 2000</i> , <i>Electronic Transactions Act 2011</i> and <i>Freedom of Information Act 1992</i> .	Written correspondence with the CEO.	Overall	When required and in accordance with record keeping legislation.	NR	There have been no requests by the CEO of DWER for data, plans programs and surveys during the reporting period.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M6.1	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans: (1) Prior to substantial commencement of the proposal or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO, to demonstrate that the environmental outcomes in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 will be met.	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans in accordance with the "Instructions on how to prepare <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Part IV Environmental Management Plans" and ensure that they meet the environmental outcomes specified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1.	Condition Environmental Management Plans. Approval notice from the CEO.	Pre-construction	Prior to commencement of substantial works.	CLD	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. Condition Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) have been prepared and submitted as per Statement No. 1046 conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1. The CEMPs have been reviewed and approved by the EPA Services Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO.
1046:M6.2	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) shall: (1) specify the environmental outcomes to be achieved, as specified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1; (2) specify trigger criteria that will provide early warning for the implementation of trigger level actions if exceeded; (3) specify threshold criteria that: (a) provides a limit beyond which the environmental outcome identified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 is not achieved; and (b) will trigger the implementation of threshold contingency actions if exceeded. (4) specify monitoring to determine if trigger criteria and threshold criteria are exceeded; (5) specify trigger level actions to be implemented in the event that trigger criteria have been exceeded; (6) specify threshold contingency and remedial actions to be implemented in the event that threshold criteria are exceeded; (7) provide the format and timing for the reporting of monitoring results against trigger criteria and threshold criteria to demonstrate that conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 have been met over the reporting period in the Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6; and (8) provide for reporting of exceedances of the trigger and threshold criteria.	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans containing information specified in condition 6-2 of Statement 1046.	Condition Environmental Management Plans. Approval notice from the CEO.	Pre-construction	Prior to commencement of substantial works.	CLD	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. CEMPs have been reviewed and approved by the EPA Services Division of DWER prior to the commencement of substantial works. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. This CAR provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates.
1046:M6.3	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Condition Environmental Management Plans satisfy the requirements of condition 6-2 for conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1, the proponent shall, prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities: (1) commence implementation of the provisions of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s); and (2) continue to implement the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the proponent has demonstrated the outcomes specified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 have been met.	Implement the Condition Environmental Management Plans that satisfy condition 6-2 for conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1.	Approval notice from the CEO. Performance against the Condition Environmental Management Plans will be reported in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR).	Overall	Prior to commencement of substantial works and throughout the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. Outcome-based CEMPs have been submitted and approved by the EPA Services Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. This CAR provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates. Provisions of the CEMPs were implemented prior to the commencement of substantial works.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M6.4	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	In the event that monitoring indicates exceedance of trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), the proponent shall: (1) report the exceedance to the CEO in writing within seven (7) days of the exceedance being identified; (2) immediately implement the trigger level actions and/or threshold contingency actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) and continue implementation of those actions until the trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria are being met and implementation of the trigger level actions and/or threshold contingency actions are no longer required; (3) investigate to determine the cause of the trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria being exceeded; (4) identify additional measures required to prevent the trigger and/or threshold criteria being exceeded in the future; (5) investigate to determine potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment that occurred due to threshold criteria being exceeded; and (6) provide a report to the CEO within ninety (90) days of the exceedance being reported. The report shall include: (a) details of trigger level actions or threshold contingency actions implemented; (b) the effectiveness of the trigger level actions or threshold contingency actions implemented, monitored and measured against trigger criteria and threshold criteria; (c) the findings of the investigations required by condition 6-4(3) and 6-4(5); (d) additional measures to prevent the trigger or threshold criteria being exceeded in the future; and (e) measures to prevent, control or abate the environmental harm which may have occurred.	If monitoring indicates exceedance of either trigger and/or threshold criteria outlined in the Condition Environmental Management Plans, then the CEO will be notified in accordance with the requirements of condition 6-4.	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of trigger and/or threshold exceedance(s).	Overall	Notify CEO within 7 days of the exceedance being identified. Immediately implement contingency actions. Provide a report to the CEO within 90 days of the exceedance being reported.	NR	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. Environmental monitoring associated with the relevant CEMPs have been implemented. There have been no exceedances of proposed trigger and/or threshold criteria specified in the CEMPs.
1046:M6.5	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The proponent: (1) may review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), or (2) shall review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) as and when directed by the CEO.	Review and revise Conditional Environmental Management Plans as required.	Written correspondence. Revised Condition Environmental Management Plans.	Overall	As required and/or as directed by CEO.	NR	CEMPs have been submitted and approved by the EPA Services Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. This CAR provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates. There has been no requirement to revise the CEMPs during the reporting period.
1046:M6.6	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2.	Implement latest approved Condition Environmental Management Plans at all times.	Copy of approval letter from CEO.	Overall	Implement the current confirmed (by CEO) version of the Environmental Management Plans.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. There has been no requirement to revise the CEMPs during the reporting period. All relevant CEMPs were implemented at the commencement of substantial works.

CM Proctor



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M7.1	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The proponent shall prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans: (1) Prior to substantial commencement of the proposal or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO, to demonstrate that the environmental objectives in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 will be met.	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans in accordance with the "Instructions on how to prepare <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Part IV Environmental Management Plans" and ensure that they meet the environmental objectives specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1.	Condition Environmental Management Plans. Approval notice from the CEO.	Pre-construction	Prior to substantial commencement of work.	CLD	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. Management based CEMPs have been prepared and submitted as per Statement No. 1046 conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1. The management-based CEMPs have been submitted and approved by the EPA Services Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. This CAR provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates.
1046:M7.2	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) shall: (1) specify the environmental objectives to be achieved, as specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1; (2) specify risk-based management actions that will be implemented to demonstrate compliance with the environmental objectives specified in 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1. Failure to implement one or more of the management actions represents non-compliance with these conditions; (3) specify measurable management target(s) to determine the effectiveness of the risk-based management actions; (4) specify monitoring to measure the effectiveness of management actions against management targets, including but not limited to, parameters to be measured, baseline data, monitoring locations, and frequency and timing of monitoring; (5) specify a process for revision of management actions and changes to proposal activities, in the event that the management targets are not achieved. The process shall include an investigation to determine the cause of the management target(s) being exceeded; (6) provide the format and timing to demonstrate that 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 have been met for the reporting period in the Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6 including, but not limited to: (a) verification of the implementation of management actions; and (b) reporting on the effectiveness of management actions against management target(s).	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Managements Plans containing information specified in condition 7-2 of Statement 1046.	Condition Environmental Management Plans. Approval notice from the CEO.	Pre-construction	Prior to substantial commencement of work.	CLD	The CEMPs have been prepared, submitted and approved prior to the commencement of substantial works. Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The CEMPs have been prepared and submitted as per Statement No. 1046 conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1, and contain information specified in condition 7-2.
1046:M7.3	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 for conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1, the proponent shall: (1) implement the provisions of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s); and (2) continue to implement the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the proponent has demonstrated the objectives specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 have been met.	Implement the Condition Environmental Management Plans that satisfy condition 7-2 for conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1.	Approval notice from the CEO. Performance against the Condition Environmental Management Plans will be reported in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR).	Overall	Prior to commencement of substantial works and throughout the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The CEMPs have been submitted and approved by the EPA Services Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. All relevant CEMPs have been implemented to satisfy condition 7-2 for conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1. This CAR provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M7.4	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	In the event that monitoring, tests, surveys or investigations indicate exceedance of management target(s) specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), the proponent shall: (1) report the exceedance in writing to the CEO within 21 days of the exceedance being identified; (2) investigate to determine the cause of the management targets being exceeded; (3) provide a report to the CEO within 90 days of the exceedance being reported as required by condition 7-4(1). The report shall include: (a) cause of management targets being exceeded; (b) the findings of the investigation required by conditions 7-4(2); (c) details of revised and/or additional management actions to be implemented to prevent exceedance of the management target(s); and (d) relevant changes to proposal activities.	If monitoring indicates exceedance of management target(s) outlined in the Condition Environmental Management Plans, then the CEO will be notified in accordance with the requirements of condition 7-4.	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of target exceedance(s).	Overall	Notify CEO in writing within 21 days of the exceedance being identified. Investigate cause of exceedance and provide a report to the CEO within 90 days of the exceedance being reported.	NR	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. Environmental monitoring, tests, surveys and investigations associated with the relevant CEMPs were implemented at the commencement of substantial works. There have been no exceedances of proposed trigger and/or threshold criteria specified in the CEMPs.
1046:M7.5	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	In the event that monitoring, tests, surveys or investigations indicate that one or more management actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) have not been implemented, the proponent shall: (1) report the failure to implement management action/s in writing to the CEO within 7 days of identification; (2) investigate to determine the cause of the management action(s) not being implemented; (3) investigate to provide information for the CEO to determine potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment that occurred due to the failure to implement management actions; (4) provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of the reporting required by condition 7-5(1). The report shall include: (a) cause for failure to implement management actions; (b) the findings of the investigation required by conditions 7-5(2) and 7-5(3); (c) relevant changes to proposal activities; and (d) measures to prevent, control or abate the environmental harm which may have occurred.	If monitoring indicates that management actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plans have not been implemented, then the CEO will be notified in accordance with the requirements of Condition 7-5.	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of potential non-compliance. Copy of report investigating potential non-compliance.	Overall	Report failure to implement management actions in writing to CEO within 7 days of identification. Investigate cause. Provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of reporting the potential non-compliance.	NR	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. Management actions outlined in the CEMPs were implemented at the commencement of substantial works. There have been no exceedances of proposed trigger and/or threshold criteria specified in the CEMPs.
1046:M7.6	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The proponent: (1) may review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), or (2) shall review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) as and when directed by the CEO.	Review and revise Conditional Environmental Management Plans as required.	Written correspondence. Revised Condition Environmental Management Plans.	Overall	As required or when directed by the CEO.	NR	The CEMPs were approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. This CAR provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates. There has been no requirement to revise the CEMPs during the reporting period. There have been no requests by the CEO of DWER to review and revise the CEMPs.
1046:M7.7	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2.	Implement Condition Environmental Management Plans prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities.	Written correspondence. Copy of approval letter from CEO.	Overall	When confirmation has been received in writing from the CEO.	C	The CEMPs were approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. The relevant CEMPs were implemented prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M8.1	Flora and Vegetation (Outcome based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental outcomes: (1) avoid direct impacts to Hakea sp. LAC139 and LAC140 including a 50m buffer; (2) ensure that no more than 3,474ha of vegetation community E3 and 200ha of vegetation community S6 is cleared within the project development envelope as delineated in Figure 3 of Schedule 1 and defined by the geographic coordinates in Schedule 2; and (3) ensure the eradication of all weeds introduced in the development envelope as a result of the implementation of the proposal.	Implement the approved Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan so that the environmental outcomes specified in condition 8-1 are met.	Compliance Assessment Report (CAR). Vegetation monitoring results. Ground disturbance areas on GIS database. Annual MRF report.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project monitor in accordance with the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The approved Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan (FVMMP) was implemented at the commencement of proposal implementation. Monitoring results for the <i>Hakea</i> spp., E3 and S6 vegetation communities and weeds are presented in this CAR.
1046:M9.1	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objectives: (1) minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species; and (2) minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on the vegetation communities E3 and S6.	Implement the approved Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 9-1 are met.	CAR Vegetation monitoring results. Ground disturbance areas on GIS database. DMIRS AER	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project monitor in accordance with the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The approved FVMMP was implemented at the commencement of proposal implementation. Monitoring results for impacts on conservation significant flora species and E3 and S6 vegetation communities are presented in this CAR.
1046:M9.2	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The proponent shall consult with Parks and Wildlife and prepare a Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective required by condition 9-1.	Consult with DBCA (formerly Parks and Wildlife) in the preparation of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DBCA.	Pre-construction	Prior to submitting the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan to the OEPA for approval.	CLD	The approved FVMMP was prepared in consultation with DBCA prior to submission to the CEO for approval.
1046:M9.3	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 shall include provisions required by condition 7-2 to address impacts on conservation significant flora and vegetation health including from, but not limited to: direct clearing, dust, use of groundwater for dust suppression, fire regimes and weeds.	Amend the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written approval from the CEO that the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring Plan addresses the requirements of condition 7.2 Compliance Assessment Report. Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan. Monitoring Schedule.	Pre-construction	Prior to submitting the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan to the OEPA for approval	CLD	The FVMMP was approved by the CEO of DEWR as specified in the CAR.
1046:M9.4	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objectives required by condition 9-1.	Implement the approved version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. There has been no requirement to revise the FVMMP during the reporting period.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M10.1	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objectives: (1) minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on conservation significant terrestrial fauna species; and (2) monitor the presence of the Sandhill Dunnart using methodology established in the Camera Trapping Program.	Implement the approved Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 10-1 are met.	CAR Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan. Sandhill Dunnart monitoring results. Ground disturbance areas on GIS database. Annual Sandhill Dunnart Report for DBCA.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan (TFMMP) was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 20 February 2020. The TFMMP was implemented at the commencement of proposal implementation. Monitoring results are presented in the CAR, and the Sandhill Dunnart Reports are also provided to the DBCA and DCCEEW.
1046:M10.2	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall consult with Parks and Wildlife and prepare and submit a Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan (including a Camera Trapping Program) required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective of condition 10-1.	Consult with DBCA (formerly Parks and Wildlife) in the preparation of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DBCA.	Pre-construction	Prior to the submission of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The TFMMP was prepared in consultation with DBCA prior to submission to the CEO of DWER for approval.
1046:M10.3	Terrestrial Fauna	The Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 shall include: (1) provisions required by condition 7-2 to manage potential impacts of the proposal on conservation significant fauna including from, but not limited to degradation of habitat from weeds, loss of habitat, feral animals, changes to fire regime, trenching for pipelines, and risk of vehicle strikes; and (2) the methodology of recording impacts to conservation significant fauna; and (3) the methodology of monitoring and registering the presence of the Sandhill Dunnart.	Implement the approved Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan.	CAR Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan. Monitoring Schedule. Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Management Plan.	Pre-construction	To be included in the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan.	CLD	The TFMMP was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 20 February 2020. The TFMMP was implemented at the commencement of proposal implementation.
1046:M10.4	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall provide the results of the Sandhill Dunnart register and the record of impacts to conservation significant fauna annually to Parks and Wildlife.	Provide Sandhill Dunnart monitoring results to DBCA.	Copy of the Sandhill Dunnart register and associated correspondence.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Annually.	C	Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan approved 31 January 2023. Plan shall be implemented post approval and results provided in CAR 2024. A review of the Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan by GHD and Deep Yellow commenced in the reporting period and will be submitted to the DCCEEW in January 2024. Monitoring results are presented in the CAR, and the Sandhill Dunnart Reports are also provided to the DBCA and DCCEEW.
1046:M10.5	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objectives required by condition 10-1.	Implement the approved version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The TFMMP was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 20 February 2020. No revisions have been made during the reporting period.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M11.1	Aboriginal Heritage	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objective: (1) minimise impacts as far as practicable to registered sites DAA 1985 and DAA 1986 and unregistered sites.	Implement the approved Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 11-1 are met.	CAR Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 3 January 2020. No impacts during the reporting period have occurred on the registered sites DAA 1985 and DAA 1986 and unregistered sites.
1046:M11.2	Aboriginal Heritage	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective of condition 11-1 for each stage of the Proposal to be implemented.	Consult with Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) in the preparation of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DAA.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The AHMP was developed in consultation with the DAA prior to submission to the CEO for approval. The Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 3 January 2020.
1046:M11.3	Aboriginal Heritage	The Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan required by condition 7-1 shall include provisions required by 7-2 to manage potential impacts of the proposal on aboriginal heritage including, but not limited to procedures for ground disturbance and environmental induction and training and may be submitted for each stage of the Proposal prior to ground disturbing activities being undertaken for that stage, to be approved by the CEO.	Implement the approved Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan.	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan. CAR	Overall	Prior to ground disturbing activities.	C	The AHMP was developed in consultation with the DAA prior to submission to the CEO for approval. The Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 3 January 2020. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. The AHMP was implemented prior to ground disturbing activities. The status of compliance with the AHMP is reported in the CAR.
1046:M11.4	Aboriginal Heritage	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Aboriginal Heritage Management plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Aboriginal Heritage Management plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objective required by condition 11-1.	Implement the approved version of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Implement current version of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Approval has been received in writing from the CEO of DWER on 3 January 2020. The approved version of the AHMP was implemented prior to ground disturbing activities.
1046:M12.1	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The proponent shall manage the abstraction of groundwater for dewatering and the reinjection to meet the following environmental objective: (1) minimise impacts to groundwater quality as far as practicable.	Implement the approved Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 12-1 are met.	CAR Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (GMMP) has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Monitoring results are presented in the CAR. No dewatering or reinjection occurred during the reporting period.
1046:M12.2	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare and submit a Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objectives required by condition 12-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The GMMP was prepared in consultation with DMIRS prior to submission to the CEO for approval.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M12.3	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by 7-1 shall include provisions required by 7-2 to manage impacts on water quality including, but not limited to Acid and Metalliferous Drainage from seepage into groundwater and the reinjection of surplus water into the aquifer.	Implement the approved Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	Pre-construction	To be included in the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	CLD	The GMMP has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER.
1046:M12.4	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objectives required by condition 12-1.	Implement the approved version of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The GMMP has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO.
1046:M13.1	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Outcome based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental outcome: (1) maintain soil quality within background concentrations established during baseline studies 10 meters from areas where dewater has been used for dust suppression in Sandhill Dunnart Habitat (i.e. E3 and S6 vegetation communities).	Implement the approved Soil Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental outcome specified in condition 13-1 are met.	CAR Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The outcome-based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan (SMMP) has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. The CEMP was implemented once proposal implementation commenced. Monitoring results are presented in the CAR. No dewatering water has been used for dust suppression during the reporting period.
1046:M13.2	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Outcome based)	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare and submit a Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, to meet the outcome of condition 13-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The outcome-based SMMP was prepared in consultation with DMIRS prior to submission to the CEO for approval.
1046:M13.3	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Outcome based)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2 to meet the outcome required by condition 13-1.	Implement the approved version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The outcome based SMMP has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M14.1	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objective: (1) minimise impacts on soil quality as far as practicable resulting from lignite oxidation within stockpiles and the use of dewater for dust suppression.	Implement the approved Soil Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objective specified in condition 14-1 is met.	CAR Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The SMMP has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. The CEMP was implemented once proposal implementation commenced. Monitoring results are presented in the CAR. No dewatering water has been used for dust suppression during the reporting period.
1046:M14.2	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare and submit a Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objectives required by condition 14-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the objective based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The SMMP was prepared in consultation with DMIRS prior to submission to the CEO for approval.
1046:M14.3	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by 7-1 shall include provisions required by condition 7-2 to manage potential impacts to soil quality including but not limited to Acid and Metalliferous Drainage seepage into soil from oxidation of lignite and use of dewater for dust suppression.	Implement the approved Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Soil Monitoring and Management Plan Compliance Assessment Report.	Pre-construction	To be included in the objective based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	C	The SMMP has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. No dewatering was used for dust suppression during the reporting period.
1046:M14.4	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objective required by condition 14-1.	Implement the approved version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the objective based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The SMMP has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO.
1046:M15.1	Tailings Storage Facilities	The proponent shall manage the design and maintenance of all TSFs to meet the following environmental outcomes: (1) ensure that the tailings plume is within background groundwater concentrations at the M39/1080 lease boundary as shown in Figure 4 of Schedule 1 and defined by the geographic coordinates in Schedule 2; (2) ensure that the in-pit TSFs are designed to have at least 2 meters of carbonaceous material beneath them and they are covered with a minimum of 1 meter of appropriate material to act as a capillary break at closure; and (3) ensure that the above-ground Tailings Storage Facility is designed to have at least a 1 meter clay liner beneath it and is covered with a minimum of 1 meter of appropriate material to act as a capillary break at closure.	Implement the approved version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental outcomes specified in condition 15-1 are met.	Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan. Compliance Assessment Report.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	NR	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (TSFMMP) has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. No construction or operation of a TSF commenced during the reporting period.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M15.2	Tailings Storage Facilities	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare a Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, to meet the outcomes of condition 15-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan was prepared in consultation with DMIRS prior to submission to the CEO for approval.
1046:M15.3	Tailings Storage Facilities	The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 shall include provisions required by condition 6-2 to manage impacts on groundwater quality including from, but not limited to seepage of contaminants into the groundwater and/or soil.	Implement the approved version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan. CAR	Pre-construction	To be included in the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	C	The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. No construction or operation of a TSF commenced during the reporting period. When required the CEMP will be implemented, and monitoring results will be presented in the CAR.
1046:M15.4	Tailings Storage Facilities	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2 to meet the outcomes required by condition 15-1.	Implement the approved version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. No construction or operation of a tailings storage facility commenced during the reporting period.
1046:M16.1	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental outcome using the best available landform modelling over 10,000 years post mine closure: (1) ensure that the above ground Tailings Storage Facility is safe to members of public and non-human biota, geo-technically and geomorphologically stable, and geo chemically non-polluting.	Implement the approved version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental outcome specified in condition 16-1 are met.	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan. CAR	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	NR	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (AGTSFMMP) has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. No construction or operation of a tailings storage facility commenced during the reporting period. When required the CEMP will be implemented, and monitoring results will be presented in the CAR.
1046:M16.2	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum in the preparation of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, to meet the outcome required by condition 16-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.	CLD	The Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan was prepared in consultation with DMIRS prior to submission to the CEO for approval.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M16.3	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 shall include provisions required by condition 6-2 to: (1) update the Landform Evolution Modelling at intervals not exceeding three (3) years, or as otherwise specified by the CEO, using digital elevation modelling data suited to the extent of the modelled area and consistent with best practice; and (2) detail appropriate rehabilitation measures, including, but not limited to timely trials for the revegetation of the tailings storage facility, where required.	Implement the approved version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan. CAR	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. For the life of the project.	NR	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. No construction or operation of a TSF commenced during the reporting period. When required the CEMP will be implemented, and monitoring results will be presented in the CAR.
1046:M16.4	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The proponent shall continue to implement the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the plan required by condition 6-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2 to meet the outcome required by condition 16-1.	Implement the approved version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO.	Overall	Once Proposal implementation commences. Implement current version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. The Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan has been approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. No construction or operation of a TSF commenced during the reporting period.
1046:M17.1	Staging and Timing for the Submission of Programs	Where these conditions require a management, monitoring or compliance reporting program to be submitted prior to a specified activity being undertaken, if that activity is to be undertaken in stages, then the management, monitoring or compliance reporting program may be submitted that relates only to (and prior to) the undertaking of that stage. Subsequent programs submitted for the subsequent stages of that activity must update and consolidate the program.	No substantial works will be undertaken before the relevant Monitoring and Management Plans have been approved by the CEO.	Copies of Condition Environmental Management Plans. Written correspondence from CEO approving Plans.	Pre-construction	Submit Monitoring and Management Plans prior to the construction of each stage if required.	CLD	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021. All Monitoring and Management Plans have been submitted to, and approved by, the EPA Services Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO for all CEMP's.

APPENDIX 3: DCCEW APPROVAL OF SANDHILL DUNNART CONSERVATION PLAN



Mr John Borshoff
Managing Director/CEO
Deep Yellow Limited
john.borshoff@deepyellow.com.au

**EPBC 2013/7083: Mulga Rock Uranian Project, Shire of Menzies, WA –
Approval of Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan**

Dear Mr Borshoff

Thank you for your correspondence to the Department seeking approval of the above plan, in accordance with condition 2 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) approval for the above project.

Officers of the Department have advised me on the plan and the requirements of the conditions of the approval for this project. On this basis, and as a delegate of the Minister for the Environment and Water, I have decided to approve the *Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan, V5*, dated 10 November 2022. The approved plan must now be implemented.

As you are aware, the Department has an active monitoring program which includes monitoring inspections, desk top document reviews and audits. Please ensure that you maintain accurate records of all activities associated with, or relevant to, the conditions of approval so that they can be made available to the Department on request.

Should you require any further information please contact William Egan at william.egan@dcceew.gov.au or postapproval@dcceew.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Natasha Amerasinghe
Acting Branch Head
Environment Assessments (Vic, Tas) and Post Approvals Branch
Environment Approvals Division

31 January 2023

APPENDIX 4: REVISED COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT PLAN

DEEP YELLOW LIMITED (ABN 97 006 391 948)

VIMY RESOURCES PTY LTD (ABN 56 120 178 949)

Mulga Rock Project

Compliance Assessment Plan

Ministerial Statement 1046

Condition 4-1 and 4-2

10 January 2024

Document Revision History

This table shows approvals or significant changes to this document for circulation and use by Deep Yellow Staff & Contractors.

Revision Number	Author	Reviewed	Approved	Date	Description	Next Review
1	J. Tapp			8 Sep 2017		
2	G. Clarke	C. Paxton	G. Swaby	10 Jan 2024	Changes from Vimy to Deep Yellow format and main changes to Section 3.4 and 3.5	As required

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1. INTRODUCTION

The owner of the Mulga Rock Project (**MRP** or **Project**) and the registered holder of the tenements associated with this project is Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd (ACN 084 713 100) (**Narnoo**). The proponent of the project is Vimy Resources Pty Ltd (ACN 120 178 949) (**Vimy**). Narnoo is a 100% owned subsidiary of Vimy. Vimy is in turn a 100% owned subsidiary of Deep Yellow Limited (ACN 006 391 948) (**Deep Yellow**). Deep Yellow is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and is the ultimate holding company in the Deep Yellow group of companies, which includes both Vimy and Narnoo.

Deep Yellow is developing the MRP located 240 km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Shire of Menzies. The Project involves the development of open pit mining of four poly-metallic deposits with commercial grades of contained uranium, hosted in carbonaceous material.

This Compliance Assessment Plan (**CAP**) has been prepared to guide assessment of compliance throughout the life of the Project against Ministerial Statement No. 1046 (**MS1046**), issued under Section 45(5) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).

1.1 Background

The remote MRP area covers 102,000 ha of dune fields and is located within granted mining tenure (M39/1104 and M39/1105) on 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; Coonana Aboriginal Community, approximately 130 km to the south southwest; Kanandah Station Homestead, approximately 150 km to the south-east; and the Tropicana Gold Mine approximately 110 km to the north-east.

During full operation of the MRP up to 4.5 Mtpa of ore will be mined by traditional open cut techniques, crushed, beneficiated and processed at an onsite acid leach and precipitation treatment plant to produce, on average, 1,360 t of uranium oxide concentrate per year over the life of the Project.

The MRP was approved by the Minister for Environment on the 16 December 2016 with the release of Ministerial Statement 1046 (MS1046), which outlines conditions (17 in total) for the Project. Commonwealth environmental approval (EPBC 2013/7083) was granted on the 2 March 2017. shows the approved MRP.

1.2 Purpose and Objectives of Compliance Assessment Plan

The CAP is for use by Deep Yellow and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (**DWER**) to ensure documentation which supports and verifies the compliance status of the implementation conditions of MS1046 and/or procedures of the Statement, are recorded and retained to facilitate assessment and determination of compliance and inform these processes.

Drawn: CAD Resources - Ref: a2947_TN001_01_SDCP - Date: January 2024 - Imagery: ESRI, Maxar, Deep Yellow

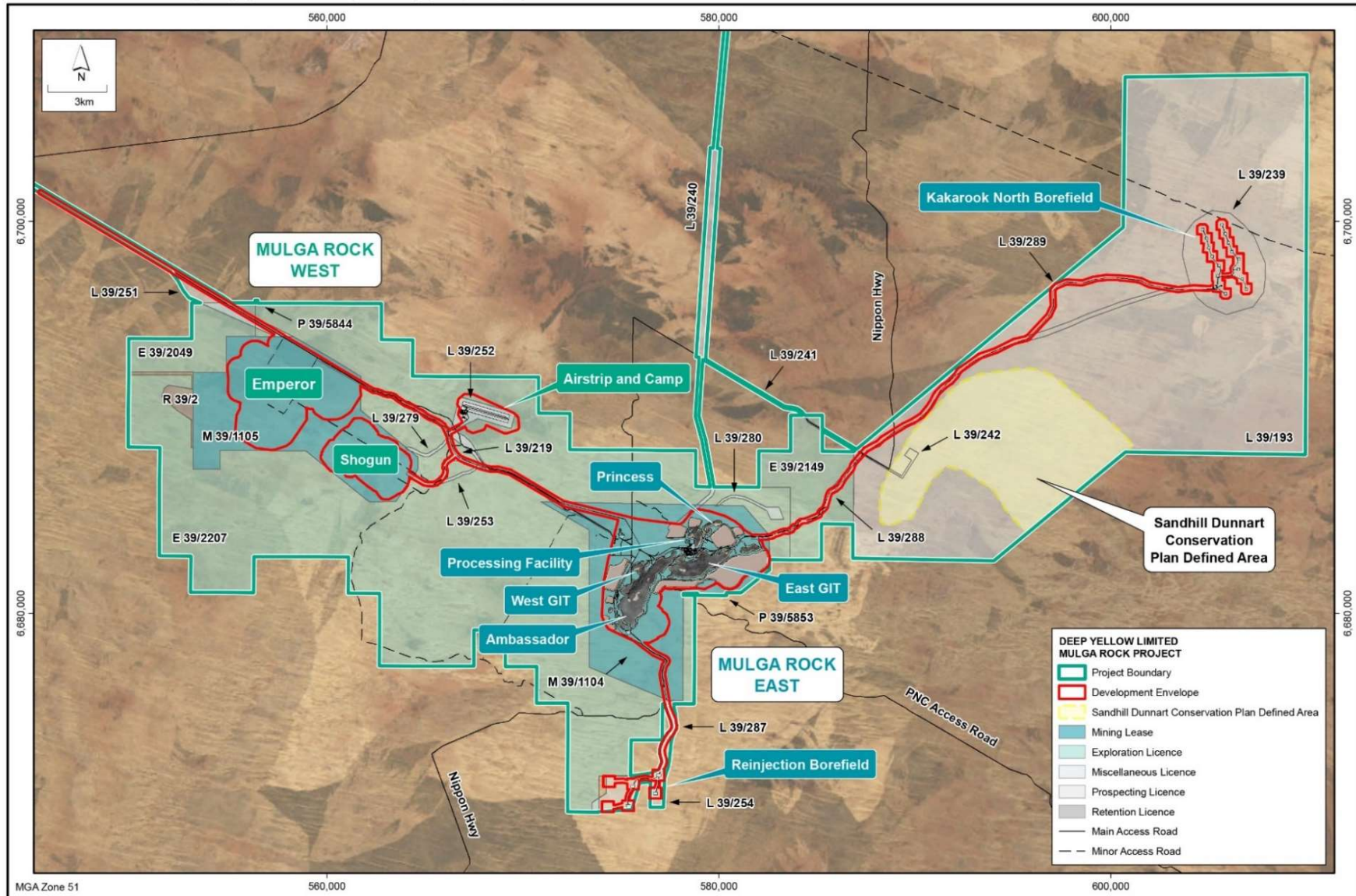


Figure 1: Mulga Rock Project

The CAP is required under condition 4 of MS1046. The purpose of the CAP is to comply with conditions 4-1 to 4-6, as detailed below.

“4 Compliance Reporting

4-1 *The proponent shall prepare, submit and maintain a CAP to the CEO at least six (6) months prior to the first Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner.*

4-2 *The CAP shall indicate:*

1. *the frequency of compliance reporting;*
2. *the approach and timing of compliance assessments;*
3. *the retention of compliance assessments;* 4. *the method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken;*
5. *the table of contents of Compliance Assessment Reports; and*
6. *public availability of Compliance Assessment Reports.*

4-3 *After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the CAP satisfies the requirements of condition 4-2 the proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the CAP required by condition 4-1.*

4-4 *The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessments described in the CAP required by condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.*

4-5 *The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven (7) days of that non-compliance being known.*

4-6 *The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first Compliance Assessment Report fifteen (15) months from the date of issue of this Statement addressing the twelve (12) month period from the date of issue of this Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report, or otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO.*

The Compliance Assessment Report shall:

1. *be endorsed by the proponent’s CEO or a person delegated to sign on the CEO’s behalf;*
2. *include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions;*
3. *identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken;*
4. *be made publicly available in accordance with the approved CAP; and*
5. *indicate any proposed changes to the CAP required by condition 4-1.”*

1.2.1 CAP Guidelines

This CAP has been prepared in accordance with advice from DWER and the following Guidelines:

- Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing a Compliance Assessment Plan (DWER 2012a);
- Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing an Audit Table (DWER 2012b); and
- Post Assessment Guideline for Making Information Publicly Available (DWER 2012c).

2. DOCUMENT REVIEW

The revision to this document is in response to correspondence received from the DWER, dated 2 October 2017 (DWER reference: DWERDA-009865), in which it stated the CAP meets the requirements of Conditions 4-1 and 4-2 of Ministerial Statement 1046, however noted:

- that several Environmental Management Plans still required approval and that the CAP is to be updated following approval of the Environmental Management Plans; and

- further detail on how monitoring data will be analysed and validated to confirm compliance with the requirements of MS1046.

The opportunity to review the document against the CAP Guidelines (Section 1.2.1) was also taken, and additional changes made, such as, providing more detail to Section 3.5 Reporting of Potential Non-Compliances and Corrective Measures.

A summary of key changes made to the CAP (Revision 2) are included in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Revision Key Changes

Document Reference	Description of Key Changes
Entire document	Changed entire document from a Vimy to a Deep Yellow style format.
Entire document	Restructured and renamed sections and text where required.
Section 1 Introduction	Updated the holding and subsidiary company details.
Section 1, Figure 1 Mulga Rock Project	Revised figure.
Section 2 Document Review	Included a new section to describe key changes made to the document.
Section 3.1 Table 2 Required Monitoring and Management Plans	Updated the date that the Monitoring and Management Plans were approved by DWER.
Section 3.2 Frequency and Timing of Reporting	Updated status and ongoing requirement of CAR reporting.
Section 3.4 Compliance Monitoring, Section 3.4.1 Performance Indicators and Section 3.4.2 Management Targets / Actions	Included new section to meet the requirement of the DWER letter of approval for the Compliance Assessment Plan dated 2 October 2017, that the CAP should be updated following approval of the Environmental Management Plans to include further detail on how monitoring data will be analysed and validated to confirm compliance with MS1046.
Section 3.5 Reporting of Potential Non-Compliances and Corrective Measure, Section 3.5.1 Non-compliance or Exceedance of Monitoring Trigger or Threshold Limit, Section 3.5.2 Failure to Implement Management Action, and Section 3.5.3 Exceedance of Management Target	More detail is provided on the reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective measures that is included in each approved Condition Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
Section 4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure	Included a new section of main abbreviations / acronyms used.
Section 5 References	Updated references.

3. COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENTS

3.1 Approach

Information addressing compliance against each condition specified in MS1046 is provided in the Audit Table (Appendix 1). The audit table documents:

- how compliance will be achieved;
- what evidence will be available to confirm compliance;
- when compliance information is to be collected; and
- timeframes for compliance reporting.

In addition, Conditions 8 to 16 of MS1046 required the Company to prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plan's (**CEMPs**) to the CEO of the DWER.

The CEMPs outline:

- the information to be collected (contents of the CEMPs);
- the methods to be used to determine the criteria/targets have been met;
- assessment timing and frequency of compliance reporting;
- contingency actions in case of any exceedance(s); and
- review periods.

A list of the CEMPs completed and approved by DWER, prior to commencement of substantial works at the MRP, is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Required Monitoring and Management Plans

Condition	Monitoring and Management Plan	Date Approved by DWER
8 and 9-2	Flora and Vegetation	20/02/2020
10-2	Terrestrial Fauna	20/02/2020
11-2	Aboriginal Heritage	03/01/2019
12-2	Groundwater	06/05/2020
13-2	Soil (outcome based)	01/09/2020
14-2	Soil (objective based)	01/09/2020
15-2	Tailings Storage Facility	28/08/2020
16-2	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	07/04/2021

3.2 Frequency and Timing of Reporting

Deep Yellow assesses its compliance with MS1046 and reports annually in the Compliance Assessment Reports (**CAR**). The MS1046 was issued on the 16 December 2016, therefore, the first CAR was provided (in accordance with condition 4-6) 15 months from that date of issue, 16 March 2018. The CARs are for the 12-month period from 16 December to 15 December, with submission required by the 16 March.

3.3 Retention of Compliance Assessment Reports

In compliance with condition 4–4 of MS1046, Deep Yellow retains reports of all compliance assessments and will make those reports available when requested by the CEO. Records are kept in accordance with the relevant record keeping legislation including:

- *State Records Act 2000*;
- *Electronic Transactions Act 2011*;
- *Freedom of Information Act 1992*; and
- *Evidence Act 1906*.

3.4 Compliance Monitoring

Monitoring requirements are contained within the CEMPs (Section 2.4 Monitoring of each CEMP), in which data will be analysed and validated to confirm compliance with the requirements of MS1046.

3.4.1 Performance Indicators

For each performance indicator (environmental criteria) a specific monitoring program or task will be undertaken to measure performance against the environmental outcome and whether the ‘Trigger level actions’ or ‘Threshold contingency actions’ listed need to be implemented. If monitoring identifies that the performance indicators have not been met, then there is a risk that the environmental outcome will also not be achieved. For each monitoring parameter the following detail is to be provided:

- frequency of sampling;
- number of sampling sites;
- duration of sampling program;
- sampling method; and
- sampling approach.

3.4.2 Management Targets/Actions

For each management action, a specific monitoring program or tasks will be undertaken to ensure that the management action is implemented and its requirements are met. If monitoring identifies that the requirements of the management action have not been met, then there is a risk that the management target will not be achieved and that the environmental objectives will not be attained.

3.5 Reporting of Potential Non-Compliances and Corrective Measures

3.5.1 Non-compliance or Exceedance of Monitoring Trigger or Threshold Limit

Serious potential non-compliances will initially be reported with a phone call and administrative potential non-compliances will be initially reported via email (compliance@dwer.wa.gov.au).

As outlined in condition 4-5 and 6-4 of MS1046, a potential non-compliance, or monitoring indicating an exceedance of trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria specified in a CEMPs, will be reported to the CEO of the DWER within seven (7) days of the potential non-compliance or exceedance being known. The initial report will be in writing.

The report will provide a description of the potential non-compliance or trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria exceedance, including the following:

- date;
- location;
- potential cause;
- extent of potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment; and
- any preventative measures in place to prevent the potential non-compliance before it occurred and what if any amendments that have been made to prevent further potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment, and re-occurrence.

Corrective actions then to be undertaken by Deep Yellow include:

- immediately implementing the trigger level actions and/or threshold contingency actions specified in the CEMPs and continuing implementation of these actions until the trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria are being met, and implementation of the trigger level actions and/or threshold contingency actions are no longer required;
- undertaking an investigation to determine the cause of the trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria being exceeded, and the potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment that occurred due to threshold criteria being exceeded;
- identifying additional measures required to prevent the trigger and/or threshold criteria being exceeded in the future;
- provide a report to the CEO of the DWER within 90 days of the exceedance being reported. The report shall include:
 - details of trigger level actions or threshold contingency actions implemented;
 - the effectiveness of the trigger level actions or threshold contingency actions implemented, monitored and measured against trigger criteria and threshold criteria;
 - the findings of the investigations;
 - additional measures to prevent the trigger or threshold criteria being exceeded in the future; and
 - measures to prevent, control or abate the environmental harm which may have occurred.

3.5.2 Failure to Implement Management Action

In the event that monitoring, tests, surveys or investigations indicate that one or more management actions specified in the CEMPs have not been implemented, Deep Yellow will:

- report the failure to implement management action(s) in writing to the CEO of the DWER within 7 days of identification;
- undertake an investigation to determine the cause of the management action(s) not being implemented, and to determine potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment that occurred due to the failure to implement the management action(s);
- provide a report to the CEO of the DWER within 21 days after the initial report. The report shall include:
 - cause for failure to implement management actions;
 - findings of the investigation;

- measures to prevent, control or abate the environmental harm which may have occurred; and
- any relevant changes to activities.

3.5.3 Exceedance of Management Target

In the event that monitoring, tests, surveys or investigations indicate exceedance of management target(s) specified in the CEMPs, Deep Yellow will:

- report the exceedance in writing to the CEO of the DWER within 21 days of the exceedance being identified;
- undertake an investigation to determine the cause of the management targets being exceeded;
- provide a report to the CEO of the DWER within 90 days of the exceedance being reported. The report shall include:
 - cause of management targets being exceeded;
 - findings of the investigation;
 - details of revised and/or additional management actions to be implemented to prevent exceedance of the management target(s); and
 - any relevant changes to activities.

Potential non-compliances and all corrective and preventative actions implemented will be described in the Audit Results section of the annual CAR. The CAR will include a statement as to whether Deep Yellow has complied with the conditions outlined in MS1046 and required CEMPs and will be endorsed by Deep Yellow's CEO or a person delegated to sign on the CEO's behalf. The compliance statement will be written in accordance with the DWER Post Assessment Form for a Statement of Compliance.

3.6 Public Availability of Compliance Assessment Reports

Deep Yellow will make CARs publicly available in accordance with Condition 5 of MS1046 and with the DWER Post Assessment Guideline for Making Information Publicly Available (DWER 2012c).

3.7 Audit Table

As a requirement of the CAP, an audit table for MS1046 was prepared in accordance with the DWER's Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing an Audit Table (DWER 2012b).

The Audit Table was prepared based on the draft table supplied by the DWER and is presented in Appendix 1.

3.8 CAR Table of Contents

As required by condition 4-2 (5) of MS1046, the CAP shall include a table of contents for a CAR.

The table of contents is presented in Table 3, it is based on the DWER's Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing a Compliance Assessment Report (DWER 2012d).

Table 3: Table of Contents for CAR

Table of Contents Heading	Description
Introduction	Brief details about the project. The Statement number and the period of time (inclusive of start and end date) covered by the CAR must be included.
Implementation Status	Summary of the proposal's implementation status and summary of any issues that may have arisen and any major project milestone achievements that may have been met in the reporting period.
Statement of Compliance	Include a Statement of Compliance prepared in accordance with and provide all information required by the DWER's Post Assessment Form for a Statement of Compliance.
4. Details of Declared Compliance Status	Audit Table:
4.1 Monitoring and Management Plans	Include details of the declared compliance status of each condition, monitoring and management plan and or procedure of the Statement. Details must demonstrate that each declaration is accurate and details of what criteria were to be met, whether they were met and sufficient information to support conclusions.
4.2 Supporting Information	
4.3 Raw Data	
Proposed Changes	If applicable.
Appendices	As required.

4. ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASURE

Abbreviations and Acronyms	
CAP	Compliance Assessment Plan
CAR	Compliance Assessment Report
CEMP	Condition Environmental Management Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
Deep Yellow or Company	Deep Yellow Limited
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)
MRP or Project	Mulga Rock Project
MS1046	Ministerial Statement No. 1046
Narnoo	Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd
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, m² (square metres) and m³ (cubic

Units of Measure

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
m	metre
t	tonne

5. REFERENCES

DWER (2012a). Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing a CAP, Post Assessment Guideline No. 2, Office of the Environmental Protection Authority, Perth, August 2012.

DWER (2012b), Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing an Audit Table, Post Assessment Guideline No. 1. Office of the Environmental Protection Authority, Perth, August 2012.

DWER (2012c), Post Assessment Guideline for Making Information Publicly Available, Post Assessment Guideline No. 4. Office of the Environmental Protection Authority, Perth, August 2012.

DWER (2012d), Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing a Compliance Assessment Report, Post Assessment Guideline No. 3. Office of the Environmental Protection Authority, Perth, August 2012.

Appendix 1 Audit Table

Note:

- Phases that apply in this table = Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning, Overall (several phases).
- This audit table is a summary and timetable of conditions and commitments applying to this project. Refer to the Minister's Statement for full detail/precise wording of individual elements.
- Code prefixes: M = Minister's condition, P = Proponent's commitment.
- Acronyms list: CEO = Chief Executive Officer of OEPA; DEC = Department of Environment Regulation; DPAW = Department of Parks and Wildlife; DIA = Department of Indigenous Affairs; DMP = Department of Mining and Petroleum; EPA = Environmental Protection Authority; DoH = Department of Health; DoW = Department of Water, Minister for Env = Minister for the Environment; OEPA = Office of the Environmental Protection Authority.
- Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non – compliant, NR = Not Required at this stage. Please note the terms VR = Verification Required and IP = In Process are only for OEPA use.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1046:M1.1	Proposal Implementation	When implementing the Proposal, the proponent shall not exceed the authorised extent of the Proposal as defined in Table 2 in Schedule 1, unless amendments to the Proposal and the authorised extent of the Proposal have been approved under the EP Act.	<p><u>Open cut mine pits</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 2,374ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope is cleared.</p> <p><u>Associated infrastructure</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 1,307ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope is cleared.</p> <p><u>Backfilling of mine pits</u> Confirmation of backfilling to at least 10m above the water table will be achieved by survey.</p> <p><u>Above-ground TSF</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 106ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope is cleared.</p> <p><u>Tailings disposal</u> Disposal flow rates will be measured to ensure no more than 3Mtpa of beneficiation rejects and no more than 2Mtpa of post-leaching tailings materials are discharged.</p> <p><u>Water abstraction</u> Groundwater abstraction flow rates will be measured to ensure no more</p>	<p><u>Open cut mine pits</u> Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMIRS (Annual Environmental Review – AER) and DWER (Compliance Assessment Report – CAR) annually.</p> <p><u>Associated infrastructure</u> Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMIRS (Annual Environmental Review – AER) and DWER (CAR) annually.</p> <p><u>Backfilling of mine pits</u> Survey data will be submitted annually to DMIRS (Annual Environmental Review – AER) and DWER (CAR).</p> <p><u>Above-ground TSF</u> Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMIRS (Annual Environmental Review – AER) and DWER (CAR) annually.</p> <p><u>Tailings disposal</u> Disposal flow rates of beneficiation rejects and post-leaching tailings will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).</p> <p><u>Water abstraction</u></p>	Overall	Within 7 days of awareness of any potential non-compliance		



			<p>than 3GL/a are extracted from the Kakarook North Borefield.</p> <p><u>Mine dewatering</u> Mine pit dewatering flow rates or pit water utilization rates will be measured to ensure no more than 2.5GL/a are extracted.</p> <p><u>Water reinjection</u> Reinjection flow rates will be measured to ensure no more than 1.5GL/a are reinjected into the reinjection borefield.</p>	<p>Groundwater abstraction flow rates will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).</p> <p><u>Mine dewatering</u> Mine pit dewatering flow rates will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).</p> <p><u>Water reinjection</u> Water reinjection flow rates will be reported to DMIRS (AER) and DWER (CAR).</p>				
1046:M2.1	Contact Details	The proponent shall notify the CEO of any change of its name, physical address or postal address for the serving of notices or other correspondence within twenty eight (28) days of such change. Where the proponent is a corporation or an association of persons, whether incorporated or not, the postal address is that of the principal place of business or of the principal office in the State.	Notify the CEO in writing of any changes.	Copy of written correspondence	Overall	Within 28 days of change		
1046:M3.1	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall not commence implementation of the Proposal after five (5) years from the date on this Statement, and any commencement, prior to this date, must be substantial.	No commencement of the project after 5 years from 16 December 2016.	Absence of written correspondence informing the CEO that we have commenced substantial implementation.	Construction	After 5 years from the date of this Statement		
1046:M3.2	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	Any commencement of implementation of the Proposal, on or before five (5) years from the date of this Statement, must be demonstrated as substantial by providing the CEO with written evidence, on or before the expiration of five (5) years from the date of this Statement.	Provide written evidence of substantial implementation of the project to the CEO within 5 years of issue of the statement (16 December 2016)	Written correspondence to CEO containing copies of the Mining Proposal or Works Approval that the substantial work is being performed under and evidence in the form of photographs and an approved GDAP indicating that the work is substantial.	Construction	On or before 5 years from the date of this Statement		
1046:M4.1	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall prepare, submit and maintain a Compliance Assessment Plan to the CEO at least six (6) months prior to the first Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner.	A Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) will be submitted at least 6 months prior (September 2017) to the first CAR. Prepare the CAP in accordance with the "Post-Assessment Guideline for Preparing a Compliance Assessment Plan".	Copy of written correspondence CAP	Pre-construction	6 months prior to the first CAR		
1046:M4.2	Compliance Reporting	The Compliance Assessment Plan shall indicate: (1) the frequency of compliance reporting;	The CAP will serve as a plan for writing and submitting the CAR.	CAP	Overall	6 months prior to the first CAR		



		(2) the approach and timing of compliance assessments; (3) the retention of compliance assessments; (4) the method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken; (5) the table of contents of Compliance Assessment Reports; and (6) public availability of Compliance Assessment Reports.						
1046:M4.3	Compliance Reporting	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Compliance Assessment Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 4-2 the proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.	Implement the CAP	Copy of written correspondence from CEO	Pre-construction	Upon receipt of notice in writing from the CEO that the CAP satisfies requirements		
1046:M4.4	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessments described in the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.	Do not dispose of any records of compliance assessments until advice is given by the CEO.	Copies of all reports will be retained digitally	Overall	For the life of the project.		
1046:M4.5	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven (7) days of that non-compliance being known.	Report all potential non-compliance to the CEO.	Copy of written correspondence to the CEO	Overall	Within 7 days of awareness of any non-compliance.		
1046:M4.6	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first Compliance Assessment Report fifteen (15) months from the date of issue of this Statement addressing the twelve (12) month period from the date of issue of this Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO. The Compliance Assessment Report shall: (1) be endorsed by the proponent's Chief Executive Officer or a person delegated to sign on the Chief Executive Officer's behalf; (2) include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions; (3) identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken;	Prepare and submit the CAR, in accordance with the approved CAP.	CAR	Overall	15 months from the date of issue of the Statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first CAR.		



		(4) be made publicly available in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan; and (5) indicate any proposed changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.						
1046:M5.1	Public Availability of Data, Plans, Programs and Surveys	Subject to condition 5-2, within a reasonable time period approved by the CEO of the issue of this Statement and for the remainder of the life of the Proposal the proponent shall make publicly available, in a manner approved by the CEO, all validated environmental data and derived information products (including sampling design, sampling methodologies, empirical data and derived information products (e.g. maps)) relevant to the assessment of this proposal and implementation of this Statement.	When required by the CEO and in accordance with the <i>State Records Act 200</i> , <i>Electronic Transactions Act 2011</i> and <i>Freedom of Information Act 1992</i>	Copies of environmental data and derived information products.	Overall	Within a time period approved by the CEO.		
1046:M5.2	Public Availability of Data, Plans, Programs and Surveys	If any data referred to in condition 5-1 contains particulars of: (1) a secret formula or process; or (2) confidential commercially sensitive information; the proponent may submit a request for approval from the CEO to not make these data publicly available. In making such a request the proponent shall provide the CEO with an explanation and reasons why the data should not be made publicly available.	In accordance with the <i>State Records Act 200</i> , <i>Electronic Transactions Act 2011</i> and <i>Freedom of Information Act 1992</i>	Written correspondence with the CEO	Overall	When required and in accordance with record keeping legislation.		
1046:M6.1	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans: (1) Prior to substantial commencement of the proposal or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO, to demonstrate that the environmental outcomes in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 will be met.	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans in accordance with the "Instructions on how to prepare <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Part IV Environmental Management Plans" and ensure that they meet the environmental outcomes specified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1.	Condition Environmental Management Plans Approval notice from the CEO	Pre-construction	Prior to commencement of substantial works.		
1046:M6.2	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) shall: (1) specify the environmental outcomes to be achieved, as specified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1; (2) specify trigger criteria that will provide early warning for the implementation of trigger level actions if exceeded; (3) specify threshold criteria that:	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Managements Plans containing information specified in condition 6-2 of Statement 1046.	Condition Environmental Management Plans Approval notice from the CEO	Pre-construction	Prior to commencement of substantial works.		



		<p>(a) provides a limit beyond which the environmental outcome identified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 is not achieved; and</p> <p>(b) will trigger the implementation of threshold contingency actions if exceeded.</p> <p>(4) specify monitoring to determine if trigger criteria and threshold criteria are exceeded;</p> <p>(5) specify trigger level actions to be implemented in the event that trigger criteria have been exceeded;</p> <p>(6) specify threshold contingency and remedial actions to be implemented in the event that threshold criteria are exceeded;</p> <p>(7) provide the format and timing for the reporting of monitoring results against trigger criteria and threshold criteria to demonstrate that conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 have been met over the reporting period in the Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6; and</p> <p>(8) provide for reporting of exceedances of the trigger and threshold criteria.</p>						
1046:M6.3	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	<p>After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Condition Environmental Management Plans satisfy the requirements of condition 6-2 for conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1, the proponent shall, prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities:</p> <p>(1) commence implementation of the provisions of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s); and</p> <p>(2) continue to implement the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the proponent has demonstrated the outcomes specified in conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1 have been met.</p>	Implement the Condition Environmental Management Plans that satisfy condition 6-2 for conditions 13-1, 15-1 and 16-1.	Approval notice from the CEO. Performance against the Condition Environmental Management Plans will be reported in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR).	Overall	Prior to commencement of substantial works and throughout the life of the project.		
1046:M6.4	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	In the event that monitoring indicates exceedance of trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), the proponent shall:	If monitoring indicates exceedance of either trigger and/or threshold criteria outlined in the Condition Environmental Management Plans, then the CEO will be notified in	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of trigger and/or threshold exceedance(s).	Overall	Notify CEO within 7 days of the exceedance being identified.		



		<p>(1) report the exceedance to the CEO in writing within seven (7) days of the exceedance being identified;</p> <p>(2) immediately implement the trigger level actions and/or threshold contingency actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) and continue implementation of those actions until the trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria are being met and implementation of the trigger level actions and/or threshold contingency actions are no longer required;</p> <p>(3) investigate to determine the cause of the trigger criteria and/or threshold criteria being exceeded;</p> <p>(4) identify additional measures required to prevent the trigger and/or threshold criteria being exceeded in the future;</p> <p>(5) investigate to determine potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment that occurred due to threshold criteria being exceeded; and</p> <p>(6) provide a report to the CEO within ninety (90) days of the exceedance being reported.</p> <p>The report shall include:</p> <p>(a) details of trigger level actions or threshold contingency actions implemented;</p> <p>(b) the effectiveness of the trigger level actions or threshold contingency actions implemented, monitored and measured against trigger criteria and threshold criteria;</p> <p>(c) the findings of the investigations required by condition 6-4(3) and 6-4(5);</p> <p>(d) additional measures to prevent the trigger or threshold criteria being exceeded in the future; and</p> <p>(e) measures to prevent, control or abate the environmental harm which may have occurred.</p>	accordance with the requirements of condition 6-4.			<p>Immediately implement contingency actions.</p> <p>Provide a report to the CEO within 90 days of the exceedance being reported.</p>		
1046:M6.5	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	<p>The proponent:</p> <p>(1) may review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), or</p> <p>(2) shall review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) as and when directed by the CEO.</p>	Review and revise Conditional Environmental Management Plans as required.	<p>Written correspondence</p> <p>Revised Condition Environmental Management Plans</p>	Overall	As required and/or as directed by CEO.		



1046:M6.6	Outcome-based Condition Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2.	Implement latest approved Condition Environmental Management Plans at all times.	Copy of approval letter from CEO	Overall	Implement the current confirmed (by CEO) version of the Environmental Management Plans.		
1046:M7.1	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The proponent shall prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans: (1) Prior to substantial commencement of the proposal or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO, to demonstrate that the environmental objectives in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 will be met.	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Management Plans in accordance with the "Instructions on how to prepare <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Part IV Environmental Management Plans" and ensure that they meet the environmental objectives specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1.	Condition Environmental Management Plans Approval notice from the CEO	Pre-construction	Prior to substantial commencement of work.		
1046:M7.2	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) shall: (1) specify the environmental objectives to be achieved, as specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1; (2) specify risk-based management actions that will be implemented to demonstrate compliance with the environmental objectives specified in 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1. Failure to implement one or more of the management actions represents non-compliance with these conditions; (3) specify measurable management target(s) to determine the effectiveness of the risk-based management actions; (4) specify monitoring to measure the effectiveness of management actions against management targets, including but not limited to, parameters to be measured, baseline data, monitoring locations, and frequency and timing of monitoring; (5) specify a process for revision of management actions and changes to proposal activities, in the event that the management targets are not achieved. The process shall include an investigation to determine the cause of the management target(s) being exceeded; (6) provide the format and timing to demonstrate that 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 have been met for the	Prepare and submit Condition Environmental Managements Plans containing information specified in condition 7-2 of Statement 1046.	Condition Environmental Management Plans Approval notice from the CEO	Pre-construction	Prior to substantial commencement of work.		



		reporting period in the Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6 including, but not limited to: (a) verification of the implementation of management actions; and (b) reporting on the effectiveness of management actions against management target(s).						
1046:M7.3	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 for conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1, the proponent shall: (1) implement the provisions of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s); and (2) continue to implement the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the proponent has demonstrated the objectives specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 have been met.	Implement the Condition Environmental Management Plans that satisfy condition 7-2 for conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1.	Approval notice from the CEO. Performance against the Condition Environmental Management Plans will be reported in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR).	Overall	Prior to commencement of substantial works and throughout the life of the project.		
1046:M7.4	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	In the event that monitoring, tests, surveys or investigations indicate exceedance of management target(s) specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), the proponent shall: (1) report the exceedance in writing to the CEO within 21 days of the exceedance being identified; (2) investigate to determine the cause of the management targets being exceeded; (3) provide a report to the CEO within 90 days of the exceedance being reported as required by condition 7-4(1). The report shall include: (a) cause of management targets being exceeded; (b) the findings of the investigation required by conditions 7-4(2); (c) details of revised and/or additional management actions to be implemented to prevent exceedance of the management target(s); and (d) relevant changes to proposal activities.	If monitoring indicates exceedance of management target(s) outlined in the Condition Environmental Management Plans, then the CEO will be notified in accordance with the requirements of condition 7-4.	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of target exceedance(s).	Overall	Notify CEO in writing within 21days of the exceedance being identified. Investigate cause of exceedance and provide a report to the CEO within 90 days of the exceedance being reported.		



1046:M7.5	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	In the event that monitoring, tests, surveys or investigations indicate that one or more management actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) have not been implemented, the proponent shall: (1) report the failure to implement management action/s in writing to the CEO within 7 days of identification; (2) investigate to determine the cause of the management action(s) not being implemented; (3) investigate to provide information for the CEO to determine potential environmental harm or alteration of the environment that occurred due to the failure to implement management actions; (4) provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of the reporting required by condition 7-5(1). The report shall include: (a) cause for failure to implement management actions; (b) the findings of the investigation required by conditions 7-5(2) and 7-5(3); (c) relevant changes to proposal activities; and (d) measures to prevent, control or abate the environmental harm which may have occurred.	If monitoring indicates that management actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plans have not been implemented, then the CEO will be notified in accordance with the requirements of Condition 7-5..	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of potential non-compliance Copy of report investigating potential non-compliance.	Overall	Report failure to implement management actions in writing to CEO within 7 days of identification. Investigate cause. Provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of reporting the potential non-compliance.		
1046:M7.6	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The proponent: (1) may review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), or (2) shall review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) as and when directed by the CEO.	Review and revise Conditional Environmental Management Plans as required.	Written correspondence Revised Condition Environmental Management Plans	Overall	As required or when directed by the CEO.		
1046:M7.7	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan(s), which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2.	Implement Condition Environmental Management Plans prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities	Written correspondence. Copy of approval letter from CEO.	Overall	When confirmation has been received in writing from the CEO.		
1046:M8.1	Flora and Vegetation (Outcome based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental outcomes: (1) avoid direct impacts to Hakea sp. LAC139 and LAC140 including a 50m buffer; (2) ensure that no more than 3,474ha of vegetation community E3 and 200ha of	Implement the approved Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan so that the environmental outcomes specified in condition 8-1 are met.	Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) Vegetation monitoring results. Ground disturbance areas on GIS database.	Overall	For the life of the project monitor in accordance with the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.		



		vegetation community S6 is cleared within the project development envelope as delineated in Figure 3 of Schedule 1 and defined by the geographic coordinates in Schedule 2; and (3) ensure the eradication of all weeds introduced in the development envelope as a result of the implementation of the proposal.		Annual MRF report.				
1046:M9.1	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objectives: (1) minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species; and (2) minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on the vegetation communities E3 and S6.	Implement the approved Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 9-1 are met.	CAR Vegetation monitoring results Ground disturbance areas on GIS database Annual MRF report.	Overall	For the life of the project monitor in accordance with the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan		
1046:M9.2	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The proponent shall consult with Parks and Wildlife and prepare a Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective required by condition 9-1.	Consult with DBCA (formerly Parks and Wildlife) in the preparation of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DBCA.	Pre-construction	Prior to submitting the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan to the OEPA for approval.		
1046:M9.3	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 shall include provisions required by condition 7-2 to address impacts on conservation significant flora and vegetation health including from, but not limited to: direct clearing, dust, use of groundwater for dust suppression, fire regimes and weeds.	Implement the approved Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management..	Written approval from the CEO that the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring Plan addresses the requirements of condition 7.2 Compliance Assessment Report Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan Monitoring Schedule	Pre-construction	To be included in the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.		
1046:M9.4	Flora and Vegetation (Objective based)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objectives required by condition 9-1.	Implement the approved version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M10.1	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objectives:	Implement the approved Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental	CAR Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan	Overall	For the life of the project		



		(1) minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on conservation significant terrestrial fauna species; and (2) monitor the presence of the Sandhill Dunnart using methodology established in the Camera Trapping Program.	objectives specified in condition 10-1 are met.	Sandhill Dunnart monitoring results Ground disturbance areas on GIS database. Annual Sandhill Dunnart Report for DBCA				
1046:M10.2	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall consult with Parks and Wildlife and prepare and submit a Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan (including a Camera Trapping Program) required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective of condition 10-1.	Consult with DBCA (formerly Parks and Wildlife) in the preparation of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DBCA.	Pre-construction	Prior to the submission of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		
1046:M10.3	Terrestrial Fauna	The Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 shall include: (1) provisions required by condition 7-2 to manage potential impacts of the proposal on conservation significant fauna including from, but not limited to degradation of habitat from weeds, loss of habitat, feral animals, changes to fire regime, trenching for pipelines, and risk of vehicle strikes; and (2) the methodology of recording impacts to conservation significant fauna; and (3) the methodology of monitoring and registering the presence of the Sandhill Dunnart.	Implement the approved Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan.	CAR Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan Monitoring Schedule Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Management Plan	Pre-construction	To be included in the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan		
1046:M10.4	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall provide the results of the Sandhill Dunnart register and the record of impacts to conservation significant fauna annually to Parks and Wildlife.	Provide Sandhill Dunnart monitoring results to DBCA.	Copy of the Sandhill Dunnart register and associated correspondence.	Overall	Annually		
1046:M10.5	Terrestrial Fauna	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objectives required by condition 10-1.	Implement the approved version of the Flora and Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		



1046:M11.1	Aboriginal Heritage	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objective: (1) minimise impacts as far as practicable to registered sites DAA 1985 and DAA 1986 and unregistered sites.	Implement the approved Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 11-1 are met.	CAR Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan	Overall	For the life of the project.		
1046:M11.2	Aboriginal Heritage	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective of condition 11-1 for each stage of the Proposal to be implemented.	Consult with DBCA (formerly Parks and Wildlife) in the preparation of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DAA.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		
1046:M11.3	Aboriginal Heritage	The Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan required by condition 7-1 shall include provisions required by 7-2 to manage potential impacts of the proposal on aboriginal heritage including, but not limited to procedures for ground disturbance and environmental induction and training, and may be submitted for each stage of the Proposal prior to ground disturbing activities being undertaken for that stage, to be approved by the CEO.	Implement the approved Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan.	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan. CAR	Overall	Prior to ground disturbing activities.		
1046:M11.4	Aboriginal Heritage	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Aboriginal Heritage Management plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Aboriginal Heritage Management plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objective required by condition 11-1.	Implement the approved version of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M12.1	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The proponent shall manage the abstraction of groundwater for dewatering and the reinjection to meet the following environmental objective: (1) minimise impacts to groundwater quality as far as practicable.	Implement the approved Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objectives specified in condition 12-1 are met.	CAR Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan	Overall	For the life of the project		
1046:M12.2	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare and submit a Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objectives required by condition 12-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		



1046:M12.3	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by 7-1 shall include provisions required by 7-2 to manage impacts on water quality including, but not limited to Acid and Metalliferous Drainage from seepage into groundwater and the reinjection of surplus water into the aquifer.	Implement the approved Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan Compliance Assessment Report	Pre-construction	To be included in the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.		
1046:M12.4	Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Dewatering)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objectives required by condition 12-1.	Implement the approved version of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M13.1	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Outcome based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental outcome: (1) maintain soil quality within background concentrations established during baseline studies 10 metres from areas where dewater has been used for dust suppression in Sandhill Dunnart Habitat (i.e. E3 and S6 vegetation communities).	Implement the approved Soil Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental outcome specified in condition 13-1 are met.	CAR Soil Monitoring and Management Plan	Overall	For the life of the project.		
1046:M13.2	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Outcome based)	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare and submit a Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, to meet the outcome of condition 13-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		
1046:M13.3	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Outcome based)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2 to meet the outcome required by condition 13-1.	Implement the approved version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M14.1	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental objective: (1) minimise impacts on soil quality as far as practicable resulting from lignite	Implement the approved Soil Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental objective specified in condition 14-1 is met.	CAR Soil Monitoring and Management Plan	Overall	For the life of the project.		



		oxidation within stockpiles and the use of dewater for dust suppression.						
1046:M14.2	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare and submit a Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objectives required by condition 14-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the objective based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		
1046:M14.3	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by 7-1 shall include provisions required by condition 7-2 to manage potential impacts to soil quality including but not limited to Acid and Metalliferous Drainage seepage into soil from oxidation of lignite and use of dewater for dust suppression.	Implement the approved Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Soil Monitoring and Management Plan Compliance Assessment Report	Pre-construction	To be included in the objective based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.		
1046:M14.4	Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Objective based)	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 7-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2 to meet the objective required by condition 14-1.	Implement the approved version of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the objective based Soil Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M15.1	Tailings Storage Facilities	The proponent shall manage the design and maintenance of all TSFs to meet the following environmental outcomes: (1) ensure that the tailings plume is within background groundwater concentrations at the M39/1080 lease boundary as shown in Figure 4 of Schedule 1 and defined by the geographic coordinates in Schedule 2; (2) ensure that the in-pit TSFs are designed to have at least 2 metres of carbonaceous material beneath them and they are covered with a minimum of 1 metre of appropriate material to act as a capillary break at closure; and (3) ensure that the above-ground Tailings Storage Facility is designed to have at least a 1 metre clay liner beneath it and is covered with a minimum of 1 metre of appropriate material to act as a capillary break at closure.	Implement the approved version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental outcome specified in condition 15-1 are met.	Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan Compliance Assessment Report	Overall	For the life of the project.		



1046:M15.2	Tailings Storage Facilities	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and prepare a Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, to meet the outcomes of condition 15-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		
1046:M15.3	Tailings Storage Facilities	The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 shall include provisions required by condition 6-2 to manage impacts on groundwater quality including from, but not limited to seepage of contaminants into the groundwater and/or soil.	Implement the approved version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan CAR	Pre-construction	To be included in the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.		
1046:M15.4	Tailings Storage Facilities	The proponent shall continue to implement the version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2 to meet the outcomes required by condition 15-1.	Implement the approved version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M16.1	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The proponent shall manage the implementation of the Proposal to meet the following environmental outcome using the best available landform modelling over 10,000 years post mine closure: (1) ensure that the above ground Tailings Storage Facility is safe to members of public and non-human biota, geo-technically and geomorphologically stable, and geo chemically non-polluting.	Implement the approved version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan, so that the environmental outcome specified in condition 16-1 are met.	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan CAR	Overall	For the life of the project.		
1046:M16.2	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The proponent shall consult with the Department of Mines and Petroleum in the preparation of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 that satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, to meet the outcome required by condition 16-1.	Consult with DMIRS (formerly DMP) in the preparation of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMIRS.	Pre-construction	Prior to submission of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan to the CEO for approval.		
1046:M16.3	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan required by condition 6-1 shall include provisions required by condition 6-2 to:	Implement the approved version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan CAR	Overall	For the life of the project.		



		(1) update the Landform Evolution Modelling at intervals not exceeding three (3) years, or as otherwise specified by the CEO, using digital elevation modelling data suited to the extent of the modelled area and consistent with best practice; and (2) detail appropriate rehabilitation measures, including, but not limited to timely trials for the revegetation of the tailings storage facility, where required.						
1046:M16.4	Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility	The proponent shall continue to implement the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan most recently approved by the CEO until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the plan required by condition 6-1 satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2 to meet the outcome required by condition 16-1.	Implement the approved version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan.	Written correspondence from CEO	Overall	Implement current version of the Above Ground Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan until the CEO confirms in writing that a new version has been approved.		
1046:M17.1	Staging and Timing for the Submission of Programs	Where these conditions require a management, monitoring or compliance reporting program to be submitted prior to a specified activity being undertaken, if that activity is to be undertaken in stages, then the management, monitoring or compliance reporting program may be submitted that relates only to (and prior to) the undertaking of that stage. Subsequent programs submitted for the subsequent stages of that activity must update and consolidate the program.	No substantial works will be undertaken before the relevant Monitoring and Management Plans have been approved by the CEO.	Copies of Condition Environmental Management Plans Written correspondence from CEO approving Plans	Pre-construction	Submit Monitoring and Management Plans prior to the construction of each stage if required.		

**APPENDIX 5: REVISED GDAP FORM
(MRO-ENV-FM-007)**

DEEP YELLOW LIMITED

Mulga Rock Ground Disturbance Activity Permit

MRO-ENV-FM-007

October 2023

Document Revision History

This table shows approvals or significant changes to this document for circulation and use by Deep Yellow Staff & Contractors.

Revision Number	Author	Reviewed	Approved	Date	Description	Next Review
2	G Clarke			OCT 2023		OCT 2026

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Part A Project Details
(To be completed by the applicant)

Department		GDAP ID	MRP_AR_	Phone No.
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Requested by		Email	
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Describe the project / purpose of the ground disturbance

Insert Plan(s) / Drawing(s)

Drone imagery required	Pre-disturbance	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Post-disturbance	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
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Area coordinates or QGIS / MapInfo polygon file name		Total area to be cleared (ha)	
--	--	-------------------------------	--

Provide a breakdown of the disturbance for each type / activity within each tenement

Tenement No.	Type / Activity	Dimension	Number	Total (ha)

Are conservation significant vegetation / flora present <i>(Check QGIS & field inspection)</i>	E3 Vegetation Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	S6 Vegetation Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hakea sp. Great Victoria Desert</i> <i>(No clearing within 50 m)</i> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hibbertia crispula</i> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Conservation / Priority Flora Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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If any of the above significant vegetation / flora are present, provide details in the table below

Tenement No.	Vegetation Community Disturbance (ha)		Total (ha)	Conservation / Priority Species	
	E3	S6		Species Name	Number

Have you moved the proposed ground disturbance to avoid / minimise conservation significant vegetation / flora	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--

Current vegetation / land condition <i>(Multiple categories may apply)</i>	Undisturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitated <input type="checkbox"/>	Weeds Present <input type="checkbox"/>	Year area last burnt YYYY
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Is any Third-party infrastructure or prior disturbance present	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is third-party notification complete	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Have you included on plans	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
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Part A Project Details

(To be completed by the applicant)

If yes to Third-party infrastructure or prior disturbance, provide details				
Describe proposed vegetation & topsoil stockpile location(s)				
Have you generated a Avenza / QGIS Mergin Map / dataset for the GDAP (including no-go zones, stockpiles, rehabilitation areas, etc.)				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the proposed project outside of the normal program of works / tasks / activities and/or could introduce risks to other work parties?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If Yes, has appropriate consultation occurred or risk assessment been completed (evidence attached).</i>		
Are the following permits required	Weeds & Seeds Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Dig / Excavation Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	HV Power Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Hot Work Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Has fire risk been assessed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Are fire controls required		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If fire controls are required, what are they				
Is the GDAP for dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel (saline) groundwater or will include this activity				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Has / will all topsoil be removed prior to dust suppression activities using paleodrainage channel (saline) groundwater				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Have personnel who will operate dust suppression equipment undertaken training in environmental sensitivities & safe application of saline water at MRP				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Is all dust suppression equipment fit-for-purpose to minimise environmental impacts				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Will the proposed works include open trenching	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, frequency of fauna inspections is to be based on risk.</i>		
Does the proposed works have an open water body	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, fauna egress must be provided, and frequency of fauna inspections is to be based on risk & camera traps may be required.</i>		
If ground is excavated / mined, will it contain any Potential Acid Forming (PAF) material	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, the GDAP must be used to record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material, & all future movements until final encapsulation.</i>		
Are drainage control structures required around PAF material to minimise runoff from interacting with surrounding environment				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Approval required by date	Click or tap to enter a date.			

Part B Government Licencing

(To be completed by the approver)

Does the application area fall within the Part IV PER boundary	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Does the application area fall within approved tenure boundaries	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Tenure ID:	
Does the tenure allow for the proposed activity	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Is the activity & the application area covered by a Mining Proposal	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	MP No:	
Is the activity & the application area covered by a Program of Works (PoW)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	PoW No:	

Part B Government Licencing

(To be completed by the approver)

Is activity & application area approved under Part V	Works Approval	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Licence / Permit No:	
	Licence to Operate	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		
Is the clearing within the application area covered by a Native Vegetation Clearance Permit (NVCP)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	NVCP No:	
Does the activity require DWER approval to construct or abstract		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Licence No:	
Does the activity require further approvals (e.g. DBCA, DCCEEW, Shire, Department of Health)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Permit No:	

Part C Environment & Heritage

(To be completed by the approver)

Flora & Vegetation		Comments			
Has the entire application area been surveyed & a survey reference provided	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
The total area of vegetation community E3 to be cleared		ha	Still within MS1046 limit for total clearance of E3 of 3,474 ha	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
The total area of vegetation community S6 to be cleared		ha	Still within MS1046 limit for total clearance of S6 of 200 ha	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Fauna					
Has the entire application area been surveyed & a survey reference provided	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Heritage					
Has entire application area been surveyed & provide survey reference	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Is a Heritage Certificate required	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Does the application area contain registered Heritage sites	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Archaeological Predictive Model Assessment Matrix	Criteria			Applicable	
	Within 250 m from a permanent/semi-permanent water source			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Within 100 m from breakaway, or outcropping silcrete material			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Within 100 m from claypans, potential ephemeral water sources			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Kopi areas between dunes			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Pronounced drainage depressions between widely spaced dunes			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Has an on-ground check for any heritage artifacts been undertaken	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				

Part D Approvals			
Conditions of approval <i>(By Approver)</i>	1.		
Date of Permit Expiry <i>(This permit only remains valid for up to 12 months from the Approval Date)</i>	Click or tap to enter a date.		
	Name	Signature	Date
Application Approved <i>(By Approver)</i>			
Department Manager			
Applicant			
Operator(s)			

APPENDIX 6: PRESENCE OF SANDHILL DUNNART WITHIN THE DEFINED AREA (GHD 2023)

Your ref:
Our ref: 12591259

04 December 2023

Guy Clarke
Deep Yellow Limited
PO Box 1770
Subiaco WA 6904

Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis

Dear Guy

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 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 the Company 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) was focused on establishing best technique and camera types to use to capture Sandhill Dunnart. In 2015 this program was extended to 15 sites around the MRP operational area with the program extending more regionally in late 2015. This data and analysis were presented in GHD (2021a).

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 posed by feral animals within a Defined Area. The SDCP is based around a 6000ha portion of land (Defined Area) within the Sandhill Dunnarts known distribution. In order to implement the SDCP an understanding of the presence of the species and feral animals is required including an understanding of baseline data.

In December 2021 a study plan was developed by GHD (2021b) to locate remote camera locations within the Defined Area to obtain preliminary data of Sandhill Dunnart presence and feral species use. This assessment was to be done over a 2-year period.

1.2 Purpose of this letter

The purpose of this letter is to:

- Summarise the camera analysis from the previous memo (GHD 2022) to May 2023, which incorporates 18-month of camera imagery for the Defined Area
- A brief analysis of Sandhill Dunnart presence and use per site within the Defined Area
- A brief analysis of feral species within the Defined Area.

1.3 Scope and limitations

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

GHD has prepared this letter on the basis of information provided by Deep Yellow, which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the letter report which were caused by or omissions in that information.

Site conditions may change after the date of the field survey. GHD does not accept responsibility arising from, or in connection with, any change to the site conditions. GHD is also not responsible for updating this letter if the site conditions change.

2. Methodology

2.1 Infra-red cameras

Reconyx Hyperfire 550 cameras, utilising white LED flash for colour day/night photo capture at close range were used across 25 designated sites as presented in GHD (2021b).

All cameras were set up in the same format with high sensitivity and a camera trigger speed of 1.34 and 0.2 seconds and have been in-situ since November 2021. Images are recorded in five shot succession at one second intervals enabling capture of individuals at different angles to aid in identification.

2.2 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 camera devices for greater coverage, represented as cameras A and B at each site. The trap layout is described in greater detail in (GHD 2021b).

Fresh batteries and SD cards are replaced on a regular basis and downloaded into a central database and labelled accordingly. All images are stored and sorted by Deep Yellow before sending the dataset to GHD for assessment.

2.3 Identification

Sandhill Dunnart were identified in accordance with the Deep Yellow’s Camera Trapping Protocol, *Sandhill Dunnart (Sminthopsis psammophila) of the Mulga Rock Project Area* (Vimy 2015) and via the consultant’s

specialist experience. Glen Gaikhorst, the lead researcher has worked on Sandhill Dunnarts 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.

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)

2.4 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.

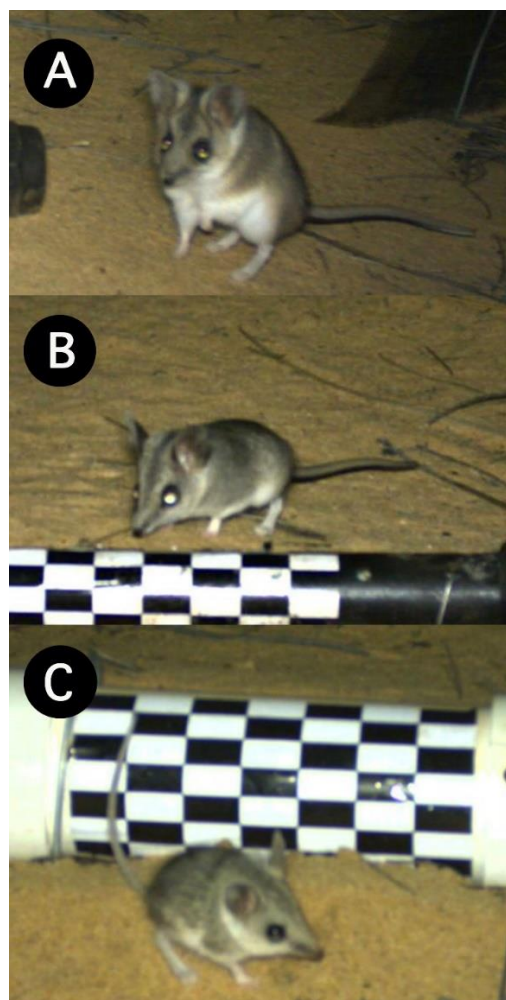


Figure 1 Size class variation of *Sminthopsis psammophila* present across the survey area. A); adult individual, B); sub-adult individual, C); juvenile individual

3. Results

The image analysis from the Defined Area between late-November 2021 and mid-May 2023, (a period of approximately 500 days), the Sandhill Dunnart was identified on 48 camera devices across 24 sites providing 939 discreet events. Only one of the 25 sites did not record Sandhill Dunnart (Site 4, A or B cameras) (See Table 2). This infers there is a good representative population of Sandhill Dunnart persisting within the Defined Area.

Peak activity periods of the Sandhill Dunnart across most sites were approximately from March/April through to June and again from August/September. These peaks correlate to dispersal of young and other fluctuations in population dynamics such as vagrant movement of males in the population are likely to account for these peak movement periods. High events indicated resident specimens in the area. See Figure 2 demonstrating the monthly event counts.

Predatory feral species, consisting of cats and red foxes were recorded on 22 camera devices across 21 sites providing 31 discreet events (See Table 3 and Table 4). Other feral species, consisting of camels and rabbits were recorded on 5 camera devices across 5 sites providing 10 discrete events (See Table 5 and Table 6). All these events were singular inferring the presence of invasive predatory species is low within the Defined Area.

After 2 years of data the aim will be to establish thresholds and triggers that potentially induce management actions represented within the SDCP.

Table 2 Displays total captured events of the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila*) per site. Also over two report periods

Sites	Number of Captured Event(s)		
	Period Nov21 to Aug 22	Period Sept 22 to May 23	Total Captures (events)
Site 1 A	5	0	5
Site 1 B	13	2	15
Site 2 A	5	3	8
Site 2 B	4	5	9
Site 3 A	4	11	15
Site 3 B	12	7	19
Site 4 A	0	0	0
Site 4 B	0	0	0
Site 5 A	13	49	62
Site 5 B	8	30	38
Site 6 A	1	1	2
Site 6 B	2	0	2
Site 7 A	7	33	40
Site 7 B	4	24	28
Site 8 A	9	12	21
Site 8 B	12	21	33
Site 9 A	0	8	8
Site 9 B	4	8	12
Site 10 A	4	1	5
Site 10 B	0	2	2
Site 11 A	8	1	9
Site 11 B	9	6	15

Sites	Number of Captured Event(s)		
	Period Nov21 to Aug 22	Period Sept 22 to May 23	Total Captures (events)
Site 12 A	27	7	34
Site 12 B	20	23	43
Site 13 A	6	38	44
Site 13 B	9	58	67
Site 14 A	3	3	6
Site 14 B	2	2	4
Site 15 A	9	3	12
Site 15 B	5	7	12
Site 17 A	0	5	5
Site 17 B	21	1	22
Site 18 A	0	10	10
Site 18 B	1	7	8
Site 19 A	4	15	19
Site 19 B	22	0	22
Site 20 A	3	7	10
Site 20 B	21	21	42
Site 21 A	17	9	26
Site 21 B	2	8	10
Site 22 A	14	7	21
Site 22 B	3	1	4
Site 23 A	0	10	10
Site 23 B	0	8	8
Site 28 A	6	20	28
Site 28 B	8	10	18
Site 29 A	14	4	18
Site 29 B	9	7	16
Site 30 A	13	32	45
Site 30 B	12	20	32

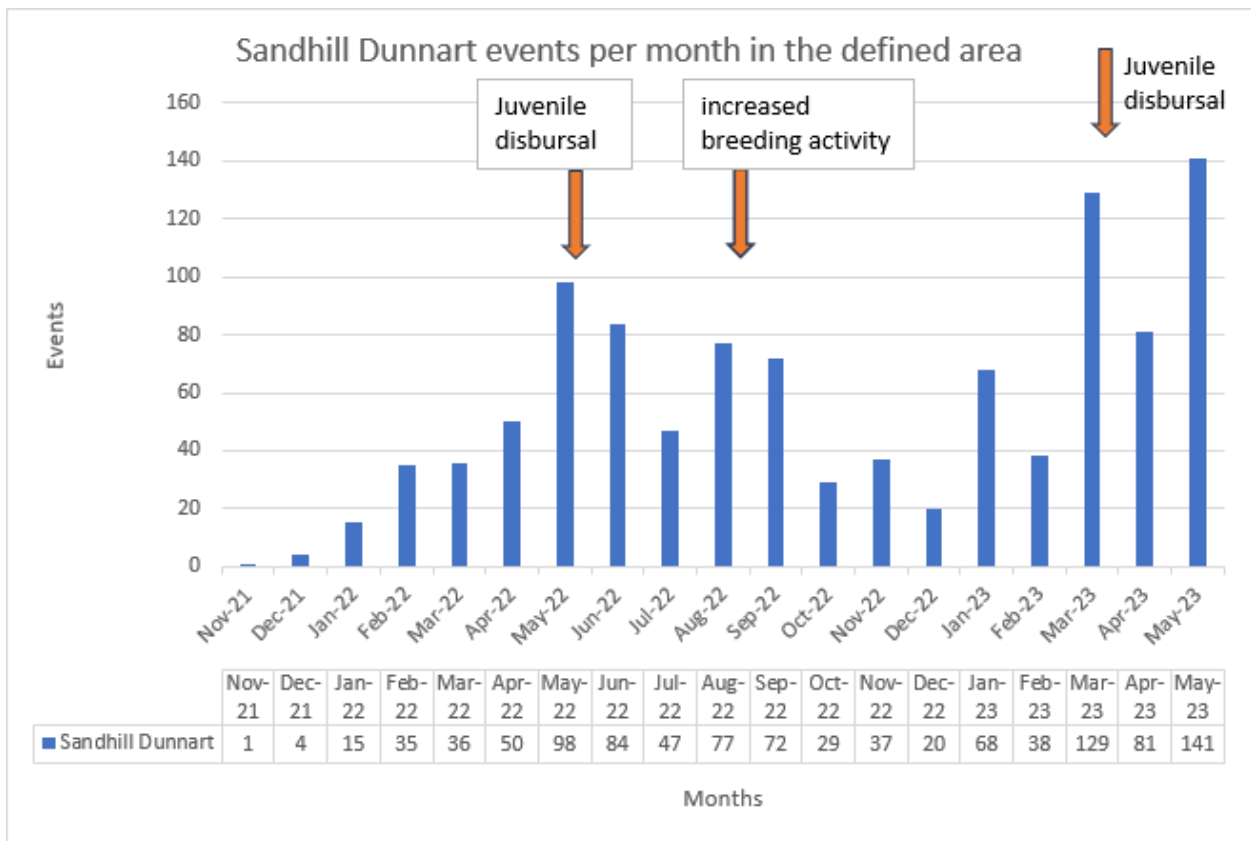


Figure 2 Events per months demonstrating key activity periods for the species

Table 3 Displays captured events of foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) activity per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – red fox
Site 8 A	1
Site 11 A	2
Site 11B	4
Site 12 A	3
Site 12 B	2
Site 13 A	1

Table 4 Displays captured events of feral cat (*Felis catus*) activity per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – feral cat
Site 7 B	1
Site 8 A	2
Site 9 A	1
Site 10 B	1
Site 15 B	1
Site 17 B	1
Site 18 B	1
Site 19 A	1
Site 20 A	1
Site 20 B	2

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – feral cat
Site 21 B	1
Site 22 B	1
Site 23 A	1
Site 28 B	2
Site 30 B	1

Table 5 Displays captured events of camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) activity per device per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – Camels
Site 15 A	1
Site 29 A	1

Table 6 Displays captured events of rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) activity per site. Devices where event captures were not observed were excluded

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – Rabbits
Site 11 A	3
Site 12 A	1
Site 12 B	4

4. References

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

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Regards



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APPENDIX 7: SHD DEFINED AREA – SPECIES IMAGE ANALYSIS BASELINE ASSESSMENT (GHD 2024)

Your ref: PO-1281
Our ref: 12591259

29 January 2024

Guy Clarke
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PO Box 1770
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Sandhill Dunnart Defined Area - Species Image Analysis Baseline Assessment

Dear Guy

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 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 (SHD) (*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 the Company 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 SHD. The initial programs (2014) were focused on establishing best technique and camera types to use to capture SHDs. In 2015 this program was extended to 15 sites around the MRP operational area with the program extending more regionally in late 2015. This data and analysis were presented in *Sandhill Dunnart Camera Trap Monitoring - Small mammal identification and analysis* (GHD 2021a).

Condition 2 of the EPBC 2013/7083 approval requires the preparation of a *Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan* (SDCP) to reduce the impact to the 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. To implement the SDCP an understanding of the presence of the species and feral animals is required including an

understanding of baseline data. The SDCP was submitted and subsequently approved in November 2022 (GHD 2022b).

Within the SDCP is a study plan (which was first developed by GHD (2021b) to locate remote camera locations within the Defined Area to obtain preliminary data of SHD presence and feral species use. GHD compiled a summary memo of SHD and feral species presence within the Defined Area (GHD 2022a) and covered from camera establishment (November 2021) to August 2022. An additional progress summary memo was also produced in December 2023 covering camera data from the memo for the period November 2021 to August 2022 (GHD 2022a) and August 2022 to May 2023 (GHD 2023).

This letter compiles two-years' (note period covered) worth of camera images to establish baseline data to be used within the SDCP for future triggers and monitoring of SHD and feral species within the Defined Area.

1.2 Purpose of this letter

The purpose of this letter is to:

- Summarise the camera analysis from the previous two years of camera imagery for the Defined Area
- Analyse SHD presence/seasonal patterns and use per site within the Defined Area
- Analyse feral species presence within the Defined Area.

1.3 Scope and limitations

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

GHD has prepared this letter based on information provided by Deep Yellow, which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the letter report which were caused by or omissions in that information.

Site conditions may change after the date of the field survey. GHD does not accept responsibility arising from, or in connection with, any change to the site conditions. GHD is also not responsible for updating this letter if the site conditions change.

2. Methodology

Vimy undertook extensive testing and subsequently were given approval from Department of Parks and Wildlife to undertake camera trapping as their primary means of assessing for presence of SHDs. The approved approach is specified in *Camera Trapping Protocol – Sandhill Dunnart (Sminthopsis psammophila) – Mulga Rock Project Area* (Vimy 2015). In combination with GHD, Deep Yellow has continued to use camera traps as outlined in Vimy (2015) to determine presence of the species. This method is more cost effective, easily repeatable across the landscape and quicker than conventional trapping methods. For this project the study has shown that the camera traps record and demonstrate presence of SHD and ferals across the Defined Area.

2.1 Infra-red cameras

Reconyx Hyperfire 550 cameras, utilising white LED flash for colour day/night photo capture at close range were used across the 25 designated sites as presented in the *Sandhill Dunnart Study Plan* (GHD 2021b). All cameras were set up in the same format. Images are recorded in five shot succession at one second

intervals enabling capture of individuals at different angles to aid in identification. The study plan (GHD 2021b) includes more detail regarding camera set-up.

Fresh batteries and SD cards were replaced on a regular basis and downloaded into a central database and labelled accordingly. All images are stored and sorted by Deep Yellow before sending the dataset to GHD for assessment.

2.2 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 camera devices for greater coverage, represented as cameras A and B at each site. The trap layout is described in greater detail in the *Sandhill Dunnart Study Plan* (GHD 2021b).

2.3 Data collection period

The 25 camera survey sites were setup in November 2021 and have remained *in-situ*. This assessment considers images from commencement of collection until the end of November 2023, to provide two years of data.

2.4 Identification

SHDs were identified in accordance with the Deep Yellow’s Camera Trapping Protocol, *Sandhill Dunnart (Sminthopsis psammophila) of the Mulga Rock Project Area* (Vimy 2015) and via the consultant’s specialist experience. Glen Gaikhorst, the lead researcher 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.

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)

2.5 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.

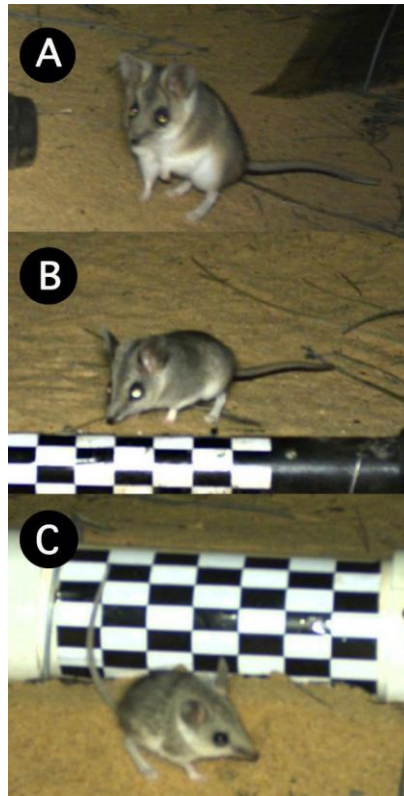


Figure 1 Size class variation of *Sminthopsis psammophila* present across the survey area. A); adult individual, B); sub-adult individual, C); juvenile individual

2.6 Baseline Parameters

SHDs like most arid zone *Sminthopsis* species are notoriously difficult to assess population size due to them having highly seasonal fluctuating populations, naturally low population sizes, large home ranges, low recapture rates (for mark recapture studies) and available habitat to assess (Riley 2020, Churchill 2001a, 2001b, Ward et al. 2008). Hence no robust method for estimating a SHD population size has been demonstrated (Riley 2020, Woinarski and Burbidge 2016).

An analysis of the existing two-year baseline dataset of sandhill dunnart imagery was undertaken to derive a proposed threshold to identify periods of low sandhill dunnart activity/presence during ongoing monitoring.

The baseline dataset was processed to extract the total number of sandhill dunnart 'events' per day at each camera device. For this analysis, an event for a camera was classified as at least one positive sandhill dunnart ID during a day. For example, if one or multiple positive IDs of SHDs were made at a camera device during a day, this was classified as a single event. The maximum theoretical number of events that could occur in the dataset during a day is therefore 50 (i.e. one event per camera location).

The event data was arranged into a daily timeseries, and a 90-day (~3 month) backwards-looking moving average was calculated. The first recorded event in the baseline data was on 25 November 2021, and the first result for the 90-day moving average is 90 days after this (22 February 2022).

The 5th percentile of the 90-day moving average has been adopted as a trigger indicating low sandhill dunnart activity. The 5th percentile is a low value within the data range, for which 95% of the data exceeded this value (i.e. the 90-day average was above the 5th percentile 95% of the time, and less than the 5th percentile for only 5% of the time).

Given the low number of feral species recorded over the two-year monitoring period, statistical analysis was not undertaken.

3. Results

3.1 Sandhill Dunnart

The image analysis for the Defined Area has been undertaken from the period of November 2021 to November 2023. The SHD was identified on 48 camera devices across 24 sites providing 1637 discrete events. Only one of the 25 sites did not record SHD ((Site 4, A and B cameras) for the two-year period (see Table 2).

Table 2 Displays total captured events of the SHD (Sminthopsis psammophila) per site over two years

Sites	Number of Captured Event(s)			Total Events
	Period Nov 21 - Aug 22	Period Sept 22 - May 23	Period June 23 - Nov 23	
Site 1 A	5	0	0	5
Site 1 B	13	2	2	17
Site 2 A	5	3	12	20
Site 2 B	4	5	12	21
Site 3 A	4	11	17	32
Site 3 B	12	7	21	40
Site 4 A	0	0	0	0
Site 4 B	0	0	0	0
Site 5 A	13	49	54	116
Site 5 B	8	30	42	80
Site 6 A	1	1	1	3
Site 6 B	2	0	2	4
Site 7 A	7	33	17	57
Site 7 B	4	24	12	40
Site 8 A	9	12	19	40
Site 8 B	12	21	21	54
Site 9 A	0	8	27	35
Site 9 B	4	8	13	25
Site 10 A	4	1	8	13
Site 10 B	0	2	10	12
Site 11 A	8	1	1	10
Site 11 B	9	6	3	18
Site 12 A	27	7	0	34
Site 12 B	20	23	8	51
Site 13 A	6	38	29	73
Site 13 B	9	58	90	157
Site 14 A	3	3	1	7
Site 14 B	2	2	2	6
Site 15 A	9	3	3	15
Site 15 B	5	7	8	20
Site 17 A	0	5	6	11
Site 17 B	21	1	5	27

Sites	Number of Captured Event(s)			Total Events
	Period Nov 21 - Aug 22	Period Sept 22 - May 23	Period June 23 - Nov 23	
Site 18 A	0	10	9	19
Site 18 B	1	7	13	21
Site 19 A	4	15	11	30
Site 19 B	22	0	11	33
Site 20 A	3	7	23	33
Site 20 B	21	21	21	63
Site 21 A	17	9	12	38
Site 21 B	2	8	2	12
Site 22 A	14	7	10	31
Site 22 B	3	1	1	5
Site 23 A	0	10	7	17
Site 23 B	0	8	11	19
Site 28 A	6	20	4	30
Site 28 B	8	10	6	24
Site 29 A	14	4	3	21
Site 29 B	9	7	3	19
Site 30 A	13	32	57	102
Site 30 B	12	20	45	77

This presence data infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area. SHD events were recorded in every month and consisted of one to 228 events, representing a high degree of fluctuation within the data as presented in Figure 2.

There are no obvious reasons for the absence of SHD records from Site 4, with this locality having a similar habitat score to other areas where the species has been consistently recorded. Other species have been recorded on Site 4, A and B cameras demonstrating that camera fault is not a factor.

Peak activity periods of the SHD were from approximately March/April through to June and again from August/September. These peaks correlate to life events for sandhill Dunnarts consisting of dispersal of young and increased activity from males as they traverse the landscape during the mating period. Other high activity events may also indicate resident specimens in the area constantly triggering cameras. A distinct low period in activity can be seen from October to December. 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 dispersing juveniles.

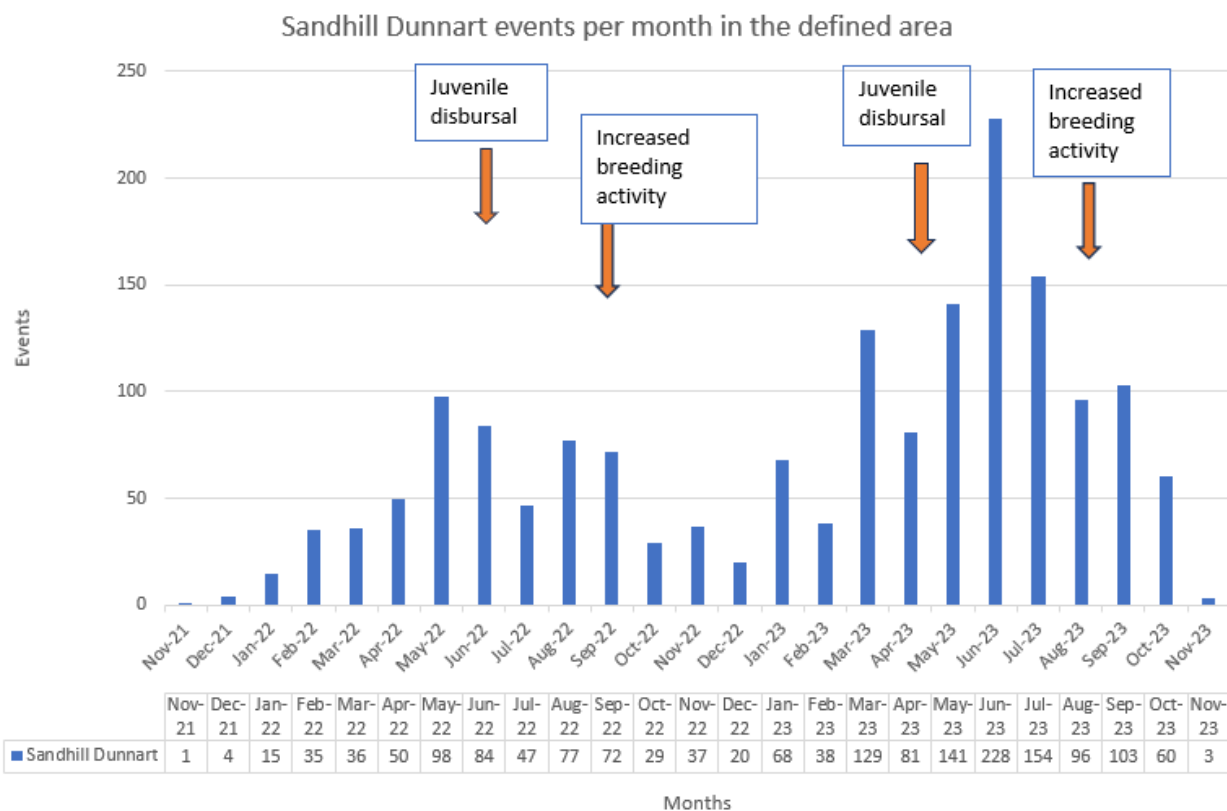


Figure 2 Raw data events per months demonstrating key activity periods for the species

3.2 Feral species

Predatory feral species, consisting of cats and red foxes. Foxes were recorded on six camera devices over four sites over a two-year period represented 14 discreet events. This data represents limited fox activity at an average of one event every two months. It is unlikely based on these numbers that any animal is sedentary and likely represent individuals moving through the landscape. Twelve of the 14 discreet events were recorded at Sites 11 and 12. These two sites are located adjacent to a clay pan and gypsum rise just outside of the Defined Area. These areas are typical habitat rabbits prefer to dig (as the soil has greater structure) and is also the two locations where rabbits were recorded on camera. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume the foxes are utilising the clay pan/gypsum area to hunt rabbits and additionally traversing through the surrounding habitat. The fox event data per site is represented in Table 3.

Cats were recorded on 18 camera devices across 14 sites providing 24 discreet events over a two-year period (see Table 4). This data represents an average of one event every month over the two-year period. No specific sites had greater activity than others over the two-year period.

Other feral species, consisting of camels and rabbits were recorded on five camera devices across five sites providing 10 discrete events (see Table 5 and Table 6). Camel events were singular inferring irregular visitors to the Defined Area while the rabbits were restricted to Sites 11 and 12, which is positioned near to a clay pan/gypsum area which is likely utilised for warrens.

There is no clear correlation between temporal observations of ferals species and SHD prevalence or SHD juvenile dispersal.

Table 3 Displays captured events of foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) activity per site over two years.

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – red fox
Site 8 A	1
Site 11 A	3
Site 11B	4

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – red fox
Site 12 A	3
Site 12 B	2
Site 13 A	1

Table 4 *Displays captured events of feral cat (Felis catus) activity per site over two years.*

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – feral cat
Site 7A	1
Site 7 B	1
Site 8 A	2
Site 9 A	1
Site 9 B	1
Site 10 B	1
Site 15 B	1
Site 17 B	1
Site 18 B	2
Site 19 A	1
Site 20 A	1
Site 20 B	2
Site 21 B	1
Site 22 B	2
Site 23 A	1
Site 28 B	3
Site 30 A	1
Site 30 B	1

Table 5 *Displays captured events of camel (Camelus dromedarius) activity per site over a two-year period.*

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – Camels
Site 15 A	1
Site 29 A	1

Table 6 *Displays captured events of rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) activity per site over a two-year period.*

Site	Number of Captured Event(s) – Rabbits
Site 11 A	3
Site 12 A	1
Site 12 B	4

3.3 Baseline parameters and triggers

The daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data are presented in Figure 3 below. The two-year dataset results in a total of 642 90-day moving average data points.

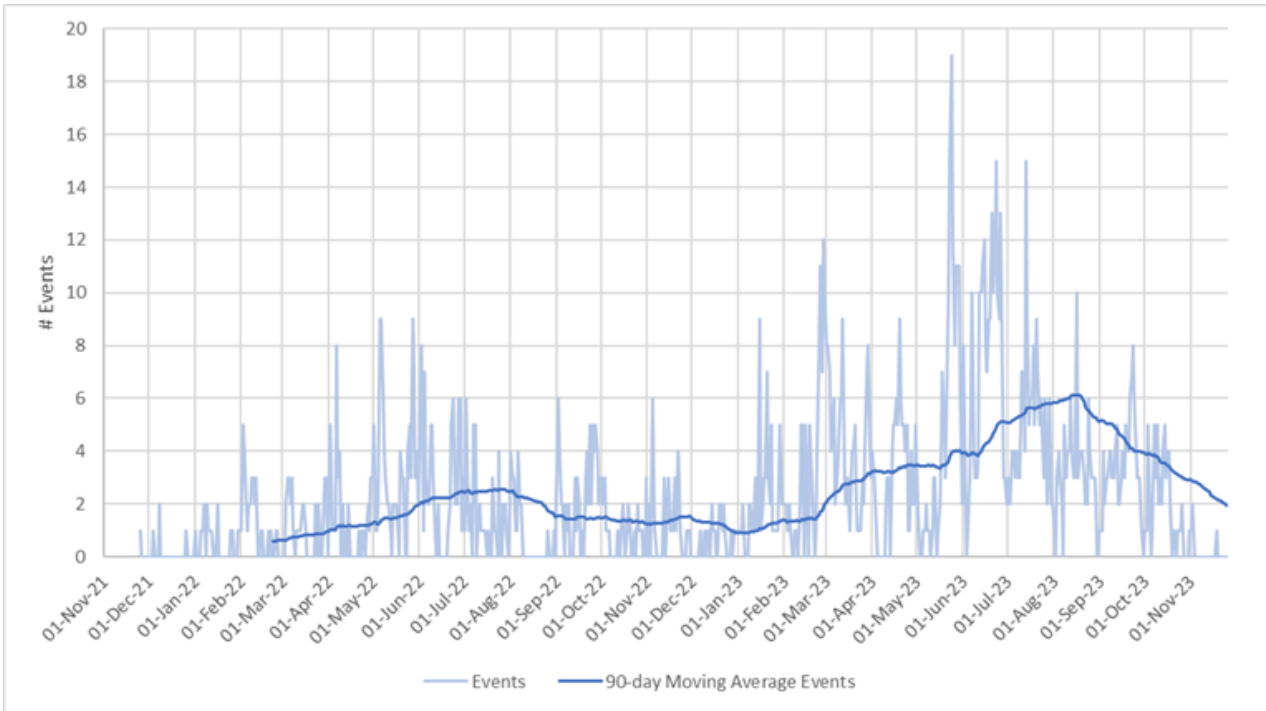


Figure 3 Daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data

The 90-day moving average data ranges from a minimum of 0.6 events per day (across all 50 sites) to a maximum of 6.1 events per day, with a median of 2.2 events per day. The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data is displayed in Figure 4 below.

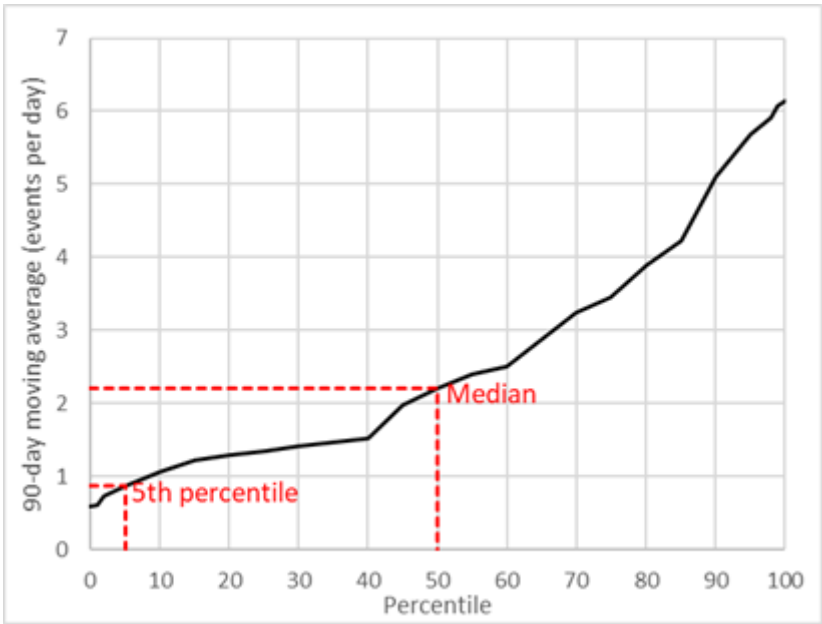


Figure 4 The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data

The 5th percentile of the baseline data is a 90-day average of 0.9 events per day. Future monitoring data will need to be processed in the same manner as presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4 to compare future data to the two-year baseline. Any future data indicating prolonged durations of 90-day moving averages of less than 0.9 events will indicate a low level of sandhill dunnart presence within the monitoring areas that is statistically rare when compared to the baseline data and should therefore be further investigated to determine possible causes for the low activity.

As the event data is highly seasonal, with events generally peaking though out winter and reducing during summer, expansion of this approach could be applied in future to develop separate thresholds for summer and winter if required when more camera imagery is available.

Raw data for feral species would require examination and determine if number present exceed those presented in Section 3.2 i.e. fox one event every two month or cats one event per month.

3.4 Feral management consideration

With the current data in mind and feral species persisting at low levels a targeted approach could be adopted for the fox and rabbit. Should management action be required, Sites 11 and 12 area (including the claypan/gypsum area) should be prioritised for fox and rabbit targeted baiting.

If a Felixer is acquired, then one unit could be utilised and moved throughout the Defined Area rather than targeting specific sites. Alternatively the baiting for cats should focus initially on camera locations where they have been r

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