



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 2024 to 15 December 2025

March 2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 Ownership

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

1.2 Location

Vimy is developing the MRP located approximately 290 km by road east-northeast of the regional mining city of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Shire of Menzies in Western Australia (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 the required approvals to proceed into operations and with acknowledgement of substantial commencement in 2021 from state and Commonwealth regulatory agencies. The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DMIRS**) now known as Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (**DMPE**) approved development at MRP East (**MRPE**) (Ambassador and Princess deposits) in 2021. Further details of the approvals are provided in Section 1.4.

The MRP has an ore reserve of 22.7 Mt at ~845 ppm Uranium Oxide (**U₃O₈**) for 42.3 Mlb U₃O₈ (ASX announcement 4 September 2017). The ore reserve is a subset of the mineral resource which stands at 115.1 Mt at 420 ppm U₃O₈ for a contained 104.8 Mlb U₃O₈ at a cut-off of 100 ppm U₃O₈ (ASX announcement 26 February 2024).

The Project is made up of the MRPE mining area, comprising the Ambassador and Princess deposits, and the MRP West (**MRPW**) 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.

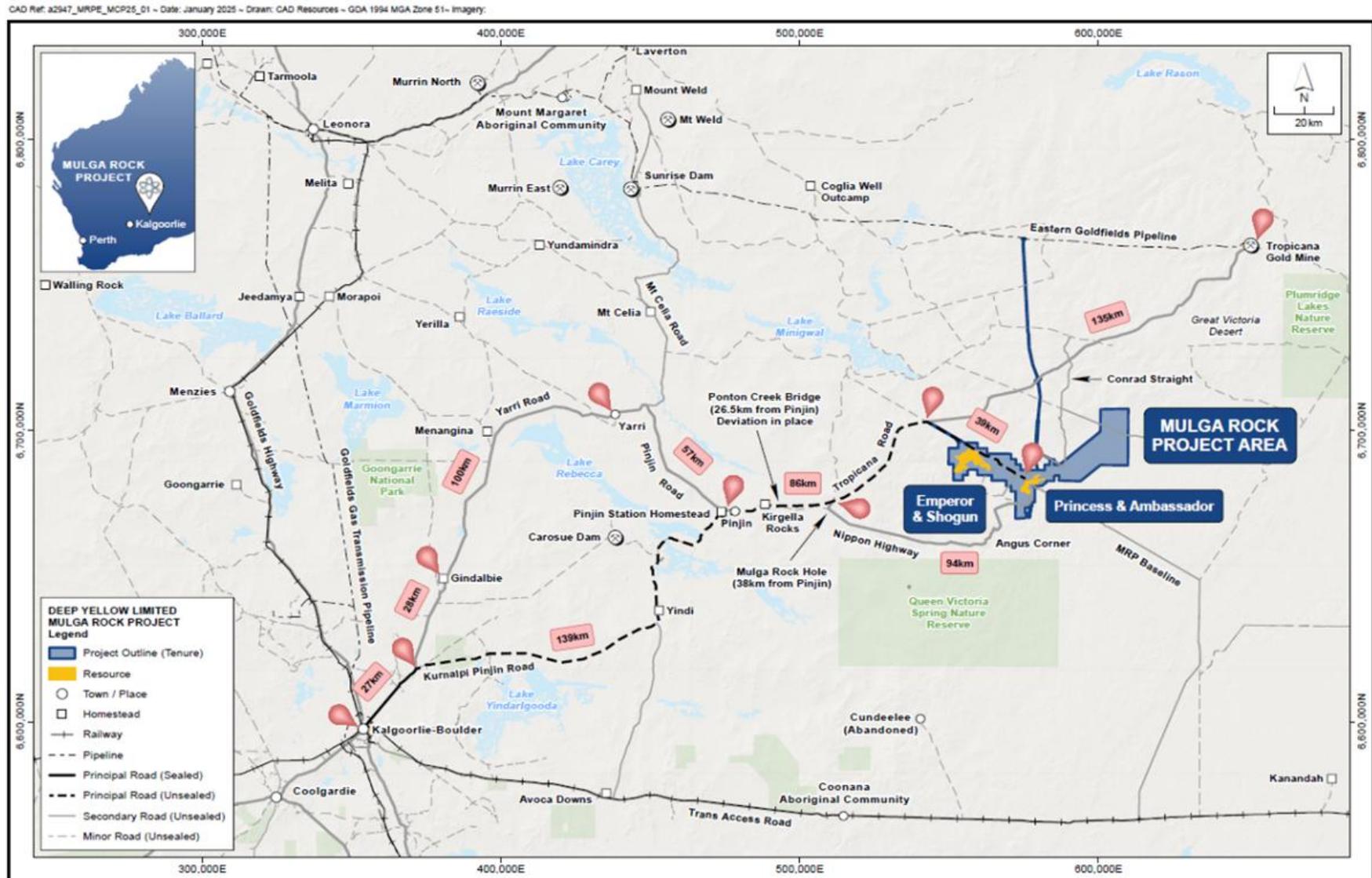


Figure 1: Mulga Rock Project Regional Location

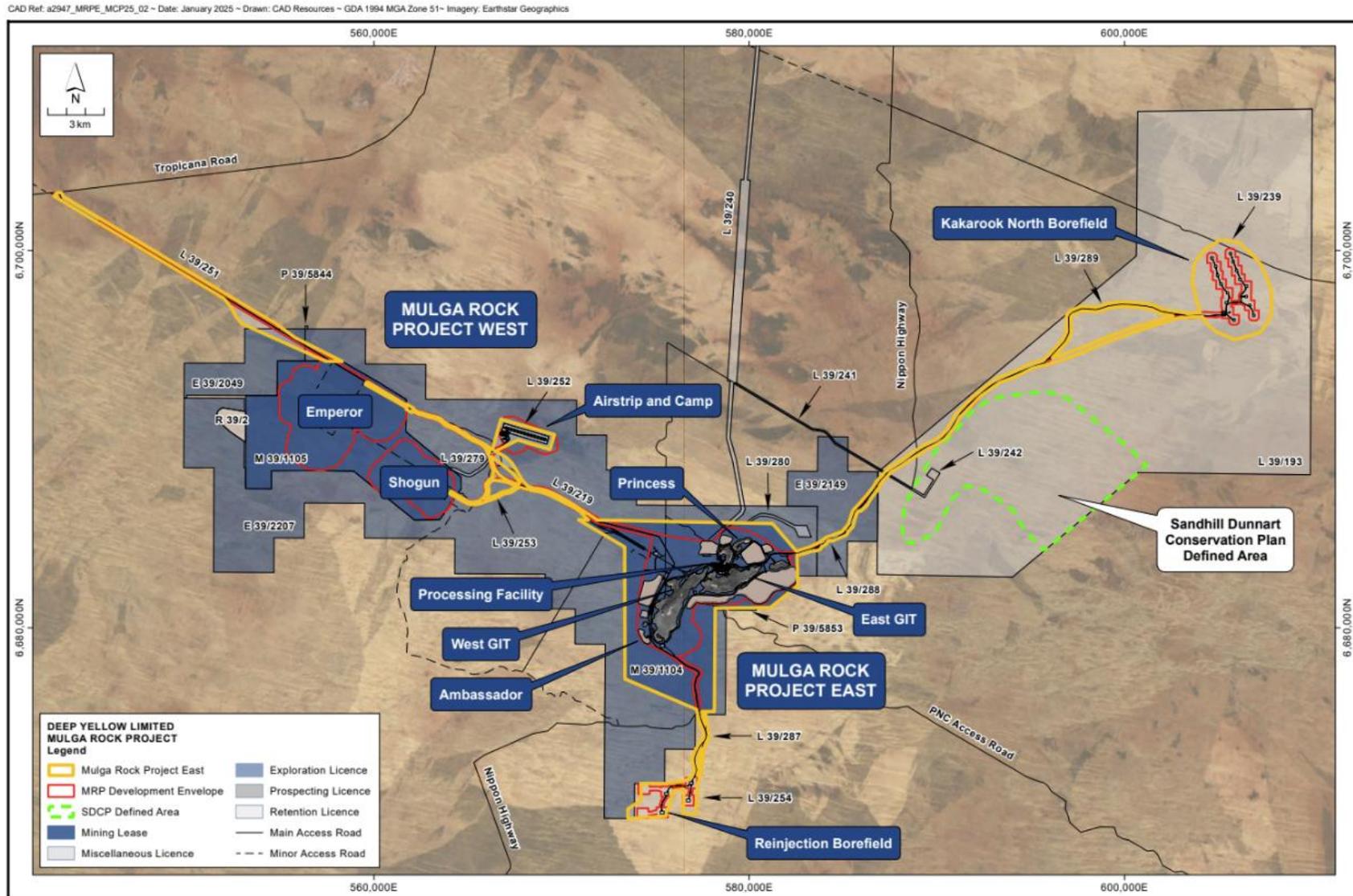


Figure 2: MRP Tenure

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

The deposits will be mined in large-scale open pits to produce an annualised peak capacity of 2,180 t/a (4.8 Mlb) of Uranium Oxide. Due to the large lateral extent and horizontal geometry of the deposits, it is proposed to use ‘strip’ mining techniques similar to those used in mineral sands and coal mining. Strip mining commences with the excavation of an initial box cut to expose the ore, with the overburden placed in a surface landform. After mining the ore exposed by the first slot cut, the resulting pit void will be available to take the overburden from the next mining strip as mining moves along strike. In general, mining advances one strip at a time with previously mined areas progressively backfilled and rehabilitated. This mining method will allow 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 (**MS 1046**). 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 DWER on the 25 November 2021 and further supporting information on the 15 December 2021, as required by condition 3-2 of MS 1046. DWER acknowledged the substantial commencement in correspondence dated 16 December 2021: *“The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation has reviewed the information provided and considers the requirements of conditions 3-1 and 3-2 of MS 1046 have been met”*.

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

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 website¹.

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

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

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

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;*

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

- (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 ninth CAR submitted and covers the reporting period from 16 December 2024 to 15 December 2025 (reporting period).

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 6 – approved by the DCCEEW on 19 July 2024.

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 website² 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
- Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP).

The DMPE Annual Environmental Report (AER) is an on-line report, and therefore is not included on Deep Yellow’s website, however the information is available from the AER Submission Search page of the DMPE website. The AER documents:³

- mining activities for the reporting year and proposed activities for the following year;

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

³ EARS 2

- 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.

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 East remains within the existing approvals and Development Envelope. 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 MS 1046 are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Compliance Status of MRP Key Characteristics as of 15 December 2025

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 309 ha (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval, with the majority being historical exploration). Disturbance tracked and recorded via Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) process and GIS.
Open cut mine pits	Clearing of no more than 2,374 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope.	C	Open Cut Mine Pit area disturbance within the Development Envelope is approximately 178.6 ha (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval). Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS.
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 130.4 ha (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval). Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and GIS.
Backfilling of mine pits with waste as part of progressive rehabilitation	Backfilling of pits to a height of at least 10 m above the water table.	NR	Not required at this stage of the Project.

Element	Description	Status*	Comment
Above-ground TSF	Clearing of no more than 106 ha within the Development Envelope.	NR	No clearing undertaken for the TSF. Not under construction and not currently proposed to be constructed in the Mining Proposal submitted to the DEMIRS (now DMPE).
Tailings disposal	Disposal of no more than 3 Mtpa of beneficiation rejects and no more than 2 Mtpa of post-leaching tailings material.	NR	Not required at this stage of the Project.
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 2024 to 31 October 2025), 558 kL was extracted, all from MRWB07. KB003 was not pumped during the reporting period.
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:

- Submission of AER, CAR and ACR for 2023 reporting periods.
- Submission of the Mine Rehabilitation Fund (**MRF**).
- Revision and update of the Mine Closure Plan (ID 500424) was submitted to the (then) DEMIRS, now known as DMPE, on the 28 March 2025. The Mine Closure Plan as of December 2025 is still listed in MINDEX as under assessment.
- Implementation of a GDAP Procedure.
- Rehabilitation of 27.6 ha of MRPW historical tracks and grid lines disturbed during exploration activities.
- Monitoring of weather, Sandhill Dunnarts (**SHD**), feral animals, depositional dust, groundwater levels and quality, Class II putrescible waste disposal facility and weeds.

- Review of the Legal Obligations and Compliance Register.
- Improvements in data management (i.e. environmental database and geographical information system [GIS]).

3 Statement of Compliance

During the reporting period 16 December 2024 – 15 December 2025 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.

3.2 Supporting Information

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

- MRP Audit Table (Appendix 2).
- Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (GHD, 2025) (Appendix 3).
- Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (GHD, 2026) (Appendix 4).

4 Environmental Monitoring and Management

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

4.1 Environment Induction

The site’s Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008) 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

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

- Vegetation clearance restrictions
- Conservation significant flora
- Native and feral fauna
- Sandhill Dunnart
- Land management
- Water management
- Air quality management
- Hydrocarbon and chemical management
- Waste management
- Environmental incidents
- Community relations policy
- Aboriginal Heritage.

The Company's database induction records show that during the reporting period a total of 12 people (consisting of five employees and seven contractors and visitors) have successfully completed the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008) and its assessment.

4.2 Data Management

4.2.1 Database

Continuous improvement in the management of environment data in the temporal environment database, MonitorPro (EHS Data Limited) occurred during the year.

4.2.2 Geographical Information System

The geographical information system (GIS) includes spatial data on:

- current and proposed infrastructure;
- vegetation and soils mapping;
- fire history;
- priority listed flora locations;
- Development Envelope boundary;
- dust, soil, groundwater, vegetation health and long-term vegetation monitoring site locations;
- Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) proposed and actual clearance;
- land clearance in relation to E3 and S6 vegetation communities; and
- rehabilitated areas based on the terminology used in the MRF:
 - Stage 1 Preliminary Earthworks

- Stage 2 Completed Earthworks
- Stage 3 Revegetation
- Stage 4 Relinquished.

Deep Yellow’s GIS continues to be improved with the latest development being a web-based dashboard that links with the GIS. The dashboard provides a view of the environmental impact of mining operations for the MRP; promoting transparency with regards to operational and clearing activities. It summarises granted clearing permits, disturbance areas, and rehabilitation progress, providing key insights tailored for MRF and AER reporting. The information displayed is sourced from the Spatial Database system and updates in real-time, ensuring the latest information is always available. The information currently available on the dashboard is as follows:

- Clearing permits (illustrated in Figure 3)
- Ground disturbance
- Vegetation monitoring
- Rehabilitation
- MRF Report
- AER

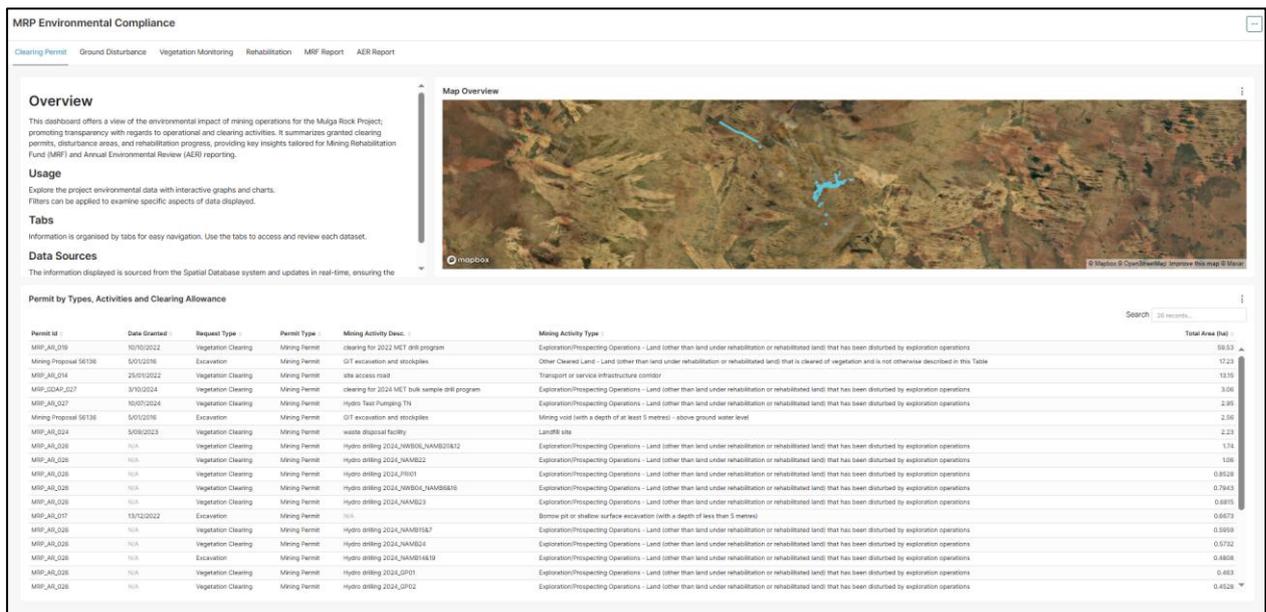


Figure 3: Example of GIS Dashboard Showing Clearing Permit Data

4.3 Climate

Three weather stations operated 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 EWS Australia 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 total percentage of data captured for the reporting period was 99.98%, with only 8 records missing on 2 November 2025.

The weather data at MRP Airstrip is summarised in the following sections.

4.3.1 Rainfall

From ten years of MRP Airstrip data which has rainfall records available for every month of the year (2010 – 2017 and 2024–2025), the average annual total rainfall is 225 mm.

The data recorded for other years (2018 – 2023) is incomplete as data was not downloaded from the weather station while the site was under care and maintenance. Therefore, any data records during this period have been excluded from the total and average rainfalls.

The highest monthly total rainfall recorded was 198 mm in March 2024 (Figure 4). The highest daily rainfall was on the 16 February 2011 in which 78.1 mm was recorded⁵. The year 2025 was drier than the ten-year average, with 192 mm and 225 mm respectively. 2025 rainfall was a significant decrease from 2024 which received the highest recorded annual total rainfall of 448 mm, the second highest of 435 mm was in 2011. Comparison of the total monthly rainfall in 2025 with the ten-year average is provided in Table 2.

On average Summer (December to February) is the wettest period with approximately 38% of the annual rainfall occurring, and second Autumn (March to May) with 29% of the annual rainfall. However, in 2025 the rainfall did not follow this trend with the wettest period being Autumn (39%) and Winter (27%). The shift in trend in 2025 is likely due to less influence from tropical rain-bearing depressions moving in-land, which mostly occur between January and March.

Table 2: 2025 and Average Monthly Rainfall Comparison

Month	Rainfall Monthly Average 2010-2017/2024-2025 (10 years) (mm)	2025 Monthly Rainfall (mm)
January	37.7	12.6
February	34.5	12.4
March	42.8	28.6
April	12.4	45.2
May	8.9	2.0
June	17.1	7.2
July	9.6	12.2
August	12.7	32.4
September	6.2	2.8
October	10.9	19.6
November	18.5	3.8
December	13.1	13.6
Total	224.7	192.4

⁵ The highest daily rainfall of 78.1 mm on the 16 February 2011 is a higher reading than previously reported (i.e., 63.7 mm) due to the adjustment of the data to conform with the daily standard for recording the total daily rainfall at 9am.



Figure 4: MRP Monthly Total and Monthly Average Rainfall

4.3.2 Temperature and Humidity

Table 3 and Figure 5 show the average minimum and maximum daily temperatures for each season for the period 2010 to 2025, and the 2025 averages. The average for the seasons shows that 2025 was mostly warmer compared to the 16-year average.

In summer the highest maximum temperature of 48°C was recorded on 25 January 2025. Summers have an average minimum of 17.8°C and maximum of 33.5°C. In winter the temperatures range from an average minimum of 4.6°C and maximum of 19.3°C, with the coldest temperature recorded in July 2013 being -6.4°C.

Table 3: MRP Average Temperatures

Season	Average Maximum Daily Temperature (°C)		Average Minimum Daily Temperature (°C)	
	2010-2025	2025	2010-2025	2025
Summer	33.5	36.8	17.8	19.0
Autumn	25.8	28.1	11.7	11.8
Winter	19.3	20.1	4.6	5.1
Spring	27.8	28.2	11.6	11.0

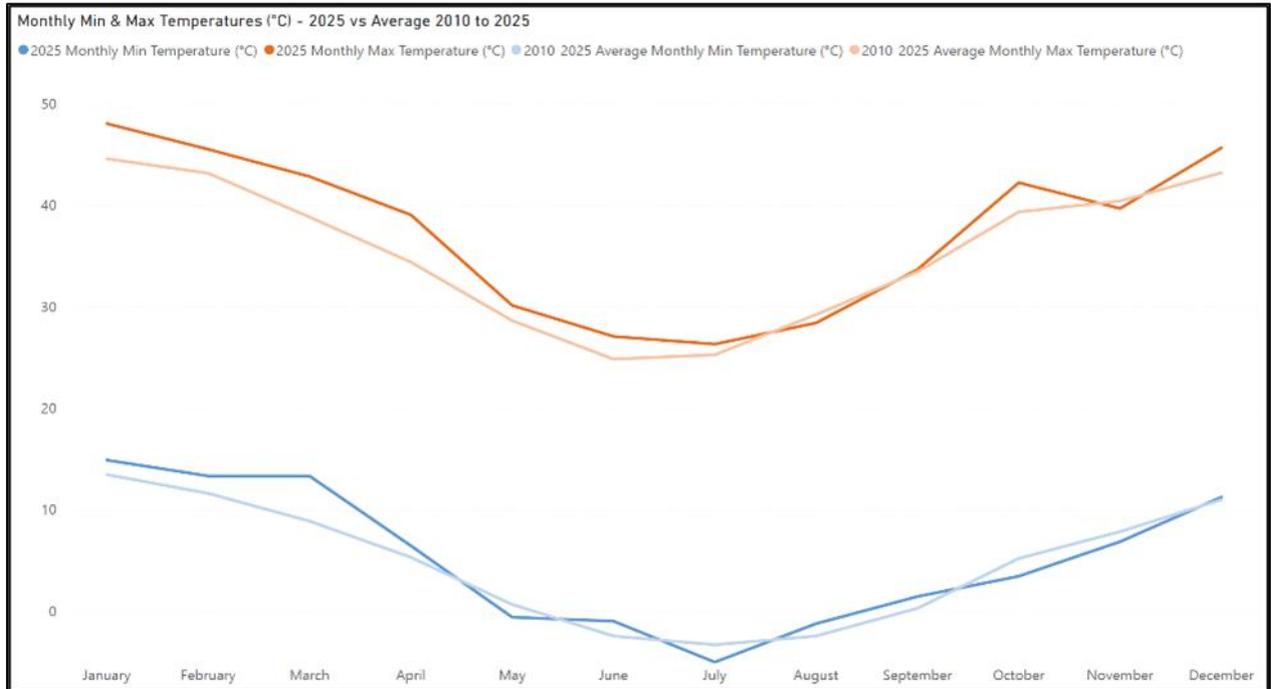


Figure 5: MRP Maximum and Minimum Temperature

Humidity is at its highest during Autumn and Winter averaging a maximum of 82% and 86% respectively. Spring and Summer average a maximum humidity of 72% and 70% respectively. 2025 was typical of the longer-term averages (Table 4).

Table 4: MRP Seasonal Average Minimum and Maximum Humidity

Season	Average Minimum Humidity (%)		Average Maximum Humidity (%)	
	2010-2025	2025	2010-2025	2025
Summer	25	21	70	65
Autumn	36	31	82	80
Winter	37	35	86	87
Spring	25	24	72	73

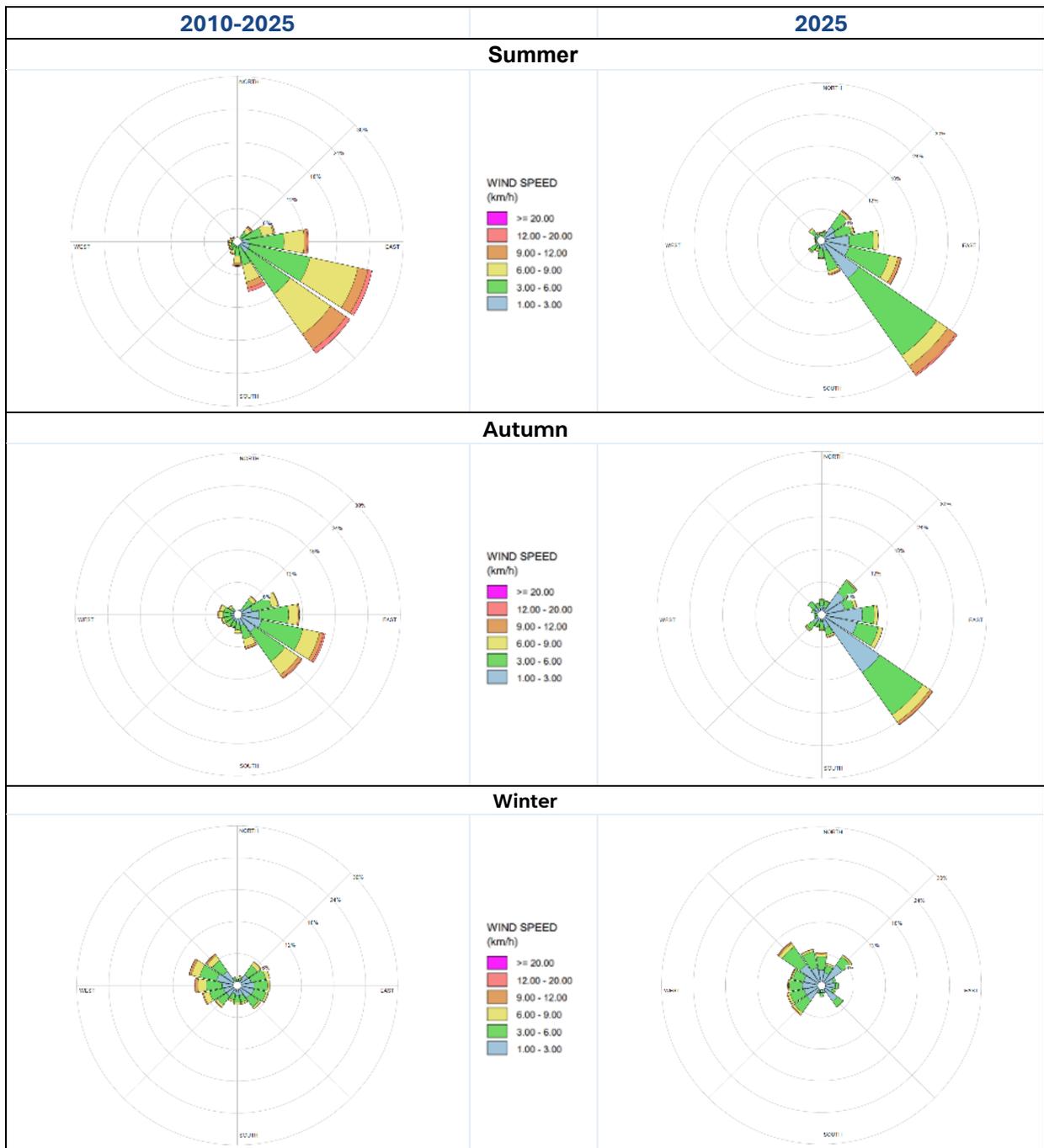
4.3.3 Wind Speed and Direction

2010 to 2025 data for wind direction and wind speeds with sensors at a 10 m height were used to develop wind roses for each season (Figure 6). This data show:

- Summer is typically the windiest time of year, with mostly wind speeds between 3 to 9 km/hr and periods where wind speeds can get to >20 km/hr. The average wind speed is 5.7 km/hr with calm conditions 2% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately east-southeast to south-east. In 2025 summer, winds were predominately from the south-east and with wind speeds mostly between 3 to 6 km/hr with an average of 3.8 km/hr.
- Autumn has mostly wind speeds between 1 to 6 km/hr and with lesser frequencies where wind speeds range up 9 km/hr. The average wind speed is 3.6 km/hr with calm conditions

16% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately east to south-east. In 2025 most winds were from the south-east mostly between 1-6 km/hr with an average of 2.7 km/hr.

- Winter has mostly wind speeds between 1 to 6 km/hr . The average wind speed is 2.9 km/hr with calm conditions 20% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately westerlies and to a lesser extent easterlies. The 2025 winter experienced lighter wind conditions (1-3 km/hr) and were more from the north-westerly directions.
- Spring has mostly wind speeds between 1 to 9 km/hr. The average wind speed is 4.3 km/hr with calm conditions 11% of the time. The prevailing winds are predominately east to south-easterly. The 2025 spring experienced more lighter wind conditions (1-3 km/hr).



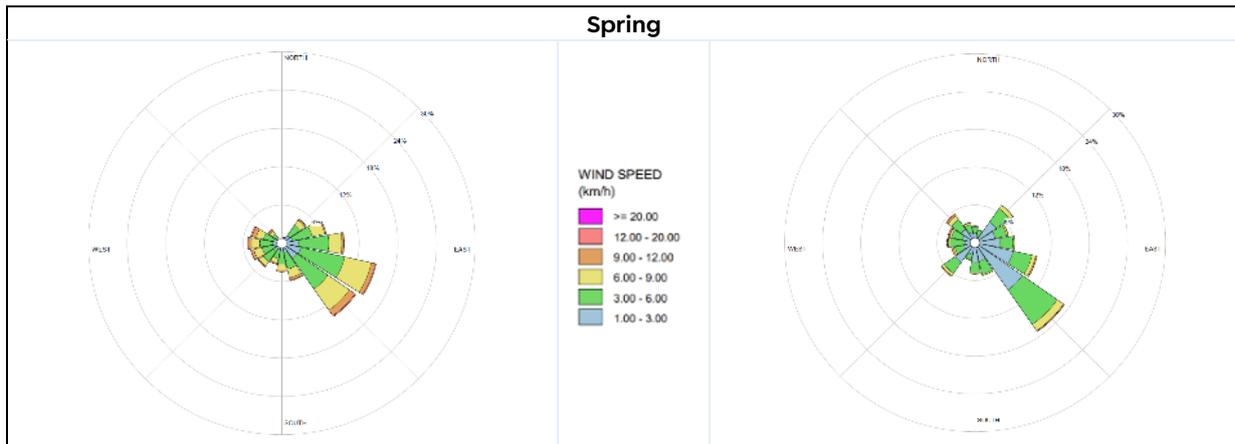


Figure 6: MRP Wind Direction and Speed

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 5 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 14).

Table 5: Dust Management Actions and Monitoring Status

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Use dust suppression techniques on existing and constructed roads to control dust generation.	Annual assessment of dust monitoring results.	NR	<p>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 previous years, as measured by depositional dust gauges, were well below the WA EPA draft Dust Emissions Guideline of 4 g/m²/month (Section 4.4.4 and Figure 9).</p> <p>During the reporting period there was one occasion in July where two sites (DDG10 and DDG16) had a monthly result above the WA EPA guideline of 4 g/m²/month, noting that DDG10 is a background site. None of the sites exceed the WA EPA guideline of 2 g/m²/30 days above background. There would have been no amenity impact on sensitive receptors.</p>
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	<p>During the reporting period 27.6 ha of historical tracks and exploration grid lines in the MRPW area were rehabilitated.</p> <p>The Company's GIS (Section 4.2.2) provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance and rehabilitated areas (refer to Section 4.7.4.2). This information is used in the DMPE AER and MRF, and DCCEEW ACR.</p> <p>The Project implementation status of operational areas is explained in Section 2.</p>
Rehabilitate disturbance areas as soon as practicable after activities cease.	Annual reconciliation of 'open', 'closed, and operational areas.	C	<p>During the reporting period 27.6 ha of historical tracks and exploration grid lines in the MRPW area were rehabilitated.</p> <p>The Company's GIS (Section 4.2.2) provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance and rehabilitated areas (refer to Section 4.7.4.2). This information is used in the DMPE AER and MRF, and DCCEEW ACR.</p> <p>The Project implementation status of operational areas is explained in Section 2.</p>
<p>Speed limits will be used to minimise dust from vehicles and no unauthorised driving off existing roads / tracks will be permitted.</p> <p>Speed limits will be initially set as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Access Road – 80 km/hr 	<p>Annual assessment of dust monitoring results.</p> <p>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.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant, Village and Aerodrome – 60 km/hr Haul Roads and Site Tracks – 40 km/hr 			The Environment and Community Relations Induction – Air Quality section, for example includes: <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. Assessment of the baseline dust depositional monitoring is provided in Sections 4.4.3 and 4.4.4. There was no excessive dust recorded.
Earthworks and mining activities that may generate dust will be suspended during periods of extreme winds.	Annual assessment of mine record books and/or shift records recording number of days mining suspended due to extreme winds.	C	The site record books or shift records do not show any mining activities (i.e. exploration) suspended due to extreme winds.
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation at the MRP.	Annual audits of training records.	C	Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period five employees and seven contractors and visitors successfully completed the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008) and its assessment.

* 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. Variations in dust concentrations occur as a result of higher wind speeds (refer Figure 6).

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 (Figure 7) 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.



Figure 7: 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 reduced to 11 (Figure 8) in 2024 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.

From August 2024 the dust deposition monitoring was brought further in-line with the AS/NZS 3580.10.1 (2003) by changing the sampling period from quarterly to monthly.

There are no specific state-wide criteria for dust deposition limits. The WA Environmental Protection Authority has a draft Dust Emissions Guideline⁶ (DWER, 2021) for an amenity impact that includes the:

- NSW Department of Environment and Conservation’s impact assessment criteria for deposited dust that are provided in the Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW⁷ (NSW EPA, 2016). The NSW EPA criteria is for an annual averaging period of 4 g/m²/month maximum total deposited dust. The WA EPA draft recommended guideline value for deposited dust is stated as 4 g/m²/30 days and that this guideline value may or may not result in amenity impacts, depending on the nature and location of the sensitive receptors; and
- NZ Ministry for the Environment recommended trigger levels that are provided in the Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust⁸ (NZ Ministry for the Environment, 2016). The NZ trigger levels have a recommended monthly trigger, 30 days averaging period, of 4 g/m²/30 days above background levels. The recommendations also states that some highly sensitive residential areas may find 2 g/m²/30 days above background levels objectionable and offensive. The WA EPA draft recommended guideline value for deposited dust is stated as 2 g/m²/30 days above background levels and again this guideline value may or may not result in amenity impacts.

⁶ <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-03/Draft%20Guideline%20-%20Dust%20emissions.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/22p3963-approved-methods-for-modelling-and-assessment-of-air-pollutants.pdf>

⁸ <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/good-practice-guide-dust-2016.pdf>

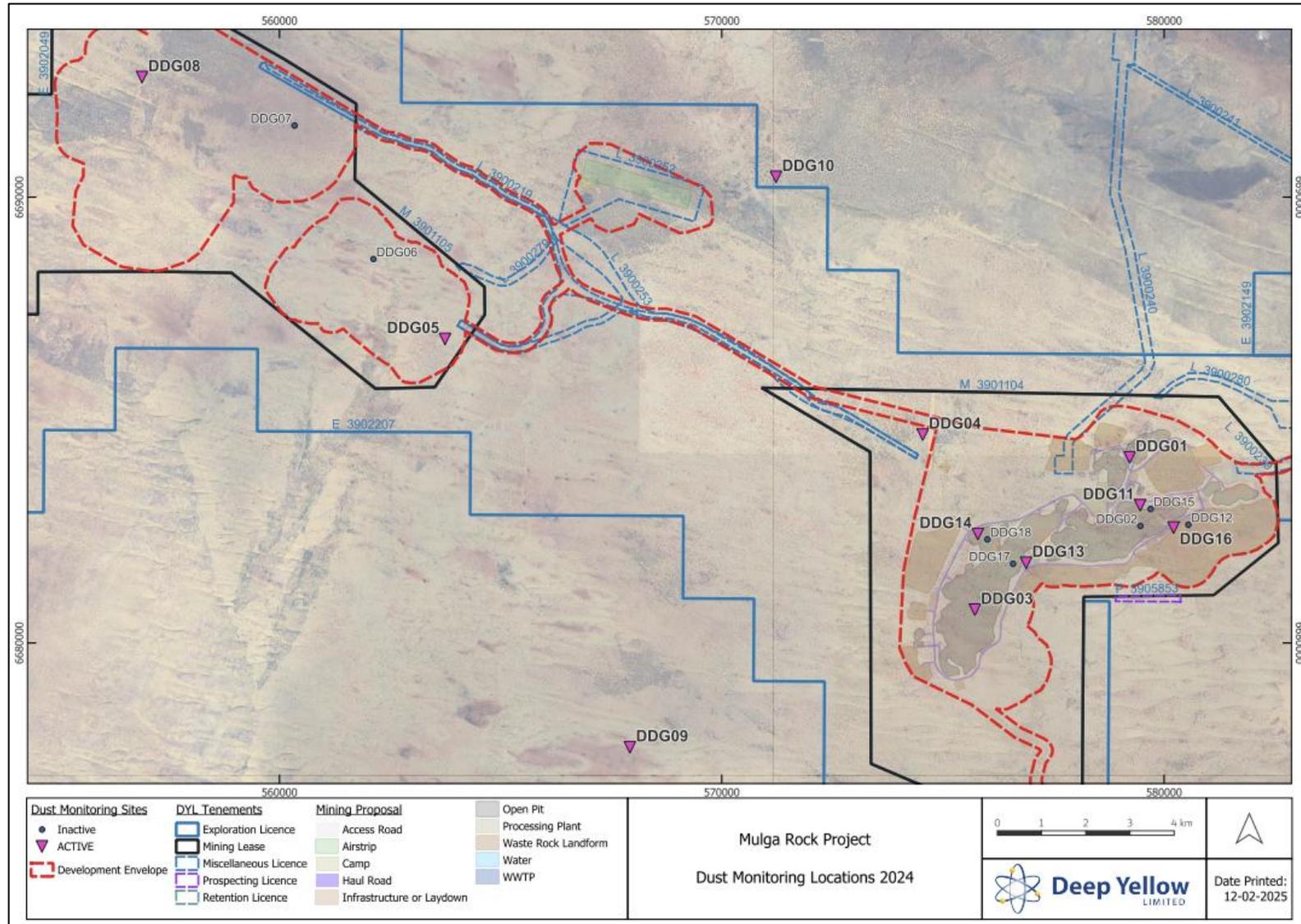


Figure 8: Dust Monitoring Locations

4.4.4 Monitoring Results

Total depositional dust results collected to date are presented in Figure 9. During the reporting period there was one occasion in July where two sites (DDG10 and DDG16) had a monthly result above the WA EPA guideline of 4 g/m²/month, noting that DDG10 is a background site. None of the sites exceed the WA EPA guideline of 2 g/m²/30 days above background. There would have been no amenity impact on sensitive receptors.

Note there are several data anomaly (Table 6) that have been removed from the graph in Figure 9. Advice from the analytical laboratory ALS, is that the samples contained sand.

Table 6: *Depositional Dust Results Anomalies*

Date	Site	Dust Deposition Rate (g/m ² /month)
20/05/2023	DDG10 - Background	10.49
15/06/2025	DDG01 - Princess	10.81
14/07/2025	DDG13 - West GIT SE Dist	58.02
14/08/2025	DDG13 - West GIT SE Dist	91.45

The background sites had levels during the reporting period ranging from:

- DDG09 – 0.16 to 3.03 g/m²/month, with an average for the year of 1.18 g/m²/month; and
- DDG10 – 0.29 to 4.49 g/m²/month, with an average for the year of 1.90 g/m²/month.

During the reporting period all other site results ranged from 0.11 to 4.24 g/m²/month, and all had a monthly average that were less than the threshold of 2 g/m²/month above background (i.e., 5.03 – 6.49 g/m²/month). Monthly average results ranged from 0.96 to 1.81 g/m²/month.

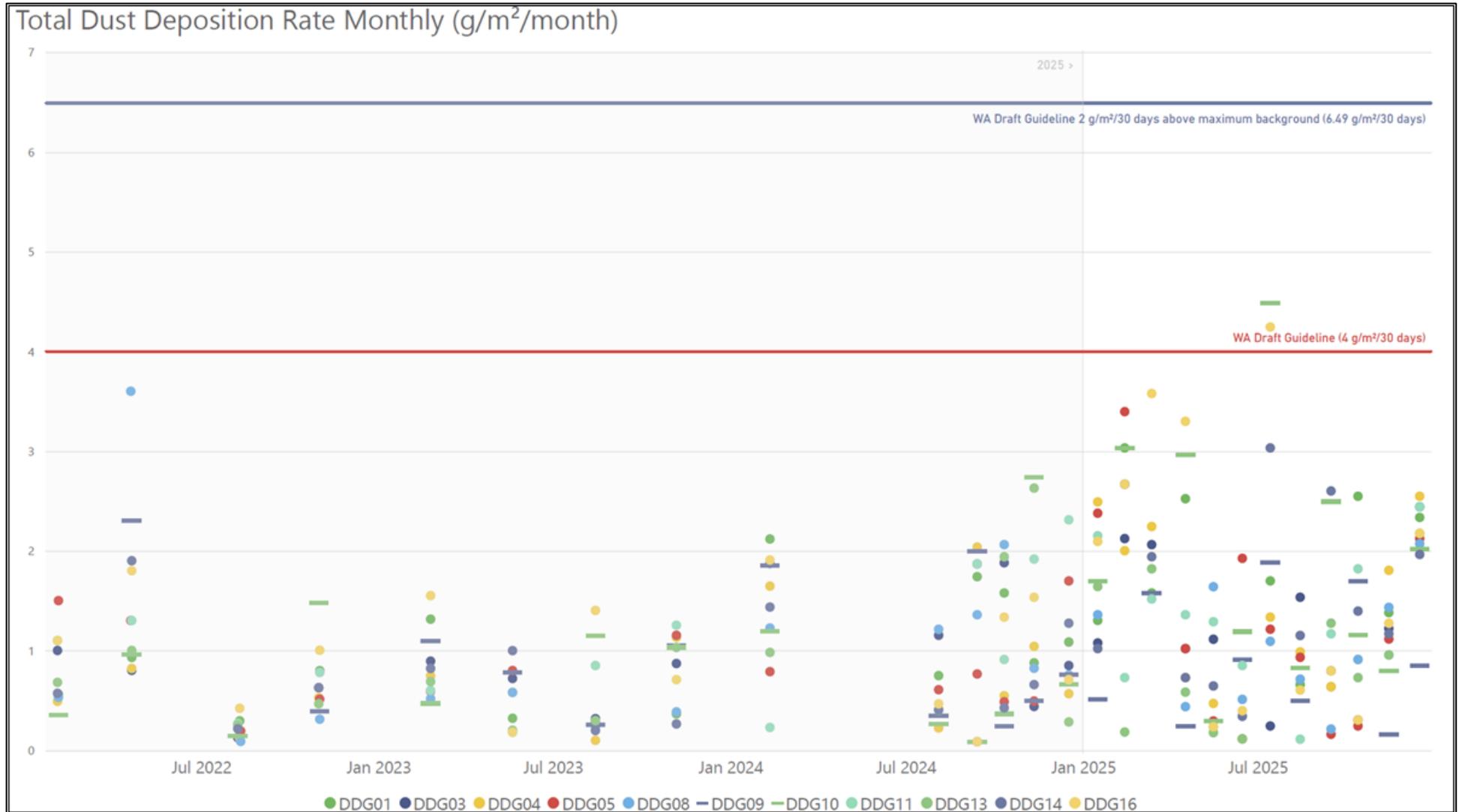


Figure 9: Dust Monitoring Results

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 7 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 for open pit dewatering purposes and if required, the reinjection of surplus groundwater from open pit dewatering operations back into the paleochannel downstream of the mining operations. The current monitoring programme being undertaken at MRP is discussed in Section 4.5.3 and Section 4.5.4.

Table 7: 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.
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	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	NR	The GMMP requirements will be implemented on commencement of groundwater abstraction and reinjection. The current monitoring being

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
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>annually. The metals tested for in solution will be Zinc, Nickel, Manganese, Copper and Cobalt.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>		undertaken (background monitoring) is discussed in Section 4.5.3.
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>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.</p> <p>Annual audit of dewatering volumes will be undertaken to ensure that metering is accurate.</p>	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.
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.	<p>Monitoring will take place under TSF Monitoring and Management Plan.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 Hydrogeological Investigations

A comprehensive hydrogeological investigation specifically targeting the MRPE mining area was undertaken between June and December 2024 (AQ2, 2025). The work completed under this investigation is summarised below:

- 33 groundwater monitoring installations, consisting of 23 monitoring bores, four test production bores and two vibrating wire piezometers.

The monitoring installations were focussed on the Ambassador and Princess deposits (MRPE) with individual bores screened specifically across key hydrostratigraphic units.

- Installations at ten exploratory holes for geophysical logging including caliper, gamma, spectral gamma, electromagnetic induction and borehole magnetic resonance (**BMR**).
- Hydraulic testing to evaluate aquifer parameters including airlift recovery tests, step rate and constant rate pumping tests, falling head tests, and low flow pumping tests.
- The hydrogeological field investigations at MRPE, together with the detailed lithostratigraphic framework have enabled the definition of a sequence of key hydrostratigraphic units within the paleochannel system and the development of a detailed conceptual hydrogeological model.
- The hydrostratigraphic units comprise, the uppermost unit, SB, generally consists of unsaturated Quaternary to Miocene-aged sands and clays forming the overburden. Beneath this, the MKB1 and L1 units form laterally continuous, low-permeability aquitards, with L1 composed of organic-rich lignitic clay. The primary aquifer units—SL1 and SL2—are composed of variably sorted sands and gravels, with SL2 typically forming the basal aquifer. A thin, discontinuous L2 aquitard may be present between SL1 and SL2 but is often absent. The Permian basement forms the impermeable base of the hydrogeological system.

The groundwater monitoring installations completed under the recent hydrogeological investigations in the MRPE area has enabled a dedicated monitoring network to be established that allows measurement of groundwater conditions in purpose constructed bores screened across specific hydrostratigraphic units. Data from these monitoring installations will allow progressive affirmation of historic groundwater data typically collected from monitoring bores opportunistically constructed in mineral exploration holes where screened intervals extend over multiple hydrostratigraphic units, thus representing a composite result.

4.5.4 Monitoring Program

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

During the reporting period all planned quarterly monitoring rounds at designated monitoring locations were completed (February, June, September and December 2025).

The hydrogeological investigations referred to above have significantly increased the capacity to monitor groundwater conditions in MRPE area. A revised monitoring program incorporating suitable existing bores and selected newly installed bores was implemented from January 2025. The revised program concentrates monitoring across the MRPE area with limited measurements being undertaken at existing installations in the Kakarook North borefield and the reinjection borefield areas. No monitoring is being undertaken at the MRPW area (Emperor and Shogun deposits).

The monitoring program comprises the following activities:

- Water level measurements either by manual dips, data loggers, well caps (satellite enabled) and vibrating wire piezometers;
- Groundwater sampling by submersible electric pump (used for the higher yielding bores) and HydraSleeves (used for the low yielding bores);
- Field chemistry measurements;
- Analysis for total (unfiltered) and dissolved components (filtered);
- Analysis of physical chemistry parameters and metals using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (**ICP-MS**) methods;
- Continuous electrical conductivity monitoring at threshold and trigger monitoring bores downgradient of planned operations; and
- Radionuclide screening.

In addition to GMMP requirements, a Section 5C licence to take water issued under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (WA)* is in place that authorises the abstraction of water for dust suppression, mineral exploration activities, mine camp and well construction and testing purposes from Narnoo leases, primarily M39/1104, M39/1105, L39/239 and L39/242.

Two production bores have been historically used for mineral exploration activities at MRP:

- 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, has saline water and is used as make up water for mud rotary drilling. A lined storage dam has been developed adjacent to this bore to provide a source of dust suppression water, if required.

Abstraction from bores at MRP is approved under a licence to take water GWL203514(3), with an annual entitlement of 135,600 kL. The annual water year for reporting purposes to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) is 1 November to 31 October. Groundwater abstraction over the past three reporting years at MRP is provided in Table 8.

Table 8: Groundwater Abstraction MRP (kL)

Bore ID	Year		
	2023	2024	2025
KB003	1,355	0	0
MRWB07	4,199	1,353	558
Total (kL)	5,554	1,353	558

4.5.4.1 Monitoring Bore Locations

The locations of the dedicated monitoring bores at the MRP are provided in Figure 10. Monitoring locations are generally concentrated in the MRPE area with one bore each being monitored in the reinjection borefield and in the Kakarook North borefield area.

4.5.4.2 Water Levels

Water levels are monitored in 56 bores across the MRP. data loggers recording at six hourly intervals are installed at 17 locations, with four of these being satellite enabled (referred to as Well Caps) transmitting data daily directly into the DYL environmental data base (Monitor Pro). Head differences are monitored with vibrating wire piezometers (**VWPs**) every four hours across four hydrostratigraphic units at two locations. Water levels in the remaining 39 monitoring bores are measured manually using an electronic dip meter. The distribution of the various bores designated for water level monitoring in the MRPE area is provided in Figure 11. Two monitoring bores (NWB01 and NWB03) located in the reinjection and Kakarook North water supply borefields respectively are shown in Figure 10.

4.5.4.3 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples are collected quarterly from 14 bores across the MRPE area. Samples are collected from higher yielding bores using an electric submersible pump and with Hydrasleeves from lower yielding bores. Sampling with the submersible pump ensures that representative samples can be recovered following adequate purging of bores in a reasonable timeframe. Hydrasleeves are a no purge (passive) method that allows the collection of representative samples from within the bore screened interval.

Field chemistry data including pH, electroconductivity (**EC**), oxidation-reduction potential (**ORP**) and temperature are recorded at the bore head on sample collection. Three water samples are collected from each designated monitoring bore. One unfiltered sample is submitted for general chemistry and major cation and anion analysis. Two samples are submitted for metals analysis using the ICP-MS method. One sample is collected directly from the pump discharge or Hydrasleeve for total metal analysis. A second sample is field filtered at 0.45 µm for analysis of dissolved constituents. Samples are stored in a cooled environment on collection and shipped to a NATA accredited analytical laboratory within the defined holding times. Results are captured in the environmental database Monitor Pro.

The Tailings Storage Facility Monitoring and Management Plan (TSF MMP) requires that the quality of groundwater at what was mining lease M39/1080 boundary (now M39/1104) does not deteriorate below established background levels in response to seepage of tailings liquor. Key provisions of the TSF MMP define trigger and threshold criteria for groundwater quality measured by a) pH and total dissolved solids (**TDS**) and b) Zn, Ni, Cu, Co, U. Two of the six trigger and threshold monitoring bores (AMB24 and AMB23 respectively) have been installed to establish baseline groundwater quality data. These monitoring bores have been installed within the constraints of the current project development envelope despite the TSF MMP stating that monitoring of these parameters would only be initiated once mining activity commences.

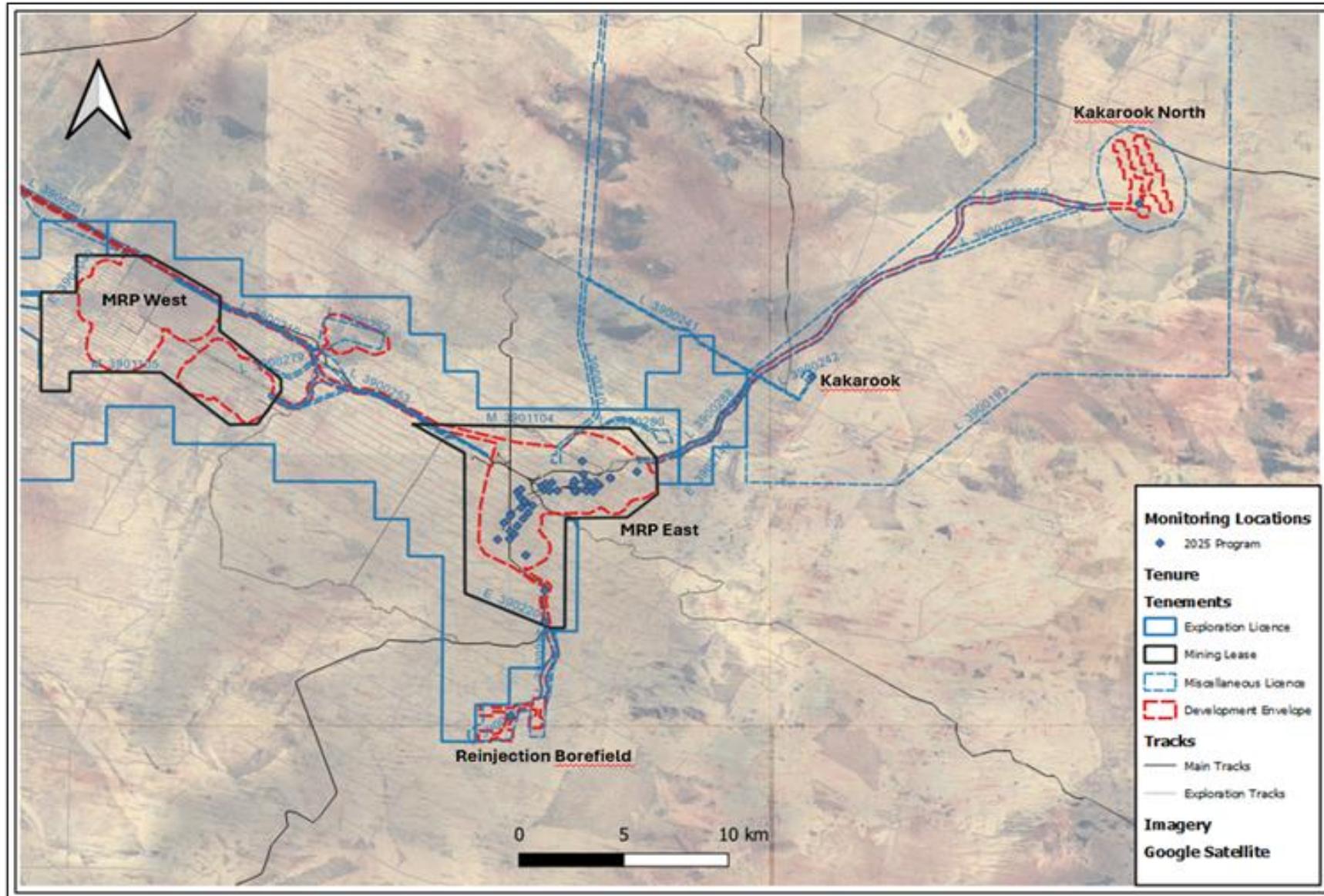


Figure 10: MRP Monitoring Bore Locations

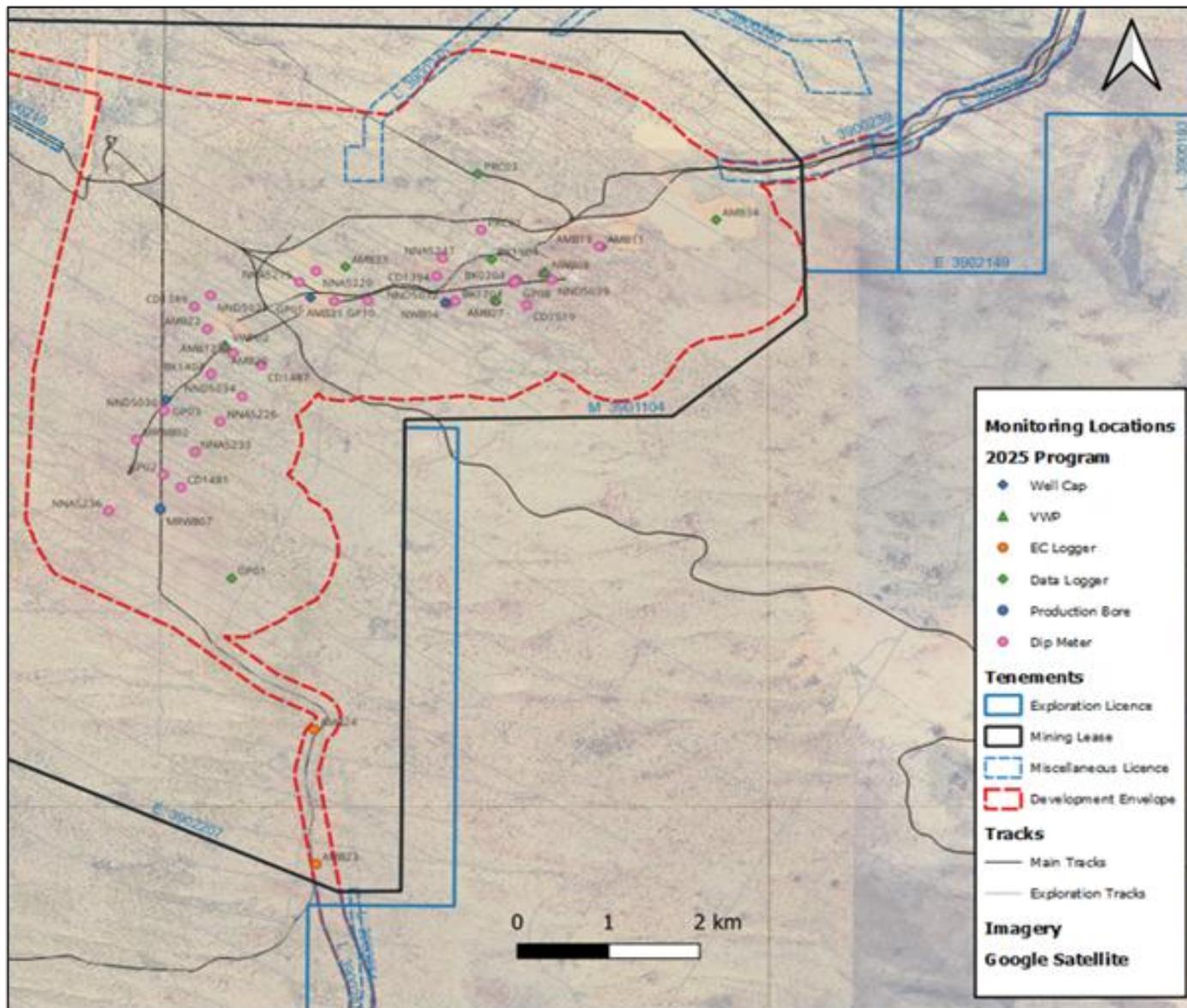


Figure 11: MRPE Monitoring Bores Designated for Water Level Monitoring

Two Aqua TROLL CTD data loggers were deployed at AMB24 and AMB23 (Figure 11) in December 2025. These data loggers will provide a continuous record of electrical conductivity and temperature in addition to water pressure (level). The loggers will also be used to conduct conductivity profiling at selected bores.

The locations of monitoring bores in the MRPE area that are designated for groundwater sampling are provided in Figure 12.

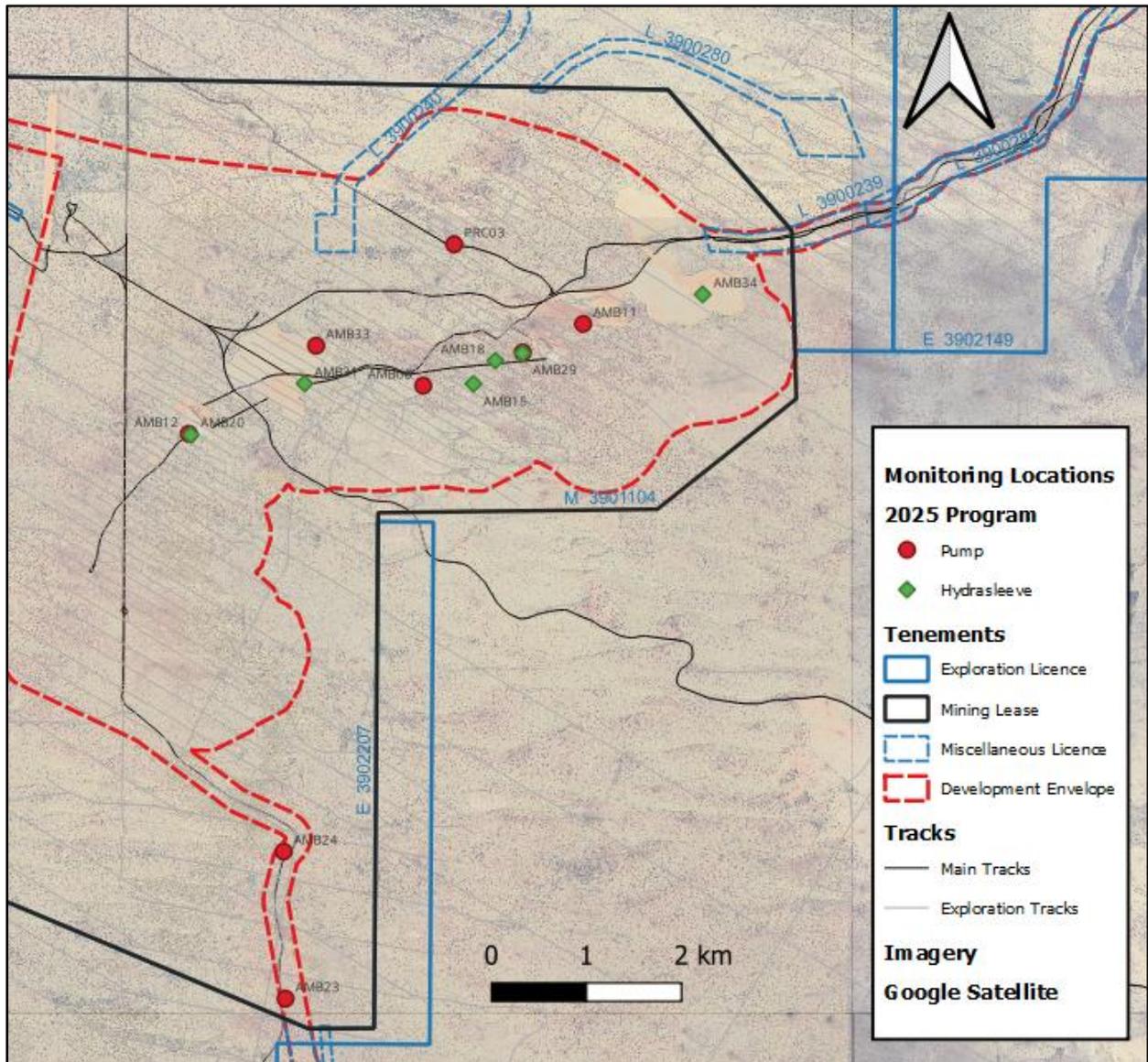


Figure 12: MRPE Monitoring Bores Designated for Groundwater Sampling

Bores monitored during the reporting period are detailed in Table 9.

Table 9: Bores Monitored – 2025

Bore Name	Location	Monitoring		
		Water Level	Field Chem	Lab Chem
AMB06 [^] , AMB07, AMB11* [^] , AMB12 [^] , AMB15+ [^] , AMB16+, AMB18 [^] , AMB19, AMB20 [^] , AMB22, AMB23+ [^] , AMB24+ [^] , AMB25, AMB27, AMB29 [^] , AMB30 [^] , AMB31 [^] , AMB33+ [^] , AMB34* [^] , BK0204+, BK1404, BK1704, BK1904, CD1389, CD1481, CD1487, CD1519, GP01+, GP02, GP03*, GP05*, GP08, GP10, MRWB02, NNA5215, NNA5220, NNA5226, NNA5233, NNA5236, NNA5247, NND5030, NND5032, NND5034, NND5035, NND5039, NWB04*, NWB05, NWB06, NWB08, PRC01, PRC03+ [^] , VWP01 [^] , VWP02 [^]	MRPE – Ambassador & Princess Deposit – proposed mining area	Dip meter, + Data logger, * Well cap < VWP	[^] pH, EC, T°C, ORP	[^] Major cations/ anions, ICP-MS metals suite (total/dissolved)
NWB03+	Kakarook North Area – future water supply borefields			
NWB01+	Reinjection Borefield Area			

4.5.5 Monitoring Results

4.5.5.1 Groundwater Levels

All monitoring locations were surveyed by an external specialist survey company (SEAM Spatial) in January 2025. Hydrographs for selected monitoring locations in MRPE, Kakarook North and the reinjection borefield areas are presented relative to Australian Height Datum (**AHD**), referred to mRL in Figure 13 to Figure 16.

The Well Caps (AMB11, NWB04, GP05, GP03) provide the most comprehensive resolution of water table movements across the MRPE (Figure 13). AMB11 and NWB04 are located in the eastern part of the Ambassador deposit and demonstrate the very flat hydraulic gradient across this part of the deposit with groundwater levels ranging from 299 to 298.5 mRL. GP05 and GP03 are located in the western part of the Ambassador deposit where the groundwater gradient steepens with water levels ranging from 293 to 288 mRL.

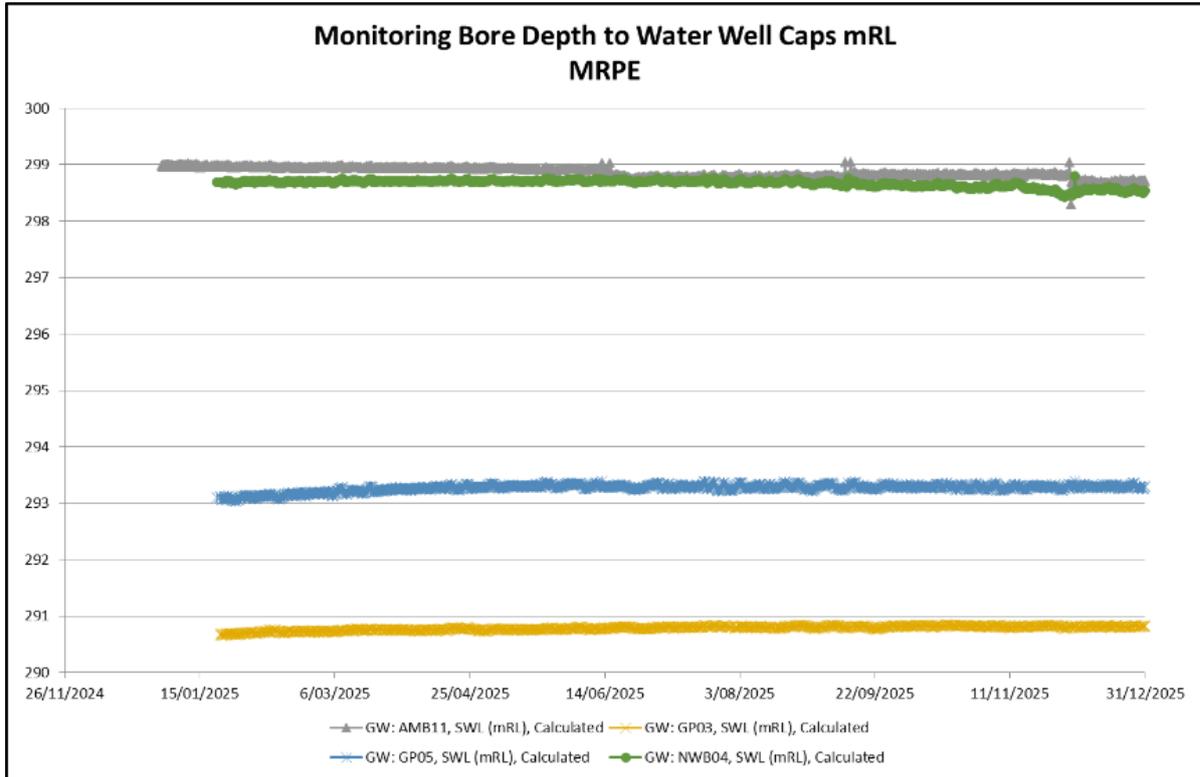


Figure 13: Monitoring Bore Depth to Water Well Caps mRL MRPE

Water levels measured with dataloggers (Figure 14) confirm the head distribution across the MRPE deposits.

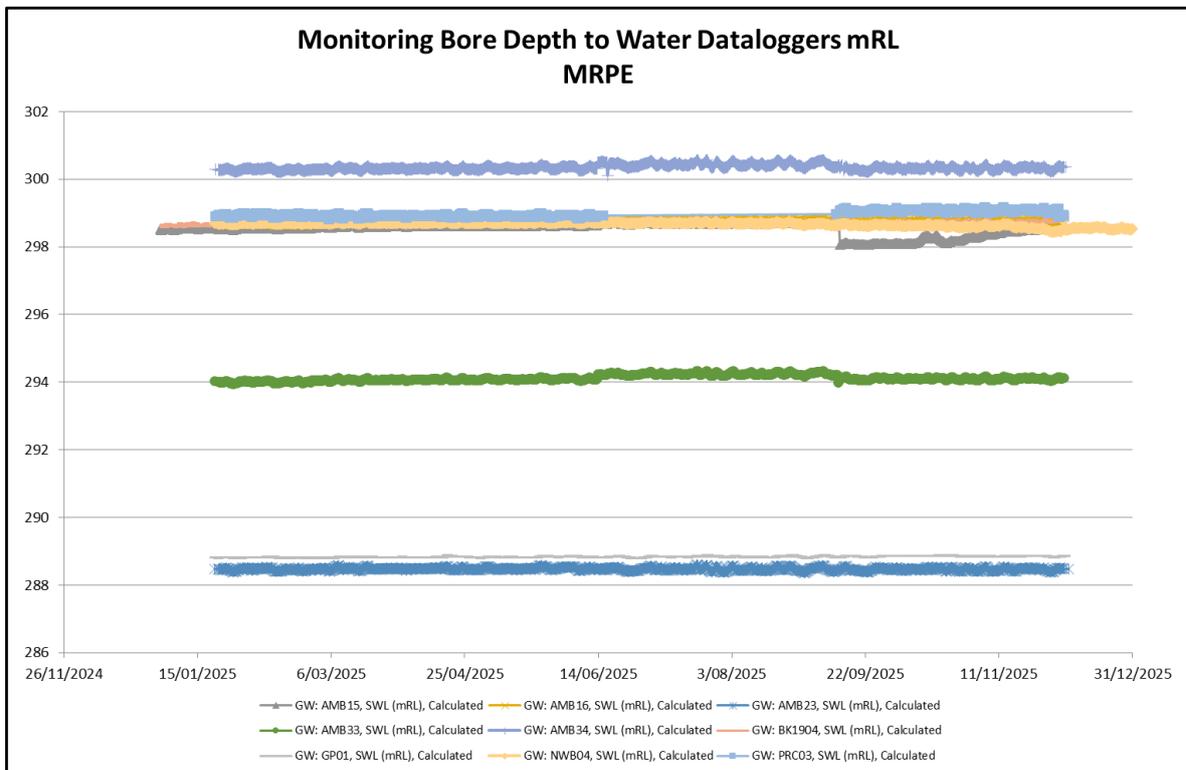


Figure 14: Monitoring Bore Depth to Water Dataloggers mRL MRPE

Manual dip meter depth to water level measurements converted to AHD (mRL) support the Well Cap and datalogger data. Hydrographs for Ambassador East and West are presented separately in Figure 15 and Figure 16, respectively.

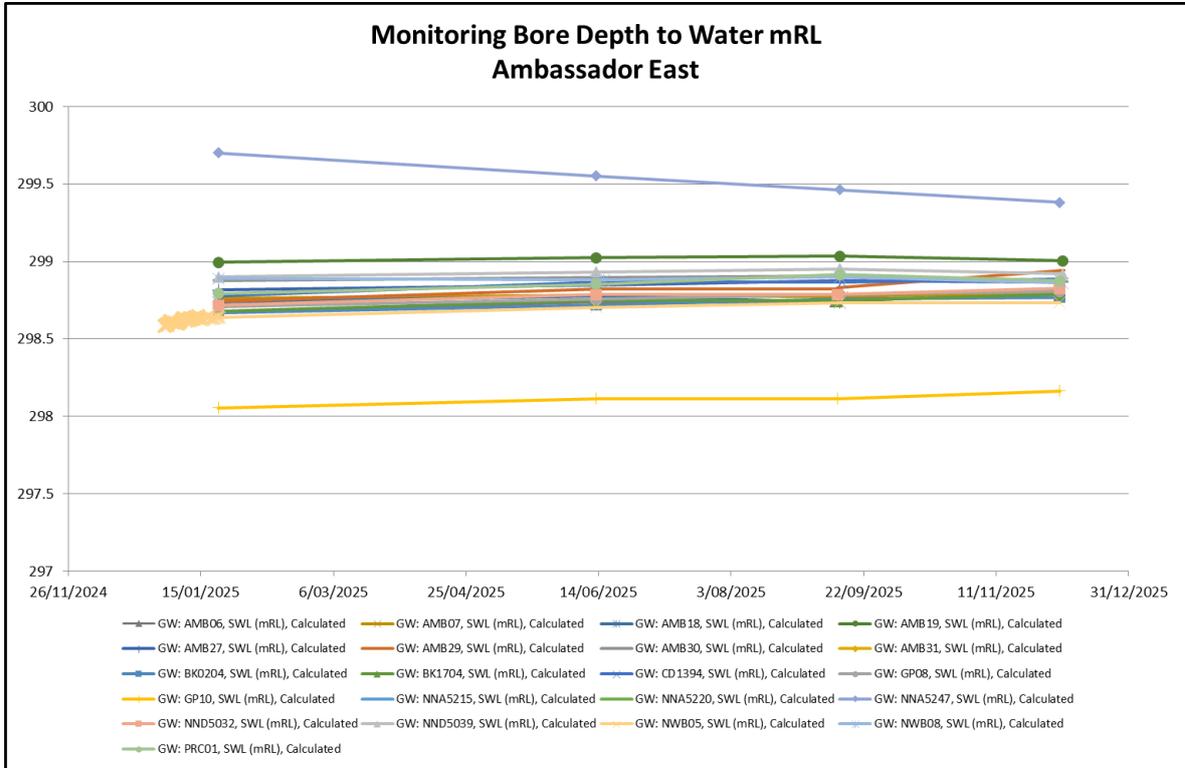


Figure 15: Monitoring Bore Depth to Water mRL Ambassador East MRPE

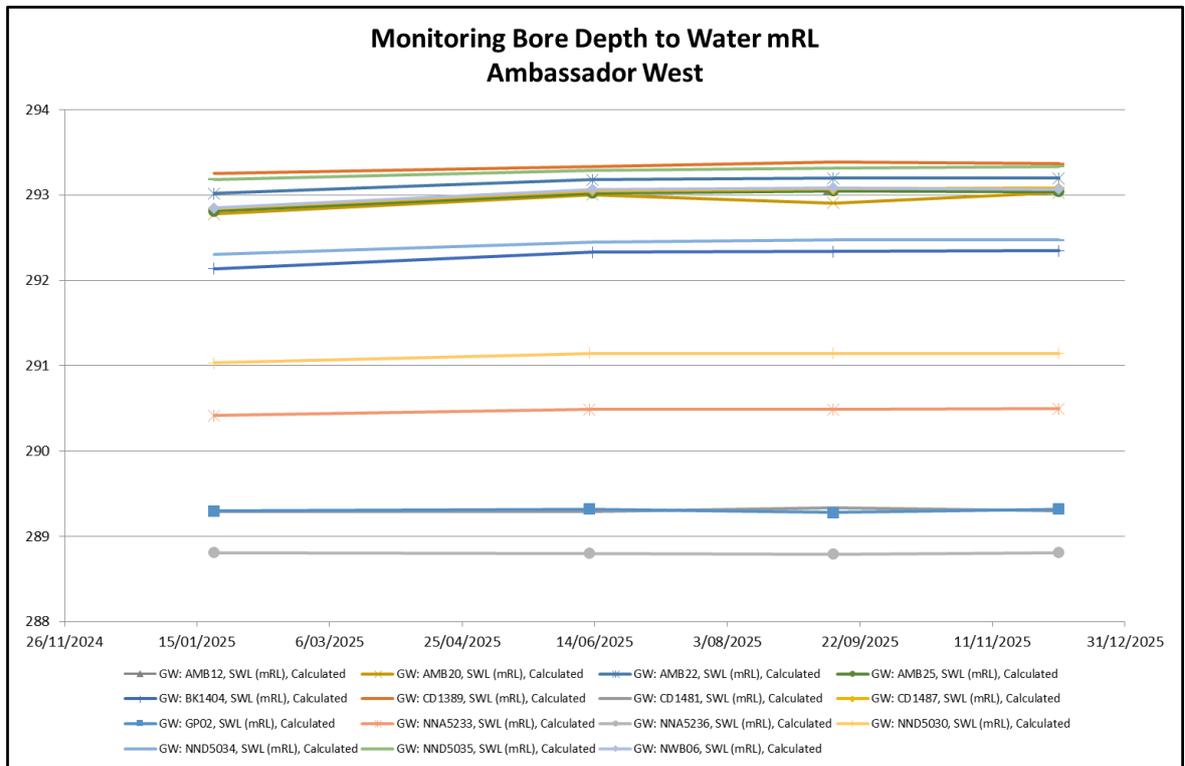


Figure 16: Monitoring Bore Depth to Water mRL Ambassador West MRPE

The hydrographs for all areas show no discernible trends indicating a stable hydrogeological environment with variations limited to barometric influences. Groundwater flow across the Ambassador deposit is controlled by basement lithology. 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 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 to 289 mRL at the most southern end of Ambassador West. The elevation of groundwater levels for the MRPE area are shown in Figure 17.

Monitoring of water levels in the Kakarook North area (potential water supply borefield) has been curtailed following confirmation of stable hydrogeological conditions observed over consecutive monitoring events three years apart. Water levels for the Kakarook North area on record are presented as depth below top of casing in Figure 18. Representative water levels in the Kakarook North borefield area are captured using a datalogger installed in test production bore NWB03.

Monitoring of water levels in the reinjection borefield area has been similarly curtailed. Representative water levels continue to be monitored in this area with a datalogger installed in test injection bore NWB01 (Figure 19).

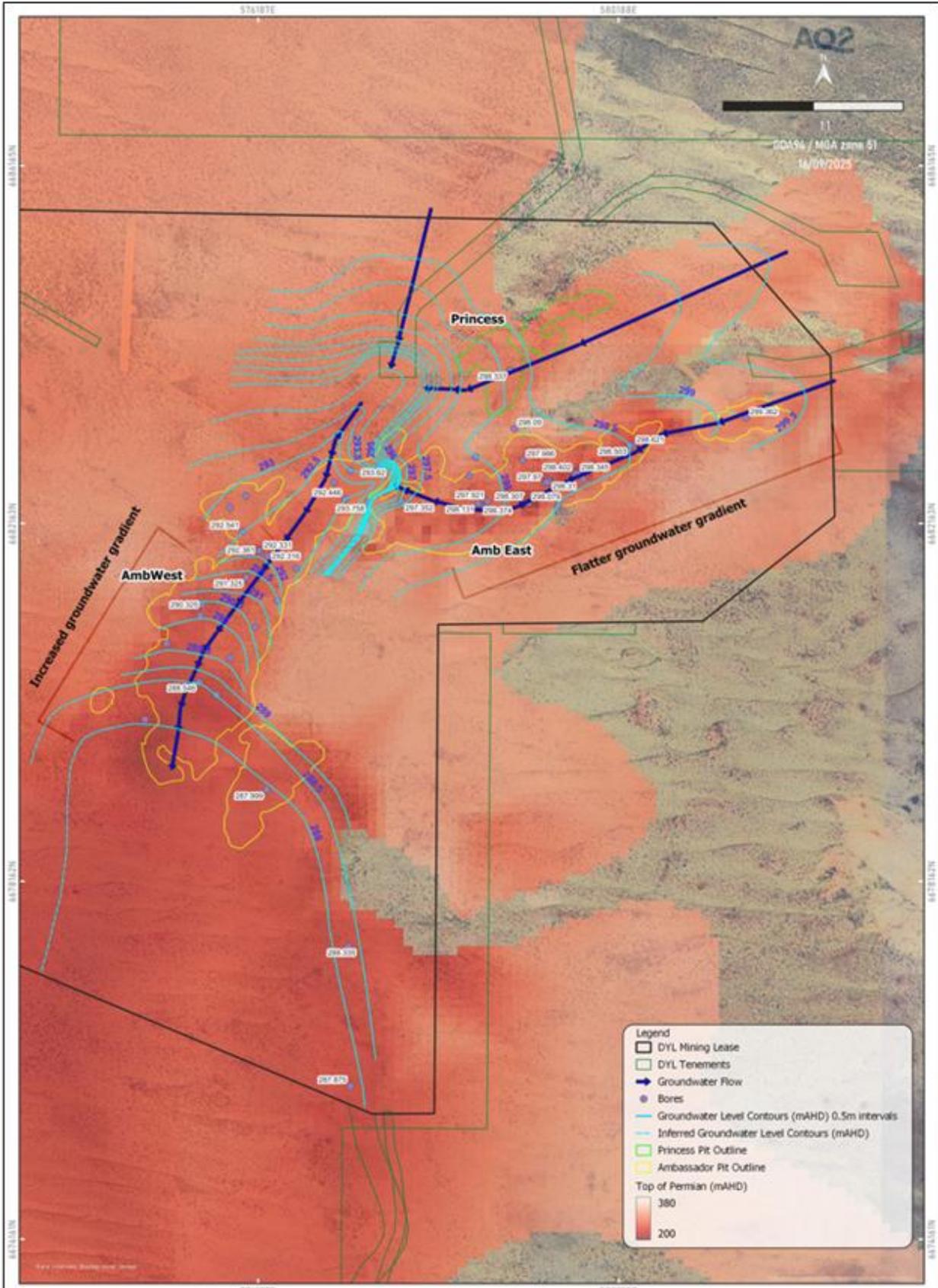


Figure 17: Groundwater Flow Direction and (Inferred) Contours MRPE Area (AQ2,2025)

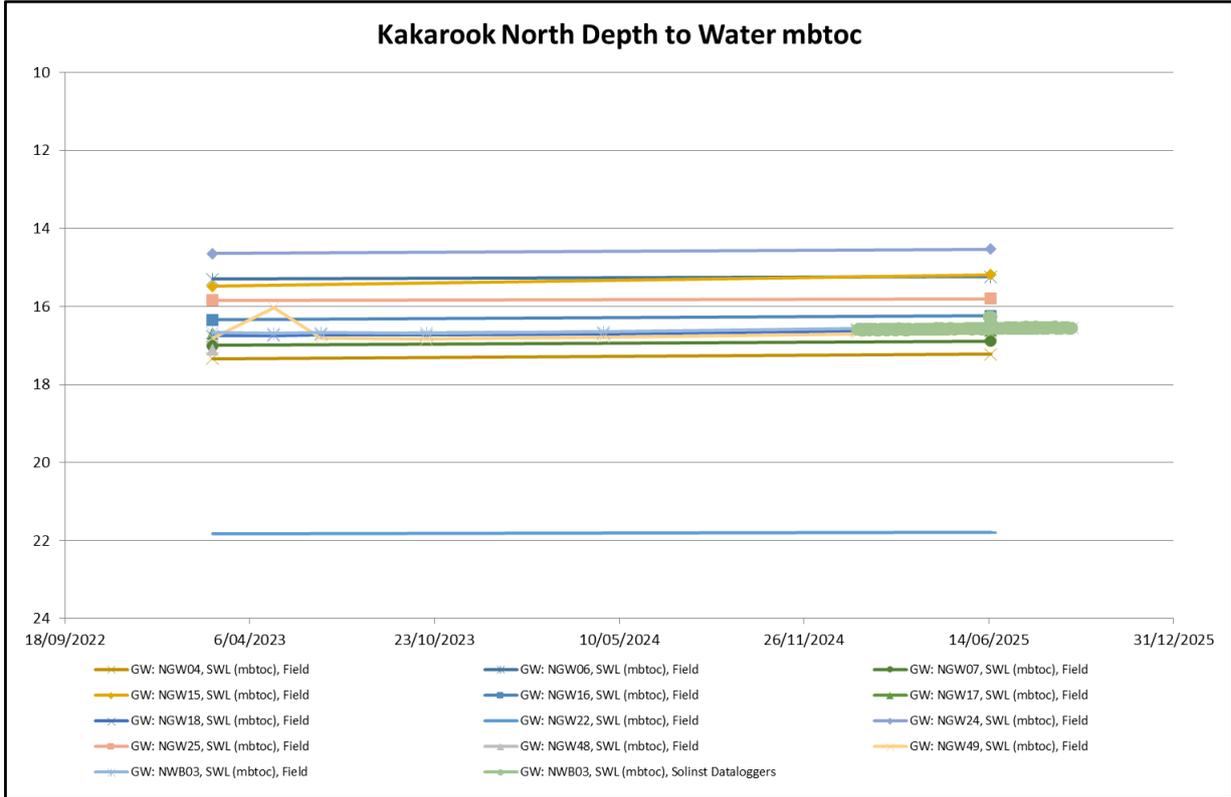


Figure 18: Depth to Water Kakarook North Area

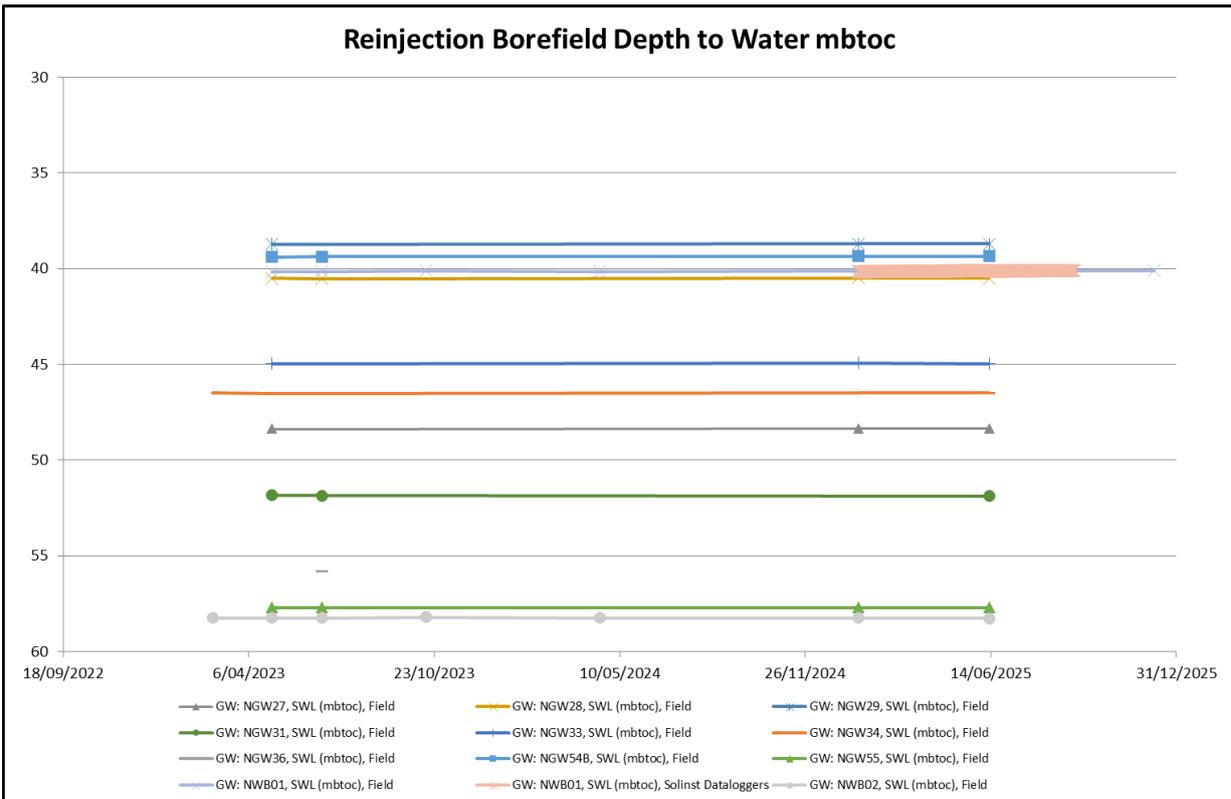


Figure 19: Depth to Water Reinjection Borefield Area

Two multi-level vibrating wire piezometers (VWPs) have been installed in fully grouted drill holes at MRPE. VWP01 is located in Ambassador East adjacent to test production bore NWB08, while VWP02 is located in Ambassador West adjacent to test production bore NWB06 (Figure 10). Four piezometers are installed in each of the VWPs against the various stratigraphic units identified at MRP. The response of each individual piezometer to adjacent pumping stresses allows the relative hydraulic properties of each hydrostratigraphic unit to be assessed. The responses of individual VWPs from the time of installation including responses during pumping tests conducted as part of the hydrogeological investigations in late 2024 are presented in Figure 20 and Figure 21. Data is presented as depth to water versus time. Of note is that VWP01_P4 set adjacent to the base of saturated Eocene sediments showed minimal response to pumping. Similarly, VWP02_P4 set against MKB1/L1 units (defined in Section 3.5.3) showed no response to adjacent pumping. The limited response to adjacent pumping stresses has implications for conventional dewatering efficacy.

4.5.5.2 Groundwater Chemistry

Dewatering will be required to facilitate mining of the MRPE orebody. Groundwater will be abstracted from the proposed Princess and Ambassador mining areas via bores and used for dust suppression with any surplus groundwater abstracted 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.

A substantial baseline groundwater chemistry data set for the MRPE, MRPW, Kakarook areas and the 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 the recently constructed (June to November 2024) test production and monitoring bores in MRPE area will augment the existing baseline data set and further validate pre-mining conditions.

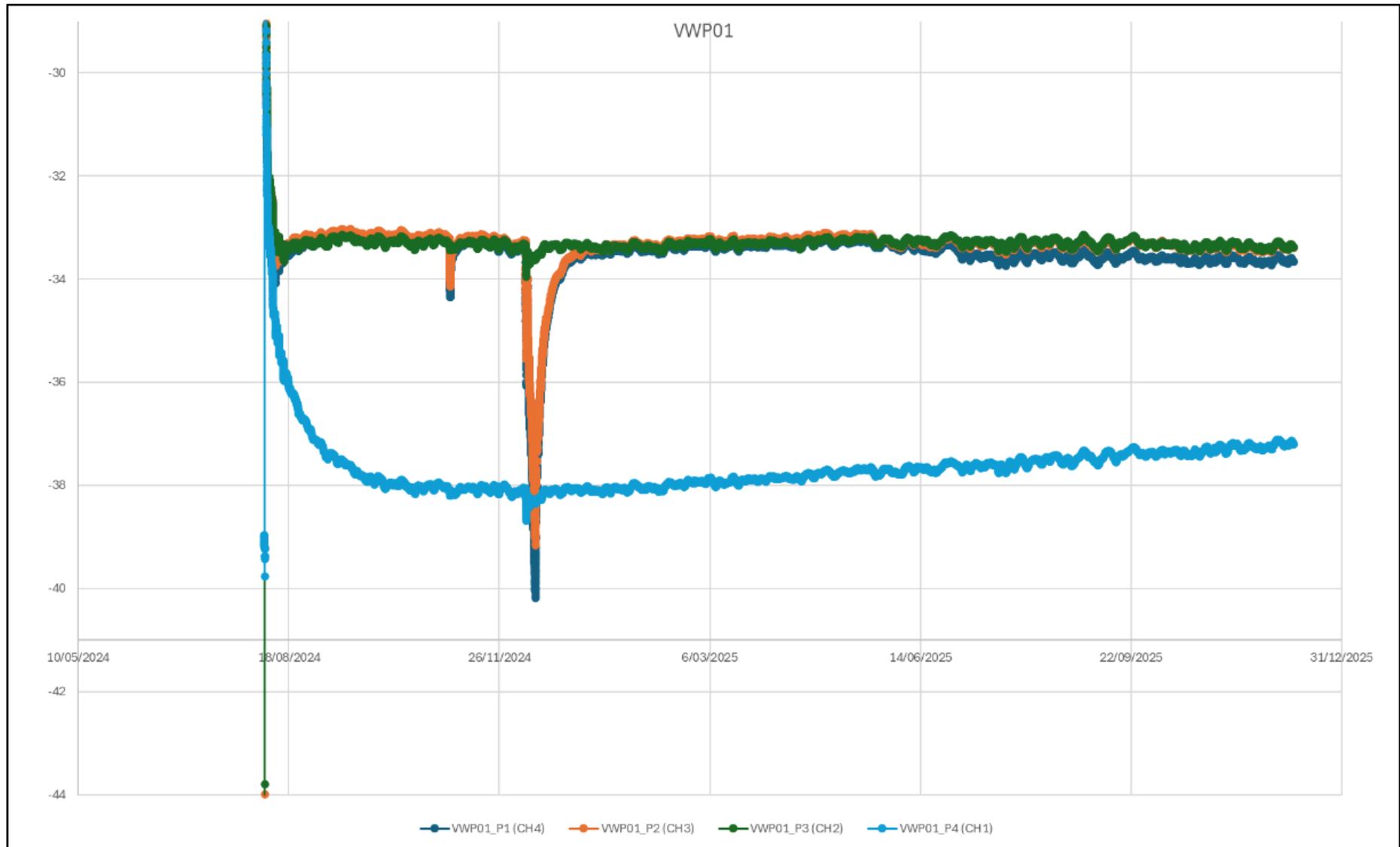


Figure 20: VWP01 Response



Figure 21: VWP02 Response

Ph and EC

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 pH of groundwater measured in the field and as reported by the off-site laboratory over the reporting period at MRPE is shown in Figure 22 and Figure 23.

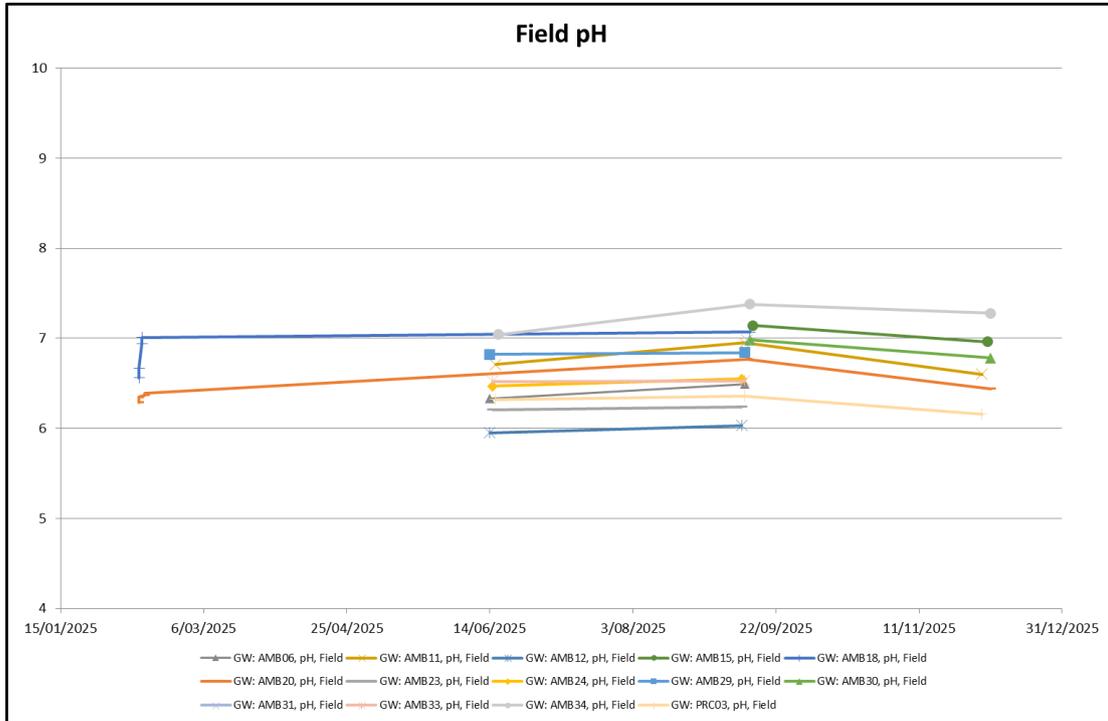


Figure 22: MRPE Field pH

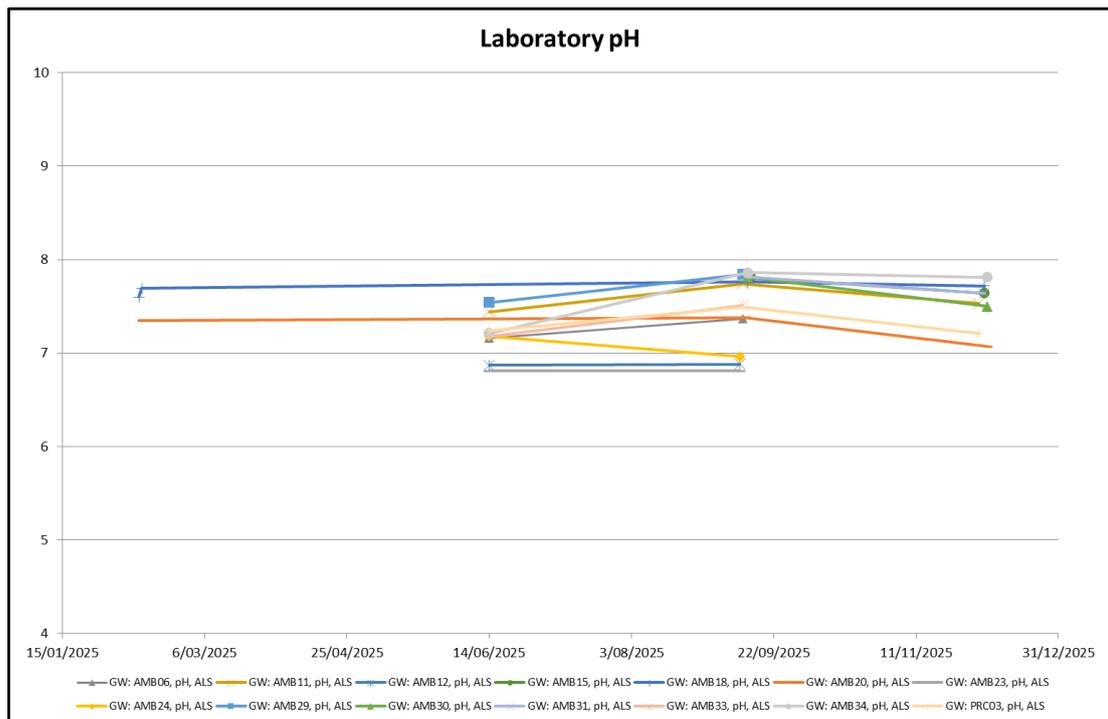


Figure 23: MRPE Laboratory pH

Groundwater pH measured in the field is slightly acidic to neutral ranging from 6 to 7. Analysis of pH of the same samples by the external laboratory return a neutral to slightly alkaline result in the range 7 to 8. The reason for the distinct shift in pH between field and laboratory analyses is likely to be associated with holding times which may be up to 72 hours or longer although the changes in chemistry that cause this result can only be speculated. The pH of groundwater in the reinjection borefield area is generally in the range of pH~4 and pH~6.5.

Similarly, the salinity of groundwater measured as EC in the field and as reported by the external laboratory is provided in Figure 24. Generally, results from both data sources are comparable. The groundwater across the MRPE area ranges from brackish to hypersaline. Salinity measurements range from 16,000 to 63,800 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ EC (12,400 to 41,500 mg/L TDS). Groundwater salinity varies spatially, both vertically and horizontally, across the MRPE area. Salinity profile data captured during the 2024 hydrogeological investigations shows that EC generally increases with depth. The data further indicates the following:

- EC across Ambassador East generally ranges between ~ 25,000 and 49,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, with the highest reading of 51,400 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at the most downstream bore (GP10).
- EC at the northern end of Ambassador West is comparable to Ambassador East (i.e., ranging between ~20,000 and 45,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$).
- EC in the vicinity of production bore NWB06/AMB12 and down-gradient within Ambassador West, appears to be lower (ranging between ~18,000 and 37,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) than the up-gradient readings. This is potentially indicative of groundwater inflows from another (less saline) paleodrainage.
- Down-gradient of Ambassador West and South (i.e., at bores AMB24 and AMB23) groundwater EC increases to between 43,000 and 55,800 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

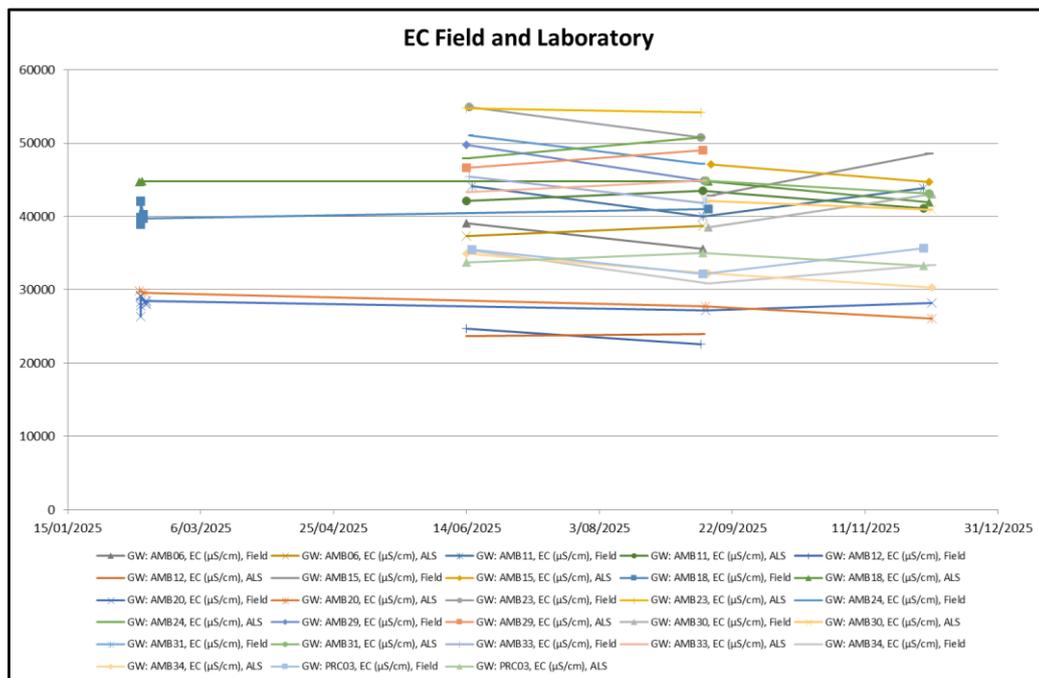


Figure 24: MRPE Field and Laboratory EC

Groundwater salinity generally increases naturally in the direction of flow. The salinity of groundwater in the MRPE 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 MRPE 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.

Metals

The upper limit concentrations for key metals in the proposed MRP mining and reinjection borefield areas derived from historic monitoring records and reported in the GMMP are shown in Table 10. A review of all data in the Monitor Pro database has enabled the provenance of these data to be determined (Table 10).

Table 10: Historical Upper Limit Concentrations Dissolved Metals

Metal	Concentration (mg/L)	Location	Date	Laboratory
Zinc	12.9	NNA5107	26/3/2010	SGS
Nickel	3.8	NNA5103	26/3/2010	SGS
Copper	1.9	NNA5107	26/3/2010	SGS
Cobalt	3.1	NNA5107 (2.29), NNA5103 (3.96)	26/3/2010	SGS

These upper limits of baseline concentrations of metals in groundwater will be used to assess whether any changes in the redox status of the local aquifer systems, due to mining and processing 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 MRPE area are presented in Figure 25 to Figure 28.

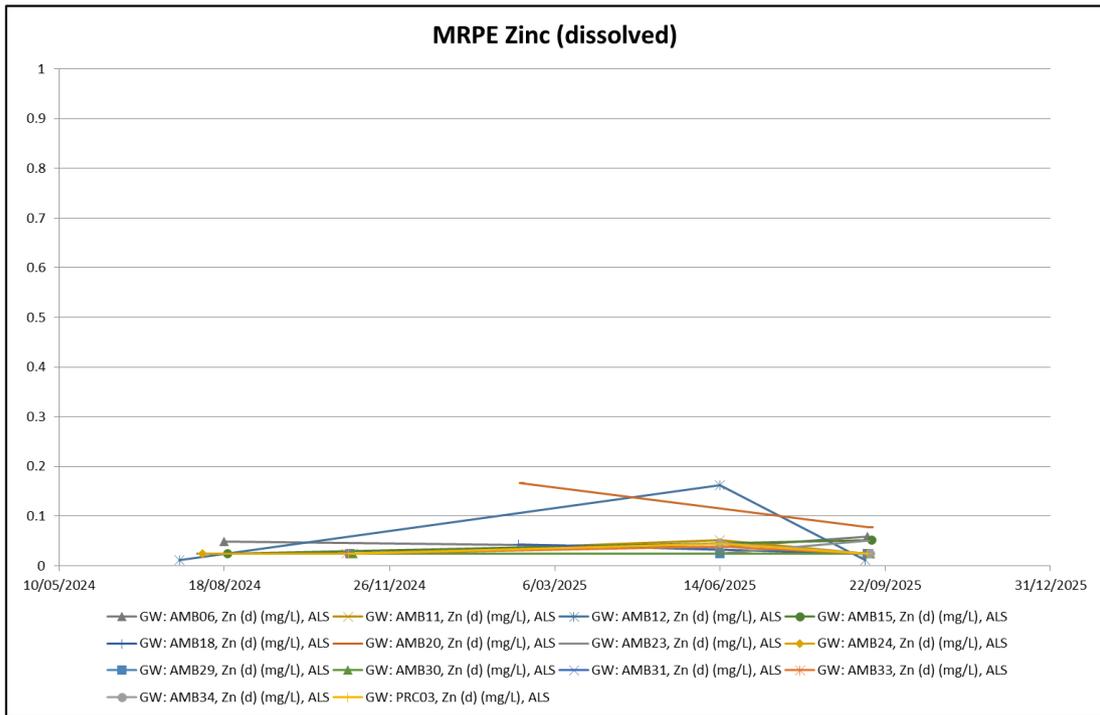
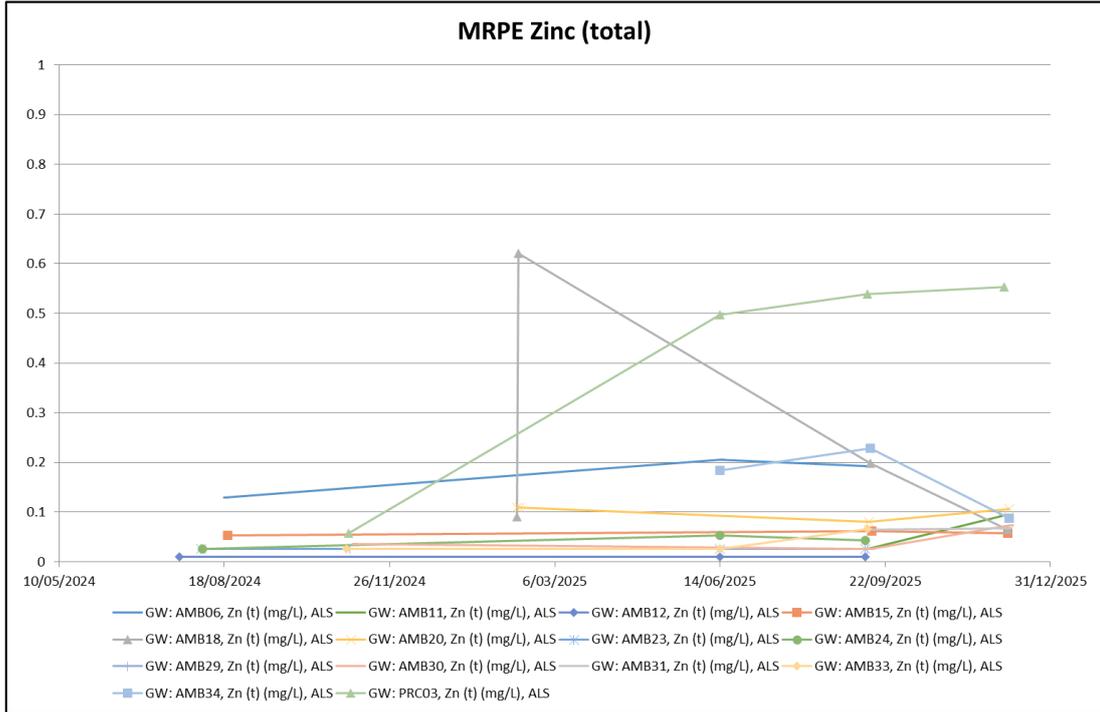


Figure 25: MRPE Zinc Concentration in Groundwater

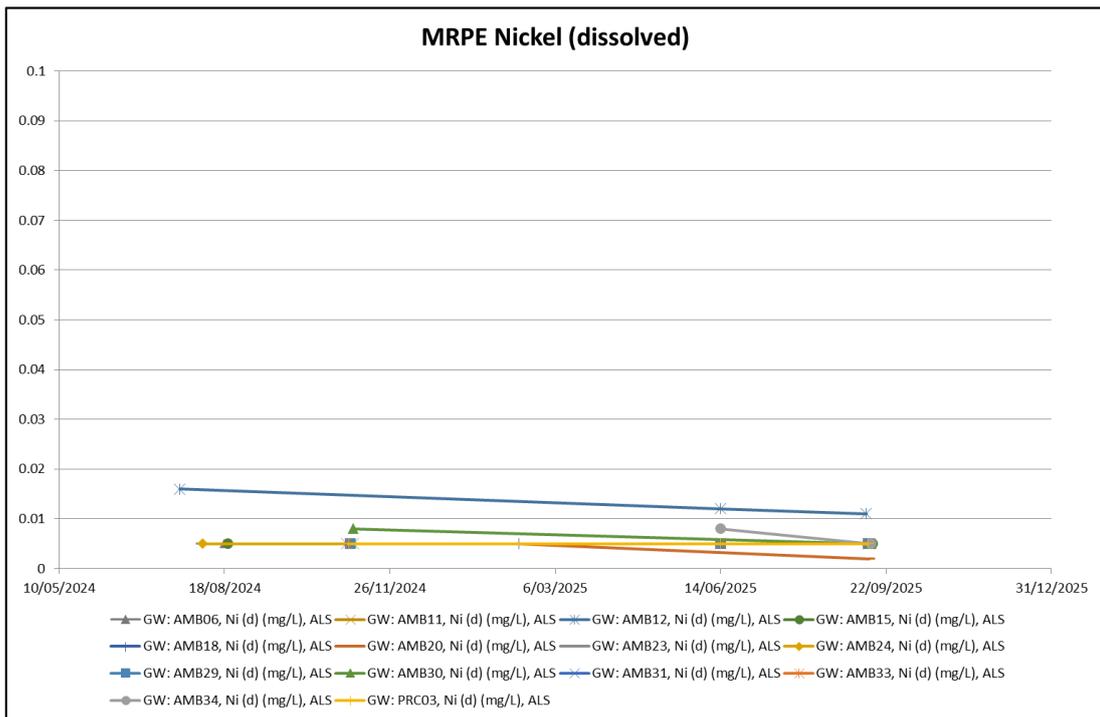
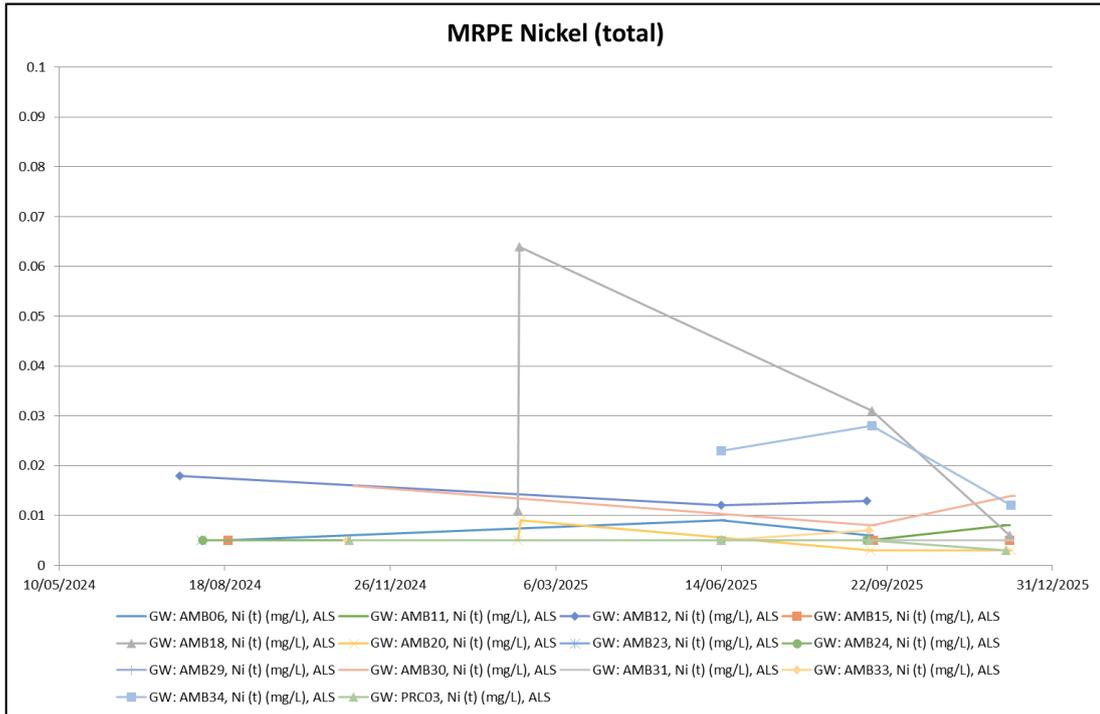


Figure 26: MRPE Nickel Concentration in Groundwater

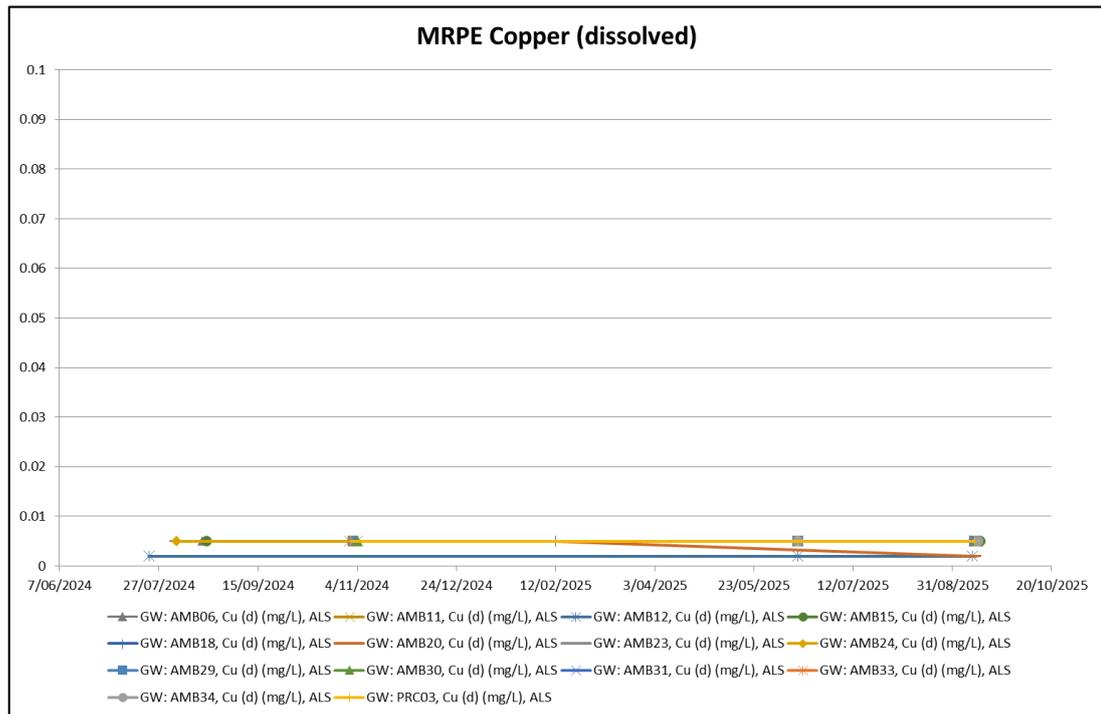
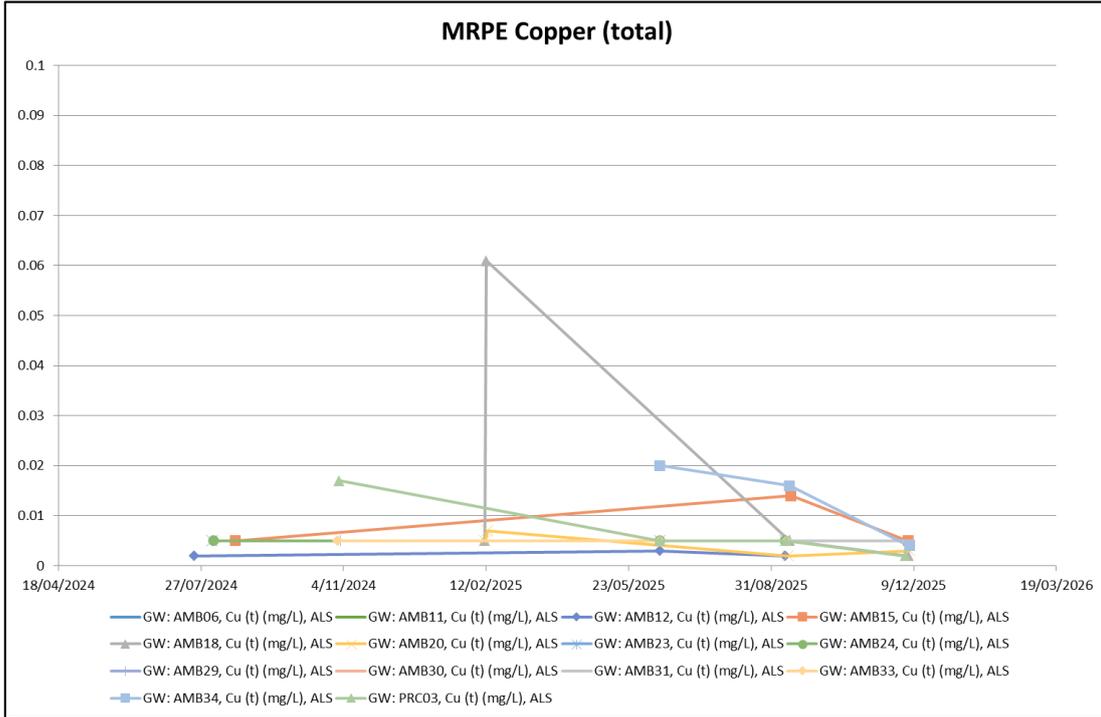


Figure 27: MRPE Copper Concentration in Groundwater

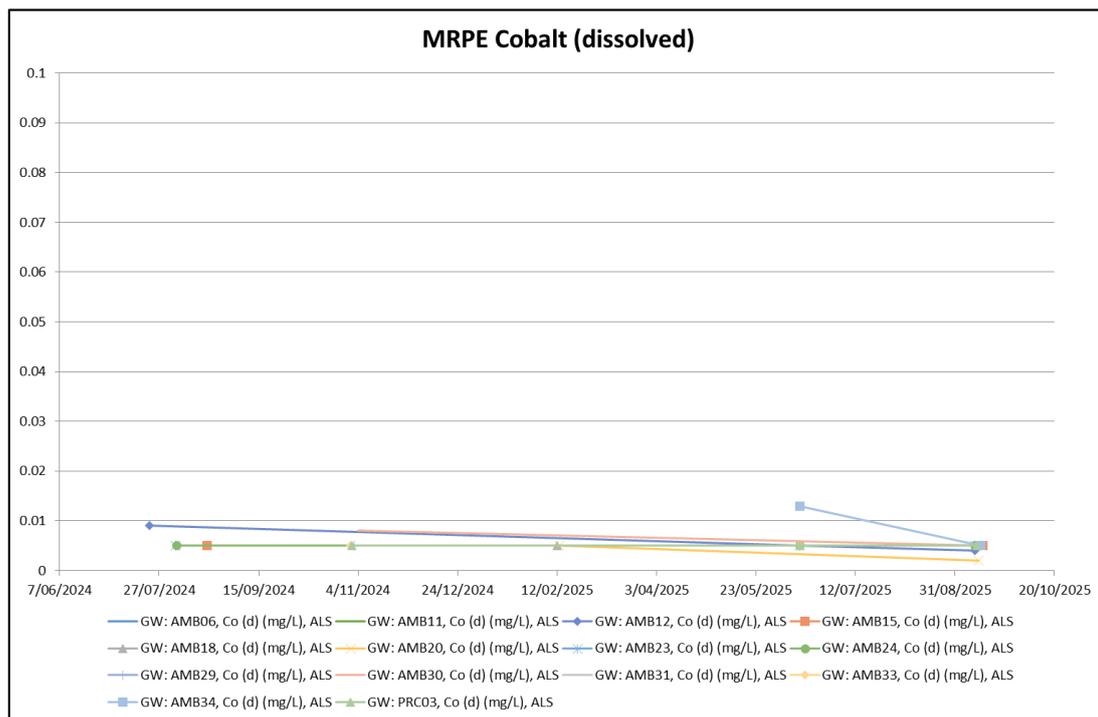
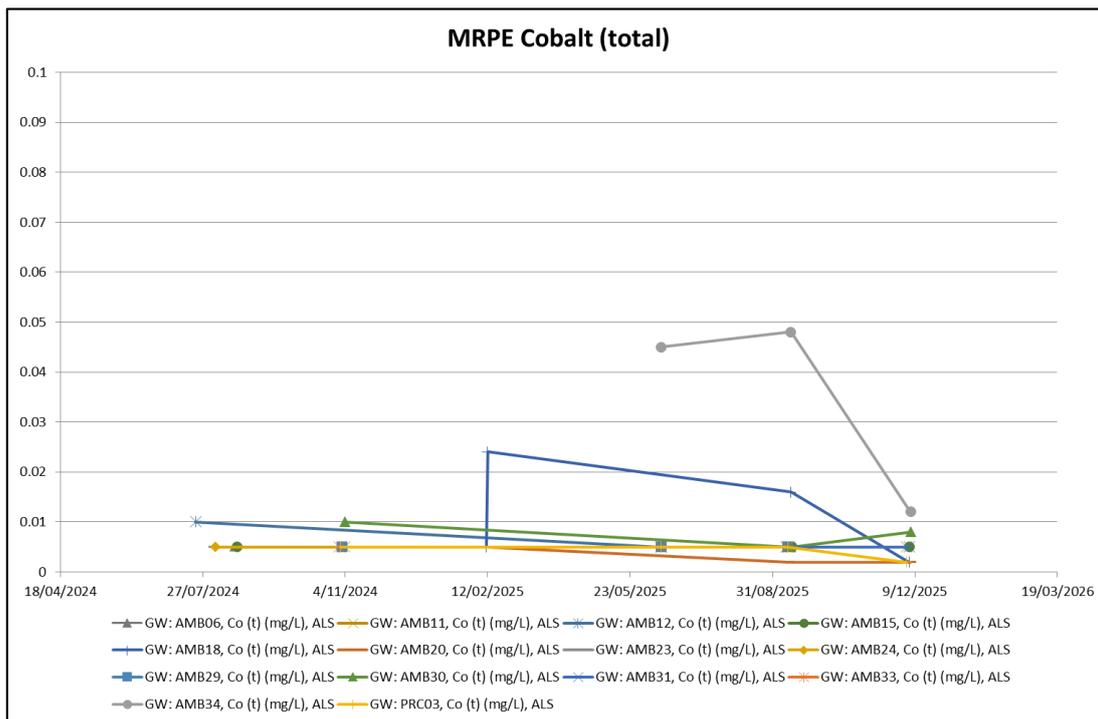


Figure 28: MRPE Cobalt Concentration in Groundwater

The total and dissolved concentrations of zinc, nickel, copper and cobalt in groundwater sampled over the reporting period are orders of magnitude lower than the upper reported limits of dissolved concentrations of these metals over the historical monitoring period as listed in Table 10. The maximum reported total (or dissolved) concentration of these metals from the recommencement of routine groundwater monitoring in late 2022 to the end of the reporting period is provided in Table 11.

Table 11: Maximum Concentrations Total or Dissolved Metals (2022 to 2025)

Metal	Concentration (mg/L)	Location	Date	Laboratory
Zinc	0.17	AMB20	13/2/2025	ALS
Nickel	0.016	AMB12	14/6/2025	ALS
Copper	0.005*	Numerous	2025	ALS
Cobalt	0.013	AMB34	14/6/2025	ALS

*MDL

Radionuclides

Samples were collected for radionuclide screening (Gross Alpha, Gross Beta) together with analysis for ²²⁶Ra and ²²⁸Ra towards the end of the long-term pumping tests conducted at three test production bores during the 2024 hydrogeological investigations. The results of these analyses are provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Radionuclide Analyses Bq/L

Location	Date	Gross A	Gross B	Ra226	Ra228	Laboratory
NWB04	27/11/2024	15	11.9	5.45	0.43	ALS
NWB06	7/12/2024	40.4	23.9	7.78	2.48	ALS
NWB08	10/12/2024	3.49	14	0.63	0.68	ALS

Radionuclide screening for the above parameters had been planned to be undertaken biannually during 2025; however, this was deferred due to operational constraints until 2026. An assessment on the requirement to undertake specific radionuclide analyses will be undertaken following the collection of sufficient screening data.

During the 2024 hydrogeological aquifer testing program groundwater samples were collected daily and tested for radon using the RAD7 apparatus. The results are summarised below:

- Radon (Rn222) levels generally decreased during pumping at NWB04, though daily fluctuations of 50–100% were observed. NWB06 and NWB08 showed similar trends, but limited sampling prevented confident conclusions. Peak Rn222 occurred at NWB04, while peak Ra226/228, Gross Alpha and Beta were highest at NWB06 and decreased northeast across the deposit.
- Measured groundwater radon levels (~1 MBq/m³) were significantly lower than the 5 MBq/m³ (Radiation Advice & Solutions, 2015) assumed in previous source term modelling, indicating earlier assumptions were overly conservative and likely overestimated radon release from dewatering by at least an order of magnitude. Lower emanation is attributed to pumping from lower-grade sands, fine-grained sediments limiting radon escape, high moisture content, low bulk density lignite, and possible radiometric disequilibrium.
- Given lack of existing proxy datasets in similar geological settings, more extensive and regionally distributed sampling is recommended. Future programs should pair Ra226/228 analyses with each Rn222 sample, extend sampling durations across multiple boreholes, and ensure immediate analysis to improve data reliability and reduce uncertainty.

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 13 shows the status of compliance with the SMMP Outcome-based required for each performance indicator.

Table 13: Soil Outcome-based Monitoring Status

Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
<p>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.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Monitoring was undertaken at 20 monitoring points (SS01-SS20) in 2022. After a review in 2023 of the 20 soil monitoring points it was determined that the majority of these were not suitable as long-term sites, as they were not within 5 m of main access roads, which are most likely to require dust suppression using saline water during operations. Ten new sites (MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) were established in 2024 by Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd (Matiske, 2024a) and one pre-existing site (MRP-SS07) was retained. All 11 sites are within either E3 and S6 vegetation communities and will be used for soil and vegetation health monitoring (Figure 29).</p> <p>Nine more monitoring sites will be established at a later date in areas where the MRP infrastructure footprint is still to be established or likely to change (i.e., haul roads, processing areas, etc.).</p> <p>Baseline soil monitoring was undertaken at the 11 sites (Figure 29: MRP-SS07, MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) in December 2024.</p> <p>Baseline vegetation health monitoring will be planned prior to the use of saline water for dust suppression.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>NR</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>NR</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Baseline monitoring was undertaken at the 11 sites (Figure 22: MRP-SS07, MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) in December 2024.</p>

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

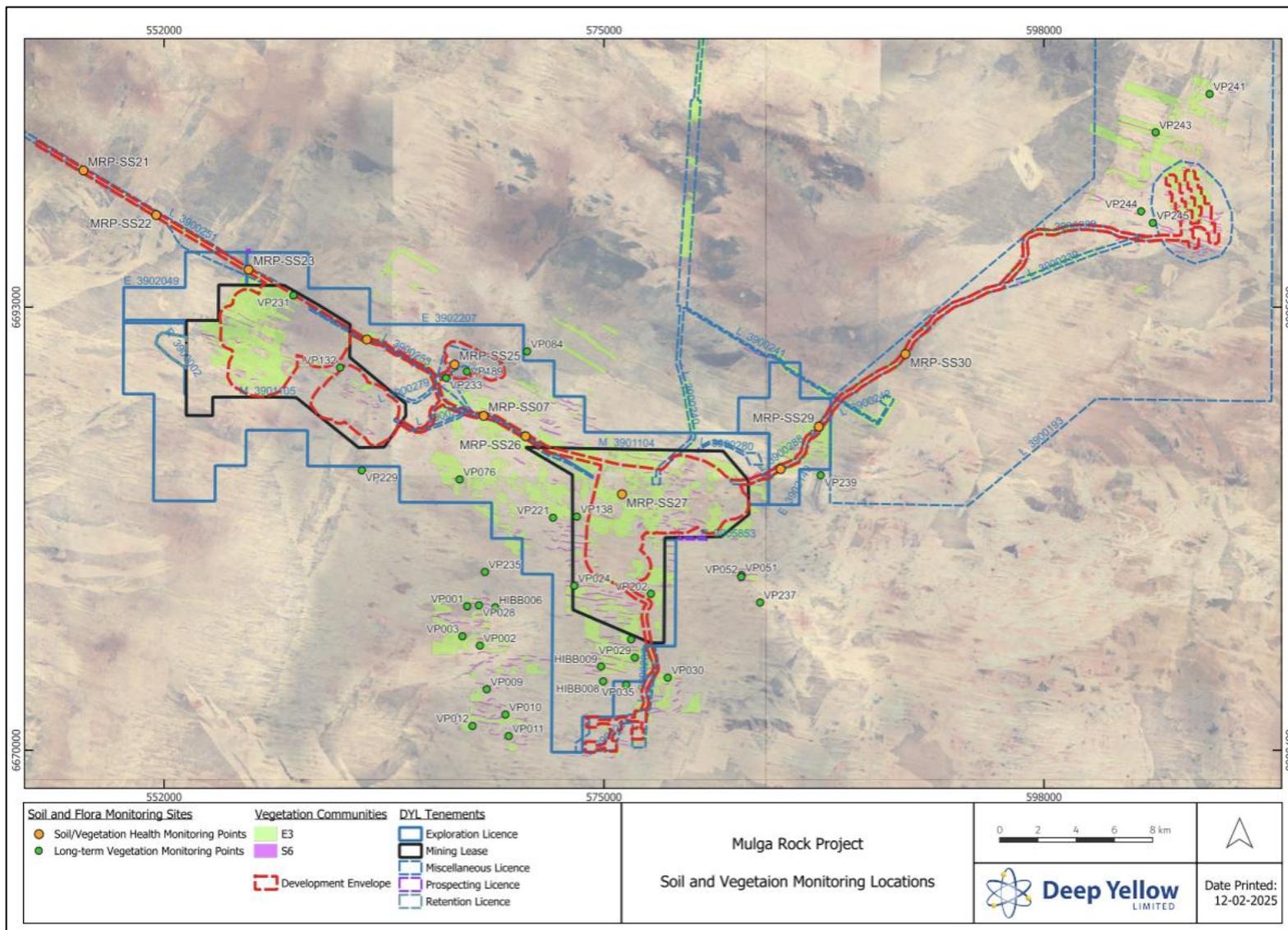


Figure 29: Soil and Vegetation Sampling Locations

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 14.

Table 14: 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 from grade control drilling and therefore no requirement to undertake geochemical characterisation for presence of PAF material.
Record location of all stored or stockpiled PAF material.	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.	NR	<p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) has questions on PAF material:</p> <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</i>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
	There will be an annual audit of the effectiveness of the use of the GDAP system to track and monitor PAF material.		<i>movements until final encapsulation</i>). 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.
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.	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. Annual audit of drainage control works undertaken in PAF storage areas and environmental incident reports of any overflowing of these drainage controls.	NR	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) has questions on PAF material drainage control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are drainage control structures required around PAF material to minimise runoff from interacting with surrounding environment? 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.
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) 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.	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.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
	Annual audit of soil investigation reports to ensure appropriate identification and delineation of AMD impacted soil.		
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) 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). • Are drainage control structures required around PAF material to minimise runoff from interacting with surrounding environment?
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	The GDAP system operates continuously recording the presence of PAF materials	NR	The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) has questions on PAF material:

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
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.	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.		<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 track this material using the GDAP system.</p>
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	<p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) 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? <p>No GDAPs were submitted during the reporting period, as there were no ground disturbance activities.</p> <p>No dust suppression activities using groundwater were undertaken during the reporting period.</p>
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	<p>No GDAPs were submitted during the reporting period, as there were no ground disturbance activities.</p> <p>No dust suppression activities were undertaken during the reporting period; therefore, no inspections of areas were required.</p>
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	C	<p>There is no paleodrainage channel groundwater extracted from Kakarook North borefield.</p> <p>Bore MRWB07 to the south of MRP East, extracts paleodrainage channel groundwater which is stored in a HDPE lined pond (refer to Figure 30). The facility is visually inspected, including the use of the Workplace</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
	channel groundwater sources to ensure they are effective and maintained.		Inspection Checklist Mining (MRO-WHS-CH-012). The Company's database has 19 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) 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) 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 monitoring programs include inspections of paleodrainage channel groundwater extraction facilities, to ensure the integrity of engineered controls.

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 MRPE (refer to Figure 2).

Bore MRWB07, south of MRPE extracts paleodrainage channel groundwater and is stored in a HDPE lined pond (Figure 30). The pond is visually inspected on a regular basis to ensure the water is being effectively contained, even 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’. Nineteen inspections were conducted during the reporting period.



Figure 30: 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 and November 2022. The surface soil sampling (0 – 10 cm depth) in 2022 was for analysis of EC, pH and metals at 20 locations principally within or nearby to E3 and S6 vegetation communities.

After a review in 2023 of the 20 soil monitoring points it was determined that the majority of these were not suitable as long-term sites, as they were not within 5 m of main access roads, which are most likely to require dust suppression using saline water during operations. Ten new sites (MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) were established in 2024 by Matisse Consulting Pty Ltd (Matisse, 2024a) and one pre-existing site (MRP-SS07) was retained (Figure 29). All 11 sites are within either E3 and S6 vegetation communities and will be used for soil and vegetation health monitoring.

Nine more monitoring sites will be established at a later date in areas where the MRP infrastructure footprint is still to be established or likely to change (i.e., haul roads, processing areas, etc.).

Baseline surface soil sampling (0 – 10 cm depth) was undertaken at the 11 sites (MRP-SS07, MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) on the 15 December 2024. The first 10 cm of soil was sampled at a 5 m and 10 m distance from the road edge and analysed for the following parameters:

- pH
- EC using w/v method; EC_{1:5}
- Metals (mg/kg): Zn, Ni, Cu, Co, U

The results are presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Baseline Soil Analysis Results (MRP-SS07 and MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) – 2024

Site	Vegetation Community	Soil Type	Distance from Road Edge (m)	Parameter						
				pH (1:5)	EC (1:5) (mS/m)	Co (mg/kg)	Cu (mg/kg)	Ni (mg/kg)	U (mg/kg)	Zn (mg/kg)
MRP-SS07	E3	SMU2	5	6.6	0.9	1.2	2.5	2.7	0.1	2.0
			10	5.6	0.4	0.8	1.9	2.0	<0.1	1.6
MRP-SS21	E3	SMU2	5	5.9	0.9	1.3	3.6	3.3	0.2	2.0
			10	6.2	0.6	1.4	3.5	3.4	0.2	2.3
MRP-SS22	E3	SMU2	5	6.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	<0.1	2.2
			10	6.4	0.6	1.1	2.3	2.6	<0.1	2.7
MRP-SS23	S6	SMU1	5	6.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	<0.1	1.1
			10	5.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	<0.1	1.2
MRP-SS24	E3	SMU2	5	5.9	0.3	0.9	2.2	2.4	<0.1	1.8
			10	6.1	0.6	1.1	2.6	2.8	<0.1	2.5
MRP-SS25	S6	SMU1	5	6.2	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	<0.1	1.8
			10	6.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	<0.1	2.6
MRP-SS26	E3	SMU2	5	6.9	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.4	<0.1	1.6
			10	6.8	5.6	1.0	2.0	2.3	0.1	2.0
MRP-SS27	E3	SMU2	5	6.8	1.4	0.7	1.7	2.1	<0.1	2.1
			10	6.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	<0.1	1.7
MRP-SS28	E3	SMU2	5	6.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	<0.1	1.4
			10	6.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.7	<0.1	1.9
MRP-SS29	E3	SMU2	5	6.1	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.4	<0.1	1.9
			10	6.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.1	<0.1	1.9
MRP-SS30	E3	SMU2	5	6.5	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.4	0.1	2.8
			10	5.9	0.3	1.2	2.4	3.1	0.2	2.2
			Min.	5.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	<0.1	1.1
			Max.	6.9	5.6	1.4	3.6	3.4	0.2	2.8
			Mean	6.2	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.3	0.2	2.0
		Trigger	5	pH ≥ 2 standard deviations above mean	≥ 60 at 5 m	13	70	38	23	160
		Threshold	10		≥ 80 at 5 m	13	70	38	23	160

Note:

- SMU1 – Deep dunal sands
- SMU2 – Sandy duplex soils

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, therefore the requirement to undertake regular soil and vegetation health monitoring is currently not required. Further baseline soil sampling will be undertaken at a later date to provide a larger dataset.

In summary the results show the soil baseline undertaken in 2024 as follows:

- EC with a range from 0.2 – 5.6 mS/m, which is well below the trigger of ≥ 60 mS/m and threshold of ≥ 80 mS/m.
- pH with a range from 5.6 to 6.9, and a mean of 6.2. 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 result obtained at SS26 (6.9), is as a baseline result at one decimal point non-compliant of two standard deviations above the mean. When the standard deviation rule is applied, the pH compliance level is currently calculated at 6.93.
- Cobalt with a range from 0.4 - 1.4 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 13 mg/kg dry weight.
- Copper with a range from 0.6 - 3.6 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 70 mg/kg dry weight.
- Nickel with a range from 1.2 – 3.4 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 38 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.
- Zinc with a range from 1.1 – 2.8 mg/kg dry weight, is well below the trigger and threshold of 160 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 16 shows the status of compliance with the FVMMP requirements to achieve the management targets for the Project.

Table 16: 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	The Company’s GIS (Section 4.2.2) provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is used in the DMPE AER and MRF, DCCEEW ACR and DWER CER. 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 understorey) if different layers are	C	The Company’s GIS (Section 4.2.2) 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 used in the DMPE AER and MRF, DCCEEW ACR and DWER’s CER. No dust suppression activities were undertaken during the reporting period. Ten topsoil/vegetation health monitoring sites (MRP-SS21 to MRP-SS30) were established in 2024 by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (Mattiske, 2024a) and one pre-existing site (MRP-SS07) was retained (Figure 29). All 11 sites are within either E3 and S6 vegetation communities and will be used for soil and vegetation health monitoring. Nine more monitoring sites will be established at a later date in areas where the MRP infrastructure

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>{See – Section 3.2.4 f) of Native Vegetation Condition Assessment and Monitoring Manual for Western Australia; Department of Environment and Conservation; 2009}.</p>		<p>footprint is still to be established or likely to change (i.e., haul roads, processing areas, etc.).</p> <p>Baseline vegetation health monitoring will be planned prior to the use of saline water for dust suppression.</p>
<p>Implement GDAP system to prevent unauthorised clearing and minimise disturbance to E3/S6/CSFS as far as practicable.</p>	<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>	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) 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/

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
	<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. 		<p>minimise conservation significant vegetation/flora?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirement for sign-off by an Approver, Department Manager, Applicant and Operator(s). <p>The GIS when required is updated and actual disturbance is reconciled with the planned disturbance, including its intersection with the E3 and S6 vegetation communities. There was no disturbance on E3 and S6 vegetation communities (Figure 31) and CSFS during the reporting period. The status of clearing to date within the Development Envelope is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E3 vegetation community –a total of 88.2 ha has been cleared. • S6 vegetation community –a total of 4.0 ha has been 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/management/threatened-species-and-communities • https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/
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 32 is updated satellite imagery showing the fire history from 1995 to 2023 at MRP and the areas not burnt since 1995 (white patches shown on Figure 32), collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (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</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			<p>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 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.
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	<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 “Land Management Slides”.</p> <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) includes the requirement for sign-off by an Approver, Department Manager, Applicant and Operator(s).</p> <p>One new worker was provided training on the GDAP process during the reporting period.</p>
Dust			
Dust management actions and monitoring.			Dust management actions and monitoring for flora and vegetation are included in Section 4.4 Air Quality.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
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) 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) includes for 'çontrols' a section on "Conditions of Approval".
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 MRPE, extracts paleodrainage channel groundwater. Engineering controls are in-place (refer to Section 4.6.4 and Figure 30). 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) includes for 'çontrols' 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	Annual audits of training records.	NR	No water was used for dust suppression in the reporting period, therefore no training and refresher

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
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.			<p>tool-box meetings on dust suppression obligations were required.</p> <p>The induction includes information on the importance of MRP flora and vegetation.</p>
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	<p>All personnel on-site have successfully completed the Environmental Induction (refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction).</p> <p>No dust suppression was undertaken in the reporting period.</p> <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) includes the following question:</p> <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	<p>No dust suppression was undertaken in the reporting period.</p> <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) includes the following question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is all dust suppression equipment fit-for-purpose to minimise environmental impacts?
Weeds			
Minimise land surface disturbance as this may encourage weeds.	Annual reconciliation of open, closed, and operational areas.	C	<p>The Company's GIS (Section 4.2.2) provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is used in the DMPE AER and MRF, DCCEEW ACR and DWER CER.</p> <p>During the reporting period 27.6 ha of historical tracks and exploration grid lines in the MRPW area were rehabilitated. This program is planned to be extended into the MRPE area.</p>
High risk vehicles entering the MRP will be visually checked for weeds and seeds and receive a Weeds and Seeds Clearance	Annual audit of Weeds and Seeds Clearance Permits and reconciliation against vehicles entering MRP.	C	<p>The Company's database has seven records of Weed Hygiene and Radiation Clearance Forms (DYL-ENV-FM-025) completed during the reporting period, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29/01/2025, Hampton grader;

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Permit before entering the site.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17/05/2025, Brooks Hire grader; • 14/07/2025, Brooks Hire grader; • 16/08/2025, Brooks Hire grader; • 15/09/2025, Hamptons grader; • 2/10/2025, Atlas Geophysics Landcruiser, buggy and trailer; and • 12/11/2025, Brooks tipper truck.
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	<p>Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd in August 2024 (Mattiske, 2024b) completed an introduced flora (weed) survey. The survey was extended beyond the FVMMP requirements to monitor the long-term vegetation monitoring plots by including higher risk areas such as operation areas, and also the vegetation health monitoring points established in August 2024 (Mattiske, 2024a).</p> <p>This survey recorded weeds in two operational areas. One weed taxon was recorded, <i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i>.</p> <p>All populations of <i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i> were controlled at the time of the field survey by hand-pulling individual plants and these areas were monitored twice during the reporting period to ensure no reoccurrence.</p>
Monitoring of permanent vegetation quadrats.	Annual monitoring of existing permanent vegetation quadrats to identify any increase in number of weeds within MRP.	C	<p>Since 2009 no weeds have been found during the five assessments at the long-term vegetation monitoring plots (Figure 29). The most recent survey was an introduced flora (weed) survey done by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd in August 2024, after above average rainfalls (Mattiske, 2024b). The survey was extended beyond the FVMMP requirements to monitor the long-term vegetation monitoring plots by including higher risk areas such as operation areas, and also the vegetation health monitoring points established in August 2024 (Mattiske, 2024a).</p> <p>Overall, the vegetation within the MRP is considered to be in excellent condition. This survey found no weeds within the long-term vegetation monitoring plots (undisturbed vegetation) visited,</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			<p>however recorded weeds in two operational areas. One weed taxon was recorded, *<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>, listed as “Permitted – s11” in Western Australia under the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA) (BAM Act)</i> (Appendix A). No Weeds of National Significance listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during the assessment. No Declared Weeds listed under the BAM Act were recorded during the weed assessment.</p> <p>All populations of *<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> were controlled at the time of the field survey by hand-pulling individual plants.</p> <p>*<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> has a high chance of re-establishing, and monitoring of disturbed and high-traffic areas (i.e., waste landfill facilities and exploration camp) was conducted twice during the reporting period to ensure no reoccurrence.</p>
New site personnel will undertake an environmental induction, emphasising importance of flora and vegetation at MRP.	Annual audits 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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 2023. This data has been included in the MRP GIS. Figure 32 shows the most recent data. There were no fires recorded in the MRP during the reporting period.</p>
Clearing activities will be conducted in a manner that does not	Annual audit of GDAP records which require that controls are in place to protect against starting a fire.	C	<p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) includes the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has fire risk been assessed? • Are fire controls required?

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
increase the frequency or severity of bushfires.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fire controls are required, what are they? <p>As there were no land clearance activities during the reporting period, no GDAPs were submitted.</p> <p>Fire extinguishers are fitted on all light and heavy vehicles, and 1,000 L skid mount fire units are available on-site.</p>
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	<p>A full review of the ERP (MRO-WHS-PN-002) was undertaken in May 2025 and issued under Deep Yellow as Version 2 on 16 May 2025.</p> <p>The ERP includes in Section 10.9 requirements for bushfires.</p>

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

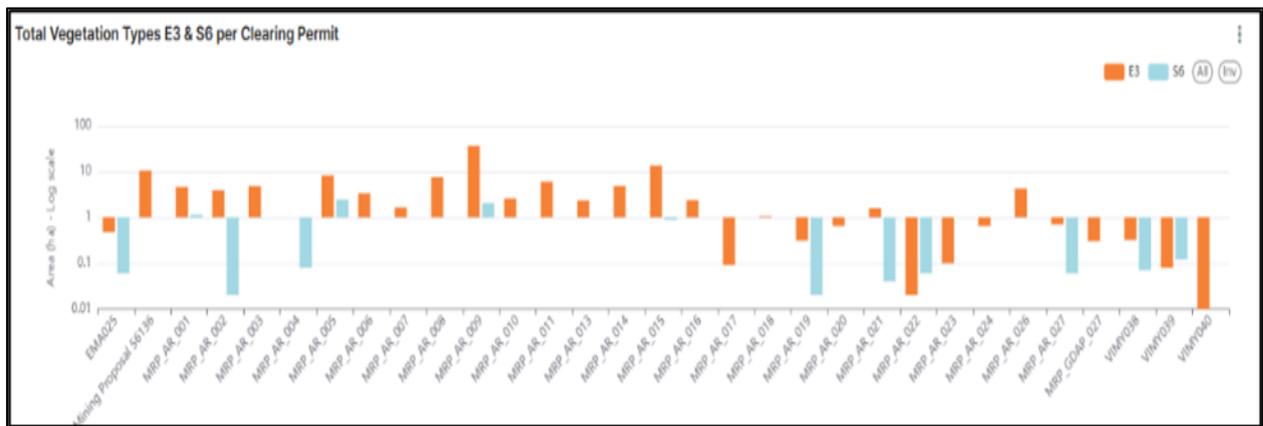


Figure 31: GIS Dashboard – E3 and S6 Vegetation Community Clearance

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 fire history in the MRP area from satellite imagery data collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust.
- 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 Quality.
- Soil monitoring, results are discussed in Section 4.6 Soils.

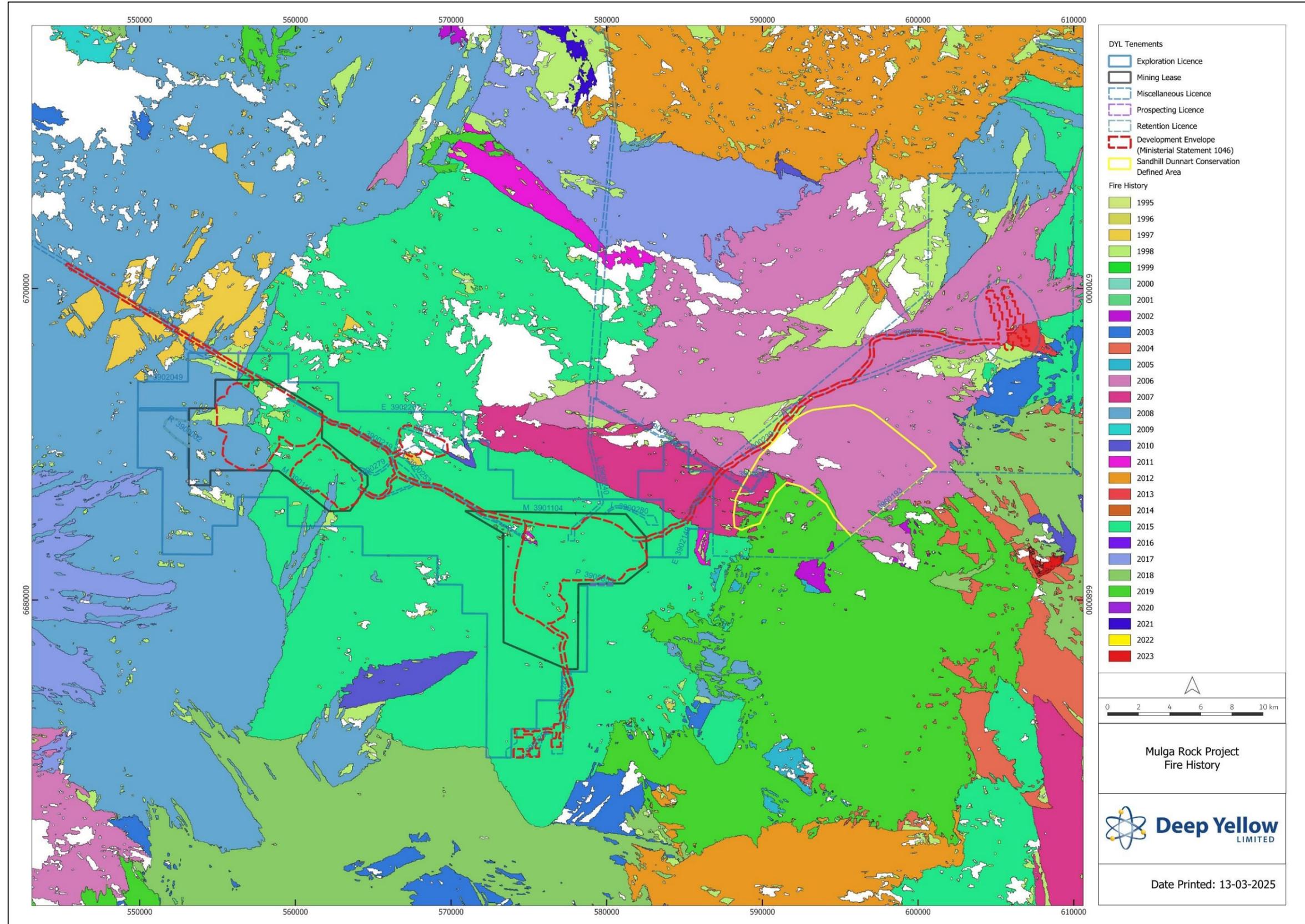


Figure 32: Fire History of MRP Area

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 32 is generated from satellite imagery data collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (2023). The figure shows the fire history from 1995 to 2023 and the areas not burnt since 1995 (white patches shown on Figure 32).

The fire history data have been included in the MRP GIS, 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), with a requirement to where possible retain large established trees.

4.7.4.2 Ground Disturbance Monitoring

The Project GDAP system requires spatial data of the proposed land disturbance/clearance to be entered in the site GIS 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 MS 1046 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.
- 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/management/threatened-species-and-communities>
- <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.

The GDAP 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 33 is an extract from the GDAP Form). To complete the GDAP form the GIS is used to interpret potential impacts (Figure 34). Figure 35 shows a comparison between proposed and actual disturbance for each GDAP.

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 33: GDAP Form E3 and S6 Vegetation Communities and CSFS

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). The GIS dashboard provides a summary of the GDAP applications and actual clearance undertaken (Figure 35).

The GIS also shows any E3 and S6 vegetation communities and conservation significant flora species that were disturbed, as they could not be practically avoided, as well any disturbance that was avoided as a result of amending the proposed clearance area. Figure 31 shows an example of the GIS dashboard for monitoring the clearance of vegetation communities E3 and S6.

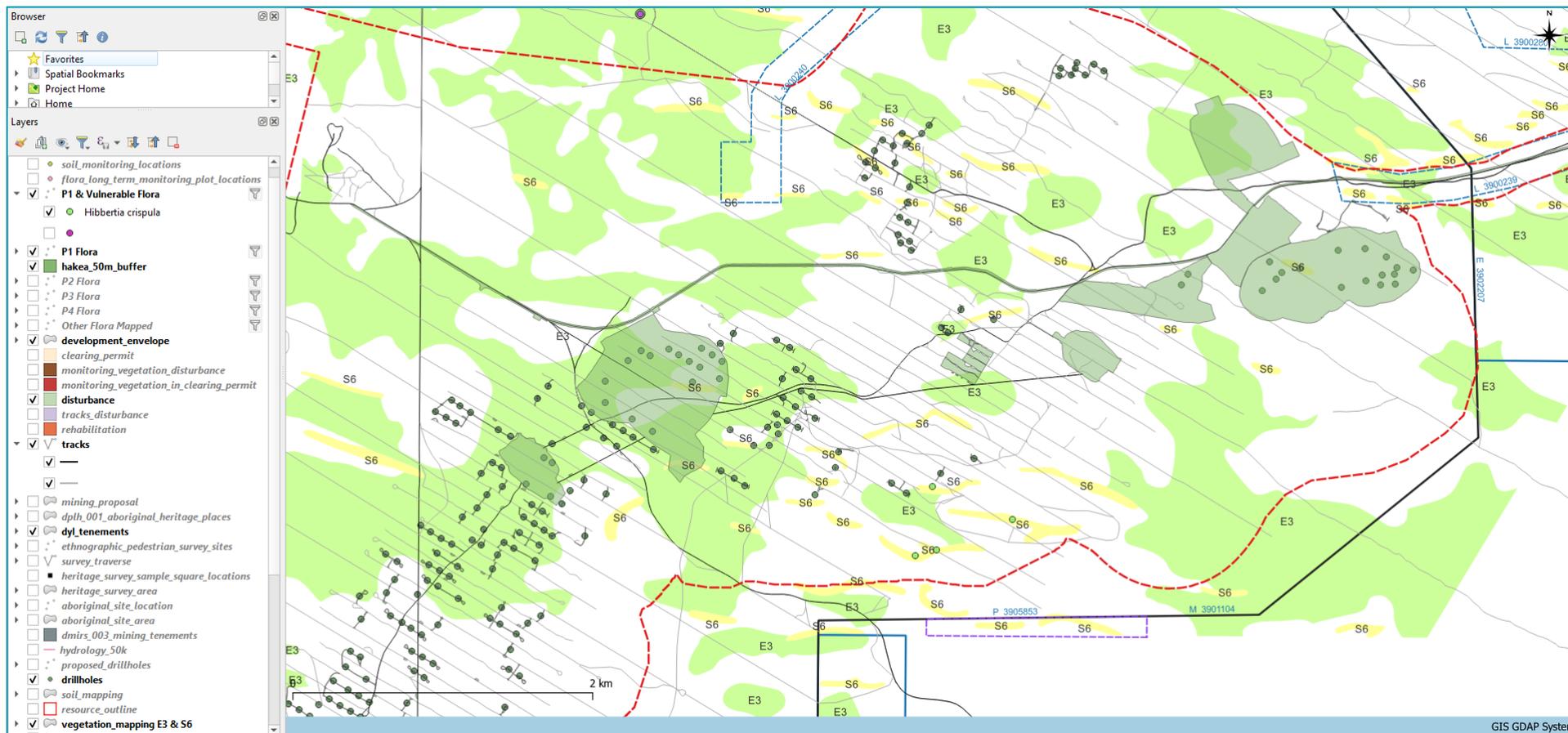


Figure 34: Example of GIS used for GDAP Approvals, Reviews and Audits

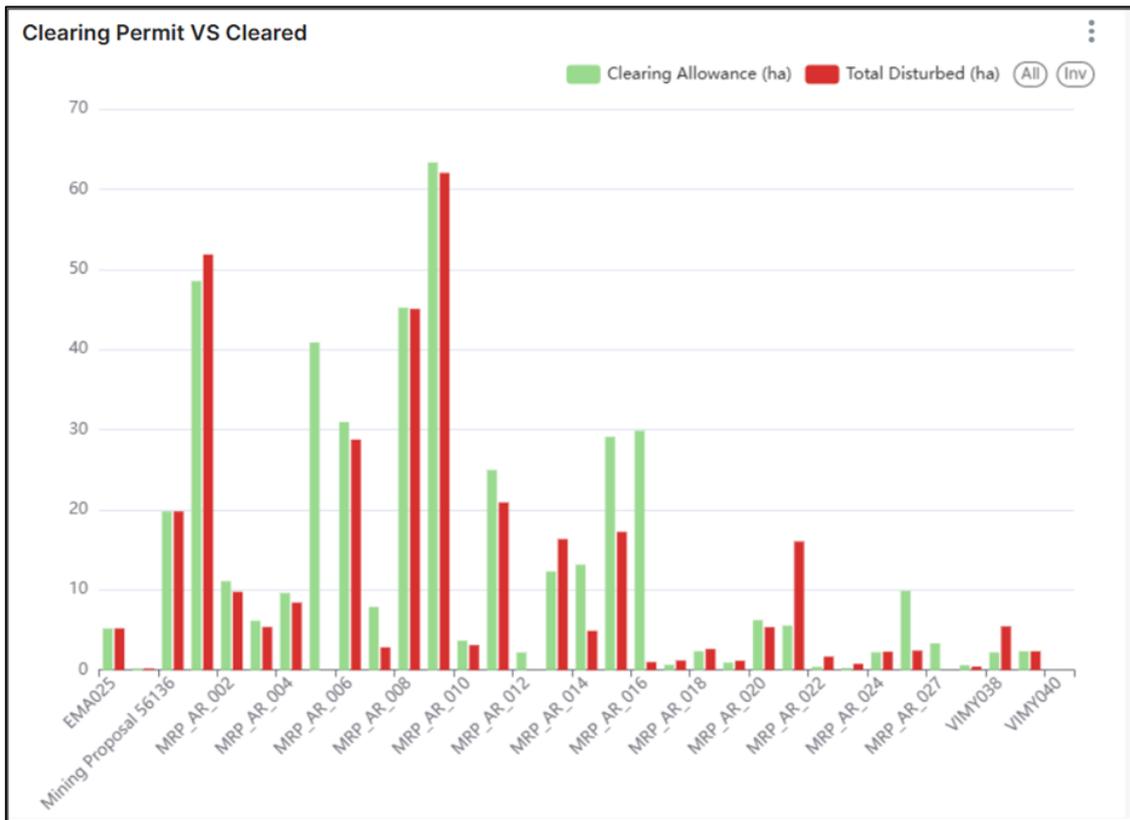


Figure 35: GIS Dashboard Showing GDAP Proposed Versus Actual Disturbance

Disturbance

During the reporting period there was no GDAP approved or any clearing/disturbance outside of the approved Development Envelope boundary.

The GIS spatial data for disturbance and rehabilitation was reviewed during the reporting period . No disturbance occurred during the reporting period, therefore, to date a total of 309 ha of land has been disturbed within the Development Envelope. (Note: historical disturbances prior to the MS1046 approval and their rehabilitation are excluded from any calculations within the Development Envelope).

The disturbance on E3 and S6 vegetation communities (Figure 31) and CSFS within the Development Envelope during the reporting period include the following:

- 88.2 ha of E3 vegetation community has been cleared.
- 4.0 ha of S6 vegetation community has been cleared.
- No impacts have occurred on the significant *Hakea* 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:
 - <https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/threatened-species-and-communities>
 - <https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/>

Total disturbance and rehabilitation by tenement are included in the on-line AER report. Details of the areas disturbed and rehabilitated are shown in Figure 36 to Figure 38.

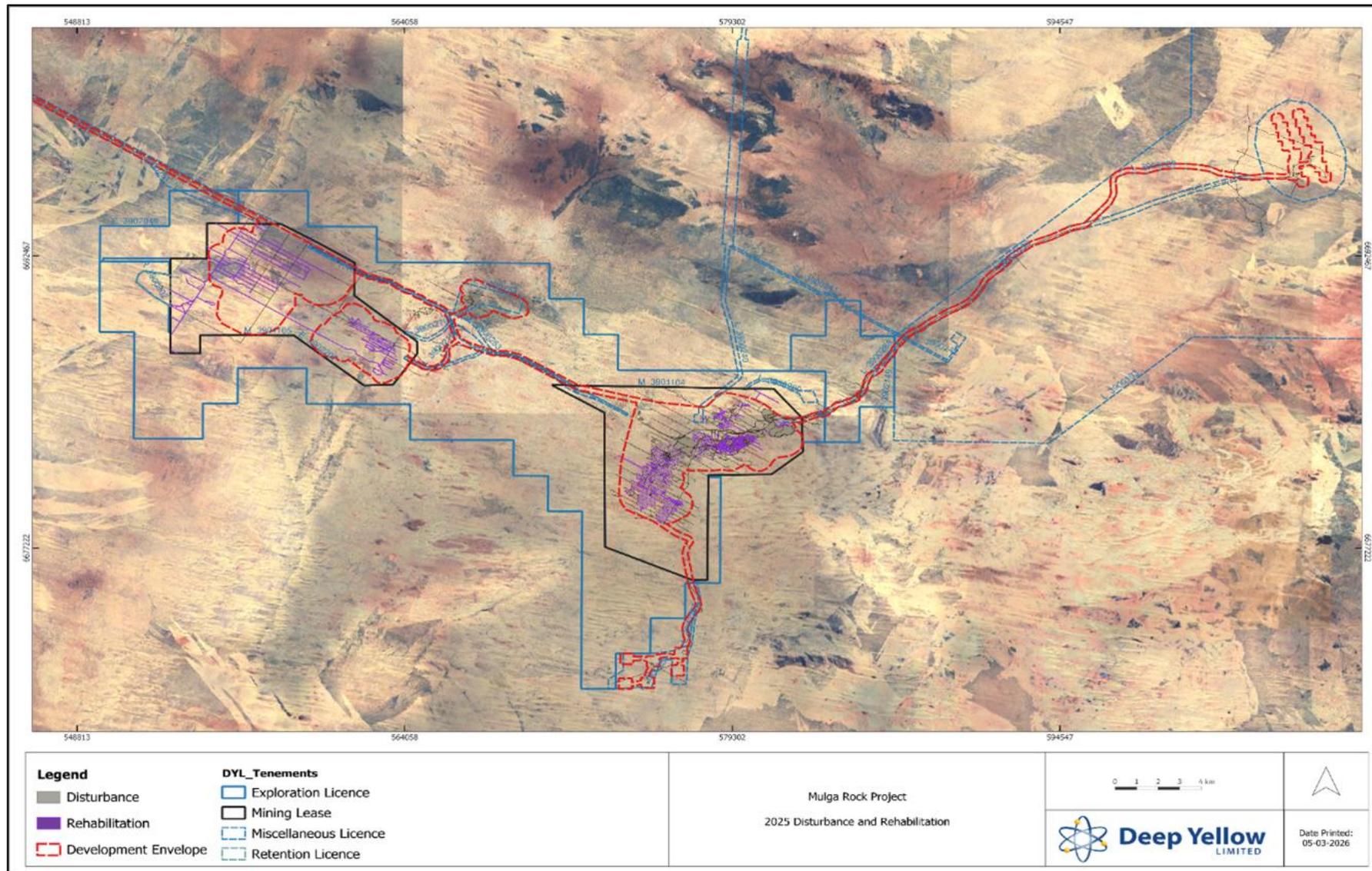


Figure 36: MRP Disturbance and Rehabilitation

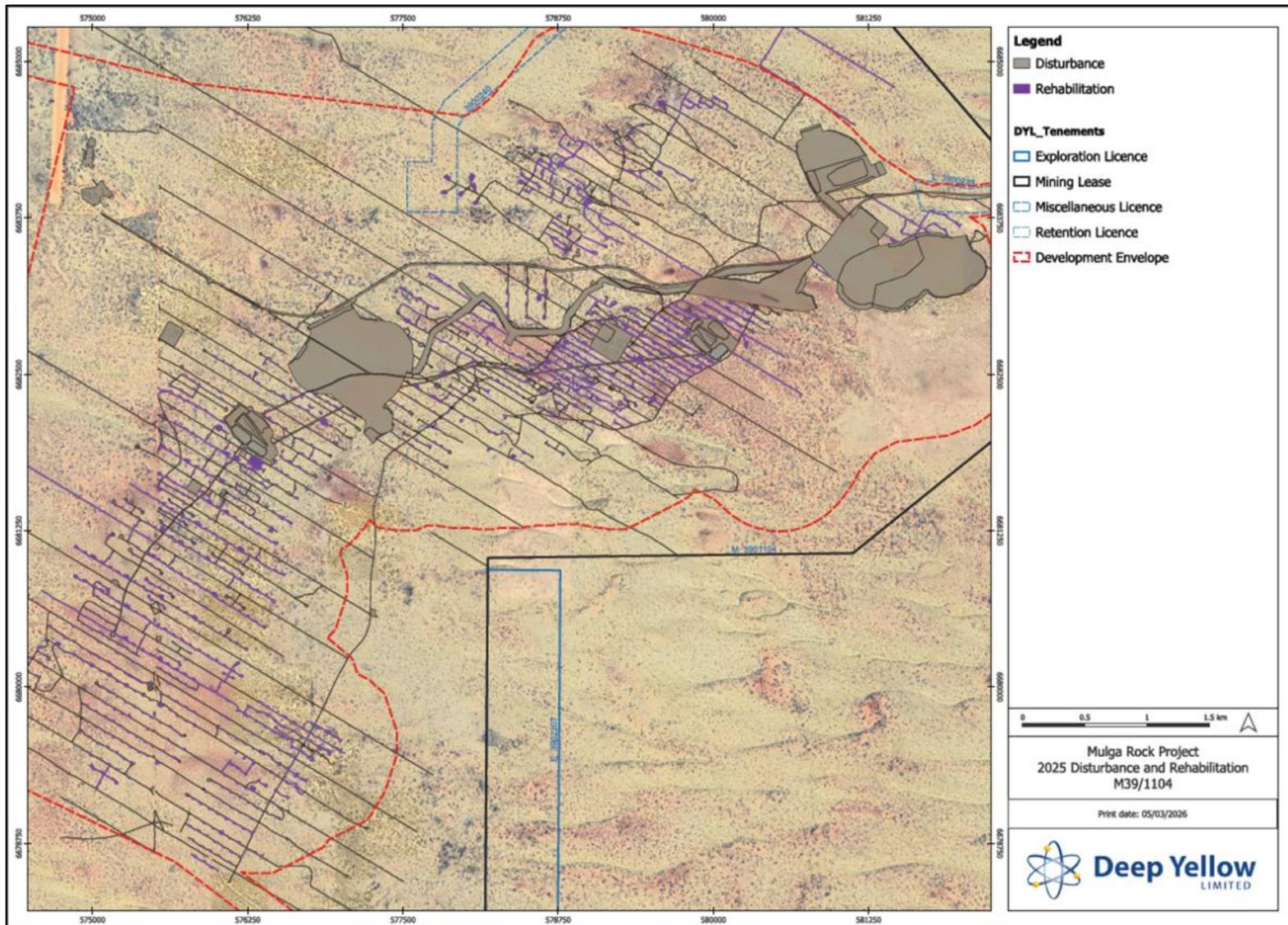


Figure 37: M39/1104 Disturbance and Rehabilitation

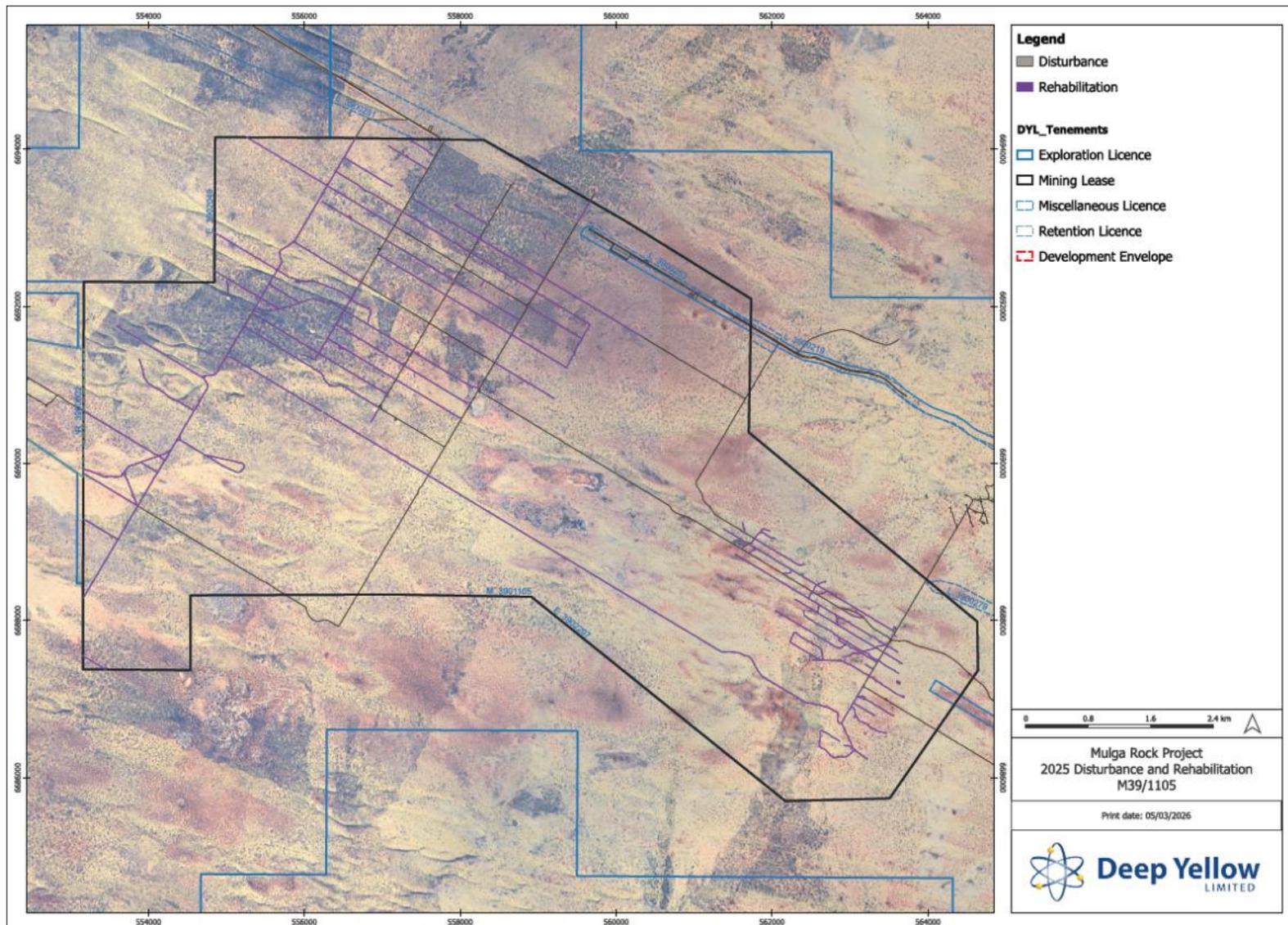


Figure 38: M39/1105 Disturbance and Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation

During the reporting period 27.6 ha of historical tracks and exploration grid lines in the MRPW area were rehabilitated. This program is planned to be extended into the MRPE area.

4.7.4.3 Weed Monitoring

Since 2009 no weeds have been found during the five assessments of the long-term vegetation monitoring plots (Figure 29). A review of the weed monitoring program was undertaken during the reporting period with the main aim to target higher risk areas where weeds are more likely to occur (i.e. waste landfill facilities, vehicle washdown bay), rather than just monitoring the long-term vegetation monitoring plots.

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd in August 2024 completed an introduced flora (weed) survey, which was done after above average rainfalls (Mattiske, 2024b). The FVMMP requirement is to only monitor existing permanent vegetation plots to identify any increase in number of weeds within the MRUP. In 2024 this monitoring was extended beyond this requirement to include higher risk areas such as operation areas, and also the vegetation health monitoring points established in August 2024 (Mattiske, 2024a and Mattiske, 2024b).

Overall, the vegetation within the MRP is considered to be in excellent condition. This survey found no weeds within the long-term vegetation monitoring plots (undisturbed vegetation) visited, however recorded weeds in two operational areas. One weed taxon was recorded, **Sonchus oleraceus*, listed as “Permitted – s11” in Western Australia under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (WA) (BAM Act) (Appendix A). No Weeds of National Significance listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during the assessment. No Declared Weeds listed under the BAM Act were recorded during the weed assessment.

All populations of **Sonchus oleraceus* were controlled at the time of the field survey by hand-pulling individual plants.

**Sonchus oleraceus* has a high chance of re-establishing, and ongoing monitoring of disturbed and high-traffic areas (i.e., waste landfill facilities and exploration camp) was conducted twice during the reporting period to ensure no reoccurrence.

The Company’s database has seven records of Weed Hygiene and Radiation Clearance Forms (DYL-ENV-FM-025) completed during the reporting period for example:

- 29/01/2025, Hampton grader;
- 17/05/2025, Brooks Hire grader;
- 14/07/2025, Brooks Hire grader;
- 16/08/2025, Brooks Hire grader;
- 15/09/2025, Hamptons grader;
- 02/10/2025, Atlas Geophysics Landcruiser, buggy and trailer; and
- 12/11/2025, Brooks tipper truck.

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 Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd. Additional plots were established in 2015 after a fire burnt 79,204 ha of the MRP (Figure 29).

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

As discussed in the Weed Monitoring section above, the long-term vegetation monitoring plots were reviewed by Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd in August 2024 for the presence of introduced flora (Matiske, 2024b). No weeds were found in the long-term vegetation monitoring plots.

4.7.4.5 Rehabilitation Trial Monitoring

No rehabilitation trials are currently being undertaken. The review of the rehabilitation trials established in 2017 on the Geotechnical Investigation Trench's (**GIT**) landforms was completed in 2022 with a final assessment by 360 Environmental (360 Environmental, 2023b). The rehabilitation trials on the GITs 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

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); (Figure 39 and Figure 40). The GITs were placed on care and maintenance in July 2016 and have been left open for the rehabilitation trial and geotechnical investigations.

Geotechnical investigations of erosion and stability were undertaken 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.

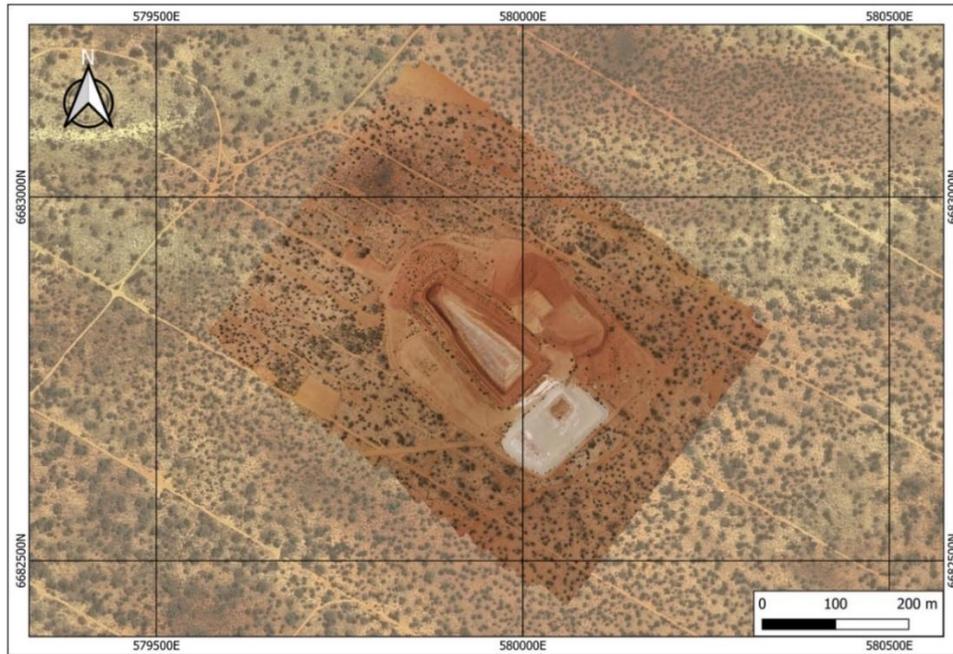


Figure 39: East GIT – 17 January 2023

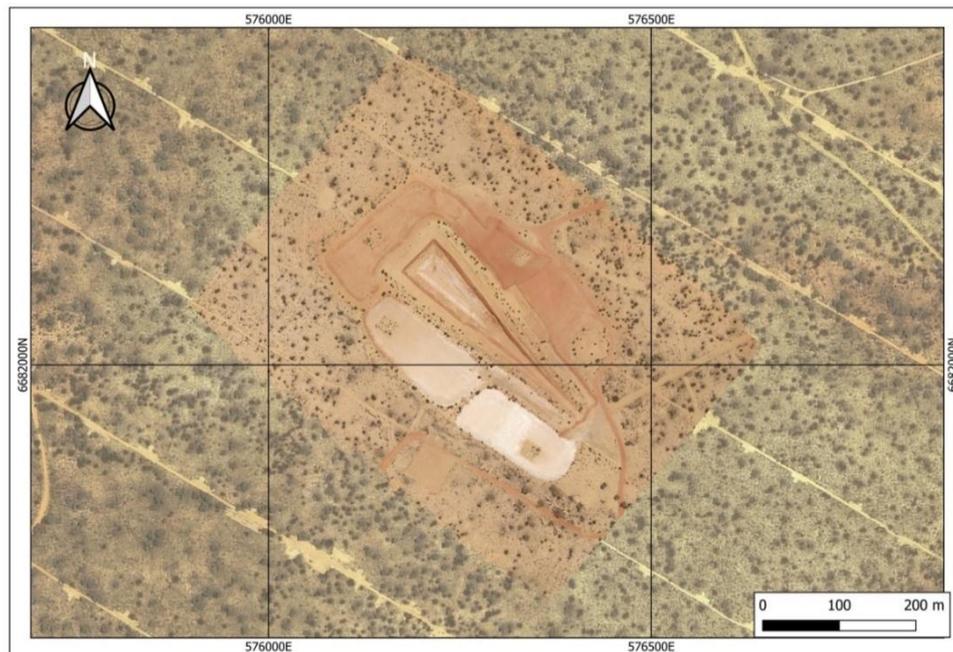


Figure 40: West GIT – 18 January 2023

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 41).

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 41 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 that was used for road sheeting. The information will be used in future revisions of the mine plan design. Once a permanent OL at Ambassador has been constructed, a large-scale erosion trial will be conducted on this OL.

No further investigations were conducted during this reporting period, high-resolution drone imagery continues to be flown, for use in any further Digital Surface Modelling.

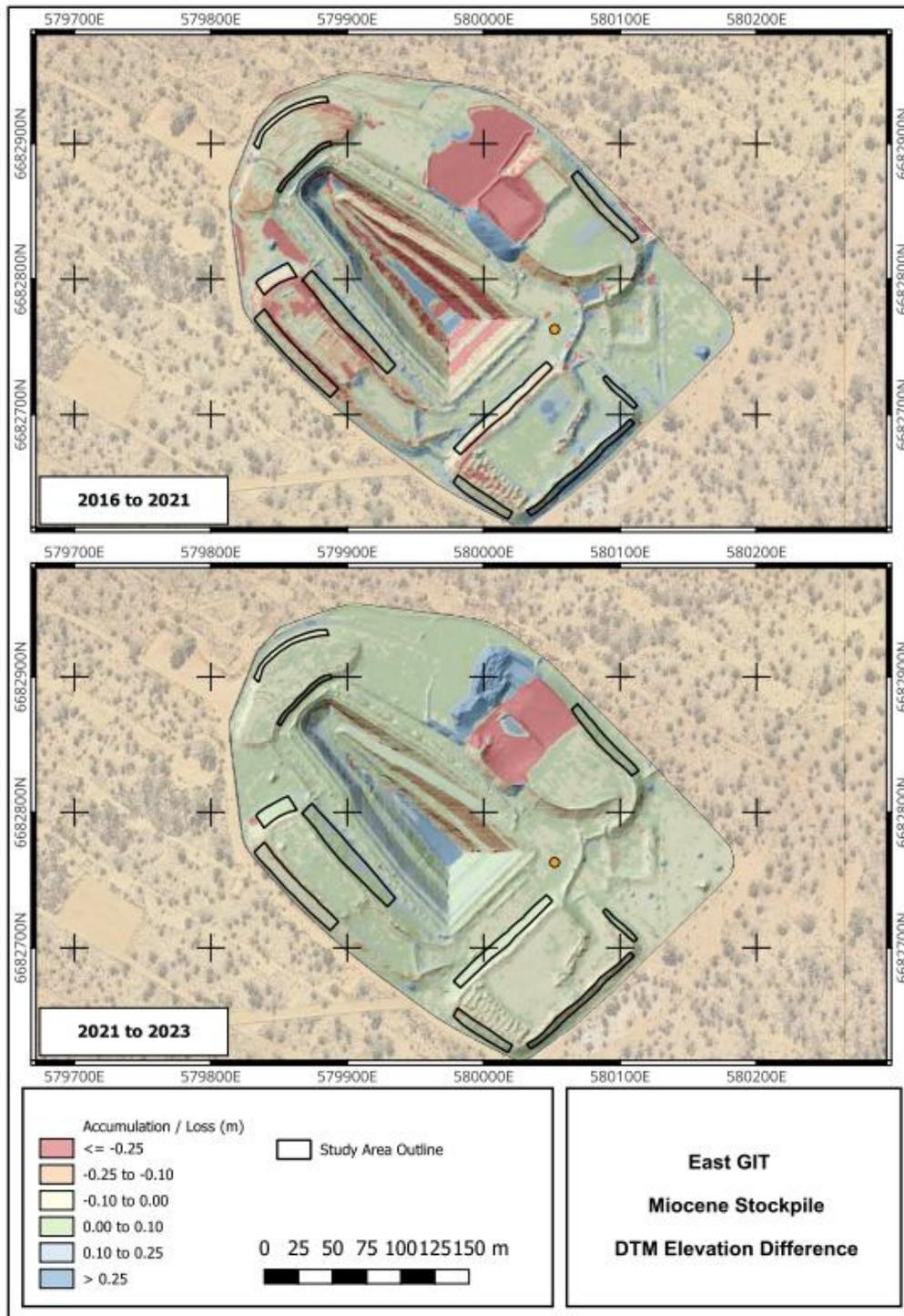


Figure 41: Digital Surface Model – East GIT Elevation Difference

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

Table 17: 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	The Company's GIS (Section 4.2.2) provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas. This information is used in the DMPE AER and MRF, DCCEEW ACR and DWER CER. 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 Ground Disturbance 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 (Section 4.2.2) 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.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			This information is used in the DMPE AER and MRF, DCCEEW ACR and DWER CER.
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>(6) <i>minimise direct and indirect impacts as far as practicable on all conservation significant flora species; and</i></p> <p>(7) <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 when required is updated and actual disturbance is reconciled with the planned disturbance, including its intersection with the E3 and S6 vegetation communities. There was no disturbance on E3 and S6 vegetation communities (Figure 31) and CSFS during the reporting period. The status of clearing to date is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E3 vegetation community – a total of 88.2 ha has been cleared. • S6 vegetation community – a total of 4.0 ha has been cleared. • No impacts have 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.</p> <p>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 32. Figure 32 is updated satellite imagery showing the fire history from 1995 to 2023 at MRP and the areas not burnt since 1995 (white patches shown on Figure 32), collated by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (2023).</p> <p>There are no incidents of unauthorised access to remnant (unburnt) vegetation areas.</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</i></p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			<p>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").</p> <p>The MRP GIS can be reviewed prior to any GDAP approval to determine any potential impacts on remnant (unburnt since 1995) areas.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Monitoring of whether environmental inductions have taken place will be affected through induction records that will be created each time new personnel are inducted.</p> <p>Annual audit of induction records.</p>	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company's database induction records show that in the reporting period a total of 12 people (consisting of five employees and seven contractors and visitors) successfully completed the Environmental and Community Relations Induction.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Monitoring of whether personnel involved in clearing vegetation have been trained on GDAP processes will be affected through the signing of training records testifying that the training has been completed and been understood.</p> <p>Annual audit of training records.</p>	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 "Land Management Slides".</p> <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) includes the requirement for sign-off by an Approver, Department Manager, Applicant and Operator(s).</p> <p>One new worker was provided training on the GDAP process.</p>
Trenching Activities			
<p>All trenching activities must be authorised and recorded in the GDAP system.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual audit of authorised versus actual trenching activities recorded in the GDAP system.</p>	C	<p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) has a question on trenching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposed works include open trenching? (If yes, frequency of fauna inspections to be based on risk). <p>A Sample Disposal Pit (SDP), which is an open pit located in the Princess Pit cleared footprint, was constructed in March 2024. The GDAP contains conditions that meet the TFFMP Management Actions.</p>
<p>All trenches or sumps >1.2 m depth, remaining open for >24 hours, must have</p>	<p>Monitoring of this will be a continuous process with every authorised trench or sump subject to a specification check</p>	C	<p>An SDP, which is an open pit located in the Princess Pit cleared footprint, was constructed in March 2024. The open pit has a depth of 2.5 m and is</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
accessible points of egress for fauna species.	after development to ensure that what was approved has been complied with. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.		open for >24 hours. The GDAP contains conditions that meet the TFFMP Management Actions. Figure 42 shows the egress points.
All trenches or sumps >1.2 m depth, remaining open for >24 hours, must be checked daily for egress and fauna by a suitably trained person.	Trenches or sumps that require checking will be monitored daily whilst the risk exposure exists. Daily inspections will happen first thing in the morning. Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.	C	An SDP, which is an open pit located in the Princess Pit cleared footprint, was constructed in March 2024. The open pit has a depth of 2.5 m and is open for >24 hours. The GDAP contains conditions that meet the TFFMP Management Actions, the area is visually inspected. Figure 42 shows the egress points.
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.	C	The SDP is still in use, therefore remains open and is being progressively backfilled (Figure 42).
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).

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			There are no records registered for presence or impact on conservation significant fauna.
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 affected through the maintenance of signed 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.
Open Sources of Water			
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) 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 30). 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) 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 30). There are no GDAPs submitted during the reporting period for the

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Annual audit of Compliance Records stored in the GDAP system.</p>	C	<p>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'.</p> <p>The Company's database has 14 inspection records uploaded during the reporting period.</p>
All impacts on conservation significant fauna species from open sources of water will be recorded in an on-site register.	<p>This requirement only materialises in the event of an impact upon conservation significant fauna.</p> <p>Any such impact would be notified to the register of the on-site register.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>There are no records registered in the reporting period for impacts on conservation significant fauna species.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
Vehicle Strikes			
<p>Speed limits should be set to as low as practicably possible to minimise vehicle strikes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Vehicle Strike Register.</p> <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).</p> <p>There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Limit driving and the number of vehicles on the roads at dawn and dusk, where practicable.</p>	<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.</p> <p>Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.</p>	C	<p>MRP Site Induction (MRO-WHS-PP-001) states in the Site Rules – Speed Limits:</p> <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. <p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna Vehicle Strike Register.</p> <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).</p> <p>There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.</p>
<p>All vehicle strikes with conservation significant fauna species will be</p>	<p>All vehicle strikes will be recorded in an on-site register as soon as is practicable after the strikes have occurred. This is a</p>	C	<p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Native Fauna</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
recorded in an on-site register.	continuous process that happens each time a strike occurs. Annual audit of Conservation Significant Fauna Impact Register.		<p>Vehicle Strike Register. The information required on the register is:</p> <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. <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).</p> <p>There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.</p>
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	<p>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’.</p> <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).</p> <p>There are no records of vehicle strikes with native fauna registered during the reporting period.</p>
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 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 in the identification of conservation significant fauna. Annual audit of induction records.	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period a total of 12 people (consisting of five employees and seven contractors and visitors) successfully completed the Environmental and Community Relations Induction.</p> <p>The induction includes information on the Sandhill Dunnart, its identification and habitat.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
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.	<p>Containment of food sources will be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure they are fit-for-purpose and functioning appropriately.</p> <p>The frequency of monitoring will be determined by a balance between ease of inspection and risk to fauna.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	C	<p>Due to low numbers of personnel on-site during the reporting period (an average over the reporting period of approximately four people per day, which is a decrease from the previous reporting period which averaged approximately ten people per day), volumes of wastes disposed at the fenced landfill (Figure 47) are low. With the facility being fenced and low waste volumes and wastes covered, the interest from feral animals is considered a low risk. The completed Workplace Inspection Checklist Rubbish Tip (MRO-WHS-CH-018) that was reviewed raised no issues. The inspections and regular visits are considered an adequate level of monitoring based on the current low level of risk.</p> <p>Bins on-site have lids.</p>
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The frequency of monitoring will be determined by a balance between ease of inspection and risk to fauna.</p> <p>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.</p>	C	Bore MRWB07 facility is fenced (refer to Figure 30) and monitored with a camera trap. Nothing was captured on the camera during this reporting period.
Sightings of feral animals within the MRP, excluding the transport route, will be recorded in an on-site register to	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

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
help monitor their numbers.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).</p> <p>There were no records of native fauna on the register during the reporting period.</p>
If required, feral animal numbers will be controlled by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions approved baiting, trapping or muster techniques.	<p>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).</p> <p>Annual audit of on-site Feral Animal Register.</p>	C	<p>A register is in-place – Mulga Rock Heritage & Environment Register (MRO-ENV-RG-001) – Fauna Register.</p> <p>No feral animals have been recorded on the register.</p> <p>Bore MRWB07 facility is fenced (refer to Figure 30) and monitored with a camera trap. Nothing was captured on the camera during this reporting period.</p> <p>The feral animal surveillance that occurs within the Development Envelope will be increased prior to the commencement of construction.</p> <p>Monitoring of SHD and feral animals was conducted during the reporting period inside the DCCEEW approved Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan Defined Area. This area is outside of the Development Envelope and CEMP management action scope.</p> <p>The SHD report for the period January 2024 to December 2024 (GHD, 2025) and January 2025 to November 2025 (GHD, 2026) are included in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4, respectively. These reports include feral animal observations obtained from the network of 25 monitoring quadrats (2 cameras per site) within the Defined Area.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			<p>Feral animals are present in low numbers, a summary is included in Section 4.8.4 Monitoring Results.</p> <p>No feral animal control programs were undertaken during the reporting period. However, preparations to implement control programs was commenced, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications with the Central Desert Native Title Services Ltd (CDNTS) to determine their interest in assisting with a feral animal control program on country. • Advertising for expressions of interest (EOI) from companies to undertake a feral animal control program. Two companies have been shortlisted.
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 in the impacts of feral animals upon conservation significant fauna.</p> <p>Annual audit of induction records.</p>	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company’s database induction records show that in the reporting period a total of 12 people (consisting of five employees and seven contractors and visitors) successfully completed the Environmental and Community Relations Induction.</p> <p>The Environment and Community Relations Induction contains information on feral animals:</p> <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			
<p>Install camera traps, in accordance with the camera trapping protocol, and the SDCP within the MRP and regionally within the Yellow Sand Plain.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual audit of camera trapping investigations and comparison with the approved camera trapping protocol.</p>	C	<p>Subsequent to the TFMMP being approved in February 2020, the SDCP was developed in consultation with the DBCA and was submitted on the 10 November 2022 and approved by the DCCEEW on the 31 January 2023.</p> <p>The SDCP is required under Condition 2 of the EPBC 2013/7083 approval, to reduce the impact to the</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
			<p>SHD posed by feral animals within a Defined Area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, 2024).</p> <p>GHD’s senior zoologist and Deep Yellow revised the SDCP using the baseline study data to propose the way forward in monitoring and management of SHD and feral animals, including thresholds and triggers that potentially induce management actions represented within the SDCP. The SDCP Revision 6 (Deep Yellow, 2024) was issued to the DCCEEW on 29 January 2024 for their review and was approved 19 July 2024.</p> <p>Camera data is downloaded every 3 months and provided to a qualified expert, Glen Gaikhorst, GHD’s principal zoologist, for processing, and establishing the presence of the SHD and feral animals.</p> <p>GHD’s reports for the period January 2024 to December 2024 (GHD, 2025) and January 2025 to November 2025 (GHD, 2026) are included in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4, respectively.</p>
<p>Monitor the camera traps for at least 60 days to confirm the presence/absence of SHD.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Quarterly review of camera trapping results to determine performance and identify if new locations should be established.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Monitoring confirms (GHD, 2025 and GHD, 2026) that there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area.</p> <p>There is no requirement for new monitoring locations.</p>

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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual review of the camera trapping results to determine performance and confirm that the management target and environmental objective is being met.</p>	C	<p>The GHD (2025) and GHD (2026) reports are provided in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 respectively and summarised in Section 4.8.4.2.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Positive identifications of SHD will be reported in the Sandhill Dunnart Register.	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual audit of Sandhill Dunnart Register.</p>	C	<p>GHD have completed a two year baseline report for the period November 2021 to November 2023 (GHD, 2024).</p> <p>GHD's reports for the period January 2024 to December 2024 (GHD, 2025) and January 2025 to November 2025 (GHD, 2026) are included in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4, respectively, and a summary is included in Section 4.8.4.2.</p> <p>SHD are present with a population persisting within the Defined Area.</p>
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Annual audit of induction records.</p>	C	<p>Refer to Section 4.1 Environmental Induction. The Company's database induction records show that in the reporting period a total of 12 people (consisting of five employees and seven contractors and visitors) successfully completed the Environmental and Community Relations Induction.</p> <p>The Environment and Community Relations Induction contains information on the SHD:</p> <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

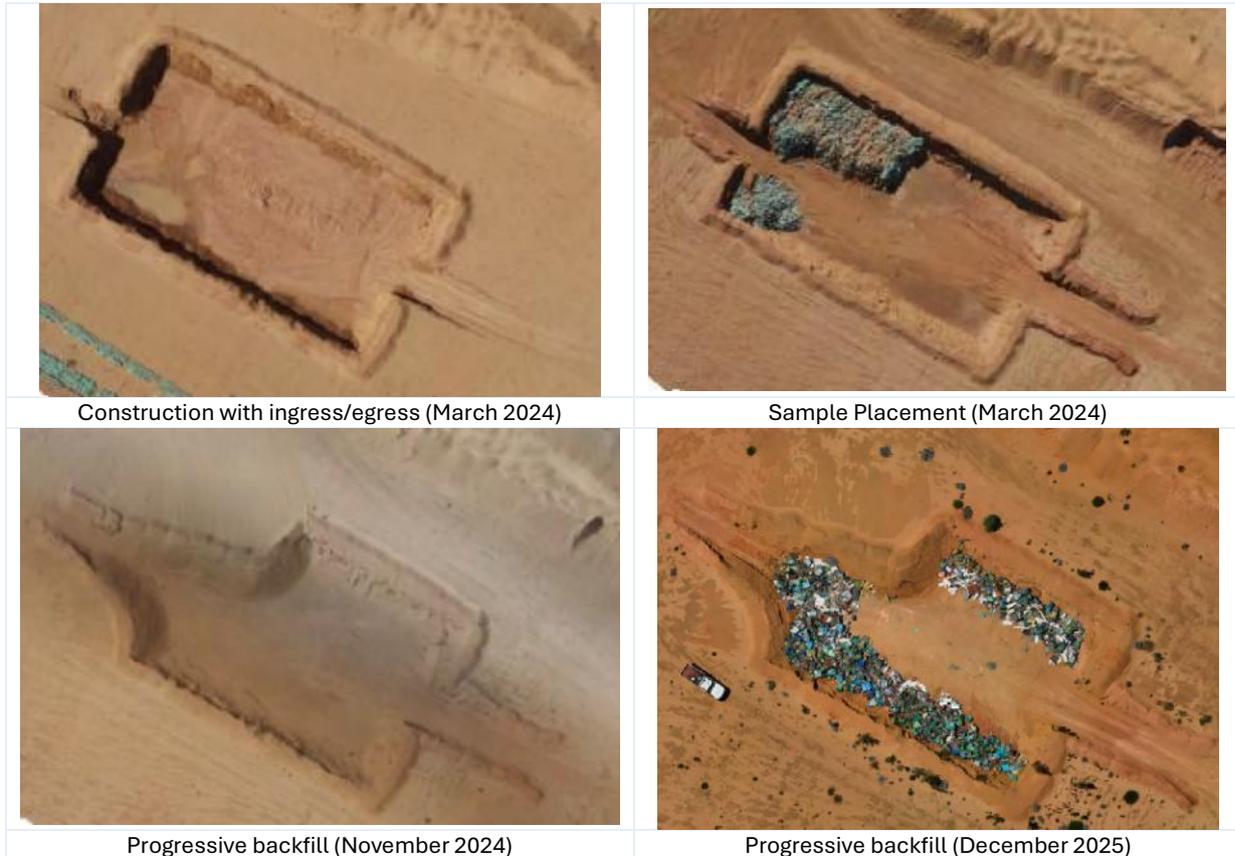


Figure 42: *Progressive Backfill of the Sample Disposal Pit*

4.8.3 Current Monitoring Program

4.8.3.1 Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan Monitoring Requirements

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 43).

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, 2024).

The SDCP was revised by GHD's senior zoologist and Deep Yellow using the baseline study data to propose the way forward in monitoring and management of SHD and feral animals, including thresholds and triggers that potentially induce management actions represented within the SDCP. The SDCP (Deep Yellow, 2024c) was issued to the DCCEEW on 29 January 2024 for their review and was approved on 19 July 2024.

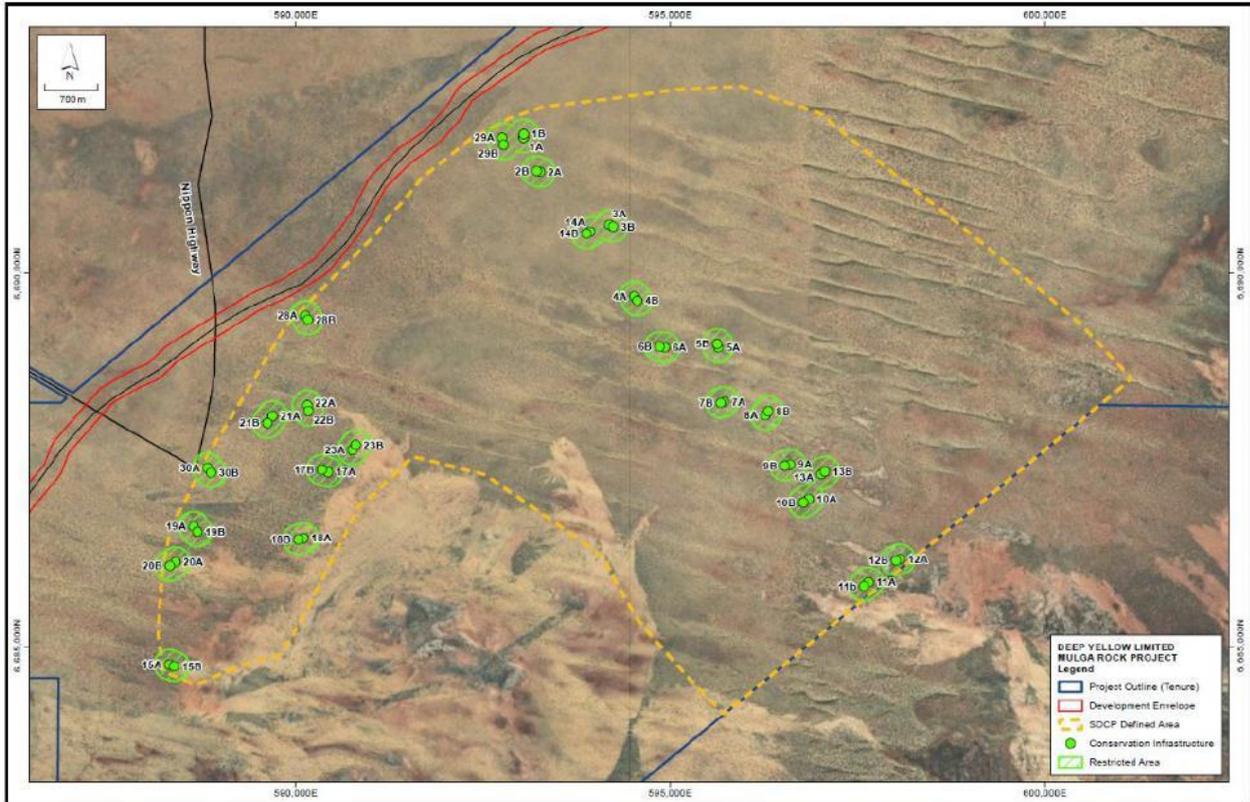


Figure 43: Camera Trapping Locations in the Defined Area

4.8.4 Monitoring Results

4.8.4.1 Feral Animals within the Development Envelope

Bore MRWB07 is fenced (refer to Figure 30) and monitored using a camera trap to capture potential feral animal activity associated with the water source. No fauna were recorded by the camera during the reporting period.

Feral animal surveillance within the Development Envelope will be increased prior to the commencement of construction to further improve baseline data on feral animal presence and activity, with monitoring focused around key resource areas such as water sources and potential food resources.

4.8.4.2 SHD and Feral Animals within the Defined Area

Monitoring of SHD and feral animals was conducted during the reporting period inside the DCCEEW approved Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan Defined Area. This area is outside of the Development Envelope and CEMP management action scope.

The data for the presence of SHD and feral animals is provided in the GHD (2025) and GHD (2026) letter reports (Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 respectively) and is summarised below.

The GHD (2025) report for the period January 2024 to December 2024 was provided on the 27th of October 2025, with its delay caused by camera data download issues. In this report it concluded that camel and rabbit discreet events had increased, and that their management should be considered.

Furthermore, the findings from the GHD (2026) report for the period January 2025 to November 2025 (provided 27 February 2026), highlighted an increase in cat, camel and rabbit detections, recommending that management measures be considered.

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

- Corresponded with the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation (UUNAC) as the preferred option to assist with the implementation of a feral animal control program at MRP. Their endorsement for such a program on country would be preferred, however, Deep Yellow are obligated under the conditions of the granted approval EPBC 2013/7083, to reduce the threat to the Sandhill Dunnart posed by feral animals within the Defined Area. The following communications with the Central Desert Native Title Services Ltd (CDNTS) and UUNAC specifically on this topic have been:
 - 6 October 2025, Deep Yellow advised the CDNTS amongst other items of discussion that there is a prospect of Deep Yellow having to implement a feral animal control program and that there may be an opportunity for UUN community members to contribute to the control plan.
 - 10 October 2025, Deep Yellow enquired with the CDNTS whether members of the UUN community would be interested in the feral animal control programs. A document was provided that gave context of the purpose, program specifics and timeline.
 - 28 October 2025, Deep Yellow advised CDNTS of the intent to call for expression of interest (EOI) for the feral animal control program in the Kalgoorlie Miner.
 - 31 October 2025, CDNTS advised that they were not able to discuss the feral animal control program at their UUNAC Directors Meeting due to the number of other matters discussed.
 - 9 December 2025, Deep Yellow advised CDNTS that EOI for the feral animal control program had recently closed and that they will be informed about the program of work to be conducted in 2026.
- An advertisement for EOI from feral animal control contractors was placed within the Kalgoorlie Miner Classifieds on Saturday 8 November 2025 and Saturday 15 November 2025 (Figure 44).

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

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



Expression of Interest
FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL CONTRACTORS

Deep Yellow Limited is seeking expression of interest from licensed and experienced contractors to conduct feral animal control programs at their Mulga Rock Project located approximately 290km ENE of Kalgoorlie. Site accommodation and food is provided. Contractor must provide own transport, equipment, consumables and trained, competent and licensed personnel.

Please email enquiries and your expression of interest to mulgarockeoi@deepyellow.com.au with the subject title EOI MRP and include your business name, ABN, contact details, relevant experience and references, valid and current license(s) and business insurances held.

**EOI must be received by
Friday 5 December 2025.**

001 2698

Figure 44: Kalgoorlie Miner Advertisement for Feral Animal Control Eoi

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

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

January 2024 to December 2024 (GHD, 2025):

The presence data infers there is a good representative population of SHD persisting within the Defined Area with overall discrete events increasing slightly when compared to the baselines 12-month average. SHD events were recorded in every month and on all cameras over the 12-month period, except Camera 18(A). It can be observed in Figure 45 that the event data is highly seasonal, with events generally peaking throughout winter and reducing during summer. This is consistent with the baseline monitoring period. Peak activity periods of the SHD were from approximately March/April and correlate to life events for Sandhill Dunnarts consisting of dispersal of young. As with previous years, there is a distinct low period in activity during October and November. This period is likely to be representative of the female juveniles depositing period where young are too big to be carried in the pouch and transitioned into a nest reducing the female undertaking long distances of activity. It is also the period when the male portion of the population is at its smallest, before the dramatic influx of disbursing juveniles.

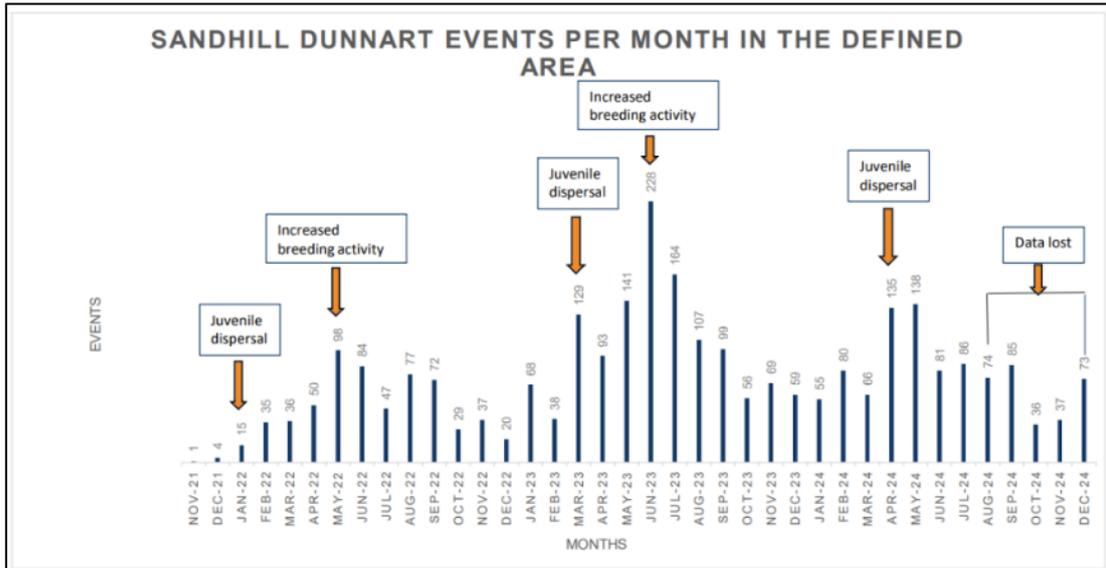


Figure 45: SHD Raw Data Events Per Month Demonstrating Key Activity Periods (2024)

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

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

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

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

January 2025 to November 2026 (GHD, 2026):

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

As illustrated in Figure 46, SHD activity is strongly seasonal. Event frequency generally peaks during the cooler months and declines over summer, consistent with patterns observed during the baseline monitoring period. Peak activity typically occurs from March to April and aligns with key life-history stages of the Sandhill Dunnart, particularly the dispersal of juveniles.

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

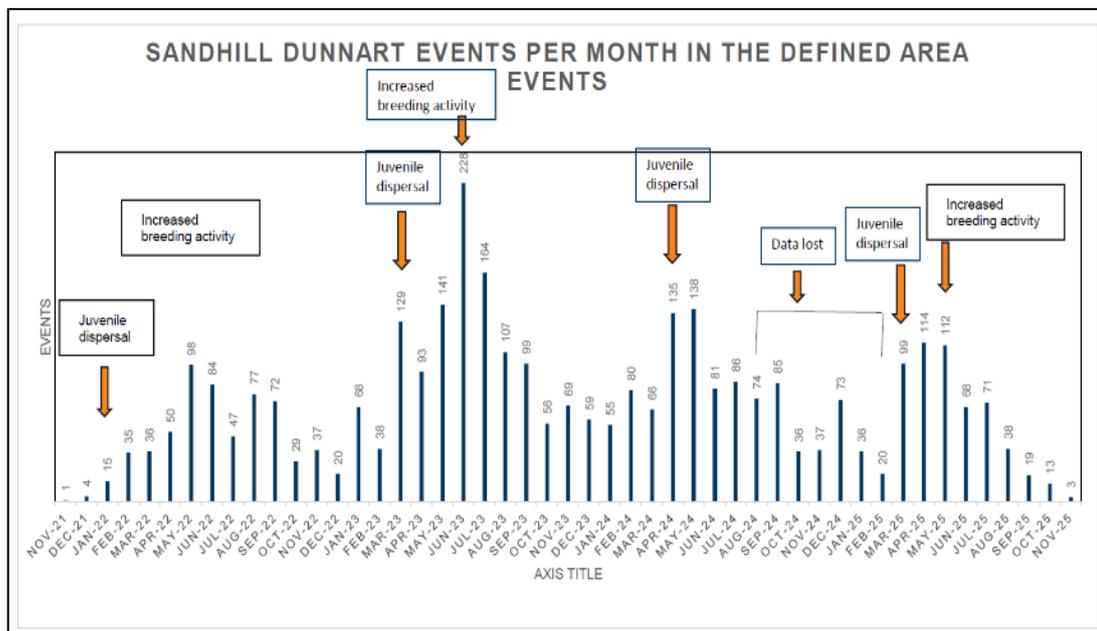


Figure 46: SHD Raw Data Events Per Month Demonstrating Key Activity Periods (2025)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 18: 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 continued to be improved (refer to Section 4.2.2). The GIS provides reconciled and updated information with high resolution drone photos and the GDAP disturbance areas.</p> <p>The GDAP Form (MRO-ENV-FM-007) includes Aboriginal heritage assessment requirements.</p> <p>There was no GDAP approved or any clearing / disturbance near known Aboriginal heritage sites.</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	Annual audit of Environmental Incident Records	C	<p>Incident records were reviewed, and no Aboriginal heritage related incidents occurred during the reporting period.</p>

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
environmental incident.			
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 a total of 12 people (consisting of five employees and seven contractors and visitors) have completed the Environment and Community Relations Induction (MRO-ENV-PP-008) and its assessment.</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	Annual audit of training 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 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.

Management Action	Monitoring Requirement	Status*	Comments
encountered			The induction includes assessment questions to confirm personnel understand the content of the training.

* 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 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 septics) 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. The licenced controlled waste carrier used is Goldfields Controlled Waste (Licence Number: T01227) with a current licence valid until 16 May 2026. All controlled waste types and volume are tracked by the licenced transporter completing the DWER’s Controlled Waste Tracking Form. During the reporting period no septics were emptied by the contractor because of a low camp occupancy.

The facility (Figure 47) was constructed in accordance with Works Approval W6678/2022/1 for a Class II putrescible landfill. On the 19 August 2024 the Class II putrescible landfill was included as a registered premises on DWER’s register (R2560/2024/1) under regulation 5B of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (EP Regulations).

The approximate volumes and type of waste buried at the landfill during the reporting period are recorded on the site’s Waste Disposal Register. From the registers 52 entries an estimated 22.4 m³ of waste has been delivered to the landfill. The estimated volume is approximated to equate to a total of 3.2 t, which is well within the DWER Works Approval (W6678/2022/1) approved limit of 650 t/year.

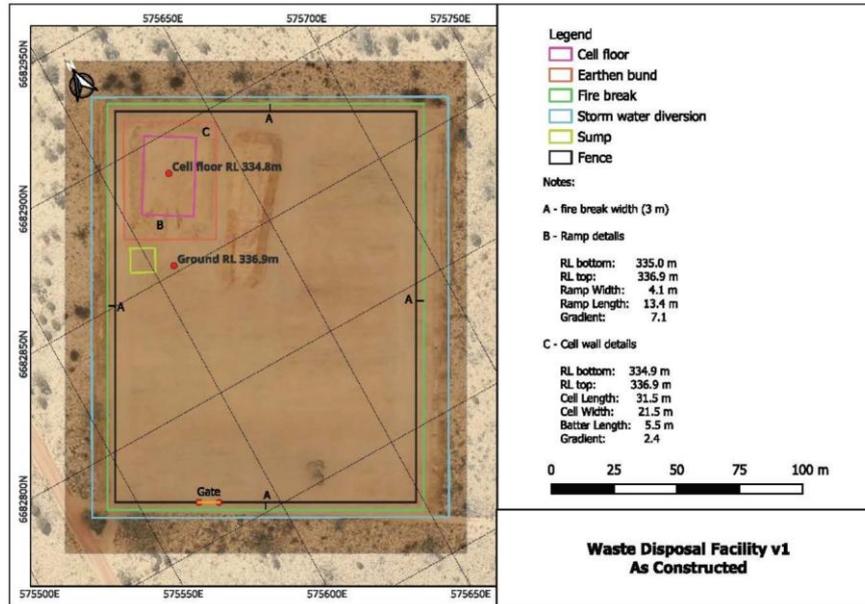


Figure 47: Waste Landfill Facility

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);

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

No third party inspections and audits were conducted in 2025.

The last audit was in 2024 by the DWER on the Company's compliance with the implementation conditions and commitments of Ministerial Statement (MS) 1046, and also with the Flora and Vegetation Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP-EHS-001) (FVMMP), the Terrestrial Fauna Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP-EHS-002) (TFMMP) and the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (EHS-EMP-003) (AHMP). The Compliance Audit Report from DWER, received on 16 September 2024 (DWER, 2024), found that an acceptable level of compliance had been demonstrated (there were no non-compliances and potentially non-compliances).

The last site inspection by DMIRS Environmental Inspectors was on the 13 June 2023.

5 Raw Data

Data from the Sandhill Dunnart and feral species image analysis is presented in the GHD reports included in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4.

6 Proposed Changes

There are currently no proposed changes to any of the management and monitoring programs.

7 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
E3 vegetation community	A mapped vegetation community occurring at MRP that has significance as habitat for the Endangered Sandhill Dunnart – Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus gongylocarpa</i> over <i>Eucalyptus youngiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus ceratocorys</i> , <i>Grevillea juncifolia</i> , <i>Hakea francisiana</i> and <i>Callitris preissii</i> over <i>Acacia helmsiana</i> , <i>Cryptandra distigma</i> and mixed low shrubs over <i>Triodia desertorum</i> , <i>Chrysitrix distigmata</i> and <i>Lepidobolus deserti</i> . This community occurs on yellow and yellow-orange sands on flats, slopes and between dunes.
S6 vegetation community	A mapped vegetation community occurring at MRP that has significance as habitat for the Endangered Sandhill Dunnart – Low shrubland of <i>Thryptomene biseriata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> , <i>Jacksonia arida</i> , <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i> , <i>Conospermum toddii</i> , <i>Pityrodia lepidota</i> , <i>Lomandra leucocephala</i> , <i>Anthotroche pannosa</i> and mixed low shrubs over <i>Triodia desertorum</i> with <i>Lepidobolus deserti</i> with emergent <i>Eucalyptus gongylocarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus youngiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus ceratocorys</i> and <i>Eucalyptus mannensis</i> Boomsma subsp. <i>mannensis</i> .
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, that typically culminates in completion of all obligations under the <i>Mining Act 1978</i> , government “sign-off” and responsibility has been accepted by the next land user or manager. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation.
Development Envelope	The MS 1046 approved project boundary for the MRP, with a total area of 9,998 ha.
Ground disturbance	Area where vegetation has been cleared and/or topsoil (surface cover) removed.
Disturbance footprint	The MS 1046 approved areas (Condition 1.1) to be cleared/disturbed within the MRP Development Envelope. A total approved disturbance footprint of 3,787 ha. The total disturbance footprint for MRPE is 2,164 ha.
Flora	Defined as native vascular plants (EPA, 2016a).
Fauna habitat	Defined as the natural environment of an animal or assemblage of animals, including biotic and abiotic elements, that provides a suitable place for them to live (e.g., breed, forage, roost or seek refuge) (EPA, 2016b).
Geotechnical stability	Refers to the condition where the rates of change of parameters specific to geotechnical properties meet agreed criteria.
HydraSleeve	A passive, no-purge method of sampling groundwater from 50 mm or larger wells. The HydraSleeve is sealed until the required deployment depth and reseals itself after use to ensure correct screen level sampling.

Term	Definition
Life of Mine	Determination of the number of years a site will mine and process ore based on various input conditions, including economic, environmental and business considerations.
Mine Closure Plan (MCP)	The DMPE define a MCP as a "living document" that outlines how a site will be decommissioned, rehabilitated, and closed to be safe, stable, non-polluting, and capable of supporting an agreed post-mining land use.
Mining Proposal (MP)	The DMPE define a MP as a detailed document submitted by tenement holders to obtain approval for conducting mining operations. It outlines environmental impacts, mitigation strategies, and includes an MCP.
MRPE Project Boundary	Defined as the combined outermost boundaries of the MRP tenements held by Narnoo that are included in the Mining Proposal (Registration ID: 92188) – M39/1104, L39/219, L39/239, L39/251, L39/252, L39/253, L39/254, L39/287, L39/288 and L39/289.
Mulga Rock Project (MRP)	The whole project as described in the PER and approved by the State of Western Australia under s.45(5)(b) of the EP Act in December 2016 by Ministerial Statement 1046, and by the Australian Commonwealth Government approval under s.133 of the EPBC Act in March 2017 (EPBC 2013/7083).
Mulga Rock Project East (MRPE)	The east proportion of the whole project (MRP) as approved with the conditions of MS 1046 and EPBC 2013/7083, and the Mining Proposal for MRPE (Registration ID: 92188) approved in September 2021. All approved MPs and MCPs fall within the Disturbance Envelope of the approved MRP. The proposed Ambassador Pit as part of the MRPE will encompass the GIT disturbance areas and, therefore this MCP supersedes the GIT MCP.
Mulga Rock Project West (MRPW)	The west proportion of the whole project (MRP) as approved with the conditions of MS 1046 and EPBC 2013/7083. MRPW is within mining lease M39/1105 with the Emperor and Shogun deposits. The area is not part of the MRPE approved Mining Proposal and currently has no separate approved Mining Proposal.
Obligations	Legal requirements including those of Acts of Parliament, regulations, licences and their conditions, tenement conditions, and all non-legal commitments that Deep Yellow has entered into such as codes, industry group policies, standards and local voluntary commitments.
Paleochannel	An ancient river or stream channel that is no longer part of an active river system.
Priority listed flora and fauna	All flora and fauna are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected. Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened. Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring (DBCA, 2025).
Rehabilitation	The return of disturbed land to a safe, stable, non-polluting/ non-contaminating landform in an ecologically sustainable manner that is productive and/or self-sustaining consistent with the agreed post-mining land use.

Term	Definition
Revegetation	Establishment of self-sustaining vegetation cover after earthworks have been completed, consistent with the post-mining land use.
Risk	The chance of something happening that will have an impact on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences, and their likelihood of occurrence.
Tailings Storage Facility	An area used to store and consolidate processed materials (known as tailings).
Terrestrial fauna	Defined as animals living on land or using land (including aquatic systems) for all or part of their lives. Terrestrial fauna includes vertebrate (birds, mammals including bats, reptiles, amphibians and freshwater fish) and invertebrate (arachnids, crustaceans, insects, molluscs and worms) groups (EPA, 2016a).
Triuranium octoxide (U ₃ O ₈)	Also defined as uranium oxide. Triuranium octoxide (U ₃ O ₈) is a compound of uranium. It is present as an olive green to black, odorless solid.
Vegetation	Defined as groupings of different flora patterned across the landscape that occur in response to environmental conditions (EPA, 2016a).

8 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Abbreviations and Acronyms	
ACR	Annual Compliance Report
AER	Annual Environmental Report
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AHMP	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan
AMD	Acid and metalliferous drainage
BAM Act	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)</i>
BMR	Borehole magnetic resonance
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)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (WA)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)
EC	Electrical Conductivity or Electroconductivity

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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
ICP-MS	Inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry
MRF	Mine Rehabilitation Fund
MRP or Project	Mulga Rock Project
MRPE	Mulga Rock Project East
MRPW	Mulga Rock Project West
MS 1046	Ministerial Statement No. 1046
Narnoo	Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd
OL	Overburden landform
ORP	Oxidation reduction potential
PAF	Potential acid forming
PER	Public Environmental Review
SDCP	Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan
SDP	Sample Disposal Pit
SHD	Sandhill Dunnart
SMMP	Soil Monitoring and Management Plan
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TFMMP	Terrestrial Fauna Monitoring and Management Plan
TSF	Tailings storage facility
Vimy	Vimy Resources Pty Ltd
VWP	Vibrating wire piezometers
WA	Western Australia

Chemical Symbols

Co	Cobalt
Cu	Copper
Mn	Manganese

Chemical Symbols

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
mRL	metres Relative Level
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 (where relevant)	ACN: 120 178 949

2. Statement of Compliance Details

Reporting Period	<i>16/12/24 to 15/12/25</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: *Y. Lock*

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 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:

4. Proponent Declaration

I, Guy Clarke, 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:  Date: 13/03/2026.....

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: 

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; DMPE = Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (formerly DMP, DMIRS and DEMIRS); 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 2,374 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope is cleared.	Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMPE (Annual Environmental Report – AER) and DWER (Compliance Assessment Report – CAR) annually.	Overall	Within 7 days of awareness of any potential non-compliance.	C	178.6 ha disturbance to date (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval). The total disturbance does not exceed 2,374 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope. Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and site's GIS.
			<u>Associated infrastructure</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 1,307 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope is cleared.	Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR) annually.			C	130.4 ha of disturbance to date (calculation excludes historical disturbance that proceeds MS1046 approval, with the majority being historical exploration). The total does not exceed 1,307ha within the 9,998ha Development Envelope. Disturbance tracked and recorded via GDAP process and site's GIS.
			<u>Backfilling of mine pits</u> Confirmation of backfilling to at least 10 m above the water table will be achieved by survey.	Survey data will be submitted annually to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.
			<u>Above-ground TSE</u> A Ground Disturbance Activity Permit (GDAP) will be required prior to all ground disturbance to ensure that no more than 106 ha within the 9,998 ha Development Envelope is cleared.	Ground disturbance data will be reported to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR) annually.			NR	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 3 Mtpa of beneficiation rejects and no more than 2 Mtpa of post-leaching tailings materials are discharged.	Disposal flow rates of beneficiation rejects, and post-leaching tailings, will be reported to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	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 3 GL/a are extracted from the Kakarook North Borefield.	Groundwater abstraction flow rates will be reported to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	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 2.5 GL/a are extracted.	Mine pit dewatering flow rates will be reported to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	Not required at this stage of the project. Refer to Section 2 Project Implementation Status.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
			<u>Water reinjection</u> Reinjection flow rates will be measured to ensure no more than 1.5 GL/a are reinjected into the reinjection borefield.	Water reinjection flow rates will be reported to DMPE (AER) and DWER (CAR).			NR	Not required at this stage of the project.
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). 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. A revised CAP (Revision 2) was included as an appendix to the 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023 CAR.
1046:M4.2	Compliance Reporting	The Compliance Assessment Plan shall indicate the: (1) frequency of compliance reporting; (2) approach and timing of compliance assessments; (3) retention of compliance assessments;	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

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		(4) method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken; (5) table of contents of Compliance Assessment Reports; and (6) public availability of Compliance Assessment Reports.						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) was included as an appendix to the 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023 CAR.
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. A revised CAP (Revision 2) was included as an appendix to the 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023 CAR.
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 their 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;	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 ninth CAR submitted and covers the reporting period from 16 December 2024 to 15 December 2025. All CARs have been made publicly available on Deep Yellow's website:



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		(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.						https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/ A revised CAP (Revision 2) was included as an appendix to the 16 December 2022 to 15 December 2023 CAR.
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 to be made publicly available during the reporting period. All CARs have been made publicly available on Deep Yellow's website: https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/
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. All CARs have been made publicly available on Deep Yellow's website: https://deepyellow.com.au/projects/australia/mulga-rock-project/approvals-and-compliance/
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	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 (Section 1.5 Compliance Assessment Report Requirement) provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		(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.						
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 (Section 1.5 Compliance Assessment Report Requirement) provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates. Provisions of the CEMPs were implemented prior to the commencement of substantial works.
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;	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.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		(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.						
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 (Section 1.5 Compliance Assessment Report Requirement) 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.
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



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								Division of DWER. Approval has been received in writing from the CEO. This CAR (Section 1.5 Compliance Assessment Report Requirement) provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates.
1046:M7.2	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	<p>The Condition Environmental Management Plan(s) shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 Management Plans containing information specified in condition 7-2 of Statement 1046.	<p>Condition Environmental Management Plans.</p> <p>Approval notice from the CEO.</p>	Pre-construction	Prior to substantial commencement of work.	CLD	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
1046:M7.3	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	Implement the Condition Environmental Management Plans that satisfy condition 7-2 for conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1.	<p>Approval notice from the CEO.</p> <p>Performance against the Condition Environmental Management Plans will be reported in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR).</p>	Overall	Prior to commencement of substantial works and throughout the life of the project.	C	<p>Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021.</p> <p>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.</p>



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		demonstrated the objectives specified in conditions 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1 and 14-1 have been met.						This CAR (Section 1.5 Compliance Assessment Report Requirement) provides a list of CEMPs approved and their approval dates.
1046:M7.4	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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). <p>The report shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021.</p> <p>Environmental monitoring, tests, surveys and investigations associated with the relevant CEMPs were implemented at the commencement of substantial works.</p> <p>There have been no exceedances of proposed trigger and/or threshold criteria specified in the CEMPs.</p>
1046:M7.5	Management-based Condition Environmental Management Plans	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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). <p>The report shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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.	<p>Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of potential non-compliance.</p> <p>Copy of report investigating potential non-compliance.</p>	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	<p>Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021.</p> <p>Management actions outlined in the CEMPs were implemented at the commencement of substantial works.</p> <p>There have been no exceedances of proposed trigger and/or threshold criteria specified in the CEMPs.</p>



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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.
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 <i>Hakea</i> sp. LAC139 and LAC140 including a 50 m buffer; (2) 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 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. DMPE 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, 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.



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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.
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 are also provided to the DBCA and DCCEEW. These results are for the monitoring conducted inside the DCCEEW approved Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan Defined Area, which is outside of the Development Envelope and CEMP management action scope. Baseline monitoring of feral animals within the Development Envelope will be increased prior to the commencement of construction activities.
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	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	CLD	The TFMMP was prepared in consultation with DBCA prior to submission to the CEO of DWER for approval.



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		requirements of condition 7-2, to meet the objective of condition 10-1.				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.	CLD	The TFMP was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 20 February 2020. The TFMP 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	A Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan (SDCP) was developed in consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and was submitted on the 10 November 2022 and approved by the DCCEEW on the 31 January 2023. A revised SDCP (Version 6) submitted on 29 January 2024 was approved by the DCCEEW on the 19 July 2024 (Deep Yellow, 2024). Monitoring results conducted inside the DCCEEW approved Sandhill Dunnart Conservation Plan Defined Area 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 TFMP was approved by the EPA Services Division of the DWER on 20 February 2020. No revisions have been made during the reporting period.
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.	C	Substantial commencement of the project was acknowledged by DWER on 16 December 2021.



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						For the life of the project.		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 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.



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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 DMP (now DMPE) in the preparation of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMPE (formerly DMP, DMIRS and DEMIRS).	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 (now DMPE) prior to submission 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.	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 DMP (now DMPE) in the preparation of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMPE (formerly DMP, DMIRS and DEMIRS).	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 (now DMPE) prior to submission to the CEO for approval.



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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.
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 DMP (now DMPE) in the preparation of the Soil Monitoring and Management Plan before submission to the CEO for approval.	Written and/or verbal correspondence from DMPE (formerly DMP, DMIRS and DEMIRS).	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 DMIR (now DMPE) 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	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.



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						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 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.
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 DMP (now DMPE) 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 DMPE (formerly DMP, DMIRS and DEMIRS).	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 DMIR (now DMPE) 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	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.

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						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, geotechnically and geomorphologically stable, and geochemically 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 DMP (now DMPE) 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 DMPE (formerly DMP, DMIRS and DEMIRS).	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 DMIR (now DMPE) prior to submission 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: (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	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.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
						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.	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 – Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (GHD, 2025)

Report

23 October 2025

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Purpose of this report

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

2. Scope and limitations

2.1 Scope of work

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

2.2 Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Target Species

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

3.2 Infra-red cameras

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

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

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

3.3 Trapping layout

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

3.4 Data collection period

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

3.5 Identification

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

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

Table 1 Confidence key for image analysis

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

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

3.6 Event definition

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

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

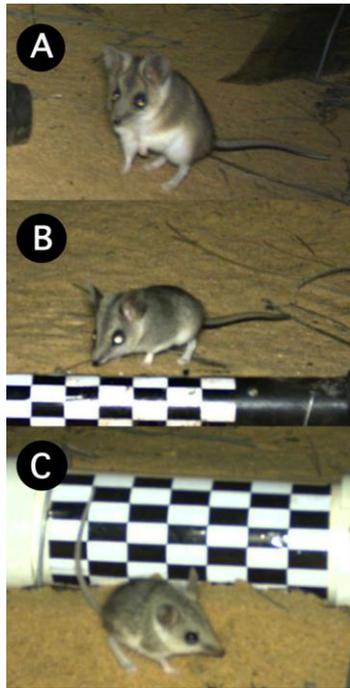


Figure 1 *Class variation of Sminthopsis psammophila present across the survey area. A); adult individual, B); sub-adult individual, C); juvenile individual.*

4. Results

4.1 Sandhill Dunnart

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

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

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

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

4.1.1 Sandhill Dunnart data analysis

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

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

4.2 Feral species

Predatory feral species

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

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

Feral Herbivores

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

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

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

Table 2 SHD captured events

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

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

**Data has been lost on this camera site*

SANDHILL DUNNART EVENTS PER MONTH IN THE DEFINED AREA

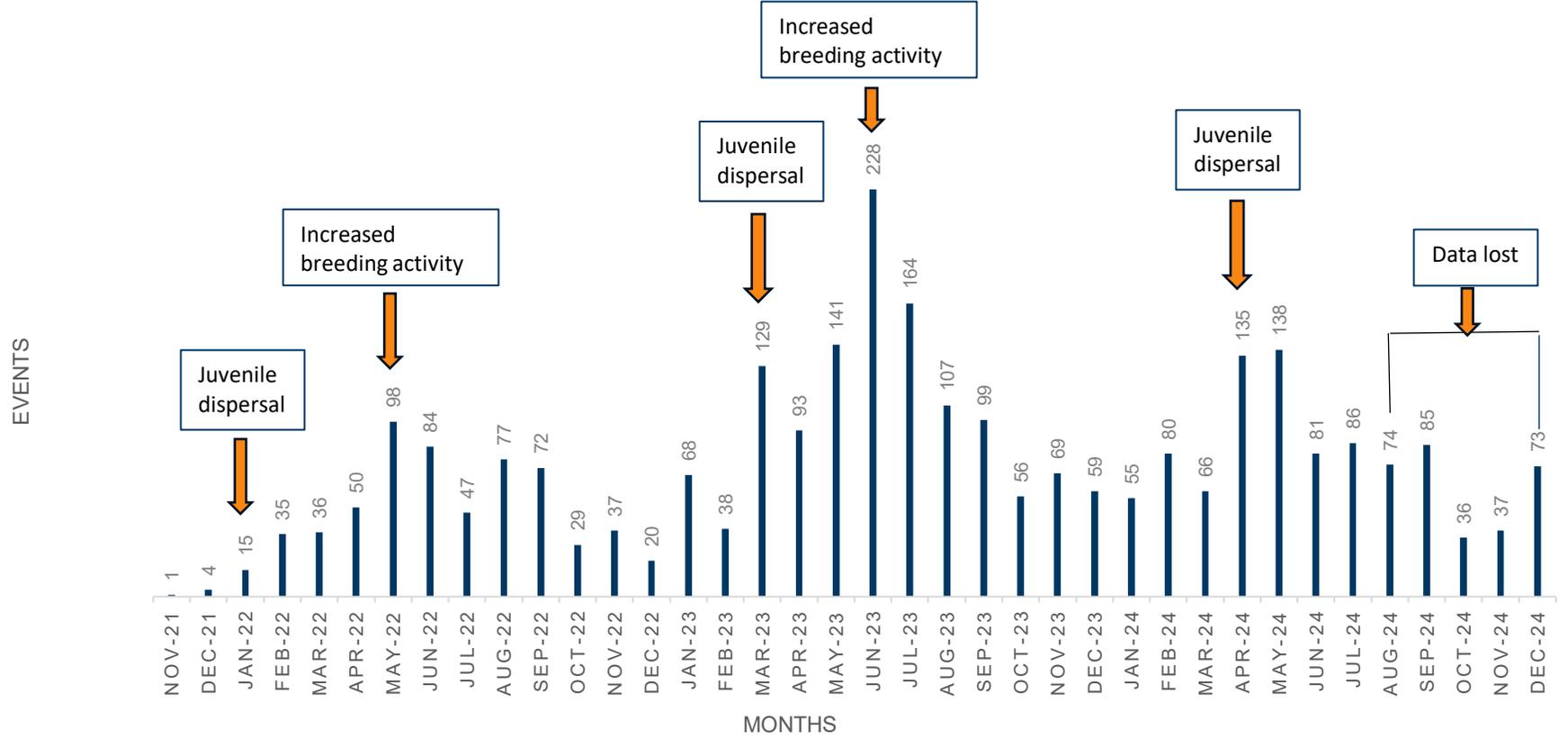


Figure 2 Raw data of events per month within the defined area

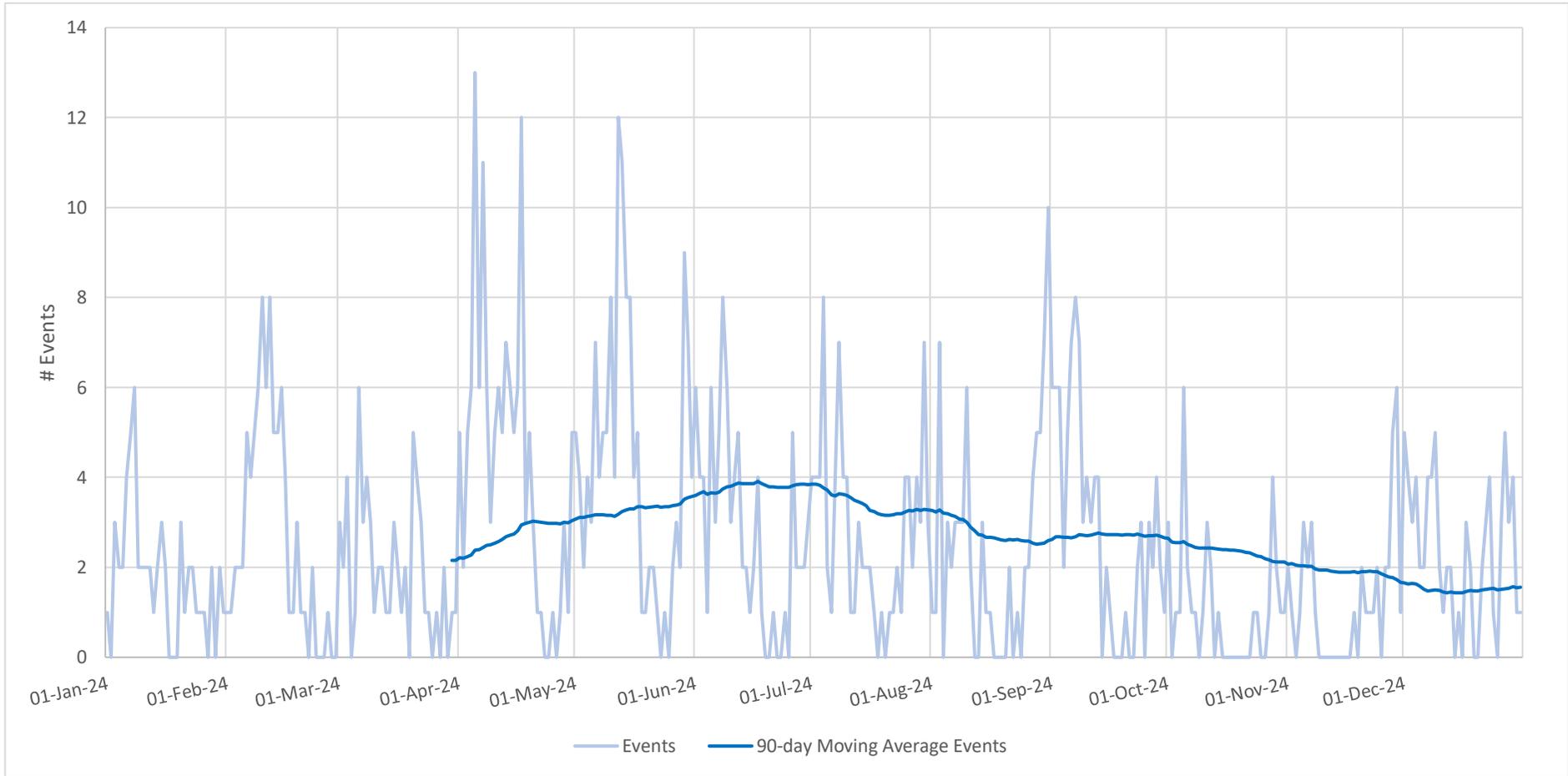


Figure 3 Daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data

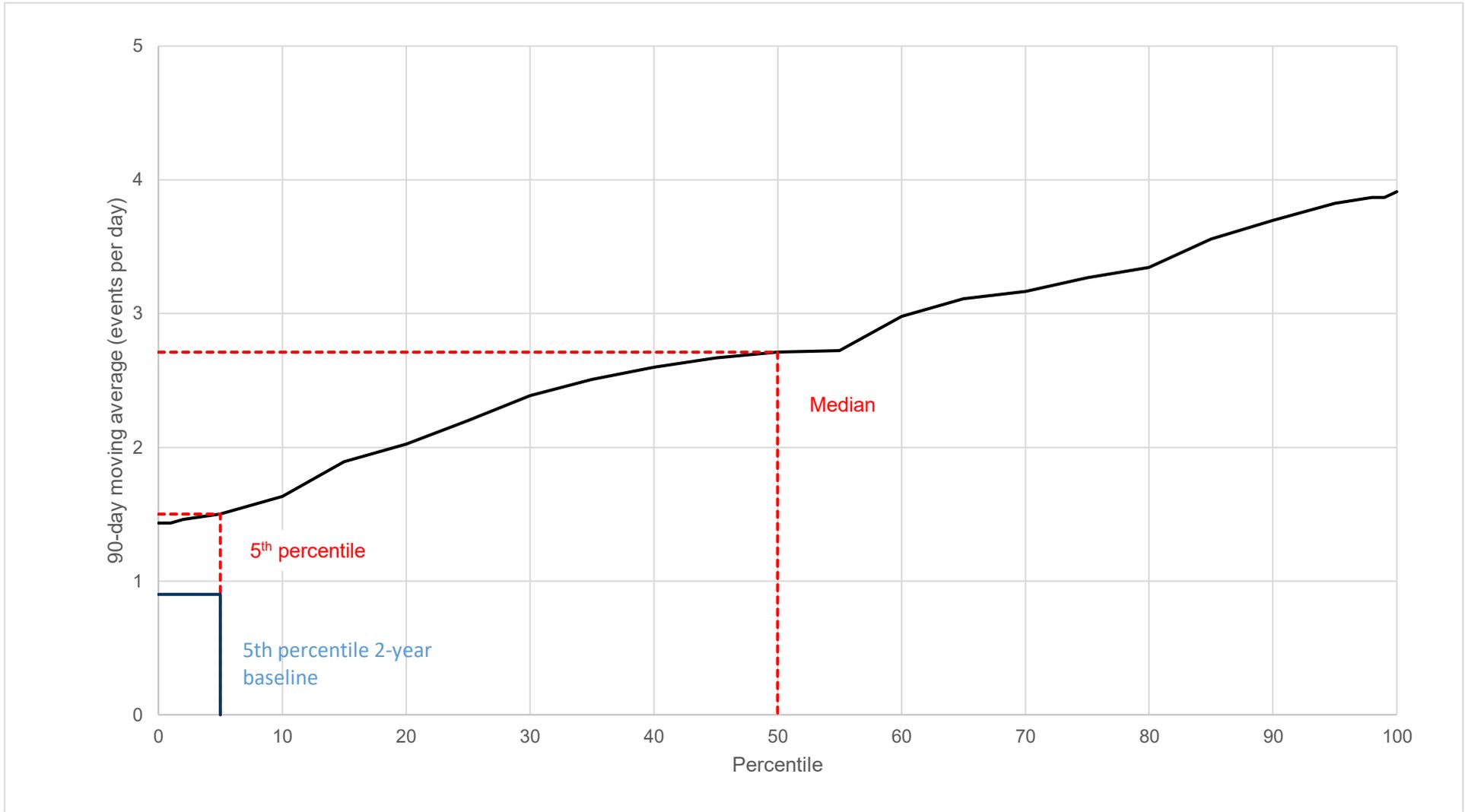


Figure 4 The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table Note: *Undeterminable due to small dataset.

6. References

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project name		Camera Image Analysis for Sandhill Dunnart and adhoc					
Document title		Report Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (Jan 24-Dec 24)					
Project number		12591259					
File name		12591259-MEM_Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (Jan 24-Dec 24).docx					
Status Code	Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
			Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
S4	0	L Hurst	G Gaikhorst		D Farrar		24/9/2025
S4	1	L Hurst	G Gaikhorst		D Farrar		27/10/2025

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Appendix 4 – Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (GHD, 2026)



Report

20 February 2026

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Purpose of this report

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

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

2. Scope and limitations

2.1 Scope of work

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

2.2 Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Target Species

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

3.2 Infra-red cameras

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

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

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

3.3 Trapping layout

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

3.4 Data collection period

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

3.5 Identification

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

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

Table 1 Confidence key for image analysis

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

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

3.6 Event definition

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

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

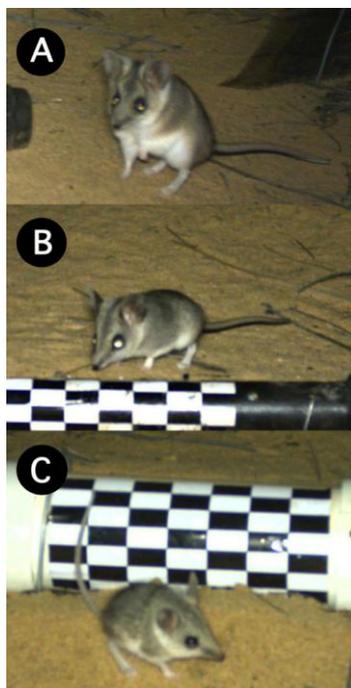


Figure 1 Class variation of *Sminthopsis psammophila* present across the survey area. A); adult individual, B); sub-adult individual, C); juvenile individual.

4. Results

4.1 Sandhill Dunnart

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

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

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

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

4.1.1 Sandhill Dunnart data analysis

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

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

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

4.2 Feral species

Predatory feral species

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

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

Feral Herbivores

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

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

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

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

Table 2 SHD captured events

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

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

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

SANDHILL DUNNART EVENTS PER MONTH IN THE DEFINED AREA EVENTS

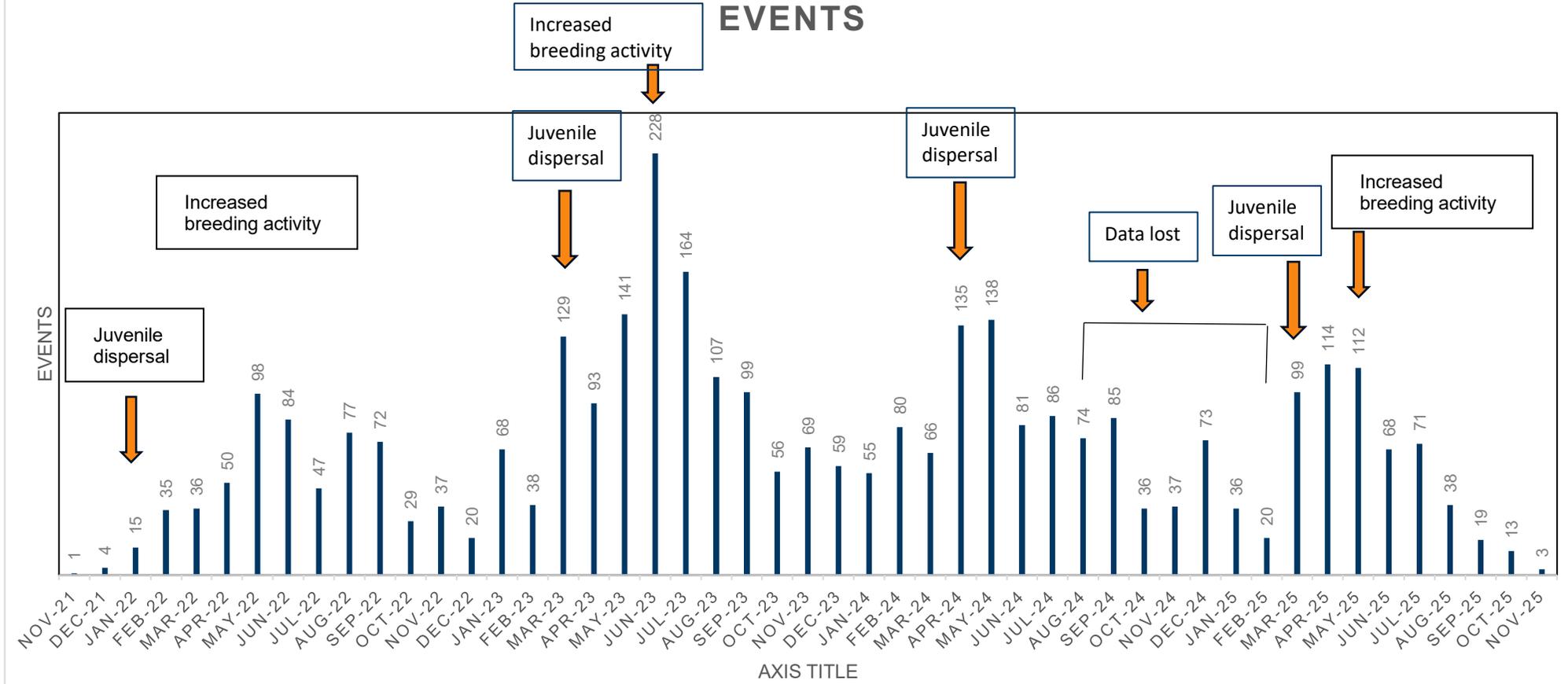


Figure 2 Raw data of events per month within the defined area

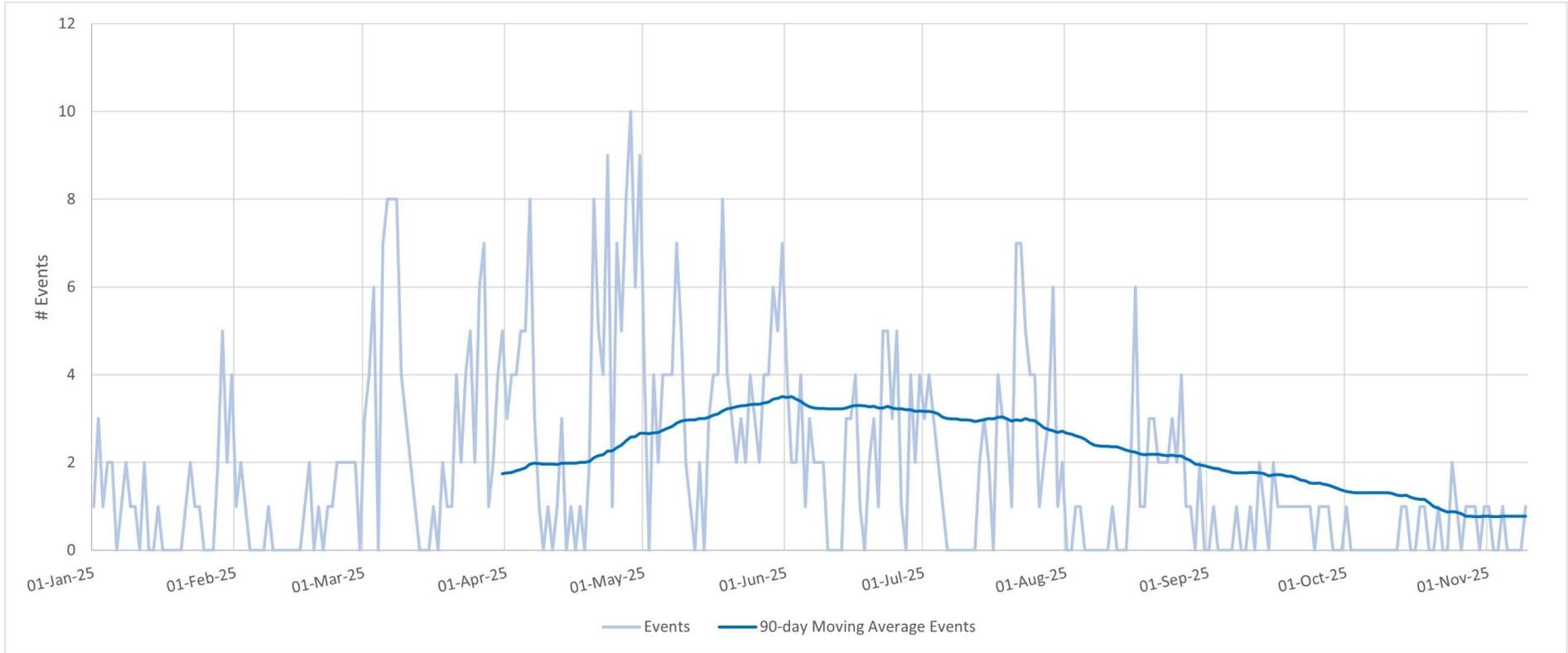


Figure 3 Daily events and 90-day moving average timeseries data

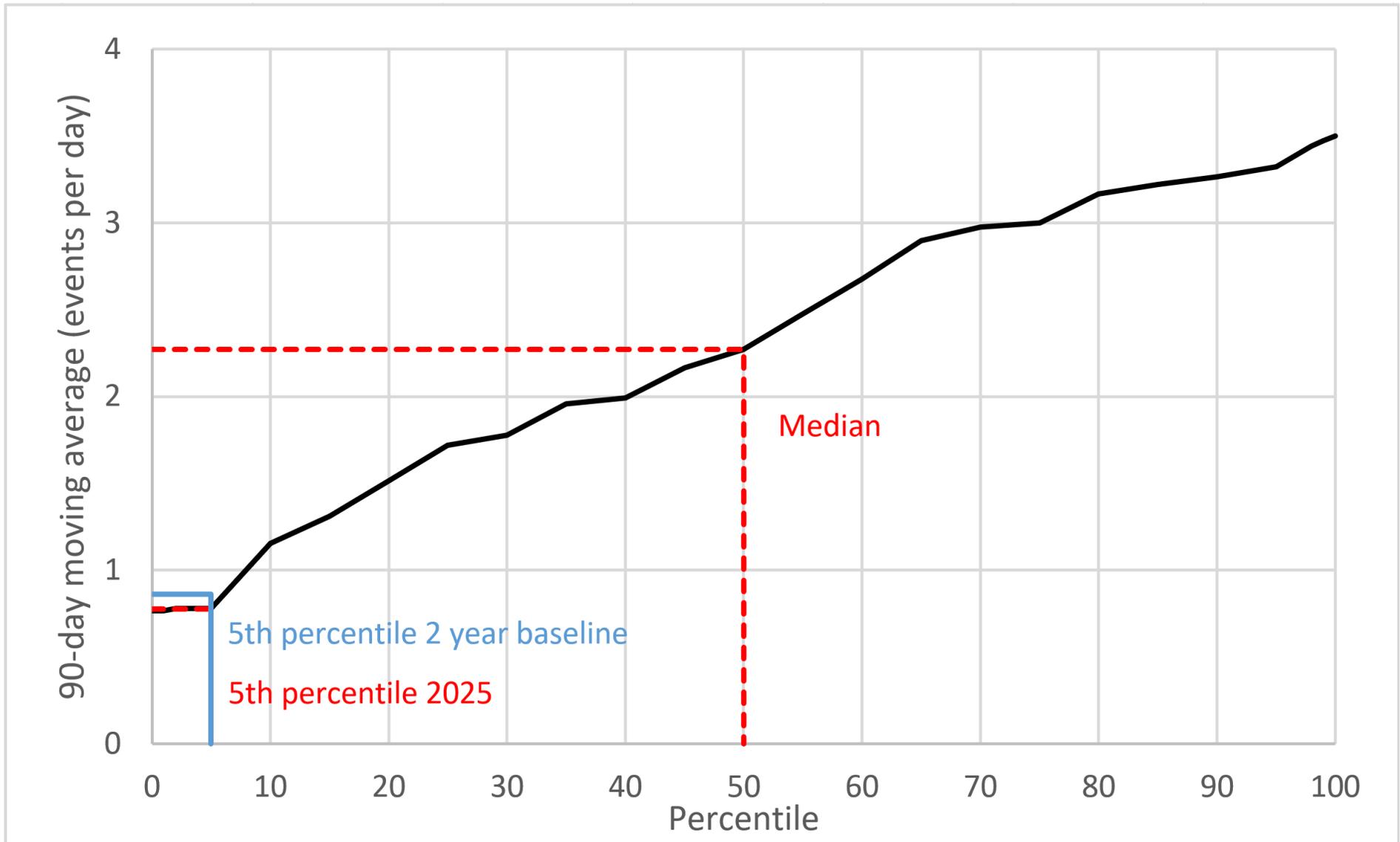


Figure 4 The statistical distribution of the 90-day moving average data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table Note: *Undeterminable due to small dataset.

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Project name		Camera Image Analysis for Sandhill Dunnart for January to November 2025					
Document title		Report Sandhill Dunnart Image Analysis (Jan 24-Dec 24)					
Project number		12591259					
File name							
Status Code	Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
			Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
S4	0	L Hurst	G Gaikhorst		D Farrar		27/02/2027

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