

22/04/2026

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prime House, 8 Davidson Terrace
JOONDALUP WA 6027
Attention: Chief Executive Officer
Submitted via: Email – compliance@dwer.wa.gov.au

Re: Ministerial Statement 1054/1133 – Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit – 2025 Compliance Assessment Report

Per Condition 4-6 of Ministerial Statement 1054, Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (Yilgarn) is required to submit an annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) to the CEO of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) by 30 April each year.

Please find attached the 2025 Compliance Assessment Report for the Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit prepared by Yilgarn. The report addresses the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

As required by Condition 5-1 of Ministerial Statement 1054, this report and its supporting documentation will be publicly available on the Yilgarn website at:
<https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/>

Should you have any questions regarding this submission or require further information, please contact the Yilgarn Iron Environmental Team at compliance@yilgarniron.com.au.

Kind Regards

Tina-Marie Bethel

Tina-Marie Bethel
Site Environmental Manager
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Compliance Assessment Report

Ministerial Statement 1054/1133

Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit

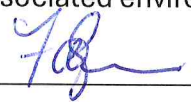
Reporting Period: 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Company Director Endorsement Statement

I, FERGUS CAMPBELL, in my capacity as a Director of Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd, hereby endorse this Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) for Ministerial Statements 1054 and 1133.

I confirm that:

- The information contained within this Compliance Assessment Report is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.
- Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd has undertaken reasonable steps to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information presented.
- The company is committed to meeting all obligations under Ministerial Statement 1054/1133 and to maintaining ongoing compliance with the associated environmental conditions and reporting requirements.

Signed: 

Date: 22 APRIL 2026

Position: Director

Company: Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd

Proponent Information

Company Name:	Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd
ABN:	16 626 035 078
Postal Address:	GPO Box 411 West Perth, WA, 6873
Email:	compliance@yilgarniron.com.au

Document Information

Document Title:	Compliance Assessment Report – MS1054/1133
Project:	Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit
Prepared For:	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prepared By:	Tina-Marie Bethel – Site Environmental Manager
Reporting Period:	1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

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1. Introduction

1.1. Project Overview

Mining within the Koolyanobbing region has occurred since the 1960s. The operations were originally developed by BHP Pty Ltd and has since been operated by Portman Mining, Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd (Cliffs) and Mineral Resources Limited (MinRes).

Cliffs ceased mining operations at Koolyanobbing in early 2018 with assets subsequently acquired by MinRes in June 2018. Mining recommenced in September 2018 and continued until December 2024, when operations were placed into operational pause.

The Koolyanobbing operations recommenced in October 2025 following acquisition by Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd; however, no mining or ground disturbing activities were undertaken within the Ministerial Statements 1054 and 1133 F Deposit area during the reporting period. The F Deposit remained under operational pause.

The operations are located approximately 50km north-northeast of Southern Cross and comprise several discrete mine areas connected by a private haul road network (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This report relates specifically to the Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit mining area (Figure 3).

1.2. Ministerial Statement

A proposal for the F Deposit was referred by Cliffs to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)* in July 2014. In September 2014, the EPA determined that the proposal required assessment at the level of Public Environmental Review (PER).

The Environmental Impact Assessment – Public Environmental Review (EIA-PER) was released for public comment in October and November 2015. The document described the proposal, including its location and infrastructure, assessed potential environmental impacts, and outlined management measures to mitigate those impacts.

In September 2016, the EPA recommended that the proposal be approved, subject to conditions. Approval was subsequently granted by the Minister for Environment in January 2017 through Ministerial Statement 1054.

In February 2019, MinRes requested a review of conditions under section 46 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*, specifically conditions 8, 9 and 10. The proposed amendments sought to allow access to Stage 2 mining prior to the establishment of a self-sustaining populations of *Tetratheca erubescens*, with revised population target reflecting the actual impact.

Following assessment, approval of the section 46 application was granted on 6 May 2020. The approved amendments were formalised under MS 1133, which updated Conditions 6, 8, 9 and 10 of MS 1054.

This Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of Ministerial Statements 1054 and 1133, issued under section 45(5) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), for the Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit.

This report covers the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

1.3. Project Status

The operations remain in operational pause during the reporting period. No ore extraction, land clearing or ground disturbing activities were undertaken within the MA 1054/1133 development envelope in the reporting period.

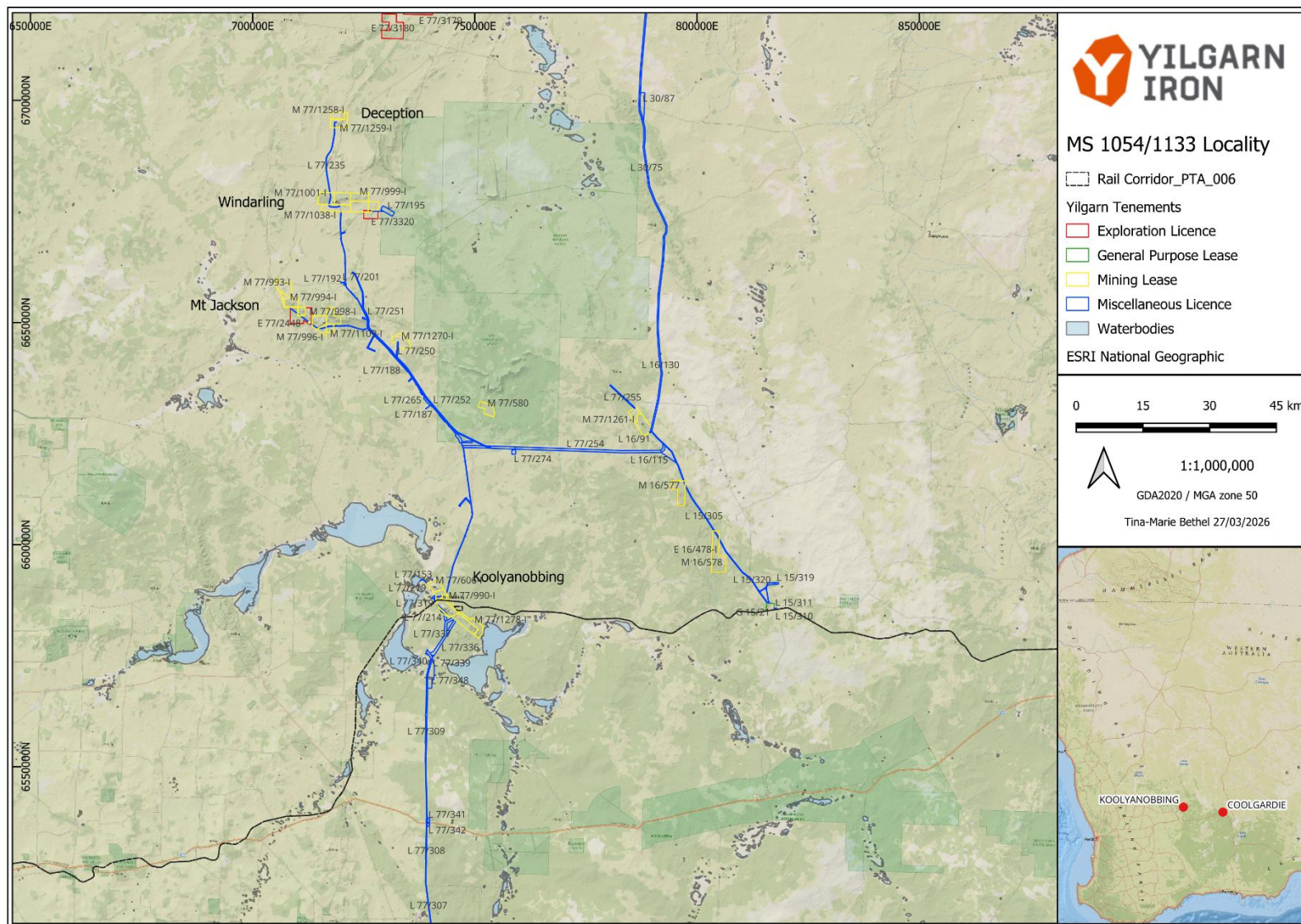


Figure 1: Yilgarn Operations Locality



Figure 2: Koolyanobbing Site Layout



Figure 3: F Deposit Site Layout

2. Statement of Compliance

For the 2025 reporting period, Yilgarn has prepared and provided a Statement of Compliance to support this report. This statement is found in Appendix A.

2.1. Compliance Assessment

Annual compliance auditing and reporting requirements are specified in Condition 4-6 of MS 1054:

- 4-6 The proponent shall submit to the CEO an annual Compliance Assessment Report by 30 April of each year addressing compliance in the previous calendar year, or as otherwise agreed by the CEO.

The compliance assessment report shall:

1. Be endorsed by the proponent's CEO or a person delegated to sign on CEO's behalf;
2. Include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions;
3. Identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken;
4. Be made publicly available in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan; and
5. Indicate any proposed changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.

To fulfil the Condition 4-6 of MS 1054, a compliance assessment audit table has been completed for the reporting period and is included as Attachment 2.

3. Non-compliances

No non-compliances were identified during the 2025 reporting period.

4. Proposed Changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan

No changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan are required or proposed.

Appendices

Appendix A – Statement of Compliance

Statement of Compliance

1. Proposal and Proponent Details

Proposal Title	<i>Yilgarn Operations – Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit</i>
Statement Number	<i>MS1054 and MS1133</i>
Proponent Name	<i>Yilgarn Iron Ore Pty Ltd</i>
Proponent's Australian Company Number (where relevant)	626 035 078

2. Statement of Compliance Details

Reporting Period	<i>1/01/25 to 31/12/25</i>
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Implementation phase(s) during reporting period (please tick ✓ relevant phase(s))							
Pre-construction	☐	Construction	☐	Operation	☒	Decommissioning	☐

Audit Table for Statement addressed in this Statement of Compliance is provided at Attachment:	2
An audit table for the Statement addressed in this Statement of Compliance must be provided as Attachment 2 to this Statement of Compliance. The audit table must be prepared and maintained in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) <i>Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing an Audit Table</i> , as amended from time to time. The 'Status Column' of the audit table must accurately describe the compliance status of each implementation condition and/or procedure for the reporting period of this Statement of Compliance. The terms that may be used by the proponent in the 'Status Column' of the audit table are limited to the Compliance Status Terms listed and defined in Table 1 of Attachment 1.	

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)	☐	Yes (please proceed to Section 4)	☒

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

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

Was this non-compliance or potential non-compliance reported to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER?			
☐ Yes	☐ Reported to DWER verbally	Date _____	☐ No
	☐ Reported to DWER in writing	Date _____	

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?
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)
What was the cause(s) of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
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?
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?
Please provide information/documentation collected and recorded in relation to this implementation condition or procedure: • 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: *RL*

4. Proponent Declaration

I, FERGUS CAMPBELL, DIRECTOR, (full name and position title)
 declare that I am authorised on behalf of YILGARN IRON 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: [Signature] Date: 22 APRIL 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: [Signature]

ATTACHMENT 1

Table 1 Compliance Status Terms

Compliance Status Terms	Abbrev	Definition	Notes
Compliant	C	Implementation of the proposal has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the audit element.	This term applies to audit elements with: - ongoing requirements that have been met during the reporting period; and - requirements with a finite period of application that have been met during the reporting period, but whose status has not yet been classified as 'completed'.
Completed	CLD	A requirement with a finite period of application has been satisfactorily completed.	This term may only be used where: - audit elements have a finite period of application (e.g. construction activities, development of a document); - the action has been satisfactorily completed; and - the DWER has provided written acceptance of 'completed' status for the audit element.
Not required at this stage	NR	The requirements of the audit element were not triggered during the reporting period.	This should be consistent with the 'Phase' column of the audit table.
Potentially Non-compliant	PNC	Possible or likely failure to meet the requirements of the audit element.	This term may apply where during the reporting period the proponent has identified a potential non-compliance and has not yet finalized its investigations to determine whether non-compliance has occurred.
Non-compliant	NC	Implementation of the proposal has not been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the audit element.	This term applies where the requirements of the audit element are not "complete" have not been met during the reporting period.
In Process	IP	Where an audit element requires a management or monitoring plan be submitted to the DWER or another government agency for approval, that submission has been made and no further information or changes have been requested by the DWER or the other government agency and assessment by the DWER or other government agency for approval is still pending.	The term 'In Process' may not be used for any purpose other than that stated in the Definition Column. The term 'In Process' may not be used to describe the compliance status of an implementation condition and/or procedure that requires implementation throughout the life of the project (e.g. implementation of a management plan).

Attachment 2 – Audit table

Table 2 – MS 1054 Audit Table

- Phases that apply in this table = Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning, Overall (several phases).
- The Audit table provides a summary interpretation of the condition requirements applying to the Proposal under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA). Please refer to the Statement approval issued for the Proposal for the agreed condition wording and abbreviations.
- Status: C = Compliant; CLD = Completed; DEL = Deleted; NC = Non-compliant; NR = Not Required at this stage; NA = Not Audited; VR = Verification Required; IP = In Process

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
1 Proposal Implementation								
MS1054:1-1	Proposal Implementation	When implementing the proposal, the proponent shall not exceed the authorised extent of the proposal as defined in Column 3 of Table 2 in Schedule 1, unless amendments to the proposal and the authorised extent of the proposal has been approved under the EP Act.	Implement project in accordance with Schedule 1	Compliance Assessment Report	Overall	Ongoing	C	The proposal has been implemented to requirements described in Table 2 and Table 3 as described in MS 1054:1-1 No clearing or construction activities undertaken during the reporting period.
2 Contact Details								
MS1054:2-1	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 of any changes	Written notification	Overall	Within 28 days of change	C	CEO notified in writing of the change of address on sale of business
3 Time Limit for Proposal Implementation								
MS1054:3-1	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall not commence implementation of the proposal after the expiration of five (5) years from the date of this statement, and any commencement within this five (5) year period must be substantial.	Implement project	Compliance Assessment Report	Pre-Construction	5 years from the date of this approved statement	CLD	OEPA letter dated 20 February 2017 (2017-1487657470522), approved the commencement of yearly ground disturbing activities for the Proposal's Stage 1 activities.
MS1054:3-2	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	Any commencement of implementation of the proposal, within 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 project commencement to CEO	Compliance Assessment Report	Pre-Construction	5 years from the date of this approved statement	CLD	Refer to Condition MS 1054: 3-1
4 Compliance Reporting								
MS1054: 4-1	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall prepare, submit, and maintain a Compliance Assessment Plan to the CEO at least three (3) months prior to the first Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner.	Submit a Compliance Assessment Plan	Compliance Assessment Plan	Pre-Construction	Pre-Construction	CLD	OEPA approved the Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) on 21 February 2017 and determined that the CAP met the requirements of Conditions 4-1 and 4-2 of Statement 1054 (OEPA Ref: AC05-2017-007). Yilgarn updated the CAP to reflect changes to the proponent for MS1054 and the location of the publicly available reports in accordance with condition 4-6(4) of MS 1054. The update did not

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								impact on any actions or requirements of the CAP that was approved by OEPA in 2017.
MS1054: 4-2	Compliance Reporting	The Compliance Assessment Plan shall indicate: (1) The frequency of compliance reporting; (2) The approach and timing of compliance assessments; (3) The retention of compliance assessments; (4) The method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken; (5) The table of contents of compliance assessment reports; and (6) Public availability of compliance assessment reports.	Compliance Assessment Plan	Compliance Assessment Plan	Overall	Prior to implementation	CLD	Refer to Condition MS 1054: 4-1
MS1054: 4-3	Compliance Reporting	After receiving notice 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	Assess compliance in accordance with the approved CAP	Compliance Assessment Plan	Overall	Ongoing	C	This report assesses compliance with MS1054 and MS1133 conditions in accordance with the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1 for the period of the 1st of January 2025 to the 31st of December 2025 (the reporting period).
MS1054: 4-4	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.	Retain Compliance Assessment Report Records and Compliance Assessment Plan revisions	Compliance Assessment Report Records and Compliance Assessment Plan revisions	Overall	Ongoing	C	All records and reports are maintained in accordance with Yilgarn's document management system. Documents can be made available upon request.
MS1054: 4-5	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven days of that potential non-compliance being known.	Written notification of any potential non-compliance	Written evidence and records of non-compliance as per Compliance Assessment Plan	Overall	Within 7 days of being known	C	No potential non-compliances were identified during the 2025 reporting period.
MS1054: 4-6	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO a compliance Assessment Report by 30 April each year addressing compliance in the previous calendar year, or as agreed in writing by the CEO. The first Compliance Assessment Report shall be submitted by 30 April 2017 addressing the compliance for the period from the date of issue of this Statement, notwithstanding that the first reporting period may be less than 12 months. The Compliance Assessment Report shall:	Submit Compliance Assessment Report	Compliance Assessment Reports and publication on the Yilgarn Website	Overall	By the 30 th April, annually	C	The CAR (this report) has been written in accordance with Condition 1054:M4-6 and satisfies all listed requirements. The 2025 CAR (this report) was submitted by 30 April 2025. The 2024 CAR will be made publicly available on the Yilgarn website at https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/ There are no proposed changes to the CAP.

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

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		1. be endorsed by the proponent's CEO or a person delegated to sign on the CEO's behalf; 2. include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions; 3. identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken; 4. be made publicly available in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan; and 5. indicate any proposed changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.						
5 Public Availability of Data								
MS1054: 5-1	Public Availability of Data	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 (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.	Make Environmental data publicly available in a manner approved by CEO	All relevant information made publicly available on the Yilgarn website	Overall	Ongoing	C	All Yilgarn CAR's and supporting information required under this statement are made publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
MS1054: 5-2	Public Availability of Data	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 this data publicly available. In making such a request the proponent shall provide the CEO with an explanation as reasons why the data should not be made publicly available.	Advise of sensitive information if applicable	Written evidence	Overall	Overall	NR	This report does not contain secret formula or process, or confidential commercially sensitive information.
6 Flora and Vegetation Management								
MS1054: 6-1	Flora and Vegetation Management	Within three months of any ground disturbing activities within the Stage 2 mining area as shown in Figure 3 in Schedule 1 of Ministerial Statement 1054, the proponent shall update and submit a revised Condition Environmental Management Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO, on advice of the Department of	Prepare and submit a revised Condition Environmental Management Plan (Flora and Vegetation Management Plan)	Preparation and submission of a Condition Environmental Management Plan (Flora and Vegetation Management Plan) to	Construction	Within three months of any ground disturbing activities of the Stage 2 area	CLD	Yilgarn reported commencement of clearing for Stage 2 on 7 June 2020 (DWERDT405298). The Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (Revision 2) was submitted to DWER on the 7 th of September 2020.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, to demonstrate that the following environmental outcomes will be met: 1. No adverse effects on priority flora and vegetation outside the Stage 1 and 2 development envelopes attributable to the implementation of the proposal; 2. No adverse effects on greater than 261 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> plants attributable to the implementation of Stage 1; and 3. No adverse effects on greater than 652 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> plants attributable to the implementation of Stage 2.	to the satisfaction of the CEO	the satisfaction of the CEO				The plan was approved by DWER on the 25 th of March 2021 (Ref: DWERT5692).
MS1054: 6-2	Flora and Vegetation Management	The plan required by condition 6-1 shall include provisions required by condition 6-3 to address indirect impacts on native flora and vegetation (including <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> and Priority flora species) and vegetation health and condition including from, but not limited to dust, weeds and fire as a result of implementation of the proposal. The plan shall be developed in consultation with an independent expert in the assessment and management of dust impacts on plants, to be endorsed in writing by the CEO.	Preparation and submission of a Condition Environmental Management Plan (Flora and Vegetation Management Plan) to the satisfaction of the CEO	Preparation and submission of a Condition Environmental Management Plan (Flora and Vegetation Management Plan) to the satisfaction of the CEO	Pre-construction	Prior to implementation of Proposal	C	OEPA provided approval (OEPA Ref: 17-012450) on the 20th of February 2017 for Cliffs to undertake early ground disturbing activities within the proposal area prior to the approval of the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan. The Yilgarn Operations - Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit – Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (Revision 0) was submitted to OEPA in November 2019. The Plan was approved by OEPA on the 4th of February 2020 (OEPA Ref: DWERA-000999). The Yilgarn Operations - Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit – Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (Revision 2) was submitted to DWER in September 2020. The Plan was approved by DWER on the 25th of March 2021 (DWER Ref – DWERT5692).
MS1054: 6-2	Flora and Vegetation Management	The Condition Environmental Management Plan shall: 1. include the results of a suitable, contemporary baseline flora and vegetation survey to determine flora and vegetation health and condition pre-ground disturbance; 2. specify trigger criteria that will trigger the implementation of trigger level actions if exceeded; 3. specify threshold criteria that: a) provides a limit, which the proponent must not exceed, beyond which the environmental outcome identified in condition 6-1 is not achieved; and	Preparation and submission of a Condition Environmental Management Plan (Flora and Vegetation Management Plan) to the satisfaction of the CEO	Approved Flora and Vegetation Management Plan	Pre-construction	Prior to implementation of Proposal	C	Refer to Condition MS1054: 6-2

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 and analysis 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 actions to be implemented in the event that threshold criteria are exceeded; 7. provide the format and timing for the reporting of monitoring results and analysis against threshold criteria to demonstrate that condition 6-1 has been met over the reporting period in the Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4; and 8. provide for reporting of exceedances of the threshold criteria.						
MS1054: 6-4	Flora and Vegetation Management	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Condition Environmental Management Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 6-3 for condition 6-1, prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall: (1) commence implementation of the provisions of the Condition Environmental Management Plan; (2) monitor the health and condition of the remaining <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> plants at the Koolyanobbing Range. Parameters to be monitored include, but are not limited to, mortality, recruitment, vegetation health and reproductive health; (3) monitor the health and condition of Priority 1 flora species and native vegetation adjacent to the Development Envelope for Stages 1 and 2; and (4) continue to implement the Condition Environmental Management Plan until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the proponent has demonstrated the outcome specified in condition 6-1 has been met.	Implementation of a Condition Environmental Management Plan (Flora and Vegetation Management Plan) to the satisfaction of the CEO	Annual Priority Flora and Vegetation Annual Monitoring <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i>	Construction, Operation	Ongoing	C	(1) The Yilgarn Operations – Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit – Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (Revision 4)(FDFVMP 3.0) was approved on the 28th of January 2025. Yilgarn continues to implement the provisions of the Condition Environmental Management Plan. (2) Monitoring of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> was undertaken by Onshore Environmental in accordance with the approved monitoring program (refer Appendix C: 2025 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Monitoring Report). Monitoring included assessment of plant condition and health indicators, including Chlorophyll Fluorescence (ICF) and/or Condition by Live Material (CLM), consistent with trigger criteria requirements. Analysis of the 2025 monitoring data did not identify any statistically significant declines ($P < 0.05$) in vegetation health metrics relative to historical data for the corresponding monitoring periods. Observed mortality trends for <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> and Priority flora species were not considered to be elevated relative to historical observations and were attributed to seasonal climatic variability.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								(3) The 2025 Annual Priority Flora and Vegetation Monitoring Report (Appendix D) was conducted by Onshore Environmental Assessment of monitoring results against the FDFVMP trigger criteria indicates that no threshold criteria were exceeded during the 2025 reporting period. Dust deposition levels remained well below the trigger criterion. No statistically significant increases in Priority flora mortality relative to historical data were identified and observed mortality trends were attributed to seasonal climatic variability.
MS1054: 6-5	Flora and Vegetation Management	In the event that monitoring indicates exceedance of threshold criteria specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan, the proponent shall: 1. report the exceedance in writing within seven (7) days of the exceedance being identified; 2. immediately implement the threshold contingency actions specified in the Condition Environmental Management Plan and continue implementation of those actions until the trigger criteria are being met, or until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated that the environmental outcome in condition 6-1 is 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 threshold criteria being exceeded; 4. identify additional measures required to prevent the 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:	Written notification within seven (7) days of the exceedance being identified A report within 90 days of the exceedance reported to the Executive Director – EPA Services (DWER)	Written notification and report to CEO, and implementation of actions and measures and investigations, if required	Construction, Operation	Within timeframes specified	C	No non-compliances were identified in the 2025 reporting period.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		a) details of threshold contingency actions implemented; b) the effectiveness of the threshold contingency actions implemented, monitored, and measured against trigger criteria and threshold criteria; c) the findings of the investigations required by condition 6-5(3) and 6-5(5); d) additional measures to prevent the threshold criteria being exceeded in the future; and e) measures to control or abate and mitigate the significant adverse environmental impacts which may have occurred.						
MS1054: 6-6	Flora and Vegetation Management	The proponent: 1. may review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan, or 2. shall immediately review and revise the Condition Environmental Management Plan if the environmental outcomes in condition 6-1 are not being met or as and when directed by the CEO.	Review and revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan	Review and revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan if required (FVMP)	Construction, Operation	Ongoing as required	C	A review of the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (FVMP) will be undertaken during the 2026 reporting period, including updates to reflect Yilgarn Iron's branding, commitments and ensure alignment with all relevant approval conditions.
MS1054: 6-7	Flora and Vegetation Management	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Condition Environmental Management Plan, which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 6-3.	Implementation of the Condition Environmental Management Plan	Implementation of the Approved Flora and Vegetation Management Plan - Yilgarn Operations - Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit - Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (Revision 4)	Construction, Operation	Ongoing	C	All requirements outlined in Condition MS1054: 6-3 have been complied with. Monitoring conducted as per Condition MS1054: 6-2 is attached: - Appendix C – 2025 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Annual Monitoring Report - Appendix D – 2025 Annual Priority flora and vegetation monitoring report
F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding								
MS1054: 7-1	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	The proponent shall design and operate the F3 pit, as shown in Figure 3 Schedule 1, to ensure stability of the southern pit wall during mining and post closure so that the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> plants adjacent to the southern pit wall, as shown in Figure 3 in Schedule 1, are not adversely impacted.	Design, operation and monitoring of the F Pit to be implemented in accordance with the approved Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development	F3 Open Pit Wall & Natural Scarp Stability Geotechnical Review, 2020. (Peter O'Bryan and Associates, 2020) Koolyanobbing F2 and F3 Deposits- Annual Pit Slope Stability Review. (MINRES, 2023)	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing during mining and post mine closure of the F3 Pit	C	The approved <i>Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development</i> directs the design, operation, and monitoring of F3 pit during mining and for post closure long term stability. A review of the F3 pit was conducted by YIPL on the 5th of December 2024 to assess slope stability and the stability of the natural scarp around the pit in relation to a potential impact on the rare and endangered flora (<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i>). The assessment showed no evidence of recent slope instability nor imminent slope failure in the F3 Pit. Based on the stable pit slope (with no indication of ground movement and no further mining activity currently planned within the deposits) the southern

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								scarp where the monitoring plots of the protected flora are located are inferred to be stable.
MS1054: 7-2	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	The Factor of Safety for the final southern wall of the F3 pit, as shown in Figure 3 in Schedule 1, to be no less than 2.	Design of the F3 Pit southern wall to have Factor of Safety of 2	Design of the F3 Pit southern wall to have Factor of Safety of 2	Pre-construction, Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit	C	A geotechnical review of the F3 pit was conducted by YIPL in December 2024 to assess slope stability. The assessment identified: · The pit slope condition to be good with no evidence of recent large scale slope instability nor imminent slope failure. · The slope stability analysis conducted in the 2024 reporting period stated that the Factor of Safety of the pit slope against rock mass failure is >2.0. The latest observation of the pit slope confirms the stable slope assessment with no visual indication of rock mass deterioration within the reporting period.
MS1054: 7-3	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	The final separation distance between the edge of the southern wall of the F3 pit and the adjacent development envelope as shown in Figure 3 in Schedule 1, is to be a minimum of 20 metres.	Design of the F3 Pit southern wall to have a 20m separation distance	The final separation distance between the southern wall edge of the F3 pit and the adjacent development envelope is greater than 20 metres along its length	Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit	C	Aerial imagery showing the separation between the edge of the southern wall of the F3 Pit and the approved development envelope is provided in Appendix E.
MS1054: 7-4	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	The final pit wall along the southern side of the F3 pit is to be established by means of a cut-back operation of a full 18 metre height batter along 150 metres of strike.	Development of the F3 Pit final southern wall by a cut-back of 18 metre height batter along 150 metres of strike	Implementation of the final pit wall design in accordance with the <i>Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development F3 Open Pit Wall & Natural Scarp Stability</i> Geotechnical Review, 2020. Peter O'Brian and Associates	Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit	C	The approved <i>Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development</i> directs the design, operation, and monitoring of F3 pit during mining and for post closure long term stability. Geotechnical Review conducted by Peter O'Bryan and Associates (2020) states; "final development of the upper highwall was carried out in stages; mining an interim southern wall to 472 m RL, ~ 35 metres depth below the highwall crest, followed by cut-back mining incorporating allowance for limits blasting methods to be applied when forming final batters". Mining of F3 Pit was completed in 2020. The cutback conducted in 2023, increased the pit floor depth by 5m and did not impact the southern wall cutback dimensions relating to this condition.
MS1054: 7-5	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	During operations rock strength parameters and geotechnical data to be obtained from a deep hole drilled in close proximity to the F3 pit wall. This data to be used to verify assumptions made relating to rock strength parameters, geotechnical data and early analysis, structural data and early analysis and results from the initial rock tests conducted.	Rock strength parameters and geotechnical data obtained from a deep hole drilled in close proximity to the F3 pit wall, geotechnical data and early analysis, structural data and yearly analysis and results from the	Analysis of rock strength parameters and geotechnical data to verify assumptions made relating to rock strength parameters, geotechnical data and early analysis, structural data and early analysis and results from the initial rock tests conducted	Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit	C	Borehole P17GT001 was drilled in close proximity to the F3 pit wall. Data obtained from Borehole P17GT001 was interpreted and presented by Peter O'Bryan & Associates in <i>Technical Memorandum – F Deposit Pit 3 Additional Geotechnical Investigation Borehole P17GT001</i>. The information obtained from Borehole P17GT001 endorses interpretations and inferences made with respect to rock strength, rock mass strength and structural geological conditions derived from initial investigations

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information								
			initial rock tests conducted													
MS1054: 7-6	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	Prior to ground disturbing activities, prepare and submit a Stability Monitoring Program to the satisfaction of the DMP, and submit to the CEO. The Program shall include: (1) routine geotechnical and geological mapping and data interpretation for each established batter along the southern F3 pit wall and continuous slope stability monitoring of the southern F3 pit wall; and (2) vibration monitoring and measurements for each pit firing.	Prepare and submit a Stability Monitoring Program to the satisfaction of the DMP, and submit to the CEO	Stability Monitoring Program prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the DMP, and submit to the CEP	Pre-Construction	Prior to ground disturbing activities	CLD	The <i>Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development</i> (which includes the detail of the F3 pit wall Stability Monitoring Program) was submitted to and approved by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) on the 17th of February 2017. The Plan was subsequently submitted to OEPA on the 17th of February 2017. OEPA confirmed that they were satisfied that the Plan met the requirements of Condition 1054:M7-6 including the blast vibration limits. The Plan has continued to be implemented since commencement of F Deposit mining activity (with collection of geotechnical and mapping data confirmed by the independent assessment undertaken by Peter O'Bryan & Associates) until mining of F3 Pit ceased in 2020. The cutback conducted in 2023 was undertaken in accordance with the approved <i>Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development</i>.								
MS1054: 7-7	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	Ground vibrations along the southern edge of the F3 pit adjacent to the development envelope are not to exceed the following specifications in Table 1 and be included in the Stability Monitoring Program required by condition 7-6. Table 1. Blast Vibration Limits <table><tr><th>Blast Frequency</th><th>Vibration PPV Limit</th></tr><tr><td>No blast greater than</td><td>10 mm/sec</td></tr><tr><td>90% of the blasts per year</td><td>5 mm/sec</td></tr><tr><td>9 out of 10 consecutive blasts less than</td><td>5 mm/sec</td></tr></table>	Blast Frequency	Vibration PPV Limit	No blast greater than	10 mm/sec	90% of the blasts per year	5 mm/sec	9 out of 10 consecutive blasts less than	5 mm/sec	Management of blasting during mining operations to ensure blast vibration limits identified by Table 1 are achieved	Vibration monitoring results	Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit	C	No active mining operations occurred at F Deposit in the 2025 reporting period.
Blast Frequency	Vibration PPV Limit															
No blast greater than	10 mm/sec															
90% of the blasts per year	5 mm/sec															
9 out of 10 consecutive blasts less than	5 mm/sec															
MS1054: 7-8	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	Implement the Stability Monitoring Program required by condition 7-6.	Implement the Stability Monitoring Program	Geotechnical and geological mapping and data interpretation, slope stability monitoring results, vibration monitoring results	Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit	C	No active mining operations occurred at F Deposit in the 2025 reporting period								
MS1054: 7-9	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	Prepare and submit a Stability Monitoring Report in consultation with the DMP and submit to the CEO with the Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6.	Prepare and submit a Stability Monitoring Report in consultation with the DMP, and submit to the CEO	Stability Monitoring Report prepared in consultation with the DMP, and submitted to the CEO	Construction, Operation	30 th April Annually	C	A geotechnical review of the F3 pit was conducted by YIPL in April 2026 to assess slope stability and any changes that may have occurred because of the cutback in 2023. See Appendix F: Koolyanobbing F2 F3 Deposits Annual Pit Slope Stability Review (Yilgarn 2026). In 2020, Peter O'Bryan & Associates were								

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								commissioned to undertake geotechnical reassessment of the Yilgarn Operations. Assessment of the F3 pit wall and identified that stability conditions are generally good and meet the requirements of Condition MS1054: 7-8. (Appendix F)
MS1054: 7-10	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	In the event that stability monitoring required by condition 7-7 and 7-8 and/or the report required by condition 7-9 indicates instability of the pit wall, the proponent shall immediately: (1) investigate to determine the reason(s) for such findings; (2) implement contingency management actions and changes to proposal activities, on advice of the DMP; and (3) advise the CEO within seven (7) days.	Investigate pit wall instability findings, implement contingency actions and report to CEO	Investigate pit wall instability findings, implement contingency actions and report to CEO, if required	Construction, Operation	Ongoing during mining of the F3 Pit, if required, with reporting to the CEO within 7 days of instability being identified	C	No active mining operations occurred at F Deposit in the 2025 annual period. The annual wall Pit and Slope Stability Review did not identify signs of wall instability. See Appendix F: Koolyanobbing F2 F3 Deposits Annual Pit Slope Stability Review
MS1054: 7-11	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	Post mining safety abandonment bunding and windrows to be installed at locations which ensure that the outcomes in condition 6-1 are met.	Design of abandonment bunding and/or windrows at each Mine Pit to not impact flora and vegetation beyond Proposal area	Design of abandonment bunding and windrows to not impact flora and vegetation beyond Proposal area	Operation, Decommissioning	During mining and post-mining of each mine pit	C	Abandonment bunding requirements and provisions are progressively incorporated through mine closure planning and developed plans.
MS1054: 7-12	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	Six (6) months prior to closure, the proponent shall prepare and submit an independent peer reviewed Close Out Report to the satisfaction of the CEO, on advice of the DMP, to demonstrate that condition 7-1 can be met. The Close Out Report is to be based on the analysis of Stability Monitoring Reports required by condition 7-9 and implementation of any contingency management actions and changes to proposal activities required by condition 7-10. In the event that the analysis indicates that condition 7-1 may not be met, identify additional contingency management actions and changes to proposal activities within the Close Out Report.	Prepare and submit an independent peer reviewed Close Out Report to the satisfaction of the CEO, on advice of the DMP	Close Out Report prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO, on advice of the DMP	Operation	6 months prior to mine closure	NR	
MS1054: 7-13	F3 Pit Wall Stability and Abandonment Bunding	The proponent shall implement any additional contingency management actions and changes to proposal activities identified in the Close Out Report required in condition 7-12, until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 7-1.	Implement actions or changes identified in the Close Out Report, if required	Actions or changes identified in the Close Out Report, if required, are implemented to the satisfaction of the CEO	Operation, Decommissioning	During mining and post-mining of the F3 Pit	NR	
8 Stage 1 Offsets								
MS1054: 8-1	Stage 1 Offsets	The proponent shall provide an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact on <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> as a result of implementation of Stage 1 of the proposal, as	Provide an offset to counterbalance the effect to <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> from Stage 1 mining in	Provide an offset as outlined within the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan	Pre-Construction	Prior to ground disturbing activities that impact	CLD	The <i>Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit, Stage 1 Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offsets Plan (Revision 0), dated August 2017 was approved on the 16th of August 2017 (Ref: AC05-2017-0006, DWERDA-003235).

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		defined in Table 2 of Schedule 1 and delineated by coordinates in Schedule 2.	accordance with Condition 8-2			<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i>		A revised <i>Stage 1 Tetratheca erubescens Offset Plan</i> , (Revision 0) (DWERDT334312) was submitted to DWER on the 9th of September 2020. The Plan was approved by DWER on the 10th of March 2021 (Ref: DWERD426289).
MS1133: 8-2	Stage 1 Offsets	Within three months of any ground disturbing activities within the Stage 2 mining area as shown in Figure 3 in Schedule 1 of Ministerial Statement 1054, the proponent shall update and submit a revised Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, as described in conditions 8-3 to the CEO. The objectives of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan are to: 1. determine the methods to support translocation of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i>; and 2. ensure a self-sustaining population of mature individuals of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> equivalent to those that have been impacted through implementation of Stage 1 on a landform that is suitable for the species.	Prepare and submit a revised Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO	Pre-construction	Within three months of any ground disturbing activities of the Stage 2 area	CLD	Yilgarn Operations Pty Ltd reported commencement of clearing for Stage 2 on the 7th of June 2020 (Ref: DWERDT405298). A revised <i>Stage 1 Tetratheca erubescens Offset Plan</i>, (Revision 0) (DWERDT334312) was submitted to DWER on the 9th of September 2020. The Plan was approved by DWER on the 10th of March 2021 (Ref: DWERD426289).
MS1054: 8-3	Stage 1 Offsets	The Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) develop a research program to identify methods to translocate and establish <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> in the field. The outcomes of the research program are to be provided to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife; (2) detail the plant material to be used for translocation, to promote the viability of the species, on advice of Parks and Wildlife; (3) identify and map suitable translocation sites agreed to by Parks and Wildlife, and provide a scientifically robust analysis of the habitat requirements of the species; (4) identify the number of mature plants that each translocation site could support; (5) identify the area of translocation sites within which new plants will be established, in relation to the area of occupancy for the species impacted by implementation of the proposal; (6) describe the ongoing protection measures afforded to the translocated plants from threats including, but not limited to, fire, grazing and the proponent's future exploration and mining; (7) identify success criteria to demonstrate that the translocated plants have established, are in good health and reproducing, in consultation with Parks and Wildlife;	Prepare and submit a Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO	Pre-construction	Prior to ground disturbing activities	CLS	Refer to Conditions MS1054: 8-1 and MS1166: 8-2

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		(8) identify timeframes and responsibilities for implementation; (9) identify reporting procedures, including the content, format, timing and frequency for the reporting of monitoring data against the success criteria, in accordance with condition 8-3; (10) identify management and contingency measures should success criteria not be met, on advice of Parks and Wildlife; and (11) identify any ongoing management requirements for the translocation sites post completion of the plan.						
MS1054: 8-4	Stage 1 Offsets	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 8-3, prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities that impact <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> , unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall: (1) implement the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan; and (2) continue to implement the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan until the CEO, on advice of Parks and Wildlife, has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated that the outcome in condition 8-1 has been met.	Implement the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan	Implement the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing	C	Refer to Conditions MS1054: 8-1 and MS1054: 8-5.
MS1054: 8-5	Stage 1 Offsets	The proponent shall monitor the success of implementation of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan required by condition 8-2 and provide a written report, including monitoring data, to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife every twelve (12) months on the progress of this implementation of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan until success criteria have been met. The first report must be submitted within fifteen (15) months of receiving the notice under condition 8-4.	Monitor the outcomes of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan and provide a written report to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife	Written report to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Submit written report within 15 months of approval of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, then each 12 months after	C	The <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Translocation Final Annual Research Report was submitted in the 2021 MS1054 ACAR. The report summarises the five years of relocation trials and research conducted to inform compliance with condition 1054:M8-2.
MS1054: 8-6	Stage 1 Offsets	Should the outcome of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan required by condition 8-2 not be achieved within ten (10) years from the approval of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, the proponent shall submit a revised Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of Parks and Wildlife, outlining management strategies to achieve the outcome specified in condition 8-2. The revised plan must be submitted within three months of the ten (10) year period lapsing.	Submit a revised Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO, if required	Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO, if required	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Within 10 years after approval of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, if required	NR	Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit, Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offsets Plan, August 2017, (Revision 0) (2017-1502956772935) was approved on the 16th of August 2017 (2017-1502956776150). A revised Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, (Revision 0) (DWERDT334312) was submitted to DWER on the 9th of September 2020. The Plan was approved by DWER on the 10th of March 2021 (Ref: DWERD426289). Therefore, condition 1054:M8-6 does not come into effect until the 16th of August 2027.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS1054: 8-7	Stage 1 Offsets	The proponent: (1) may review and revise the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, or (2) shall review and revise the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan as and when directed by the CEO	Review and revise the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, if required	Reviewed/revise Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO, if required.	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing, as required	C	Refer to Condition MS1054: 8-1.
MS1054: 8-8	Stage 1 Offsets	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, which the CEO, on advice of Parks and Wildlife, has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 8-2.	Implement the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan implemented to the satisfaction of the CEO	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing	C	Yilgarn is currently implementing the revised Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, (Revision 0) (DWERDT334312) submitted to DWER on the 9 th of September 2020. The Plan was approved by DWER on the 10th of March 2021 (Ref: DWERD426289).
10 Stage 2 Offsets								
MS1054: 10-1	Stage2 Offsets	The proponent shall provide an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact on <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> as a result of implementation of Stage 2 of the proposal, as defined by Table 3 in Schedule 1 and delineated by coordinates in Schedule 2.	Provide an offset to counterbalance the effect to <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> from Stage 2 mining in accordance with Condition 10-2	Provide an offset as outlined within the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan	Pre-construction (of Stage 2 mining area)	Prior to ground disturbing activities that impact <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> within the Stage 2 mining area	C	The Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, (Revision 0) (DWERDT334319) was submitted to DWER on the 7th of September 2020. In order to address amendments required by DWER, MinRes submitted a revised Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> offset plant (Revision 1) (Ref: DWEDT334319) on the 30th of April 2021.
MS1133: 10-2	Stage 2 Offsets	Within three months of any ground disturbing activities within the Stage 2 mining area as shown in Figure 3 in Schedule 1 of Ministerial Statement 1054, the proponent shall update and submit a revised Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, using the research and findings from the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan required under condition 8-2, to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, as described in condition 10-3 to the CEO. The objective of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan as defined in Table 3 in Schedule 2 is to: ensure a self-sustaining population of mature individuals of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> equivalent to those that have been impacted through implementation of Stage 2 on a landform that is suitable for the species.	Prepare and submit a Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO	Pre-construction (of Stage 2 mining area)	Within three months of any ground disturbing activities of the Stage 2 area	C	Yilgarn Operations Pty Ltd reported commencement of clearing for Stage 2 on the 7th of June 2020 (Ref: DWERDT405298). The Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, (Revision 0) (DWERDT334319) was submitted to DWER on the 9th of September 2020.
MS1054: 10-3	Stage 2 Offsets	The Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan shall specify the research and management actions to be undertaken to ensure the outcomes specified in condition 10-2 are met. The Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan Shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) build on the research and findings from the Stage 1 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan;	Prepare and submit a Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO	Pre-construction (of Stage 2 mining area)	Prior to ground disturbing activities that impact <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> within the Stage 2 mining area	C	Refer to Condition MS1054: 10-1.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		(2) detail the plant material to be used for translocation, to promote the viability of the species, on advice of Parks and Wildlife; (3) identify suitable translocation sites approved by the CEO on advice of Parks and Wildlife, and provide a scientifically robust analysis of the habitat requirements of the species; (4) identify the number of mature plants that each translocation site could support; (5) identify the area of translocation sites within which new plants will be established, in relation to the area of occupancy for the species impacted by implementation of the proposal; (6) describe the ongoing protection measures afforded to the translocated plants from threats including, but not limited to, fire, grazing and the proponent's future exploration and mining; (7) identify success criteria to demonstrate that the translocated plants have established, are in good health and reproducing, in consultation with Parks and Wildlife; (8) identify timeframes and responsibilities for implementation; (9) identify reporting procedures, including the content, format, timing and frequency for the reporting of monitoring data against the success criteria, in accordance with condition 10-3; (10) identify management and contingency measures should success criteria not be met, on advice of Parks and Wildlife; and (11) identify arrangements for the translocation sites post completion of the plan.						
MS1054: 10-4	Stage 2 Offsets	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 10-3, the proponent shall: (1) implement the research and management actions in accordance with the requirements of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan; and (2) continue to implement the research and management actions in accordance with the requirements of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan until the CEO on advice of Parks and Wildlife has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated that the objective in condition 10-2 has been met.	Implement the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan	Implement the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 10-1.
MS1054: 10-5	Stage 2 Offsets	The proponent shall monitor the success of implementation of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan required by condition 10-2 and provide a written report, including	Monitor the outcomes of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset	Written report to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Submit written report within 15 months of approval of the	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 10-1.

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

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		monitoring data, to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife every twelve (12) months on the progress of this project until success criteria have been met. The first report must be submitted within fifteen (15) months of receiving the notice under condition 10-4.	Plan and provide a written report to the CEO and Parks and Wildlife			Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, then each 12 months after		
MS1054: 10-6	Stage 2 Offsets	Should the outcome of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan required by condition 10-2 not be achieved within ten (10) years from implementation of the Plan, the proponent shall submit a revised Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of Parks and Wildlife, outlining management strategies to achieve the outcome specified in condition 10-2. The revised plan must be submitted within three months of the ten (10) year period lapsing.	Submit a revised Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO, if required	Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO, if required	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Within 10 years after approval of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, if required	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 10-1.
MS1054: 10-7	Stage 2 Offsets	The proponent: 1) may review and revise the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, or 2) shall review and revise the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan as and when directed by the CEO.	Review and revise the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, if required	Reviewed/revised Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO, if required	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing, as required	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 10-1.
MS1054: 10-8	Stage 2 Offsets	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan, which the CEO, on advice of Parks and Wildlife, has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 10-3.	Implement the Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Stage 2 <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Offset Plan implemented to the satisfaction of the CEO	Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 10-1.
Staging of Plans								
MS1054: 11-1	Staging of Plans	Where a plan, program, report, survey, strategy or other document is required by these conditions to be prepared, submitted or endorsed by the CEO, prior to commencement of an activity, the plan, program, report, survey, strategy or other document may be prepared, submitted and endorsed by the CEO as per the relevant condition requirements, for a component of, or stage of the proposal or activity, provided the implementation of that component or stage of the proposal does not make the condition obsolete insofar as it applies to the remaining components or stages of the proposal or activity.	Prepare and submit documentation in a component/staged approach as required	Prepare and submit documentation in a component/staged approach as may be required	Pre-construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	C	Relevant plans and documentation have been prepared and submitted for approval in accordance with Condition 1054:M11-1: The <i>Geotechnical Management Plan: F Pit Development</i> was submitted to OEPA February 2017. The <i>Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit, Stage 1 Tetratheca erubescens Offsets Plan</i> , August 2017, (Revision 0) was approved on the 16th of August 2017 (Ref: AC05-2017-0006, DWERDA-003235). <i>Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit, Stage 1 Tetratheca erubescens Offsets Plan</i> (Revision 0), dated the 9th of September 2020 was approved on the 10th of March 2021 (DWER5694). The <i>Stage 2 Tetratheca erubescens Offset Plan</i> , (Revision 1) (DWERDT334319) was submitted to DWER on the 30th April 2021. The <i>Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit, Flora and Vegetation Management Plan</i> , (Revision 2) was submitted to DWER September 2020 and approved on the 25th of March 2021 (DWER5692).

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								The <i>Koolyanobbing Range F Deposit, Flora and Vegetation Management Plan</i> , (Revision 3) was submitted to DWER on the 31st of July 2023. The development, submission, and implementation of these plans prior to commencement of any proposal component as required by the conditions of MS 1054 has rendered existing conditions 6-1, 8-2, 9-1 & 10-2 obsolete in so far as they apply to the remaining components or stages of the proposal. These have been deleted and amended under MS1133.
MS1054: 11-2	Staging of Plans	Condition 11-1 does not apply to conditions relating to the submission of environmental baseline surveys or environmental baseline reports.	Prepare and submit documentation in a component/staged approach, as required	Prepare and submit documentation in a component/staged approach, as required	Pre-construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	C	
Offsets								
MS1133: 12-1	Offsets	The proponent shall fund and undertake an offset for <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> with the objective to maintain and protect the species from external threats as far as practicable. The amount of funding required shall be a minimum contribution of \$500,000	Fund and undertake an offset for <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i>	ACAR Monitoring and Research Reports Invoices	Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	NR	On approval of the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan, funding can be released for the Monitoring and Research Projects.
MS1133: 12-2	Offsets	Within twelve (12) months of the date of this Statement, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare and submit to the CEO a <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan, for the offset required by condition 12-1, which identifies on-ground conservation projects and research project to be undertaken that contribute to long-term conservation outcomes for the species. The plan shall be to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.	Prepare and submit a <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO	Operation, Decommissioning	Within twelve (12) months of the date of this Statement	CLD	The <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan was submitted to DWER on the 15th of June 2021, forty days past due date (Ref: DWERA-000306). This was reported as a non-compliance in the 2021 MS1054-1133 ACAR. At the time of the 2024 Compliance Assessment Report, the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan was under review by DWER and DBCA. No correspondence confirming the outcome of that review has been identified following the transfer of ownership, and the current status remains unknown.
MS1133: 12-3	Offsets	The <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan shall include, but not be limited to: 1) details on how the proposed on-ground conservation projects contribute to a long-term conservation outcome for <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> ; 2) details on how the proposed research projects contribute to a long-term conservation outcome for <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> and more broadly to <i>Tetratheca</i> species in the Yilgarn region; 3) an outline of the agreed governance arrangements – including agreed stakeholder responsibilities for implementing the projects, and any contractual arrangements for third parties involved and legal obligations; and	Prepare and submit a <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO	Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 12-2.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		4) details of the financial and financial auditing arrangements including project budget and recipients of funds if projects are being undertaken by any third parties.						
MS1133: 12-4	Offsets	Within six (6) months of receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan satisfies the requirements of conditions 12-1 to 12-3, the proponent shall commence the implementation of the conservation plan.	Implement <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the CEO. ACAR	Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 12-2.
MS1133:12-5	Offsets	Any changes to the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan must be approved by the CEO in writing.	Revisions of the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan submitted to the CEO	Revisions of the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan submitted to the CEO	Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 12-2.
MS1133: 12-6	Offsets	The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing satisfies the requirements of conditions 12-1 to 12-3.	Implement approved revision of the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO	Revisions of the <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> Conservation Plan submitted to the CEO ACAR	Operation, Decommissioning	Ongoing as required	NR	Refer to Condition MS1054: 12-2.

Appendix C – Annual *Tetratheca erubescens* Monitoring Report



Koolyanobbing Range F-Deposit Annual Monitoring of *Tetratheca erubescens*

**Prepared for Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd
13 March 2026**



Document Status						
Rev No.	Authors	Reviewer/s	Date	Approved for Issue		
				Name	Distributed To	Date
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Executive Summary

The F-deposit mining operation is located on the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range approximately 47 km north-east of Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Region of Western Australia. Ministerial Statement 1054 requires annual monitoring of the endemic Threatened Flora taxon *Tetratheca erubescens* to determine if there are any impacts from the mining operation. A baseline assessment conducted in 2016 has been followed by annual monitoring through to 2025, and includes six permanent monitoring sites within a 50 m buffer of the F-Deposit Pit (termed 'near pit') and six sites distanced from the pit (termed 'far pit').

Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) conducted the latest round of annual monitoring between the 11th and 13th of November 2025. There was no evidence that *Tetratheca erubescens* had been impacted by the F-Deposit mining operation.

In 2025 there were 1,660 alive and 341 dead *Tetratheca erubescens* plants recorded from the 12 permanent monitoring plots, with 89% of the alive plants reproductive and fewer classified as vegetative (8%), juvenile (2%) or seedling (1%). The number of alive plants increased by 351 individuals (27%) between 2024 and 2025, with 2025 representing the highest population number across the ten annual assessments. There was fewer dead plants recorded in 2025 compared to 2024, with higher numbers of dead plants recorded within plots with a northerly aspect (as opposed to a southerly aspect) related to longer periods of afternoon sun exposure.

Plant condition recorded in the 2016 baseline and 2025 annual assessments was comparable. Plant condition was slightly higher within the far pit plots compared to the near pit plots in nine of the ten annual assessments. Chlorophyll fluorescence recorded at each of the 12 monitoring sites between 2016 and 2025 was typically >0.70 reflecting negligible plant stress. Mean values were marginally higher at far-pit plots compared to near-pit plots for seven of the nine monitoring years, noting that in 2025 chlorophyll fluorescence was higher at the near-pit sites.

Dust deposition monitoring in 2025 confirmed that dust levels at near pit and far pit monitoring sites remained well below the trigger criteria level of 40 g/m²/month.

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1.0 Preamble

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project comprises six individual mine sites (Koolyanobbing, Carina, Jackson Ranges, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range) located between 50 km to 150 km from Southern Cross and around 15 km from Marvel Loch in the Yilgarn Region of Western Australia (Figure 1). Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd (Cliffs) operated the mining operation from 1994 to 2018, with Mineral Resources Limited (MRL) and its wholly owned subsidiary Polaris Metals Pty Ltd (Polaris) purchasing the operations in mid-2018. Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (YIPL) recently purchased the Yilgarn Iron Ore Project from MRL with mining re-commencing in October 2025. YIPL currently manages the sites of Koolyanobbing, Carina, Jackson Ranges, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range, plus exploration targets.

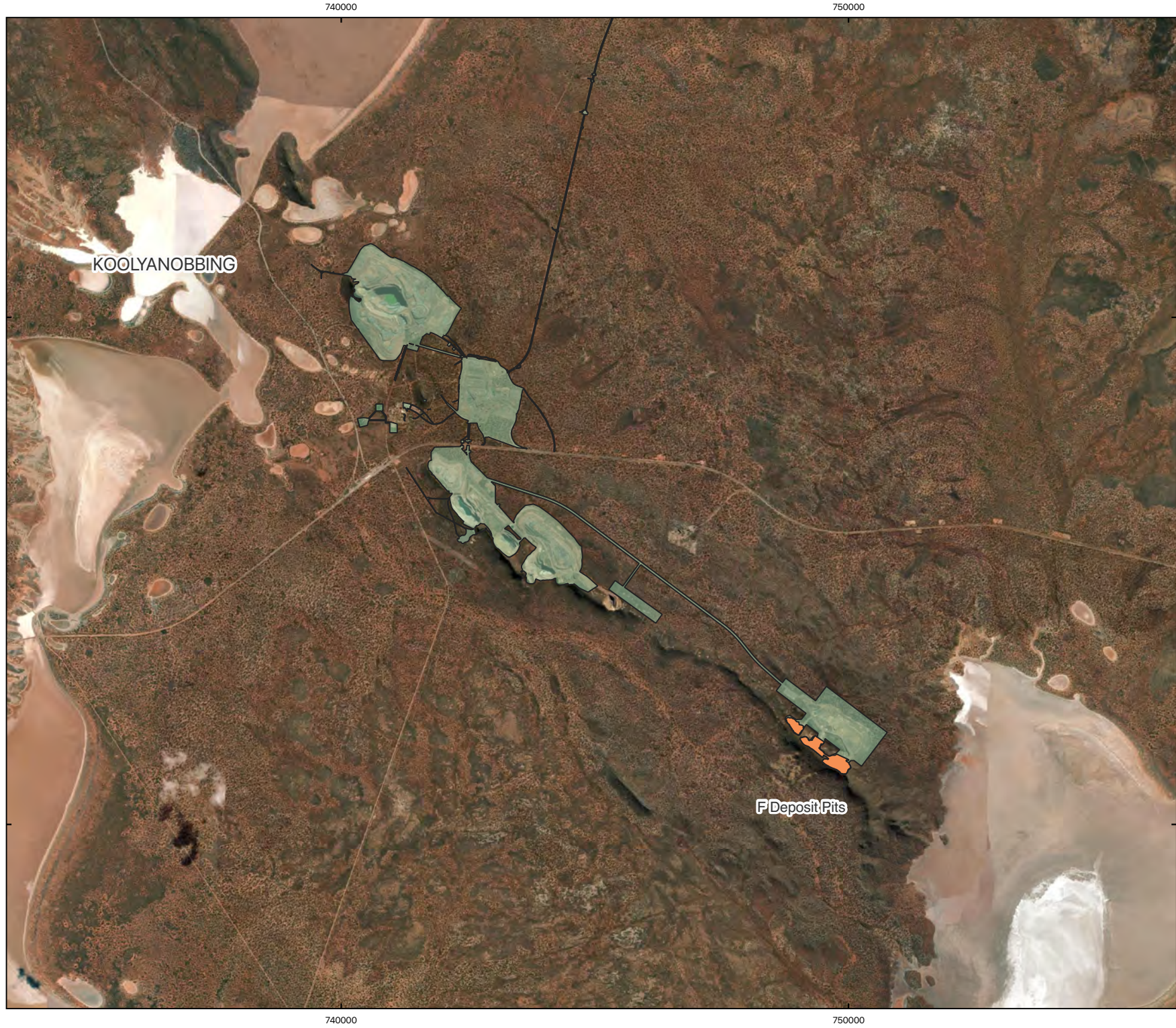
The F-deposit Pit is located on the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range (Figure 2). The environmental aspects of the project are managed in accordance with YIPL's Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System (EMS). The Yilgarn Operations Koolyanobbing F Deposit Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (FDFVMP) (MRL 2019) forms part of YIPL's EMS. The management plan has been prepared to address:

- Environmental risk associated with flora and vegetation for all YIPL's Yilgarn Operations;
- To ensure the implementation of the proposal (as per Ministerial Statement 1054) is carried out in a manner that minimises the direct and indirect impacts to conservation significant flora and vegetation;
- To minimise environmental effects on native flora and vegetation generally from YIPL's Yilgarn Iron Ore Project;
- Specific management actions related to obligations under the Ministerial Statement 1054 outlined in the FDFVMP, which includes undertaking annual monitoring of conservation significant flora species including the Threatened Flora taxon *Tetratheca erubescens*.

Tetratheca erubescens is endemic to the Koolyanobbing Range restricted to an area extending approximately 1.6 km length along the southern part of the range. It occupies small rock crevices on steep ironstone faces and upper rocky slopes. The total extent of occurrence is approximately 64 ha, and the area of occupancy is estimated at 3.5 ha due to its restricted habitat preference, e.g. cliff faces (MRL 2019).

2.0 Scope of Works

Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) was commissioned by YIPL to conduct annual monitoring of *Tetratheca erubescens* annual monitoring surrounding the F-Deposit mining operation in accordance with the FDFVMP (MRL 2019). The results of the 2025 annual monitoring are presented in this report.





YILGARN IRON F-DEPOSIT

**Figure 1: Location of the
F-Deposit Pit in relation to the
Yilgarn Iron Ore Project.**

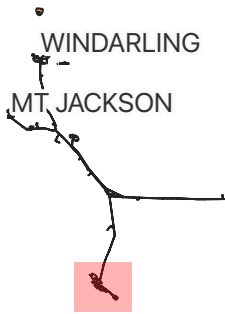
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F Deposit Pits

Yilgarn Site Approval Areas

Koolyanobbing

WINDARLING
MT JACKSON





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Status:	Final
Figure:	1
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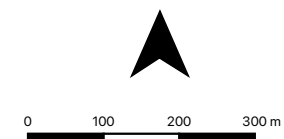
YILGARN IRON F-DEPOSIT

**Figure 2: Location of
monitoring plots at F-Deposit**

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Plots

- Assessed 2025
 Not assessed



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3.0 Background

3.1 *Tetratheca erubescens*

Tetratheca erubescens was discovered during a baseline flora and vegetation survey in 2002 and formally described five years later (Bull 2007). It is a low tangled shrub up to 0.5 m in height and 1.5 m wide, glaucous to greyish-green in colour, decumbent to erect with a woody stock (Bull 2007). It is restricted to the southern Koolyanobbing Range where approximately 6,300 individuals occur in a single population split into four 'groups' that extend over an area of approximately 1.6 x 0.4 km with an area of occupancy of approximately 3.5 ha (Maia Consulting 2013). Plants grow almost exclusively on ironstone cliff faces, boulders and the base of cliffs, rocky slopes and rock cavity habitats (Maia Consulting 2013). It is currently listed as Threatened Flora under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) but is no longer listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

3.2 Monitoring History

In 2015 Data Analysis Australia (DAA) presented a recommended survey design comprising ten randomly selected plots (3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18 and 21) to be monitored on an annual basis. In 2016, an additional three plots (13, 25 and 26) were included into the annual monitoring program (Figure 2). Plots were classified according to their distance from mining pits: plots located <50 m from the pit edge were term 'near-pit', and plots >50 m from the pit edge were termed 'far-pit'. Within each of the permanently marked monitoring plots every accessible *Tetratheca erubescens* individual was tagged with a unique identification number and the following information was recorded:

- Plot number;
- Unique plant identification number;
- Presence of flowers, fruits and/or buds; and
- Plant status.

Additionally, a random selection of plants within each of the plots were selected and tagged for assessment of plant condition (the percentage of the total plant determined to be alive) and index of chlorophyll fluorescence reading. Chlorophyll fluorescence is measured using a chlorophyll fluorimeter which provides a reading of the ratio of F_v/F_m , where F_v is the variable chlorophyll fluorescence ($F_m - F_o$), F_m is the maximal chlorophyll fluorescence, and F_o is the minimal chlorophyll fluorescence. It is a measurement of the optimal quantum yield of photosynthesis, an indicator of photosynthesis performance, providing a measure of plant stress (Murchie and Lawson 2013). As the chlorophyll fluorescence measurement technique requires physical access to the plant, as opposed to a visual observation to estimate condition, some individuals selected for condition assessment in 2015 were replaced by the nearest accessible plant in 2016.

Monitoring in 2015 and 2016 was conducted pre-mining and provides a baseline for the annual monitoring. Monitoring of plot 26 ceased in 2020 as it was located under the F1 mining footprint.

3.3 Trigger and Threshold Criteria

The FVFDMP (MRL 2019) outlines trigger and threshold criteria for *Tetratheca erubescens* that require further reporting and contingency actions if exceeded (Table 1). Trigger criteria are intended to provide means to detect and identify early signs of impact on vegetation from external factors, whereas threshold criteria are intended to represent a situation where it is concluded with a high degree of confidence, that a negative effect on flora and vegetation has occurred (MRL 2019).

Table 1 Trigger and threshold criteria for *Tetratheca erubescens* (MRL 2019).

Trigger Criteria	
Dust deposition (g/m ² /month (Sa))	Dust deposition at any (non-reference) dust monitoring site exceeds: 80 g/m²/month (Sa) during the first 12 months from commencement of mining. 40 g/m²/month (Sa) after 12 months from commencement of mining.
<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> condition (Index of Chlorophyll Fluorescence (ICF) and/or % live material)	Monitoring of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> indicates a statistically significant relationship between condition (ICF and/or % live material) and dust deposition, distance from the proposal boundary or mine-related factor.
Threshold Criteria	
<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> mortality (deaths among the sample of monitored individuals)	Monitoring of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> indicates a statistically significant relationship between mortality and dust deposition, distance from the proposal boundary or mine-related causal factor.
<i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> condition (Index of Chlorophyll Fluorescence and/or % live material)	Monitoring of <i>Tetratheca erubescens</i> indicates a statistically significant relationship between condition (ICF and/or % live material) and dust deposition, distance from the proposal boundary or mine-related causal factor for two consecutive two-monthly monitoring dates in year 1 or two consecutive quarterly monitoring dates in year 2.

3.4 Climate

The climate of the Southern Cross subregion is described as semi-arid warm Mediterranean, with an annual rainfall of 250-300 mm (Cowan, Graham and McKenzie 2001). The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station with comprehensive data collection and recent historic climate data is at the Southern Cross Airfield (No. 012320) located 46 km south southwest of Koolyanobbing Range. Long term (1996-2025) mean annual rainfall is 299.3 mm with March and August recording the highest monthly means of 34.5 mm and 34.6 mm respectively (Figure 3). Four months preceding the November 2025 field survey had monthly rainfall totals that exceeded the long term average: March, April, August and September. Total rainfall for the 12 month period prior to the November 2025 field survey was 418 mm, 119 mm higher than the long-term average for the corresponding period, with 27% of the total received in August 2025. Annual rainfall in 2019, 2020, and 2023 was lower than the long term average (Figure 4).

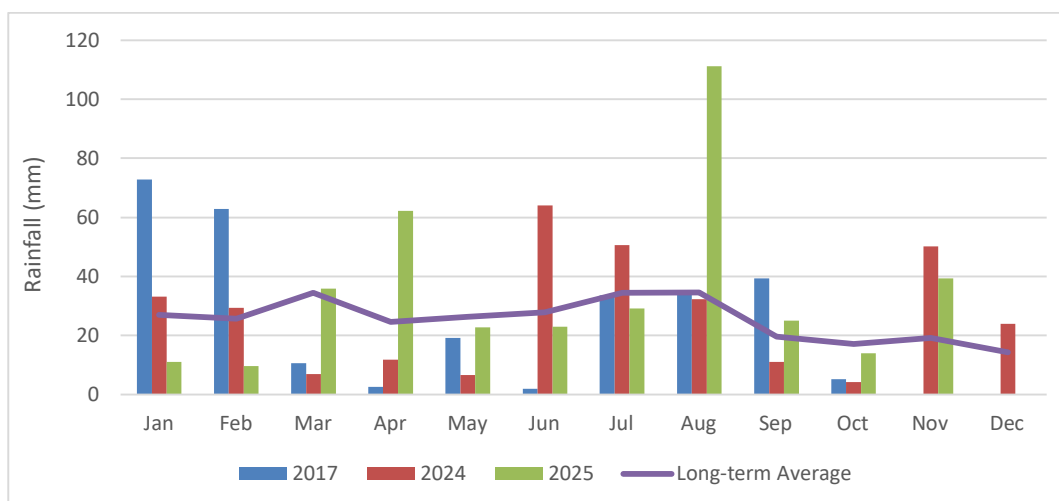


Figure 3 Monthly rainfall for Southern Cross for 2017 (baseline), 2024 and 2025.

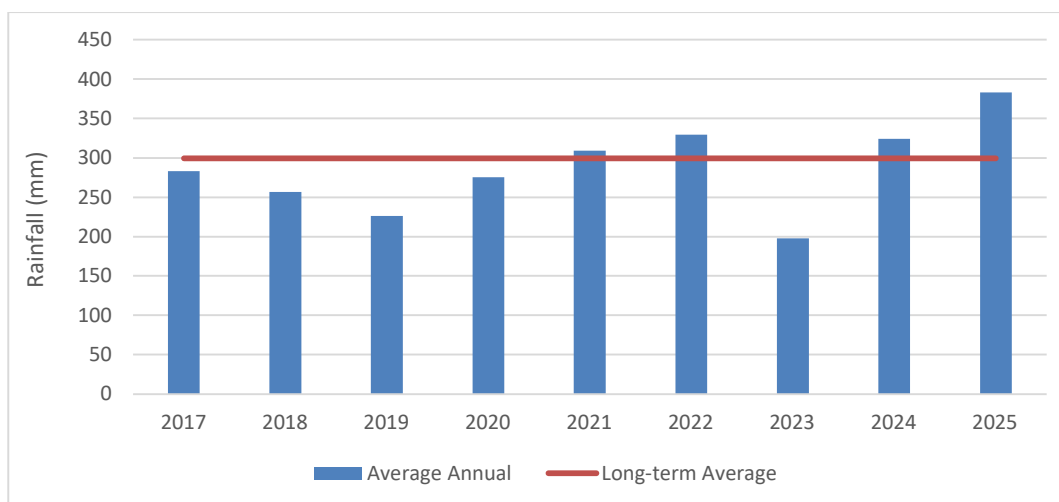


Figure 4 Annual rainfall at Southern Cross during the 12 month period prior to each monitoring event between 2017 to 2025, with long term average rainfall total for the corresponding period.

Both the maximum and minimum monthly temperatures recorded over the 12 month period preceding the November 2025 field survey exceeded the long term respective mean values by 0.8°C and 0.9°C respectively. Highest maximum and minimum temperatures are typically recorded in spring and summer between the months of October and March. Maximum temperatures during these months in 2024/2025 were above the long-term average, with the highest average temperature of 38°C recorded in January 2025, 3°C higher than the long term average for January (Figure 5). December 2024 to March 2025 all recorded maximum average temperatures that exceeded the long-term average, while June and October 2025 also recorded maximum average temperature marginally higher (<1°C) than the long-term average. Only four of 12 months prior to the 2025 monitoring program recorded an average minimum temperature higher than the long-term average: May, July, September and October (Figure 5).

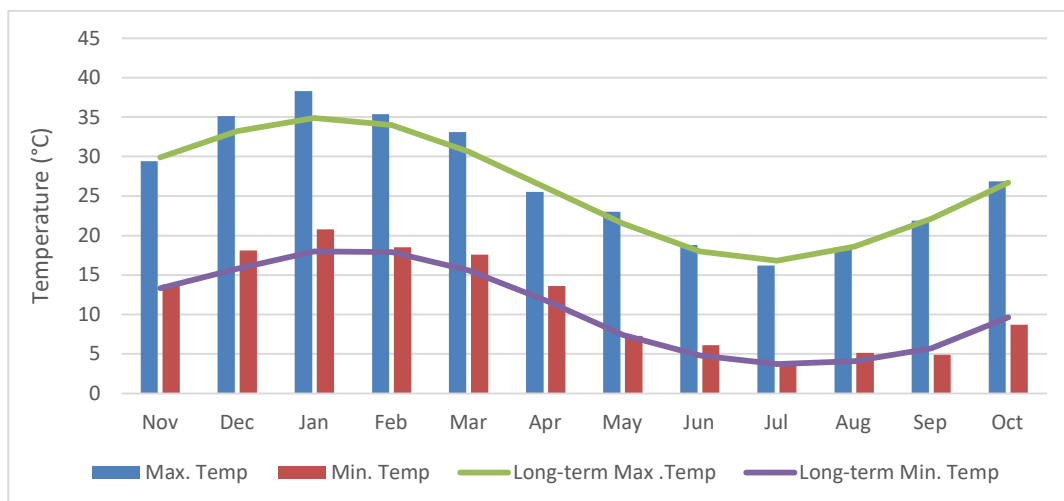


Figure 5 Maximum and minimum average temperatures recorded for Southern Cross in the 12 month period preceding the November 2025 assessment, with comparison to long term average (1996–2025) (BoM 2026).

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Timing and Personnel

The 2025 annual monitoring program was conducted between the 11th and 13th of November 2025 by Principal Botanists Dr Darren Brearley and Dr Jerome Bull and Ecologist Mr Thomas Mott from Onshore Environmental.

4.2 Individual Plant Monitoring

4.2.1 Population Assessment

All *Tetradlea erubescens* plants recorded within the 12 permanent monitoring blocks (3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 25) were marked during the baseline survey using plastic sheep tags labelled with a unique identification number. For individual plants assessed within each of the 12 monitoring blocks¹ the following information was recorded annually:

- Block number;
- Unique plant identification number;
- Plant status (reproductive, vegetative, juvenile (1–3 years old), seedling (<1 year old), or dead); and
- Presence/absence of flowers/fruits/buds.

Newly identified individuals, including seedlings and previously untagged individuals, were incorporated into the monitoring program by recording a waypoint and taking a photograph of the plant. Newly tagged individuals were added to the master datasheet relative to their location in the plot.

4.2.2 Plant Condition and Chlorophyll Fluorescence

A sub-sample of *Tetradlea erubescens* plants from within each of the permanent plots were assessed for plant condition and chlorophyll fluorescence. Plant condition was assessed as the percentage of the individual that was alive/green applying the method developed by DAA (2011). Chlorophyll fluorescence (CF) was assessed using a pocket Plant Efficiency Analyser (PEA) unit. The measurement taken is a ratio of F_v/F_m , where F_v is the variable CF ($F_m - F_o$), F_m is the maximal CF and F_o is the minimal CF value (Lawson 2013, Percival 2005). The F_v/F_m index provides a measure of the optimal quantum yield of photosynthesis, an indicator of photosynthetic performance, thus enabling identification of plant stress (Hansatech 2006, Johnson 2000, Percival 2005). A normal range is generally between 0.7 to 0.8 (Ritchie 2006), with values below this range indicating levels of stress associated with environmental and physical factors such as water, light, thermal or nutrient deficiencies in plants (Percival 2005, Ritchie 2006). The CF measurements were taken by attaching a clip to a live leaf of each accessible individual, with the leaf subsequently dark adapted for at least 15 minutes. The index of CF (F_v/F_m) was then measured with the PEA unit and recorded.

¹ There was 1,660 plants *Tetradlea erubescens* plants assessed in 2025.

4.2.3 Dust Deposition

Monthly monitoring of dust deposition is undertaken by YIPL using standard dust deposition gauges located within flora monitoring plots as well as at two control sites to the east and west of the F-Deposit Pit. Where the dust deposition exceeds 10 g/m²/month for two consecutive readings the monitoring frequency is increased to two monthly. The trigger criteria set for dust deposition is 40 g/m²/month (MRL 2019).

5.0 Results

5.1 Population Assessment

In 2025 there were 2,001 *Tetradlea erubescens* individuals recorded within the 12 permanent monitoring plots including 1,660 alive plants and 341 dead plants (Table 2). The majority of the alive plants were reproductive (1,471) with fewer classified as vegetative (137), juvenile (41) and seedling (11) (Table 2, Figure 6).

Table 2 Summary results from 2016, 2023, 2024 and 2025 annual monitoring.

Plant Status/Category	2016	2023	2024	2025	Change 2016-25	Change 2024-25
Dead	128	254	353	341	213	-12
Seedling ¹	3	0	17	11	8	-6
Juvenile ¹	2	0	9	41	39	32
Vegetative	166	88	305	137	-29	-168
Reproductive	1196	1109	978	1471	275	493
Not Located	1	164	21	-	-	-
Total Alive Population ² (Seedlings + Juveniles + Vegetative + Reproductive)	1367	1197	1309	1660	293	351
Alive Adult Population (Vegetative + Reproductive)	1362	1197	1283	1608	246	325
Total Population (Dead + Seedlings + Juveniles + Vegetative + Reproductive + Not Located)	1496	1615	1683	2001	505	318
Percentage of Alive Adult Population Reproductive (%)	87.8	92.6	76.2	91.5	3.7	15.3
Percentage Total Population Alive (%)	91.4	74.1	77.8	83.0	-8.4	5.2

¹ plants recorded as seedling one year are recorded as juvenile the following year, unless reproductive or dead

² excludes plants that were not found

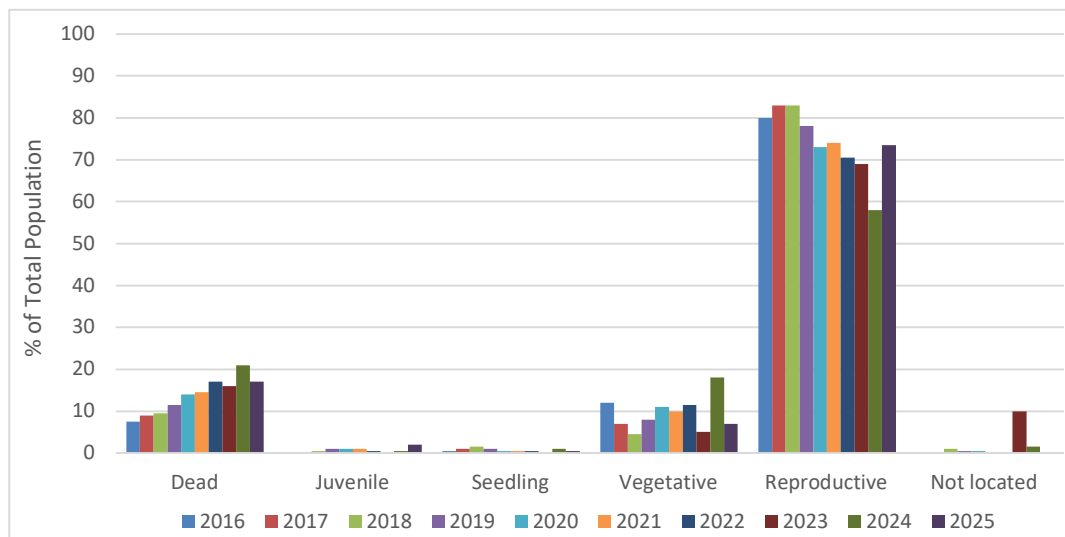


Figure 6 Proportion of the total population at each life stage between 2016 and 2025.

5.1.1 Total Alive Population

There was a slight declining trend in the total number of alive plants recorded between 2017 and 2024, noting that a large number of plants could not be located in 2023 (Figure 7). The total alive population increased by 351 individuals (27%) between 2024 and 2025.

There was a large number of dead plants recorded in 2025 (341) noting the number was lower than recorded in 2024 (Table 2, Figure 8). In 2025 the five north facing plots recorded a higher proportion of dead plants (range 19-37%) compared to the seven south facing plots (range 8-18%). Plot 7 recording the highest percentage of dead plants (37%) and Plot 5 recording the lowest (8%) (Figure 8). There was no raw data available from previous monitoring years to determine long-term trends.

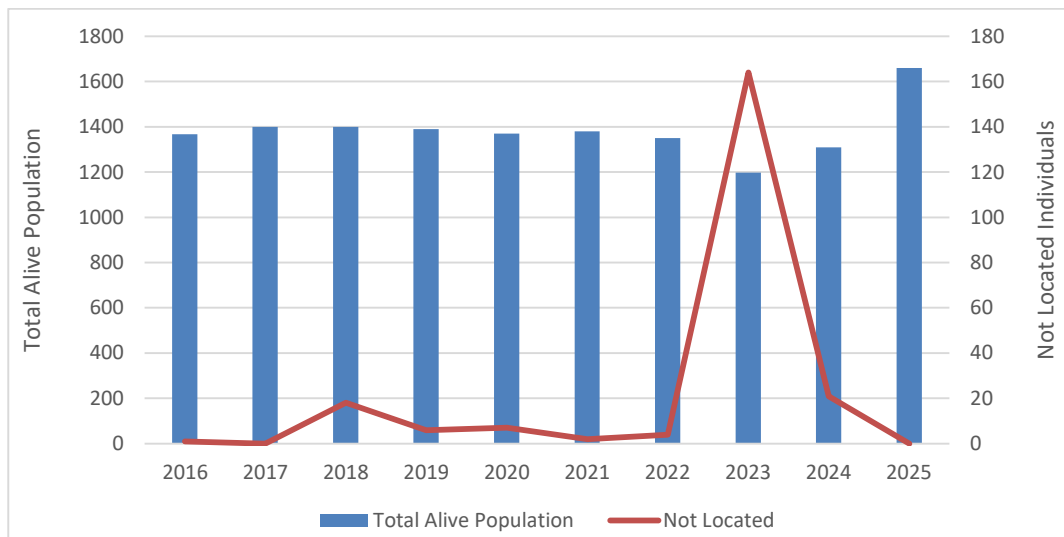


Figure 7 Total alive population and number of not located individuals between 2016 and 2025.

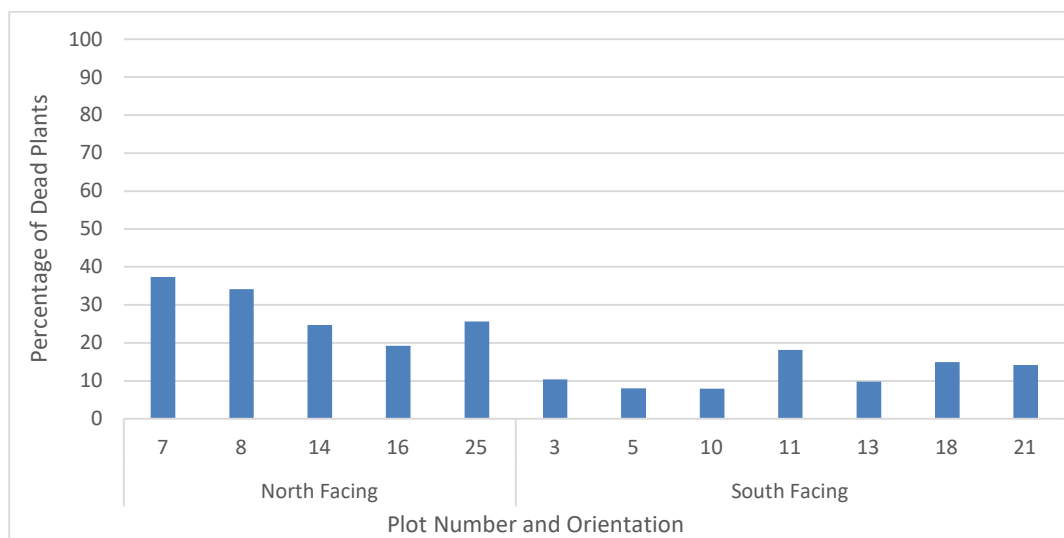


Figure 8 Percentage of dead plants in north facing verse south facing plots in 2025.

5.1.2 Reproductive Status

There was a 15% increase in the proportion of reproductive adult plants recorded between 2024 and 2025 (Figure 9). This represented the largest annual increase since monitoring commenced in 2016. The proportion of reproductive individuals in the alive adult population in 2025 increased in all plots compared to the 2024 assessment, with seven plots recording higher values than the 2016 baseline assessment (Figure 10). The far-pit plots had a higher proportion of reproductive individuals compared to near-pit plots; however, the largest annual increases were recorded in four of the near-pit plots (7, 8, 14 and 25). The proportion of plants with buds and flowers in 2025 was higher in comparison to both the 2016 baseline assessment and the 2024 assessment (Figure 11). The proportion of plants recorded with fruits decreased between 2024 and 2025, but was at the same levels in 2016 and 2025 (Figure 11).

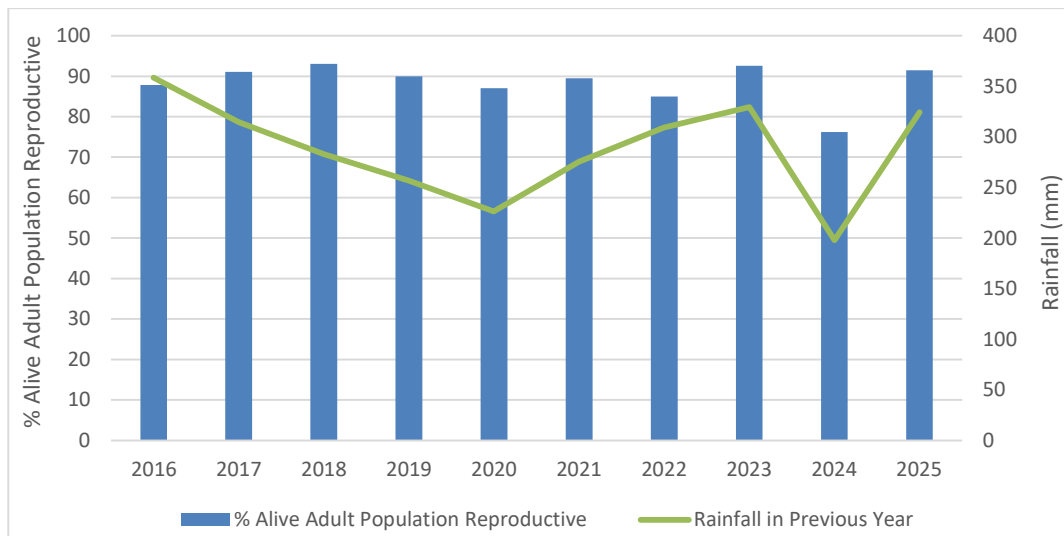


Figure 9 Percentage of the alive adult population that is reproductive and the rainfall received in the year prior to monitoring each year between 2016 and 2025.

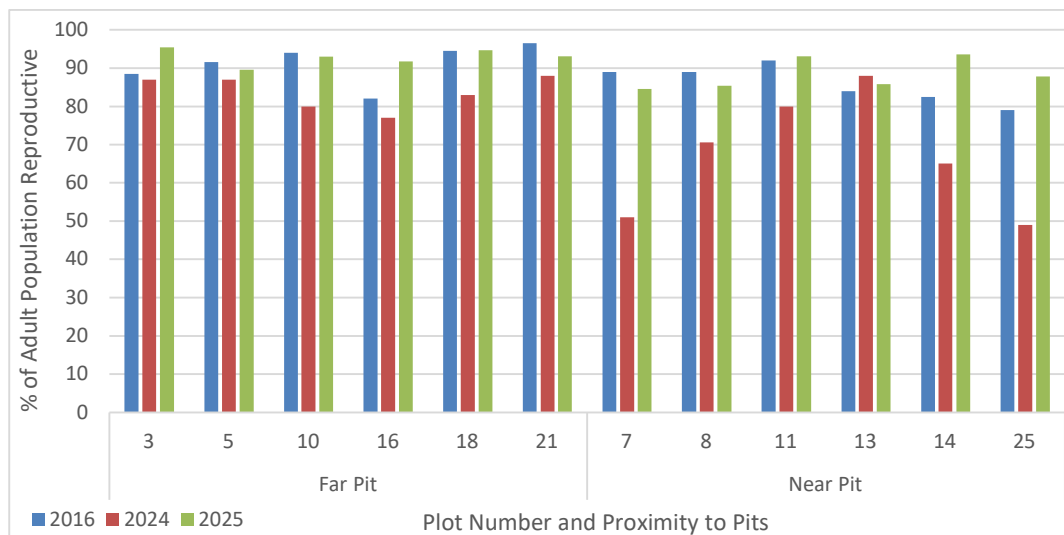


Figure 10 Percentage of the alive adult population that is reproductive within each monitoring plot in 2016, 2024 and 2025.

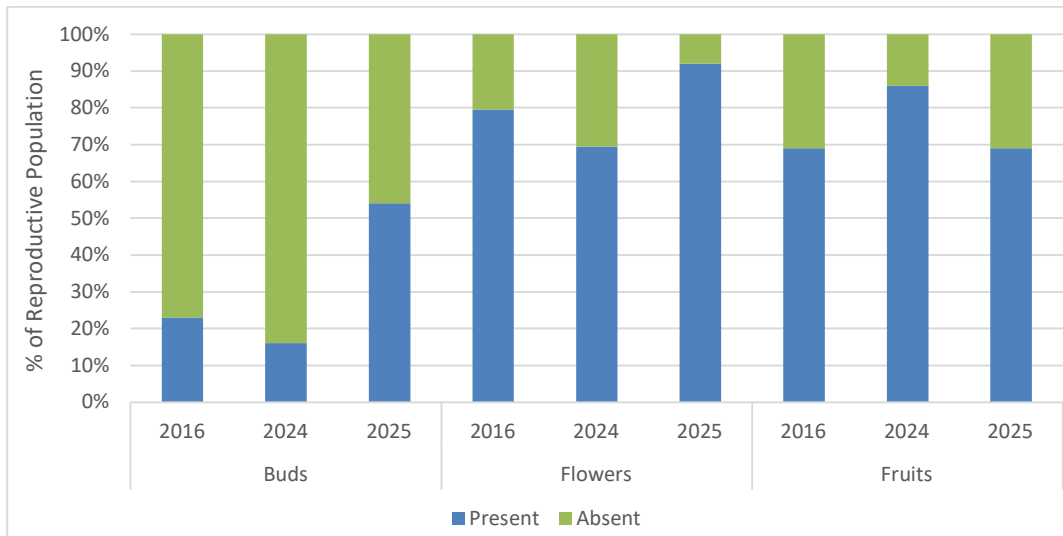


Figure 11 Percentage of the reproductive population that exhibited buds, flowers and fruits during monitoring in 2016, 2024 and 2025.

5.1.3 Recruitment

The number of seedlings recorded in the far pit and near pit plots decreased between 2024 and 2025, with eight and three seedlings recorded within far and near pit plots respectively in 2025 (Figure 12). Historically there has been no relationship between the number of seedlings recorded in near pit and far pit plots.

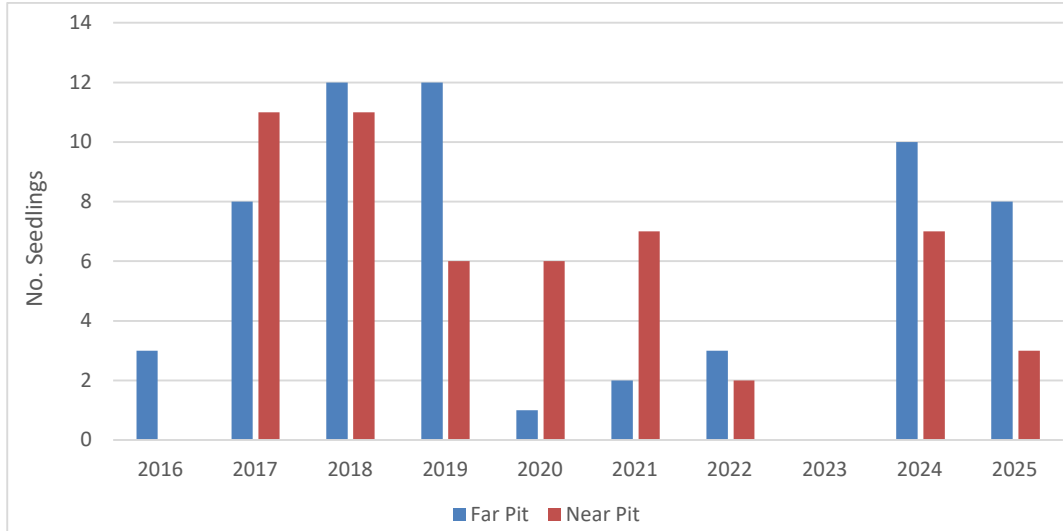


Figure 12 Number of seedlings recorded in far pit and near pit plots between 2016 and 2025.

5.1.4 Mortality

The absence of the historical database and associated raw data did not allow individual plants to be tracked in 2025. However, between 2024 and 2025 the total number of alive individuals increased and the total number of dead individuals decreased for both near pit and far pit plots. Hence the mortality rate was calculated at 0% in 2025 (Figure 13).

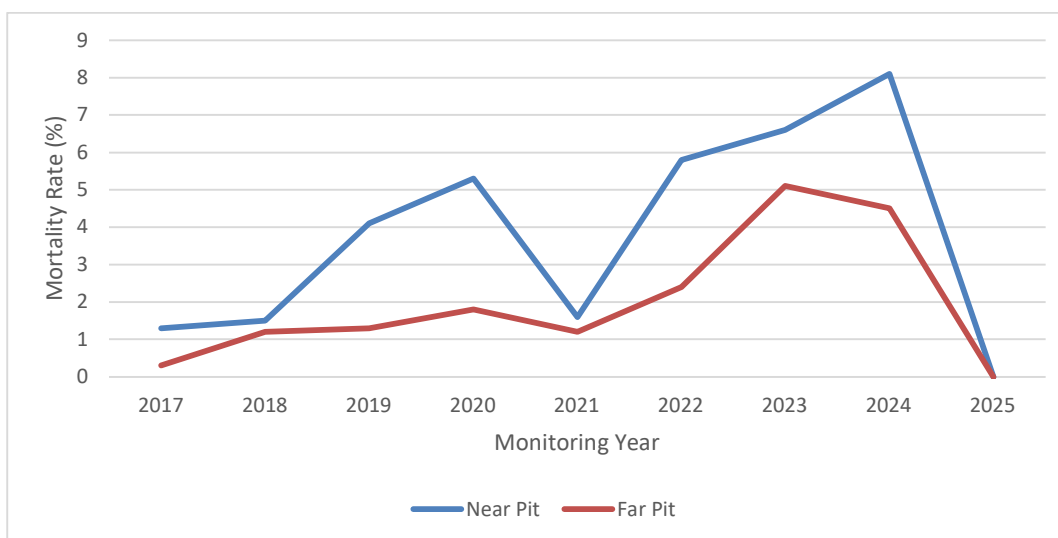


Figure 13 Mortality rate recorded in near and far pit plots each year between 2017 and 2025.

5.2 Condition Assessment

5.2.1 Plant Condition

In November 2025 a total of 144 individual plants present across the 12 monitoring plots (12 individuals per plot) were assessed for plant condition, defined as the % of alive/green plant material. In 2025 mean plant condition was slightly higher within the six far pit plots (53.0%) compared to the six near pit plots (48.2%) (Table 3). The same trend was evident across nine of the ten annual assessments, with 2018 the only year when plant condition was marginally higher within the near pit plots compared to the far pit plots (Figure 14).

Table 3 Plant condition recorded for 12 plants at near pit and far pit monitoring plots in 2025.

Distance from Pit	Plot	Plant Condition (% Plant Alive/Green)	Mean Plant Condition (%)
>50 m from Pit Boundary - Far Pit	3	54	53.00
	5	57	
	10	53	
	16	51	
	18	55	
	21	48	
<50 m from Pit Boundary - Near Pit	7	43	48.17
	9	46	
	11	55	
	13	47	
	14	55	
	25	43	

Between 2016 and 2025 mean plant condition for the far pit and near pit plots showed the same annual trend, likely influenced by rainfall. Lowest plant condition was recorded in 2024 following the lowest 12 month rainfall total recorded between 2016 and 2025, with lower plant condition in 2018 and 2020 recorded during a declining period of rainfall (Figure 14).

Mean plant condition within the far pit plots has been consistently higher (range 32-68%) than the near pit plots (range 23-62%) across the ten annual assessments. Mean plant condition values >60% have been recorded across four of the six far pit monitoring plots (Plots 5, 10, 16 and 18) compared to just one of the near pit monitoring plots (Plot 25, see Figure 15). Similarly, mean plant condition values <30% have only been recorded at two near pit monitoring plots (Plots 7 and 25). Plot 5 (far pit) has consistently recorded the highest mean plant condition, with Plots 7 and 9 (near pit) recording the lowest plant condition since 2022 (Figure 15).

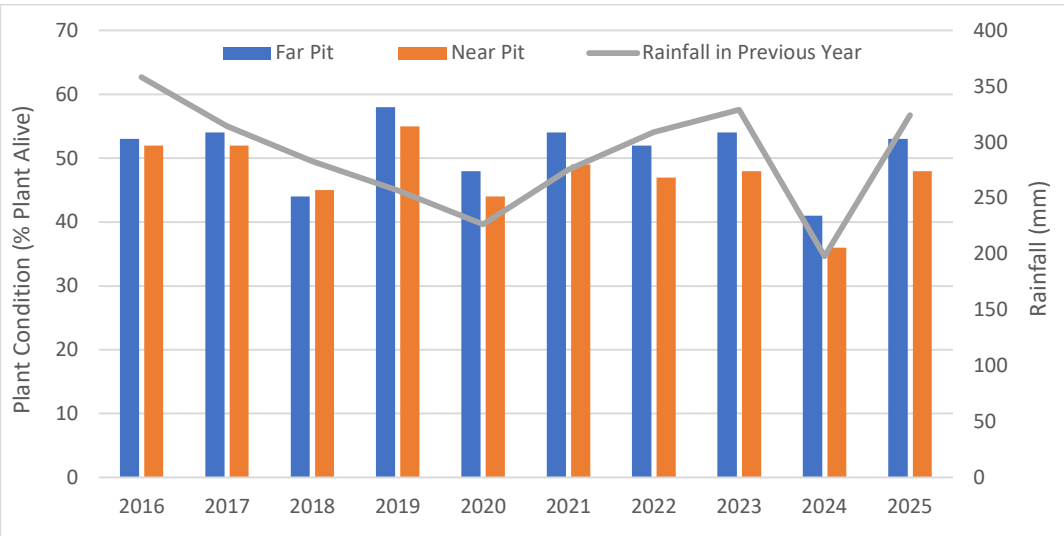


Figure 14 Mean plant condition (% of plant alive/green) at far-pit and near-pit plots recorded annually between 2016 and 2025.

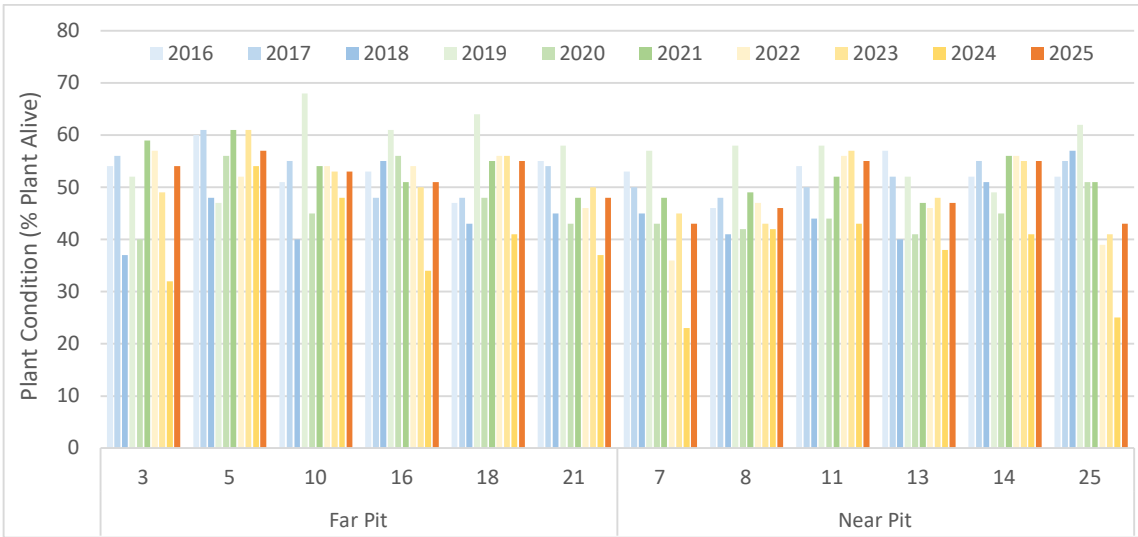


Figure 15 Mean plant condition recorded within each plot between 2016 and 2025.

5.2.2 Chlorophyll Fluorescence

Mean chlorophyll fluorescence for far-pit and near-pit monitoring sites assessed annually between 2016 and 2025 ranged from 0.66 to 0.80 (Figure 16), recording 0.78 and 0.80 respectively in 2025 (Table 4). Mean chlorophyll fluorescence values <0.70 were only recorded on two occasions; from far-pit sites in 2018 (0.67) and from near-pit sites in 2024

(0.66). This reflects that *Tetradleca erubescens* plants have typically remained non-stressed during the nine year monitoring program. Lower mean chlorophyll fluorescence values recorded in 2024 coincided with lower rainfall during the 12 month period preceding the assessment (Figure 16). Mean chlorophyll fluorescence was marginally higher at far-pit plots compared to near-pit plots for seven of the nine monitoring years, but annual trends were mirrored by both site types (Figure 16). In 2025, mean chlorophyll fluorescence was higher at near-pit sites confirming that mine disturbance at the F-Deposit Pit was not impacting on photosynthetic performance of *Tetradleca erubescens*.

Table 4 Chlorophyll fluorescence recorded for 12 plants at near pit and far pit monitoring plots in 2025.

Distance from Pit	Plot	Chlorophyll Fluorescence	Mean Plant Condition
>50 m from Pit Boundary - Far Pit	3	0.78	0.78
	5	0.75	
	10	0.79	
	16	0.81	
	18	0.80	
	21	0.76	
<50 m from Pit Boundary - Near Pit	7	0.79	0.80
	9	0.80	
	11	0.80	
	13	0.80	
	14	0.79	
	25	0.80	

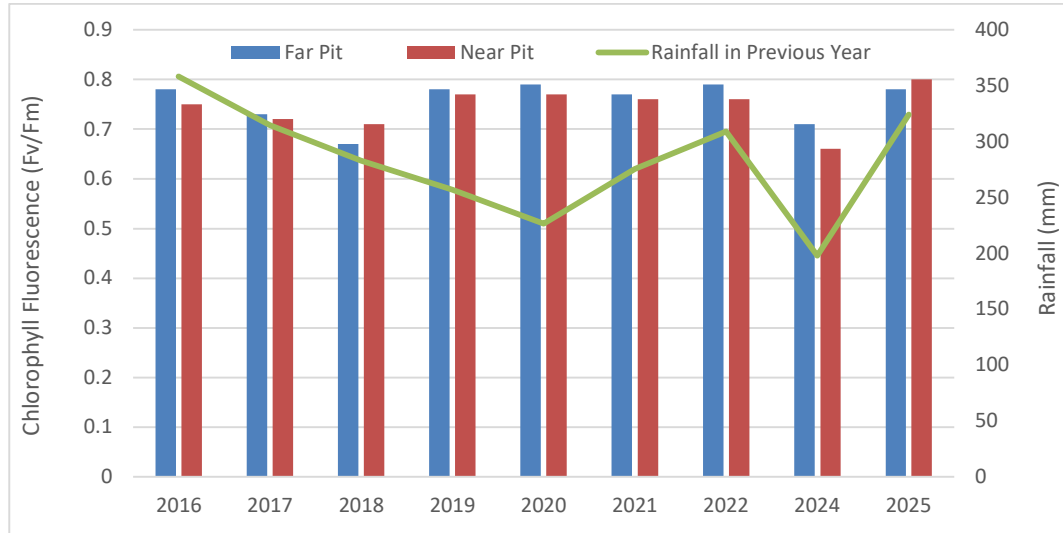


Figure 16 Average chlorophyll fluorescence recorded at far pit and near pit monitoring plots between 2016 and 2025 (not assessed in 2023).

Chlorophyll fluorescence recorded within each of the 12 monitoring sites between 2016 and 2025 was typically >0.70 reflecting negligible plant stress. There was eight records (out of 108 in total) where mean chlorophyll fluorescence was <0.70 including three records in 2018 and four records in 2024 (Figure 17). Annual rainfall was relatively low preceding the 2018 and 2024 annual monitoring programs and likely contributed to the low levels of plant stress recorded in both years.

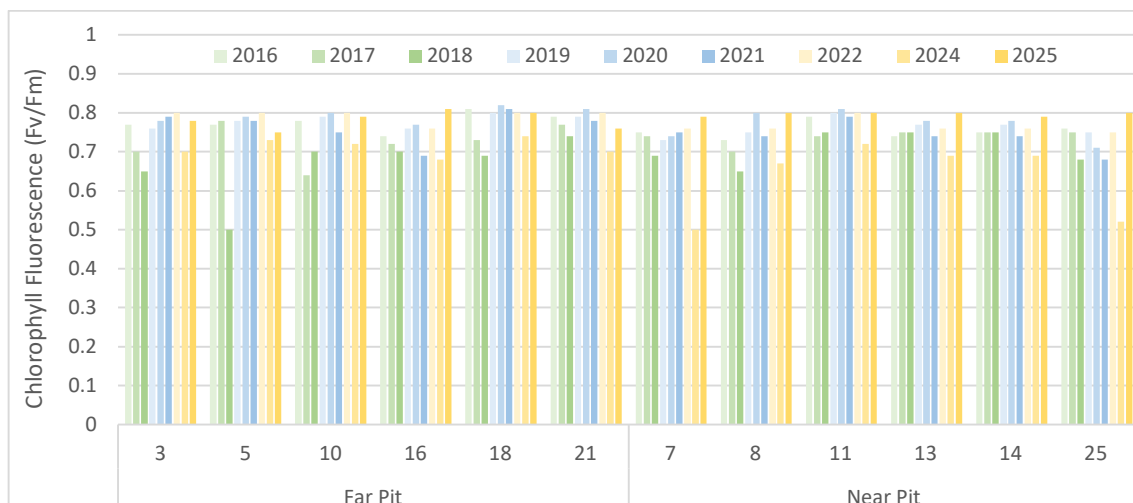


Figure 17 Mean chlorophyll fluorescence recorded within each plot between 2016 and 2025.

5.3 Dust Deposition

Quarterly, monitoring of dust deposition is undertaken by YIPL using standard dust deposition gauges located at flora monitoring plots surrounding F-Deposit at the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range. Data was recorded from eight near pit monitoring sites, eight far pit monitoring sites, and two control sites in February, May and December 2025. When dust deposition exceeds 10 g/m²/month for two consecutive readings the monitoring frequency is increased to two monthly. The trigger criteria set for dust deposition is 40 g/m²/month (MRL 2019). Dust deposition in 2025 was <0.52 g/m²/month at the far pit monitoring sites, <3.10 g/m²/month at the near pit monitoring sites, and <0.38 g/m²/month at the two control sites (Figure 18). The trigger criteria level of 40 g/m²/month was not exceeded in 2025.

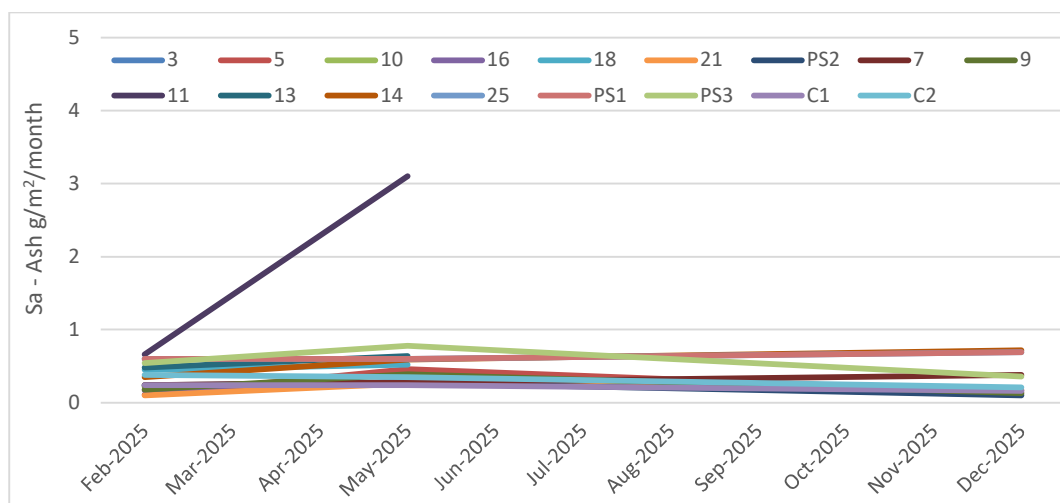


Figure 18 Dust deposition data for 2025 from gauges located at Koolyanobbing F-Deposit.

6.0 Summary and Conclusion

In 2025 there were 1,660 alive and 341 dead *Tetradlea erubescens* plants recorded from the 12 permanent monitoring plots, with the majority of the alive plants reproductive (1,471) and fewer classified as vegetative (137), juvenile (41) or seedling (11). The slight declining trend in the total number of alive plants recorded between 2017 and 2024 was halted in 2025, when the number of alive plants increased by 351 individuals (27%). There was fewer dead plants recorded in 2025 compared to 2024, with higher numbers of dead plants recorded within plots with a northerly aspect (as opposed to a southerly aspect) related to longer periods of afternoon sun exposure. There was a higher number of reproductive plants recorded in 2025 compared to the 2016 baseline assessment, with near pit plots generally supporting lower reproductive capacity compared to the far pit plots.

Plant condition recorded in the 2016 baseline and 2025 annual assessments was comparable. Plant condition was slightly higher within the far pit plots compared to the near pit plots in nine of the ten annual assessments. Chlorophyll fluorescence recorded at each of the 12 monitoring sites between 2016 and 2025 was typically >0.70 reflecting negligible plant stress. Mean values were marginally higher at far-pit plots compared to near-pit plots for seven of the nine monitoring years, noting that in 2025 chlorophyll fluorescence was higher at the near-pit sites.

Dust deposition monitoring in 2025 confirmed that dust levels at near pit and far pit monitoring sites remained well below the trigger criteria level of $40 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{month}$.

In conclusion, the 2025 monitoring program recorded the highest number of alive *Tetradlea erubescens* plants and the highest proportion of reproductive individuals compared to the previous nine annual assessments. Plant condition was comparable between the 2016 baseline and 2025 annual assessments, and chlorophyll fluorescence confirmed that plants were not under physiological stress in 2025. Finally, dust deposition monitoring also confirmed that airborne dust remained low throughout 2025. It was concluded that mine disturbance at the F-Deposit Pit was not impacting on population dynamics, plant condition or photosynthetic performance of *Tetradlea erubescens* in 2025.

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Appendix D – Annual Priority Flora and Vegetation Monitoring Report



Koolyanobbing Range F-Deposit Priority Flora and Vegetation Annual Monitoring

**Prepared for Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd
26 February 2026**



Document Status						
Rev No.	Authors	Reviewer/s	Date	Approved for Issue		
				Name	Distributed To	Date
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Executive Summary

The F-deposit mining operation is located on the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range. Ministerial Statement 1054 requires annual monitoring of Priority Flora taxa and native vegetation to determine if there are any impacts from the mining operation. A baseline assessment conducted in 2017 has been followed by annual monitoring through to 2025, and includes six permanent monitoring sites within a 50 m buffer of the F-Deposit Pit (termed 'near pit') and six sites distanced from the pit (termed 'far pit'). Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) conducted the latest round of annual monitoring between the 11th and 13th of November 2025.

There was no evidence that Priority flora taxa present on the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range had been impacted by the F-Deposit mining operation. While the percentage of reproductive individuals was variable for the five Priority flora taxa being monitored, *Beyeria rostellata* and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* both recorded 100% reproductive individuals in near pit plots in 2025 confirming that mining had not impacted reproductive potential for these two species. Plant condition (determined by percentage foliage alive) showed similar trends over time for the near and far pit plots, with declining plant condition recorded in 2023 and 2024 corresponding with two continuous years of below average annual rainfall. Similarly, mean chlorophyll fluorescence only decreased below 0.70 (reflecting plant stress) in 2023 and 2024 triggered by low annual rainfall across both calendar years, with recovery recorded in 2025 in line with the return of above average annual rainfall. Assessment of plant mortality also confirmed a link between higher numbers of dead plants and the cumulative effect of below average rainfall in 2023 and 2024. It also highlighted the increased susceptibility of *Stenanthemum newbeyi* to extended periods of drought. Dust deposition monitoring in February, May and December 2025 surrounding the F-Deposit Pit also confirmed that dust levels at near pit and far pit monitoring sites remained well below the trigger criteria level of 40 g/m²/month.

Long term monitoring of vegetation on the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range has shown a decline in vegetation condition and introduction of weed species likely related to ground disturbance at the F-Deposit mining operation. Native species richness and plant abundance has increased since the 2017 baseline assessment. Plant abundance has responded to seasonal rainfall events peaking in 2022 when heavy winter rainfall triggered large numbers of ephemeral and annual plants, with a corresponding decrease in response to low annual rainfall in 2023 and 2024. Vegetation condition has shown a declining trend within the near pit monitoring sites which were rated excellent and very good in 2025. Degrading factors were linked to ground disturbance associated with the F-Deposit mining operation which has encouraged the establishment of introduced species (weeds). There were no weed species recorded during the 2017 baseline assessment. Seven introduced species were subsequently recorded between 2018 and 2025 predominantly from one near pit monitoring plot (PS12). In 2025 there were three weed species recorded from PS12: **Carrichtera annua*, **Pentameris airoides* and **Sonchus oleraceus*. A fourth weed was recorded at the F-Deposit Pit, **Rumex vesicarius* (Ruby Dock). Targeted seasonal weed control is recommended to reduce the weed loading and prevent further decline in vegetation condition.

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1.0 Preamble

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project is located approximately 47 km north-east of Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Region of Western Australia. Operations are located within the local government area of Shire of Yilgarn and Shire of Menzies.

Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd (Cliffs) operated the mining operation from 1994 to 2018, with Mineral Resources Limited (MRL) and its wholly owned subsidiary Polaris Metals Pty Ltd (Polaris) purchasing the operations in mid-2018. Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (YIPL) recently purchased the Yilgarn Iron Ore Project from MRL with mining re-commencing in October 2025. YIPL currently manages the sites of Koolyanobbing, Carina, Jackson Ranges, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range, plus exploration targets.

The F deposit is located on the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range. The environmental aspects of the project are managed in accordance with YIPL's Environmental Policy and Environmental Management System (EMS). The Yilgarn Operations Koolyanobbing F Deposit Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (FDFVMP) (MRL 2019) forms part of YIPL's EMS. The management plan has been prepared to address:

- Environmental risk associated with flora and vegetation for all YIPL's Yilgarn Operations;
- To ensure the implementation of the proposal (as per Ministerial Statement 1054) is carried out in a manner that minimises the direct and indirect impacts to conservation significant flora and vegetation;
- To minimise environmental effects on native flora and vegetation generally from YIPL's Yilgarn Iron Ore Project; and
- Specific management actions related to obligations under the Ministerial Statement 1054 outlined in the FDFVMP, which includes undertaking annual monitoring of Priority Flora taxa and native vegetation for potential impacts from mining operations.

2.0 Scope of Works

Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) was commissioned by YIPL to conduct annual monitoring of Priority flora and native vegetation surrounding the F-Deposit mining operation in accordance with the FDFVMP (MRL 2019). The results of the 2025 annual monitoring are presented in this report.

3.0 Background

3.1 Monitoring History

Monitoring of plant health for selected Priority flora and native vegetation condition adjacent to the F-Deposit mining operations located at the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range commenced in September 2017 (baseline monitoring) and has been conducted annually through to 2025.

A total of 12 permanent monitoring plots (20 m by 20 m dimension) were established in native vegetation in the vicinity of the F-Deposit. Six plots were sites within a 50 m of the F-Deposit Pit (termed 'near pit') with the remaining six plots distanced from the pit (termed 'far pit'). Each plot was demarcated by metal fence droppers at each corner and the following was recorded during each assessment:

- Date of monitoring;
- GPS location and photograph (northwest corner of the plot); and
- Plot number.

Within each plot, Priority flora taxa were selected and tagged for long-term assessment, with species including *Beyeria rostellata* (P1), *Stenanthemum newbeyi* (P3), *Lepidosperma ferricola* (P3) and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* (P3). A minimum sample size of 15 individuals was tagged in each plot. Up to five individuals of *Banksia arborea* (P4) were also tagged within each plot (where present).

The plot labelling system is summarised in Table 1 with plot location shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 Summary of monitoring plots (✓ Indicates 15 plants within the plot).

Plot No.	Distance from Pit	Label	<i>Beyeria rostellata</i>	<i>Stenanthemum newbeyi</i>	<i>Lepidosperma ferricola</i>	<i>Hibbertia lepidocalyx</i> ssp. <i>tuberculata</i>
PS1	<50 m	Near Pit	✓	✓	✓	
PS2	>50 m	Far Pit			✓	
PS3	<50 m	Near Pit	✓		✓	
PS4	>50 m	Far Pit	✓		✓	
PS5	>50 m	Far Pit				
PS6	>50 m	Far Pit			✓	
PS7	>50 m	Far Pit			✓	
PS8	<50 m	Near Pit		✓		✓
PS9	<50 m	Near Pit		✓		
PS10	<50 m	Near Pit		✓		
PS11	>50 m	Far Pit	✓			
PS12	<50 m	Near Pit				





YILGARN IRON F-DEPOSIT

**Figure 1 Location of near pit
and far pit monitoring plots
surrounding the F-Deposit Pit.**

Legend

- Pit Outline
- Flora Plots F Deposit
 - Near Pit
 - Far Pit



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Document Control	
Date:	2 March 2026
Status:	Final
Figure:	1
Sheet Size:	A4
File Reference:	YI_FD_Figure1_monitoring_plots
Datum: GDA 2020 Projection: MGA Zone 50	
Data sources: Data WA - ESRI Satellite	

3.2 Climate

The climate of the Southern Cross subregion is described as semi-arid warm Mediterranean, with an annual rainfall of 250-300 mm (Cowan, Graham and McKenzie 2001). The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station with comprehensive data collection and recent historic climate data is at the Southern Cross Airfield (No. 012320) located 46 km south southwest of Koolyanobbing Range. Long term (1996-2025) mean annual rainfall is 299.3 mm with March and August recording the highest monthly means of 34.5 mm and 34.6 mm respectively (Figure 2). Four months preceding the November 2025 field survey had monthly rainfall totals that exceeded the long term average: March, April, August and September. Total rainfall for the 12 month period prior to the November 2025 field survey was 418 mm, 119 mm higher than the long-term average for the corresponding period, with 27% of the total received in August 2025. Annual rainfall in 2019, 2020, and 2023 was lower than the long term average (Figure 3).

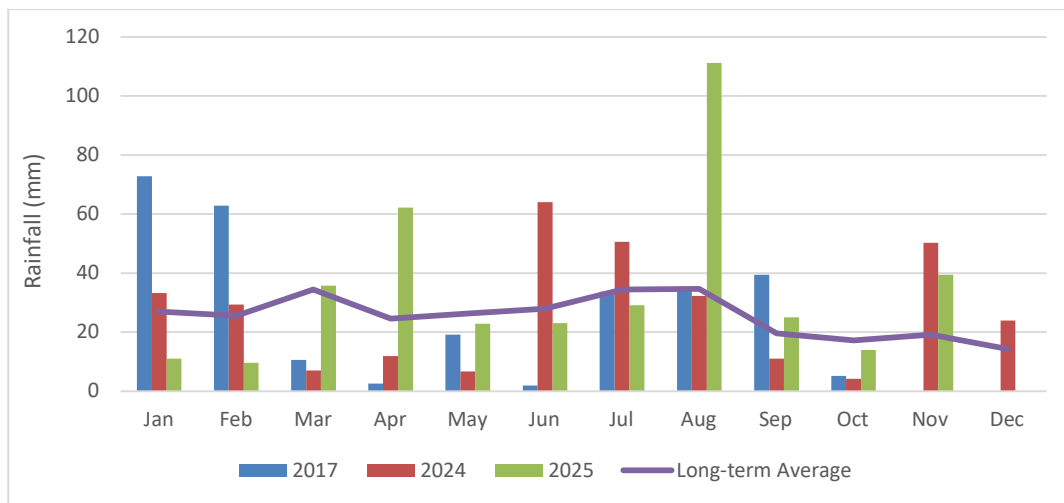


Figure 2 Monthly rainfall for Southern Cross for 2017 (baseline), 2024 and 2025.

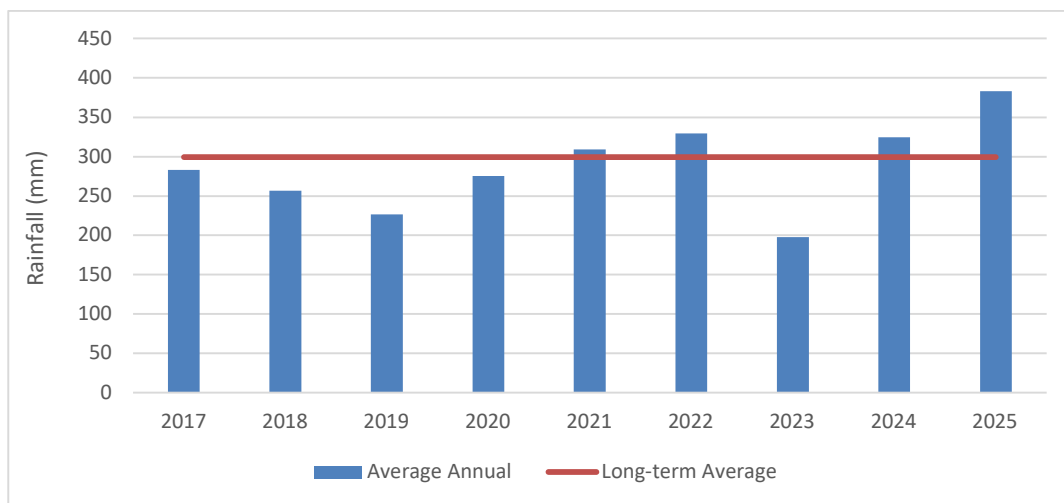


Figure 3 Annual rainfall at Southern Cross during the 12 month period prior to each monitoring event between 2017 to 2025, with long term average rainfall total for the corresponding period.

Both the maximum and minimum monthly temperatures recorded over the 12 month period preceding the November 2025 field survey exceeded the long term respective mean values by 0.8°C and 0.9°C respectively. Highest maximum and minimum temperatures are typically recorded in spring and summer between the months of October and March. Maximum temperatures during these months in 2024/2025 were above the long-term average, with the highest average temperature of 38°C recorded in January 2025, 3°C higher than the long term average for January (Figure 4). December 2024 to March 2025 all recorded maximum average temperatures that exceeded the long-term average, while June and October 2025 also recorded maximum average temperature marginally higher (<1°C) than the long-term average. Only four of 12 months prior to the 2025 monitoring program recorded an average minimum temperature higher than the long-term average: May, July, September and October (Figure 4).

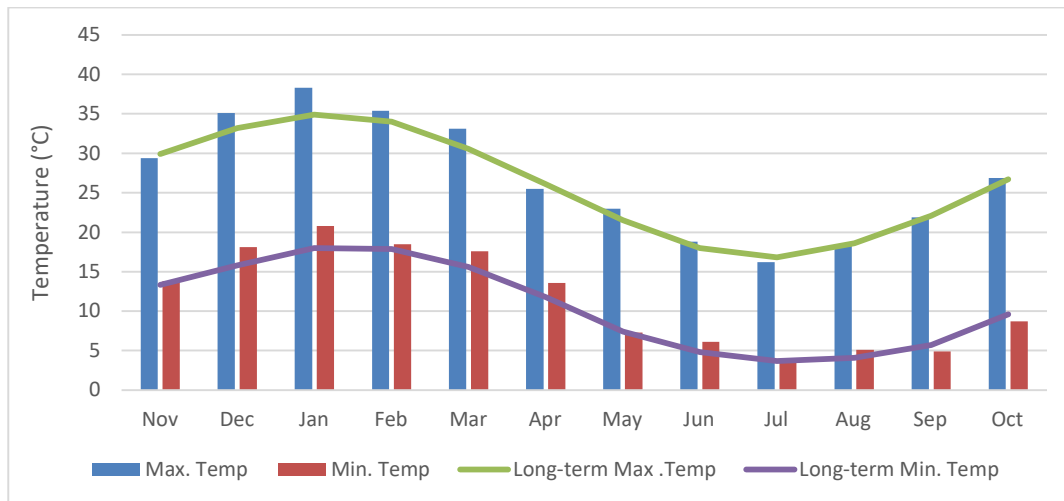


Figure 4 Maximum and minimum average temperatures recorded for Southern Cross in the 12 month period preceding the November 2025 assessment, with comparison to long term average (1996–2025) (BoM 2026).

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Timing

The annual monitoring program commenced in 2017 (baseline assessment) and has been conducted annually during spring through to 2025 (Table 2). The 2025 monitoring program was completed by three botanists from Onshore Environmental working over three days between the 11th and 13th of November 2025. Target Priority flora species were flowering at the time of the spring 2025 field survey and seasonal conditions were rated as very good.

Table 2 Field survey dates between 2017 and 2025.

Survey Type	Season	Dates
F-Deposit baseline (2017)	Spring	8-12 September 2017
F-Deposit 2018	Spring	20-22 October 2018
F-Deposit 2019	Spring	September 2019
F-Deposit 2020	Spring	24-29 September 2020
F-Deposit 2021	Spring	25-29 September 2021
F-Deposit 2022	Spring	16-19 September 2022
F-Deposit 2023	Spring	23-30 October 2023
F-Deposit 2024	Spring	6-12 November 2024
F-Deposit 2025	Spring	11-13 November 2025

4.2 Assessment of Priority Flora Taxa

Priority Flora subject to the F-Deposit annual monitoring requirement outlined in the FDFVMP are:

- *Beyeria rostellata* (P1);
- *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* (P3);
- *Lepidosperma ferricola* (P3);
- *Stenanthemum newbeyi* (P3); and
- *Banksia arborea* (P4).

For each Priority flora plant individually tagged (including *Banksia arborea* where present) within each monitoring plot, the following data was recorded:

- Condition assessment (percentage of the individual that is alive/green);
- Leaf surface dust (visual assessment on a scale of 0-4, Table 3);
- Chlorophyll fluorescence reading (using PEA chlorophyll fluorimeter);
- Reproductive status (vegetative/flowers/fruit/buds); and
- Photographic record (for *Banksia arborea* only).

Chlorophyll fluorescence (CF) was assessed using a pocket Plant Efficiency Analyser (PEA) unit. The measurement taken is a ratio of Fv/Fm, where Fv is the variable CF (Fm–Fo), Fm is the maximal CF and Fo is the minimal CF value (Lawson 2013, Percival 2005). The Fv/Fm index provides a measure of the optimal quantum yield of photosynthesis, an indicator of

photosynthetic performance, thus enabling identification of plant stress (Hansatech 2006, Johnson 2000, Percival 2005). A normal range is generally between 0.7 to 0.8 (Ritchie 2006), with values below this range indicating levels of stress associated with environmental and physical factors such as water, light, thermal or nutrient deficiencies in plants (Percival 2005, Ritchie 2006). The CF measurements were taken by attaching a clip to a live leaf of each accessible individual, with the leaf subsequently dark adapted for at least 15 minutes. The index of CF (Fv/Fm) was then measured with the PEA unit and recorded.

Table 3 Definition of dust categories.

Dust category	Description
0	No visible dust
1	1–25% of plant covered with dust
2	25–50% of plant covered with dust
3	51–75% of plant covered with dust
4	76–100% of plant covered with dust

It is noted that plots PS5 and PS12 do not support 15 individuals of each priority species. However, they were still assessed to collect data for all Priority flora plants present. The numbers of *Banksia arborea* (P4) plants did not reach 15 individuals for any plot but were monitored for reproductive status, condition assessment and chlorophyll fluorescence.

Tagged Priority flora individuals that were found to be dead, were replaced with newly tagged plants (where present) to maintain the same number of monitored individuals. A summary of the replaced individuals is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Summary of replaced dead Priority flora individuals.

Plot No.	Dead Plant ID	Replacement Plant ID
PS1	Sn 16	Sn 16A
PS2	Hlt 24	Hlt 24A
PS2	Sn 14	Sn 14A
PS2	Sn 1	Sn 1A
PS2	Br 7	Br 7A
PS3	Sn 52	Not replaced yet
PS3	Sn 48	Sn C
PS3	Sn 59	Sn D
PS3	Sn 46	Sn 117
PS3	Sn 52	Sn 118
PS3	Sn 57	Sn 119
PS3	Sn 60	Sn 120
PS4	Sn 32	Sn 115A
PS4	Sn 45	Sn 116A
PS5	Sn 62	Sn 62A
PS5	Sn 64	Sn 64A
PS5	Sn 68	Sn 68A
PS7	Br 78	Br 77A
PS7	Br 76	Br 76A
PS7	Br 78	Br 78A
PS7	Sn 70	Sn 70A
PS7	Sn 73	Sn 73A

Plot No.	Dead Plant ID	Replacement Plant ID
PS8	Sn 119	Sn A
PS8	Sn 125	Sn 129 A
PS9	Sn 90	Sn 09B
PS9	Sn 91	Sn 09C
PS10	Sn 100	Sn 10A
PS10	Sn 102	Sn 10B
PS10	Sn 107	Sn 10C
PS10	Sn 113	Sn 10E
PS10	Sn 105	Sn 10F (found dead in 2024 then replaced with Sn 10L)
PS10	Sn 103	Sn 10G
PS10	Sn 108	Sn10H
PS10	Sn 109	Sn10I
PS10	Sn 110	Sn10J
PS10	Sn 114	Sn10K
PS10	Sn 10F	Sn10L
PS11	Br 94	Br A
PS12	NA	Br 113

4.3 Assessment of Vegetation

Plot boundaries (20 m by 20 m) were demarcated with measuring tape and further divided into four smaller sub-plots (5 m by 5 m) utilising a tape measure to facilitate monitoring. Within each plot the following information was recorded:

- Photo record taken from the North West corner;
- Vegetation condition ranking using the Keighery (1994) scale for the South West and Interzone botanical province (Table 5);
- Number of native species;
- Number of seedlings, adults, and dead individuals of each native species;
- Number of weed species; and
- Number of individuals of each weed species.

Table 5 Scale used to assess vegetation condition (Keighery 1994).

Condition Rating	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are nonaggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging, and grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback, and grazing.

Condition Rating	Description
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback, and grazing.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact, and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.

5.0 Results

5.1 Priority Flora

The following section presents the results of the Priority Flora monitoring conducted in 2025. Photographic record of *Banksia arborea* (P3) is presented in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Reproductive Status

With the exception of 2018 and 2024, the percentage of reproductive individuals in the near pit plots tended to be equal or lower than the far pit plots over the nine years of monitoring. In comparison to the baseline monitoring conducted in 2017, the percentage of reproductive individuals recorded in 2025 was 18% lower in near pit plots and 11% lower in the far pit plots (Figure 5). There was no direct correlation evident between rainfall and the percentage of reproductive individuals (Figure 5).

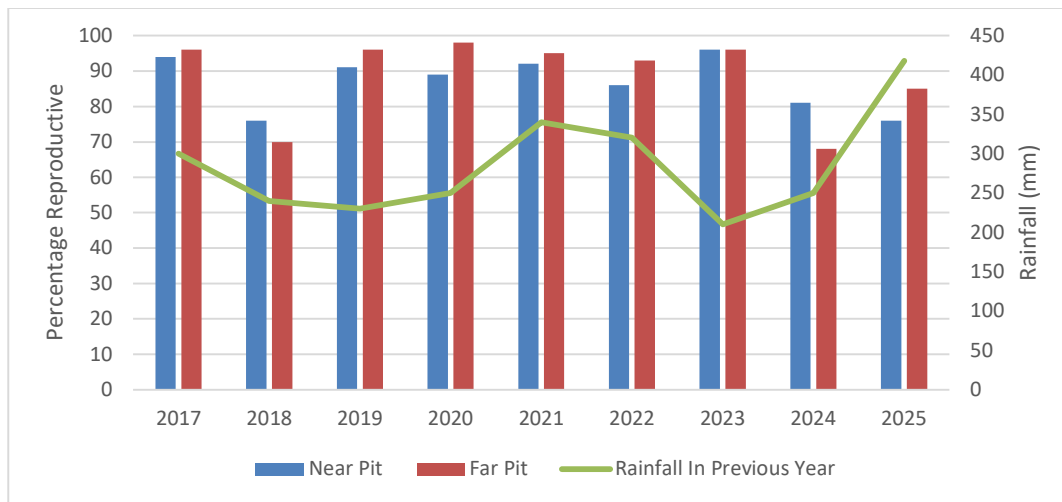


Figure 5 Percentage of reproductive individuals for priority species and 2017–2025 rainfall data for Southern Cross (BoM 2026).

Beyeria rostellata (Br)

In 2025 100% of the individuals assessed at near pit plots were in a reproductive state, representing the seventh year in a row and a 3% increase compared to the 2017 baseline (Figure 6). For the far pit plots 93% of the individuals assessed were reproductive, representing a 2% decreases from the 2017 baseline (Figure 6).

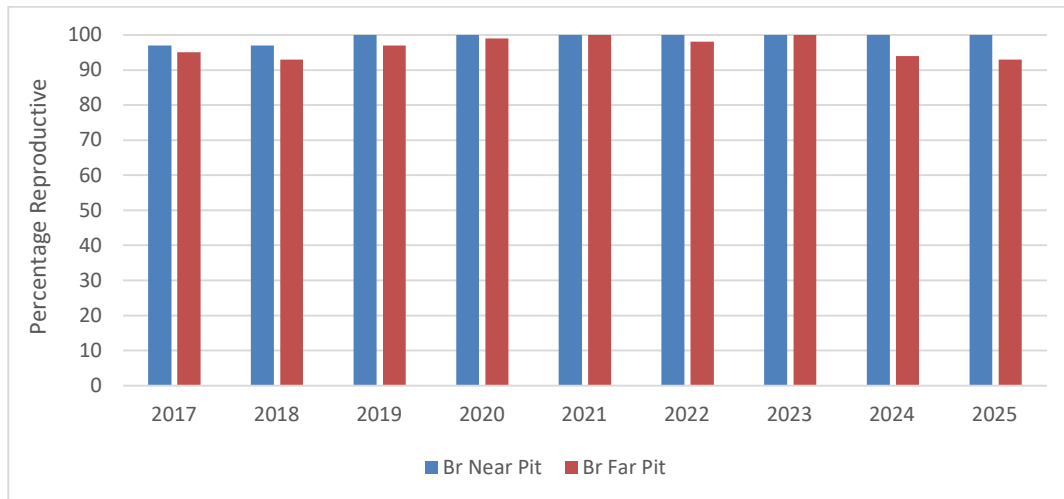


Figure 6 Percentage of reproductive individuals: *Beyeria rostellata*.

Stenanthemum newbeyi (Sn)

The percentage of reproductive individuals for *Stenanthemum newbeyi* was above 77% in all nine annual assessments. In 2024, 90% and 77% reproductive individuals was recorded for near pit and far pit plots respectively, representing a sampling low for the far pit plots (Figure 7). In 2025 there was a further decrease to 80% in the near pit plots representing a sampling low (Figure 7). However, the annual difference in the percentage reproductive individuals between near and far pit plots was generally less than 7% and did not appear related to proximity to the pit (Figure 7).

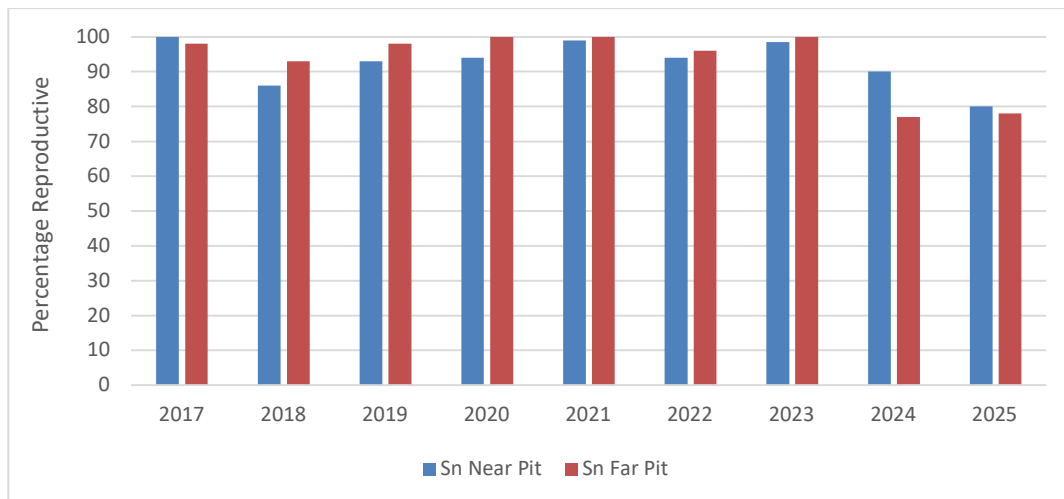


Figure 7 Percentage of reproductive individuals: *Stenanthemum newbeyi*.

Lepidosperma ferricola (Lf)

The percentage of *Lepidosperma ferricola* individuals recorded with reproductive material was lower in the near pit plots compared to the far pit plots for eight of the nine annual monitoring events, with the exception of the 2024 assessment (Figure 8). In 2025 the percentage of individuals with reproductive material decreased from 83% to 50% within the near pit plots, with a corresponding increase from 62% to 88% for the far pit plots (Figure 8). The low percentage recorded at near pit plots was attributed to the small sample size at Plot 3 where

only one vegetative plant was recorded. It is recommended that additional plants situated adjacent to Plot 3 be added to the sampling program in 2026 to provide a more accurate representation of the reproductive status at Plot 3, and prevent the average for near pit plots from being skewed.

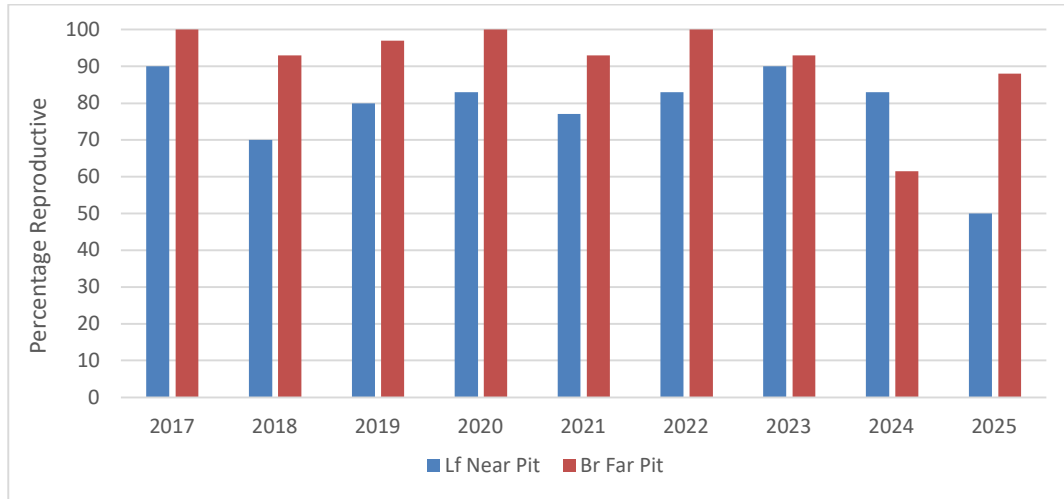


Figure 8 Percentage of reproductive individuals: *Lepidosperma ferricola*.

***Hibbertia lepidocalyx subsp. tuberculata* (Hlt)**

Near pit plot data for *Hibbertia lepidocalyx subsp. tuberculata* was not available between 2017 to 2020 because all of the plots supporting this species were classified as far pit. However in 2021 Plot PS8 was reclassified (as near pit) following development of the F1-Deposit.

The percentage of reproductive individuals was low in 2024 (46% and 22% for near and far pit plots respectively) with both site types recording 100% reproductive individuals in 2025 (Figure 9). In 2023 and 2024 the percentage of reproductive individuals in the near pit plots was higher than the far pit plots, and in 2021 and 2025 both site types were the same recording 100% reproductive individuals (Figure 9).

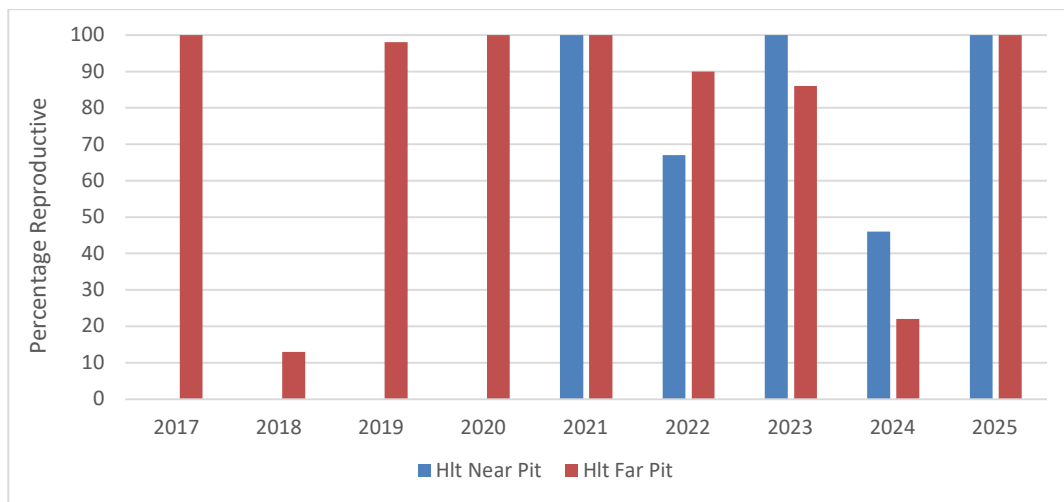


Figure 9 Percentage of reproductive individuals: *Hibbertia lepidocalyx subsp. tuberculata*.

Banksia arborea (Ba)

There were minor differences in the percentage of reproductive individuals between near and far pit plots between 2017 to 2024, and with the exception of 2018 the percentage of reproductive plants was >75%. However, in 2025 the percentage of reproductive individuals recorded in the near pit plots decreased to a low of 32%, while the far pit plots remained elevated at 92% (Figure 10).

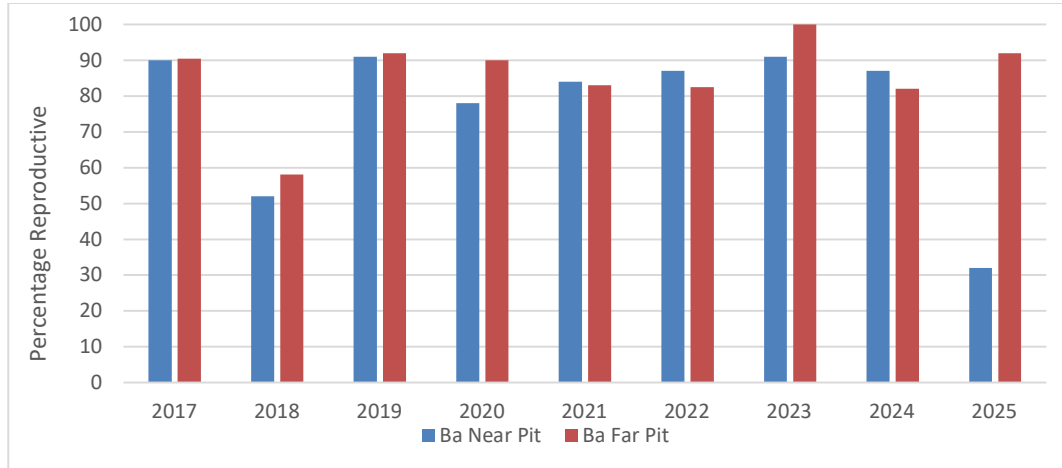


Figure 10 Percentage of reproductive individuals: *Banksia arborea*.

5.1.2 Plant Condition

Average plant condition (determined by percentage foliage alive) across all Priority flora species was consistently higher in the far pit plots compared to the near pit plots across the entire nine year monitoring period. There was minor variation in the mean condition scores between 2017 to 2022, with a progressive decline recorded in 2023 and 2024 followed by a recovery in 2025 (Figure 11). The decline in 2023 and 2024 corresponded with two continuous years of below average annual rainfall. The recovery in plant condition recorded in 2025 coincided with an increase in rainfall for the preceding 12 month period. Average condition within far pit plots has been marginally higher than near pit plots, but the mean difference between the two site types has been consistent over the nine year monitoring period (Figure 11).

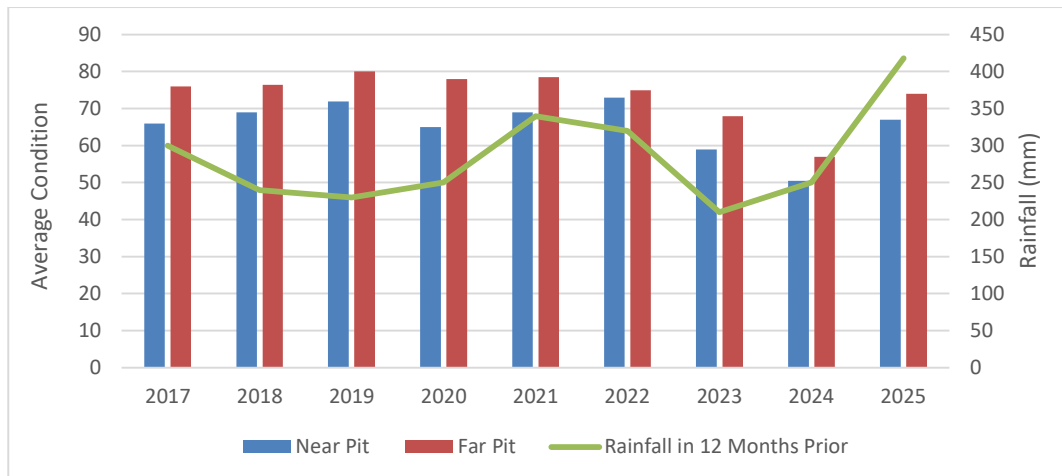


Figure 11 Change in mean plant condition between 2017 and 2025 against long-term rainfall at Southern Cross (BoM 2026).

Beyeria rostellata (Br)

With the exception of 2018, vegetation condition was between 2-10% higher in the far pit plots compared to the near pit plots for *Beyeria rostellata*. The lowest mean plant condition score over the nine annual assessments was recorded in 2024, noting that scores recovered in 2025. Average plant condition for *Beyeria rostellata* in 2025 was 77% and 86% in the near pit and far pit plots respectively (Figure 12).

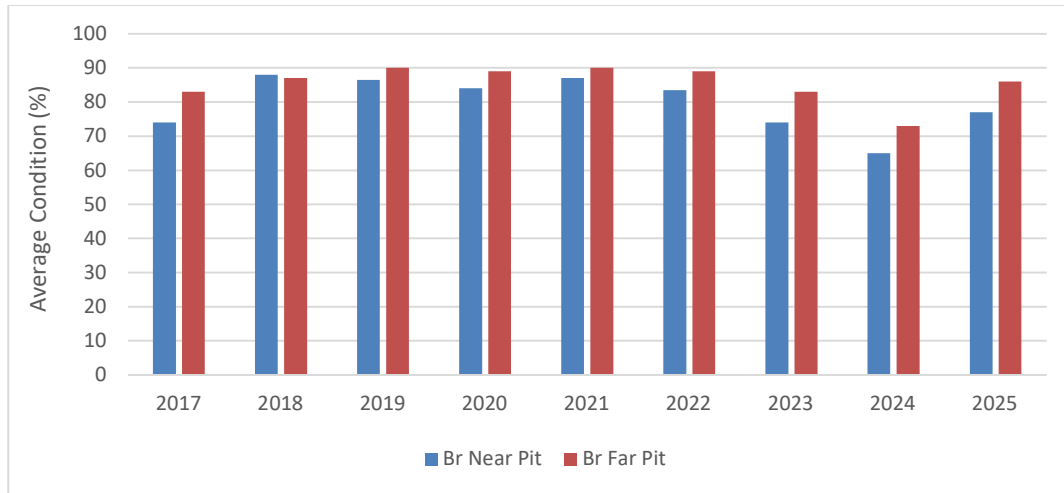


Figure 12 Average plant condition: *Beyeria rostellata*.

Stenanthemum newbeyi (Sn)

The mean plant condition score for *Stenanthemum newbeyi* ranged between 65% and 78% for both site types between 2017 and 2022, decreased in 2023 and 2024 (range 50-54%), and recovered marginally in 2025 (range 60-61%) (Figure 13). The far pit plots had a higher mean plant condition score for the first four years of monitoring (2017-2020), but a lower mean plant condition score for four of the five years between 2021 and 2025 (Figure 13). The annual difference in the mean plant health score between near and far pit plots was <11%. In 2025 the plant condition score averaged 61% and 60% for the near pit and far pit plots respectively.

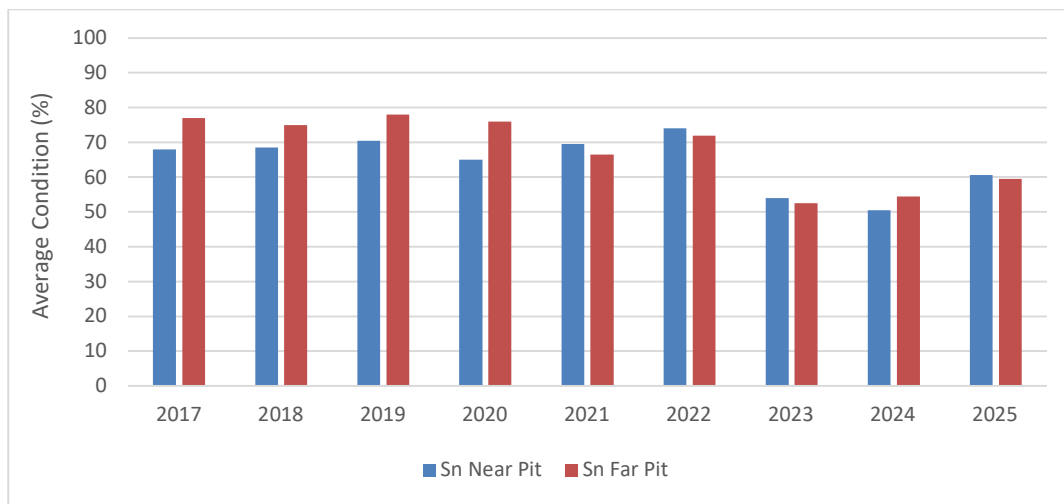


Figure 13 Average plant condition: *Stenanthemum newbeyi*.

Lepidosperma ferricola (Lf)

Lepidosperma ferricola was the Priority flora species with the lowest mean plant condition score, likely due to the retention of dead material at the base of the plant. A steady decline in mean plant condition for both site types was recorded between 2020 and 2024, with a recovery recorded in 2025 (Figure 14). Average plant condition was consistently higher for the far pit plots between 2017 and 2024, with the near pit plots recording the higher average in 2025 (Figure 14). In 2025 the mean plant condition score was at a record high for the near pit plots (74%) and exceeded the 2017 baseline for the far pit plots (65%).

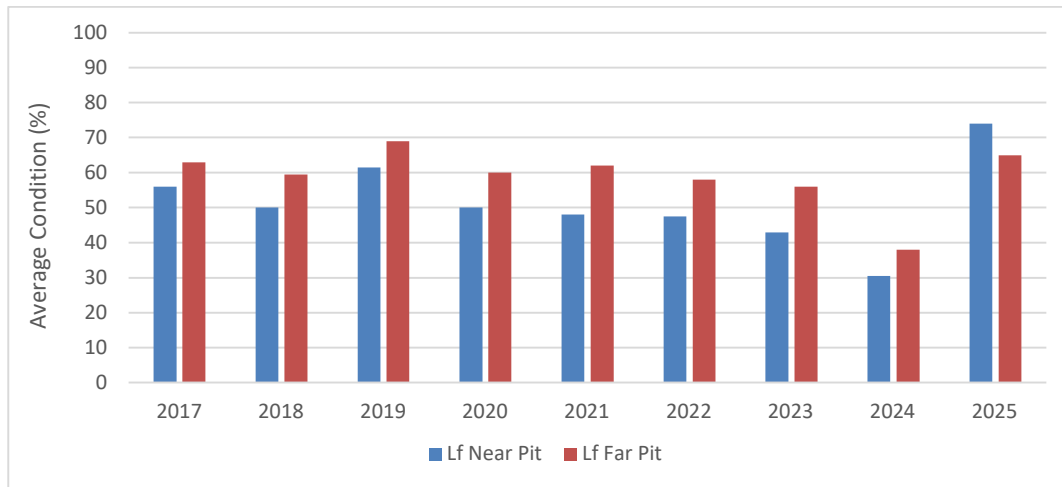


Figure 14 Average plant condition: *Lepidosperma ferricola*.

Hibbertia lepidocalyx subsp. tuberculata (Hlt)

Near pit data between 2017 to 2020 was not available for *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* because all monitoring plot supporting this species were classified as far pit until Plot PS8 was reclassified as near pit in 2021 following development of the F1-Deposit. Mean plant condition for *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* showed a decreasing trend between 2022 and 2024 recording lows of 67% and 66% in 2024 for near and far pit plots respectively (Figure 15). Mean plant health scores recovered in 2025, with near and far pit plots recording 91% and 77% respectively (Figure 15). The near pit plots consistently recorded higher mean plant condition compared to the far pit plots.

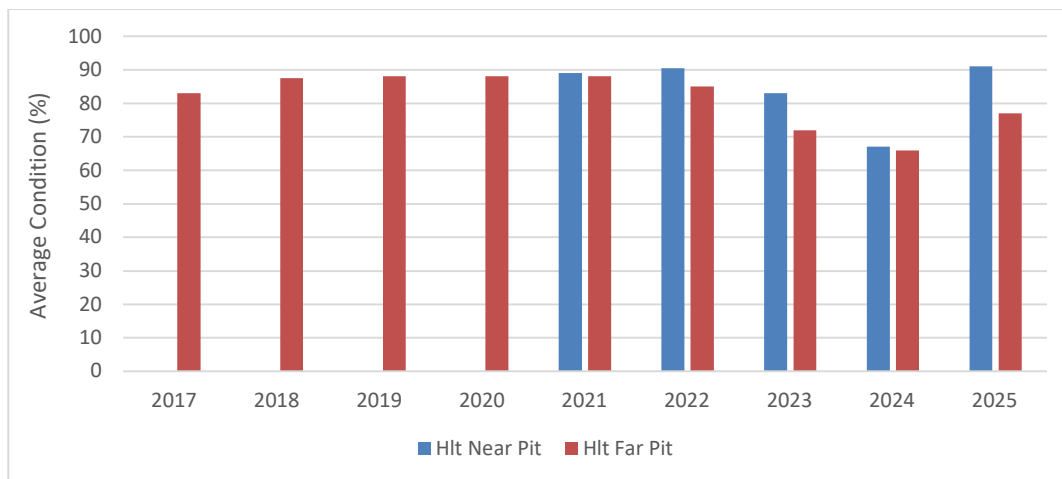


Figure 15 Average plant condition: *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata*.

Banksia arborea (Ba)

Mean plant condition remained relatively consistent across the nine annual assessments for both the near pit and far pit plots (Figure 16). The lowest mean score was recorded for the near pit plots in 2023 (70%), noting that this score increased in 2024 (80%) and 2025 (78%). Mean plant condition for the far pit plots ranged between 80% in 2018 and 91% in 2021, with 83% recorded in 2025.

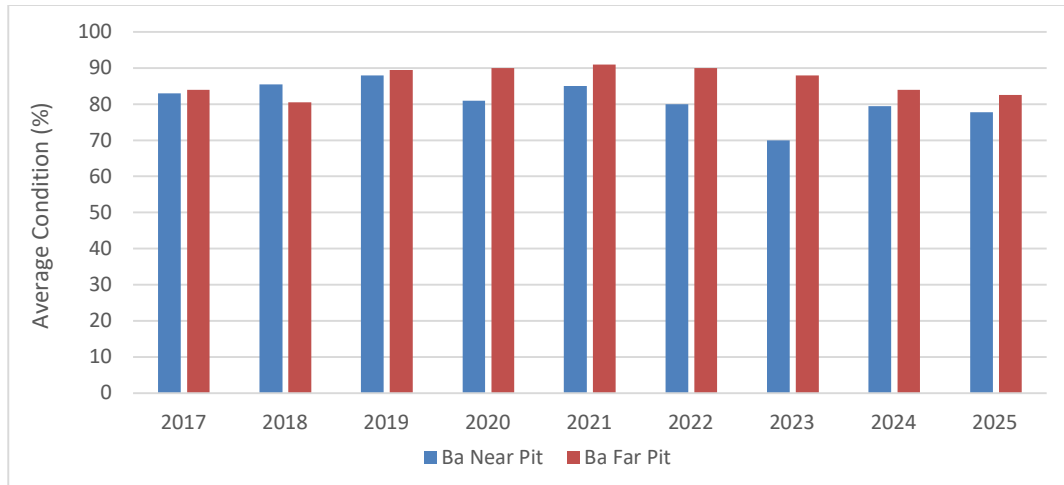


Figure 16 Average plant condition: *Banksia arborea*.

5.1.3 Chlorophyll Fluorescence

A normal chlorophyll fluorescence range is typically between 0.7 to 0.8 (Ritchie 2006), with values below this range indicating levels of stress associated with environmental and physical factors such as water, light, thermal or nutrient deficiencies in plants (Percival 2005, Ritchie 2006). There was only three data points over two of the nine monitoring years where mean chlorophyll fluorescence was below 0.70: 2023 and 2024 far pit (0.65 and 0.59 respectively) and 2024 near pit (0.64) (Figure 17). The decrease in mean chlorophyll fluorescence recorded in 2023 and 2024 reflected lower annual rainfall across both calendar years (Figure) compounding plant stress.

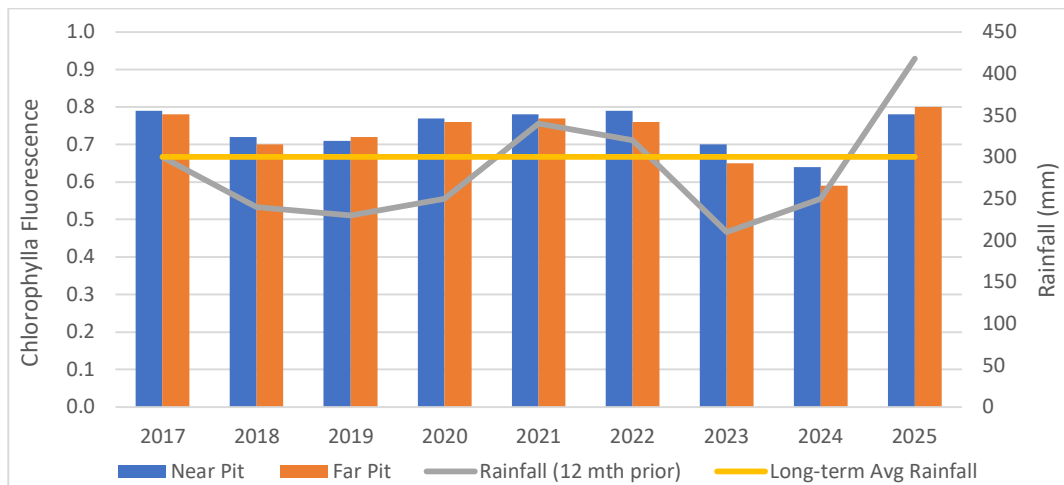


Figure 17 Mean chlorophyll fluorescence recorded at near pit and far pit monitoring sites with corresponding rainfall totals for the 12 months prior to annual assessment.

Mean chlorophyll fluorescence decreased below 0.70 in 2023 and 2024 for three of the four Priority flora species being monitored: *Beyeria rostellata*, *Lepidosperma ferricola* and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* (Figure 18). Mean levels ranged between 0.52 and 0.67 for the three species during these two years reflecting plant stress. Chlorophyll fluorescence recovered for all three species in 2025 with mean values ranging from 0.79 to 0.82 (Figure 18). Mean chlorophyll fluorescence for *Stenanthemum newbeyi* has ranged from 0.71 to 0.80 over the nine year monitoring period, and was 0.80 in 2025. Although previous data was not available, a fifth Priority flora species present within selected monitoring plots was analysed in 2025: *Banksia arborea*. Chlorophyll fluorescence averaged 0.78 confirming individuals were not under stress.

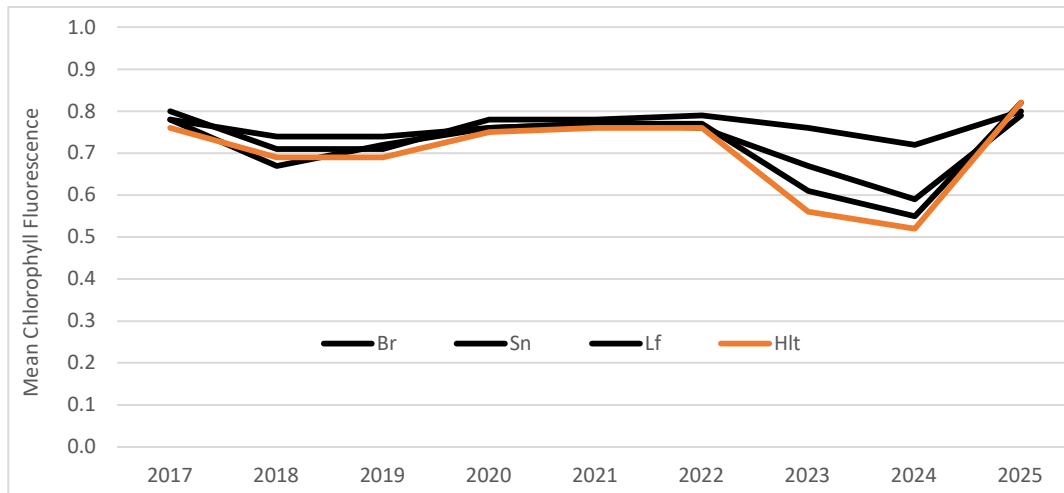


Figure 18 Mean chlorophyll fluorescence recorded for four Priority flora species in 2025.

5.1.4 Dust

Quarterly, monitoring of dust deposition is undertaken by YIPL using standard dust deposition gauges located at flora monitoring plots surrounding F-Deposit at the southern end of Koolyanobbing Range. Data was recorded from eight near pit monitoring sites, eight far pit monitoring sites, and two control sites in February, May and December 2025. When dust deposition exceeds 10 g/m²/month for two consecutive readings the monitoring frequency is increased to two monthly. The trigger criteria set for dust deposition is 40 g/m²/month (MRL 2019). Dust deposition in 2025 was <0.52 g/m²/month at the far pit monitoring sites, <3.10 g/m²/month at the near pit monitoring sites, and <0.38 g/m²/month at the two control sites (Figure 19). The trigger criteria level of 40 g/m²/month was not exceeded in 2025.

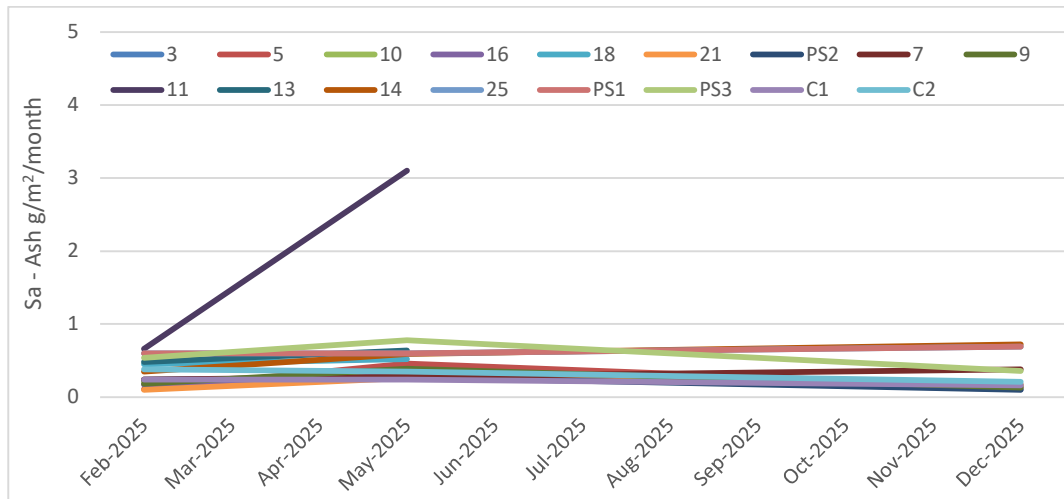


Figure 19 Dust deposition data from gauges located at Koolyanobbing F-Deposit.

5.1.5 Plant Mortality

A total of 66 individual plants died over the nine annual assessments since monitoring commenced in 2017. *Stenanthemum newbeyi* recorded the highest number (52) of plant deaths, followed by *Banksia arborea* (eight), *Beyeria rostellata* (four) and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* (two). There were no dead *Lepidosperma ferricola* recorded during the nine year monitoring program. The majority of dead *Stenanthemum newbeyi* plants were recorded from the near pit plots (35), predominantly from plots PS-3 and PS-10 (Table 6).

The highest number of deaths were recorded in 2025 (24), double the previous high of 12 plants recorded in 2024 (Table 7). Of the total 24 plant deaths recorded in 2025, the majority were *Stenanthemum newbeyi* (20) (Table 7).

Table 6 Number of dead Priority flora individuals recorded in monitoring plots between 2017 and 2025.

Proximity to Pit	Plot ID	<i>Stenanthemum newbeyi</i>	<i>Beyeria rostellata</i>	<i>Hibbertia lepidocalyx</i>	<i>Lepidosperma ferricola</i>	<i>Banksia arborea</i>	Total
Near Pit	PS1	2	0	0	0	0	2
	PS3	10	0	0	0	0	10
	PS8	2	0	0	0	0	2
	PS9	2	0	0	0	0	2
	PS10	19	0	0	0	0	19
	PS12	0	0	0	0	6	6
	Mean	35	0	0	0	6	41
Far Pit	PS2	3	1	1	0	0	5
	PS4	3	0	1	0	0	4
	PS5	5	0	0	0	2	7
	PS7	4	2	0	0	0	6
	PS8	2	0	0	0	0	2
	PS11	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Mean	17	4	2	0	2	25
Total		52	4	2	0	8	66

Table 7 Number of dead Priority Flora individuals recorded annually between 2018 and 2025.

Year	<i>Stenanthemum newbeyi</i>	<i>Beyeria rostellata</i>	<i>Hibbertia lepidocalyx</i>	<i>Lepidosperma ferricola</i>	<i>Banksia arborea</i>	Total
2018	2	1	0	0	1	4
2019	5	1	0	0	3	9
2020	6	0	0	0	0	6
2021	4	0	0	0	0	4
2022	2	1	0	0	0	3
2023	3	0	1	0	0	4
2024	10	1	0	0	1	12
2025	20	0	1	0	3	24
Total	52	4	2	0	8	66

5.2 Vegetation

5.2.1 Vegetation Condition

Over the eight year period between the 2017 baseline and the 2025 assessment, vegetation condition declined for five of the six near pit monitoring plots (PS8 remained stable) and three of the six far pit monitoring plots (PS4, PS7 and PS11 remained stable) (Table 8). In 2025 four near pit sites were rated as excellent and two sites were rated as very good, with three far pit sites rated as pristine, and single sites rated as excellent and very good (Table 8). Degrading factors that reduced vegetation condition included rehabilitated tracks, edge effects from ground disturbance associated with the adjacent mining operation, and presence of introduced species (weeds).

Table 8 Vegetation condition rating for monitoring plots assessed annually between 2017 and 2025.

Proximity to Pit	Plot No.	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Near pit	PS1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	EX	VG	EX
	PS3	PR	VG	VG	GO	VG	GO-VG	EX	VG	EX
	PS8	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	VG	EX
	PS9	PR	EX	EX	VG	EX	GO-VG	VG	EX	EX
	PS10	EX	EX	EX	EX	VG-EX	VG	VG	VG	VG
	PS12	PR	EX	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG	VG
Far pit	PS2	PR	PR	PR	EX	PR	VG-EX	EX	EX	EX
	PS4	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	EX	EX	PR
	PS5	PR	EX	PR	VG-EX	EX	EX	EX	VG	VG
	PS6	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	EX	EX	EX	EX
	PS7	PR	EX	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	EX	PR
	PS11	PR	EX	PR	EX	PR	EX	EX	EX	PR

5.2.2 Species Richness

Mean native species richness exceeded the 2017 baseline in all eight annual assessments between 2018 and 2025 (Figure 20), with each of the 12 monitoring plots showing the same trend (Figure 21). Mean native species richness at the near pit and far pit plots has not varied by more two species for each of the nine annual assessments. In 2025 mean native species

richness for the near pit and far pit plots was almost identical (24.3 taxa and 24.5 taxa respectively) (Figure 20).

There was no relationship between native species richness and rainfall (Figure 20). Survey timing can influence the number of native species recorded particularly the annual and ephemeral life forms. The 2023, 2024 and 2025 assessments were conducted in late spring (late October to early November) with the 2017-2022 assessments occurring in early to mid-spring (Table 2). It is noted that seasonal conditions in 2025 were rated as very good and annual daisy species were recorded in the total flora list, hence survey timing is unlikely to be a significant factor.

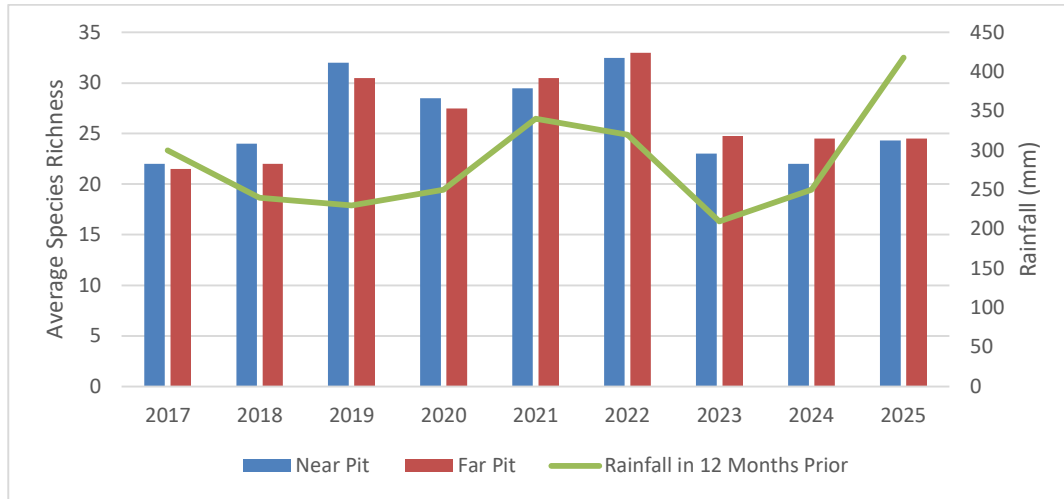


Figure 20 Average species richness 2017–2025 compared to rainfall in 12 months prior.

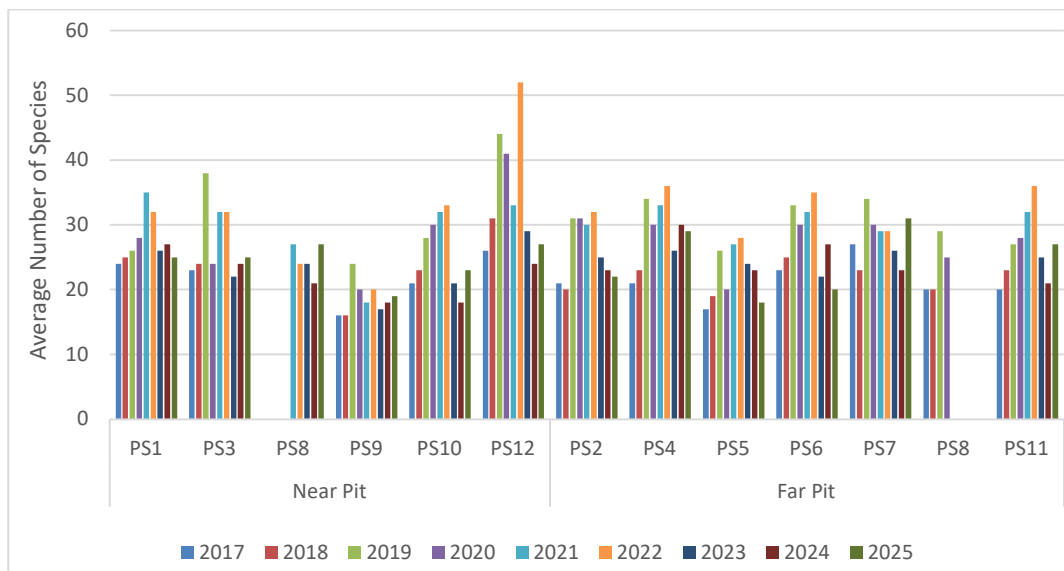


Figure 21 Number of species per plot and proximity to pit 2017–2025.

5.2.3 Plant Abundance

The lowest mean plant abundance was recorded during the 2017 baseline assessment for both the near pit (11 taxa) and far pit (14 taxa) plots (Figure 22). At the monitoring site level, plant abundance only decreased within two of the far pit monitoring plots (PS2 and PS4) over the nine annual assessments (Figure 23).

A significant peak in abundance was recorded in 2022 in response to heavy winter rainfall triggering large numbers of ephemeral and annual plants (particularly in plots PS2, PS7, PS11 and PS12). These species included *Calandrinia eremaea*, *Crassula colorata*, *Podolepis* sp. indet, *Trachymene ornata*, *Drosera macrantha* and *Cheilanthes sieberi* subsp. *sieberi*.

Since the peak in 2022 there has been a decreasing trend in plant abundance with 2025 recording the lowest mean values since the 2017 baseline. The average species abundance for near pit and far pit plots was 17 and 14 plants respectively (Figure 22).

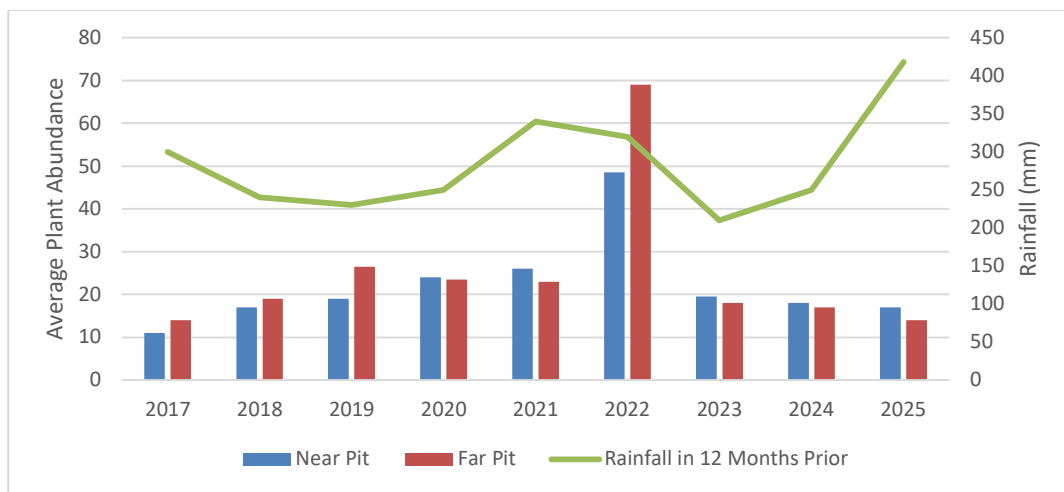


Figure 22 Average plant abundance and rainfall 12 months prior to monitoring 2017-2025.

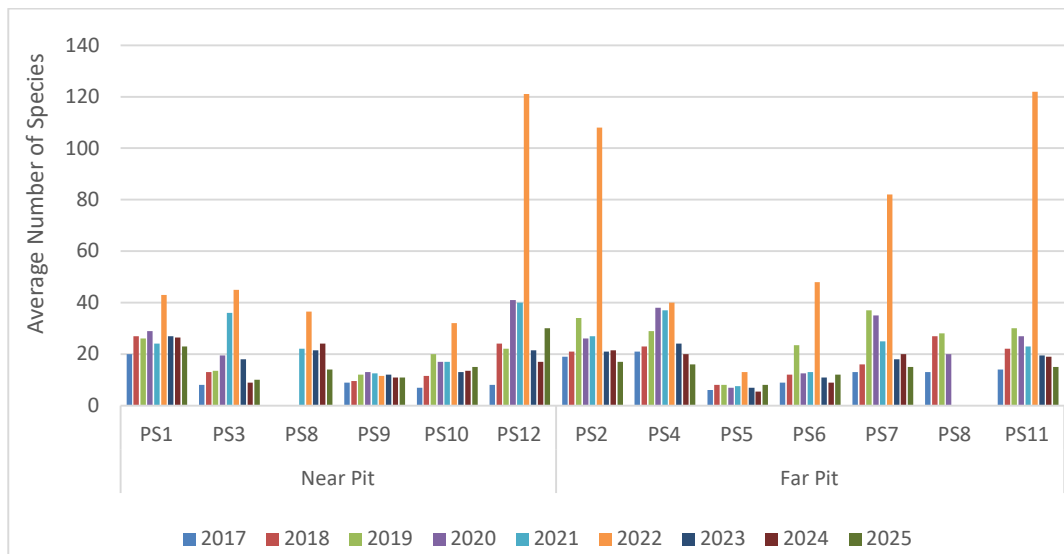


Figure 23 Average plant abundance recorded in individual plots, 2017-2025.

5.2.4 Recruitment

Following record low recruitment in 2024, the number of seedlings recorded in 2025 tallied 111 for near pit plots and 145 for far pit plots which was comparable to numbers recorded in 2017-2019 and 2021-2022 (Figure 24). There was no obvious relationship between seedling counts recorded at near pit and far pit plots, and similarly no relationship between seedling count and rainfall (Figure 24).

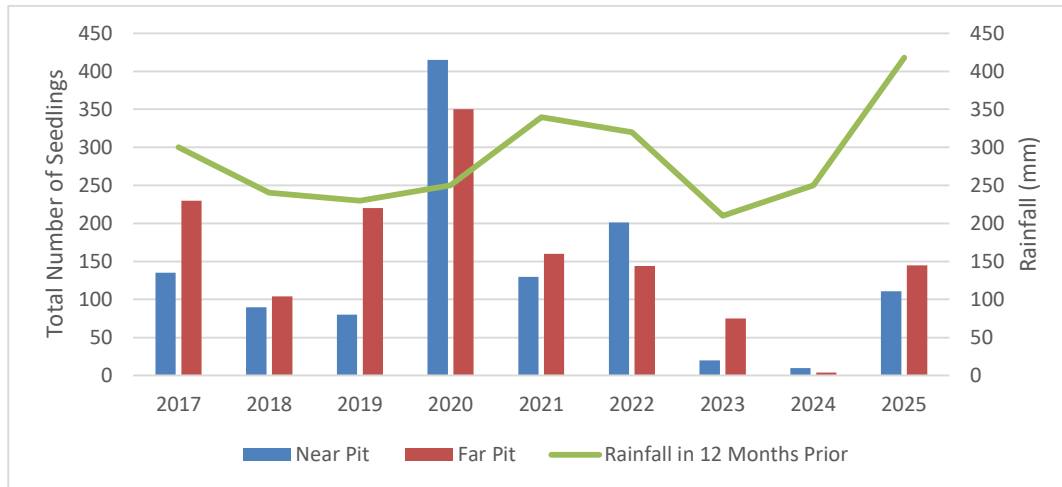


Figure 24 Total number of seedlings recorded within near pit and far pit plots 2017-2025.

5.2.5 Mortality

Highest mortality was recorded in 2021 with 1,150 dead plants recorded within near pit plots and 1,950 dead plants recorded within far pit plots (Figure 25). There was relatively low mortality recorded in 2017, 2018 (zero mortality), 2022 and 2023 (Figure 25). The number of dead individuals recorded in 2024 and 2025 was higher for the near pit plots (900 and 517 respectively) compared to the far pit plots (400 and 63 respectively) (Figure 25). There was no relationship evident between rainfall and mortality.

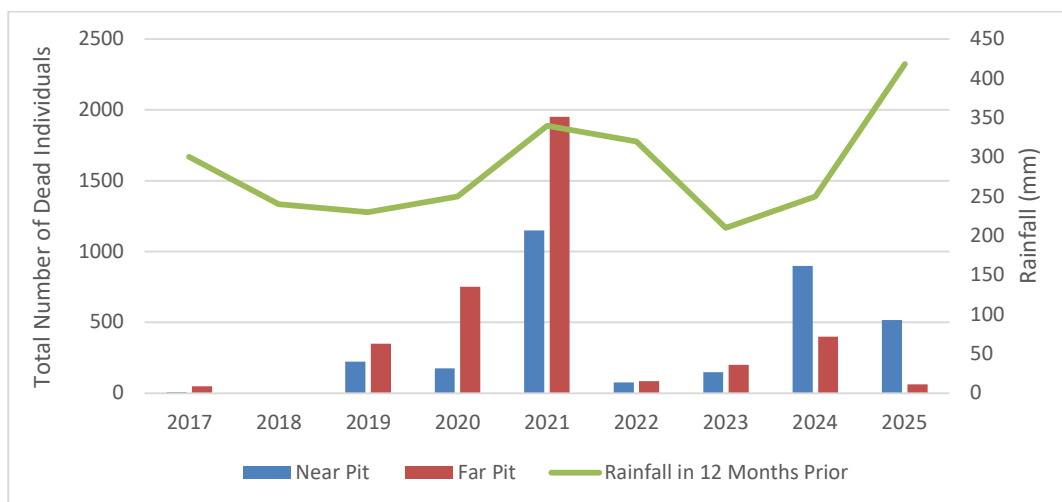


Figure 25 Total number of dead individuals recorded within near pit and far pit plots, 2017-2025.

5.2.6 Weeds

There has been seven introduced species (weeds) recorded from four monitoring plots across the nine annual assessments (Table 9):

- **Carrichtera annua* (Ward's Weed);
- **Hordeum glaucum* (Northern Barley Grass);
- **Monoculus monstrosus* (Stinking Roger);
- **Pentameris airoides* (False Hairgrass);
- **Sonchus asper* (Rough Sowthistle);
- **Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle); and
- **Ursinia anthemoides* (Ursinia).

There were no introduced species recorded during the 2017 baseline assessment with between two and five weed species recorded annually between 2018 and 2025 (Table 9). There is only one weed record from the far pit monitoring plots, one individual of **Carrichtera annua* from PS6 recorded in 2020. In contrast, seven introduced species have been recorded from three near pit monitoring plots with PS12 supporting all seven weeds (Table 9). A fourth weed was recorded at the F-Deposit Pit, **Rumex vesicarius* (Ruby Dock).

Table 9 Introduced species recorded in monitoring plots between 2017 and 2025.

Site Type	Plot	Taxon	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Far pit	PS6	<i>*Carrichtera annua</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Near pit	PS3	<i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i>	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PS10	<i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	PS12	<i>*Carrichtera annua</i>	0	0	30	27	9	52	100	85	150
		<i>*Hordeum glaucum</i>	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
		<i>*Cleretum papulosum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
		<i>*Monoculus monstrosus</i>	0	11	22	12	7	33	0	0	0
		<i>*Pentameris airoides</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		<i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i>	0	22	20	4	0	8	0	5	50
		<i>*Sonchus asper</i>	0	0	0	0	0	35	3	0	0
		<i>*Ursinia anthemoides</i>	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	158	0

6.0 Summary

6.1 Priority Flora

Reproductive Status

There was no consistent evidence that proximity to the F-Deposit Pit adversely impacted on the reproductive status of five Priority flora species monitored annually over nine years between 2017 and 2025. In 2025, the mean percentage of reproductive individuals was lower than the 2017 baseline assessment for both near pit and far pit plots. However, the response was variable for the five species monitored, with *Beyeria rostellata* and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* both recording 100% reproductive individuals in near pit plots in 2025.

Condition Assessment

Average plant condition was consistently higher in the far pit plots compared to the near pit plots for all five Priority flora species monitored between 2017 and 2025. However, the annual difference between the two site types remained consistent the entire nine year monitoring period. The decline in plant condition recorded in 2023 and 2024 corresponded with two continuous years of below average annual rainfall, and a recovery in plant condition was recorded in 2025 coincided with an increase in rainfall for the preceding 12 month period.

Chlorophyll Fluorescence

Mean chlorophyll fluorescence was <0.70 at the far pit plots in 2023 and 2024 and the near pit plots in 2024, reflecting plant stress caused by lower annual rainfall across both calendar years.

At the plant species level the decrease in chlorophyll fluorescence in 2023 and 2024 was recorded for three of the Priority flora species being monitored: *Beyeria rostellata*, *Lepidosperma ferricola* and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata*. Chlorophyll fluorescence recovered for all three species in 2025 in line with the return of above average annual rainfall.

Dust Monitoring

Dust deposition monitoring in February, May and December 2025 at 16 monitoring sites surrounding the F-Deposit Pit and two control sites, confirmed that dust levels at near pit and far pit sites remained well below the trigger criteria level of $40 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{month}$.

Mortality

A total of 66 tagged plants have died within the 12 monitoring sites assessed annually over nine years between 2017 and 2025. The majority of plant deaths were for *Stenanthemum newbeyi* (52 individuals), with lower numbers for *Banksia arborea* (eight individuals), *Beyeria rostellata* (four individuals) and *Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *tuberculata* (two individuals). There were no dead *Lepidosperma ferricola* recorded during the nine year monitoring program.

The highest number of dead *Stenanthemum newbeyi* plants were recorded in 2024 and 2025 (10 and 20 individuals respectively) and likely reflect the cumulative effect of below average rainfall in 2023 and 2024, and the ability of *Stenanthemum newbeyi* to tolerance extended periods of drought.

6.2 Vegetation

Vegetation Condition

Over the nine annual assessments vegetation condition declined within five of the six near pit monitoring plots and three of the six far pit monitoring plots, with vegetation condition generally lower at the six near pit sites (excellent to very good) compared to the six far pit sites (pristine to very good) in 2025. Degrading factors that reduced vegetation condition were typically linked to ground disturbance associated with mining operations which encouraged establishment of introduced species (weeds).

Native Species Richness

Mean native species richness exceeded the 2017 baseline in all subsequent annual assessments between 2018 and 2025, with the increase recorded for each of the 12 monitoring plots. There was minimal variation between the near pit and far pit plots across all nine annual assessments, mean native species richness almost identical in 2025 (24.3 taxa for near pit plots and 24.5 taxa for far pit plots).

Plant Abundance

The lowest mean plant abundance for both the near pit and far pit plots was recorded during the 2017 baseline assessment. Abundance peaked in 2022 in response to heavy winter rainfall triggering large numbers of ephemeral and annual species, and then decreased through to 2025 in response to low annual rainfall in 2023 and 2024.

Recruitment

Following record low recruitment in 2024, the number of seedlings recorded in 2025 tallied 111 for near pit plots and 145 for far pit plots which was comparable to numbers recorded in 2017-2019 and 2021-2022. There was no obvious relationship between seedling counts recorded at near pit and far pit plots, and similarly no relationship between seedling count and rainfall.

Mortality

There was relatively low mortality recorded in 2017, 2018 (zero mortality), 2022 and 2023. Highest mortality was recorded in 2021 with 1,150 dead plants recorded within near pit plots and 1,950 dead plants recorded within far pit plots. The number of dead individuals was also elevated for the near pit plots in 2024 and 2025 (900 and 517 respectively) compared to the far pit plots (400 and 63 respectively).

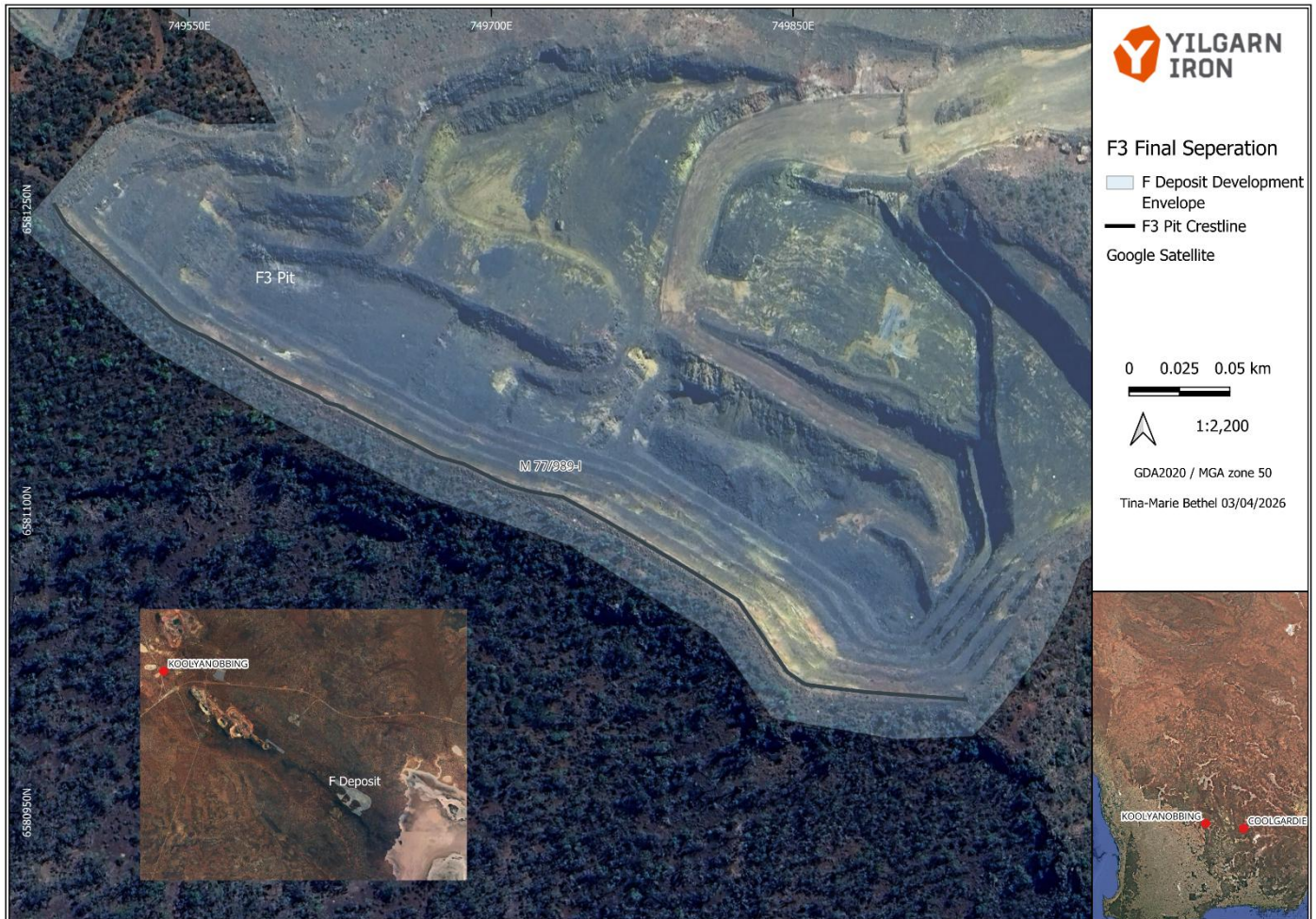
Weeds

There were no introduced species recorded during the 2017 baseline assessment. Seven introduced species were subsequently recorded between 2018 and 2025 predominantly from one near pit monitoring plot (PS12). In 2025 there were three weed species recorded from PS12: **Carrichtera annua*, **Pentameris airoides* and **Sonchus oleraceus*.

7.0 References

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Appendix E – F3 Pit Separation



Appendix F – F2 and F3 Deposits Annual Pit Slope Stability Review

2025 Annual Pit Slope Stability Review

F2 & F3 Deposits

Reporting Period: 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025

Company Information

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Document Information

Document Title	2025 Annual Pit Slope Stability Review
Document Number	F2 and F3 Deposits
Prepared For:	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prepared By:	Harikumar Veeranan
Reporting Period	1 st January 2025 to 31 st December 2025

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1. Introduction

The Koolyanobbing F deposit mining operations were originally undertaken by Mineral Resources Pty Ltd (MinRes) under Ministerial Statement 1054, which includes obligations to monitor and protect populations of the Threatened *Tetratheca erubescens*

This report presents the 2025 Annual Pit Slope Stability Review for the F2 and F3 pits, now under the management of Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (Yilgarn). The review assesses the stability of the pit slopes and surrounding natural scarp, with particular consideration of potential impacts to *Tetratheca erubescens* habitats.

The findings of this review are informed by:

- Historical geotechnical assessments completed by MinRes
- Targeted visual Inspections conducted during the 2025 reporting period
- Existing slope stability modelling

No mining or ground disturbance activities have been undertaken within the F1, F2 or F3 pits since the completion of minor flitch extraction works in Q3 2023. Accordingly, this review focuses on post-mining performance and long-term stability.

2. Background Information

Natural weathering processes, including surface water erosion, near-surface ground movement, and progressive rock mass deterioration, have the potential to influence long-term pit slope stability. These processes may over time, affect habitats of *Tetratheca erubescens*, which occurs with iron-rich outcrops surrounding F Pits.

Yilgarn undertakes periodic geotechnical assessments to evaluate:

- Pit slope stability
- Stability of the southern scarp
- Potential risks to *Tetratheca erubescens* populations

These assessments are conducted in accordance with the commitments of Ministerial Statement 1054.

From a geotechnical perspective, the southern wall of the F3 pit presents the highest potential exposure to slope instability due to its geometry and proximity to known flora populations. However, both field observations and slope stability modelling indicate that the likelihood of large-scale instability remains low under current conditions.

Previous slope stability modelling returned a Factor of Safety (FoS) of 2.44, exceeding the Ministerial requirement of $FoS > 2.0$ and indicating a stable slope configuration under the modelled conditions. Current observations remain consistent with this assessment.

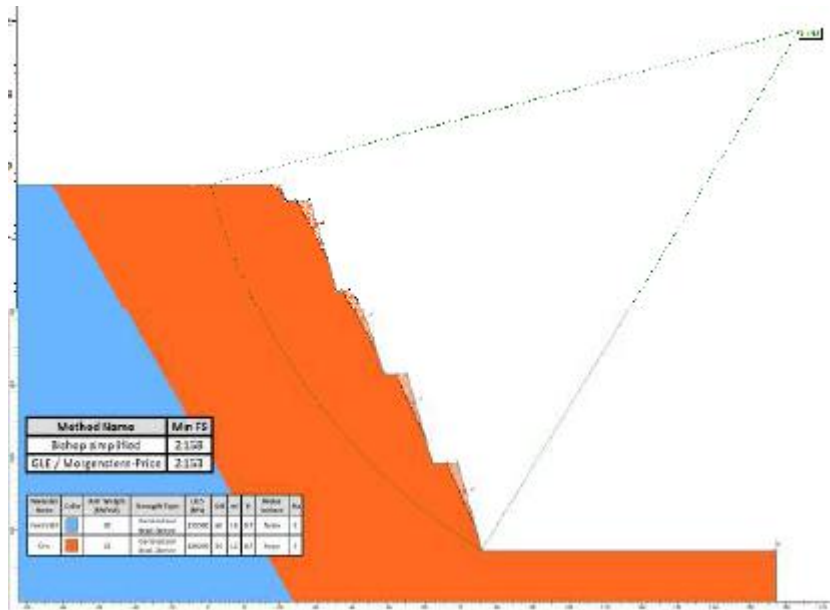


Figure 2-1: Slope stability model

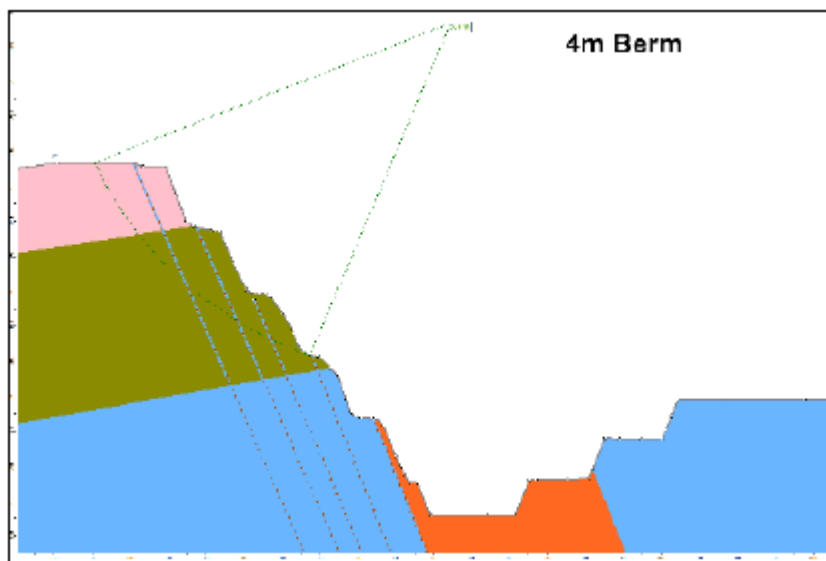


Figure 2-2: Slope stability model for F3 after the pit extension

Mining of the F pits was completed as follows:

- F2 Pit: Q3 2017 to Q1 2020
- F3 Pit: Q1 2018 to Q3 2020
- F1 Pit: Q2 2020 to Q2 2021

A minor 5m flitch extraction was undertaken in F1 and F3 pits in Q3 2023. No further mining activities have occurred since this time.

3. Methodology

This review builds upon a detailed geotechnical assessment completed in Q3-Q4 2023 following minor flitch extraction works with the F1 and F3 Pits.

The 2023 assessment included:

- Detailed visual inspections
- Drone-based aerial photography
- Slope stability modelling and geotechnical analysis

Since completion of that assessment, no mining, blasting, or ground disturbance activities have been undertaken with the F1, F2 and F3 pits.

Targeted inspections were undertaken in 2025 to verify current pit conditions. A detailed reassessment or updated modelling was not considered necessary. The 2025 review therefore confirms the findings of the 2023 geotechnical assessment remained valid.

No conditions were identified during the 2025 inspections that would trigger the need for additional geotechnical investigation or re-analysis.



Figure 3-1: Aerial photo of F3 pit



Figure 3-2: Aerial photo of F1 pit

4. Current Pit Slope Conditions

The detailed inspection undertaken in Q4 2023 indicated that the F1, F2 and F3 pit slopes were performing well, with:

- Competent rock mass conditions
- No evidence of large-scale instability
- Generally clean and well-maintained batters

Minor rilling and localised surface weathering were observed; however, these were within expected ranges and not indicative of developing instability. No significant structural defects or persistent discontinuities were identified that would contribute to large-scale failure.

Targeted inspections conducted in 2025 confirmed that these conditions remain unchanged. No new signs of instability, deterioration, or material change to slope geometry were observed.

Based on both the 2023 assessment and 2025 verification inspections, the likelihood of a major slope failure impacting *Tetratheca erubescens* habitats is considered low.

The pit walls continue to be rated as Good, indicating:

- No current instability
- No indicators of impending failure
- Stability suitable for long-term conditions in the absence of mining activity

No changes in slope geometry or condition have been identified since the cessation of mining in 2023.



Figure 4-1: F1 pit, North and West wall



Figure 4-2: F2 pit, NE wall



Figure 4-3: F3 pit crest

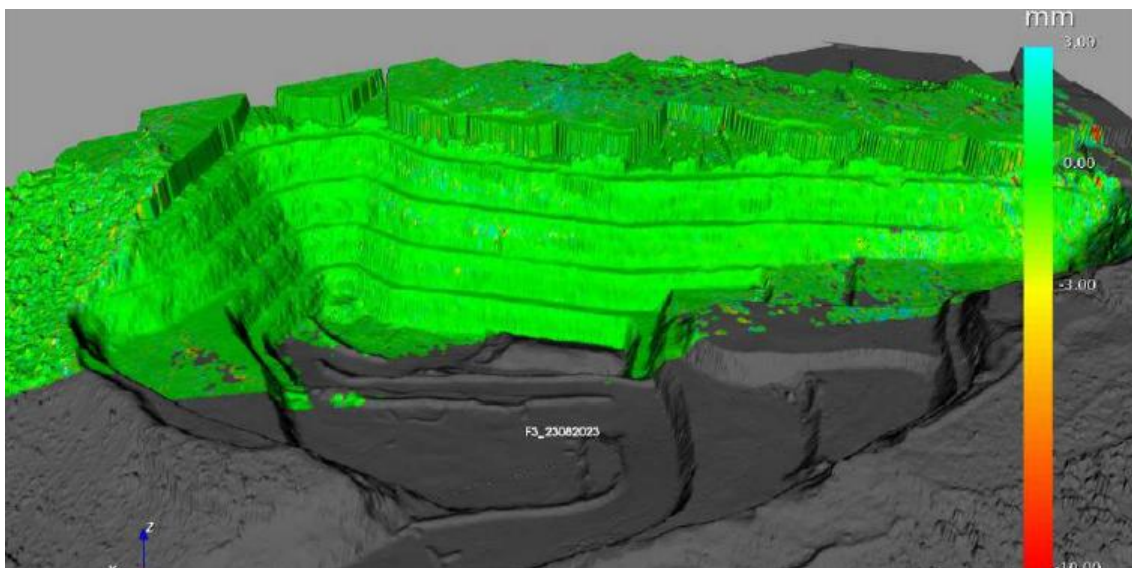


Figure 4-4: F3 pit slope radar monitoring

5. Conclusion

The F2 and F3 pit slopes are assessed to be in good condition, with no evidence of recent large instability or imminent slope failure.

Historical slope stability analysis indicated a Factor of Safety exceeding 2.0, and current observations remain consistent with these findings.

Importantly:

- No mining or blasting activities have been undertaken since Q3 2023
- No slope movement has been detected since cessation of operations
- No visual deterioration suggesting increased instability has been observed

Based on the stable pit slope conditions and absence of ongoing disturbance, the southern scarp supporting *Tetratheca erubescens* populations is considered stable.

Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd will continue to monitor pit slope conditions in accordance with regulatory requirements and environmental commitments.

Please contact the Yilgarn Engineering Department should you require any further information or clarification.