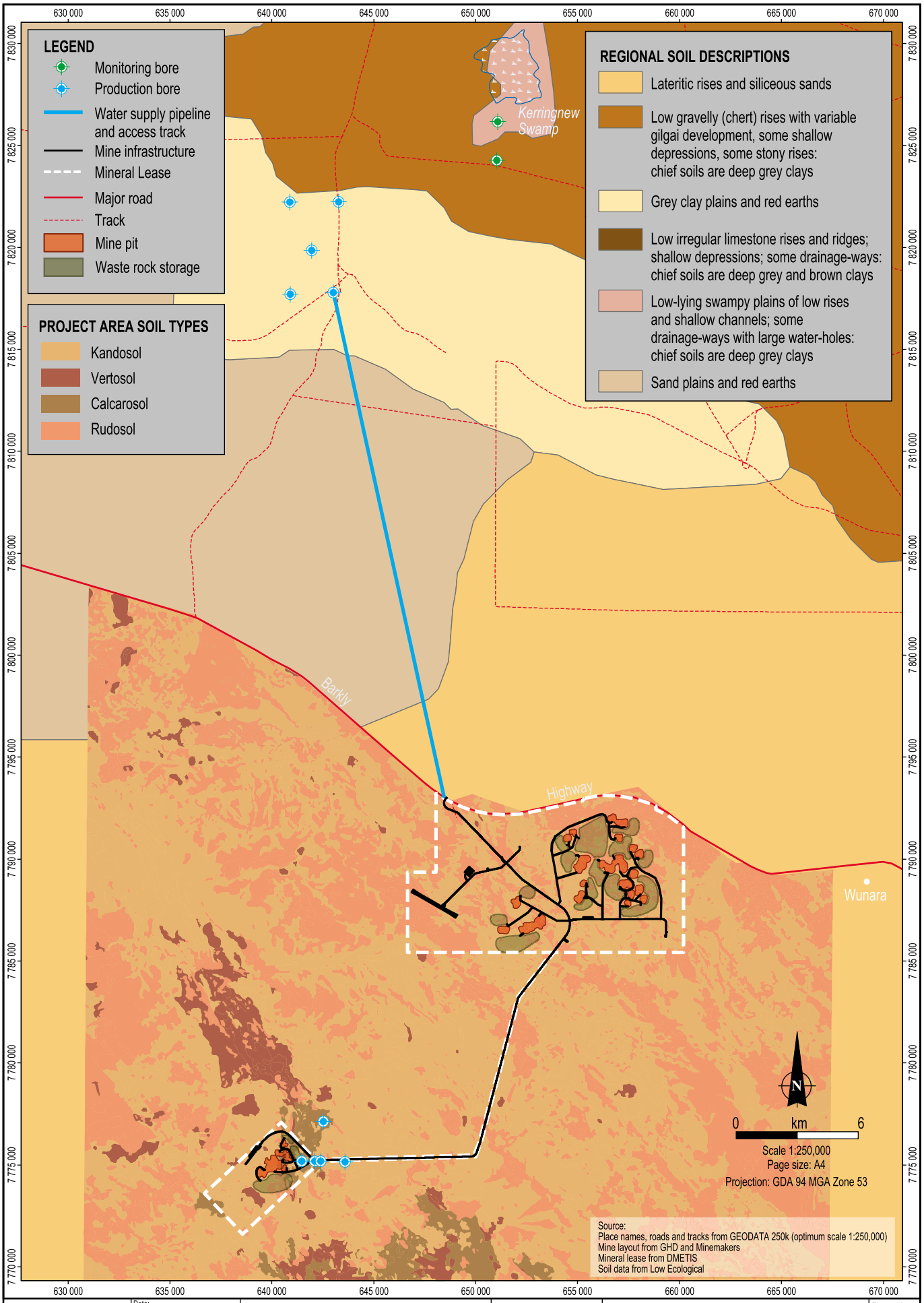
Plate 1
Typical landform at Wonarah

Plate 2
Typical rocky outcrop at Wonarah



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Wonarah Phosphate Project

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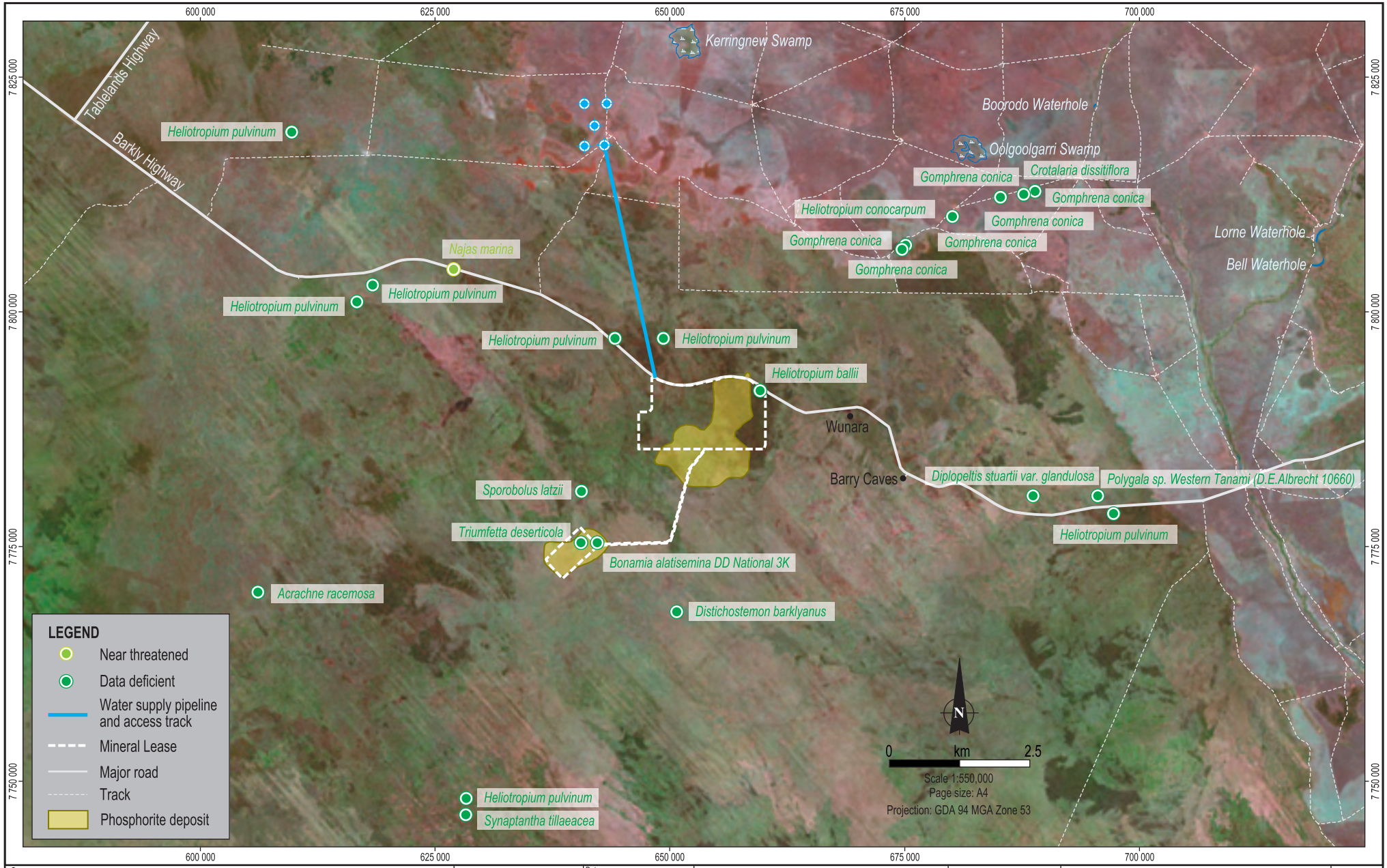
Soil classifications in the project area

Figure No: ES5



Source:
Place names, roads and tracks from GEODATA 250k (optimum scale 1:250,000)
Bore locations from GMP
Flora data from Low Ecological
Mine layout from GHD and Minemakers
Mineral lease from DMETIS

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Threatened flora in the project area and surrounds

Figure No: ES6

Fauna

The NT Parks and Wildlife Fauna Atlas identifies 163 species within the project area and surrounds. Twelve of these species are listed under the EPBC Act and eight are listed under the TPWC Act (Figure ES7). Two species (both listed under TPWC Act as near threatened) have been recorded in the project area, *Rattus villosissimus* (long haired rat) and *Aspidites ramsayi* (woma python). Two species of conservation significance were recorded as during the field surveys, *Ardeotis Australia* (Australian bustard) (listed as vulnerable under the TPWC Act) and *Onychogalea unguifera* (northern nail-tailed wallaby) (listed as near threatened under the TPWC Act). The field surveys identified no habitats of listed ecological importance.

No species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during the field surveys, despite targeted searches for such species. An ephemeral lake is located approximately 15 km to the northwest of the Arruwurra deposit within an Indigenous cultural exclusion zone, and may offer suitable habitat for EPBC Act-listed migratory birds during periods of high rainfall. The lack of suitable ephemeral waterbodies within the project area makes the ongoing presence of these species unlikely.

Traditional Owners identified local fauna of cultural significance for their utilitarian values. Larger fauna species such as kangaroo, Australian bustard, sand goanna and other large dragons are still hunted by the Traditional Owners. Ephemeral lakes within cultural exclusion zones are considered an important hunting ground as they provide seasonal refuge to larger species. Traditional Owners consulted during field surveys identified no species of mythical significance.

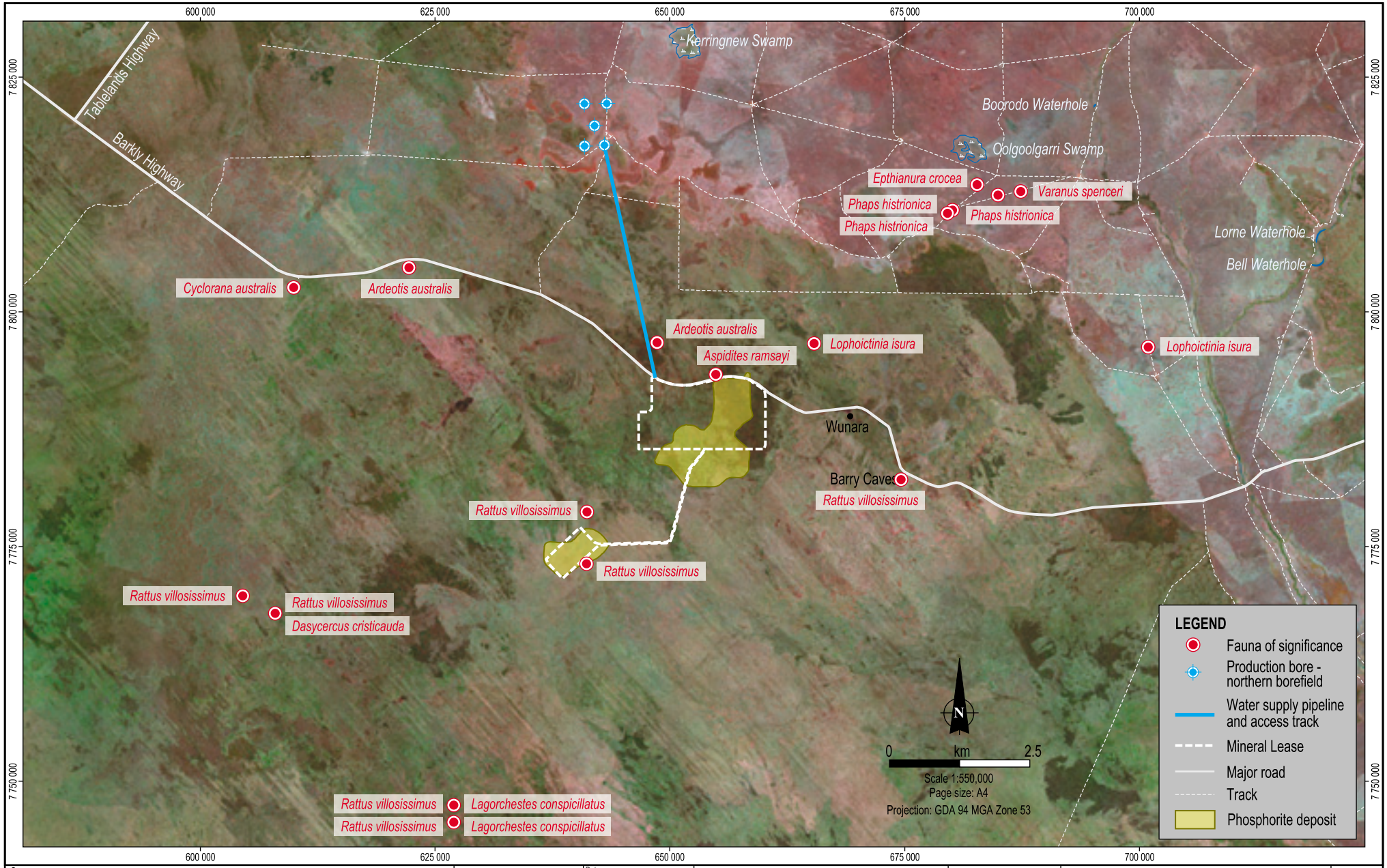
Five introduced fauna were recorded within the project area during field surveys: camels, cows, donkeys, cats and foxes. Cats and foxes are likely to be in low abundance in the area.

Groundwater

Groundwater offers the only source of reliable water within the region, with the main aquifers on the Barkly Tableland comprising cavernous zones that are commonly weathered and fractured, within calcareous units of the Wonarah Formation and Camooweal Dolomite. Groundwater recharge is predominantly from rainfall infiltration.

Groundwater quality over the tableland is generally fresh to brackish and groundwater levels in the region are extremely variable, ranging from about 25 to over 100 m below ground level. The groundwater level to the north of Mineral Lease is reasonably consistent, lying between 49 and 65 m below ground level in the vicinity of the proposed borefield. This reasonably flat lying groundwater level is in keeping with the presence of a well-connected aquifer system within the cavernous and weathered dolomite. Groundwater levels at the Mineral Lease are more variable, varying from 3 to 63 m below ground level.

Ten existing boreholes lie within the vicinity of the Mineral Lease, all located along the Barkly Highway. The Northern Territory Government installed seven of these for construction and maintenance of the Barkly Highway. Six pre-existing boreholes for stock watering lie within a 10 km radius of the northern borefield (Figure ES8).



Source:
Place names, roads and tracks from GEODATA 250k (optimum scale 1:250,000)
Bore locations from GMP
Fauna data from Low Ecological
Mine layout from GHD and Minemakers
Mineral lease from DMETIS

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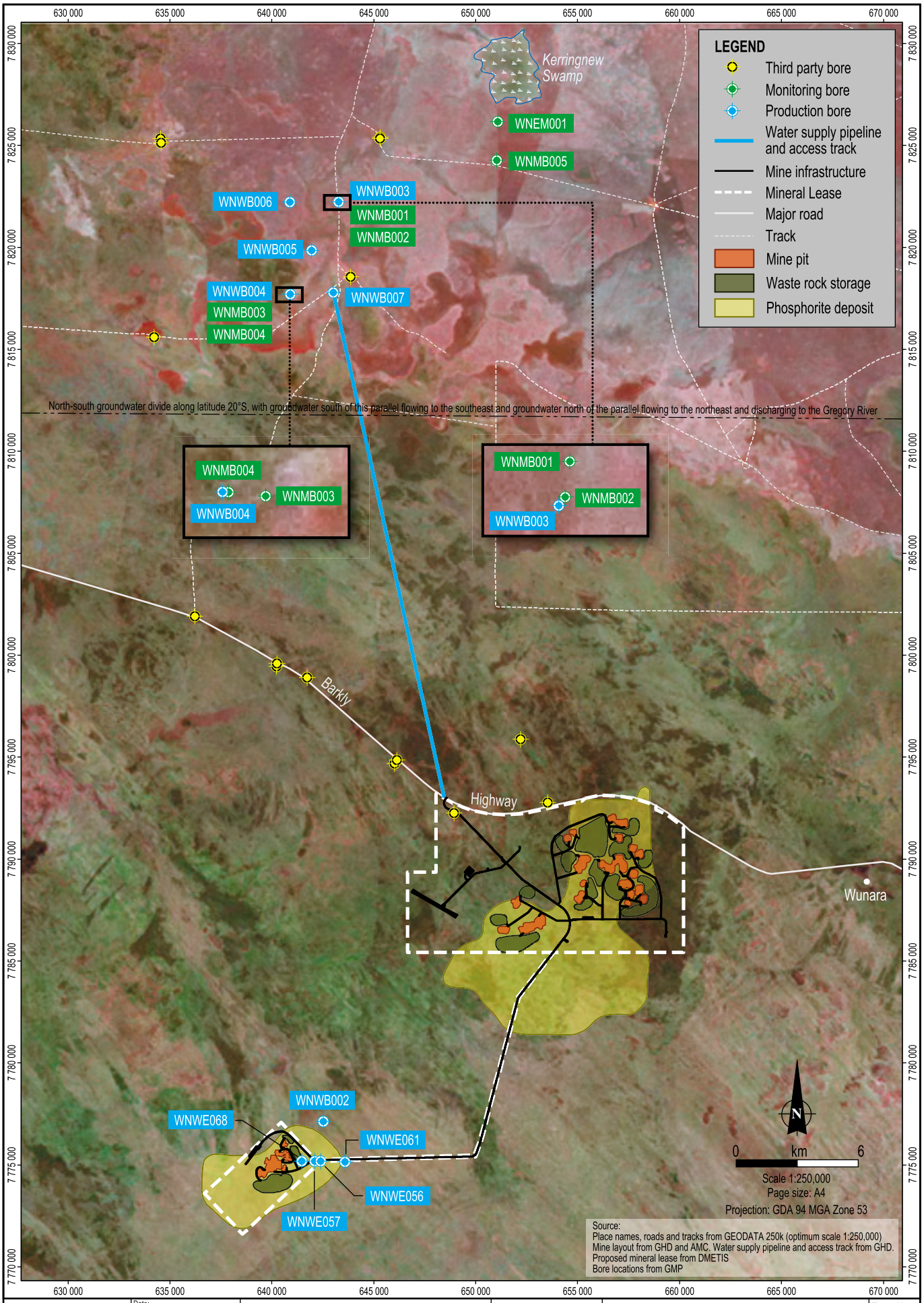
Threatened fauna in the project area and surrounds

Figure No:
ES7



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Wonarah Phosphate Project

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Location of project production and monitoring bores and environmentally sensitive areas

Figure No: **ES8**

Surface Water

The Barkly Tableland region has a semi-arid climate with three distinct seasons – dry (April to July), build up to the wet (September to November) and wet (December to March). Nearly all rain falls between November and March and the greatest incidence is in January and February. A local Bureau of Meteorology rainfall station located at the Ranken River receives a mean annual rainfall of 361 mm. Tropical cyclones can bring heavy rains to the Barkly region; however they are erratic in nature and occur relatively infrequently.

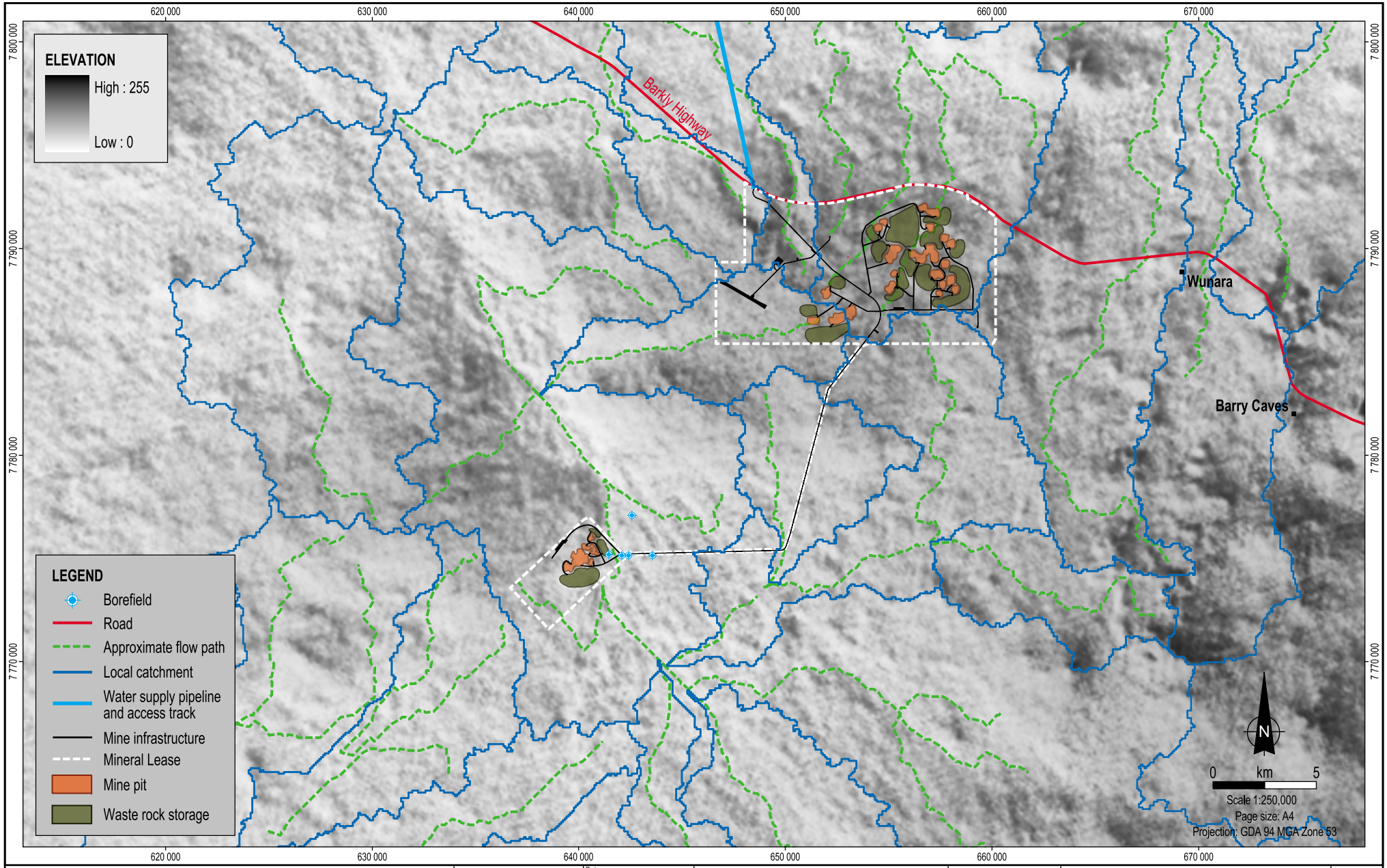
No significant watercourses traverse the project area, with the closest watercourse being the ephemeral Ranken River approximately 60 km to the east and ephemeral Playford River 87 km to the north. The project area incorporates four catchment areas (Figure ES9). However, all of the on site creeks and drainage lines are relatively minor and ephemeral in nature and are likely to only carry runoff following significant rainfall events. The drainage in the project area flows to several large shallow lakes, very few of which are permanent; however, some lakes are known to retain water for extended periods after rain. Seasonally flooded swamps occur in the southwest of the project site, around Arruwurra.

The project is located in the Barkly Surface Water Management Area (SWMA). Under the SWMA management framework, there are no water quality objectives to meet environmental and other public benefit outcomes. There is no major water storage, diversion or supply infrastructure within the Barkly SWMA and the volume of surface water used is less than 0.1% of the mean annual runoff. There are no current surface water licences within the Barkly SWMA and any surface water use is for stock watering.

Socio-economics

The project area is on the Barkly Tableland, a remote region of the Northern Territory. The Barkly Tableland covers a large area of the central-eastern Northern Territory. The major service centre for the region is the town of Tennant Creek (approximately 240 km west of the project). The region is sparsely populated with the major sources of income for the region generated from grazing, mining and tourism.

The closest populated community to the project is Wunara, a small Aboriginal settlement located approximately 10 km from the Mineral Lease boundary, adjacent to the Barkly Highway. The population residing in the community fluctuates from 2 to 30 people according to the season. Members of the Wunara Community are Traditional Owners of the land subject to the Mineral Lease. The project is also surrounded by a number of pastoral properties.



Source:
Place names, roads and tracks from GEODATA 250k (optimum scale 1:250,000)
Mine plan from AMC & GHD.
Catchments and flow paths from Carrick Consulting.
DEM from Northern Territory Geological Survey.

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Wonarah Phosphate Project

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Catchments and estimated flow paths in the project area

Figure No: ES9

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The project area is located within the region associated with the Arruwurra people. The project area and surrounds is known to contain sites of mythological and archaeological significance. Through the Central Land Council (CLC), in consultation with Traditional Owners, six sacred sites were identified close to the Mineral Lease. These sites have consequently been incorporated into the Indigenous cultural exclusion zones and are located outside of the Mineral Lease; no infrastructure or activities related to the project will occur in these areas. A search of the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) Heritage Database identified two registered sites to the north of the Barkly Highway.

An archaeological survey identified six low density silcrete knapping areas across the Mineral Lease. Of these, one (lying outside of the Mineral Lease) is of moderate scientific significance and the remaining five (four of which are inside the Mineral Lease) are of low scientific significance.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database and the NT Heritage Register identified no sites of non-Indigenous cultural heritage within the project area.

5 Key Environmental and Social Impacts

An assessment of the potential, credible environmental and social impacts that may be associated with the project has been carried out. This assessment was based on knowledge of the existing environment, experience with similar operations elsewhere and issues of concern to key stakeholders. Measures to avoid, mitigate and/or manage each potential negative impact have been developed. These reflect Minemakers' commitment to good practice mining and environmental management, and are technically and economically feasible within the context of the project's setting.

The residual risk associated with the impacts, assuming the effective implementation of the proposed avoidance, mitigation and management measures is provided in Table ES2.

Development of the project will also bring positive environmental and social impacts. The main benefits of the project are predicted to be:

- Annual total sales revenue estimated to be $500 million.
- Estimated annual operating expenditure will be of approximately $450 million and annual government royalties of approximately $7 million.
- Capital expenditure (e.g., project expenditure and investment in additional infrastructure) of about $107 million.
- Annual salaries for Minemakers employees of approximately $3.5 million per annum (excluding on-costs) and for contractors, approximately $24.3 million.
- Increased incomes for people elsewhere in the region, including local and peripheral communities, of approximately $11.9 million per annum (using the industry multiplier of 0.428).
- Direct employment of up to about 100 people during construction and up to 300 people during operations.

Table ES2 Summary of residual impact assessments

ID	Impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
Air quality				
I01	Decrease in air quality at the Wunara community due to dust emissions generated within the Mineral Lease.	Rare	Moderate	Moderate
I02	Decrease in air quality for motorists travelling along the section of the Barkly Highway adjoining the Mineral Lease due to dust emissions generated within the Mineral Lease.	Possible	Moderate	High
I03	Decrease in air quality due to dust emissions from project related heavy vehicles along the ore transport route.	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
I04	Significant increase in the amount of combustion emissions.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low
I05	Decrease in air quality due to odour.	Rare	Insignificant	Low
Greenhouse gas emissions				
I06	Significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low
Noise and vibration				
I07	Disturbance to sensitive receptors from noise and vibration generated within the Mineral Lease.	Rare	Minor	Low
I08	Disturbance to sensitive receptors from project related heavy vehicle noise along the ore transport route.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Landform, geology and soils				
I09	Unstable landforms	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Significant reduction in soil quality				
I10	Due to altered profile	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I11	Due to compaction	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I12	Due to contamination	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I13	Due to erosion	Possible	Moderate	High
Land use				
I14	Reduced availability of land for traditional hunting and gathering.	Almost Certain	Insignificant	Low
I15	Restriction of Traditional Owner access to sites of cultural significance.	Rare	Minor	Low
I16	Significant reduction in land for potential pastoral use.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low

Table ES2 Summary of residual impact assessments

ID	Impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
Flora				
I17	Reduced species abundance.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low
I18	Significant impacts to threatened species.	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
I19	Reduced conditions favourable for plant growth due to dust.	Likely	Insignificant	Moderate
I20	Reduced conditions favourable for plant growth due to disturbance.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low
I21	Increased weed density and distribution.	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
I22	Introduction of new weed species.	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
Fauna				
I23	Reduced species abundance in the long term.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I24	Significant impacts to threatened species.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I25	Increased abundance of introduced species.	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
Groundwater				
I26	Decrease in the availability of groundwater for third party users.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I27	Unacceptable reduction in groundwater quality.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Surface water				
I28	Adverse effects on downstream ecosystems due to fugitive sediment.	Possible	Minor	Moderate
I29	Adverse effects on downstream fauna and riparian vegetation due to altered flow regimes.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low
I30	Adverse effects on fauna and riparian vegetation and groundwater users due to surface water contamination.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low

Table ES2 Summary of residual impact assessments

ID	Impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
Socio-economic				
I31	Social disruption caused by population and demographics	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
I32	Increased competition for skilled labour, particularly for highly skilled people with previous mining experience	Possible	Minor	Moderate
I33	Significant pressure placed on existing emergency services	Unlikely	Minor	Low
I34	Inadequate existing infrastructure and community services	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
I35	Reduced availability and affordability of housing and accommodation in Tennant Creek	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
I36	Lack of accommodation for Traditional Owners in Wunara community	Possible	Minor	Moderate
I37	Social problems due to drugs and alcohol	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate
Indigenous cultural heritage				
I38	Disturbance to cultural exclusion zones	Rare	Major	High
I39	Disturbance to identified archaeological site of moderate significance	Rare	Moderate	Moderate
I40	Disturbance to identified archaeological sites of low significance	Likely	Insignificant	Moderate
I41	Disturbance to unidentified archaeological sites of significance	Possible	Insignificant	Low
Traffic				
I42	Increased risk of accident due to reduced headway	Possible	Moderate	High
I43	Increased risk of accident due to increased rate of road degradation	Possible	Minor	Low

- Indirect employment of around 480 people during operations.
- Increased support to local communities through mechanisms such as sponsorships and donations, employment opportunities, and training and education opportunities.
- Acquisition of new baseline environmental data.

Minemakers will work with local Indigenous training providers and other mining projects in the Barkly Tableland region to ensure training programs are focused on maximising skill development and employment opportunities for members of the Indigenous community and contribute to the suitably trained Indigenous workforce in the region.

As with all mining projects, some adverse impacts will be unavoidable. However, based on the risk assessment, the majority of environmental and social risks associated with the project will be low or moderate, following implementation of mitigation and management measures.

6 Environmental Outcomes and Assessment Criteria

Minemakers has set specific outcomes for each environmental and social aspect during the construction, operation, rehabilitation and closure of the project. These outcomes are based on the potential environmental or social impacts and residual risks identified for the project, as summarised in Table ES3. Each environmental and social outcome is accompanied by measurable assessment criteria that can be used by Minemakers and others (such as regulators or external environmental auditors) to assess progress towards, or compliance with, the outcome. Where possible, the assessment criteria have been based on standards, guidelines, monitoring results or similar that will allow for numerical comparison.

A monitoring program has been developed for each of the environmental and social outcomes to allow assessment against the assessment criteria. The monitoring program and assessment criteria will allow for early warning that mitigation and management measures are failing and the outcome is potentially at risk of not being achieved.

Table ES3 Environmental and social outcomes

ID	Impact	Outcome	Assessment Criteria
Air quality			
I01	Decrease in air quality at the Wunara community due to dust emissions generated within the Mineral Lease.	No decrease in air quality or visual amenity due to dust emissions outside of the Mineral Lease.	Compliance with annual average dust deposition rate does not exceed 2 g/m^2/month above baseline dust deposition rate of 2.6 g/m^2/month outside of the Mineral Lease. Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
I02	Decrease in air quality for motorists travelling along the section of the Barkly Highway adjoining the Mineral Lease due to dust emissions generated within the Mineral Lease.	No decrease in air quality or visual amenity due to dust emissions outside of the Mineral Lease.	Measurements of fugitive dust do not exceed levels that may affect visibility (5 g/m^2/month). To be recorded by real time dust monitoring gauges) across the Barkly Highway. Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
I03	Decrease in air quality due to dust emissions from project related heavy vehicles along the ore transport route.	No decrease in air quality due to dust emissions from project related heavy vehicles along the ore transport route.	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
I04	Significant increase in the amount of combustion emissions.	No decrease in air quality due to combustion emissions outside of the Mineral Lease	Maintenance records show regular servicing of vehicles and plant.
I05	Decrease in air quality due to odour.	No decrease in air quality due to odour outside of the Mineral Lease.	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
Noise and vibration			
I07	Disturbance to sensitive receptors from noise and vibration generated within the Mineral Lease.	No disturbance to sensitive receptors from noise and vibration at the mine	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
I08	Disturbance to sensitive receptors from project related heavy vehicle noise along the ore transport route.	No significant increase in traffic related noise at sensitive receptors along the ore transport route.	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.

Table ES3 Environmental and social outcomes

ID	Impact	Outcome	Assessment Criteria
Landform, geology and soils			
I09	Unstable landforms.	Landform is stable.	Slopes within the Mineral Lease are stable with drainage patterns consistent with the pre-mine landform. Slopes of waste rock storages and stockpiles do not exceed 18°.
I10, I11, I12, I13	Significant reduction in soil quality due to altered profile, compaction, contamination and/or erosion.	No reduction in soil quality.	Verification testing of soils contaminated as a result of mining activities show remediation has been successful. Compacted areas no longer required for mining activities have been ripped and revegetated. No visible gully erosion.
Land use			
I14	Reduced availability of land for traditional hunting and gathering.	Minimal reduction in Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation land available for traditional hunting and gathering.	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
I15	Restriction of Traditional Owner access to sites of cultural significance.	Alternative access routes to be agreed in consultation with Traditional Owners.	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
I16	Significant reduction in land for potential pastoral use.	No significant reduction in land for potential and actual pastoral use.	Complaints register to show no reasonable complaint unaddressed.
Flora			
I17, I18	Reduced species abundance or significant impacts to threatened species.	Disturbance to vegetation is restricted to areas permitted within the Mineral Lease conditions.	Annual audit of records show native vegetation clearance is in accordance with the Mineral Lease conditions. Annual flora surveys (including photo monitoring) at all flora monitoring sites to show no unexpected change in abundance, composition or condition of flora species from baseline conditions.

Table ES3 Environmental and social outcomes

ID	Impact	Outcome	Assessment Criteria
Flora (cont'd)			
I19	Reduced conditions favourable for plant growth due to dust	The health of remaining vegetation does not alter significantly over the life of the project.	Annual flora surveys (including photo monitoring) at all flora monitoring sites in to show no unexpected change in abundance, composition or condition of flora species from baseline conditions. Compliance with annual average dust deposition rate does not exceed 2 g/m2/month above baseline dust deposition rate of 2.6 g/m2/month outside of the Mineral Lease.
I20	Reduced conditions favourable for plant growth due to disturbance	The health of remaining vegetation does not alter significantly over the life of the project.	Annual flora surveys (including photo monitoring) at all flora monitoring sites in to show no unexpected change in abundance, composition or condition of flora species from baseline conditions.
I21, I22	Increased weed density and distribution or introduction of new weed species.	No weed species are encouraged or introduced due to the project construction and operations.	No increase in weed density/distribution and no new establishment of declared weeds, compared with control sites or baseline data.
Fauna			
I23, I24	Reduced species abundance and significant impacts to threatened species.	Disturbance to vegetation is restricted to areas permitted within the Mineral Lease conditions.	Annual audit of records show native vegetation clearance is in accordance with the Mineral Lease conditions. Regular surveying (as per the monitoring program for fauna) indicates no changes in abundance, composition or condition of fauna species from baseline conditions.
I25	Increased abundance of introduced species.	No introduced fauna species are encouraged or introduced due to the project construction and operations.	A reduction in abundance of pest (feral) species from baseline monitoring records.
Groundwater			
I26	Decrease in the availability of groundwater for third party users.	Groundwater supply from third party bores does not decrease due to the project's construction and operations.	Monitoring of nearby third party bores shows no decrease in groundwater level depth directly attributable to groundwater extraction for the project.
I27	Unacceptable reduction in groundwater quality.	Groundwater quality is not reduced due to the project construction or operations.	Monitoring of production bores reveal no change to groundwater quality.

Table ES3 Environmental and social outcomes

ID	Impact	Outcome	Assessment Criteria
Surface water			
I28	Adverse effects on downstream ecosystems due to fugitive sediment.	No adverse effects on downstream fauna and habitats due to the generation of fugitive sediment as a result of mining activities.	Annual flora surveys (including photo monitoring) at all flora monitoring sites to show no unexpected change in abundance, composition or condition of flora species from baseline conditions.
I29	Adverse effects on downstream fauna and riparian vegetation due to altered flow regimes.	No adverse effects on downstream fauna and riparian vegetation due to altered flow regimes as a result of mining activities.	Annual flora surveys (including photo monitoring) at all flora monitoring sites to show no unexpected change in abundance, composition or condition of flora species from baseline conditions. Fauna monitoring indicates no changes in abundance, composition or condition of fauna species from baseline conditions.
I30	Adverse effects on fauna and riparian vegetation and groundwater users due to surface water contamination.	No adverse effects on fauna, riparian vegetation and groundwater users due to surface water contamination as a result of mining activities.	Following rainfall events where there is runoff of water from the site, upstream and downstream monitoring to show no statistically significant impact of the project on surface water quality (including major anions and cations, total and dissolved metals and pH, TDS, EC and total petroleum hydrocarbons).
Socio-economic			
I31	Social disruption caused by population and demographics	No negative change in social cohesion in Wunara or Tennant Creek as a result of the project.	Annual audit of complaints register indicates no incidence of community complaint regarding changes in social cohesion due to project.
I32	Increased competition for skilled labour, particularly for highly skilled people with previous mining experience	Minimise adverse social impact due to increase in competition for skilled labour.	Consultation register shows liaison with existing training providers and local communities regarding training and employment.
I33	Significant pressure placed on existing emergency services	Project does not place additional pressure on existing emergency services.	Consultation register shows liaison with existing emergency services.
I34	Inadequate existing infrastructure and community services	No unexpected demand placed on infrastructure or services as a result of the project.	Consultation register shows liaison with relevant stakeholders.

Table ES3 Environmental and social outcomes

ID	Impact	Outcome	Assessment Criteria
Socio-economic (cont'd)			
I35, I36	Decrease in availability and affordability of housing and accommodation in Tennant Creek and Wunara	Community awareness of project and its progress is maintained so potential impacts are taken into consideration for any planning.	Consultation register shows liaison with government, shire council and Traditional Owners.
I37	Social problems due to drugs and alcohol	Successful management of drugs and alcohol on mine site.	Annual audit of complaints register indicates no incidence of community complaint regarding drug or alcohol issues associated with the workforce. Audit of drug and alcohol testing records demonstrate testing conducted and results acted on.
–	Positive benefits are realised	Positive socio-economic benefits are maximised.	Annual audit of procurement records show supply of goods and services have been sourced locally. Workforce statistics indicate workforce composition includes local and Northern Territory people are employed at the project.
Indigenous cultural heritage			
I38	Disturbance to Indigenous cultural exclusion zones	No disturbance to Indigenous cultural exclusion zones.	Audits show that all staff are inducted, and as such have been made aware of exclusion zones, commitments under relevant legislation and cultural heritage management plan. Audits show no disturbance to Indigenous cultural exclusion zones.
I39	Disturbance to identified archaeological site of moderate significance	No disturbance to identified archaeological site of significance.	Audits show that all staff are inducted, and as such have been made aware of site locations, commitments under relevant legislation and cultural heritage management plan. Audits show no disturbance to site.

Table ES3 Environmental and social outcomes

ID	Impact	Outcome	Assessment Criteria
Indigenous cultural heritage (cont'd)			
I40	Disturbance to identified archaeological sites of low significance	Disturbance to identified sites of low significance is restricted to that permitted by granted consent to disturb under the Heritage Conservation Act, i.e., within Mineral Lease.	Audits show that all staff are inducted, and as such have been made aware of commitments under relevant legislation and cultural heritage management plan. Audits show no unauthorised disturbance to sites.
I41	Disturbance to unidentified archaeological sites of significance	Disturbance to identified sites of archaeological significance is restricted to that permitted by granted consent to disturb under the Heritage Conservation Act, i.e., within Mineral Lease, and within 30 m of silcrete outcroppings.	
Traffic			
I42, I43	Increased risk of accident	No adverse effects on safety due to increased road traffic.	Complaints register shows all reasonable complaints are investigated. Vehicular incident register shows no project-related incidents/near misses.

7 Mine Closure, Rehabilitation and Future Land Use

A mine closure and rehabilitation plan has been prepared for the project that includes specific closure objectives and assessment criteria that will apply to progressive and final rehabilitation and actual closure works. This plan demonstrates that it is technically and economically feasible to successfully close and rehabilitate the project and to develop a closure and rehabilitation process that can be built on during the life of the project.

The objectives of the closure and rehabilitation process are to ensure the:

- Protection of human health and safety.
- Progressive rehabilitation of the site during operations.
- Ecosystem and landscape function after closure is resilient, self-sustaining and comparable to the surrounding areas.
- Project does not compromise the quality and quantity of surface water or groundwater to existing users and water dependent ecosystems.
- Need for long term monitoring and maintenance is reduced through design and construction of mine waste landforms that are physically and chemically stable.
- Landforms are consistent with the surrounding landscape.
- Residual risks and liabilities are identified and can be readily controlled.
- Mine closure process and lease relinquishment occurs in a cost-effective and efficient manner.
- Full cost of decommissioning and rehabilitation is understood and that a mechanism for funding exists.
- Development of an environmental monitoring and reporting program which is focused towards demonstrating the achievement of closure outcomes.

Rehabilitation will be undertaken progressively when areas are no longer required for mining. This will include backfilling of pits where economically feasible, stabilisation of land, and ripping and revegetating of disturbed areas. All infrastructure, excluding any requested by Traditional Owners to remain on-site, will be removed and the areas will be regenerated as per mined areas.

The final pit voids will remain as a permanent feature in the landscape. Abandonment bunds will be constructed to prevent inadvertent public access to the pit voids.

The mine closure and rehabilitation plan will be regularly reviewed and revised as necessary during the life of the project. A final decommissioning plan will be developed in consultation with regulatory authorities and Traditional Owners during operations and as part of the closure process. This plan will further detail completion criteria and refine the timeline for decommissioning and determination of compliance with regulatory authority requirements.