

Karara Mining Limited

Annual Compliance Report

Karara Iron Ore Project Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Approval 2006/3017

1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025


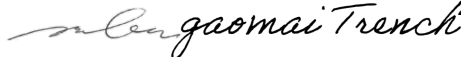

CORP-EN-REP-1142

24 June 2025

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CORP-EN-REP-1142 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT 2024/2025 KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

REV	DESCRIPTION	ORIG	REVIEW	APPROVED	DATE
0	Issued for Use	 V Scott	 M Chen	 G Trench	24-Jun-25

Declaration of accuracy

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

Signed: *gaomai Trench*

Full name (please print): Dr Gaomai Trench

Position (please print): General Manager Health, Safety, Environment and
Communities

Organisation: Karara Mining Ltd / 68 070 871 831

Date: 24 June 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Compliance Report 2024/2025 has been prepared by Karara Mining Limited (KML) to demonstrate compliance with the Karara Iron Ore Project (KIOP) conditions of approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (EPBC 2006/3017).

A list of the definitions referred to in this report is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Description
CMSR	Centre for Mine Site Restoration
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA)
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EMS	Environmental Management System
GIS	Geographical Information System
KIOP	Karara Iron Ore Project
KMG	Kimberley Metals Group
KML	Karara Mining Limited
PER	Public Environmental Review
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WStS	Western Spiny-tailed Skink

2 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

A description of the approved actions and activities undertaken by KML in the reporting period is listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Description of Activities

Approval	Description
EPBC Number	2006/3017
Project Name	Karara Iron Ore Project (KIOP)
ACN	070 871 831
Approved Action	To construct and operate a magnetite iron ore mine, processing plant and associated infrastructure, as described in the Public Environmental Review dated September 2008, located in the Mid-West Region of WA approximately 215 km south-east of Geraldton and 320 km north-northeast of Perth.
Activities undertaken in the reporting period	Karara Mining Limited continued to maintain KIOP in its operational phase of the project. During the reporting period KML have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaken magnetite ore mining and processing. • Continued operations of project infrastructure (rail, transmission line, water and port).
Location	Mid-West Region of WA approximately 215 km south-east of Geraldton and 320 km north-northeast of Perth.
Responsibility	Dr Gaomai Trench - General Manager Health, Safety, Environment and Communities.
Reporting Period	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025
Report Date	24 June 2025

3 COMPLIANCE WITH APPROVAL CONDITIONS

KML conducted an audit against all conditions of approval (EPBC 2006/3017) in June 2025. The findings are outlined in Table 3 below.

As identified in the previous audits, one minor non-compliance in relation to Condition 3, which requires tenements M59/650, E59/1138, E59/1496-99 and E59/1500 to be relinquished by 31 March 2012. This was continuously considered as a minor non-compliance due to the failure to relinquish M59/650 within the required timeframe. However, all tenements have now been relinquished and Condition 3 has been classified as 'Closed'.

KML was compliant with all the other conditions of the approval.

Table 3: Compliance Table

Ref.	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant	Finding	Evidence
1.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered WStS (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) the person taking the action must implement the Environmental Procedure – WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation, dated 12 April 2022.	Compliant	The WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) was implemented in 2010, prior to the commencement of the operations in 2013. During the reporting period, WStS monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the latest version (rev 5, dated 12 April 2022) of the WStS Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1024). Results are detailed in Section 4.212 of this report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KML Environmental Procedure - WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024_5) dated 12/04/2022. KML WStS Monitoring register and sighting data sheets.
2.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must implement the Environmental Procedure – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring, dated 12 April 2022.	Compliant	The Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) was implemented in 2010, prior to the commencement of operations in 2013. During the reporting period, Malleefowl monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the latest version (rev 5, dated 12 April 2022) of the Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1035). Results are detailed in Section 4.1 of this report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KML Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) revision 5 dated 12/04/2022. KML Malleefowl register.
3.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered WStS (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) from the loss of potential habitat the person taking the action must relinquish tenure over the tenements M59/650, E59/1138, 59/1496-99 and E59/1500 at or before the time the Government of Western Australia gazettes the areas for the purpose of Conservation and/or: a) by 31 March 2012 provide the Department with confirmation that the tenements have been relinquished and secured under a conservation agreement or, if not,	Minor Non-Compliant	All tenements have now been surrendered with M59/650 (the final tenement) being surrendered in June 2021 and registered with DMIRS (now 'DEMIRS') on 17 August 2021. Whilst the State and Federal Governments are aware of the status of tenement relinquishment, and KML has been actively addressing this requirement for a number of years, failure to relinquish M59/650 within the required timeframe is continuously considered a minor non-compliance. As all required tenements have been relinquished, this condition has been classified as 'Closed'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPBC Referral and Determination for Mungada Ridge Rehabilitation (Mining Lease 59/650) (EPBC 2019/8556) Letters to DMIRS and DBCA outlining status of Mungada Ridge Rehabilitation (dated 21 May 2020) Email to the DAWE (now 'DCCEEW') outlining surrender of Mining Lease M59/650 Registration of surrender of M59/650 on DMIRS Mineral Titles Online (MTO) on 17 August 2021. Final surrender report for M59/650 was submitted to the DMIRS on 1 December 2021.
3.02	b) Provide an offset area approved by the Minister, of at least equal area to the project's disturbance footprint and with suitable habitat for both WStS and Malleefowl, which can be vested for conservation purposes.	Not Applicable	As all tenements have been surrendered, it can be considered that this alternative is now no longer required. This condition has been classified as 'Closed'	As above

Ref.	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant	Finding	Evidence
4.01	In order to increase knowledge of the EPBC listed endangered WStS (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must provide for the Minister's approval a Research Plan that includes:	Compliant	DAWE ('now DCCEEW') accepted the KML Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039). The Centre for Mine Site Restoration (CMSR) Research Project addresses priority research areas outlined in the KML Research Plan. The CMSR Research Project was completed in December 2021. Details of the CMSR Research Project is detailed in section 5 of this report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039) dated 11/08/2017 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring (EPBC 2006/3017)' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018
4.02	(a) how the \$400,000 research offset over ten years will be directed to improve knowledge of the WStS and the Malleefowl;	Compliant	The CMSR research project proposal outlines the budget for proposed research. KML cash expenditure totals \$250,000 plus KML cash in-kind of \$200k. KML has paid out the total cash expenditure of \$250k for the CMSR research project including \$100k cash for Project 1 and 2 and \$150k cash for Project 3, which was paid with two instalments in August 2021 and March 2022.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring (EPBC 2006/3017)' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 CMSR Progress Report - March 2020 CMSR Progress Report – March 2021 CMSR Final Report – December 2021
4.03	(b) who will be responsible for the research;	Compliant	The accepted CMSR Research Project Proposal included details of who will be responsible for the research. The Final Research Project Report - December 2021 includes information on who were involved in conducting the research project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 CMSR Final Report - December 2021
4.04	(c) what the aims of the research will be;	Compliant	The accepted CMSR Research Project Proposal details the aims of the research. The Final Research Project Report – December 2021 reiterates the objectives of the three research projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 CMSR Final Report – December 2021
4.05	(d) the commencement date of the research;	Compliant	The research project proposal refers to the project milestones of the research proposal. The commencement date of the research is 8 May 2018, as detailed in the Curtin University Research Services Agreement for EPBC 2006/3017. All research projects (Project 1, 2 and 3) were completed in December 2021 and a final report was received in February 2022.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 CMSR Final Report – December 2021
4.06	(e) who will be provided with the research data;	Compliant	As outlined in the Final Research Project Report – December 2021, findings from Project 1 were presented to the WA Malleefowl Recovery Group on 27 August 2019. Project 2 research was presented at the National Malleefowl & WA Threatened Species Forum and Society for Ecological Restoration Australasia (SERA) Conference in Darwin in 2021, the Gunduwa Regional Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMSR Progress Report - March 2020 includes copies of presentations made to the WA Malleefowl Recovery Group and at the

Ref.	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant	Finding	Evidence
			Associate AGM in 2020, the Society for Ecological Restoration: 8 th World Conference on Ecological Restoration in South Africa in 2019 and information regarding this project was also presented at a meeting of the Gunduwa Regional Conservation Association in 2018. Key findings from Project 3 were published on online scientific journal of Restoration Ecology and Global Ecology and Conservation in 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society for Ecological Restoration 2019 conference CMSR Final Report – December 2021 lists the conference/forum and title of presentation of the research findings from Project 2 and publications of key findings from Project 3
4.07	The Research Plan must be provided within six months of commencement of operations. The approved plan must be implemented.	Compliant	The CMSR Research Project Proposal (accepted by DAWE on 1 March 2018) addresses priority research areas outlined in the KML Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039). The Research Proposal has been implemented, and alignment with the research priorities is outlined in Table 4 of the Final Research Project Report – December 2021. All research projects (Project 1, 2 and 3) have been completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMSR Final Report – December 2021
5.01	The person taking the action must submit to the Department a report annually on 1 July each year addressing the compliance with the conditions of approval (or other data as may be agreed by the Minister). This report must be made publicly available on the internet within 30 days of it being provided to the Minister.	Compliant	<p>Annual compliance reports have been submitted annually since obtaining project approvals.</p> <p>The 2023/2024 EPBC Compliance Report (CORP-EN-REP-1135) was emailed to DCCEEW on 24 June 2024.</p> <p>The 2023/2024 EPBC Compliance Report is available on the KML public website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023/2024 Annual compliance report (CORP-EN-REP-1135) 2023/2024 EPBC Compliance Report at Karara Mining Limited
6.01	The person taking the action must maintain accurate records of all activities associated with or relevant to the above conditions of approval, and make them available on request by the Department. Such documents may be subject to audit by the Department and used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval.	Compliant	<p>KML maintain a document control system with the most current procedures, plans and reports made available to employees. This system captures any changes made to plans and procedures from the last revision. The Malleefowl procedure, WStS procedure and the research plan have all been document controlled.</p> <p>Further to controlled documents, KML maintain a designated environment SharePoint folder with filed documents and emails recorded, including monitoring register for Malleefowl and WStS respectively and sightings reports.</p> <p>A comprehensive Geographical Information System (GIS) is also maintained, showing such features as location of habitats and monitoring sites for Malleefowl and WStS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KML Environmental Procedure - WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) KML Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035). Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039). 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 Malleefowl and WStS monitoring registers. GIS database - layers PER - Fauna survey areas, Malleefowl Mounds, Malleefowl and

Ref.	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant	Finding	Evidence
				WStS habitats and Monitoring Sites, Rare fauna sightings and feral animal sightings.
7.01	<p>The person taking the action may choose to revise a Plan specified in conditions 1 or 2 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact. If the person taking the action makes this choice they must notify the Department in writing that the approved Plan has been revised and provide the Department, at least four weeks before implementing the revised plan, with:</p> <p>a) an electronic copy of the revised Plan;</p> <p>b) an explanation of the differences between the revised Plan and the approved Plan; and</p> <p>c) the reasons the person taking the action considers that taking the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.</p>	Compliant	<p>The Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) was updated to revision 5 in April 2022 to incorporate a number of minor administrative changes.</p> <p>The Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) was updated to revision 5 in April 2022 to incorporate a number of minor administrative changes.</p> <p>Both documents with table of changes have been submitted to DAWE (now 'DCCEEW') for review and acceptance on 13 April 2022.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KML Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) Revision 5. • KML Environmental Procedure - WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) Revision 5. • Emails to DAWE (now 'DCCEEW') on 13/04/2022 re 'Submission of updated Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure and WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure' and DAWE's email on 13/04/2022 indicating receipt and assessment of the updated procedures.
7.02	<p>The person taking the action may revoke their choice under condition 7 at any time by notice to the Department. If the person taking the action revokes the choice to implement a revised Plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, the Plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.</p>	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
7.03	<p>If the Minister gives a notice to the person taking the action that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then:</p> <p>a) condition 7 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised Plan; and</p> <p>b) the person taking the action must implement the Plan approved by the Minister.</p>	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	

Ref.	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant	Finding	Evidence
	To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 7 and 7A in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving the notice the Minister may also notify that, for a specified period of time, condition 7 does not apply for one or more specified Plans required under the approval.			
7.04	Conditions 7, 7A and 7B are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the person taking the action to submit a revised Plan to the Minister for approval.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
7.05	If, for the purposes of the Plan approved by the Minister under condition 4, the person taking the action wishes to carry out an activity otherwise than in accordance with the approved Plan, the person taking the action must submit to the Department for the Minister's written approval a revised version of the Plan. The person taking the action must not commence the varied activity until the Minister has approved the varied Plan. If the Minister approves the revised Plan, the Plan must be implemented in place of the Plan originally approved.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
8.01	If the Minister believes that it is necessary or desirable for the better protection of the listed threatened species to do so, the Minister may request that the person taking the action make specified revisions to any plans approved pursuant to this Annexure. The person taking the action must comply with any such request. The revised plans must be implemented.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
9.01	If the action has not substantially commenced within 5 years of the date of this approval the action must not commence without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	KML has implemented the proposal. Official grand opening of KIOP occurred on 9 April 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Announcement: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20130409/pdf/42f4rsg492wnz8.pdf

4 COMPLIANCE WITH MANAGEMENT PLANS

During the reporting period, KML undertook management and monitoring of Malleefowl and WStS, in accordance with the following environmental procedures:

- CORP-EN-PRO-1035 – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring,
- CORP-EN-PRO-1024 – WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation.

4.1 Malleefowl Management and Monitoring

KML has monitored Malleefowl annually since 2008 in accordance with the Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Monitoring and Management.

Malleefowl monitoring is conducted by the KML Environmental Department during the Malleefowl breeding season, from 1st September until 30th April, to gather accurate information on populations and mound activity. KML follows the National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual (National Malleefowl Recovery Team, revised in June 2020) to define and determine which mounds should be monitored each year. Mounds that were active in the previous year and those in close proximity to infrastructure are monitored as a priority, followed by mounds with less recent activity. Selections of mounds with an unverified status that are close to activity or infrastructure are included in the monitoring schedule.

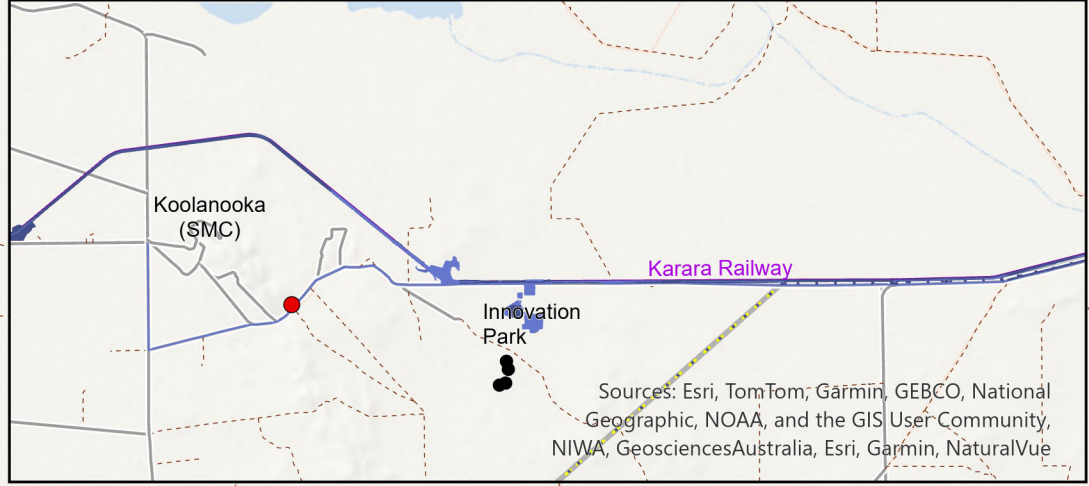
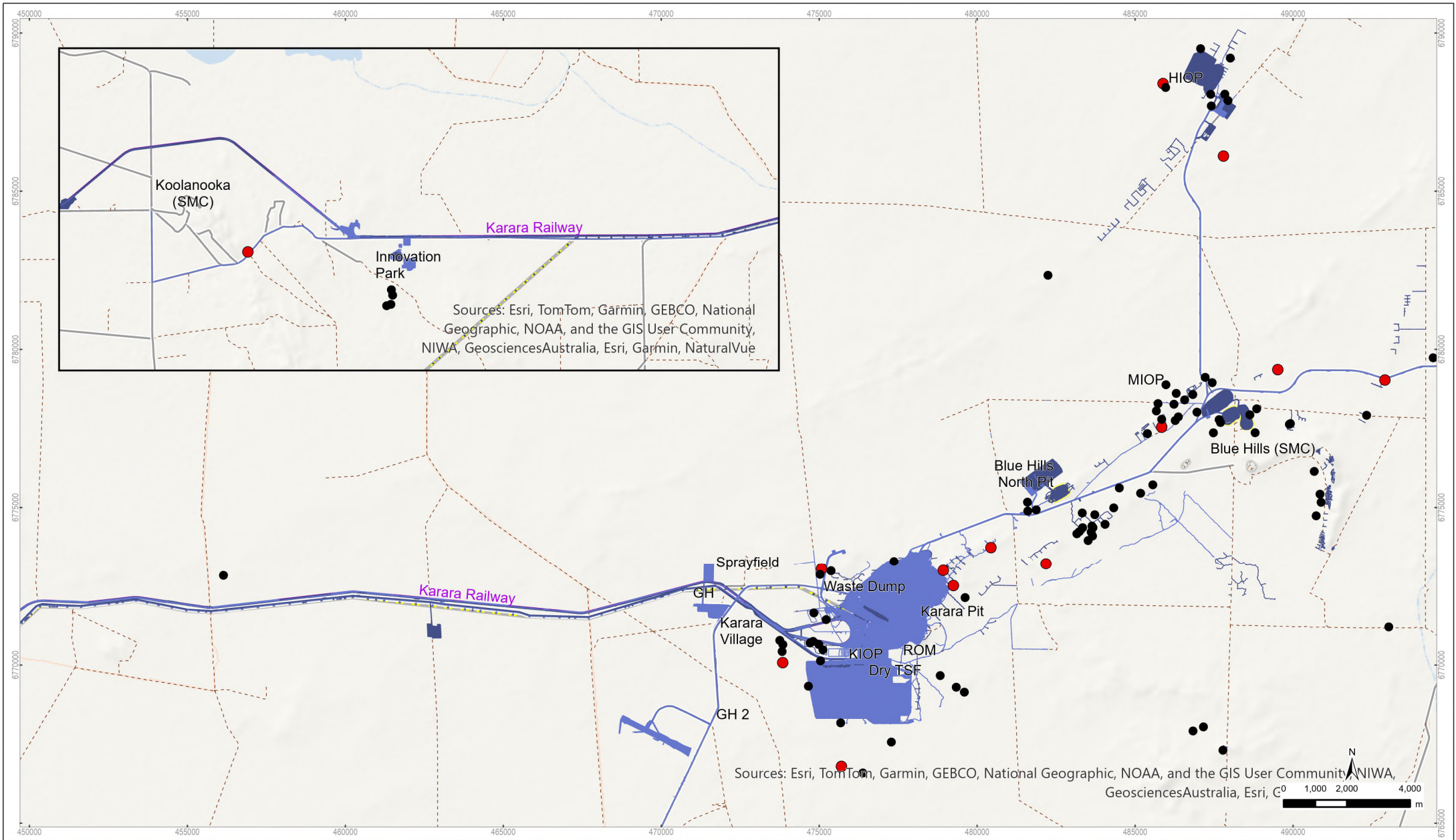
A total of 106 mounds were surveyed during the reporting period, of which 15 were reported as active (Figure 1). The number of active mounds increased by approximately 53% compared to last reporting period with eight active mounds being recorded (Table 4). The increase in the number of active mounds is primarily due to higher rainfall rates. The annual rainfall recorded in 2024 at Karara Mine Site was 422.4 mm, compared to 232.6 mm in 2023. According to Frith (1959), adequate rainfall positively influences Malleefowl breeding activity by promoting vegetation growth and facilitating the decomposition of organic matter, which generates heat for incubation.

There were 4 Malleefowl sightings (5 individuals) during the reporting period. Overall, the location and number of Malleefowl sightings recorded has remained relatively consistent with historical data.

Two new mounds were identified during the reporting period. Details of the surveyed mounds and Malleefowl sightings are provided in Appendix A and B, respectively.

Three Malleefowl mortalities were recorded during the reporting period along the Mungada Road, a shared road between KML and Kimberley Metals Group (KMG). However, these mortalities were recorded as resulting from KMG's haulage activities.

Figure 1: Malleefowl Mound Monitoring 2024/2025



KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

Malleefowl Mound Monitoring
2024/25



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| KML Open Ground Disturbance | Roads Regional | Karara Power Transmission |
| Closed | Main | Mound Status |
| KML Open Ground Disturbance | Minor | Active |
| KML Rehabilitation | Highway | Inactive |
| | Track | |



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Version: A Scale: 1:160,000
6 June 2025 Size: A4

Table 4: Malleefowl Monitoring Results 2017-2025

Year	Mounds Surveyed	Category		% Active mounds	No. Sighted
		Active	Inactive		
2017/2018	116	7	109	6	40
2018/2019	89	10	79	13	21
2019/2020	84	10	74	14	24
2020/2021	157	10	147	6	19
2021/2022	88	15	73	17	6
2022/2023	71	19	52	27	18
2023/2024	65	8	57	12	19
2024/2025	106	15	91	14	4

Approximately 914 mounds of varying status, ranging from ancient to actively used) have been identified and surveyed since 2008. The percentage of all mounds that are active has ranged from 2% (in 2012) to 27% (in 2022) and an average activity of 10% recorded over the past 16 years. The total number of mounds monitored in any given year has varied since the commencement of monitoring (ranging from 63 to 298); however, the total number of active mounds identified each year has remained relatively consistent, with some fluctuations associated with seasonal patterns. Overall, active mounds have ranged from 7 to 19 over the past 8 years, with an average of 11 active mounds identified per year over the last 16 years.

A spatial analysis of monitoring data shows that Malleefowl have occupied various mounds within operational areas where impacts to Malleefowl activity may be expected, with many sites being used for multiple years during the reporting period. This suggests that Malleefowl are relatively undisturbed by their proximity to mining activity. This conclusion is supported by findings from other resource companies in the region that actively mine and monitor Malleefowl activity, such as the nearby Extension Hill Hematite Operation (Mount Gibson Mining Ltd and Extension Hill Pty Ltd, 2013).

4.2 Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management and Monitoring

KML mapped prospective WStS habitat in 2008 and has been monitoring it since 2011 to determine whether mining activities are impacting the local population. To investigate potential mining impacts, monitoring sites within the monitoring areas are divided into two categories:

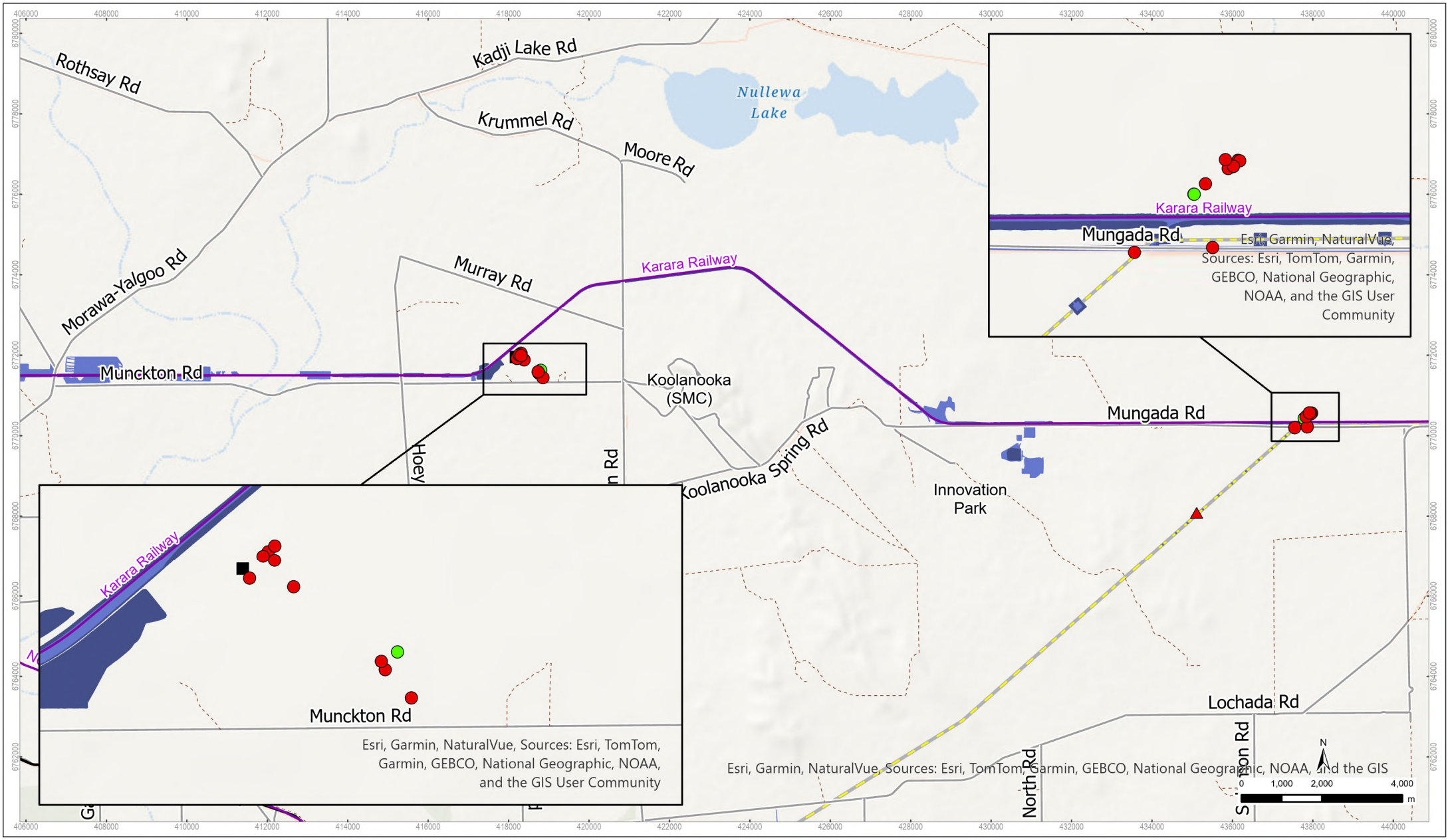
- Impact Sites: within 500m of mining disturbance
- Control Sites: beyond 500m from mining disturbance

WStS monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (now Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)) survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles (Commonwealth of Australia, 2011). Monitoring is conducted during the breeding season between spring and summer, by a fauna specialist or trained personnel from the KML Environmental Department. It involves a thorough search for WStS and/or scats in sheltering sites such as hollow logs, trees and roots, piles of timber, and rocky outcrops within prospective skink habitats. Monitoring includes details on evidence of WStS, such as age, contents, and size of scats and latrines, as well as photographs of monitoring sites and scats to adequately determine recent activity or presence of WStS. WStS are classified as present using direct observation, camera trap evidence, or the presence of scats. Scat evidence is further categorised into fresh or old scats, with fresh scats being stronger indicators of skink activity.

Annual WStS monitoring during the reporting period was conducted in September and October 2024. A total of 162 sites were monitored, including 74 control sites, 77 impact sites, and 11 translocation sites. Monitoring identified 55 sites with recorded evidence of WStS activities (27 control sites, 27 impact sites and 1 translocation site) and 107 uninhabited sites (47 control sites, 50 impact sites and 10 translocation sites) (Figure 2 - Figure 5). These results are comparable to previous years (Figure 6).

A translocation program for WStS colonies within KML disturbance areas has been in place since the commencement of the project in 2010. A total of eleven WStS and 21 potential WStS colonies (habitat log piles) have been translocated since the start of the project. All translocation sites have been monitored on an annual basis, with presence of WStS (sighting of scats) was recorded at one translocation site (WSTS 136) during the reporting period.

Figure 2: WStS Monitoring Locations 2024/2025 – Section 1



KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

**Western Spiny-tailed Skink
Monitoring 2024/2025**

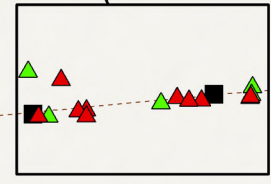
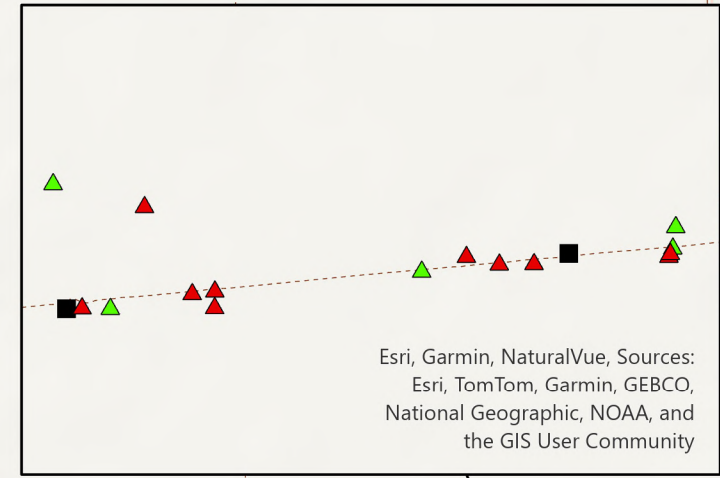
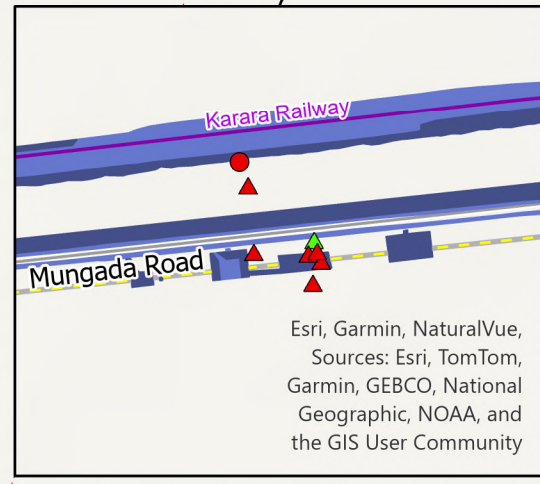
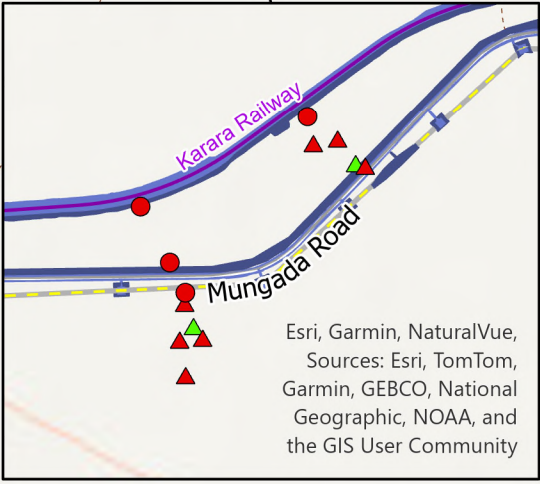
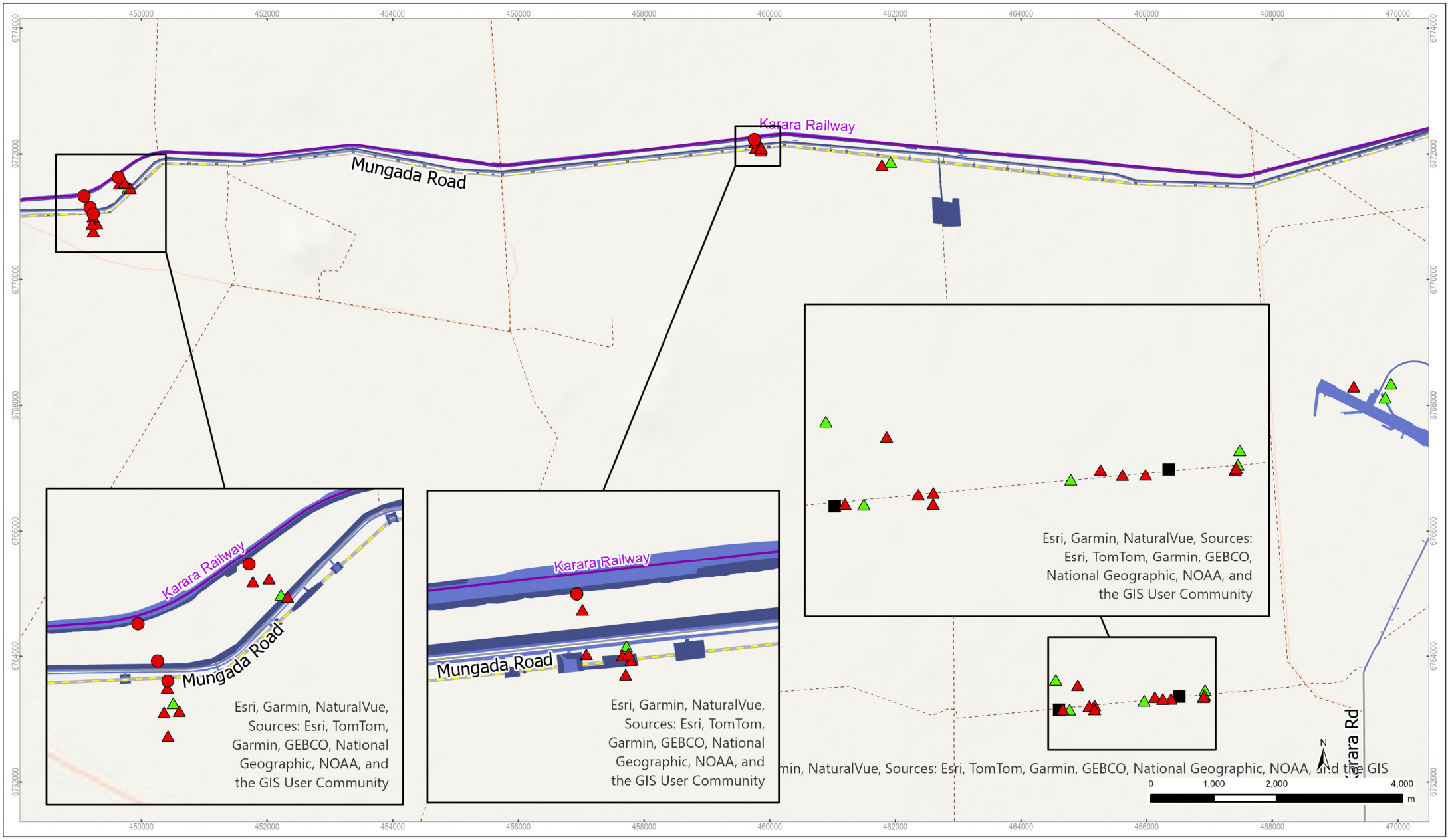


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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| KML Open Ground Disturbance | Minor | Inhabited, Impact |
| KML Rehabilitation | Highway | Uninhabited, Control |
| Railway (Freight) | Track | Uninhabited, Impact |
| Karara Power Transmission | WSTS Presence 2024 | Uninhabited, Translocation |
| Roads Regional | Status, SiteType | |
| Main | Inhabited, Control | |



Ref: K0189 F2 Proj: GDA94 MGAZ50
 Version: A Scale: 1:125,000
 6 June 2025 Size: A4

Figure 3: WStS Monitoring Locations 2024/2025 – Section 2



KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

**Western Spiny-tailed Skink
Monitoring 2024/2025**



KML Open Ground Disturbance

- Closed
- KML Open Ground Disturbance
- KML Rehabilitation
- Railway (Freight)
- Roads Regional
- Main

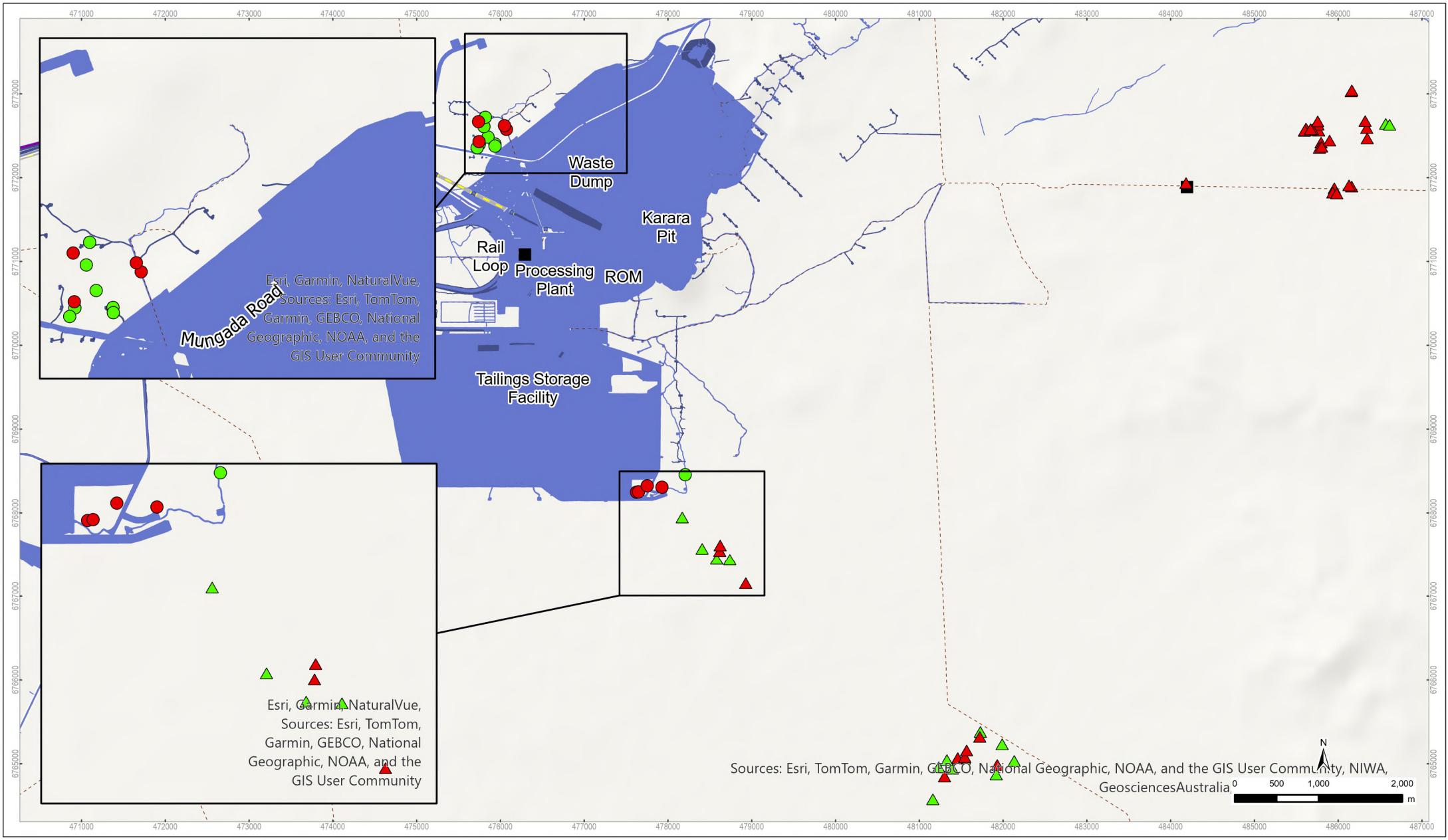
- Minor
- Highway
- Track
- Karara Power Transmission
- WSTS Presence 2024
- Status, SiteType
- Inhabited, Control

- Inhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Control
- Uninhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Translocation



Ref: K0189 F3 Proj: GDA94 MGAZ50
 Version: A Scale: 1:80,000
 6 June 2025 Size: A4

Figure 4: WStS Monitoring Locations 2024/2025 – Section 3



KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

**Western Spiny-tailed Skink
Monitoring 2024/2025**



KML Open Ground Disturbance

- Closed
- KML Open Ground Disturbance
- KML Rehabilitation
- Roads Regional
- Main

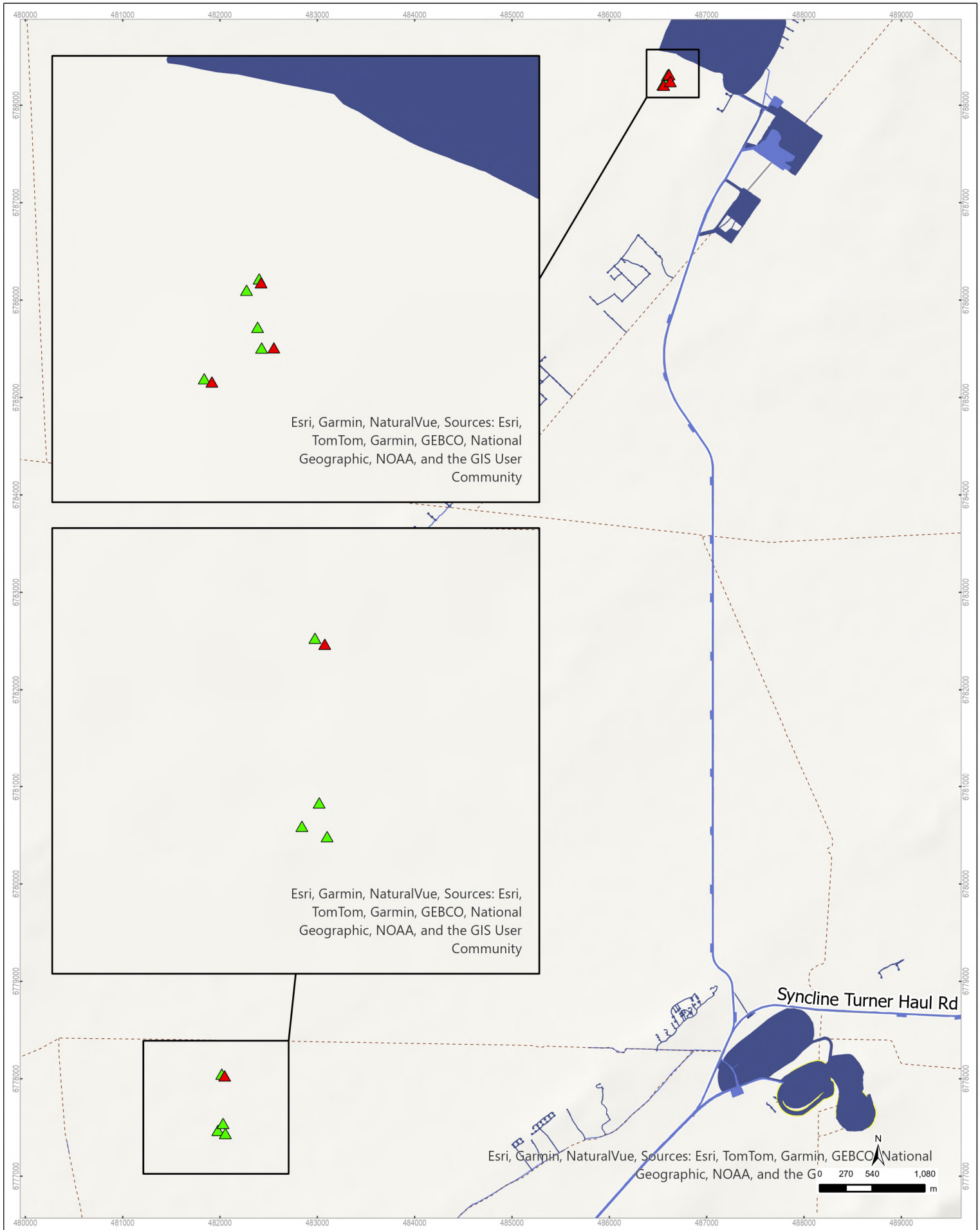
- Minor
- Highway
- Track
- WSTS Presence 2024
- Status, SiteType
- Inhabited, Control

- Inhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Control
- Uninhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Translocation



Ref: K0189 F4 Proj: GDA94 MGAZ50
 Version: A Scale: 1:60,000
 6 June 2025 Size: A4

Figure 5: WStS Monitoring Locations 2024/2025 – Section 4



KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

Western Spiny-tailed Skink
Monitoring 2024/2025

KARARA
MINING LTD

KML Open Ground Disturbance

Closed

KML Open Ground Disturbance

KML Rehabilitation

Roads Regional

Main

Minor

Highway

Track

WSTS Presence 2024

Status, SiteType

Inhabited, Control

Inhabited, Impact

Uninhabited, Control

Uninhabited, Impact

Uninhabited, Translocated



Ref: K0189 F5

Version: A

6 June 2025

Proj: GDA94 MGAZ50

Scale: 1:50,000

Size: A4

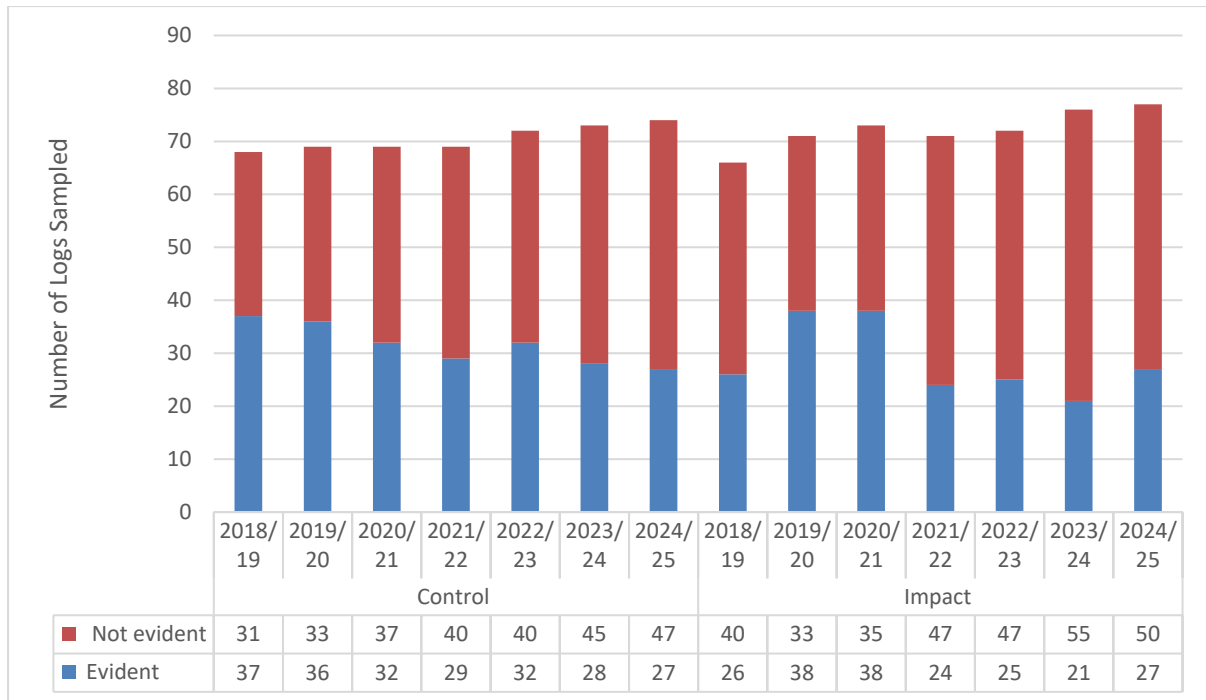


Figure 6: WStS Evidence Recorded at Control and Impact Sites Across All KML Tenements

No mortalities of WStS were recorded over the reporting period.

KML’s objective of monitoring for the presence or absence of WStS on an annual basis has been achieved in each successive year since the commencement of monitoring in the spring of 2011. Monitoring results to date strongly suggest that mining related activities are not impacting WStS populations. Whilst presence/absence data varies between years, skink activity at impact and control sites is closely aligned, with the average presence of skinks at control sites comparable to that at impact sites.

5 STATUS OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The CMSR Research Project Proposal addresses priority research areas outlined in the KML Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039).

The research proposal has been completed in December 2021, and the final report was provided to KML in February 2022. The key highlights and findings of the research program are summarised below (Gagnon et al, 2021):

- A backward projected species distribution model shows that much of the distribution of the Malleefowl available at the time of European settlement in Australia is now unsuitable for the species, meaning that populations that were once on the fringes, such as those at Karara, are now essential holdouts for the species;
- Based on preliminary analysis of camera trap data, the number and diversity of animals detected does not appear to be impacted by noise levels; and
- No robust patterns of metal, metalloid or trace element contamination in relation to proximity of Malleefowl mounds to Karara mine dry tailings was detected. The measured Pb concentrations in soil samples from the Malleefowl mounds at Karara mine site are significantly lower than the guideline value. Consequently, these levels are not expected to cause adverse impacts to biota coming into contact with these sediments.

The findings of the research projects (Project 1, 2 and 3) were published in a range of local, national and international conferences and technical forums and online scientific journals as detailed in findings of Condition 4.06 in *Table 3*.

6 NEW ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

No new environmental risks, in relation to management of conservation significant fauna and feral animal management were identified during the reporting period.

7 OTHER INFORMATION

7.1 Feral Animal Monitoring

In accordance with the KML's Environmental Procedure – Feral Animal Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1050), KML monitors feral animal sightings and trapping success to ensure feral animal numbers are not increasing nor having a detrimental impact on conservation significant flora and fauna and other native fauna and flora resident on KML tenements. KML implements an active feral animal control program that includes baiting and trapping.

A summary of the feral animals trapped over the past eight years is provided in Table 5. Trappings and sightings of feral fauna have remained relatively consistent over the period.

Table 5: Feral Animals Trapped at KIOP Between 2017-2025

Reporting Year	Cats	Foxes	Goats	Other
2017/2018	9	0	3	0
2018/2019	11	0	1	0
2019/2020	5	0	0	0
2020/2021	10	0	1	1
2021/2022	21	0	0	0
2022/2023	9	0	0	0
2023/2024	17	0	0	0
2024/2025	8	0	0	0

8 CONCLUSION

As outlined above, operations of KIOP are largely compliant with the requirements of the EPBC approval conditions (EPBC 2006/3017).

Monitoring data for the reporting period, along with data collected over the duration of mining operations, have continued to demonstrate that KML mining activities have not significantly impacted Malleefowl or WStS populations in the area. During the reporting period, the percentage of active Malleefowl mounds slightly increased from 12% to 14% compared to the previous reporting period. An increased number of active mounds is believed to be associated with higher rainfall amounts. The annual rainfall recorded in 2024 at Karara Mine Site was 422.4 mm, the highest recorded annual rainfall in the current decade. An average percentage of 14% of active mounds has been recorded since 2017. KML will continue to monitor Malleefowl and WStS activity for the life of the mine in accordance with the approved monitoring procedures. Feral animal populations remain at manageable levels, with reduced number of feral cats being trapped during the reporting period. KML's ongoing extensive environmental management activities, such as feral fauna management and progressive rehabilitation, have been successful to date in minimising impacts on Malleefowl and WStS populations in the area, as well as the wider environment in the vicinity of the KIOP operations.

9 REFERENCES

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Mount Gibson Mining Ltd and Extension Hill Pty Ltd, 2013. *Annual Compliance Report Extension Hill Hematite Haulage Road and Rail Siding*. Retrieved from: http://www.mtgibsoniron.com.au/wp-content/uploads/17.04.13-Extension-Hill-Annual-Compliance-Report-2012_2013.pdf

National Malleefowl Recovery Team, 2020. *National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual: Edition 2020-1*.

APPENDIX A: MALLEEFOWL MOUNDS MONITORED 2024 SURVEY

MFM ID	Easting	Northing	Profile Type	Status
MFM 54	424663	6769700	5	A
MFM 55	474711	6770699	6	E
MFM 60	486833	6767915	1	D
MFM 66	434742	6770531	3	A
MFM 91	493030	6771206	1	D
MFM 110	480436	6773732	4	A
MFM 120	473849	6770646	6	E
MFM 121	473752	6770780	6	E
MFM 134	456142	6772838	1	D
MFM 183	490671	6776143	3	C
MFM 188	490732	6774739	6	E
MFM 196	490888	6775166	1	E
MFM 199	484501	6775620	3	C
MFM 235	478831	6769666	3	C
MFM 240	485174	6775452	6	E
MFM 241	485561	6775718	1	E
MFM 244	486270	6777751	1	D
MFM 246	486826	6778573	1	D
MFM 251	492328	6777916	1	D
MFM 261	479619	6772132	6	E
MFM 265	439630	6762873	1	E
MFM 272	493227	6780114	4	B
MFM 291	475220	6771437	6	E
MFM 314	478928	6773000	4	A
MFM 400	481603	6774889	6	E
MFM 436	430342	6768203	6	E
MFM 438	430156	6767573	1	E
MFM 439	430322	6767628	6	E
MFM 442	430391	6767992	6	E
MFM 489	438079	6759554	2	D
MFM 518	489884	6777631	3	C
MFM 519	489916	6777655	3	C
MFM 570	482242	6782342	1	D
MFM 588	487840	6788068	1	E
MFM 590	487218	6779115	3	C
MFM 624	475075	6773048	5	A
MFM 629	487796	6786110	3	A
MFM 642	485884	6788404	5	A
MFM 643	485966	6788279	6	E
MFM 653	489767	6792045	3	E
MFM 654	489777	6792597	6	E
MFM 655	489811	6792839	1	E

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MFM ID	Easting	Northing	Profile Type	Status
MFM 662	475041	6770131	6	E
MFM 665	489464	6791898	6	E
MFM 667	495335	6775233	4	A
MFM 686	481868	6774928	1	D
MFM 694	486958	6778016	1	D
MFM 702	487412	6787695	6	E
MFM 705	487942	6787866	1	E
MFM 715	487392	6788064	1	E
MFM 718	485389	6777337	6	E
MFM 723	483609	6774227	1	E
MFM 725	483724	6774773	1	E
MFM 727	484323	6774990	3	C
MFM 728	484049	6774469	6	E
MFM 729	483340	6774363	6	E
MFM 730	483231	6774236	6	E
MFM 731	483156	6774170	6	E
MFM 732	483634	6774415	6	E
MFM 733	483666	6774364	1	E
MFM 735	489517	6779360	4	A
MFM 762	479248	6772515	4	A
MFM 768	475027	6772870	4	E
MFM 787	483652	6774101	6	E
MFM 788	483512	6773956	6	E
MFM 789	475117	6770485	6	E
MFM 795	482179	6773212	4	A
MFM 796	483327	6774829	1	E
MFM 802	492908	6779031	4	A
MFM 826	487660	6777780	3	C
MFM 827	474986	6770652	3	C
MFM 828	474807	6770748	6	E
MFM 829	490853	6775423	3	C
MFM 905	487163	6768045	1	E
MFM 909	475703	6766796	4	A
MFM 910	487780	6767307	1	D
MFM 913	494435	6779734	3	C
MFM 915	477284	6767565	2	D
MFM 916	476381	6766588	2	D
MFM 917	481593	6775170	5	E
MFM 918	487073	6789506	3	C
MFM 919	488014	6789208	5	E
MFM 920	473845	6770076	5	A
MFM 921	473826	6770427	6	E
MFM 922	474658	6769331	1	E
MFM 923	474831	6771649	1	E

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MFM ID	Easting	Northing	Profile Type	Status
MFM 924	475374	6772985	1	E
MFM 925	475680	6768173	1	E
MFM 926	477367	6773289	4	E
MFM 927	479338	6769299	1	E
MFM 928	479595	6769142	1	E
MFM 929	485673	6778054	1	E
MFM 930	485725	6778286	1	E
MFM 931	485841	6777540	4	A
MFM 932	485841	6777790	1	E
MFM 933	485976	6778882	4	E
MFM 934	486230	6778266	4	E
MFM 935	486302	6778609	1	E
MFM 936	486368	6777866	4	E
MFM 937	486568	6778403	1	E
MFM 938	487440	6778948	6	E
MFM 939	487478	6777362	1	E
MFM 940	487703	6777689	6	E
MFM 941	488633	6777932	1	E
MFM 942	488799	6777365	2	D
MFM 943	488849	6778121	1	E

Mound Status	Status Description
A	Active (Profile 4): Mound almost certainly contains eggs. Mound is covered over, dome-shaped and surface is freshly disturbed (that day), often with small excavations around the lower perimeter where the male has scratched material onto the centre of the mound. There will be no ant-line tracks and very few tracks of small animals present, as the surface of the mound is being worked constantly.
B	Inactive (Profile 4): Mound is covered over and dome-shaped, but surface is not disturbed, having assorted animal tracks and ant-lion traps on it. This is a mound that has been fully-prepared for incubation in that year, but has been abandoned. Note that it may also have been prepared in an earlier year but this will have been recorded.
C	Inactive (Profile 3 or 5): Mound has been excavated and filled with leaf-litter, but has been abandoned.
D	Inactive (Profile 1 or 2): Mound has been excavated but no further progress has been made.
E	Inactive (profile 1 or 6): No recent activity. Profile 1 and 6 grade into each other, but mounds can be roughly aged (i.e. time since last used) by their appearance.
Unverified	Mound found opportunistically and requires inspection by a trained and competent person to verify status

APPENDIX B: MALLEEFOWL SIGHTINGS 2024/2025

Date	Easting	Northing	No.	Location
01-Aug-24	485786	6776499	1	Near Blue Hills North, crossing the road.
26-Aug-24	483937	6775550	2	Between Blue Hills North and KMG Blue Hills, crossing the road.
03-Feb-25	485706	6776499	1	Near Blue Hills North, crossing the road.
22-Feb-25	487086	6777850	1	Near Blue Hills North, on side of the road.