

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 852/957 – Carina Iron Ore Deposit – 2025 Compliance Assessment Report

Per Condition 4-6 of Ministerial Statement 852, 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 28 April each year.

Please find attached the 2025 Compliance Assessment Report for the Carina Iron Ore Project, prepared by Yilgarn. The report addresses the reporting period from 28 January 2025 to 27 January 2026.

As required by Condition 4-6 of Ministerial Statement 852, this report and its associated attachments 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

E: Tina-Marie.Bethel@yilgarniron.com.au ; compliance@yilgarniron.com.au

M: 0467 484 197

Compliance Assessment Report

Ministerial Statement 852/957

Carina Iron Ore Project

Reporting Period: 28 January 2025 to 27 January 2026

Company Director Endorsement Statement

I, FEROUS CAMPBELL, in my capacity as a Director of Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd, hereby endorse this Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) for Ministerial Statements 852/957.

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 852/957 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 – MS852/957
Document Number	Carina Iron Ore Project
Prepared For:	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prepared By:	Tina-Marie Bethel – Site – Environmental Manager
Reporting Period	28 January 2025 to 27 January 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. Project Overview

The Carina Iron Ore Project (the Project) was historically owned and operated by Polaris Pty Ltd (Polaris), a wholly owned subsidiary of Mineral Resources Limited (MinRes). A purchase agreement was finalised in August 2025 and while ownership of the Project is currently in the process of being transferred to Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (Yilgarn), the transfer has not yet been completed. Accordingly, Polaris remains the legal proponent for the Project. This Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) has been prepared by Yilgarn on behalf of Polaris.

The Project is located in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia, approximately 100km north-east of Southern Cross. It comprises two primary operational areas: the Northern Operations (mine infrastructure area) and the Southern Operations (crushing and rail siding), connected by a bituminised haul road. The mine is located approximately 48 km north of the rail siding, with an accommodation village situated approximately 3 km north of the Southern Operations (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Project was approved under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and is subject to Ministerial Statements 852 and 957.

1.2. Ministerial Statement

The Project was referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for assessment under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA). The EPA determined that the proposal required assessment at the level of Public Environmental Review (PER).

The Environmental Review document, *Public Environmental Carina Iron Ore Mine: Yilgarn Region WA*, was submitted to the EPA in March 2010. Approval was granted in January 2011, subject to conditions contained in Ministerial Statement 852.

Subsequent amendments to MS852 have been under sections 45C of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) with the last being approved in September 2016. A section 46 amendment removing condition 5-2 was approved in the form of MS957 on 11 December 2013.

This Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of MS852 and MS957, issued under section 45(5) of the EP Act, for the Carina Iron Ore Project. The report covers the period from 28 January 2025 to 27 January 2026 (the reporting period).

1.3. Project Status

The Project remained in operational pause for the duration of the reporting period. No mining, ore processing, or ground disturbing activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

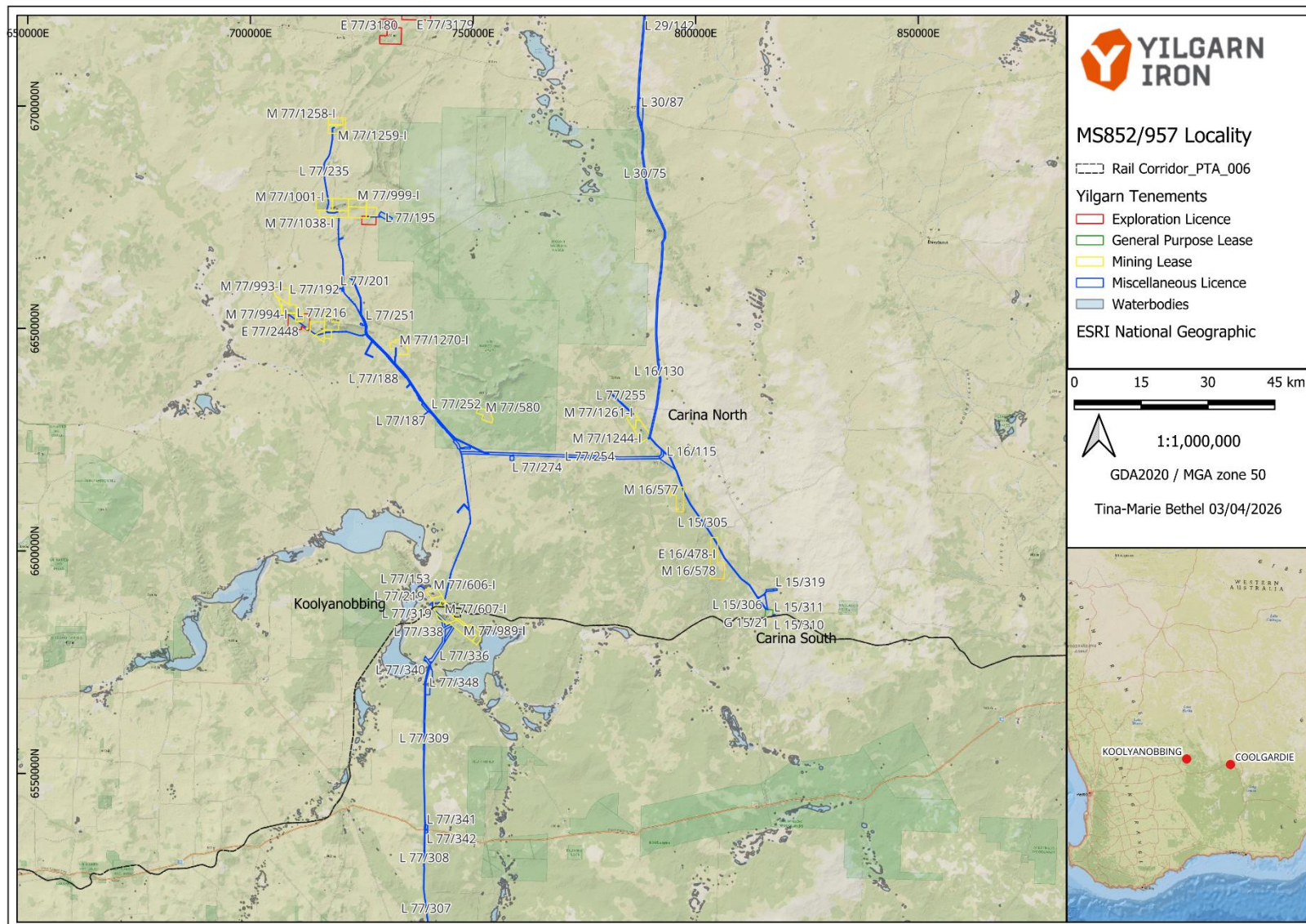


Figure 1: Yilgarn Operations Locality



Figure 2: Carina 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.

During the reporting period, two areas of non-compliances with MS 852 were identified. These relate to:

- Conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7), 11-1(8) (weeds); and
- Condition 11-1(1) (landform stability).

These represent ongoing non-compliances previously reported in earlier periods, associated with the presence of weed species and historical rilling observed on waste rock landforms..

2.1. Compliance Assessment

Annual compliance auditing and reporting requirements are specified in Conditions 4-3 and 4-6 of MS 852:

- 4-3 - The proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the compliance assessment plan required by Condition 4-1.
- 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 reporting 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 4-3 of MS 852, a compliance assessment audit table has been completed for the reporting period and is included as Attachment 2.

3. Non-compliances

This report provides formal notification of non-compliance against Conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8).

Yilgarn remains non-compliant with Conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8), as weed species recorded within the Project Area and rehabilitated areas exceed baseline and/or reference conditions.

Consultant weed surveys undertaken in 2025 identified a reduction in both species diversity and overall abundance compared to previous monitoring periods (Appendix F).

This represents an ongoing historical non-compliance, which is expected to persist until weed levels are reduced to within acceptable baseline or analogue conditions.

As reported in 2024, rilling was observed across monitoring sites, resulting in a non-compliance with Condition 11-1(1).

Monitoring undertaken in 2025 indicates that these features remain consistent with previous observations, with no evidence of progression or active erosion (Appendix G).

The absence of further development indicates that landform stability has been maintained, with conditions continuing to trend toward those of analogue landforms.

3.1. Corrective and Preventative Actions Taken

Conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8):

Weed control activities undertaken in Spring 2025 using both chemical and mechanical methods (Appendix F).

Monitoring and control activities commenced prior to acquisition and have been continued by Yilgarn through implementation of a structured program of biennial weed surveys and targeted control.

These activities are aimed at reducing weed prevalence and preventing the establishment of new introduced species within the Project area.

Ongoing weed monitoring and control is scheduled for the winter and spring seasons in accordance with this program.

Condition 11-1(1)

As reported in 2024, Polaris commenced investigation and trialling of a landform-scale erosion assessment methodology to quantify erosion rates (t/ha/yr) and better understand landform performance.

This work is ongoing in 2025 and is expected to continue over a two-year period to ensure sufficient data is collected to support a robust assessment. Outcomes of this analysis will be reported in future CARs, including any actions identified, if required.

While isolated rilling remains evident at some monitoring sites, these features are consistent with previous observations and do not appear to be widespread across the landforms. Monitoring undertaken in 2025 indicates no evidence of progression or active erosion associated with these features.

Overall, the landforms are considered to be stable, with the ongoing erosion assessment providing additional context to support long-term performance against the requirements of Condition 11-1(1).

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	Carina Iron Ore Mine
Statement Number	Ministerial Statement 852/957
Proponent Name	Polaris Metals Pty Ltd
Proponent's Australian Company Number (where relevant)	085 223 570

2. Statement of Compliance Details

Reporting Period	28/01/25 to 27/01/26
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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: JE

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? 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8)
Was the implementation condition or procedure non-compliant or potentially non-compliant? Non-compliant
On what date(s) did the non-compliance or potential non-compliance occur (if applicable)? 2025 Reporting Period

Was this non-compliance or potential non-compliance reported to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER?	
☒ Yes ☐ Reported to DWER verbally Date _____ ☒ Reported to DWER in writing Date <u>28/04/2026</u>	☐ No

What are the details of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance and where relevant, the extent of and impacts associated with the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
Yilgarn continues to be non-compliant with Conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8), as weed species recorded within the Project Area and rehabilitated areas exceed baseline and/or reference conditions, and may include species not identified in baseline surveys.
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)
Carina Iron Ore Project
What was the cause(s) of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
The specific cause of the weed infestation could not be definitively determined; however, it is likely attributable to natural or external vectors commonly observed in the region, including wind dispersal, fauna movement and broader landscape-level weed presence. No direct link to site activities was identified.
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?
Weeds surveys have been undertaken, with control implemented by a suitably qualified external contractor. Results indicate a decrease in weed abundance compared to the 2024 observations. Engagement of the contractor will continue on a biennial basis to support ongoing weed management.
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?
Weed presence within the project area was identified following acquisition of the operation, indicating that infestations were pre-existing. Weed management is currently guided by an the

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Yilgarn Weed Management Plan and submitted Weed Action Plan, which provide a framework for monitoring and control.
 Since acquisition, implementation of these measures has been strengthened through the undertaking of biannual weed surveys and targeted control by a suitably qualified external contractor. These actions support early detection and ongoing management to reduce the likelihood of further spread

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.

4. Proponent Declaration

I, FERGUS CAMPBELL, DIRECTOR, (full name and position title)
 declare that I am authorised on behalf of
 (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).

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INITIALS: 

Attachment 2 – Audit table

Table 2 – MS852 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								
MS852: 1-1	Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall implement the proposal as documented as described in Schedule 1 of this statement subject to the conditions and procedures of this statement.	Project implemented to limits described in Schedule 1	Compliance Assessment Report	Overall	Annually 28 th April	C	Yilgarn has complied with all aspects of Schedule 1 of this statement.
2 Proponent Nomination and Contact Details								
MS852: 2-1	Proponent Nomination and Contact Details	The proponent for the time being nominated by the Minister for Environment under sections 38(6) or 38(7) of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> is responsible for the implementation of the proposal.	Notify the CEO of any changes	Written notification	Overall	Overall	C	CEO notified in writing of the change of address on sale of business
MS852: 2-2	Proponent Nomination and Contact Details	The proponent shall notify the CEO of any change of the name and address of the proponent for the serving of notices or other correspondence within 30 days of such change.	Notify the CEO of any changes	Written notification	Overall	Within 30 days of such change	C	CEO notified in writing of the change of address on sale of business
3 Time Limit of Authorisation								
MS852: 3-1	Time Limit of Authorisation	The authorisation to implement the proposal provided for in this statement shall lapse and be void five years after the date of this statement if the proposal to which this statement relates is not substantially commenced.	Commencement of operations	Compliance Assessment Report	Operation	Five years after the date of this statement	CLD	The activities detailed in the 2013 Compliance Assessment Report are considered suitable notification that the proposal has substantially commenced.
MS852: 3-2	Time Limit of Authorisation	The proponent shall provide the CEO with written evidence which demonstrates that the proposal has substantially commenced on or before the expiration of five years from the date of this statement.	Provide written evidence of project commencement to CEO	Compliance Assessment Report	Pre-Construction	Annually 28 th April	CLD	The activities detailed in the 2013 Compliance Assessment Report are considered suitable notification that the proposal has substantially commenced.
4 Compliance Reporting								
MS852: 4-1	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall prepare and maintain a compliance assessment plan to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Submit a Compliance Assessment Plan	Compliance Assessment Plan	Overall	Ongoing	C	The Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) was submitted on the 5 th of March 2015 and approved by the OEPA on the 15 th of April 2011 (OEPA approval letter 2013-0000072098).
MS852: 4-2	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO the compliance assessment plan as required by condition 4-1 at least six (6) months prior to the first compliance report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner. The compliance assessment plan shall indicate: (1) The frequency of compliance reporting;	Compliance Assessment Plan	Approved Compliance Assessment Plan	Overall	6 months prior to first Compliance Assessment report due 28 th of October 2011	CLD	Refer Condition MS852: 4-1

Each page (including Attachment 2) must be initialled by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance. INITIALS: 7g

		(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 Public availability of all compliance assessment reports.						
MS852: 4-3	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the compliance assessment plan required by condition 4-1.	Compliance Assessment Plan	Compliance Assessment Report	Overall	Annually 28 th April	C	This audit table, appended to the 2025 Compliance Assessment Report, has been prepared to fulfill the 28 January 2025 to 27 January 2026 reporting period.
MS852: 4-4	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessment described in the compliance assessment plan required by condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.	Retain compliance assessments and provide to CEO upon request.	CAR retained on Yilgarn computer network and submitted to DWER in accordance with the CAP	Overall	Ongoing	C	Compliance Assessment Reports retained electronically on the Yilgarn Document Control System and made available to the CEO on request.
MS852: 4-5	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven days of that non-compliance being known.	Written notification	Correspondence to the CEO	Overall	Within seven days of the potential non-compliance being known	C	Continuing non-compliance with conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8) remain due to the continued presence of weeds. Weed presence and mitigation report via the submitted Weed Action Plan on 10 February 2026 and is attached as Appendix C.
MS852: 4-6	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first compliance assessment report fifteen months from the date of this statement addressing the twelve-month period from the date of submission of the first compliance assessment report. The compliance assessment report shall: 1. Be endorsed by the proponent's Chief Executive Officer or a person delegated to sign on the Chief Executive Officer's behalf; 2. Include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions; 3. Identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken; 4. Be made publicly available in accordance with the approved compliance assessment plan; and 5. Indicate any proposed changes to the compliance assessment plan required by condition 4-1.	Annual CAR will be endorsed, address compliance to statement 852, if necessary, list corrective and preventative actions of non-compliance and changes to CAP	Annual CAR	Overall	Annually 28 th April	C	The first compliance assessment was submitted to the OEPA on 30 April 2012.
5 Protection of Vegetation								
MS852: 5-1	Protection of Vegetation	The proponent shall implement the proposal so that is does not adversely affect vegetation, in particular S2 and W22 vegetation communities, outside the	Approved disturbance footprint	Annual CAR	Operation	Ongoing from 30 th September 2012	C	There is no evidence to indicate that operational activities at Carina have adversely affected vegetation, in particular S2 and W22

		proposal boundary shown in Figure 2 and delineated by MGA co-ordinates listed in Schedule 2.						vegetation communities, outside the proposal boundary. No Clearing of S2 and W22 vegetation was undertaken during the reporting period.
MS852: 5-3	Protection of Vegetation	The proponent shall monitor prior to disturbance and every 12 months the health and condition of vegetation located within 1 kilometre of the proposal boundary as shown in Figure 2 and delineated by MGA co-ordinates listed in Schedule 2. This monitoring is to be carried out to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of the DEC.	Conduct annual vegetation health and condition assessment.	Annual CAR	Operation	Ongoing from 30 th September 2013	C	The annual Flora and Vegetation Condition Monitoring was conducted in November 2025 by Onshore Environmental as detailed in the report Carina Iron Ore Project Biodiversity Monitoring Report – Appendix D
MS852: 5-4	Protection of Vegetation	Should the potential impact sites show a 25 percent (or greater decline in cover or productivity, the proponent shall provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of the decline being identified which: 1. Described the decline; 2. Provides information which allows determination of the likely root cause of the decline; and 3. If likely to be caused by activities undertaken in implementing the proposal, states the actions and associated timelines proposed to remediate the decline.	Written correspondence to the CEO	Report submitted to CEO	Overall	Within 21 days of decline being identified.	C	There is no evidence to indicate that operational activities at Carina have had negative impact on flora and/or vegetation during the period since approval. No threatened flora species have been detected in any of the monitoring surveys since 2013.
MS852: 5-5	Protection of Vegetation	The proponent shall, on approval of the CEO, implement the actions identified in 5-4(3) and continues to implement such actions until the CEO determines that the remedial actions may cease.	Implement remedial actions once deadline determined.	Annual CAR	Overall	Ongoing	NR	There is no evidence to indicate that operational activities at Carina have had negative impact on flora and/or vegetation during the period since approval. No threatened flora species have been detected in any of the monitoring surveys since 2013.
6 Fauna Mortality								
MS852: 6-1	Fauna Mortality	Prior to ground disturbing activities the proponent shall prepare and submit strategies to avoid fauna deaths in areas of mining, the haul road, the rail siding and other areas associated with the proposal on advice of DEC and to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Prepare a Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP) and outline fauna death prevention strategies.	Annual CAR	Operation	Prior to ground disturbing activities	CLD	Strategies to avoid fauna deaths in operational areas was addressed in the <i>Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP)</i> submitted to DWER on the 18 January 2011. The PEMP was approved on 28 January 2011.
MS852: 6-2	Fauna Mortality	The proponent shall implement the strategies as required by condition 6-1.	Develop a Fauna sighting and interaction register	Annual CAR	Overall	Ongoing	C	The <i>Yilgarn Fauna Interaction Register</i> is utilised to monitor fauna interaction at the Project. (Appendix E)
MS852: 6-3	Fauna Mortality	Prior to ground disturbing activities the proponent shall prepare and implement a Fauna Mortality Register for conservation significant species in the proposal area on advice of DEC and to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Implement a Fauna Mortality Register	Annual CAR	Pre-construction	Prior to ground disturbing activities	C	A fauna Mortality Register was submitted as part of the PEMP dated 18 January 2011 and has been updated with each iteration of the PEMP on a biennial basis. The latest revision of the PEMP was submitted 23 February 2025.

MS852: 6-4	Fauna Mortality	The proponent shall produce a report with details of fauna mortalities including the causes, location, number and type of species to the CEO as part of the compliance assessment report required by condition 4-6 and provide a report to the DEC.	Develop a Fauna sighting and interaction register	Annual CAR	Overall	Ongoing	C	The Fauna Interaction Register is utilised to monitor fauna interactions at the Project (Appendix E). There have been no fauna interactions recorded during the reporting period, noting that the Project remained in an operational pause during this time.
MS852: 6-5	Fauna Mortality	The proponent shall review and revise the strategies required by Condition 6-1 as required by the CEO.	Revise Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP) and outline fauna death prevention improvements.	Submitted PEMP	Overall	Ongoing	C	The strategies to avoid fauna mortality in operational areas were reviewed and incorporated into the revised Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP), being the Carina J4 Projects Environmental Management Plan 2023-2025 Implementation Report. The revised PEMP was submitted to DWER on 23 February 2025. At the time of writing, no approval or correspondence has been received in relation to this submission. This Compliance Assessment Report documents the submission of the revised PEMP in accordance with the condition.
7 Flora Survey								
MS852: 7-1	Flora Survey	Within 18 months of ground disturbance the proponent shall undertake a flora survey with the areas delineated by MGA co-ordinates provided in Schedule 3 that are located within the yellow sandplain vegetation type to determine the presence and abundance of priority flora species present.	Conduct flora survey in adherence to condition 7-1	Flora Survey	Operation	Within 18 months of ground disturbance	CLD	A <i>Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation – Mt Walton Road</i> (Report) was undertaken in August 2011.
MS852: 7-2	Flora Survey	The survey will be conducted in accordance with Environmental Protection Authority Guidance Statement 51 Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia (June 2004) or its revision and to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Conduct flora survey in adherence to Condition 7-1 and 7-2	Flora Survey	Operation	Within 18 months of ground disturbance	CLD	A <i>Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation – Mt Walton Road</i> (Report) was conducted in accordance with Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Guidance Statement 51: Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Assessment in Western Australia (June 2004).
MS852: 7-3	Flora Survey	Within 24 months of ground disturbing activities the proponent shall submit the results of the survey required by condition 7-1 to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the DEC.	Submit the results of the survey with the Compliance Assessment Report	Annual CAR	Operation	Within 24 months of ground disturbance	CLD	The findings of the <i>Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation – Mt Walton Road</i> (Report) was submitted to DEWR in the 2012 CAR.
MS852: 7-4	Flora Survey	The proponent shall make the results of the survey required by Condition 7-3 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO.	Results to be made publicly available via Yilgarn's website	Results retained on the Yilgarn computer network and published on the Yilgarn website	Overall	Ongoing	C	The <i>Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation – Mt Walton Road</i> (Report) is publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
8 Troglifauna								
MS852: 8-1	Troglifauna	The proponent shall undertake a baseline troglifauna survey within 15 kilometres of the Project Boundary (as shown in Figure 2 and delineated by MGA co-	Undertake a baseline troglifauna survey	Troglifauna survey	Operation	Prior to ground disturbance	CLD	The baseline troglifauna survey conducted between 3 August and 21 December 2010.

		ordinates listed in Schedule 2) in similar geological formations to validate predictions of habitat connectivity and improve knowledge of troglofauna populations in the region to inform future management of mining and associated operations.						
MS852: 8-2	Troglofauna	The baseline troglofauna survey shall be undertaken in accordance with the draft Environmental Protection Authority Guidance Statement 54a Sampling Methods and Survey Considerations for Subterranean Fauna in Western Australian (August 2007) or its revisions and to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Undertake a baseline troglofauna survey	Troglofauna survey	Operation	Prior to ground disturbance	CLD	The <i>Yilgarn Iron Ore Project: Troglofauna Surveys (Version 1)</i> (Report) was conducted in accordance with the EPA Guidance Statement 54a Sampling Methods and Survey Considerations for Subterranean Fauna in Western Australian (August 2007).
MS852: 8-3	Troglofauna	Within 30 months of ground disturbing activities the proponent shall prepare and submit a technical report based on the results of the survey required by condition 8-1 to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the DEC.	Prepare and submit a technical report based on the findings of the troglofauna survey	Yilgarn Iron Ore Project: Troglofauna Survey Report	Operation	Within 30 months of ground disturbance activities	CLD	The <i>Yilgarn Iron Ore Project: Troglofauna Surveys (Version 1)</i> (Report), August 2011.
MS852: 8-4	Troglofauna	The proponent shall make the report required by condition 8-3 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO.	Results to be made publicly available via Yilgarn's website	Results retained on the Yilgarn computer network and published on the Yilgarn website	Overall	Ongoing	C	The <i>Yilgarn Iron Ore Project: Troglofauna Surveys (Version 1)</i> (Report), August 2011, is publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
9 Project Environmental Management Plan								
MS852: 9-1	Project Environmental Management Plan	Prior to ground disturbing activities the proponent shall prepare a Project Environmental Management Plan to the satisfaction of the DEC. The objectives of the plan are to ensure that the adverse impacts outside of the mining lease. The project environment management plan will address: 1. Hygiene management measures to prevent the introduction of weeds and dieback disease. 2. Management of feral animals. 3. Company protocols to authorise disturbance and clearance of vegetation. 4. Limiting and authorising access to areas within the mining lease. 5. Fire prevention and response. 6. Management and monitoring of saline water used for dust suppression	Prepare a Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP)	Project Environmental Management Plan	Overall	Ongoing	C	The Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP) was submitted to DWER on the 18 January 2011 and was approved 28 January 2011.
MS852: 9-2	Project Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the Project Environmental Management Plan required by condition 9-1.	Implement the Project Environmental Management Plan	Annual CAR	Operation	Ongoing	C	Polaris fulfilled all the conditions outlined in the approved PEMP. A PEMP Implementation Report was submitted 23 February 2025.
MS852: 9-3	Project Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall review and revise the Project Environmental Management Plan required by Condition 9-1 at intervals not exceeding three years.	Review and revise the Project Environmental Management Plan	Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP(DWERT5201)	Overall	Triennially from the last review date	C	The <i>Carina and Jackson 4 Iron Ore Projects Environmental Management Plan</i> (revision 5) PEMP was submitted to DWER on the 3 December 2023. Approval or communication of any kind regarding the document was not received at the time of writing

MS852: 9-4	Project Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall report to the CEO on implementation of the Project Environmental Management Plan every two years from the date of commencing ground disturbing activities.	Submit PEMP Implementation Report	PEMP Implementation Report	Overall	Ongoing biennially	C	The Carina and J4 Project Environmental Management Plan 2023-2025 Implementation Report was submitted on 23 February 2025
MS852: 9-5	Project Environmental Management Plan	The proponent shall make the Project Environmental Management Plan required by Condition 9-1 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO.	PEMP to be made publicly available via Yilgarn’s website	PEMP retained on Yilgarn’s computer network and published on Yilgarn’s website	Overall	Ongoing	C	The Carina and J4 Project Environmental Management Plan is publicly available on Yilgarn’s website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
10 Weeds								
MS852: 10-1	Weeds	The proponent shall ensure that: 1. No new species of weeds including both declared weeds and environmental weeds) are introduced into the proposal area as a result of the implementation of the proposal. 2. Prior to ground disturbing activities the proponent shall undertake a baseline weed survey to determine the species and extent of weeds (including both declared weeds and environmental weeds) present within the proposal area to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the DEC. 3. Within 12 months of the date of publication of this statement the proponent shall establish at least three reference sites on undisturbed land (not impacted by the proposal) at each of the mine, haul road, rail siding and accommodation facilities. Reference sites are to be chosen in consultation with the DEC. the reference sites are to be monitored every 2 years to determine whether changes in weed cover and type within and up to 1 kilometre from the project boundary (as shown in Figure 2 and delineated by MGA co-ordinates listed in Schedule 2) are as a result of project implementation or broader regional changes. 4. The species and extent of weed cover within the proposal area shall not exceed that identified in condition 10-1(2) or exceed that existing on comparable, nearby land, determined by condition 10-1(3) which has not been disturbed during implementation of the proposal, whichever is less.	Conduct annual flora and vegetation health and rehabilitation monitoring	Annual CAR	Overall	Ongoing	NC 10-1(1) CLD 10-1(2) C 10-1(3)	Yilgarn continues to be non-compliant with Conditions 10-1(1), 10-1(4), 11-1(7) and 11-1(8), as weed species recorded within the Project Area and rehabilitated areas exceed baseline and/or reference conditions, and may include species not identified in baseline surveys. Baseline weed conditions were established in <i>Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation – Mt Walton Road</i> (Report), with all subsequently recorded species managed as priority weeds under the Weed Action Plan. A weed survey and control program was undertaken by Workpower in October 2025 (Appendix F), and a Biodiversity Survey (including weed analysis) was completed by Onshore Environmental in November 2025 (Appendix D). Survey results indicate no overall increase in weed infestation, with most species absent, reduced, or stable compared to 2024. Several disturbance-associated species recorded in 2024 were not detected in 2025, while one new species (Maltese star-thistle) was identified and requires verification. Overall, results indicate that current weed management measures are effective in limiting weed establishment and persistence within the Project Area. A baseline weed survey was conducted prior to ground disturbing activities and is detailed in the <i>Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation – Mt Walton Road</i> (Mattiske 2012) and <i>Review of Flora in Tenements Vegetation Communities W2, W4 and W15</i> (Mattiske 2012) MS852 was published on 28 January 2011. The weed monitoring reference sites were included

								in the Project Environmental Management Plan approved by the OEPA on 28 January 2011 (2013-0000078393). Monitoring of the reference sites was undertaken in accordance with the condition as part of the Carina Iron Ore Project Biodiversity Monitoring Survey conducted in November 2025. One introduced species (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) was recorded at low abundance (0.4% foliar cover) within a buffer transect. This observation forms part of the ongoing assessment of weed presence relative to regional conditions and does not, in isolation, indicate a project-related increase. Accordingly, the requirements of this condition have been met, and the condition is considered compliant.
							NC 10-1(4)	Refer to Condition MS852: 10-1(1)
11 Rehabilitation								
MS852: 11-1	Rehabilitation	The proponent shall undertake progressive rehabilitation over the life of the proposal to achieve the following outcomes: 1. The waste material landforms shall be non-polluting and shall be constructed so that their stability, surface drainage, resistance to erosion and ability to support local native vegetation are similar to undisturbed natural analogue landforms as demonstrated by Ecosystem Function Analysis or other methodology acceptable to the CEO. 2. The waste material landforms and other area disturbed through implementation of the proposal (excluding mine pits), shall be progressively rehabilitated with vegetation composed of native plant species of local provenance. 3. Within 12 months of the date of publication of this statement the proponent shall conduct surveys of each of the vegetation communities that will be impacted by the proposal to collect adequate information in preparation for setting completion criteria for rehabilitation to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the DEC. 4. The methodology of the survey required in condition 11-1(3) shall be prepared in consultation and to the satisfaction of the DEC. 5. Within 18 months of mining commencing the proponent will develop completion criteria for rehabilitation to the	Closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation to be undertaken in accordance with the approved methodology by the CEO	Annual CAR	Decommissioning	Ongoing	NC 11-1(1) Yilgarn conducted rehabilitation monitoring for the 2025 reporting period. On-ground monitoring was undertaken to assess the performance at predetermined sites across the project. Appendix G. Non-compliance with Condition 11-1(1) was observed due to the observation that all rehabilitation monitoring sites in 2025 recorded rills that were active and that the surfaces were not stable	C 11-1(2) Refer to Condition 11-1(1)
							C 11-1(3)	Surveys were conducted in vegetation communities identified to be impacted by the proposal in January 2011. The report findings were used to inform the setting of completion criteria for rehabilitation. This report was completed by Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd and appended to the 2013 CAR.
							C 11-1(4)	The methodology of the survey required in condition 11-1(3) was prepared in consultation with DBCA and agreed to the 28 January 2011.
							C 11-1(5)	The Rehabilitation Plan dated, January 2011 was appended to the <i>Project Environmental Management Plan</i> , submitted to the

		requirements of the CEO on advice from the DEC. 6. The percentage cover of living self-sustaining native vegetation in all rehabilitation areas shall be comparable to that of undisturbed natural analogue sites as demonstrated by Ecosystem Function Analysis and species diversity as demonstrated by other methodology acceptable to the CEO. 7. No new species of weeds (including both declared weeds and environmental weeds) are introduced into the rehabilitated areas as a result of the implementation of the proposal. 8. The cover of weeds (including both declared weeds and environmental weeds) in rehabilitated areas shall not exceed that identified in the baseline survey condition 10-1(2) or exceed that existing on comparable, nearby land, determined by condition 10-1(3) which has not been disturbed during implementation of the proposal, whichever is less.						Department on 18 January 2011 (2013-000088437). C 11-1(6) Borrow Pits: Results suggest that overall, rehabilitated borrow pits are progressing towards the diversity and cover of analogue sites. Road Infrastructure: Results indicate that overall, the rehabilitated road infrastructure sites are progressing towards the analogue sites, with similar native cover and species richness, yet differences in species dominance and stratum cover contributions remain in 2025. Carina: Waste Rock Landform: Results indicate that overall, the rehabilitation at Carina WRL is progressing towards the diversity and cover of the analogue sites. Carina Extended Waste Rock Landform: Positive trends in native vegetation attributes including species richness, native cover, and species dominance in 2025 indicates the rehabilitated Carina Extended WRL can support self-sustaining vegetation. (Appendix G) NC 11-1(7) Refer to Condition 10-1(1) NC 11-1(8) Refer to Condition 10-1(1)
MS852: 11-2	Rehabilitation	The proponent shall monitor progressively the rehabilitation for a range of sites against the criteria developed pursuant to condition 11-1(5) with appropriately timed surveys as agreed with the DEC, until the completion criteria are met. The surveys shall be conducted annually unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, on advice from the DEC	Conduct progressive rehabilitation monitoring	Annual CAR	Decommissioning	Ongoing	C	The rehabilitation plan, appended to the PEMP, was prepared and agreed with DEC on 28 January 2011 and addressed completion criteria for rehabilitation. A revised Carina / J4 MCP was submitted to DMIRS on 03 May 2019. The document was approved on 09 February 2023. The next revision to the MCP was submitted on 07 March 2025 Rehabilitation monitoring has been completed annually at the Project since 2016 reporting period. Yilgarn has conducted rehabilitation monitoring in the 2025 reporting period. The rehabilitation monitoring report is included as Appendix G.
MS852: 11-3	Rehabilitation	The proponent shall include the results of the rehabilitation monitoring required pursuant to condition 11-2 in the compliance assessment report referred to in condition 4-6 commencing from the date of rehabilitation was commenced.	Conduct progressive rehabilitation monitoring	Annual CAR	Decommissioning	Ongoing	C	Appendix G contains the Annual Rehabilitation Report

		The report shall address the following: 1. The progress made towards meeting the completion criteria developed pursuant to condition 11-1(5); and 2. Contingency management measures in the event that the completion criteria required by condition 11-1(5) are unlikely to be met.						
MS852: 11-4	Rehabilitation	The proponent shall make the monitoring reports required by condition 11-2 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO	Reports to be made publicly available via Yilgarn's website	Reports retained on Yilgarn's computer network	Overall	Ongoing	C	The annual rehabilitation monitoring reports are publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
12 Conceptual Closure Strategy								
MS852: 12-1	Conceptual closure strategy	Prior to construction of the waste dump, the proponent shall submit a detailed and project specific Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the DMP and DEC.	Implement the approved Mine Closure Plan	DWER approval dated September 2013. OEPA approval letter (2014-0000885791)	Overall	Ongoing	CLD	A Mine Closure Plan was submitted to DMIRS in June 2013 and subsequently approved in September 2013. This document superseded the Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy report that was submitted to CEO on 22 February 2011. The Mine Closure Plan gets periodically updated with the most recent revision submitted on 7 March 2025.
MS852: 12-2	Conceptual closure strategy	The Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy shall include detailed results of geochemical and geophysical characterisation of materials, in particular the potential for acid drainage, metalliferous drainage, and of occurrence of dispersive materials and asbestiform minerals. Testing for materials with potential to cause acid and/or metalliferous drainage shall include static and kinetic testing carried out using techniques and timeframes consistent with national and international standards (Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry – Managing Acid and Metalliferous Drainage 2009 – Department of industry, Tourism and Resources; The Global Acid Rock Drainage Guide 2008 – International Network for Acid Prevention).	Implement the approved Mine Closure Plan	DWER approval dated September 2013. OEPA approval letter (2014-0000885791)	Overall	Ongoing	CLD	Refer to condition 12-1 Additional waste characterisation was undertaken in the 2017 reporting period and attached as an Appendix to the 2017 CAR.
MS852: 12-3	Conceptual closure strategy	The Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy shall provide detailed technical information on proposed management measures to prevent pollution, environmental harm or human health impacts during implementation of the proposal and after mine completion and closure.	Implement the approved Mine Closure Plan	DWER approval dated September 2013. OEPA approval letter (2014-0000885791)	Overall	Ongoing	C	Refer to condition 12-1
MS852: 12-4	Conceptual closure strategy	The Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy shall include maps and diagrams showing the proposed placement, dimensions, design and proposed methods of construction and closure of waste disposal facilities, mine pits and evaporations pond.	Implement the approved Mine Closure Plan	DWER approval dated September 2013. OEPA approval letter (2014-0000885791)	Overall	Ongoing	C	Refer to condition 12-1
MS852: 12-5	Conceptual closure strategy	The Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy shall demonstrate that waste disposal facilities will be located, designed and constructed to ensure that they are non-polluting and so that their final shape, height,	Implement the approved Mine Closure Plan	DWER approval dated September 2013. OEPA approval letter (2014-0000885791)	Overall	Ongoing	C	Refer to condition 12-1

		stability and ability to support native vegetation are comparable to natural landforms in the area.						
MS852: 12-6	Conceptual closure strategy	The proponent shall implement the Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy referred to in conditions 12-1 to 12-5	Implement the approved Mine Closure Plan	DWER approval dated September 2013. OEPA approval letter (2014-0000885791)	Overall	Ongoing	C	Refer to condition 12-1
MS852: 12-7	Conceptual closure strategy	The proponent shall make the Mine Plan and Preliminary Closure Strategy referred to in conditions 12-1 to 12-5 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO	Mine Closure Plan to be made publicly available on the Yilgarn website	Mine Closure Plan retained on the Yilgarn computer network	Overall	Ongoing	C	The most recent submitted Mine Closure Plan is publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
13 Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan								
MS852: 13-1	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	At least 3 years prior to mine completion, the proponent shall prepare and submit a Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan to the requirements of the CEO, on advice of the DEC and DMP.	Prepare and submit a Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	Approved Mine Closure Plan	Overall	At least 3 years prior to mine completion	C	The Carina Iron Ore Project Mine Closure Plan dated 20 December 2017 was approved by DMIRS on 5 January 2018 (Registration ID: 54718) A revised Carina / J4 MCP was submitted to DMIRS on 3 May 2019. The Document was approved on 9 February 2023. The next revision to the MCP was submitted on 30 April 2024 and a further revision addressing comments was submitted 7 March 2025.
MS852: 13-2	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	The Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan shall be prepares consistent with: 1. ANZMEC/MCA 2000, Strategic Framework for Mine Closure Planning; and 2. Department of Industry Tourism and Resources 2006 Mine Closure and Completion (Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry), Commonwealth Government, Canberra;	Prepare and submit a Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	Approved Mine Closure Plan	Overall	Ongoing	C	Refer to Condition 13-1
MS852: 13-3	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	The Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan shall provide detailed technical information on the following: 1. Final closure of all areas disturbed through implementation of the proposal so that they are safe stable and non-polluting. 2. Details of a monitoring program to be carried out to inform final closure procedures for the pit void such that the standing water body does not cause environmental harm by: - attracting native fauna which may be subsequently harmed; or - attracting fauna which may harm native fauna populations and/or surrounding native vegetations 3. Management actions to be undertaken based on the findings under condition 13-3(2). 4. Decommissioning of all plant and equipment.	Prepare and submit a Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	Approved Mine Closure Plan	Overall	Ongoing	C	Refer to Condition 13-1

		5. Disposal of all waste materials 6. Final rehabilitation of: - The mine-site including waste material landforms and other areas outside the mine pit; and - The haul road and accommodation facilities 7. Management and monitoring following mine completion. 8. Inventory of all contaminated sites and proposed management						
MS852: 13-4	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	The proponent shall make the Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan require by conditions 13-1 to 13-3 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan to be made publicly available on the Yilgarn website.	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan retained on the Yilgarn computer network	Overall	Ongoing	C	The most recent submitted Mine Closure Plan is publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
MS852: 13-5	Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan	The proponent shall close, decommission and rehabilitate the proposal in accordance with the Final Closure and Decommissioning Plan required by conditions 13-1 to 13-3	Closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation to be undertaken in accordance with Mine Closure Plan	Annual CAR	Decommissioning	Ongoing	C	Rehabilitation monitoring (including EFA) was completed to assess landform stability and vegetation establishment, with results informing ongoing closure planning in accordance with the Mine Closure Plan.

Appendix C – Weed Action Plan

Yilgarn Iron Operations – Carina Project Weed Action Plan

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Version: 1.0

Issue Date: 10/02/2026

Company Information

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

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1 Purpose

This Weed Action Plan (WAP) has been produced by Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (Yilgarn) to meet the requirements for weed management at the Carina Iron Ore Project (Carina Project), which forms part of the broader Yilgarn Iron Operations.

The purpose of this WAP is to prevent the introduction of new declared weeds or environmental weeds and to manage the spread of existing weed species resulting from Yilgarn Iron's activities. This will be achieved through a management framework incorporating prevention, control, monitoring, and reporting.

This plan provides clear management objectives, measurable targets, and a mechanism for comparing baseline data with ongoing weed monitoring results. It also demonstrates compliance with Ministerial Statement 852 and address historical weed-related non-compliances.

2 Scope

This WAP applies to all Yilgarn Iron employees and contractors undertaking activities at the Carina Project, including

- Northern Carina Operations: Mine pits, waste rock landforms, ROM pads, and associated infrastructure.
- Southern Carina Operations: Ore Handling Plant, rail siding, and Carina accommodation camp
- Connecting infrastructure: The sealed bituminised haul road that links the two operational areas.

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities for the Carina WAP are stated in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Roles and Responsibilities.

Role	Responsibilities
<i>Executive Team</i>	• Ensure compliance of all Yilgarn operations and activities. • Provide adequate human, financial, and technological resources essential for implementing and maintaining the Environmental Management System (EMS). • Demonstrate effective leadership with respect to matters concerning environmental management and compliance
<i>Environmental Department</i>	• Responsible for implementation and maintaining the WAP. • Review and update the WAP as required. • Maintain legal obligation registers and weed data in spatial registers. • Provide timely and accurate advice on all matters concerning weed management and environmental compliance. • Conduct environmental inspections and monitoring.
<i>Department Managers</i>	• Communicating relevant matters of the WAP to employees and others working on behalf of the organisation.

Role	Responsibilities
	- Accountability for environmental performance and compliance within their department. - Engage with the Environmental Department for advice and guidance when the need arises.
<i>Employees and Contractors</i>	- Identify and report environmental risks, including weeds. - Undertake tasks in a manner that minimises harm to the environment. - Comply with this WAP and associated environmental procedures

3 Background

3.1 Project Context

The Carina Project is located approximately 60 km north-east of Koolyanobbing and 100 km north-east of Southern Cross in the south-west Goldfields region of Western Australia. It forms part of the broader Yilgarn Iron Operations, comprising the Koolyanobbing, Mt Jackson, Windarling, Deception, and Parker Range projects, totalling approximately 1,500km² of tenure. Yilgarn Iron purchased the project from Mineral Resources Limited in July 2025 with handover completed in August 2025.

Carina consists of two operational hubs (Figure 3-1):

- Northern Operations: Mine pit, WRLs, ROM pads, and associated infrastructure.
- Southern Operations: Ore Handling Plant, rail siding, and Carina accommodation village. East Juardi Airport is located approximately 1 km northeast of the camp.

These are connected by a sealed haul road.

The surrounding landscape comprises conservation reserves, mining tenure, and pastoral leases. This creates multiple potential weed vectors. Conservation reserves near the project include:

- Mount Manning-Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park, approximately 15 km west.
- Goldfields Woodlands Conservation Park and Boorabbin National Park, approximately 35–40 km south.

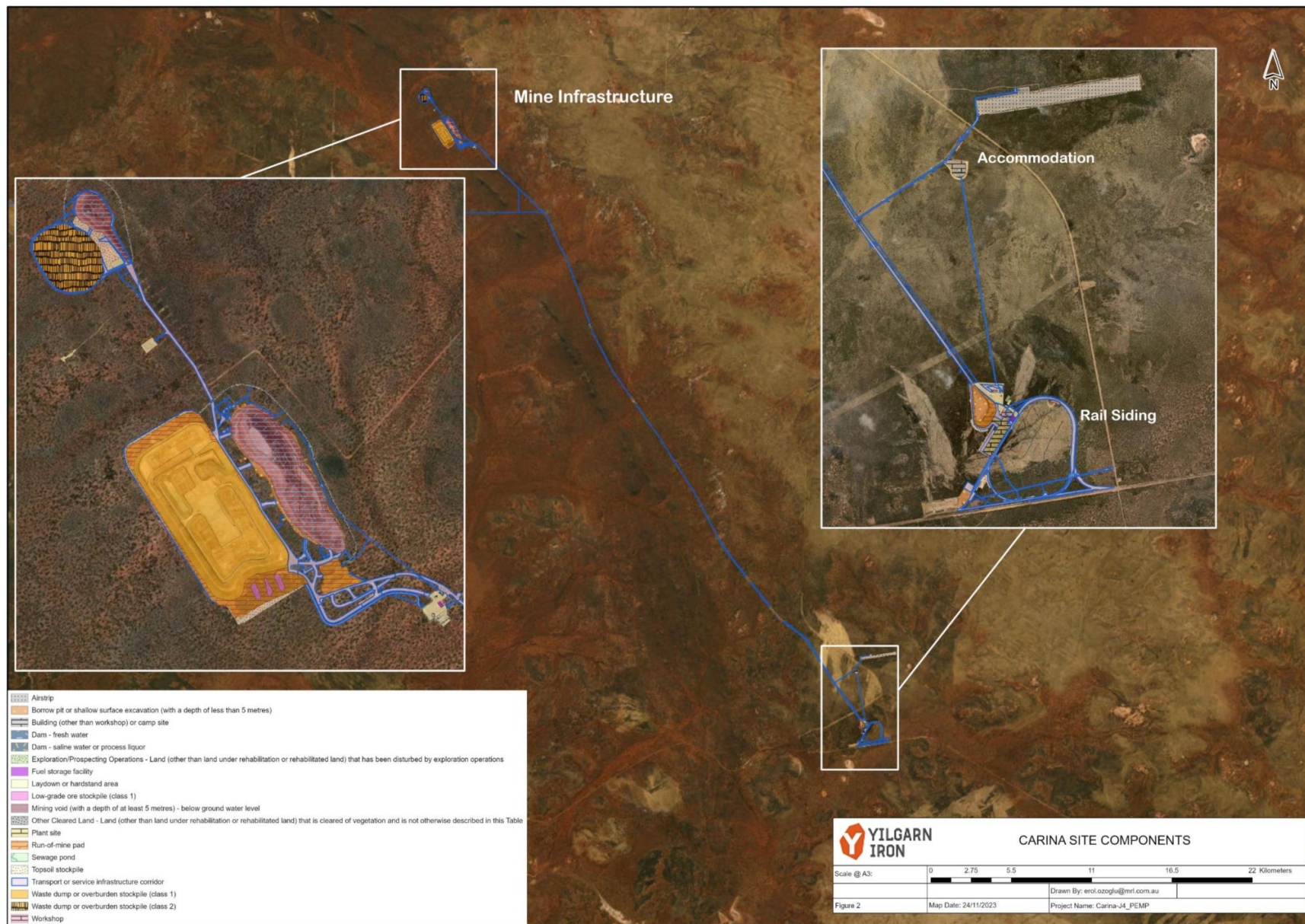


Figure 3-1. Carina Operations

4 Objectives

The objective of this WAP is to ensure compliance with MS 852 weed-related conditions. Relevant conditions are summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. MS 852 conditions relevant to weeds.

MS 852 Condition Number.	Condition
10.1-1	No new species of weeds are introduced into the proposal area as a result of the implementation of the proposal.
10.1-2	A baseline weed survey must be undertaken prior to ground disturbing activities.
10.1-3	Establish and monitor reference sites every two years to distinguish localised vs. regional weed changes.
10.1-4	Weed cover must not exceed baseline levels or levels observed in comparable undisturbed land.
11.1-7	No new weed species are introduced into rehabilitated areas.
11.1-8	Weed cover in rehabilitation must not exceed baseline or reference site levels.

4.1 Potential Impacts

Weeds can cause significant impacts, including:

- Competition with native flora for space, nutrients, and water
- Alteration of ecosystem structure and function.
- Habitat degradation and fragmentation.
- Economic losses (biosecurity risks, pastoral and tourism impacts).
- Human health and amenity impacts.

4.2 Legislation

Relevant Commonwealth and State legislation is provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Legislation Relevant to Weed Management.

Legislation	Regulator	Key Functions
Commonwealth		
<i>EPBC Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	Enables listing of weed invasion as a key threatening process.
Western Australia		
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)	Provides the framework for managing declared pests and preventing weed spread.

Legislation	Regulator	Key Functions
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	Main WA Act regulating environmental impacts, compliance, and enforcement.

5 Baseline and Current Status

5.1 Baseline Weed Status

The baseline vegetation survey undertaken by (Mattiske Consulting , 2012) across the Yellow Sandplain vegetation communities identified native-dominated floristic assemblages characteristic of the regional sandplain environment. The survey did not record the presence of declared or invasive weed species within intact vegetation communities assessed as part of the study area.

Where disturbance-associated species were noted, these were limited to areas subject to historical or existing disturbance and were consistent with common, opportunistic taxa typically associated with track margins and cleared areas. No evidence was identified to indicate widespread weed infestation or establishment within undisturbed areas.

The findings of the survey indicate that weed presence within the broader Project Area at the time of assessment was minimal and largely confined to disturbed locations, supporting the conclusion that weed distribution was not a defining characteristic of baseline vegetation condition.

5.2 Current Weed Presence

Weed monitoring has been undertaken annually and in the 2025 survey identified the presence of several weed species with the Project area. The species recorded are commonly occurring weeds within the region and are known to disperse through a range of pathways, including wind, fauna movement and activities associated with surrounding land uses such as pastoral operations.

The recorded occurrences are generally confined to disturbed or accessible areas and are being managed in accordance with this Weed Action Plan and Yilgarn's Weed Management Plan, regardless of their likely introduction pathway.

A summary of weed species recorded is provided in Table 5-2 and locations in Figure 5-1.

Table 5-1: Weed Species Identified at Carina (Workpower 2025)

Location	Weed Species
Carina North Operations	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemim nodiflorum</i> , and <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> .
Carina South/Camp	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemim nodiflorum</i> , and <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> .
Carina Project Haul Road	<i>Solanum hystrix</i> , <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> , <i>Carrichtera annua</i> , <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> , <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> , <i>Sonchus sp.</i> and others

5.3 Relationship Between Baseline and Current Conditions

Based on the baseline weed status documented in the Mattiske (2012) survey, weed species currently recorded within the Project Area are considered to have established following baseline conditions. Accordingly, all recorded weed species are managed as priority species under this Weed Action Plan.

The weed surveys indicate that the majority of species recorded during the 2024 Work Power survey were either not detected or occurred at reduced frequency in 2025, suggesting an overall decline in weed presence across operational areas.

Several species that were present in 2024 were not detected in 2025, including Cape weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), *Brassica* sp., Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*), Perennial veldt grass (*Ehrharta calycina*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). These trends indicate a reduction or temporary absence of these disturbance-associated weeds.

A number of species showed ongoing but stable presence between 2024 and 2025, including Fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*), Wall barley (*Hordeum leporinum*), Slender ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*), Afghan thistle (*Solanum hystrix*), and Ruby dock (*Rumex vesicarius*). Ruby dock is considered stable, as although the number of plants observed decreased, the species remains present within the operational area.

Maltese star-thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) was recorded for the first time in 2025, representing a potential increase compared to previous surveys. This result should be verified to confirm whether it reflects a genuine emergence or survey variability.

Several species (*Sonchus asper*, *Sonchus oleraceus*) were not detected across any survey period, indicating they are not currently established within the surveyed areas.

Overall, the results suggest no widespread increase in weed infestation, with most species remaining absent, decreasing, or stable, consistent with typical patterns in disturbed operational environments.

The observed decline and stability in weed presence is consistent with the ongoing implementation of weed control measures and indicates that current management practices are limiting weed persistence within disturbed areas.

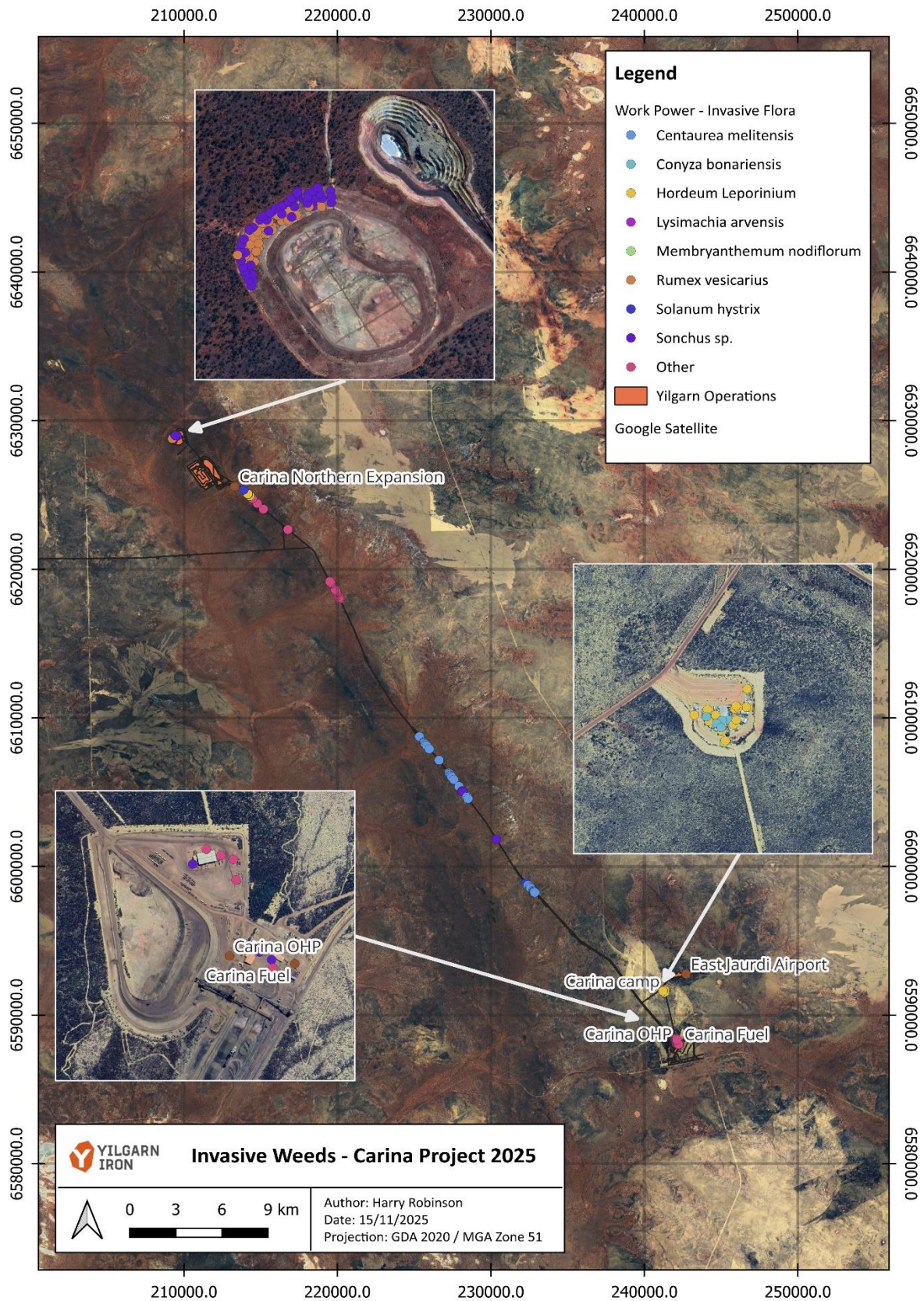


Figure 5-1. Weed Occurrences 2025 – Workpower

Table 5-2. Weed Species Trend Analysis

Species	Common Name	Baseline	2024 Work Power Survey	2025 Work Power Survey	Trend
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed	Not detected	Present	Not detected	Decrease
<i>Brassica sp.</i>		Not detected	Present	Not detected	Decrease
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese star-thistle	Not detected	Not detected	Present	New detection
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle	Not detected	Present	Not detected	Decrease
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane	Not detected	Present	Present	Stable
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial veldt Grass	Not detected	Present	Not detected	Decrease
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Wall barley	Not detected	Present	Present	Stable
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender ice plant	Not detected	Present	Present	Stable
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Ruby dock	Not detected	Present	Present	Stable
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket	Not detected	Present	Not detected	Decrease
<i>Solanum hystrix</i>	Afghan Thistle	Not detected	Present	Present	Stable
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough sowthistle	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sowthistle	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
<i>Sonchus sp.</i>		Not detected	Present	Present	Decrease

5.4 Compliance with Ministerial Statement

The 2023 Compliance Assessment Report identified non-compliances with:

In relation to weeds, non-compliance was recorded for the following conditions:

1. 10.1-1
2. 10.1-4
3. 11.1-7
4. 11.1-8

Non-compliance primarily related to the introduction or spread of the following weed species:

- *Centaurea melitensis*
- *Sonchus oleraceus*
- *Sonchus asper*
- *Rumex vesicarius*

Conditions 10.1-2 and 10.1-3 were compliant.

6 Management Objectives and Targets

6.1 Management Objective

The objective of this Weed Action Plan is to prevent the introduction and spread of weed species within the Project area and to eradicate existing weed occurrences where practicable, in accordance with Ministerial Statement 852.

6.2 Target Species

As the inferred baseline conditions indicates no weed presence prior to disturbance, all weed species currently recorded within the Project area are treated as priority species for management under this Weed Action Plan.

6.3 Targets

The following targets apply to all weed species recorded within the Project Area:

- Prevent the introduction of new species recorded within the Project area.
- Eradicate existing weed occurrences where feasible.
- Where immediate eradication is not practicable, contain infestations and progressively reduce their extent.
- Prevent the spread of weeds beyond disturbed areas.
- Achieve no increase in the number of weed species recorded during successive monitoring events.

6.3.1 Actions undertaken to date

Weed control and monitoring have been conducted by Workpower, with Yilgarn responsible for overseeing the program and maintaining the Weed Register. Recent and historical surveys include:

- 2021 Carina and J4 Weed Control Program – Astron
- 2024 Carina Flora and Vegetation Condition Monitoring – Astron
- 2024 Carina J4 Operations Weed Control and Reporting – Workpower
- 2024 Carina & J4 Phytophthora Dieback Occurrence Survey – Great Southern BioLogic.

- 2025 Yilgarn Weed Management Final Report – Workpower

6.3.2 Proposed Weed Control Actions

Priority control will focus on species contributing to previous non-compliance (*Centaurea melitensis*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Sonchus asper*, and *Rumex vesicarius*), as well as species exceeding baseline levels.

Control timing will target germination periods (traditionally winter and spring) and precede seed set. Control methods include:

- Targeted chemical treatment (as selected by the specialist contractor)
- Manual removal where feasible, ensuring complete root removal
- Secure bagging and disposal of weed material at licensed landfill

6.3.3 Weed Prevention

Prevention is the most cost-effective means of weed management. Preventative measures include:

6.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Hygiene

- All vehicles and equipment entering must be clean and free of soil and vegetation.
- High-risk areas (undercarriages, wheel rims, engine bays) must be inspected.
- Material must be removed at washdown bays or bagged and disposed of appropriately.

6.3.5 Operational Planning

- Weed infestation mapped to support planning.
- Native vegetation clearing minimised to reduce disturbance.
- Seed used for rehabilitation must be certified weed-free.
- Topsoil sources must be inspected for weed contamination prior to use.

7 Monitoring and Review

7.1 Monitoring Frequency

Weed monitoring and inspection will be undertaken as follows:

- Biannual weed monitoring and control inspections, undertaken by suitably qualified personnel, focusing on known infestations and high-risk disturbed areas.
- Annual internal inspections conducted by site personnel to identify new weed occurrence and assess control effectiveness.
- Biennial reference site inspections to provide contextual information on regional weed presence.

Monitoring results will be reviewed following each inspection cycle and used to inform adaptive management and control priorities.

8 Reporting

Progress and compliance against MS852 weed-related conditions will be reported in the CAR.

9 Supporting Documents

- October 2025 Yilgarn Iron – Weed Management Final Report (Workpower)

10 References

- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. (2025). *Western Australian Organism List*. Retrieved from <https://www.dpird.wa.gov.au/online-tools/western-australian-organism-list/>
- Mattiske Consulting . (2012). *Threatened and Priority Flora Survey of the Yellow Sandplain Vegetation - Mt Walton Road*.

Appendices

Appendix A – Yilgarn Weed Management - Final Report - Workpower

Appendix D – Carina Iron Ore Project Biodiversity Monitoring Report



Carina Iron Ore Project 2025 Biodiversity Monitoring

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



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				Name	Distributed To	Date
1	D.Brearley	T.Mott	16/01/2026	D.Brearley	T.Bethel	22/02/2026



ACN 095 837 120
 PO Box 227
 YALLINGUP WA 6282
 Telephone 0427339842
 E-mail: info@onshoreenvironmental.com.au



ABN 16 626 035 078
 12 Kings Park Road
 West Perth WA 6005
info@yilgarniron.com.au

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Executive Summary

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. State and Commonwealth approval conditions require annual monitoring of plant health and vegetation condition in native vegetation surrounding the Carina Iron Ore Project.

A series of 36 permanent monitoring transects were installed to assess understorey species at four areas associated with the Carina Iron Ore Project: accommodation village and railway siding (75 km east of Koolyanobbing), mining operation (60 km northeast of Koolyanobbing), and the haul road linking the mine and railway siding. Monitoring transects were installed in pairs at 18 sites and included one transect within the 'buffer' zone (potential area of impact) and the corresponding transect within the 'analogue' zone (no potential impact). Selected trees situated adjacent to each transect were also permanently marked and monitored to determine change in the overstorey. Monitoring commenced in spring 2013 and assessments have been conducted annually through to spring 2025, with the exception of 2021. The most recent monitoring event occurred in November 2025.

A total of 172 plants were recorded during the November 2025 monitoring program, including 166 understorey species and six tree species. Four species recorded from five of the 36 transects were listed as Priority flora by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA): *Lepidosperma lyonsii* (Priority 1), *Melichrus* sp. Coolgardie (K.R. Newbey 8698) (Priority 1), *Phebalium appressum* (Priority 1), and *Calytrix creswellii* (Priority 3). All four flora taxa had been recorded during previous monitoring events. None of the plant taxa recorded from the monitoring transects were listed as Threatened Flora under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). The total flora included one introduced weed species recorded as five plants at M-19B: **Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle). A second weed species was consistently recorded along the verge of the Carina haul road: **Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur). Neither weed species is listed as a Declared Pest under the *Biodiversity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act).

Between 2013 and 2025 perennial native understorey species richness increased at six analogue sites, remained stable at five analogue sites, and decreased at the remaining seven analogue sites. For the 18 buffer sites perennial species richness increased at ten sites over the same period, remained stable at two sites, and decreased at six sites. In November 2025 mean perennial understorey species richness was higher across the 18 buffer sites (8.89 taxa) compared to the 18 analogue sites (7.56 taxa), with both site types recording higher mean species richness in 2025 compared to the 2013 baseline assessment. The range for the number of perennial native understorey species richness recorded across the 36 transects was similar in 2025 (three to 14 taxa) compared to the 2013 baseline assessment (three to 13 taxa).

Projected foliar cover provided by perennial understorey species was variable across the 12 year monitoring period, with the mean values recorded in November 2025 lower than the baseline assessment for both the analogue (18.0% compared to 22.6%) and buffer (18.6% compared to 23.2%) site types.

Dust load has typically been recorded as 100% negligible at all 36 monitoring sites between 2013 and 2025, with a low proportion of understorey plants recording low to moderate or very occasionally high dust loading. In November 2025 dust was recorded on a low proportion of plants at five analogue sites and seven buffer sites. A similar trend was recorded for trees, with 93 *Acacia resinimarginea* trees recording 100% negligible dust loading in November 2025, and 12 trees across four sites recording low levels of dust.

A higher proportion of the perennial understorey plants were rated as being in excellent or good health at both analogue and buffer site types in November 2025 compared to the 2013 baseline. Tree health in November 2025 (mean score of 3.88) was similar to the baseline assessment (mean score of 3.91).

In conclusion, flora and vegetation health and condition monitoring in November 2025 confirmed that design, construction and operation of the Carina Iron Ore Project had not impacted the surrounding environment and existing infrastructure from the effects of surface water flow impedance, dust, use of saline water, weed encroachment and fire. The introduced species **Centaurea melitensis* was common along the disturbed verge of the haul road between the mine site and railway siding, but there was no evidence of spread into the adjacent undisturbed native vegetation.

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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 (Figure 1). 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.

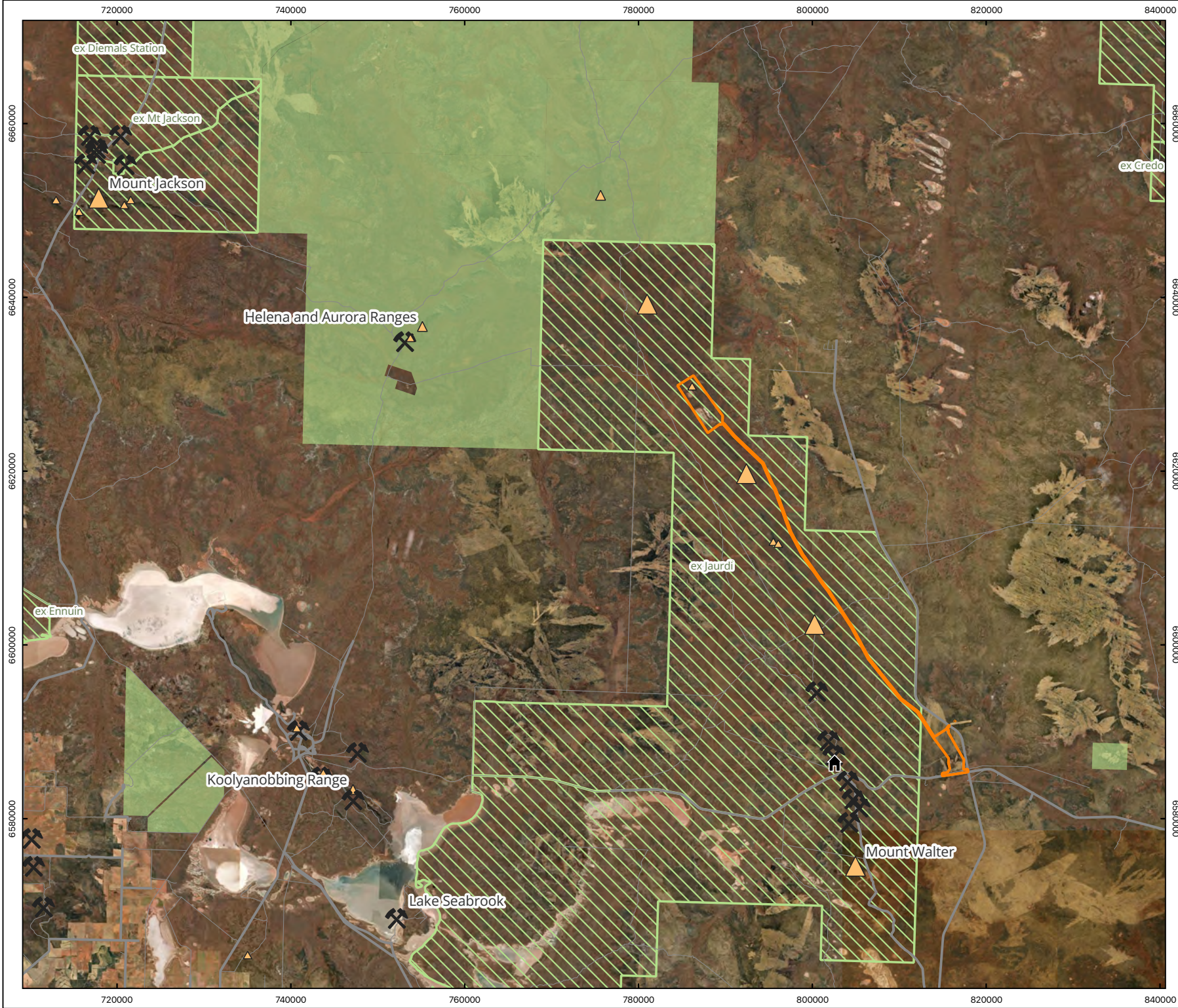
While there is no current mining occurring at the Carina Iron Ore Project area, existing conditions of State and Commonwealth approvals require YIPL to conduct annual monitoring and reporting of native vegetation condition and plant health at the Carina Iron Ore Project.

Annual monitoring of flora and vegetation along permanent monitoring transects located within buffer and analogue zones at 18 locations around the Carina Iron Ore Project has occurred between spring 2013 and spring 2025, with the exception of 2021. Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) was commissioned by YIPL to undertake flora and vegetation health and condition monitoring of the 36 transects (Figure 2) in spring 2025, in accordance with requirements outlined in the Carina Iron Ore Project Flora and Condition Monitoring Plan (Astron Environmental 2013). There was also targeted searches completed for introduced species (weeds) when ground truthing between the monitoring transects and along the length of the haul road.

2.0 Objectives and Scope

The aim of the monitoring program was to:

- Undertake assessment of plant health and vegetation condition monitoring within analogue and buffer zones at 18 sites distributed across the Carina Iron Ore Project;
- Compare data recorded along permanent transects in spring 2025 with the baseline data recorded in spring 2013, with consideration for the buffer and analogue zones; and
- Determine whether the design, construction and operation of the haul road has impacted the surrounding environment from the effects of surface water flow impedance, dust, use of saline water, weed encroachment and fire.





YILGARN IRON CARINA IRON ORE PROJECT

**Figure 1: Location of the
Carina Project Area**

Legend

- Project Area
- DBCA Managed Lands
- Former leasehold proposed for conservation

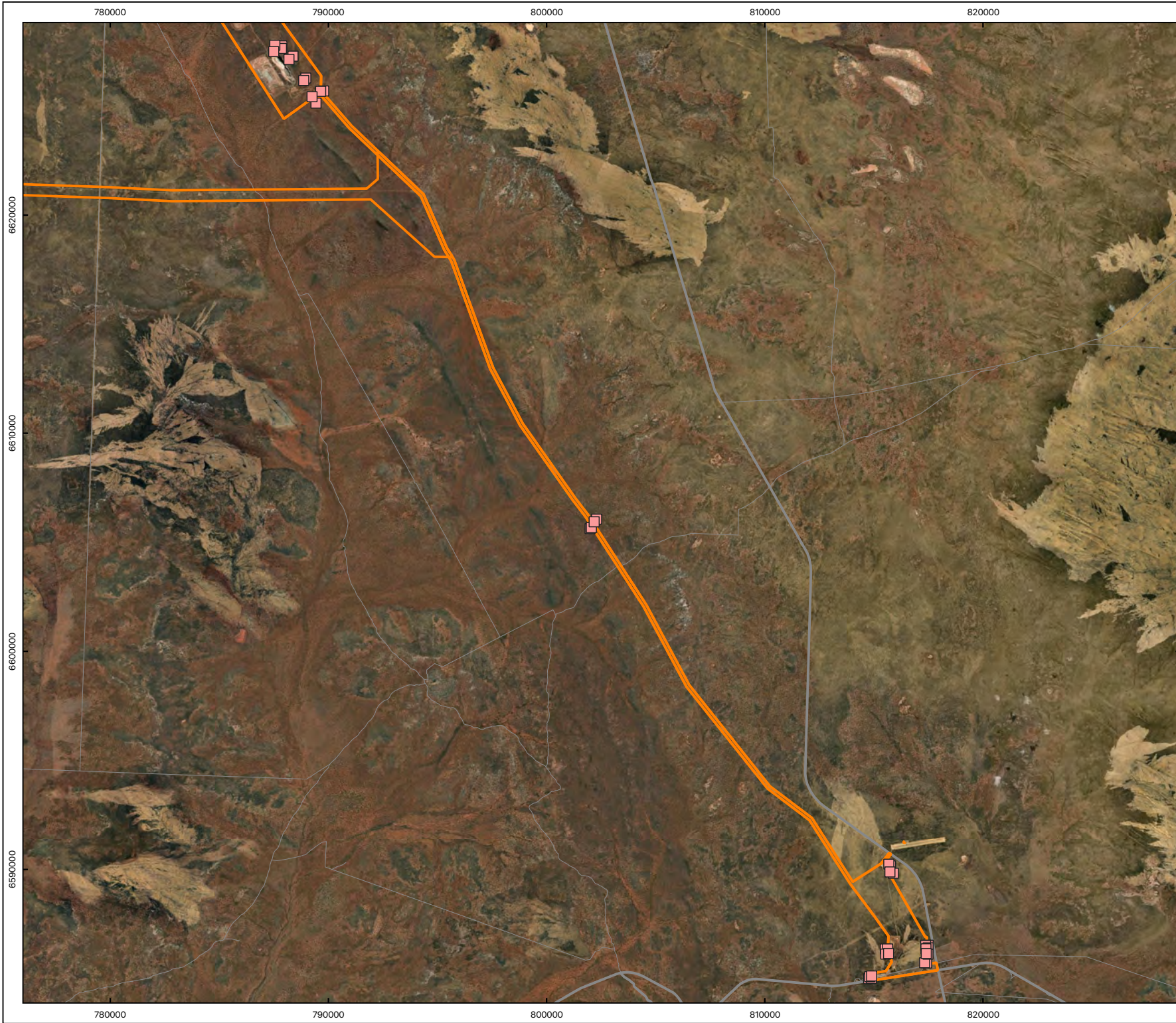


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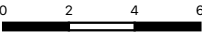


YILGARN IRON CARINA IRON ORE PROJECT

**Figure 2: Location of
biodiversity monitoring plots
at the Carina Iron Ore Project**

Legend

-  Carina Project Area
-  Monitoring Transects



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3.0 Background

3.1 Project Location

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project spans the Southern Cross subregion of the Coolgardie Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA), within the local government authority Shires of Yilgarn and Menzies. The sites of Koolyanobbing, Carina, Jackson Ranges, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range are located between 50-150 km from Southern Cross, with Parker Range approximately 15 km from Marvel Loch. The Carina Iron Ore Project is situated between 60-75 km east to northeast of Koolyanobbing (Figure 1).

3.2 Climate

The Southern Cross subregion is described as an arid to semi-arid warm Mediterranean climate, receiving on average between 250-300 mm of annual rainfall, predominantly during winter months (Cowan *et al.* 2001). The closest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station that provides continuous reliable temperature and rainfall data is the Southern Cross Airfield (station number 12320), situated approximately 100 km southwest of the Carina railway siding.

According to BoM (2026), the long-term mean annual rainfall for the Southern Cross Airfield is 299.3 mm. Comparison with the long-term mean rainfall data, showed that two of three winter months for 2025 (June and July) received below average rainfall, with August receiving almost three times the long term average monthly total (111.2 mm). In the lead up to the November 2025 monitoring program, September was slightly above the long-term average, October was slightly below the long-term average, and November was well above the long term average (Figure 3). Rainfall for 2025 contributed to good seasonal conditions during the November 2025 monitoring program.

The long-term mean maximum annual temperature was 26°C at the Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2026). During the period of December 2024 to November 2025, the highest mean maximum monthly temperature (38.3°C) was recorded in January (lowest in July at 16.2°C), with the lowest mean minimum monthly temperature (3.6°C) recorded in July (highest in January at 20.8°C) (Figure 4). The summer months between December 2024 and February 2025 were 2.3°C warmer than the long-term average over the same period. A slight increase for the same datasets was also noted for autumn (1.2°C), while the winter months recorded the same average temperature as the long-term average (17.8°C). The BoM (2026) data further showed that in the two spring months leading up to the monitoring program (September and October), the mean maximum temperature was the same as the long-term average (24.4°C).

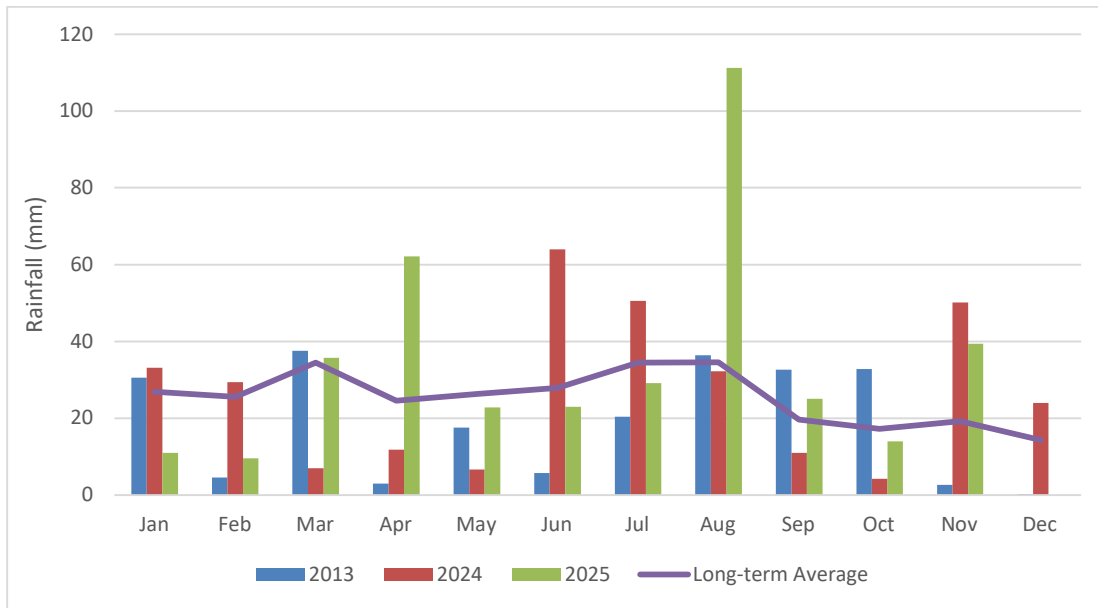


Figure 3 Long term and monthly average rainfall for 2013, 2024 and 2025, Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2025).

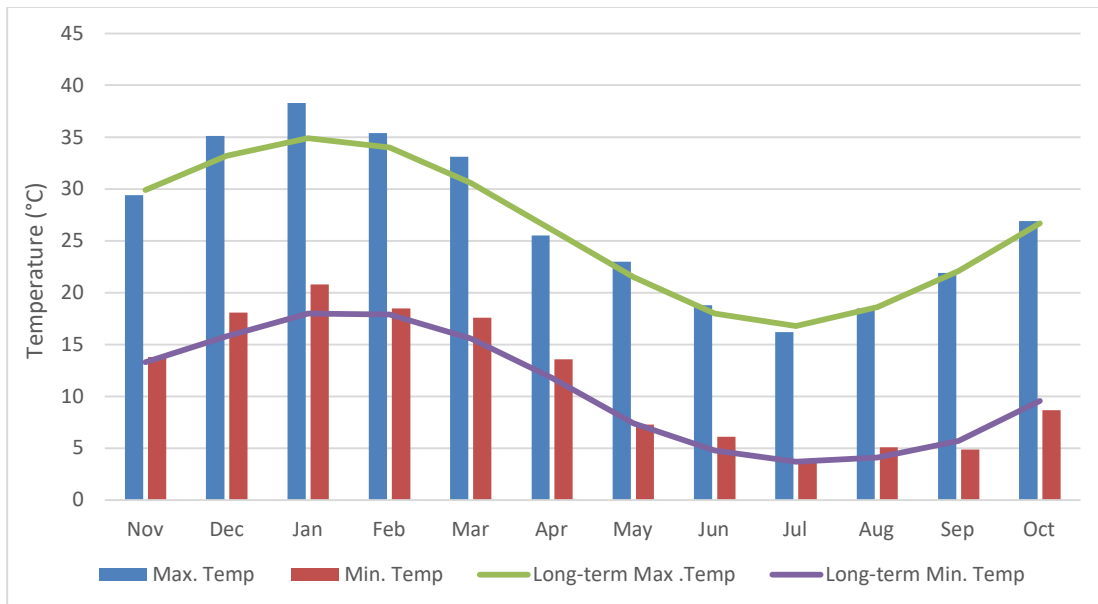


Figure 4 Mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the 12 months prior to the 2025 assessment and the long-term averages, Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2025).

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Timing and Personnel

The 2025 monitoring program was conducted by Principal Botanists Dr Darren Brearley and Dr Jerome Bull and Ecologist Mr Thomas Mott between the 14th and 16th of November 2025.

4.2 Field Assessment of Understorey Vegetation

In 2013, 36 monitoring transects were permanently installed at 18 monitoring sites distributed across four operational areas at the Carina Iron Ore Project: accommodation village, haul road, mine and railway siding (Table 1, Figure 2). Each monitoring site comprised one transect installed in the 'buffer' zone (up to 100 m from the project disturbance boundary) and a second transect installed in the 'analogue' zone (between 100m and 1 km from the project disturbance boundary). The pair of transects were located within the same vegetation unit (according to mapping completed by Matiske Consulting 2008, 2008B, 2009, 2010), with each transect measuring 20 m long by 2 m wide and consisting of ten 2 m by 2 m quadrats.

Table 1 Monitoring transects established at the Carina Iron Ore Project (UTM coordinates set in MGA94 Zone 50).

Area	Vegetation Unit	Transect	Zone	Easting	Northing
Accommodation Village	S12	AV-1	Analogue	815758	6590171
			Buffer	815677	6590247
		AV-2	Analogue	815885	6589833
			Buffer	815728	6589894
Haul Road	W1	HR-3	Analogue	801978	6605627
			Buffer	802053	6605677
		HR-4	Analogue	802287	6606065
			Buffer	802175	6605945
Mine	W2	M-5	Analogue	789770	6625690
			Buffer	789640	6625675
		M-6	Analogue	788966	6626284
			Buffer	788866	6626175
		M-8	Analogue	787867	6627761
			Buffer	787845	6627643
	W22	M-9	Analogue	788374	6627288
			Buffer	788188	6627139
		M-10	Analogue	787542	6627788
			Buffer	787491	6627500
	W12	M-19	Analogue	789427	6625136
			Buffer	789247	6625428
Railway Siding	S30	RS-11	Analogue	817486	6586522
			Buffer	817377	6586518
		RS-12	Analogue	817486	6586407
			Buffer	817385	6586364
	S31	RS-13	Analogue	815515	6586349
			Buffer	815623	6586376
		RS-14	Analogue	815537	6586128
			Buffer	815666	6586156

Area	Vegetation Unit	Transect	Zone	Easting	Northing
	S32	RS-15	Analogue	814753	6584998
			Buffer	814876	6585017
		RS-16	Analogue	814802	6585094
			Buffer	814889	6585123
	W45	RS-17	Analogue	817410	6585715
			Buffer	817318	6585730
		RS-18	Analogue	817471	6586125
			Buffer	817394	6586155

Photographs were taken at the start (0 m) and end (20 m) point of each transect, vegetation condition was rated according to a recognised scale (Keighery 1994, see Appendix 1), and the following data was recorded from within each 2 m by 2 m quadrat:

- Perennial understorey species (excluding overstorey species);
- % projected foliar cover visually estimated;
- Location of conservation significant flora and introduced flora;
- Plant health score was rated visually between a score of one (dead) and five (excellent) (Appendix 2); and
- Dust load on plants was rated visually between a score of one (negligible) and five (extreme) (Appendix 3).

4.3 Field Assessment of Overstorey

Adjacent to each permanent monitoring transect, five trees were selected for long-term assessment and tagged with a unique identification number. The marked trees belonged to six common species: *Acacia resinimarginea*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii*, *Eucalyptus corrugata*, *Eucalyptus rigidula* and *Melaleuca hamata* (Table 2). Dead trees were retained in the dataset for temporal comparison of tree health, and additional live trees were added to the monitoring program to maintain a minimum of five living trees.

Marked trees were visually assessed for plant health and dust load using the same methodology applied to understorey species within the transects. Marked trees were also individually photographed from a fixed fence dropper associated with each marked tree.

Table 2 Number of marked trees from each species at each transect in 2025. The number of dead trees is indicated in brackets. No trees were located in the shaded sites.

Transect	Zone	Tree Species					
		<i>Acacia resinimarginea</i>	<i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>	<i>Callitris preissii</i>	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>
AV-1	Analogue		5				
	Buffer		5				
AV-2	Analogue		5				
	Buffer		5				
HR-3	Analogue						
	Buffer						
HR-4	Analogue						
	Buffer						
M-5	Analogue						
	Buffer						
M-6	Analogue						
	Buffer						
M-8	Analogue						
	Buffer						
M-9	Analogue				5		
	Buffer						
M-10	Analogue						
	Buffer						
M-19	Analogue	5					
	Buffer	4(1)					
RS-11	Analogue			5			
	Buffer			5			
RS-12	Analogue			5(1)			
	Buffer			5			
RS-13	Analogue	5					
	Buffer	3					2
RS-14	Analogue		5				
	Buffer		5				
RS-15	Analogue	5					
	Buffer	5					
RS-16	Analogue						
	Buffer						
RS-17	Analogue					(5)	
	Buffer					(5)	
RS-18	Analogue					5	
	Buffer					5(1)	

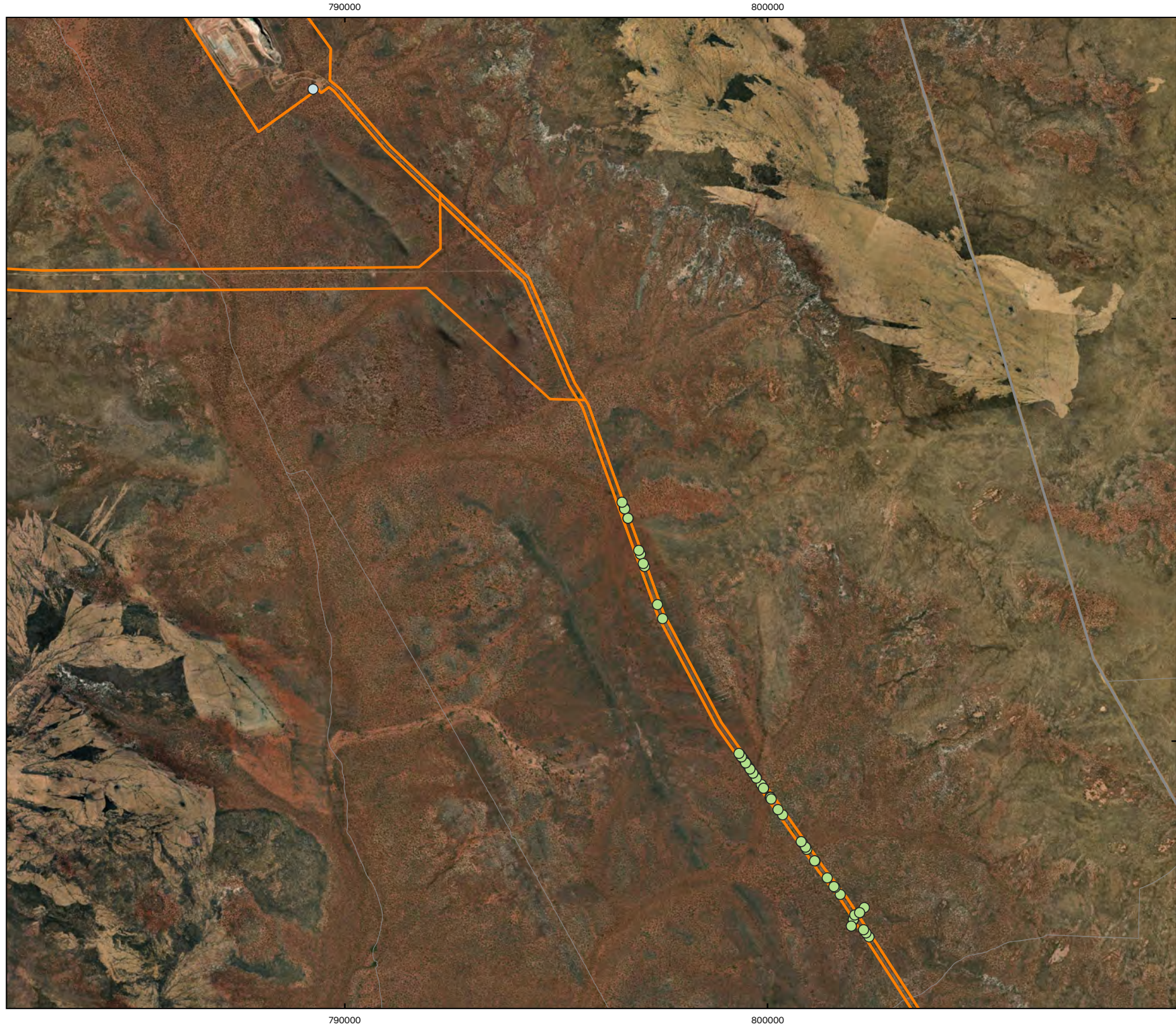
5.0 Results

5.1 Total Flora

A total of 1,440 m² was formally sampled along the 36 permanent transects as part of the spring 2025 flora and vegetation health and condition monitoring of the Carina Iron Ore Project. The total flora recorded in November 2025 included 166 understorey species and 6 overstorey species. Four species recorded from five of the 36 transects were listed as priority flora taxon by the DBCA: *Lepidosperma lyonsii* (Priority 1), *Melichrus* sp. Coolgardie (K.R. Newbey 8698) (Priority 1), *Phebalium apressum* (Priority 1), and *Calytrix creswellii* (Priority 3). All four flora taxa had been recorded during previous monitoring events. None of the plant taxa recorded from the monitoring transects were listed as Threatened Flora under the EPBC Act or the BC Act. The total flora included one introduced weed species recorded as five plants at M-19B: **Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle). This weed is not listed as a Declared Pest under the BAM Act.

5.2 Introduced Species

There was one introduced species recorded from the 36 permanent transects assessed in November 2025. **Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle) was recorded as a minor component from one of the buffer transects (M-19B) where it provided 0.4% foliar cover. A second introduced species was restricted to the verge of the Carina haul road but had not spread into the adjacent undisturbed native vegetation: **Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur) (Figure 5).





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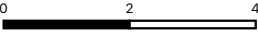
**Figure 5: Distribution of
introduced species at the
Carina Iron Ore Project in
November 2025**

Legend

 Carina Project Area

Introduced species

-  Centaurea melitensis
-  Sonchus oleraceus



1:120,000

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Datum: GDA 2020 Projection: MGA Zone 50	
Data sources: Data WA - ESRI Satellite	

5.3 Understorey Species Richness

In November 2025 mean perennial understorey species richness was marginally lower at the analogue sites (7.56 taxa) compared to the buffer sites (8.89 taxa). Both the analogue and buffer site types recorded higher mean species richness compared to the 2013 baseline assessment (Table 3).

Table 3 Mean perennial understorey species richness recorded at analogue and buffer site types between 2013 and 2025.

Year Assessed	Mean Species Richness for Perennial Understorey Taxa	
	Analogue	Buffer
2013	7.29	7.53
2014	9.28	9.00
2015	9.17	8.94
2016	8.78	9.44
2017	9.11	10.72
2018	9.83	11.18
2019	7.94	8.82
2020	8.39	8.94
2022	8.89	10.06
2023	8.88	10.18
2024	9.25	10.82
2025	7.56	8.89

Between 2013 and 2025 perennial understorey species richness increased at six analogue sites, remained the same at five, and decreased at the remaining seven sites (Figure 6). Across the 18 buffer sites ten increased between 2013 and 2025 while two remained stable and six decreased (Figure 6). In 2025 the buffer transect M-9B recorded the highest perennial understorey species richness (14 taxa) with RS-18B recording the lowest perennial understorey species richness (3 taxa). For the 2013 baseline assessment a similar range was observed with a minimum of three taxa recorded at HR-3B, RS-15B and RS-18A and a maximum of 13 taxa at RS-12B (Figure 6).

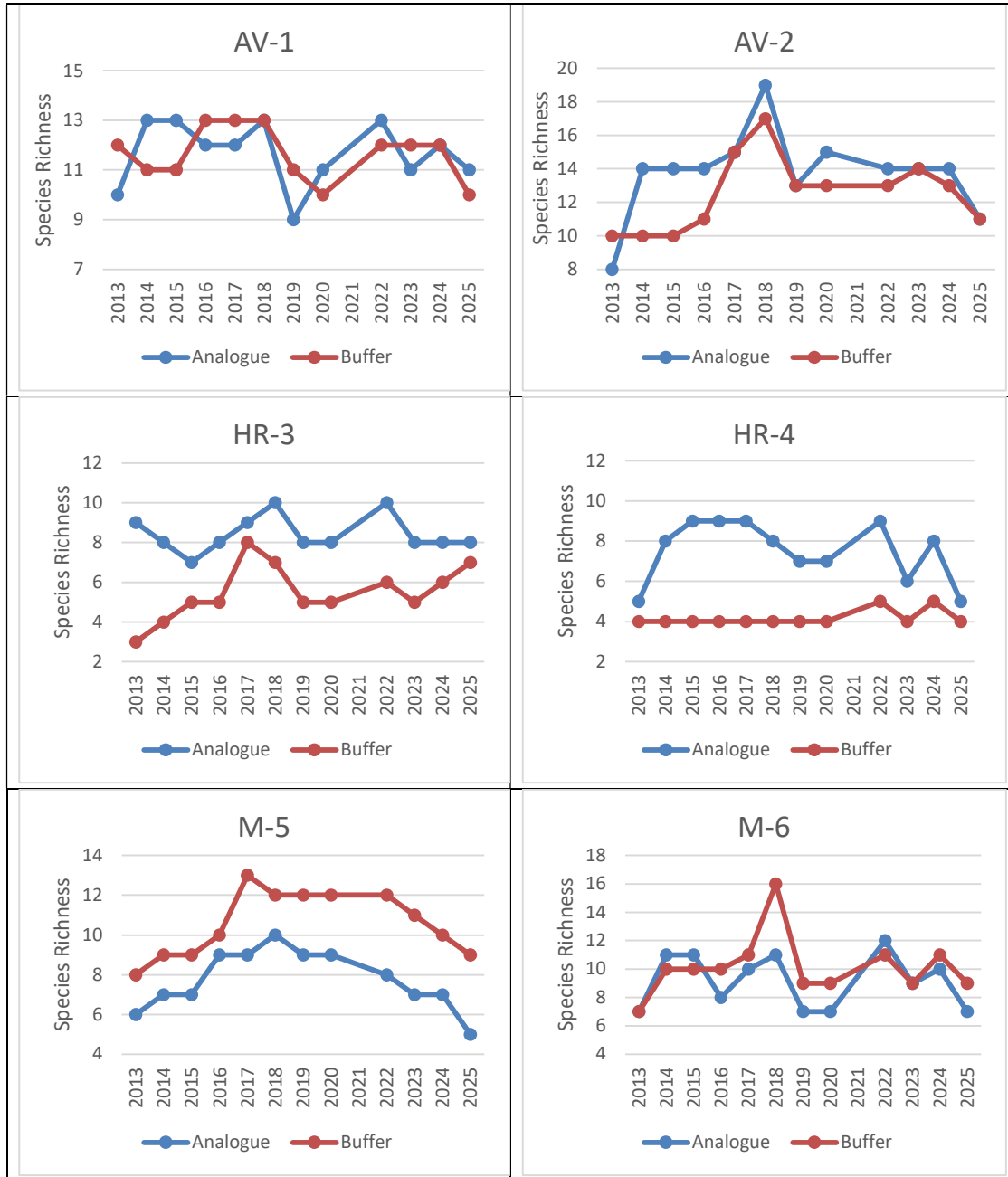


Figure 6 Mean species richness for perennial native understorey species recorded at the 18 analogue and 18 corresponding buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.

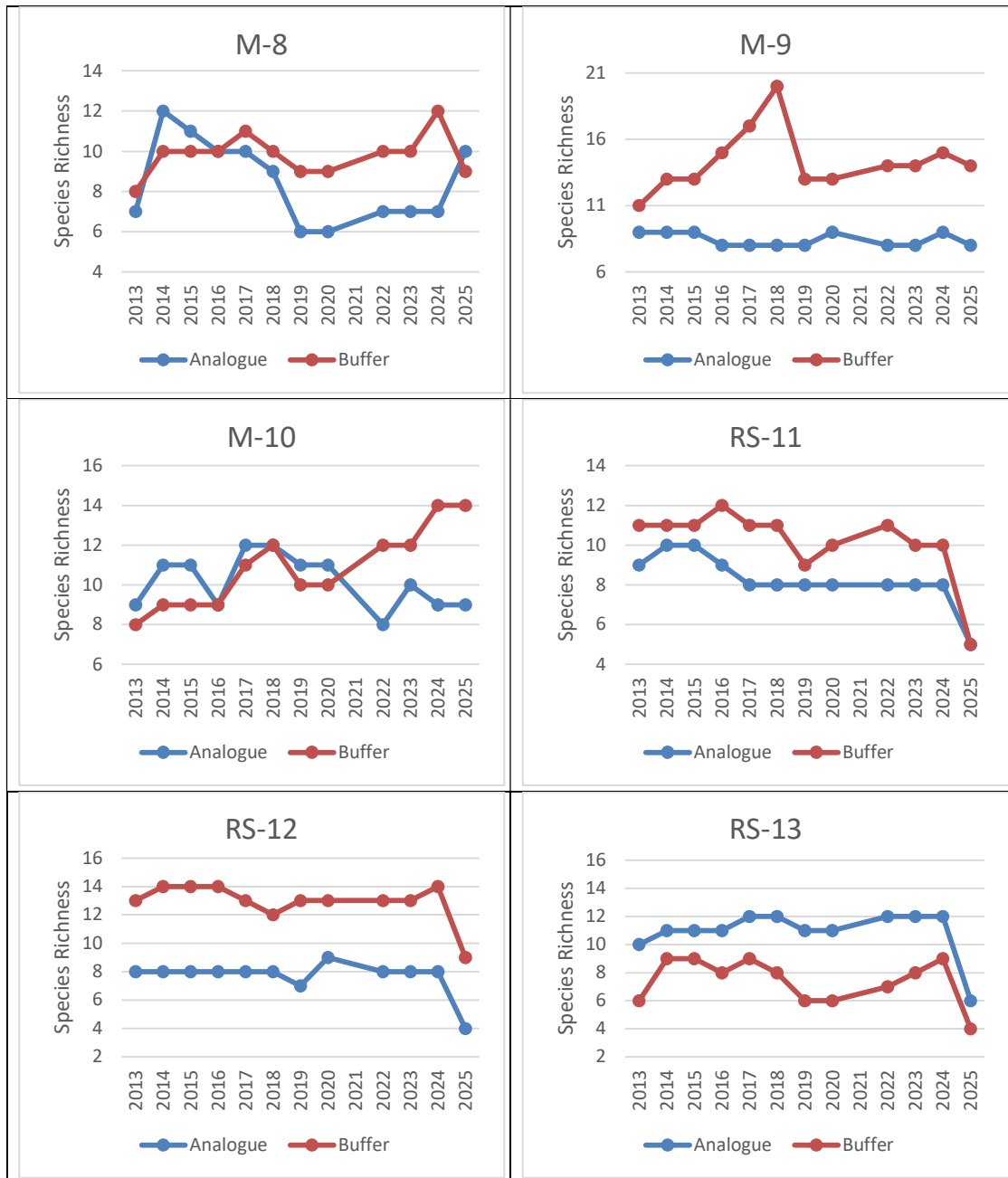


Figure 6 cont'd Mean species richness for perennial native understorey species recorded at the 18 analogue and 18 corresponding buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.

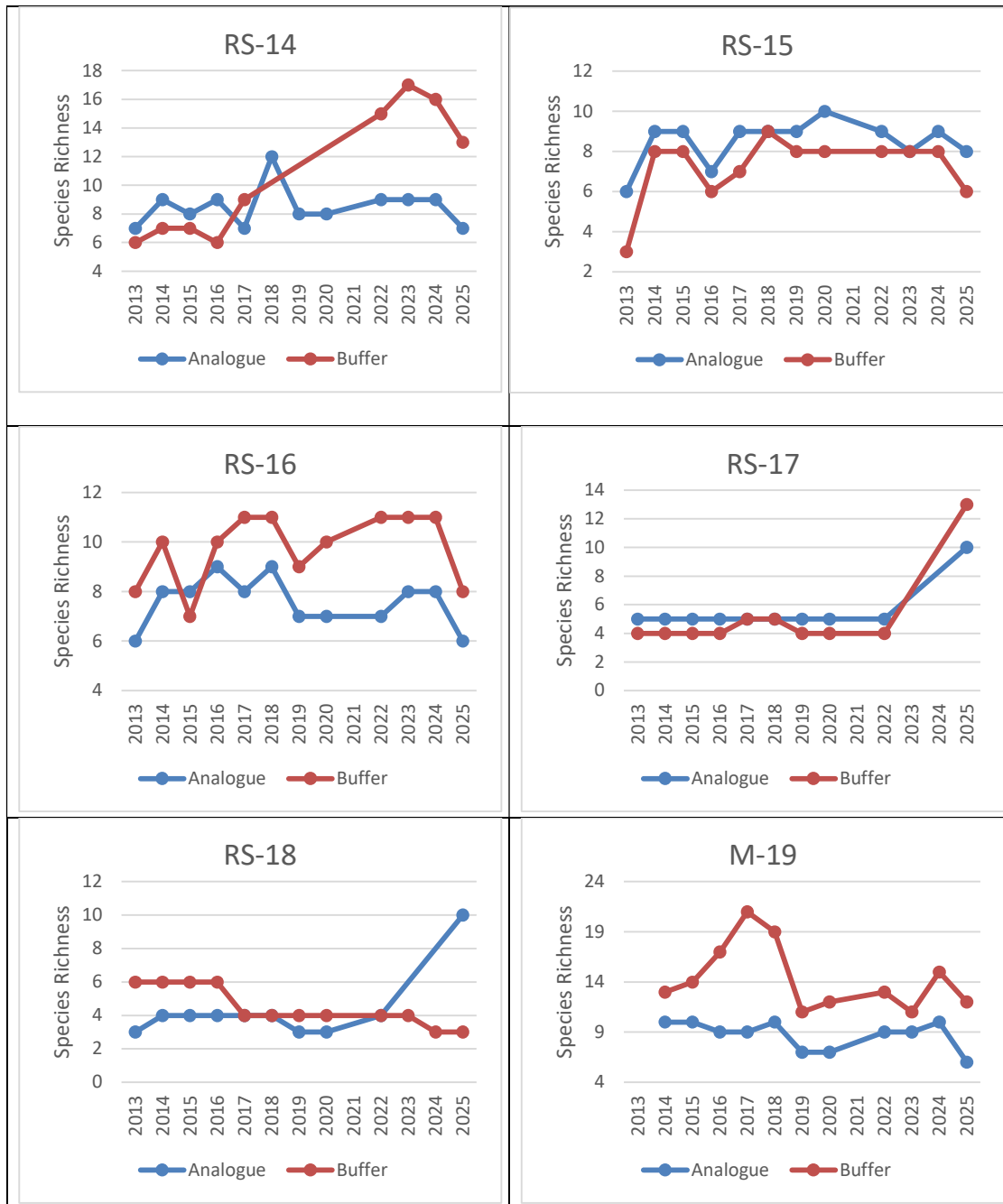


Figure 6 cont'd Mean species richness for perennial native understory species recorded at the 18 analogue and 18 corresponding buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.

5.4 Understorey Foliar Cover

Mean projected foliar cover for perennial understorey species across was variable over the 2013 to 2025 monitoring period for both the analogue and buffer sites (Figure 7). Understorey species foliar cover was consistently higher at the buffer sites compared to the analogue sites, and this trend continued in 2025 (Table 4). Mean foliar cover for perennial understorey species was lower in 2025 compared to the baseline assessment for both the buffer and analogue sites (Table 4). In November 2025, foliar cover recorded at the 36 transects ranged from a minimum of 4.25% at M-6A to a maximum of 39.20% at M-19B (Figure 7, Appendix 5). There was only two monitoring sites where mean foliar cover declined marginally below the long term trend: the buffer transect at AV-1 and the analogue transect at AV-2 (Figure 7). Historical raw data was not available to better define change in foliar cover at the species level, however there were no obvious disturbances visually evident at either of the two sites.

Table 4 Mean perennial understorey foliar cover recorded at analogue and buffer site types between 2013 and 2025.

Year Assessed	Mean % Foliar Cover for Perennial Understorey Taxa	
	Analogue	Buffer
2013	22.58	23.21
2014	23.77	25.25
2015	16.75	18.33
2016	19.98	21.56
2017	17.28	20.59
2018	19.15	21.93
2019	22.77	23.91
2020	22.45	25.79
2021	Not assessed	Not assessed
2022	21.80	25.77
2023	22.67	25.67
2024	22.87	24.78
2025	17.96	18.64

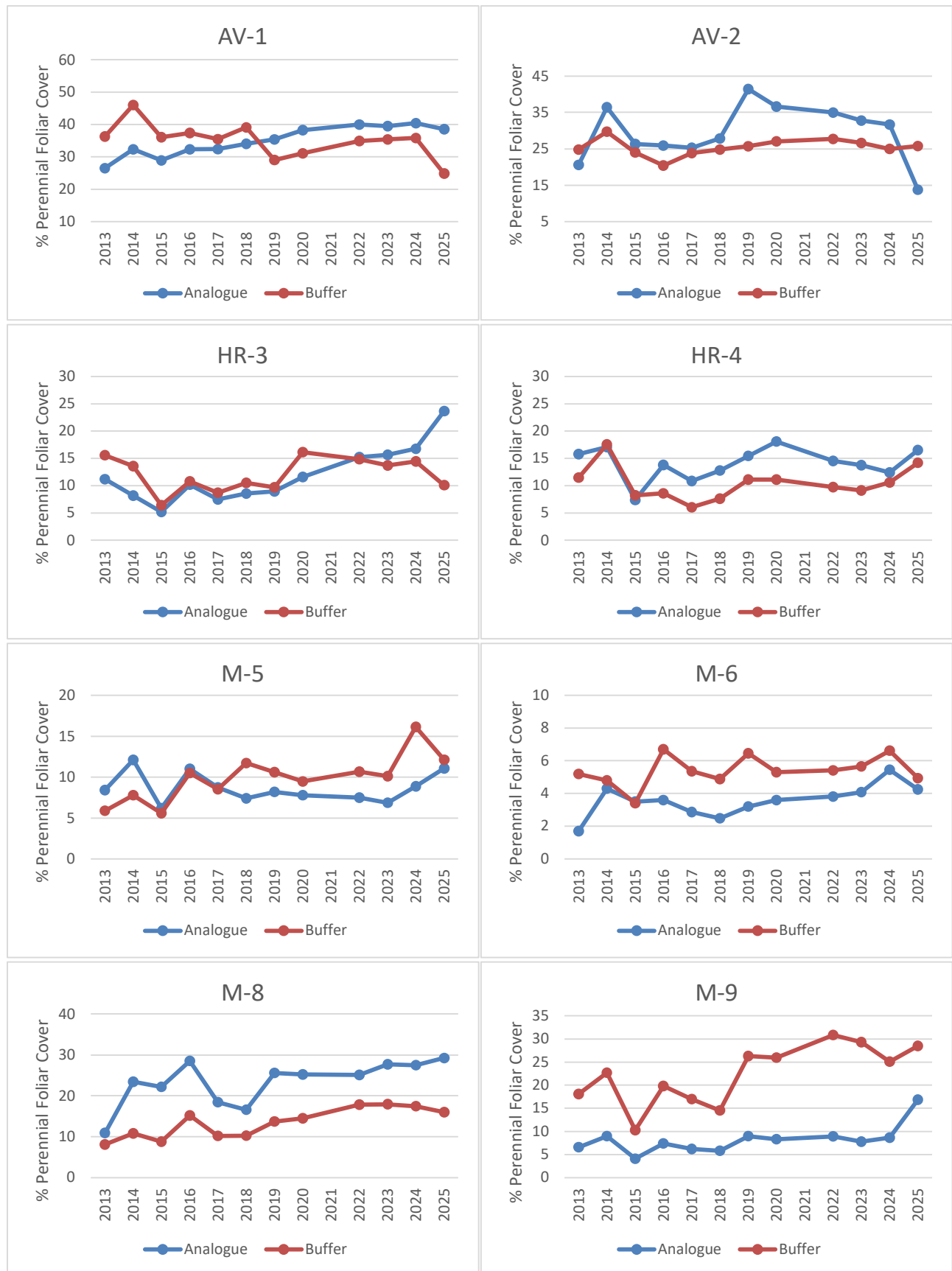


Figure 7 Mean % projected foliar cover for perennial understorey species recorded at the 36 analogue and buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.



Figure 7 cont'd Mean % projected foliar cover for perennial understorey species recorded at the 36 analogue and buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.

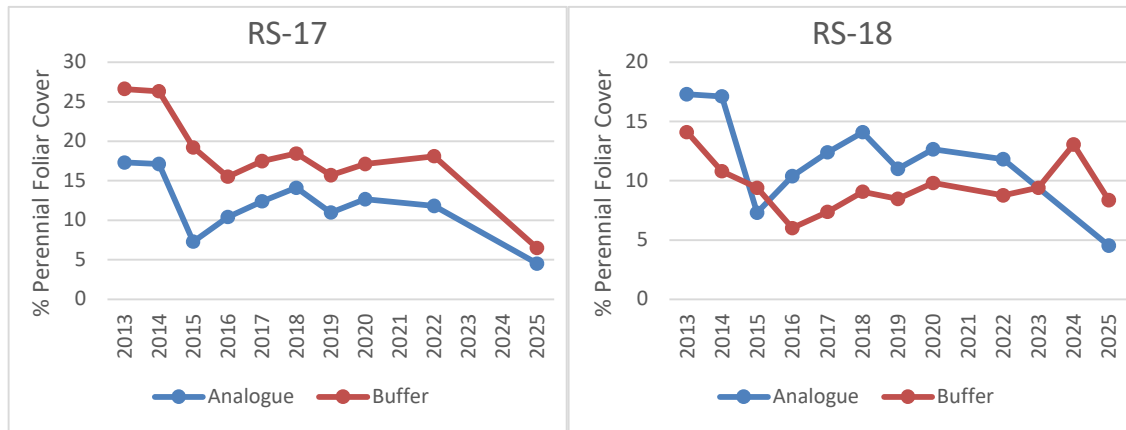


Figure 7 cont'd Mean % projected foliar cover for perennial understorey species recorded at the 36 analogue and buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.

5.5 Understorey Dust Load

Dust load recorded on perennial understorey plants increased marginally in 2025 (compared to the 2013 baseline) at six of the 18 analogue sites (Table 5) and seven of the buffer sites (Table 6). The majority of these records were for low dust levels or low proportions of moderate, high or extreme dust levels, i.e., <6%. In 2025, 23 of the 36 transects supported understorey plants that recorded 100% negligible dust (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 5 Summary of plant dust recorded on understorey plants within permanent transects at analogue sites between 2013 and 2025. NOTE: Blank cells = 100% Negligible Dust

Transect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
AV-1A												
AV-2A												96% Neg 2% Mod 2% High
HR-3A					88.9% Neg 11.1% Low							94% Neg 6% Ext
HR-4A												
M-5A					100% Low	100% Low						90% Neg 10% Low
M-6A						72.7% Neg 27.3% Low						
M-8A						77.8% Neg 22.2% Low						
M-9A												
M-10A												
M-19A	-					88.9% Neg 11.1% Low						

Transect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
RS-11A												
RS-12A												
RS-13A			90.9% Neg 9.1% Low		8.3% Low 91.7% Mod	8.3% Low 91.7% Mod	9.1% Neg 72.7% Low 18.2% Mod	36.4% Neg 36.4% Low 27.2% Mod	25% Neg 58.3% Low 16.7% Mod	25% Neg 50% Low 25% Mod	8.3% Neg 66.7% Low 25% Mod	100% Low
RS-14A			62.5% Neg 37.5% Low	77.8% Neg 22.2% Low	42.9% Mod 57.1% High	100% Mod	75% Low 25% Mod	75% Low 25% Mod	11.1% Neg 66.7% Low 22.2% Mod	77.8% Low 22.2% Mod	77.8% Low 22.2% Mod	87% Neg 13% Low
RS-15A					100% Low		88.9% Neg 11.1% Low					94% Neg 2% Low 2% Ext
RS-16A					100% Low							
RS-17A												
RS-18A												

Table 6 Summary of plant dust recorded on understorey plants within permanent transects at buffer sites between 2013 and 2025. NOTE: Blank cells = 100% Negligible Dust

Transect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
AV-1B												
AV-2B		90% Neg 10% Mod	90% Neg 10% Mod									
HR-3B												
HR-4B												
M-5B					58.3% Neg 41.7% Low		90.9% Neg 9.1% Low					
M-6B						75% Neg 18.8% Low 6.3% Mod						
M-8B						70% Neg 30% Low						
M-9B	81.8% Neg 18.2% Low					70% Neg 30% Low						97% Neg 3% Low
M-10B												
M-19B					81% Neg 19% Low	52.6% Neg 47.4% Low						94% Neg 6% Low
RS-11B												
RS-12B											92.9% Neg 7.1% Low	

Transect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
RS-13B	33.3% Neg 66.7% Low	11.1% Neg 88.9% Low	88.9% Low 11.1% Mod	100% Low	100% High	100% Mod	16.7% Low 83.3% Mod	16.7% Low 83.3% Mod	57.1% Low 42.9% Mod	50% Low 50% Mod	66.7% Low 33.3% Mod	6% Neg 94% Low
RS-14B	16.7% Neg 83.3% Low	14.3% Neg 85.7% Low	100% Low	100% Low	-	-	-	-	6.7% Neg 86.7% Low 6.7% Mod	5.9% Neg 88.2% Low 5.9% Mod	6.3% Neg 81.3% Low 12.5% Mod	78% Neg 22% Low
RS-15B					100% Low							90% Neg 10% Low
RS-16B				90% Neg 10% Low	9.1% Neg 90.9% Low							97% Neg 3% Low
RS-17B										-	-	93% Neg 7% Low
RS-18B												

5.6 Understorey Plant Health

In 2025 there was a higher proportion of plants within the good and excellent health categories at both the analogue and buffer site types (Table 7). The analogue site types recorded 35.83% and 40.33% of plants within the good and excellent health classes respectively. The proportion of plants within the good category was similar to the previous assessments, while the proportion within the excellent category was higher than the seven previous assessments including the 2013 baseline (Table 7). The same trend was evident for the buffer site type where 36.27% and 39.54% were classified in the good and excellent health categories respectively (Table 7).

Table 7 Summary of mean proportion of understorey plants within each plant health class for analogue and buffer site types between 2013 and 2025.

Year	Percentage of Perennial Understorey Species									
	Analogue					Buffer				
	Dead	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Dead	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
2013	0.80	3.40	30.30	55.50	10.10	0.00	5.70	35.00	47.20	12.20
2014	0.00	3.70	22.00	40.20	34.10	0.00	0.60	13.90	36.70	48.70
2015	2.50	4.30	19.60	38.70	35.00	1.90	2.50	12.10	45.90	37.60
2016	1.30	7.10	24.00	40.90	26.60	2.40	6.60	19.20	44.90	26.90
2017	0.00	10.60	32.50	34.40	22.50	2.20	8.30	28.20	40.90	20.40
2018	0.60	5.20	20.70	48.30	25.30	1.10	4.30	25.10	47.10	22.50
2019	0.00	4.30	37.70	58.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	33.60	63.60	0.00
2020	4.10	8.90	36.30	50.00	0.70	4.10	12.40	33.80	49.70	0.00
2022	1.30	9.00	39.70	48.70	1.30	1.10	8.00	35.80	54.50	0.60
2023	0.70	12.30	55.10	31.20	0.70	1.20	10.70	45.20	40.50	2.40
2024	1.40	19.60	51.40	26.40	1.40	3.30	16.80	40.20	35.90	3.80
2025	1.67	4.87	17.29	35.83	40.33	0.00	4.17	19.21	36.27	39.54

5.7 Dust Loading on Trees

Dust loading on permanently marked trees has been monitored between 2013 and 2025 at eight of the 18 analogue sites (Table 8) and seven of the 18 buffer sites (Table 9). The remaining 21 sites did not support trees growing adjacent to the permanent understorey transects and hence did not form part of the analysis.

During the 2013 baseline assessment low levels of dust were recorded on 100% of the trees sampled at one of the eight monitoring sites within the buffer zone (Table 9). The remaining seven buffer transects and eight analogue transects recorded no evidence of dust on trees, i.e., dust was 100% negligible. In 2025, low levels of dust were again recorded on trees present at one buffer site (Table 9) and two additional analogue sites (Table 8), but was negligible on trees at the remaining 12 sites.

Table 8 Summary of mean tree dust load recorded along transects within the analogue site type between 2013 and 2025. NOTE: cells shaded green represent 100% negligible dust loading.

Transect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
AV-1A												
AV-2A												
RS-11A												
RS-12A												
RS-13A				100% Low	100% Mod	100% Mod	60% Low 40% High	60% Low 40% High	60% Low 40% High	40% Low 60% Mod	40% low 60% Mod	100% Low
RS-14A				100% Low	100% High	100% Mod	100% Mod	100% Mod	100% Mod	100% Mod	100% Mod	
RS-15A							60% Neg 40% Low	40% Neg 60% Low	40% Neg 60% Low	100% Low	100% Low	40% Neg 60% Low
RS-18A							80% Neg 20% Low		80% Neg 20% Low			

Table 9 Summary of mean tree dust load recorded along transects within the buffer site type between 2013 and 2025. NOTE: cells shaded green represent 100% negligible dust loading.

Transect	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
AV-1B												
AV-2B												
RS-11B												
RS-12B												
RS-13B	100% Low	50% Neg 50% Low	50% Low 50% Mod	50% Neg 50% Low	100% Mod	100% Mod	100% Low	100% Low	100% Low	100% Low	100% Mod	
RS-15B							20% Neg 80% Low	80% Neg 20% Low	60% Neg 40% Low	60% Neg 40% Low	60% Neg 40% Low	40% Neg 60% Low
RS-18B							80% Neg 20% Low		80% Neg 20% Low			

5.8 Tree Health

For the 13 annual monitoring events completed between 2013 and 2025 the mean tree health score has ranged between 3.40 and 3.93 for the analogue sites and between 3.22 and 4.18 for the buffer sites (Table 10). The mean tree health score for the analogue sites was marginally lower in 2025 (3.74) compared to the 2013 baseline (3.93), and for the buffer sites was marginally higher in 2025 (3.94) compared to the 2013 baseline (3.88).

Table 10 Summary of mean tree health recorded at analogue and buffer sites between 2013 and 2025.

Year Assessed	Mean Tree Health Score Per Site Type	
	Analogue	Buffer
2013	3.93	3.88
2014	4.10	4.18
2015	4.27	4.16
2016	3.97	4.04
2017	3.93	3.98
2018	3.93	3.92
2019	3.40	3.58
2020	3.47	3.58
2022	3.47	3.46
2023	3.40	3.34
2024	3.23	3.22
2025	3.82	3.94
Mean	3.74	3.94

6.0 Summary and Conclusion

Native understorey species richness recorded along the 36 permanent monitoring transects was higher in 2025 compared to the 2013 baseline assessment, and also higher along the 18 buffer transects compared to the 18 analogue transects.

Projected foliar cover for perennial understorey species was also higher along the buffer transects compared to the analogue transects, however mean foliar cover was lower in 2025 compared to the 2013 baseline assessment for both the buffer and analogue sites. There was one buffer transect and one analogue transect where mean perennial understorey foliar cover declined below the long term trend. While there were no obvious disturbances noted for these two sites in November 2025, further field investigation is recommended during the spring 2026 monitoring program.

Compared to the 2013 baseline assessment dust load recorded on perennial understorey plants increased marginally in 2025, with a small proportion of plants supporting predominantly low dust levels at six of the 18 analogue sites and seven of the buffer sites. There was a corresponding increase in understorey plant health at analogue and buffer sites over the same period, with a higher proportion of understorey plants rated in good and excellent health.

There was no increase in the incidence of dust recorded on trees between 2013 and 2025 at the buffer sites, with one site recording low levels of dust during both years. The mean tree health score at the buffer sites was higher in 2025 compared to the baseline 2013 assessment.

In conclusion, the vegetation condition and plant health monitoring program undertaken in November 2025 confirmed that design, construction, and operation of the Carina Iron Ore Project had not impacted the surrounding environment and existing infrastructure from the effects of surface water flow impedance, dust, use of saline water, weed encroachment and fire.

7.0 References

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APPENDIX 1

Vegetation condition scale as developed by 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 non-aggressive 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.
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.

APPENDIX 2

Plant Health Rating Scale

Health Score	Ranking	Description
1	Dead	• Plants beyond regenerative ability (0-5% foliar cover) • Mostly dead branches • Occasional epicormic shoots, mostly dead • Cambium under bark no longer green
2	Poor	• Plants with (very) sparse canopy (5-40% projected foliar cover) • Dead branchlets and branches • Senescence of older and recent leaves • Dying of epicormic shoots • Cambium under bark green, indicating potential to regenerate
3	Fair	• Tips of branchlets dying or dead (40-60% projected foliar cover) • Leaves more susceptible to insect damage • Noticeable leaf senescence of older leaves • Epicormic shoots (stress related)
4	Good	• Plants not as densely green (60-80% projected foliar cover) • Some yellowing and drying of old leaves • Young leaves green to yellow-green • Occasional leaf insect damage
5	Excellent	• Plants appearing vigorous and green (>80% projected foliar cover) • Very little leaf senescence • Very little insect damage on leaves

APPENDIX 3

Dust Load Rating Scale

Dust Load Score	Ranking	Description
1	Negligible	• No dust obviously visible on plant • Virtually no cloud of dust when plant is shaken • No trace of dust when rubbing plant
2	Low	• Thin layer of dust apparent on leaves/stems • Dust may or may not come off when plant is shaken • Only very small amount of dust can be rubbed off • Amount of dust too little to be noticeable between fingers
3	Moderate	• Plant obviously covered in dust but leaf colour plainly visible • Dust falls off in a thin cloud when plant is shaken • Dust can be rubbed off plant • Grit/powder noticeable between fingers, smear thin when wet
4	High	• Plant covered in dust, but leaf is faintly visible through dust layer • Dust falls off in a cloud when plant is shaken • Dust can be rubbed off plant • Grit/powder noticeable between fingers, smear opaque when wet
5	Extreme	• Dust is caking the plant thickly, leaf/stems take on colour of dust • Dust falls off in a thick cloud when plant is shaken • Dust can be rubbed off leaves or stems • Dust feels powdery/gritty between fingers, smear clayey when wet

APPENDIX 4

Carina Iron Ore Project Analogue and Buffer Transects:
Raw data recorded for understorey species richness in November 2025

SITE	Year Assessed											
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
AV-1												
Analogue	10	13	13	12	12	13	9	11	13	11	12	11
Buffer	12	11	11	13	13	13	11	10	12	12	12	10
AV-2												
Analogue	8	14	14	14	15	19	13	15	14	14	14	11
Buffer	10	10	10	11	15	17	13	13	13	14	13	11
HR-3												
Analogue	9	8	7	8	9	10	8	8	10	8	8	8
Buffer	3	4	5	5	8	7	5	5	6	5	6	7
HR-4												
Analogue	5	8	9	9	9	8	7	7	9	6	8	5
Buffer	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4
M-5												
Analogue	6	7	7	9	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	5
Buffer	8	9	9	10	13	12	12	12	12	11	10	9
M-6												
Analogue	7	11	11	8	10	11	7	7	12	9	10	7
Buffer	7	10	10	10	11	16	9	9	11	9	11	9
M-8												
Analogue	7	12	11	10	10	9	6	6	7	7	7	10
Buffer	8	10	10	10	11	10	9	9	10	10	12	9
M-9												
Analogue	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8
Buffer	11	13	13	15	17	20	13	13	14	14	15	14
M-10												
Analogue	9	11	11	9	12	12	11	11	8	10	9	9
Buffer	8	9	9	9	11	12	10	10	12	12	14	14
M-19												
Analogue		10	10	9	9	10	7	7	9	9	10	6
Buffer		13	14	17	21	19	11	12	13	11	15	12
RS-11												
Analogue	9	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5
Buffer	11	11	11	12	11	11	9	10	11	10	10	5
RS-12												
Analogue	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	9	8	8	8	4
Buffer	13	14	14	14	13	12	13	13	13	13	14	9
RS-13												
Analogue	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	6
Buffer	6	9	9	8	9	8	6	6	7	8	9	4
RS-14	7	9	8	9	7	12	8	8				
Analogue	6	7	7	6	9				9	9	9	7
Buffer									15	17	16	13
RS-15												
Analogue	6	9	9	7	9	9	9	10	9	8	9	8
Buffer	3	8	8	6	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	6
RS-16												
Analogue	6	8	8	9	8	9	7	7	7	8	8	6
Buffer	8	10	7	10	11	11	9	10	11	11	11	8
RS-17												
Analogue	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			10
Buffer	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4			13
RS-18												
Analogue	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4			10
Buffer	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3

APPENDIX 5

Carina Iron Ore Project Analogue and Buffer Transects:
Raw data recorded for understorey foliar cover in November 2025

SITE	Year Assessed											
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
AV-1												
Analogue	26.5	32.3	28.9	32.3	32.39	34	35.4	38.29	39.95	39.52	40.42	38.53
Buffer	36.3	46	36.1	37.4	35.48	39.12	29	31.07	34.94	35.38	35.78	24.85
AV-2												
Analogue	20.6	36.4	26.3	25.9	25.29	27.85	41.4	36.58	34.99	32.77	31.68	13.76
Buffer	24.8	29.7	24	20.4	23.79	24.77	25.7	27.02	27.7	26.63	24.98	25.77
HR-3												
Analogue	11.2	8.2	5.2	10.2	7.49	8.57	8.95	11.61	15.21	15.67	16.76	23.66
Buffer	15.6	13.6	6.4	10.8	8.73	10.5	9.7	16.15	14.84	13.72	14.44	10.1
HR-4												
Analogue	15.8	17.1	7.4	13.8	10.88	12.77	15.45	18.1	14.54	13.77	12.4	16.5
Buffer	11.5	17.56	8.22	8.6	6.05	7.63	11.1	11.1	9.75	9.11	10.6	14.2
M-5												
Analogue	8.4	12.1	6.2	11	8.73	7.42	8.2	7.8	7.48	6.87	8.87	11.07
Buffer	5.9	7.8	5.6	10.5	8.51	11.72	10.6	9.46	10.67	10.11	16.12	12.13
M-6												
Analogue	1.7	4.3	3.5	3.6	2.87	2.49	3.2	3.6	3.81	4.08	5.45	4.25
Buffer	5.2	4.8	3.4	6.7	5.36	4.88	6.45	5.3	5.41	5.65	6.62	4.93
M-8												
Analogue	10.9	23.4	22.15	28.5	18.42	16.6	25.6	25.2	25.09	27.72	27.47	29.23
Buffer	8.1	10.8	8.8	15.2	10.21	10.28	13.75	14.5	17.87	17.93	17.48	15.99
M-9												
Analogue	6.6	9	4.1	7.4	6.22	5.81	9	8.3	8.93	7.79	8.67	16.85
Buffer	18.1	22.7	10.3	19.8	17.01	14.56	26.3	25.95	30.86	29.31	25.11	28.5
M-10												
Analogue	12.7	13.1	13.6	15.5	10.33	9.25	17.6	13.75	13.2	14.21	14.47	24.45
Buffer	7.6	7.2	6.8	12.9	11.2	10.11	16.25	10.8	14.01	13.8	13.91	20.29
M-19												
Analogue		11.8	6.4	11.2	10.98	10.99	11.11	10.95	12.94	12.93	13.06	19.9
Buffer		27.7	17.1	46.8	44.74	50.05	42.2	46.7	50.02	45.7	32.17	39.2
RS-11												
Analogue	28.1	23.7	20.2	17.8	15.42	16.77	24.3	24.6	22.29	21.14	18.35	5.55
Buffer	43	38.6	25.8	27.9	26.4	30.95	34.3	44.66	40.79	41.67	39.35	17.15
RS-12												
Analogue	29.1	23.5	9.8	14.6	11.68	12.83	18.55	19.7	17.7	17	16.86	6.24
Buffer	26.5	26.2	22.3	19.6	18.84	22.31	29.71	28.35	25.05	23.36	22.99	10.56
RS-13												
Analogue	26.4	40.7	29.4	38	34.85	41.3	45.6	42.45	44.06	43.17	50.02	23.7
Buffer	43.1	42.6	32.3	40.4	34.76	33.33	39.75	45.85	43.6	39.91	40.06	13.4
RS-14												
Analogue	58.8	51.7	43	49.8	27.83	46.41	47.9	49.3	45.25	46.51	44.26	31.13
Buffer	38.8	33	32.9						15.35	17.69	15.74	29.94
RS-15												
Analogue	26.1	32.9	25.2	20	21.18	23.19	23.95	20.4	16.48	16.57	13.05	12.33
Buffer	32.7	38.9	20.4	27.5	31.81	33.46	40.45	41	41.86	42.77	38.79	28.79
RS-16												
Analogue	53.7	52.8	30	38	39.34	39.45	46.55	45.08	42.77	43	44.1	34.87
Buffer	36.6	50.3	41	40.6	42.32	41.69	47.1	53.6	54.27	54.29	53.99	24.83
RS-17												
Analogue	17.3	17.1	7.3	10.4	12.4	14.1	11	12.65	11.8			4.53
Buffer	26.6	26.3	19.2	15.5	17.47	18.42	15.7	17.1	18.1			6.48
RS-18												
Analogue	29.9	17.8	12.8	11.7	14.73	14.95	16.1	15.75	15.95			6.81
Buffer	14.1	10.8	9.4	6	7.36	9.07	8.45	9.8	8.76	9.4	13.06	8.35

APPENDIX 6

Carina Iron Ore Project Analogue and Buffer Transects:
Raw data recorded for understorey dust loads in November 2025

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
AV-1	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
AV-2	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	96.0
			Moderate	2.0
			High	2.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	90.0
			Moderate	10.0
		2015	Negligible	90.0
			Moderate	10.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
HR-3		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	88.9
			Low	11.1
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	94.0
			Extreme	6.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
HR-4	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
M-5		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Low	100.0
		2018	Low	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	90.0
			Low	10.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	58.3
			Low	41.7
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	90.9
			Low	9.1
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
M-6	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	72.7
			Low	27.3
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	75.0
			Low	18.8
			Moderate	6.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
M-8		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	77.8
			Low	22.2
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	70.0
			Low	30.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
M-9	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	81.8
			Low	18.2
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
		2018	Negligible	70.0
			Low	30.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	97.0
			Low	3.0
M-10	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
M-19	Analogue	2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	88.9
			Low	11.1
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	81.0
			Low	19.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
		2018	Negligible	52.6
			Low	47.4
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	94.0
			Low	6.0
RS-11	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
RS-12	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	92.9
			Low	7.1
RS-13	Analogue	2025	Negligible	100.0
		2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	90.9
			Low	9.1
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Low	8.3
			Moderate	91.7
		2018	Low	8.3
			Moderate	91.7
		2019	Negligible	9.1
			Low	72.7
			Moderate	18.2
		2020	Negligible	36.4
			Low	36.4
			Moderate	27.3
		2022	Negligible	25.0
			Low	58.3
			Moderate	16.7
		2023	Negligible	25.0
			Low	50.0
			Moderate	25.0
		2024	Negligible	8.3
			Low	66.7
			Moderate	25.0
		2025	Low	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	33.3
			Low	66.7
		2014	Negligible	11.1
			Low	88.9
		2015	Low	88.9
			Moderate	11.1
		2016	Low	100.0
		2017	High	100.0
		2018	Moderate	100.0
		2019	Low	16.7
			Moderate	83.3
		2020	Low	16.7
			Moderate	83.3
		2022	Low	57.1
			Moderate	42.9
		2023	Low	50.0
			Moderate	50.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
RS-14		2024	Low	66.7
			Moderate	33.3
		2025	Negligible	6.0
			Low	94.0
	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	62.5
			Low	37.5
		2016	Negligible	77.8
			Low	22.2
		2017	Moderate	42.9
			High	57.1
		2018	Moderate	100.0
		2019	Low	75.0
			Moderate	25.0
		2020	Low	75.0
			Moderate	25.0
		2022	Negligible	11.1
			Low	66.7
			Moderate	22.2
		2023	Low	77.8
			Moderate	22.2
		2024	Low	77.8
			Moderate	22.2
		2025	Negligible	87.0
			Low	13.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	16.7
			Low	83.3
		2014	Negligible	14.3
			Low	85.7
		2015	Low	100.0
		2016	Low	100.0
		2022	Negligible	6.7
			Low	86.7
			Moderate	6.7
		2023	Negligible	5.9
			Low	88.2
			Moderate	5.9
		2024	Negligible	6.3
			Low	81.3
			Moderate	12.5
		2025	Negligible	78.0
			Low	22.0
RS-15	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Low	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	88.9

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
			Low	11.1
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	94.0
			Low	2.0
			Extreme	2.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Low	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	90.0
			Low	10.0
RS-16	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Low	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	90.0
			Low	10.0
		2017	Negligible	9.1
			Low	90.9
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	97.0
			Low	3.0
RS-17	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Dust Score	Proportion (%)
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	93.0
			Low	7.0
RS-18	Analogue	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0
	Buffer	2013	Negligible	100.0
		2014	Negligible	100.0
		2015	Negligible	100.0
		2016	Negligible	100.0
		2017	Negligible	100.0
		2018	Negligible	100.0
		2019	Negligible	100.0
		2020	Negligible	100.0
		2022	Negligible	100.0
		2023	Negligible	100.0
		2024	Negligible	100.0
		2025	Negligible	100.0

APPENDIX 7

Carina Iron Ore Project Analogue and Buffer Transects:
Raw data recorded for understorey plant in November 2025

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
AV-1	Analogue	2013	Poor	10.0
			Fair	50.0
			Good	40.0
		2014	Poor	7.7
			Fair	15.4
			Good	46.2
			Excellent	30.8
		2015	Dead	7.7
			Fair	23.1
			Good	46.2
			Excellent	23.1
		2016	Dead	8.3
			Poor	8.3
			Fair	25.0
			Good	58.3
		2017	Poor	16.7
			Fair	41.7
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	8.3
		2018	Fair	30.8
			Good	46.2
			Excellent	23.1
		2019	Fair	55.6
			Good	44.4
		2020	Poor	18.2
			Fair	36.4
			Good	45.5
		2022	Poor	23.1
			Fair	38.5
			Good	38.5
		2023	Dead	9.1
			Poor	36.4
			Fair	18.2
			Good	36.4
		2024	Poor	41.7
			Fair	33.3
			Good	25.0
			Dead	2.3
		2025	Poor	9.1
			Fair	25.0
			Good	45.5
			Excellent	18.2
			Fair	50.0
	Buffer	2013	Good	25.0
			Excellent	25.0
			Fair	27.3
		2014	Good	27.3
			Excellent	45.5
		2015	Poor	9.1
			Fair	27.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Good	27.3
			Excellent	36.4
		2016	Poor	15.4
			Fair	15.4
			Good	53.8
			Excellent	15.4
		2017	Dead	7.7
			Poor	7.7
			Fair	23.1
			Good	46.2
			Excellent	15.4
		2018	Dead	7.7
			Fair	30.8
			Good	53.8
			Excellent	7.7
		2019	Fair	63.6
			Good	36.4
		2020	Poor	40.0
			Fair	10.0
			Good	50.0
		2022	Poor	8.3
			Fair	50.0
			Good	41.7
		2023	Poor	25.0
			Fair	41.7
			Good	33.3
		2024	Dead	8.3
			Poor	33.3
			Fair	41.7
			Good	16.7
		2025	Poor	2.9
			Fair	23.5
			Good	58.8
			Excellent	14.7
AV-2	Analogue	2013	Poor	12.5
			Fair	62.5
			Good	25.0
		2014	Poor	7.1
			Fair	21.4
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	21.4
		2015	Poor	7.1
			Fair	21.4
			Good	42.9
			Excellent	28.6
		2016	Poor	14.3
			Fair	28.6
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	7.1
		2017	Poor	6.7

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Fair	46.7
			Good	40.0
			Excellent	6.7
		2018	Poor	5.3
			Fair	26.3
			Good	47.4
			Excellent	21.1
		2019	Poor	7.7
			Fair	61.5
			Good	30.8
		2020	Poor	13.3
			Fair	66.7
			Good	20.0
		2022	Dead	7.1
			Poor	7.1
			Fair	50.0
			Good	35.7
		2023	Poor	21.4
			Fair	71.4
			Good	7.1
		2024	Poor	50.0
			Fair	35.7
			Good	14.3
		2025	Dead	2.2
			Fair	33.3
			Good	42.2
			Excellent	22.2
	Buffer	2013	Poor	20.0
			Fair	40.0
			Good	40.0
		2014	Good	20.0
			Excellent	80.0
		2015	Fair	10.0
			Good	30.0
			Excellent	60.0
		2016	Poor	9.1
			Fair	27.3
			Good	45.5
			Excellent	18.2
		2017	Poor	6.7
			Fair	13.3
			Good	46.7
			Excellent	33.3
		2018	Fair	23.5
			Good	52.9
			Excellent	23.5
		2019	Fair	46.2
			Good	53.8
		2020	Poor	15.4
			Fair	38.5

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2022	Good	46.2
			Poor	7.7
			Fair	46.2
			Good	46.2
		2023	Poor	7.1
			Fair	50.0
			Good	42.9
		2024	Poor	15.4
			Fair	69.2
			Good	15.4
		2025	Poor	2.22
			Fair	8.89
			Good	51.11
			Excellent	37.78
HR-3	Analogue	2013	Fair	37.5
			Good	62.5
		2014	Fair	14.3
			Good	42.9
			Excellent	42.9
		2015	Good	42.9
			Excellent	57.1
		2016	Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	25.0
		2017	Poor	11.1
			Fair	11.1
			Good	55.6
			Excellent	22.2
		2018	Poor	10.0
			Fair	10.0
			Good	30.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2019	Fair	12.5
			Good	87.5
		2020	Fair	37.5
			Good	62.5
		2022	Fair	50.0
			Good	50.0
		2023	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	50.0
		2024	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	12.5
		2025	Poor	5.6
			Fair	11.1
			Good	22.2
			Excellent	61.1
	Buffer	2013	Fair	33.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Good	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2014	Excellent	66.7
			Good	50.0
		2015	Excellent	50.0
			Good	80.0
		2016	Excellent	20.0
			Poor	50.0
		2017	Fair	25.0
			Good	25.0
		2018	Fair	14.3
			Good	57.1
			Excellent	28.6
		2019	Good	100.0
		2020	Good	100.0
		2022	Poor	20.0
			Fair	20.0
			Good	60.0
		2023	Fair	100.0
		2024	Poor	33.3
			Fair	50.0
			Good	16.7
		2025	Poor	5.3
			Fair	5.3
			Good	21.0
			Excellent	68.4
HR-4	Analogue	2013	Fair	25.0
			Good	25.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2014	Fair	25.0
			Good	12.5
			Excellent	62.5
		2015	Dead	11.1
			Fair	22.2
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	33.3
		2016	Poor	12.5
			Fair	25.0
			Good	25.0
			Excellent	37.5
		2017	Poor	25.0
			Fair	37.5
			Good	12.5
			Excellent	25.0
		2018	Fair	12.5
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	37.5
		2019	Fair	16.7
			Good	83.3
		2020	Fair	16.7

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2022	Good	83.3
			Fair	33.3
			Good	55.6
			Excellent	11.1
		2023	Fair	50.0
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	16.7
		2024	Dead	12.5
			Poor	37.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	12.5
		2025	Dead	12.5
			Fair	25
			Good	31.25
			Excellent	31.25
	Buffer	2013	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2014	Fair	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2015	Dead	25.0
			Fair	25.0
			Good	25.0
			Excellent	25.0
		2016	Fair	66.7
			Excellent	33.3
		2017	Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3
			Excellent	33.3
		2018	Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3
			Excellent	33.3
		2019	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2020	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2022	Fair	75.0
			Good	25.0
		2024	Poor	20.0
			Fair	20.0
			Good	40.0
			Excellent	20.0
		2025	Fair	40.0
			Good	13.3
			Excellent	46.7
M-5	Analogue	2013	Fair	40.0
			Good	60.0
		2014	Fair	14.3
			Good	57.1
			Excellent	28.6
		2015	Poor	14.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Good	57.1
			Excellent	28.6
		2016	Poor	11.1
			Fair	22.2
			Good	22.2
			Excellent	44.4
		2017	Poor	25.0
			Fair	37.5
			Excellent	37.5
		2018	Poor	33.3
			Fair	22.2
			Good	11.1
			Excellent	33.3
		2019	Fair	50.0
			Good	50.0
		2020	Poor	25.0
			Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
		2022	Fair	85.7
			Good	14.3
		2023	Poor	16.7
			Fair	83.3
		2024	Poor	14.3
			Fair	71.4
			Good	14.3
		2025	Dead	10.5
			Poor	10.5
			Fair	5.3
			Good	36.8
			Excellent	36.8
	Buffer	2013	Poor	14.3
			Fair	28.6
			Good	28.6
			Excellent	28.6
		2014	Good	62.5
			Excellent	37.5
		2015	Fair	25.0
			Good	25.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2016	Fair	33.3
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	33.3
		2017	Fair	33.3
			Good	58.3
			Excellent	8.3
		2018	Fair	18.2
			Good	63.6
			Excellent	18.2
		2019	Fair	18.2
			Good	81.8

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2020	Dead	27.3
			Poor	9.1
			Fair	27.3
			Good	36.4
		2022	Dead	9.1
			Fair	54.5
			Good	36.4
		2023	Poor	20.0
			Fair	60.0
			Good	20.0
		2024	Poor	20.0
			Fair	60.0
			Good	20.0
M-6	Analogue	2025	Fair	18.8
			Good	50
			Excellent	31.3
		2013	Poor	33.3
			Fair	16.7
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	16.7
		2014	Fair	45.5
			Good	36.4
			Excellent	18.2
		2015	Dead	9.1
			Fair	36.4
			Good	27.3
			Excellent	27.3
		2016	Fair	14.3
			Good	14.3
			Excellent	71.4
		2017	Poor	10.0
			Good	30.0
			Excellent	60.0
		2018	Fair	18.2
			Good	27.3
			Excellent	54.5
		2019	Good	100.0
		2020	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2022	Poor	9.1
			Fair	63.6
			Good	18.2
			Excellent	9.1
		2023	Poor	12.5
			Fair	75.0
			Good	12.5
		2024	Poor	20.0
			Fair	60.0
			Good	20.0
		2025	Fair	30.8

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
	Buffer		Good	15.4
			Excellent	53.9
		2013	Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	33.3
		2014	Fair	11.1
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	55.6
		2015	Fair	11.1
			Good	44.4
			Excellent	44.4
		2016	Fair	10.0
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	40.0
		2017	Fair	18.2
			Good	54.5
			Excellent	27.3
		2018	Dead	6.3
			Poor	6.3
			Fair	25.0
			Good	31.3
			Excellent	31.3
		2019	Fair	12.5
			Good	87.5
		2020	Dead	12.5
			Fair	62.5
			Good	25.0
		2022	Dead	10.0
			Poor	10.0
			Fair	60.0
			Good	20.0
		2023	Fair	62.5
			Good	25.0
			Excellent	12.5
		2024	Poor	27.3
			Fair	36.4
			Good	27.3
			Excellent	9.1
		2025	Fair	17.7
			Good	23.5
			Excellent	58.8
M-8	Analogue	2013	Good	85.7
			Excellent	14.3
		2014	Fair	8.3
			Good	25.0
			Excellent	66.7
		2015	Poor	9.1
			Good	27.3
			Excellent	63.6
		2016	Poor	10.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Good	40.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2017	Poor	20.0
			Fair	10.0
			Good	20.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2018	Poor	22.2
			Fair	11.1
			Good	22.2
			Excellent	44.4
		2019	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2020	Poor	16.7
			Fair	16.7
			Good	66.7
		2022	Fair	14.3
			Good	85.7
		2023	Fair	57.1
			Good	42.9
		2024	Fair	71.4
			Good	28.6
		2025	Fair	2.8
			Good	38.9
			Excellent	58.3
	Buffer	2013	Poor	14.3
			Fair	28.6
			Good	42.9
			Excellent	14.3
		2014	Good	40.0
			Excellent	60.0
		2015	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2016	Poor	10.0
			Fair	10.0
			Good	40.0
			Excellent	40.0
		2017	Dead	9.1
			Fair	36.4
			Good	18.2
			Excellent	36.4
		2018	Poor	20.0
			Fair	20.0
			Good	10.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2019	Fair	12.5
			Good	87.5
		2020	Poor	12.5
			Fair	25.0
			Good	62.5
		2022	Fair	10.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2023	Good	90.0
			Fair	20.0
			Good	80.0
		2024	Fair	41.7
			Good	58.3
		2025	Fair	15.4
			Good	34.6
			Excellent	50.0
M-9	Analogue	2013	Fair	44.4
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	22.2
		2014	Fair	44.4
			Good	11.1
			Excellent	44.4
		2015	Poor	11.1
			Fair	33.3
			Good	11.1
			Excellent	44.4
		2016	Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	25.0
		2017	Poor	25.0
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	37.5
		2018	Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	25.0
		2019	Poor	25.0
			Good	75.0
		2020	Dead	11.1
			Poor	22.2
			Fair	22.2
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	11.1
		2022	Poor	12.5
			Fair	50.0
			Good	37.5
		2023	Poor	12.5
			Fair	75.0
			Good	12.5
		2024	Fair	55.6
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	11.1
		2025	Poor	4.4
			Fair	21.7
			Good	17.4
			Excellent	56.5
	Buffer	2013	Poor	9.1
			Fair	45.5
			Good	27.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2014	Excellent	18.2
			Fair	7.7
			Good	46.2
			Excellent	46.2
		2015	Dead	7.7
			Fair	15.4
			Good	61.5
			Excellent	15.4
		2016	Poor	6.7
			Fair	13.3
			Good	60.0
			Excellent	20.0
		2017	Dead	11.8
			Poor	11.8
			Fair	17.6
			Good	52.9
			Excellent	5.9
		2018	Poor	5.0
			Fair	35.0
			Good	35.0
			Excellent	25.0
		2019	Poor	7.7
			Fair	30.8
			Good	61.5
		2020	Poor	15.4
			Fair	46.2
			Good	38.5
		2022	Poor	7.1
			Fair	21.4
			Good	71.4
		2023	Poor	7.1
			Fair	35.7
			Good	57.1
		2024	Dead	6.7
			Poor	13.3
			Fair	13.3
			Good	66.7
		2025	Fair	18.8
			Good	43.8
			Excellent	37.5
M-10	Analogue	2013	Fair	12.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	50.0
		2014	Fair	10.0
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	40.0
		2015	Poor	20.0
			Good	30.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2016	Poor	12.5

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Fair	12.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	37.5
		2017	Fair	27.3
			Good	36.4
			Excellent	36.4
		2018	Fair	9.1
			Good	54.5
			Excellent	36.4
		2019	Poor	10.0
			Fair	40.0
			Good	50.0
		2020	Dead	10.0
			Poor	10.0
			Fair	40.0
			Good	40.0
		2022	Poor	14.3
			Fair	28.6
			Good	57.1
		2023	Poor	11.1
			Fair	44.4
			Good	44.4
		2024	Poor	11.1
			Fair	55.6
			Good	33.3
		2025	Fair	32.1
			Good	21.4
			Excellent	46.4
	Buffer	2013	Fair	25.0
			Good	75.0
		2014	Fair	22.2
			Good	33.3
			Excellent	44.4
		2015	Good	66.7
			Excellent	33.3
		2016	Fair	22.2
			Good	44.4
			Excellent	33.3
		2017	Fair	27.3
			Good	45.5
			Excellent	27.3
		2018	Poor	8.3
			Fair	25.0
			Good	41.7
			Excellent	25.0
		2019	Fair	44.4
			Good	55.6
		2020	Dead	11.1
			Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2022	Good	22.2
			Poor	8.3
			Fair	41.7
		2023	Good	50.0
			Poor	16.7
			Fair	58.3
		2024	Good	25.0
			Dead	7.1
			Poor	21.4
			Fair	50.0
		2025	Good	21.4
			Fair	15.4
			Good	38.5
M-19	Analogue	2014	Excellent	46.2
			Poor	11.1
			Good	44.4
		2015	Excellent	44.4
			Dead	11.1
			Fair	11.1
			Good	66.7
		2016	Excellent	11.1
			Good	50.0
		2017	Excellent	50.0
			Fair	12.5
			Good	75.0
		2018	Excellent	12.5
			Dead	11.1
			Poor	11.1
			Fair	11.1
			Good	44.4
		2019	Excellent	22.2
			Fair	33.3
		2020	Good	66.7
			Fair	50.0
		2022	Good	50.0
			Poor	25.0
			Fair	25.0
		2023	Good	50.0
			Poor	25.0
			Fair	25.0
		2024	Good	25.0
			Dead	10.0
			Poor	20.0
			Fair	40.0
		2025	Good	30.0
			Poor	6.7
			Fair	6.7
			Good	60.0
		2025	Excellent	26.7
			Fair	7.7
	Buffer	2014	Fair	7.7

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Good	7.7
			Excellent	84.6
		2015	Dead	7.1
			Good	28.6
			Excellent	64.3
		2016	Good	11.8
			Excellent	88.2
		2017	Poor	4.8
			Fair	19.0
			Good	14.3
			Excellent	61.9
		2018	Poor	5.3
			Fair	10.5
			Good	36.8
			Excellent	47.4
		2019	Fair	9.1
			Good	90.9
		2020	Fair	25.0
			Good	75.0
		2022	Poor	15.4
			Fair	30.8
			Good	53.8
		2023	Dead	18.2
			Fair	36.4
			Good	45.5
		2024	Dead	20.0
			Poor	6.7
			Fair	13.3
			Good	53.3
			Excellent	6.7
		2025	Fair	22.6
			Good	51.6
			Excellent	25.8
RS-11	Analogue	2013	Dead	11.1
			Fair	44.4
			Good	44.4
		2014	Poor	20.0
			Fair	70.0
			Good	10.0
		2015	Poor	10.0
			Fair	60.0
			Good	30.0
		2016	Dead	11.1
			Poor	11.1
			Fair	44.4
			Good	33.3
		2017	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	50.0
		2018	Fair	25.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2019	Good	75.0
			Fair	25.0
		2020	Good	75.0
			Fair	37.5
		2022	Good	62.5
			Fair	50.0
		2023	Good	50.0
			Fair	100.0
		2024	Fair	87.5
			Good	12.5
		2025	Poor	13.0
			Fair	13.0
			Good	60.9
			Excellent	13.0
	Buffer	2013	Fair	45.5
			Good	45.5
			Excellent	9.1
		2014	Poor	9.1
			Fair	45.5
			Good	27.3
		2015	Excellent	18.2
			Poor	18.2
			Fair	18.2
			Good	45.5
		2016	Excellent	18.2
			Dead	8.3
			Poor	25.0
			Fair	25.0
		2017	Good	41.7
			Poor	18.2
			Fair	18.2
		2018	Good	63.6
			Poor	9.1
			Fair	18.2
			Good	63.6
		2019	Excellent	9.1
			Fair	66.7
		2020	Good	33.3
			Dead	10.0
			Poor	10.0
			Fair	50.0
		2022	Good	30.0
			Poor	9.1
			Fair	54.5
		2023	Good	36.4
			Poor	20.0
			Fair	50.0
		2024	Good	30.0
			Poor	20.0
		2025	Fair	20.0
			Good	50.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
RS-12	Analogue	2025	Good	30.0
			Poor	15.8
			Fair	42.1
			Good	42.1
	Analogue	2013	Fair	37.5
			Good	62.5
		2014	Fair	12.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	50.0
		2015	Fair	37.5
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	12.5
		2016	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	12.5
		2017	Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	25.0
		2018	Fair	37.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	25.0
		2019	Fair	57.1
			Good	42.9
		2020	Poor	11.1
			Fair	44.4
			Good	44.4
		2022	Poor	25.0
			Fair	12.5
			Good	62.5
		2023	Poor	12.5
			Fair	62.5
			Good	25.0
		2024	Poor	25.0
			Fair	62.5
			Good	12.5
		2025	Good	82.4
			Excellent	17.7
	Buffer	2013	Fair	53.8
			Good	46.2
		2014	Fair	21.4
			Good	64.3
			Excellent	14.3
		2015	Poor	7.1
			Fair	14.3
			Good	64.3
			Excellent	14.3
		2016	Dead	7.1
			Poor	7.1
			Fair	35.7

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2017	Good	50.0
			Poor	15.4
			Fair	30.8
		2018	Good	53.8
			Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2019	Poor	7.7
			Fair	46.2
			Good	46.2
		2020	Poor	7.7
			Fair	30.8
			Good	61.5
		2022	Poor	7.7
			Fair	30.8
			Good	61.5
		2023	Poor	23.1
			Fair	38.5
			Good	38.5
		2024	Poor	21.4
			Fair	42.9
			Good	35.7
		2025	Good	55.2
			Excellent	44.8
RS-13	Analogue	2013	Fair	10.0
			Good	80.0
			Excellent	10.0
		2014	Fair	18.2
			Good	54.5
			Excellent	27.3
		2015	Good	27.3
			Excellent	72.7
		2016	Fair	18.2
			Good	36.4
			Excellent	45.5
		2017	Fair	58.3
			Good	16.7
			Excellent	25.0
		2018	Good	75.0
			Excellent	25.0
		2019	Fair	27.3
			Good	72.7
		2020	Fair	27.3
			Good	72.7
		2022	Fair	25.0
			Good	75.0
		2023	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2024	Fair	50.0
			Good	50.0
		2025	Poor	6.9

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
	Buffer		Fair	27.6
			Good	44.8
			Excellent	20.7
		2013	Fair	16.7
			Good	83.3
		2014	Fair	11.1
			Good	66.7
			Excellent	22.2
		2015	Fair	22.2
			Good	55.6
			Excellent	22.2
		2016	Fair	25.0
			Good	62.5
			Excellent	12.5
		2017	Fair	77.8
			Good	22.2
		2018	Fair	37.5
			Good	62.5
		2019	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2020	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2022	Fair	42.9
			Good	57.1
		2023	Fair	87.5
			Good	12.5
		2024	Poor	11.1
			Fair	77.8
			Good	11.1
		2025	Poor	31.3
			Fair	31.3
			Good	18.8
			Excellent	18.8
RS-14	Analogue	2013	Fair	14.3
			Good	85.7
		2014	Good	33.3
			Excellent	66.7
		2015	Good	62.5
			Excellent	37.5
		2016	Good	55.6
			Excellent	44.4
		2017	Poor	14.3
			Fair	57.1
			Good	14.3
			Excellent	14.3
		2018	Good	91.7
			Excellent	8.3
		2019	Fair	75.0
			Good	25.0
		2020	Fair	12.5

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2022	Good	87.5
			Fair	33.3
		2023	Good	66.7
			Fair	66.7
		2024	Good	33.3
			Fair	66.7
		2025	Good	33.3
			Fair	66.7
			Dead	2.6
			Fair	12.8
	Buffer	2013	Good	66.7
			Excellent	33.3
		2014	Good	57.1
			Excellent	42.9
		2015	Fair	14.3
			Good	85.7
		2016	Good	100.0
		2022	Fair	20.0
			Good	73.3
			Excellent	6.7
		2023	Poor	11.8
			Fair	5.9
			Good	64.7
			Excellent	17.6
RS-15	Analogue	2013	Fair	12.5
			Good	62.5
		2024	Excellent	25.0
			Poor	1.5
		2025	Fair	7.5
			Good	11.9
			Excellent	79.1
		2013	Good	83.3
			Excellent	16.7
		2014	Fair	44.4
			Good	55.6
		2015	Fair	44.4
			Good	55.6
		2016	Poor	14.3
			Fair	42.9
			Good	42.9
		2017	Fair	55.6
			Good	44.4
		2018	Fair	55.6
			Good	44.4
		2019	Poor	11.1
			Fair	44.4
			Good	44.4
		2020	Dead	30.0
			Poor	10.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Fair	20.0
			Good	40.0
		2022	Dead	11.1
			Poor	11.1
			Fair	33.3
			Good	44.4
		2023	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	50.0
		2024	Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3
			Good	33.3
		2025	Poor	18.8
			Fair	28.1
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	15.6
	Buffer	2013	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2014	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2015	Good	25.0
			Excellent	75.0
		2016	Poor	16.7
			Good	66.7
			Excellent	16.7
		2017	Fair	28.6
			Good	71.4
		2018	Fair	22.2
			Good	77.8
		2019	Poor	12.5
			Fair	12.5
			Good	75.0
		2020	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	50.0
		2022	Poor	12.5
			Fair	25.0
			Good	62.5
		2023	Fair	62.5
			Good	37.5
		2024	Poor	37.5
			Fair	25.0
			Good	37.5
		2025	Poor	4.9
			Fair	26.8
			Good	46.3
			Excellent	22.0
RS-16	Analogue	2013	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2014	Poor	12.5

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
			Fair	12.5
			Good	75.0
		2015	Fair	25.0
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	25.0
		2016	Fair	11.1
			Good	77.8
			Excellent	11.1
		2017	Poor	12.5
			Fair	50.0
			Good	37.5
		2018	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2019	Poor	14.3
			Fair	28.6
			Good	57.1
		2020	Dead	14.3
			Poor	14.3
			Fair	28.6
			Good	42.9
		2022	Poor	28.6
			Fair	28.6
			Good	42.9
		2023	Poor	12.5
			Fair	37.5
			Good	50.0
		2024	Poor	25.0
			Fair	50.0
			Good	25.0
		2025	Poor	12.8
			Fair	35.9
			Good	38.5
			Excellent	12.8
	Buffer	2013	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2014	Good	10.0
			Excellent	90.0
		2015	Good	28.6
			Excellent	71.4
		2016	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2017	Fair	27.3
			Good	36.4
			Excellent	36.4
		2018	Fair	9.1
			Good	54.5
			Excellent	36.4
		2019	Poor	11.1
			Good	88.9
		2020	Poor	10.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
RS-17			Fair	20.0
			Good	70.0
		2022	Poor	9.1
			Fair	9.1
			Good	81.8
			Good	81.8
		2023	Poor	9.1
			Fair	27.3
			Good	63.6
		2024	Poor	9.1
			Fair	63.6
			Good	27.3
		2025	Poor	13.2
			Fair	39.5
			Good	31.6
			Excellent	15.8
RS-17	Analogue	2013	Fair	40.0
			Good	60.0
		2014	Fair	20.0
			Good	20.0
			Excellent	60.0
		2015	Fair	20.0
			Good	20.0
			Excellent	60.0
		2016	Poor	20.0
			Fair	80.0
		2017	Poor	20.0
			Fair	40.0
			Good	40.0
		2018	Poor	20.0
			Fair	40.0
			Good	40.0
		2019	Fair	40.0
			Good	60.0
		2020	Fair	20.0
			Good	80.0
		2022	Fair	60.0
			Good	40.0
		2025	Good	13.5
			Excellent	86.5
	Buffer	2013	Fair	25.0
			Good	75.0
		2014	Good	25.0
			Excellent	75.0
		2015	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2016	Poor	25.0
			Fair	75.0
		2017	Poor	20.0
			Fair	60.0
			Good	20.0

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2018	Fair	60.0
			Good	40.0
		2019	Fair	75.0
			Good	25.0
		2020	Poor	25.0
			Fair	50.0
			Good	25.0
		2022	Poor	25.0
			Fair	50.0
			Good	25.0
		2025	Good	23.3
			Excellent	76.7
RS-18	Analogue	2013	Fair	33.3
			Good	66.7
		2014	Good	75.0
			Excellent	25.0
		2015	Excellent	100.0
		2016	Fair	25.0
			Good	50.0
			Excellent	25.0
		2017	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2018	Good	50.0
			Excellent	50.0
		2019	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2020	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2022	Fair	25.0
			Good	75.0
		2025	Good	5.6
			Excellent	94.4
	Buffer	2013	Fair	40.0
			Good	60.0
		2014	Fair	60.0
			Good	40.0
		2015	Fair	40.0
			Good	60.0
		2016	Dead	40.0
			Fair	60.0
		2017	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2018	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2019	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2020	Fair	66.7
			Good	33.3
		2022	Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3

Transect	Site Type	Year Assessed	Health Rating	Proportion (%)
		2023	Good	33.3
			Poor	33.3
			Fair	66.7
		2024	Poor	33.3
			Fair	33.3
			Good	33.3
		2025	Poor	12.5
			Fair	12.5
			Good	37.5
			Excellent	37.5

APPENDIX 8

Carina Iron Ore Project Analogue and Buffer Transects:
Raw data recorded for tree dust loads and tree health in November 2025

Transect No.	Date	Plant ID #	Tree Species	Health Score (1-5)	Dust Score (1-5)
AV1A	15/11/2025	T1	Allocasuarina spinosissima	3	1
AV1A	15/11/2025	T2	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV1A	15/11/2025	T3	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV1A	15/11/2025	T4	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV1A	15/11/2025	T5	Allocasuarina spinosissima	3	1
AV1B	15/11/2025	T1	Allocasuarina spinosissima	3	1
AV1B	15/11/2025	T2	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
AV1B	15/11/2025	T3	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV1B	15/11/2025	T4	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV1B	15/11/2025	T5	Allocasuarina spinosissima	3	1
AV2A	15/11/2025	T1	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
AV2A	15/11/2025	T2	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV2A	15/11/2025	T3	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV2A	15/11/2025	T4	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
AV2A	15/11/2025	T5	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV2B	15/11/2025	T1	Allocasuarina spinosissima	1	1
AV2B	15/11/2025	T2	Allocasuarina spinosissima	3	1
AV2B	15/11/2025	T3	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
AV2B	15/11/2025	T4	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
AV2B	15/11/2025	T5	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
HR3A	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
HR3B	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M5A	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M5B	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M6A	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M6B	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M8A	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M8B	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M9A	14/11/2025	WP0031	Eucalyptus corrugata/ griffithsii	4	1
M9A	14/11/2025	WP0030	Eucalyptus corrugata/ griffithsii	5	1
M9A	14/11/2025	WP0032	Eucalyptus corrugata/ griffithsii	5	1

Transect No.	Date	Plant ID #	Tree Species	Health Score (1-5)	Dust Score (1-5)
M9A	14/11/2025	WP0033	Eucalyptus corrugata/ griffithsii	5	1
M9A	14/11/2025	WP0034	Eucalyptus corrugata/ griffithsii	4	1
M9B	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M10A	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M10B	14/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
M19A	14/11/2025	T1	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	4	1
M19A	14/11/2025	T2	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	1
M19A	14/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	1
M19A	14/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	4	1
M19A	14/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	4	1
M19B	14/11/2025	T1	Acacia resinimarginea	5	1
M19B	14/11/2025	T2	Acacia resinimarginea	4	1
M19B	14/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea	5	1
M19B	14/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea	5	1
M19B	14/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea (Dead)		1
RS11A	15/11/2025	T1	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11A	15/11/2025	T2	Callistris preissii	3	1
RS11A	15/11/2025	T3	Callistris preissii	3	1
RS11A	15/11/2025	T4	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11A	15/11/2025	T5	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11B	15/11/2025	T1	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11B	15/11/2025	T2	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11B	15/11/2025	T3	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11B	15/11/2025	T4	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS11B	15/11/2025	T5	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS12A	15/11/2025	T1	Callistris preissii	3	1
RS12A	15/11/2025	T2	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS12A	15/11/2025	T3	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS12A	15/11/2025	T4	Callistris preissii	0	1
RS12A	15/11/2025	T5	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS12A	15/11/2025	T6	Callistris preissii	4	1

Transect No.	Date	Plant ID #	Tree Species	Health Score (1-5)	Dust Score (1-5)
RS12B	15/11/2025	T1	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS12B	15/11/2025	T2	Callistris preissii	5	1
RS12B	15/11/2025	T3	Callistris preissii	5	1
RS12B	15/11/2025	T4	Callistris preissii	4	1
RS12B	15/11/2025	T5	Callistris preissii	5	1
RS13A	15/11/2025	T1	Acacia resinimarginea	5	2
RS13A	15/11/2025	T2	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS13A	15/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS13A	15/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS13A	15/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea	3	2
RS13B	15/11/2025	T1	Melaleuca hamata	4	1
RS13B	15/11/2025	T2	Melaleuca hamata	4	1
RS13B	15/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea	5	1
RS13B	15/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea	3	1
RS13B	15/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea	4	1
RS14A	15/11/2025	T1	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
RS14A	15/11/2025	T2	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
RS14A	15/11/2025	T3	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
RS14A	15/11/2025	T4	Allocasuarina spinosissima	4	1
RS14A	15/11/2025	T5	Allocasuarina spinosissima	5	1
RS14B	15/11/2025	T1	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	2
RS14B	15/11/2025	T2	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	1
RS14B	15/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	1
RS14B	15/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	1
RS14B	15/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea (new)	5	1
RS15A	16/11/2025	T1	Acacia resinimarginea	4	1
RS15A	16/11/2025	T2	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS15A	16/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea	3	2
RS15A	16/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea	1	1
RS15A	16/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea	3	2
RS15B	16/11/2025	T1	Acacia resinimarginea	4	1

Transect No.	Date	Plant ID #	Tree Species	Health Score (1-5)	Dust Score (1-5)
RS15B	16/11/2025	T2	Acacia resinimarginea	5	1
RS15B	16/11/2025	T3	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS15B	16/11/2025	T4	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS15B	16/11/2025	T5	Acacia resinimarginea	4	2
RS16A	16/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
RS16B	16/11/2025		No Trees marked/ Recorded		
RS17A	16/11/2025	T1	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17A	16/11/2025	T2	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17A	16/11/2025	T3	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17A	16/11/2025	T4	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17A	16/11/2025	T5	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17B	16/11/2025	T1	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17B	16/11/2025	T2	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17B	16/11/2025	T3	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17B	16/11/2025	T4	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS17B	16/11/2025	T5	Eucalyptus rigidula (Dead)	1	
RS18A	15/11/2025	T1	Eucalyptus rigidula	5	1
RS18A	15/11/2025	T2	Eucalyptus rigidula (Can't find tag new)	5	1
RS18A	15/11/2025	T3	Eucalyptus rigidula (Can't find tag new)	5	1
RS18A	15/11/2025	T4	Eucalyptus rigidula (Can't find tag new)	5	1
RS18A	15/11/2025	T5	Eucalyptus rigidula (Can't find tag new)	5	1
RS18B	16/11/2025	T1	Eucalyptus rigidula	4	1
RS18B	16/11/2025	T2	Eucalyptus rigidula	5	1
RS18B	16/11/2025	T3	Eucalyptus rigidula (replaced by T6)		
RS18B	16/11/2025	T4	Eucalyptus rigidula	5	1
RS18B	16/11/2025	T5	Eucalyptus rigidula	3	1
RS18B	16/11/2025	T6	Eucalyptus rigidula	5	1

Appendix E – Fauna Interaction Register

Fauna Sighting Register **YILGARN
IRON**

[illegible]

Appendix F – Yilgarn Weed Management - Workpower

Mineral Resources

Yilgarn Weed Management – Final Report

October 2025 Field Trips

Report Submission November 2025

Workpower





Workpower Environmental Services

784 Forrest Road
Forestdale WA 6112

Phone: 9375 4950

Email: environmental@workpower.asn.au

Workpower acknowledges and respects the Traditional Owners of country throughout Australia, and their connection to land, sea, and community.

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Executive Summary

Workpower undertook the weed control and data collection program associated with the Yilgarn Iron Investments Site in October 2025. During this trip our staff undertook spraying of various weed species using a combination of vehicle mounted spray unit and knapsack sprayers focusing on Weeds of National Significance (WONS) across the site in conjunction with collecting data detailing the weed control activities and weeds presence.

Data on weed species density and presence was collected using an app developed on the Fulcrum platform which recorded several attributes on their species, abundance, location etc. This data was provided to Yilgarn Iron Investments environmental staff with this report so that the abundance of these weed species can be tracked over time.

Introduction

Workpower was contracted by Yilgarn Iron Investments to undertake the Weed Annual Monitoring, Weed Control and Reporting contract for control of *Rumex vesicarius* and other weed species at the Yilgarn Iron Project which is located 200 kms West of Kalgoorlie.

This Scope of Works included:

- Undertaking weed control and mapping field work across the Yilgarn Operations,
- Targeting Weeds of National Significance (WONS) identified at Yilgarn including: *Tamarix aphylla* (Athel pine) and *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Silverleaf nightshade),
- Targeting known infestations of *Rumex vesicarius* (Ruby dock),
- Carrying out broad weed survey and control efforts on disturbed areas across the operations, including Camp, Workshop and laydown yards, Waste Dumps, road networks, and all associated mine infrastructure, and
- Providing a report on the activities carried out.

The assessment and reporting activities undertaken included:

- Planning and undertaking of two field programs consisting of monitoring and control actions for targeted and identified weed occurrences across the project boundary,
- Incorporating weed species distribution data and control activities with the Weed Register,
- Where relevant, supply and maintenance of consumables, monitoring equipment, and modelling software required for the services,
- Provision and management of all Personnel required for the services, and
- Provision of safety, environmental and quality assurance plans (if required)

The field trip took place from the 21st October till the 29th October and was undertaken by Workpower field technicians Paige Robertson and Brianna Green.

Methodology

Data Collection

Workpower weed control operators mapped locations of weed species across the site and recorded the weed treatment locations during both trips. This involved the collection of data on weed species using a custom app running on the Fulcrum™ platform. Fulcrum™ is an online platform that allows the creation of GIS data collection apps and includes an online database. The Workpower Fulcrum™ app provides customised forms to be used to collect data on weed control activities, weed species present and spray operator estimates of weed abundance. Using this App on an Android or Apple device, weed control operators record a GPS location and several parameters (Table 1) related to the work being carried out. This information is stored offline and synchronised with the database (in Fulcrum™ data cloud) when internet connectivity is available. Each individual record contains all the parameters listed (Table 1), however some parameters may be left blank if necessary. Data collected while treating weeds on Mineral Resources project areas includes the following details, with a brief description of each parameter in the table below:

Table 1: Data parameters recorded in Workpower app

Data Parameter	Description
Record Creator:	The app user who made the report
Latitude:	Spatial information
Longitude:	Spatial information
Package:	Project information
Area:	Project information
Work Site:	Project information
Operators:	The field workers at the work site
Date:	Project information
Observed Weeds:	Each identified weed species observed
Weed abundance:	Weed count range estimates (e.g. 1-10 weeds=1)
S22:	Declared pest status
Treatment Method:	Treatment information
Herbicide:	Chemical information
Formulation:	Chemical information
Other Information:	Optional extra space for reporting
Presence of previously reported weeds:	Weeds known from previous years
Photos:	Photos of weeds/weed treatment

A status may also be set within the form which identifies whether the weed control is a first application or a follow up treatment and whether weeds have been successfully controlled from previous treatments. Photos taken using the app are automatically attached to each individual form, providing visual information about the weeds in the treatment area. Data is stored in Fulcrum's database via synching app which uploads data to Fulcrum cloud when phone or Wi-Fi signal is available on the site and then downloaded into Workpower's servers after each trip. This dataset and attached photos are provided to Mineral Resource staff along with the Weed Management Report. Weed abundances were recorded using codes (Table 2), with the estimated weed abundance grouped into ranges.

Chemicals used for the control of weeds were also recorded in the app using different codes which are listed in Workpower quote document.

Table 2: Weed data entry codes, their associated abundance ranges

Code	Weed abundance ranges
1	From 1 to 10 weeds
2	11 to 50 weeds
3	51 to 100 weeds
4	101 to 500 weeds
5	501 to 1000 weeds
6	More than 1000 weeds
7	Other

Data analysis

Data collected onsite using the Fulcrum app has been extracted and packaged as an excel spreadsheet and one ESRI shapefile per work site. Maps of each work area (Appendix 2) have been produced with ArcGIS online using the data collected from the Workpower weed control app.

Analysis of this data was completed by Workpower staff to look at the following attributes:

- Presence of previously unrecorded weed species,
- Effectiveness of weed treatments,
- Abundance and intensities of weed species per site location, and
- Locations of weed species and possible movement or spread of weeds across the sites.

Mapping

Data collected during weed control visits is represented graphically. A map is produced for each work site (Appendix 2) which shows locations of weeds and species identified. ESRI ArcGIS online is used for map production.

Weed Control Implementation

An ISUZU mine spec 4WD Ute with a mounted Quickspray Twin spray unit was used by Workpower to control weeds at Yilgarn. Backpack/Knapsack sprayers are also used for areas that are not practical or unable to be reached to spray using spray unit hoses/Lines (which have a maximum length of approximately 100m).

The larger woody weeds found onsite were controlled via the drill and paint or cut and paint method using battery powered reciprocal saws and pasting wands containing glyphosate concentrate.

All weed control operators have current pest management licenses through the Department of Health and are trained in plant identification, chemical application, mixing and transportation. The vehicle has Safety Data Sheet (SDS) files containing specific information about all the chemicals used on the program and fully stocked chemical spill kits.

Chemicals used to treat weeds onsite during the program included glyphosate, metsulfuron methyl, penetrant and indicator dye. Glyphosate is applied at a 1.5% rate, with 0.1% pulse, 12g metsulfuron/500 L and blue chemical indicator dye.

The use of Pulse® in this region as a penetrant for herbicide has been shown to be particularly successful for control of weeds such as Kapok and Ruby Dock (Anthony and Dixon 2006). The use of Pulse ensures an adequate delivery of the Glyphosate and metsulfuron chemicals into the weed plants vascular system through improved uptake into the leaves through stomatal flooding and penetration

Glyphosate is a non-selective herbicide which does not persist in the soil and is effective at killing weed species while not being highly toxic to the operators. Pulse penetrant aids herbicides effectiveness by increasing the permeability of the plant's surfaces. Metsulfuron is a granule herbicide used for control of weeds with the ability to resprout and has minor pre-emergent weed control effectiveness, suppressing weed growth for weeks after it is applied. Chemical indicator dye does not contribute to weed control and is used to mark weeds which have been treated. Blue dye is used to contrast with the background of the red soil across the sites.

The application of chemicals on the contract is undertaken using a low-pressure/ larger droplet application that prevents excessive spray drift, thus avoiding damage to surrounding vegetation via spray drift. Extreme care was taken during works to avoid off-target damage to trees, shrubs, and other native vegetation.

Spraying of weeds would cease immediately under the following weather conditions (as per Department of Health Pesticide Licencing Requirements):

- Wind stronger than 15km per hour
- Temperatures greater than 36 degrees Celsius
- Rain
- When there is the possibility of rain within an hour (this time limit can be reduced to 45mins with the use of Pulse)
- If the Delta T reading is below 2 and above 10 degrees Celsius.

Workpower technicians have extensive experience in identifying native and introduced plant species which is extremely important when undertaking weed control activities in bushland habitats.

The following operating procedures and processes are employed to apply herbicides:

- Ensure weather conditions are suitable for the spray technique, site and chemicals to be used,
- Erect suitable signage when possible (approved health department caution signs) at all major entrances and access ways of control area prior to spraying,
- Select the least toxic chemical to perform the work and the most suitable chemical for the weed species to be controlled,
- Use measuring containers for all liquid herbicides and scales for accurately measuring granulated herbicides,
- Ensure the identity of any priority species known to occur in the area is clear,
- Ensure the presence/absence of susceptible, non-target species is known prior to commencing work,
- Ensure the locations of sensitive habitats are known, and
- Ensure all SWMS or other safety documentation have been completed before work commences onsite.

Vegetation material cut during the process of woody weed control remains in situ (as there is no option for removal of weed species from site) and follow up weed control visits to this cut material would need to be undertaken to ensure there has been no regrowth of this material in the future.

Workpower staff attended meetings with site Environmental staff to discuss priorities for weed control for the day, site access for different zones, weather forecasts and weather suitability for spraying, safety documentation and travel management through remote areas. These meetings ensure that the weed control and data collection program is undertaken in an efficient and safe manner in accordance with Mineral Resources safety procedures.

Results

Workpower Field App data has been used to map the distribution and abundance of weeds within the Yilgarn tenement. Summaries of the field data are presented in table format for each trip and work area.

Koolyanobbing	Weed Control Observations	Weed	
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
3	<i>Carrictera annua</i>	From 11 to 50	59
5	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	From 11 to 50	15
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 11 to 50	130
13	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	From 51 to 100	24
15	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	From 51 to 100	7
16	<i>Solanum hystrix</i>	From 11 to 50	4
18	<i>Sonchus sp</i>	From 11 to 50	39
21	<i>Carpobrotus sp.</i>	From 1 to 10	2
22	<i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>	From 11 to 50	1
	Total	From 11 to 50	281

Weed control works were recorded at 281 locations on the October Koolyanobbing visit. Out of this total, 131 records were from *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*. Average weed abundance was 11-50 weeds per patch. *Rumex vesicarius* remains present near the crusher facility with 24 areas sprayed with an average patch size of 51 to 100 weeds.

Mt Jackson	Weed Control Observations	Weed	
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
5	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	From 11 to 50	2
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 51 to 100	73
13	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	From 1 to 10	17
18	<i>Sonchus sp</i>	From 11 to 50	2
	Total	From 11 to 50	94

Weed Control works were recorded at 94 locations in Mt Jackson. 17 of the weed control areas recorded were for *Rumex vesicarius* which remains present around the yard. This area has been targeted in previous years.

J4	Weed Control Observations		Weed
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
3	<i>Carrictera annua</i>	From 11 to 50	1
5	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	From 51 to 100	1
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 51 to 100	68
18	<i>Sonchus sp</i>	From 11 to 50	8
	Total	From 50 to 100	78

78 Weed control records were logged for J4, no significant weeds were located in this area.

Windarling	Weed Control Observations		Weed
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 51 to 100	144
16	<i>Solanum hystrix</i>	From 51 to 100	7
18	<i>Sonchus sp</i>	From 11 to 50	28
	Total	From 50 to 100	179

179 Weed control areas were recorded for Windarling. 144 of these records were for *Mesembryanthemum* which is very widespread across all sites. No significant weeds were located.

Deception	Weed Control Observations		Weed
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 11 to 50	47
15	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	From 11 to 50	18
18	<i>Sonchus sp</i>	From 1 to 10	73
	Total	From 11 to 50	138

138 Weed control observations were recorded for Deception and the haul road leading the pit. No significant weeds were located.

Haul Roads	Weed Control Observations		Weed
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
5	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	From 50 to 100	2
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 101 to 500	42
	Total	From 101 to 500	44

44 Weed observations were recorded for haul roads across the Yilgarn sites. No significant weeds were located.

Carina	Weed Control Observations	Weed	
ID	Botanical Name	Average Abundance	Areas observed
5	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	From 51 to 100	37
10	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	From 11 to 50	15
11	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	From 1 to 10	10
13	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	From 1 to 10	59
16	<i>Solanum hystrix</i>	From 11 to 50	7
18	<i>Sonchus sp</i>	From 1 to 10	64
20	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	From 11 to 50	5
23	<i>Solanum sp.</i>	From 51 to 100	30
135	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	From 1 to 10	3
	Total	From 11 to 50	230

230 weed control observations were recorded in the carina area. *Rumex vesicarius* was located on the Carina waste dumps with 59 areas located and an average abundance of 1 to 11 weeds.

Discussion and Recommendations

Weed control operations have reduced weed coverage and abundance across the Yilgarn Sites, indicated by a decrease in reported weed control activities. The Koolyanobbing sites continue to have the largest weed presence, indicated by reports from weed control technicians on site.

Weed control works from the October 2025 visit show *Rumex vesicarius* remains present in a number of areas across the Yilgarn Iron project. The Koolyanobbing crusher yard has a consistent presence of *Rumex vesicarius*. Work in this area has been limited due to safety concerns and large vehicle presence. Where possible continued treatment of this area will help to prevent the spread of weeds.

Weed presence continues to reduce in the Windarling area with no new sightings of *Rumex vesicarius*.

Mt Jackson has a small population of *Rumex vesicarius* located around the fringes of the yard where water collects. It has been treated previously but continues to be an issue.

Rumex vesicarius continues to be found on waste rock dumps in the Carina area and has been treated previously. *Rumex* can be difficult to located when it is not flowering. Targeting the weed while it is flowering allows operators to find the weed patches more easily.

Across the sites weeds common in disturbed soils are found around camps and yards but no significant weeds were reported by fieldworkers.

Workpower recommends continued weed treatments in areas where *Rumex vesicarius* were previously found, particularly in and around laydown yards to control the weed and prevent further spread. The mapped data of the controlled weeds helps increase efficiency of future weed control events. Bi-annual weed control in July and September is recommended to maintain consistency.

References

Janet M. Anthony and I. R. (Bob) Dixon (2006) Research and development for integrated control of *Acetosa vericaria* (ruby dock) in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. DBCA website: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgicfindmkaj/https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/static/FullTextFiles/063672.pdf

Appendix 1 maps showing the location, species and estimated weed abundance:



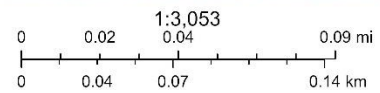
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Windarling Camp

Weed Control Points

- Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum
- Sonchus sp

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



Vantor





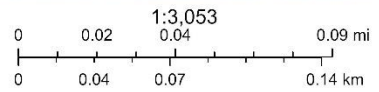
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Windarling Yard, Workshop and Offices

Weed Control Points

- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
- *Sonchus* sp

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



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Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 W2WRL

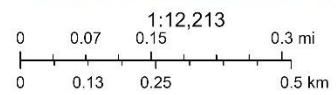
Weed Control Points



Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum

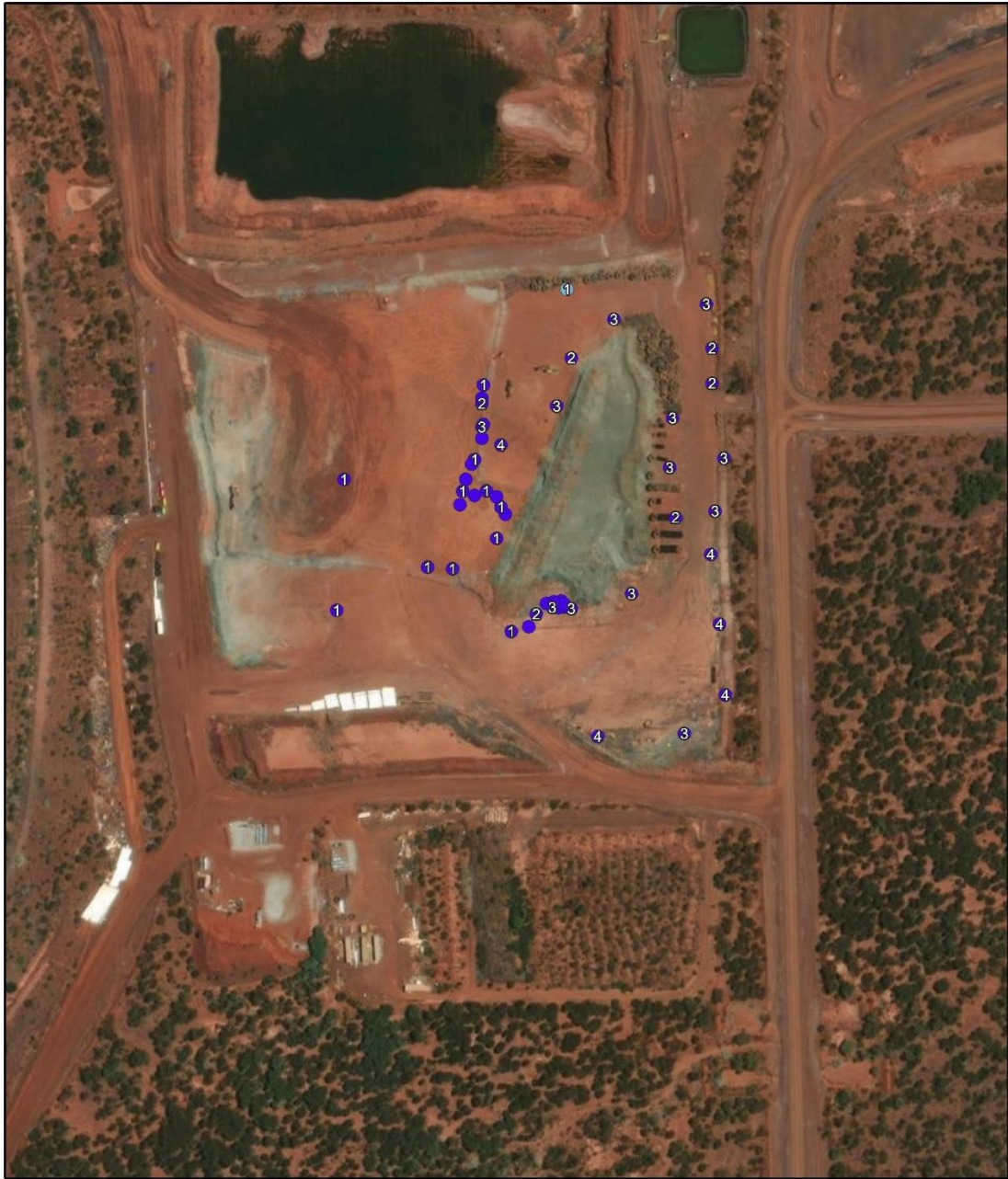
Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



Earthstar Geographics





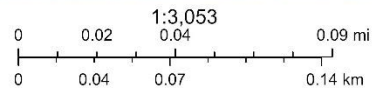
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 W2WRL Laydown

Weed Control Points

- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
- *Sonchus* sp

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



Vantor





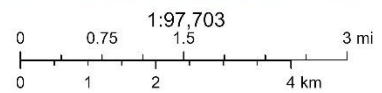
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Deception and Haul Road

Weed Control Points

- Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum
- Sonchus sp
- Centaurea melitensis
- Sisymbrium irio

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



Earthstar Geographics





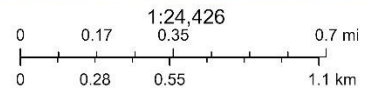
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Mt Jackson

Weed Control Points

- Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum
- Sonchus sp
- Rumex vesicarius
- Centaurea melitensis

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



Earthstar Geographics





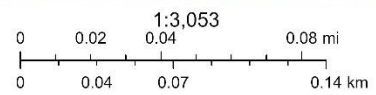
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Koolyanobbing Power Station and Crusher

Weed Control Points

- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
- *Rumex vesicarius*

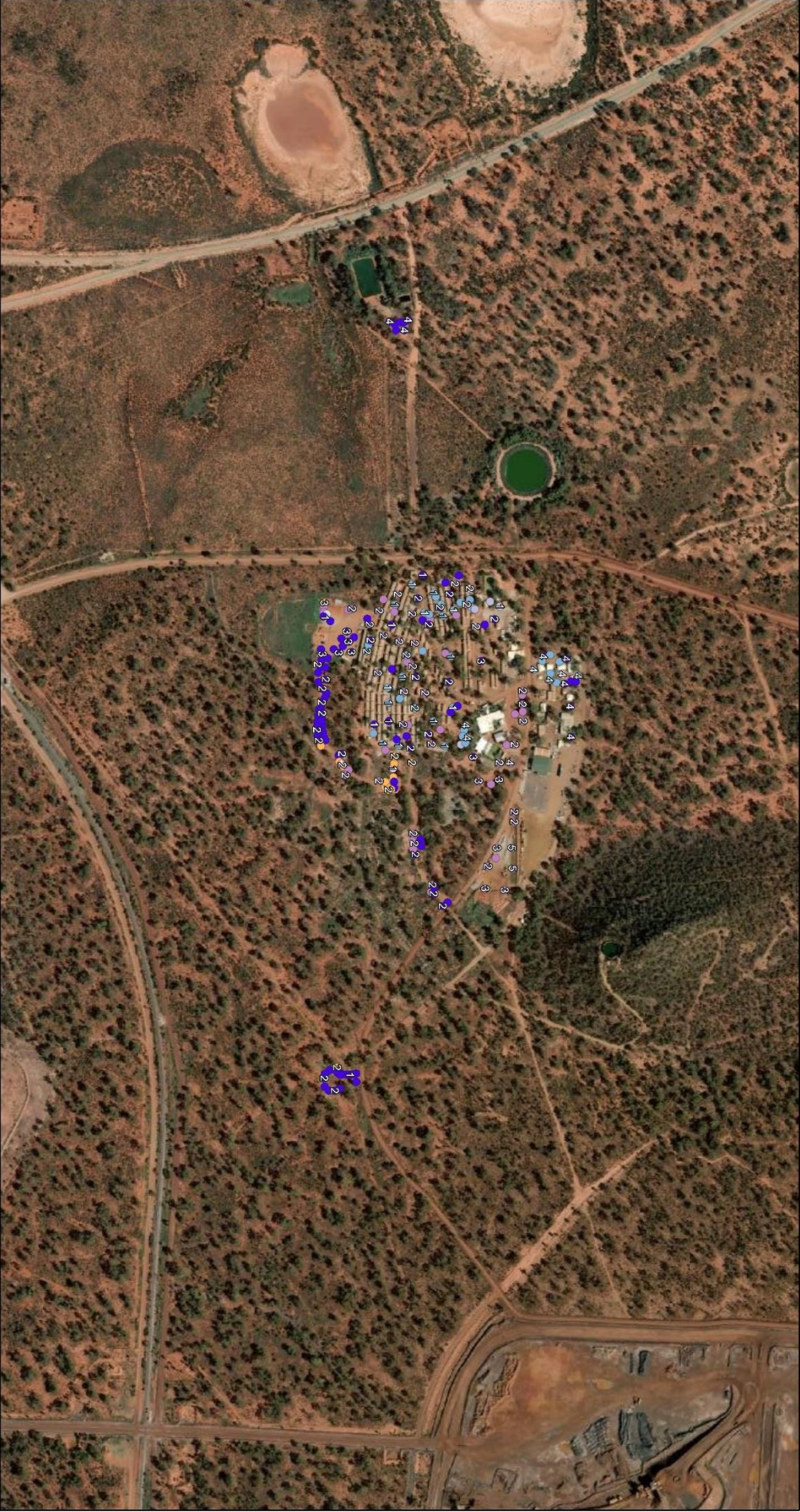
Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



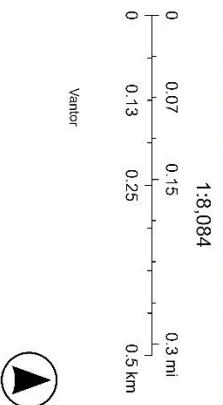
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Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Koolyanobbing Camp and Surrounds

- Weed Control points
- Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum
 - Sonchus sp
 - Cariciera annua
 - Centaurea mellensis
 - Sisymbrium irio
 - Solanum hystrix
 - Carpobrotus sp.
 - Trachyandra divaricata
- Abundance
- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
 - 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
 - 3: From 51 to 100 weeds
 - 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
 - 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
 - 6: More than 1000 weeds





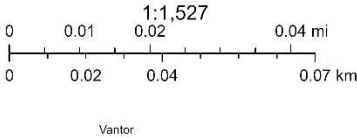
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Koolyanobbing AMG

Weed Control Points

- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
- *Rumex vesicarius*

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds





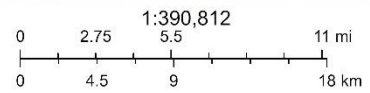
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Carina Haul Road

Weed Control Points

- | | |
|---|--|
| ● Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum | ● Conyza bonariensis |
| ● Sonchus sp | ● Brassica sp. |
| ● Rumex vesicarius | |
| ● Centaurea melitensis | |
| ● Solanum sp. | |
| ● Solanum hystrix | |
| ● Hordeum leporinum | |

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



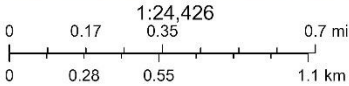
Earthstar Geographics





Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 J4

Weed Control Point	Abundance
● Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	1: From 1 to 10 weeds
● Sonchus sp	2: From 11 to 50 weeds
● Carrictera annua	3: from 51 to 100 weeds
	4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
	5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
	6: More than 1000 weeds



Earthstar Geographics





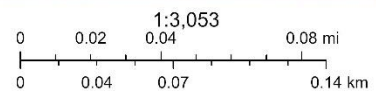
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort 2025 Oct Carina ROM

Weed Control Points

- Sonchus sp
- Solanum sp.

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



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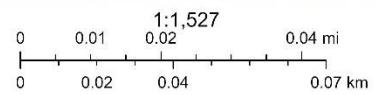
Yilgarn Weed Control Effort Oct 2025 Carina Camp

Weed Control Points

- *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
- *Hordeum leporinum*
- *Conyza bonariensis*
- *Brassica* sp.

Abundance

- 1: From 1 to 10 weeds
- 2: From 11 to 50 weeds
- 3: from 51 to 100 weeds
- 4: From 101 to 500 Weeds
- 5: From 501 to 1000 Weeds
- 6: More than 1000 weeds



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Appendix G – Rehabilitation Monitoring

Rehabilitation Monitoring Report

Carina Iron Ore Project

2025 Reporting Period

Company Information

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

Document Control

Document Title	Carina Iron Ore – Rehabilitation Monitoring Report
Yilgarn Contact	Tina-Marie Bethel
Phone	0467 484 197
Email	Tina-Marie.Bethel@yilgarniron.com.au ; environmental@yilgarniron.com.au

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1 Introduction

The Carina Iron Ore Project (Carina) is located approximately 100 km north-east of Southern Cross in the Goldfields region of Western Australia (Figure 1-1). The project comprises open pits, waste rock landforms (WRLs), haul roads, rail infrastructure, accommodation facilities, and associated mining infrastructure.

This report presents the outcomes of the 2025 annual rehabilitation monitoring program conducted at the Carina Iron Ore Project.

The primary objectives of this monitoring program are to:

- Assess rehabilitation performance against approval conditions;
- Demonstrate progress toward landform stability and ecosystem function comparable to analogue sites; and
- Support development and refinement of completion criteria for mine closure.

Monitoring of progressive rehabilitation was undertaken across several key rehabilitated domains:

- Borrow pits located along the Carina haul road;
- Road infrastructure (Approximately 10 ha);
- Carina WRL (Approximately 47 ha of the total 140 ha); and
- Carina Extended WRL (Approximately 32 ha).

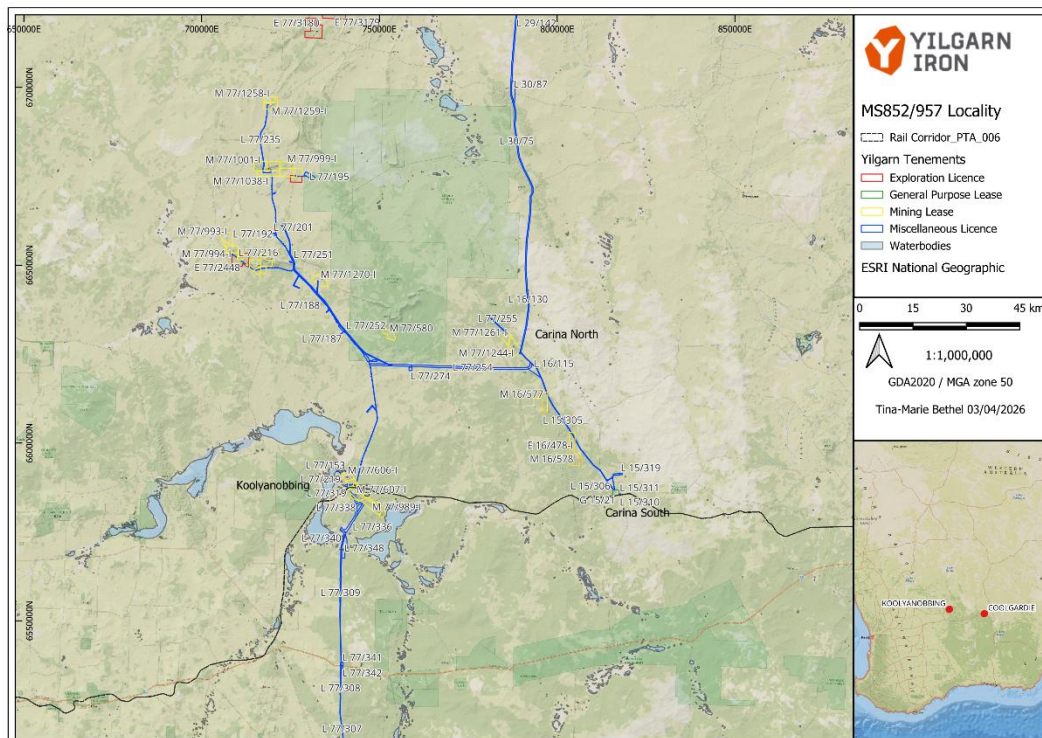


Figure 1-1: Carina Iron Ore Project Locality.

2 Regulator Context

Rehabilitation monitoring has been undertaken to assess progress and demonstrate compliance with the conditions of Ministerial Statement (MS) 852 (Table 2-1), including requirements for:

- Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas.
- Landforms to be stable, non-polluting, and resistant to erosion.
- Rehabilitation outcomes comparable to analogue systems (including Ecosystem Function Analysis).
- Establishments of native vegetation of local provenance.
- Weed control and prevention of new species.

Table 2-1: Rehabilitation conditions of MS852.

Condition Number	Condition Requirement
MS 852: 11-1	The proponent shall undertake progressive rehabilitation over the life of the proposal to achieve the following outcomes:
MS 852: 11-1(1)	The waste material landforms shall be non-polluting and shall be constructed so that their stability, surface drainage, resistance to erosion and ability to support local native vegetation are similar to undisturbed natural analogue landforms as demonstrated by Ecosystem Function Analysis or other methodology acceptable to the CEO.
MS 852: 11-1(2)	The waste material landforms and other areas disturbed through implementation of the proposal (excluding mine pits), shall be progressively rehabilitated with vegetation composed of native plant species of local provenance.
MS 852: 11-1(6)	The percentage cover of living self-sustaining native vegetation in all rehabilitation areas shall be comparable to that of undisturbed natural analogue sites as demonstrated by Ecosystem Function Analysis and species diversity as demonstrated by other methodology acceptable to the CEO.
MS 852: 11-1(7)	No new species of weeds (including both declared weeds and environmental weeds) are introduced into the rehabilitated areas as a result of the implementation of the proposal.
MS 852: 11-1(8)	The cover of weeds (including both declared weeds and environmental weeds) in rehabilitated areas shall not exceed that identified in the baseline survey condition 10-1(2) or exceed that existing on comparable, nearby land, determined by condition 10-1(3) which has not been disturbed during implementation of the proposal, whichever is less.
MS 852: 11-22	The proponent shall monitor progressively the rehabilitation for a range of sites against the criteria developed pursuant to condition 11-1(5) with appropriately timed surveys as agreed with the DEC, until the completion criteria are met. The surveys shall be conducted annually unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, on advice from the DEC.

2.1 Background

Rehabilitation at Carina has been undertaken through a consistent long-term assessment framework of rehabilitation and analogue sites. The program draws on a dataset collected annually since November 2015 (with the exception of 2021), enabling a progressive and comparable assessment of rehabilitation performance over time.

The program was established in 2015 with 32 initial monitoring sites across rehabilitated areas and adjacent analogue vegetation. These sites were selected to reflect comparable vegetation, soil profiles, and landform characteristics. Initial monitoring focused on initial high priority rehabilitated areas, including:

- borrow pits;
- haul road infrastructure; and
- the western WRL rehabilitation trial area.

To reflect the evolving disturbance footprint, the program has since been refined to comprise 42 sites (23 rehabilitated and 19 analogue). This includes adjustments for landform development and the relocation of one analogue site in 2023 to maintain data integrity.

Prior supporting work included UAV surveys (2016-2018) to assess WRL landform stability and design conformance. The program continues to be updated to maintain alignment with operational changes, including the transition to Yilgarn Iron in August 2025, to maintain alignment with current approvals and closure objects.

2.2 Environmental Context

Carina is located within the Southern Cross Subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion. This landscape is characterised by gently undulating uplands, broad valleys, low greenstone hills and saline playa lakes.

Vegetation is dominated by diverse Eucalypt woodlands, with species such as *Eucalyptus salmonphloia*, *E. salubris*, *E. transcontinentalis* and *E. longiconis* occurring across hills, plains and valley systems. Salt-lake margins support samphire shrublands, while granite outcrops and sandplains support mixed shrubland and mallee communities, including *Acacia*, *Melaleuca* and *Allocasuarina* species.

The site supports a range of scrub and woodland communities across lateritic sands, sandy plains and clay flats, typically dominated by *Acacia*, *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species with a mixed shrub and spinifex understorey. Vegetation condition and composition vary with landform, soil type and disturbance history. A summary of the vegetation communities present at Carina is provided in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Vegetation Communities present in Carina

Code	Community Description	Landform
S11	<i>Acacia</i> - <i>Allocasuarina</i> scrub with scattered Eucalypts	Lateritic sandy soils, mid-upper slopes
S12(b)	Fire affected <i>Allocasuarina</i> scrub with mixed shrub and spinifex	Sandy plains
S13	<i>Allocasuarina</i> - <i>Acacia</i> scrub with emergent Eucalypts and mixed shrub understorey	Lateritic sandy soils

S14	<i>Acacia-Allocasuarina</i> scrub with <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> over mixed shrubs	Clay flats
S15	<i>Allocasuarina</i> scrub with <i>Eucalypt</i> overstorey and <i>spinifex</i> understory	Sandy clay soils
W1	Mixed <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over <i>Acacia</i> and chenopod shrub understorey	Clay flats
W2	Salmon gun woodland over chenopod and <i>Acacia</i> shrubland	Flat clay soils
W4	Mixed <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over shrub layer with scattered grasses	Sandy clay flats
W12	Open <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over <i>Acacia</i> and shrub understorey	Clay to sandy-clay flats
W15	Low <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over <i>Acacia</i> and mixed shrub layer	Clay flats
W22	Low woodland with <i>Eucalypts</i> over <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Acacia</i> shrubs	Mid-lower slopes
W30	Low <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over <i>Acacia</i> and shrub layer with <i>spinifex</i>	Sandy clay flats
W31	<i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over chenopod shrubland	Clay flats
W33	Low mixed <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over <i>Allocasuarina-Acacia</i> shrubland	Flats and lower slopes.

3 Methodology

Rehabilitation monitoring at Carina utilised established, site-based methods applied consistently since 2015. This approach ensures that current data is comparable to historical performance trends.

The 2025 reporting period monitoring program included on-ground assessment of:

- Rehabilitation sites: located at borrow pits along the Carina haul road, road infrastructure areas, and the Carina and Carina Extended WRLs.
- Analogue sites: Reference data for nearby undisturbed vegetation was utilised to assess rehabilitation progress against pre-disturbance conditions.

3.1 Monitoring Design

A total of 21 rehabilitation monitoring sites were assessed during reporting period (Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1). Detailed spatial and large-scale maps of these sites are provided Appendix A Monitoring site locations (Figure A-1 to Figure A-4).

The monitoring framework is based on the *Carina and J4 Vegetation and Rehabilitation Monitoring Plan* (Astron Environmental Services, 2020). To maintain data continuity, all assessment utilised existing transects and quadrats:

- Transect sites: utilised in larger rehabilitation domains to assess understorey vegetation, surface stability, and overstorey structure.
- Quadrat sites: utilised in smaller or spatially constrained areas where 50m transects were not practical.

For the 2025 reporting period, internal monitoring focused on rehabilitation areas. Analogue site data was sourced from the *Carina Iron Ore Project 2025 Biodiversity Monitoring* report (Onshore Environmental, 2026) to provide comparative benchmarks.

Carina Rehabilitation Monitoring Report

Table 3-1: Monitoring Sites.

Site Setup	Area	Vege Code	Community	Site Type	Site Name	Zone	Easting	Northing	Year Rehabilitation Completed
Transect	Haul Road borrow pit (Carina)	W31		Rehabilitation	SR01	51	225093	6609005	2014
				Analogue	SC01	51	225052	6608891	NA
		W30		Rehabilitation	SR02	51	233586	6597403	2015
				Analogue	SC02	51	233743	6597341	NA
		W15		Rehabilitation	SR03	51	215254	6623903	2014
				Analogue	SC03	51	215221	6623876	NA
		W33		Rehabilitation	SR04	51	221847	6614063	2012
				Analogue	SC04	51	222055	6613591	NA
	WRL Carina	W2		Rehabilitation	SR21	50	786712	6626422	2018
					SR22	50	787004	6626196	2015
					SR23	50	787683	6626432	2015
					SR24	50	787438	6626660	2015
					SR25	50	787271	6626540	2015
		W4		Analogue	SC05	50	786978	6625775	NA
		W22		Analogue	SC06	50	787970	6626199	NA
		W2		Analogue	SC10	50	786519	6626341	NA
	WRL Carina Extended	W2		Rehabilitation	SR26	50	785618	6629080	2018
					SR27	50	785636	6628650	2018
					SR28	50	786165	6628822	2018
					SR29	50	785956	6628888	2018
					SR30	50	785951	6628551	2018
				Analogue	SC07	50	786296	6628603	NA
					SC11	50	785582	6629401	NA
					SC12	50	785377	6628519	NA
Quadrat	Road Infrastructure	S15		Rehabilitation	PR01	51	231759	6599661	2015
				Analogue	PC01	51	231766	6599663	NA
		S14		Rehabilitation	PR02	51	232395	6598864	2015
				Analogue	PC02	51	232407	6598882	NA
		W1		Rehabilitation	PR03	51	233069	6598104	2015
				Analogue	PC03	51	232402	6598790	NA
		S13		Rehabilitation	PR04	51	236517	6594554	2015

Carina Rehabilitation Monitoring Report

Site Setup	Area	Vege Code	Community	Site Type	Site Name	Zone	Easting	Northing	Year Rehabilitation Completed
				Analogue	PC04	51	236515	6594545	NA
		S12(b)		Rehabilitation	PR05	51	236364	6591516	NA
				Analogue	PC05	51	239351	6591510	NA
		S11		Rehabilitation	PR06	51	341667	6588661	2015
				Analogue	PC06	51	241670	6588664	NA
		W2		Rehabilitation	PR07	51	212052	6625869	2015
				Analogue	PC07	51	212126	6625984	NA
		W4		Rehabilitation	PR08	51	212227	6625466	2015
				Analogue	PC08	51	212287	6625474	NA
		W12		Rehabilitation	PR09	51	212786	6625800	2015
				Analogue	PC09	51	212799	6625890	NA

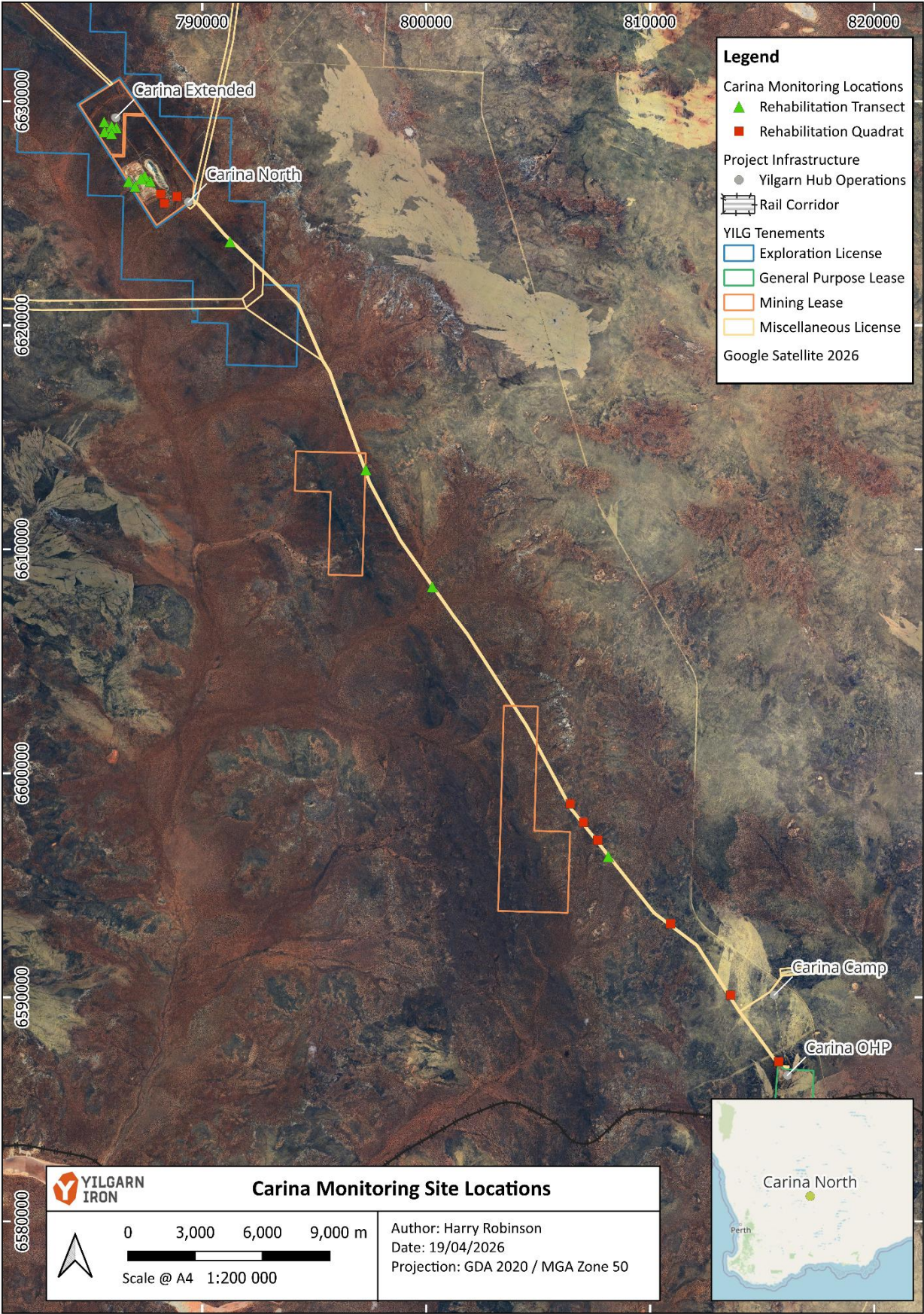


Figure 3-1: Carina monitoring site locations.

3.2 Ecosystem Function Analysis (EFA)

Monitoring used an approach consistent with Ecosystem Function Analysis (EFA) to evaluate landform stability and function. At each transect, the following indicators were recorded:

- Landscape organisation: percentage of bare ground.
- Soil surface condition indicators:
 - Stability: evidence and level of erosion.
 - Infiltration: Evidence of crusting or water pooling.
 - Nutrient cycling: percentage of logs & litter.

Ratings were calculated based on the Astron (Astron Environmental Services, 2020) methodology to determine the degree to which rehabilitation areas are functioning as self-sustaining ecosystems relative to previous monitoring periods and analogue sites.

3.3 Vegetation and Weed Assessment

Vegetation monitoring assessed the composition, structure, and recruitment of native species. At each site, the following data were collected:

- Native vegetation cover: estimated percentage of perennial and annual cover.
- Dominate species: identification of the primary species.
- Weed presence: identification of weed species and estimated percentage cover.

3.4 Photo Monitoring

Photo monitoring was undertaken to provide a visual record of rehabilitation condition over time (Appendix B Monitoring Site Photographs).

- Fixed photo points were used at each site.
- Photographs were taken in a consistent orientation during each monitoring site.

3.5 Data Handling and Assessment

Field data was collected using standardised field sheets and reviewed post-survey for consistency and completeness.

Data was aggregated and analysed at the domain level:

- Borrow pits.
- Road infrastructure (Carina Haul Road).
- Carina WRL.
- Carina Extended WRL.

For each domain, the mean and standard error (SE) were calculated for plant cover, ground cover, and bare ground. Erosion ratings were averaged and rounded to the nearest integer to provide a categorical stability score.

3.6 Limitations

Monitoring results are influenced by seasonal conditions, soil type, landforms, and site accessibility.

- Seasonal variability: results are influenced by the amount and timing of rainfall, which can significantly affect recruitment and annual cover.
- Site characteristics and history: some variability between sites is expected due to differences in landform, soil type, and disturbance history.
- Site Accessibility: monitoring sites SR28 and SR29 were inaccessible during the survey period. Consequently, the Carina Extended WRL assessment is based on a subset of three transects (SR26, SR27, and SR30). To ensure statistical integrity, historical data for this landform was recalculated using only these three sites to allow for an accurate "like-for-like" trend analysis.

4 Results

4.1 Borrow Pits

A general improvement in borrow pit rehabilitation sites was observed between the 2024 and 2025 monitoring periods, across both physical condition and vegetation metrics.

No erosion was recorded in either monitoring period (Table 4-1). Weed presence declined from 25% of sites in 2024 to 0% in 2025, indicating effective weed management.

Vegetation metrics showed a positive trend, with mean plant cover increasing from 18.4% (± 3.9) in 2024 to 22.9% (± 5.1) in 2025 (Table 4-2). Ground cover, including litter and woody debris, also increased.

The proportion of bare ground increased from 31.3% to 69.2%; however, this reflects a change in classification during 2025, where rock cover was included within the bare ground category. This does not indicate a decline in condition.

Table 4-1: Site Attribute Presence – Borrow Pits (2024 vs 2025, N = 4).

Site Attributes	Year	Sites (%)
Erosion	2024	0
	2025	0
Weed	2024	25
	2025	0

Table 4-2: Vegetation and Ground Cover – Borrow Pits (2025 vs 2025, N = 4)

Site Attributes	Year	Mean Cover (%) SE
Plants	2024	18.4 ± 3.9
	2025	22.9 ± 5.1
Ground cover (Litter, logs)	2024	20.3 ± 5.4
	2025	30.1 ± 5.8
Bare Ground	2024	31.3 ± 8.0
	2025	69.2 ± 5.9

4.1.1 Dominant Species

The dominant flora species within the borrow pit domain included *Acacia sp.*, *Eucalyptus sp.*, *Triodia sp.*, and *Grevillea zygodoba*. Site **SR04** exhibited the highest species richness.

Overstory species were primarily *Acacia sp.* and *Eucalyptus sp.* Dominant species recorded at each site are presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Dominant Species – Borrow Pits (2025).

Site	Dominant Species
SR01	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>
SR02	<i>Triodia sp.</i>
SR03	<i>Acacia burkittii</i> , <i>Acacia resinosa</i>
SR04	<i>Acacia sabina</i> , <i>Grevillea zygodoba</i> and <i>Acacia burkittii</i> mid shrubland

4.1.2 Native Species Cover

Native species cover within the borrow pit domain has shown a positive long-term trend, increasing from 11.2% in 2018 to 22.9% (± 5.1) in 2025. This represents a marked increase following a period of relative stability between 2022 and 2024.

Mean native species cover is present in Figure 4-1. The 2018 dataset consisted of a single site (SR03); therefore, a standard error was not calculated for that year.

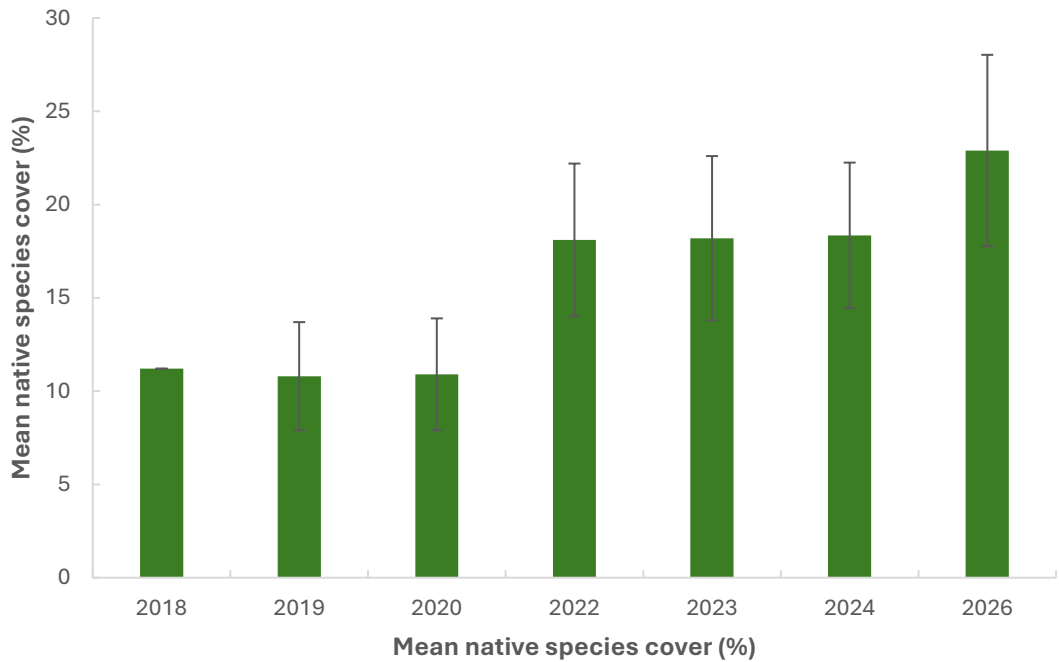


Figure 4-1: Native Species Cover – Borrow Pits (2018-2025)

4.2 Road Infrastructure

Road infrastructure rehabilitation showed mixed results between 2024 and 2025.

Surface crusting remained stable (11.1 %), while water pooling increased from 0 % to 22.2 %, indicating localised drainage constraints (Figure 4-4). No erosion or weeds were recorded in either monitoring period.

Mean plant cover decreased slightly from 20.2 % (± 4.7) in 2024 to 16.4 % (± 3.7) in 2025. In contrast, ground cover increased from 7 % (± 1.8) to 22.1 % (± 4.8) and bare ground also increased from 70.3 % (± 6.8) to 78.2 % (± 5.8) (Table 4-5).

Table 4-4. Site Attribute - Road Infrastructure (2024 vs 2025, N = 9).

Site Attributes	Year	Sites (%)
Surface Crusting	2024	11.1
	2025	11.1
Water Pooling	2024	0
	2025	22.2
Erosion	2024	0
	2025	0
Weeds	2024	0
	2025	0

Table 4-5: Site Attributes - Road Infrastructure (2024 vs 2025, N = 9).

Site Attributes	Year	Mean Cover (%) SE
Plants	2024	20.2 ± 4.7
	2025	16.4 ± 3.7
Ground (Litter, logs)	2024	7 ± 1.8
	2025	22.1 ± 4.8
Bare Ground	2024	70.3 ± 6.8
	2025	78.2 ± 5.8

4.2.1 Dominant Species

The domain was characterized by *Acacia* sp., *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Atriplex vesicaria*, and *Eucalyptus* sp. Species richness was moderate for most sites with only site PR06 having two species (Table 4-6).

The overstory species *Acacia* sp. and *Eucalyptus* sp. were evident in the road infrastructure domain (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6: Dominant Species - Road Infrastructure (2025).

Site	Dominant Species
PR01	<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>Acutivalvis</i> , <i>Philotheca brucei</i> subsp. <i>brucei</i> , <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> , <i>Sclerolaena fusiformis</i>
PR02	<i>Acacia burkittii</i> , <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> ?, <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> , <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>supralaevis</i>
PR03	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> , <i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i> , <i>Maireana georgei</i> , <i>Sclerolaena fusiformis</i>
PR04	<i>Eucalyptus cometae-vallis</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Phebalium</i> sp., <i>Thryptomene urceolaris</i>
PR05	<i>Acacia inaequiloba</i> , <i>Daviesia cardiophylla</i> , <i>Gompholobium gompholobioides</i> , <i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i> subsp. <i>volubilis</i> , <i>Triodia rigidissima</i> , <i>Verticordia inclusa</i>
PR06	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> , <i>Thryptomene urceolaris</i>
PR07	<i>Acacia burkittii</i> , <i>Acacia erinacea</i> , <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> , <i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> , <i>Sclerolaena</i> sp.
PR08	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> , <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> subsp. <i>oleosa</i> , <i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> , <i>Sclerolaena</i> sp.

4.2.2 Native Species Cover

Native species cover has shown a slight overall increase from 12.8% (±4.1) in 2018 to 16.4% (±3.7) in 2025.

Following an increase between 2022 and 2024, cover declined slightly in 2025 but remains above the 2022 levels (Figure 4-2).

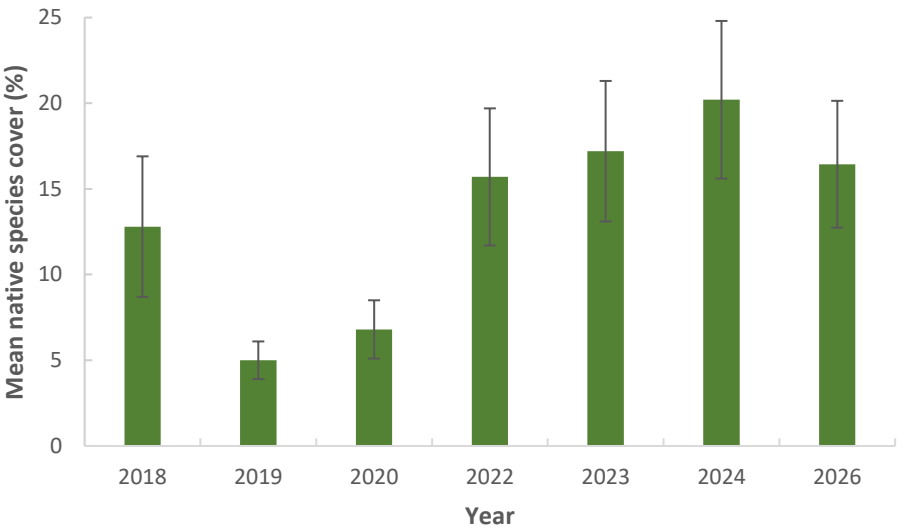


Figure 4-2: Native Species Cover – Road Infrastructure.

4.3 Carina Waste Rock Landform

The Carina WRL showed strong improvements in both physical and vegetation attributes between 2024 and 2025.

Erosion presence decreased from 60% to 40%, and weed presence reduced from 60% to 0% (Table 4-7).

Mean plant cover increased from 6.1% (± 1.6) to 9.4% (± 1.3), with a corresponding increase in ground cover. (Table 4-8)

Table 4-7: Site Attributes - Carina WRL (2024 vs 2025, N = 5).

Site Attributes	Year	Sites (%)
Erosion	2024	60
	2025	40
Weed	2024	60
	2025	0

Table 4-8: Site Attributes - Carina WRL (2024 vs 2025, N = 5).

Site Attributes	Year	Mean Cover (%) SE
Plants	2024	6.1 $\pm$ 1.6
	2025	9.4 $\pm$ 1.3
Ground (Litter, logs)	2024	6.1 $\pm$ 2.1
	2025	10.4 $\pm$ 1.7

Bare Ground	2024	26.3 ± 4.4
	2025	89.6 ± 1.7

4.3.1 Dominant Species

The dominant flora species of the Carina WRL rehabilitation sites included *Maireana triptera*, *Sclerolaena diacantha*, and *Melaleuca hamata* (Table 4-9).

The Carina WRL domain recorded the overstory species *Melaleuca hamata* (Table 4-9).

Table 4-9: Dominant Species - Carina WRL (2025).

Site	Dominant Species
SR21	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Seringia cacaobrunnea</i>
SR22	<i>Maireana triptera</i> , <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>
SR23	<i>Maireana triptera</i>
SR24	<i>Maireana triptera</i> , <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>
SR25	<i>Maireana triptera</i> , <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>

4.3.2 Native Species Cover

Native species cover at the Carina WRL rehabilitation sites has seen a weak increase in trend from 2018 (5.1 % ± 2.8) to the highest recorded cover in 2025 (9.4 % ± 1.7). There have been small decreases in native species cover in 2020 and 2024 in comparison to that year's previous monitoring period (Figure 4-3).

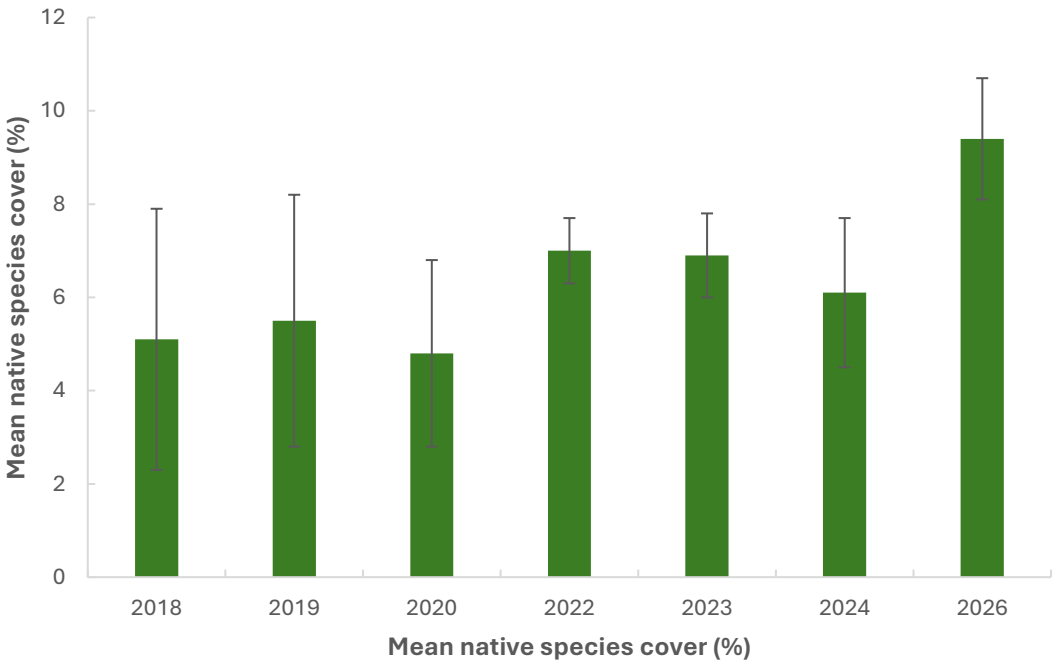


Figure 4-3: Native Species Cover - Carina WRL

4.4 Carina Extended Waste Rock Landform

Vegetation cover remained relatively stable between 2024 and 2025, decreasing slightly from 9.5% (± 1.9) to 8.5% (± 1.4).

Ground cover increased substantially, indicating improving surface condition. (Table 4-9Table 4-10).

Table 4-10: Site Attributes - Carina Extended WRL (2024 vs 2025, N = 3).

Site Attributes	Year	Sites (%)
Erosion	2024	66.7
	2025	0
Weed	2024	33.3
	2025	0

Table 4-11: Site Attributes - Carina Extended WRL (2024 vs 2025, N = 3).

Site Attributes	Year	Mean Cover (%) SE
Plants	2024	9.5 $\pm$ 1.9
	2025	8.5 $\pm$ 1.4
Ground (Litter, logs)	2024	2.41 $\pm$ 0.2
	2025	9.4 $\pm$ 0.6
Bare Ground	2024	31.1 $\pm$ 2.6
	2025	90.6 $\pm$ 0.6

4.4.1 Dominant Species

The dominant flora species of the Carina Extended WRL rehabilitation sites included *Acacia burkittii*, *Maireana triptera*, *Sclerolaena diacantha* (Table 4-12).

The overstory species *Acacia burkittii* was evident in the Carina Extended WRL domain (Table 4-12).

Table 4-12: Dominant Species - Carina Extended WRL (2025).

Site	Dominant Species
SR26	<i>Acacia burkittii</i> , <i>Maireana triptera</i> , <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>
SR27	<i>Acacia burkittii</i> , <i>Maireana triptera</i> , <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>
SR30	<i>Acacia burkittii</i> , <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>

4.4.2 Native Species Cover

Native species cover at the Carina Extended WRL rehabilitation sites has seen a significant increase from 2018 (0 % $\pm$ 0), 2019 (0.2 % $\pm$ 0.1), and 2020 (1.1 % $\pm$ 0.3), to 2022 (8.2 % $\pm$ 0.9). Since 2022, there has been a slight increase in native species cover to 8.5 % $\pm$ 0.6 for 2025 (Figure 4-4).

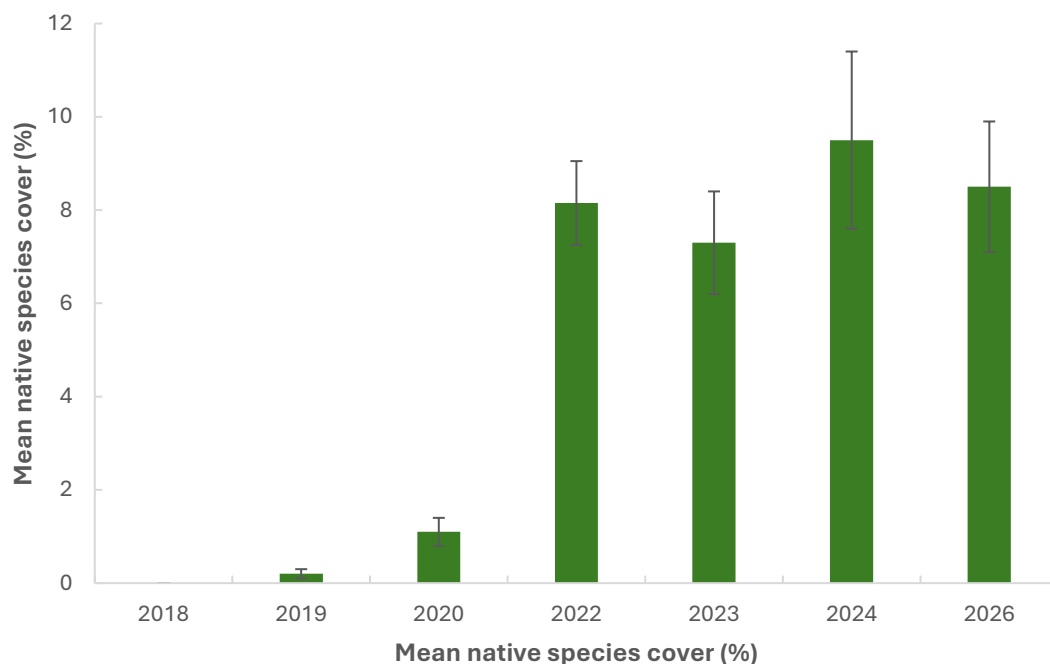


Figure 4-4: Native Species Cover - Carina Extended WRL.

4.5 Ecosystem Function Analysis (EFA)

EFA metrics were used to assess landform stability and function across rehabilitation and analogue sites.

- Stability (erosion) and nutrient cycling (ground cover): General improvements were noted across all domains, particularly in the accumulation of leaf litter and woody debris.
- Infiltration (surface crusting & water pooling): A slight decline was noted in the road infrastructure domain due to localised water pooling (22.2%).
- Landscape organisation: The percentage of bare ground increased across the site, which may indicate refined measurement techniques which included rock cover.

4.6 Summary of Vegetation and Weed Assessment

Vegetation monitoring in 2025 indicates that most domains are maintaining a positive successional trajectory from the 2018 baseline. Key findings include:

- Native vegetation cover has shown a positive trajectory since 2018.

- Native vegetation cover was variable compared to the previous monitoring period of 2024. Most sites had relatively small changes, except for Carina WRL having a strong increase.
- Evidence of recruitment was limited across most sites
- Native vegetation cover and dominant species were generally aligned with 2024 analogue native species cover according to Astron Environmental Services 2024 field data.
 - Borrow pits analogue vegetation cover in 2024 was 15 %, compared to a higher 22.9 % in the 2025 rehabilitation sites.
 - Road infrastructure analogue sites were 22% 2024, compared to a lower 16.4 % in the 2025 rehabilitation sites.
 - Carina & Carina extended WRLs analogue sites were 7 % in 2024, compared to higher 9.4 % for Carina WRL 9.4% and 8.5% for Carina Extended WRL 2025 rehabilitation sites.

Weeds:

- Weed species were not evident and reduced from the 2024 monitoring period.

4.7 Photo Monitoring

Fixed-point photo monitoring (Appendix B) provides visual evidence of the quantitative trends recorded in 2025.

- Increased vegetation cover and structure are evident across the borrow pit and road infrastructure domains, as well as certain sites within Carina WRL (SR22) and Carina Extended WRL (SR26 & SR27).
- Surface condition appears stable.

5 Discussion

5.1 Rehabilitation Performance

Rehabilitation monitoring indicates that overall performance is progressing toward analogue conditions, with variability between domains.

WRLs show more consistent development of surface stability and vegetation structure, reflecting their age and scale. Borrow pits and infrastructure areas remain more variable but generally support higher native species cover.

EFA metrics indicate that landform stability is largely established, while infiltration remains variable and nutrient cycling is improving.

5.2 Vegetation Establishment and Recruitment

Vegetation establishment across rehabilitation areas is progressing, with native species cover and composition increasingly reflecting analogue systems in some areas.

Given that rehabilitation has been established for approximately 10 years or more, vegetation structure is continuing to develop, although it remains less complex than analogue sites.

Recruitment remains limited across most areas, indicating that while systems are developing, they are not yet fully self-sustaining.

Difference between areas is likely attributed to variations in soil profiles and characteristics, and rainfall.

5.3 Weed Presence and Management

Weed presence across rehabilitation areas is low.

Where present, weeds are generally associated with:

- Disturbed or recently rehabilitated areas, with WRLs having relatively high number of recorded weeds in 2024.
- Areas of higher moisture availability, i.e. rehabilitated borrow pits.

Weed levels are occasionally above analogue conditions and do not currently represent a widespread risk to rehabilitation outcomes. Ongoing monitoring and targeted management will be required to prevent establishment of new species.

5.4 Risks and constraints

Monitoring results indicate that rehabilitation is progressing in line with expected trajectories for areas established since 2015-2016.

While analogue conditions have not yet been fully achieved, the current level of development is broadly consistent with rehabilitation of this age, with continued improvement expected over time.

The main factors influencing rehabilitation performance include:

- Seasonal conditions – rainfall variability continues to influence vegetation establishment and recruitment between monitoring periods.
- Landform and soil conditions – limited soil development and substrate variability affect vegetation growth, particularly in WRLs.
- Time since rehabilitation.

Details:

- Species composition was not directly measured, and dominance of certain species may not consistently align with analogue sites.

6 Conclusion

Rehabilitation monitoring undertaken in 2025 indicates that rehabilitation at Carina is progressing toward the intended outcomes of stable, non-polluting landforms supporting self-sustaining native vegetation.

Ecosystem Function Analysis demonstrates that landform stability is established across most rehabilitation area, with infiltration and nutrient cycling continuing to develop. Vegetation monitoring indicates increasing native cover, evidence of recruitment in some areas, and species composition beginning to align with analogue systems, although structural complexity remains lower than undisturbed vegetation.

Variability in performance between rehabilitation domains reflects differences in landform, soil conditions and disturbance history, and is consistent with expected recovery trajectories for areas rehabilitated since 2015-2016.

Weed levels remain generally low and localised, and do not currently represent a significant constraint to rehabilitation outcomes.

Overall, the results indicate that rehabilitation is progressing in line with expectations and continues to move toward meeting closure objectives. Ongoing monitoring will be important to confirm trends over time and support the refinement of completion criteria.

7 Recommendations

Based on the 2025 monitoring outcomes, the following actions are recommended:

- Continue annual monitoring using established sites and methods to maintain consistency with the historical dataset.
- Maintain targeted weed monitoring and control, particularly in recently rehabilitated and disturbed areas.
- Focus on supporting vegetation establishment and recruitment in areas showing slower development, particularly within borrow pits and infrastructure areas.
- Improving infiltration and nutrient cycling.
- Refine completion criteria to reflect observed rehabilitation trajectories and differences between landforms.

8 References

Astron Environmental Services. (2020). *Carina and J4, Vegetation and Rehabilitation Monitoring Plan, October 2020.*

Astron Environmental Services. (2024). *Carina Iron Ore Project 2024 Rehabilitation Monitoring, November 2024.*

Onshore Environmental. (2026). *Carina Iron Ore Project 2025 Biodiversity Monitoring, 22 February 2026.*

Appendix A Monitoring site locations

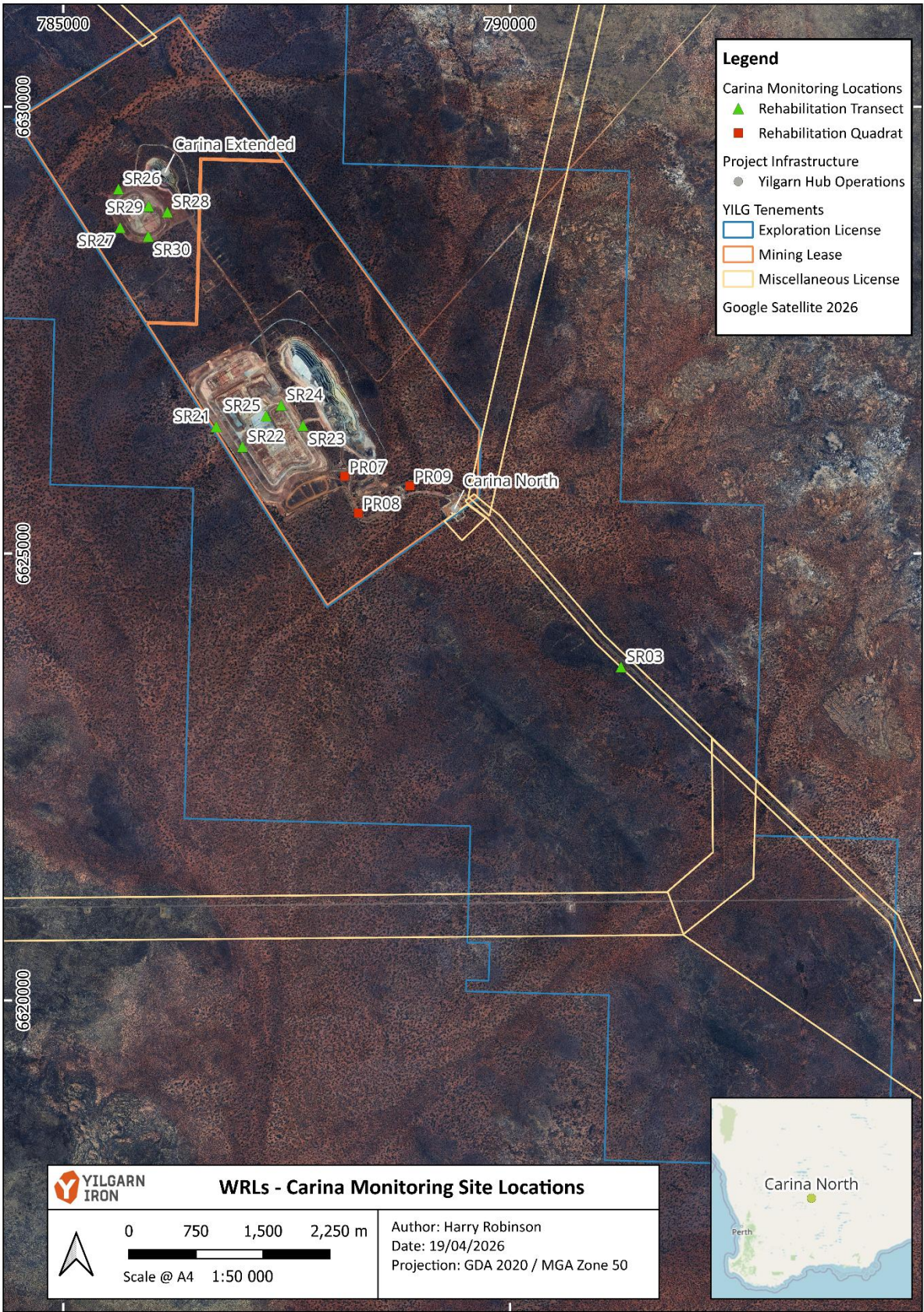


Figure A-1. Carina WRLs monitoring site locations.

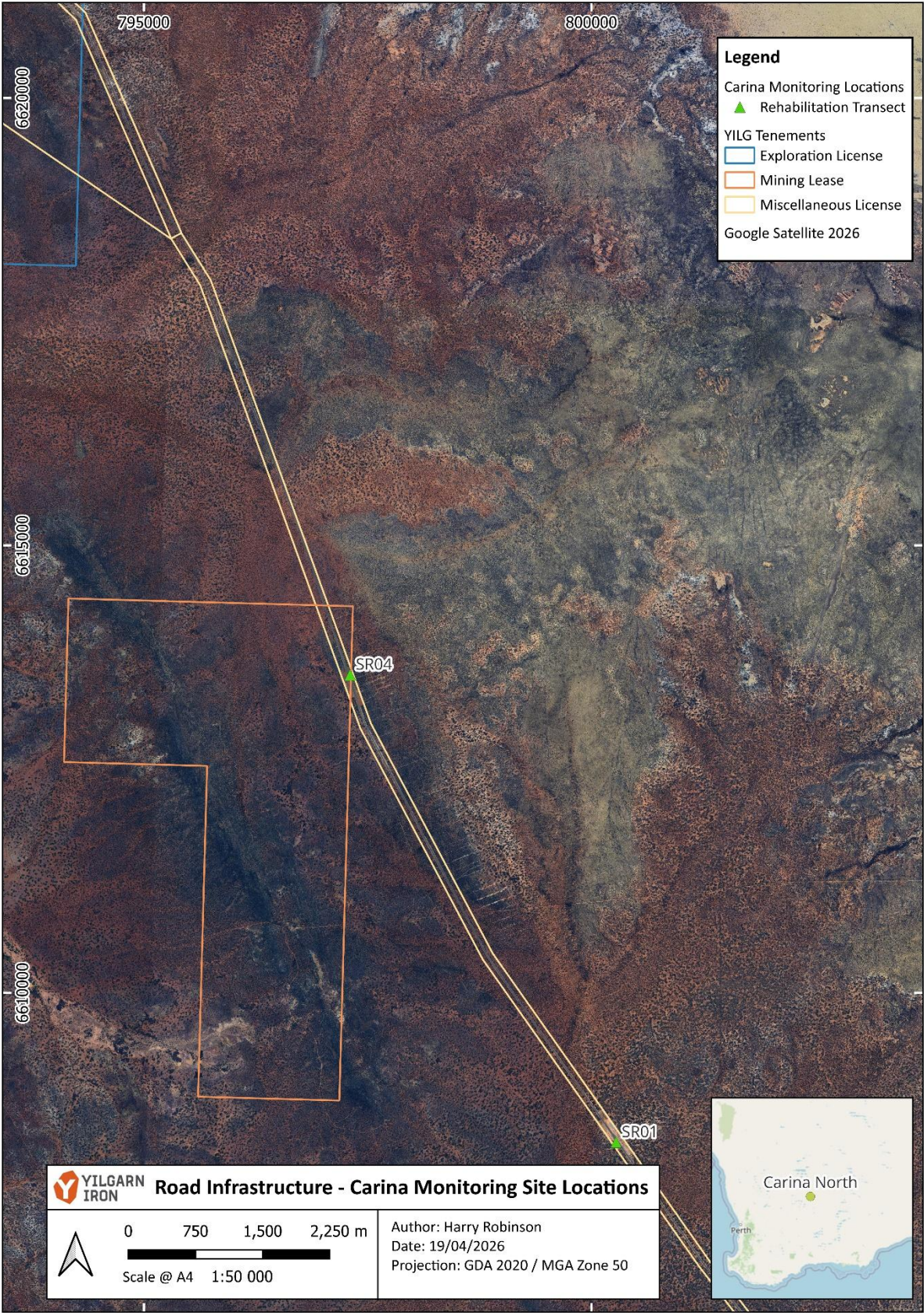


Figure A-2: Carina North - Road Infrastructure monitoring site locations.

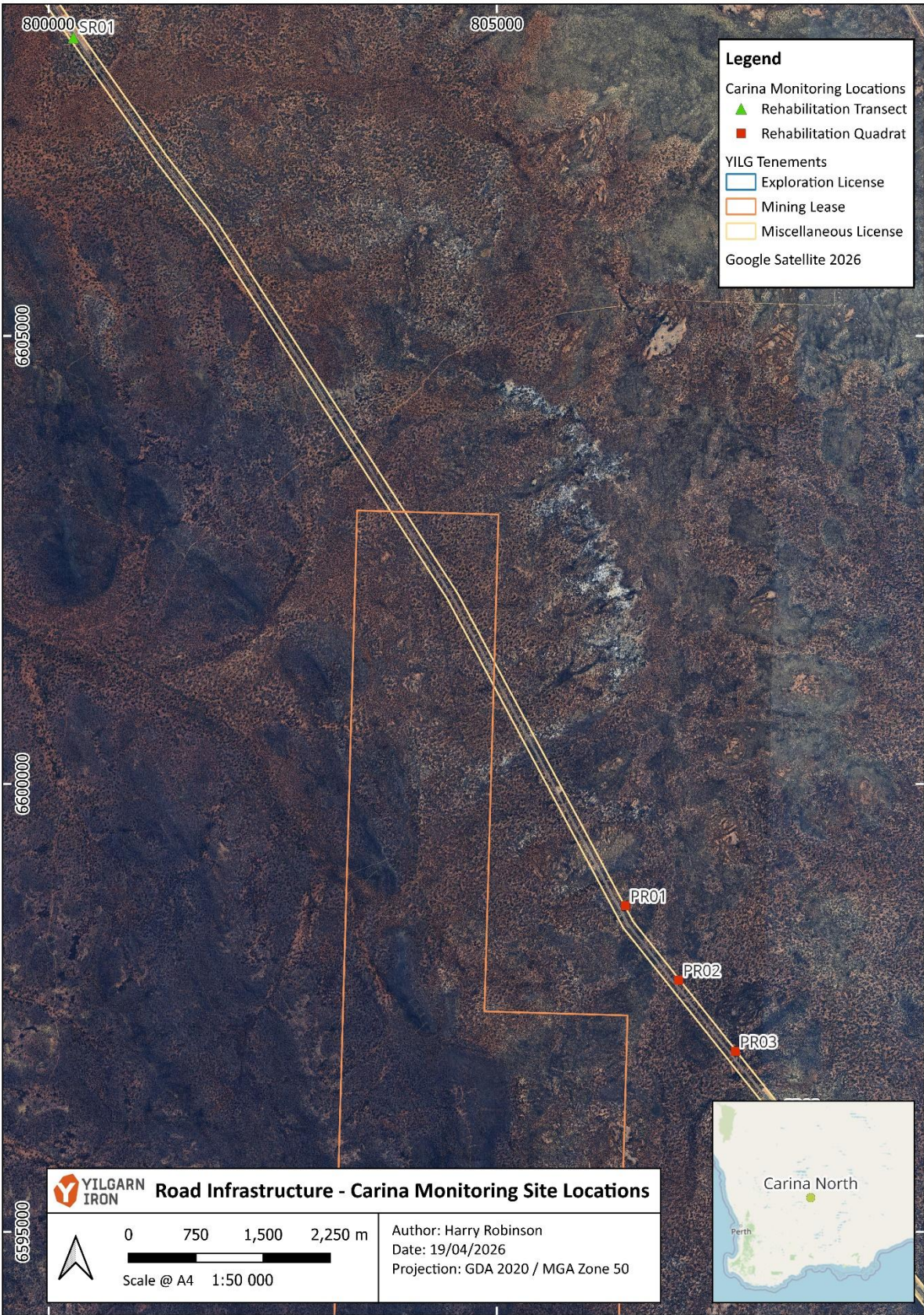


Figure A-3: Carina Central- Road Infrastructure monitoring site locations.

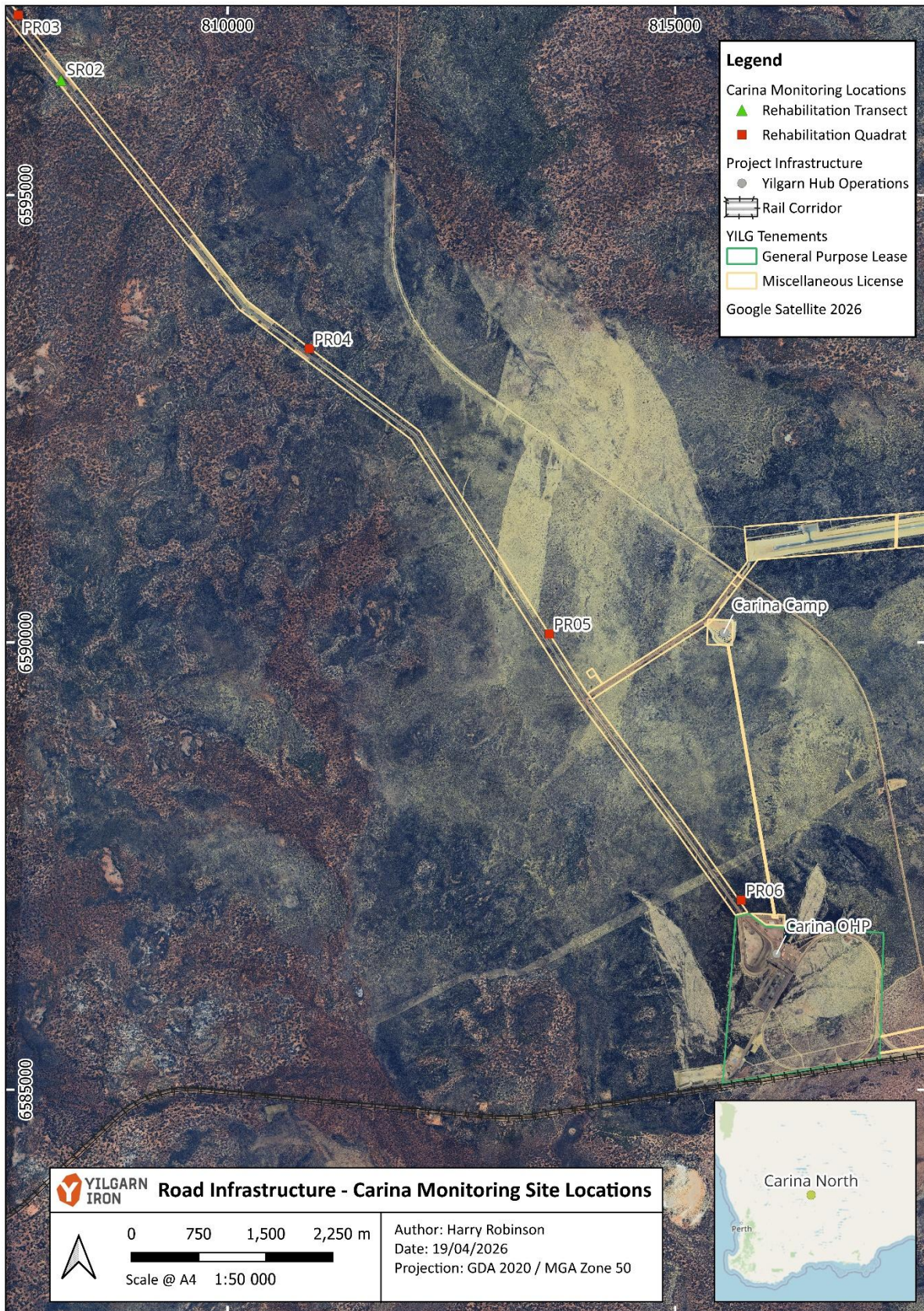


Figure A-4: Carina South- Road Infrastructure monitoring site locations.

Appendix B Monitoring Site Photographs

Road Infrastructure monitoring points.

Site ID: PR01 	Site ID: PR02 
Site ID: PR03 	Site ID: PR04 
Site ID: PR05 	Site ID: PR06 

Site ID: PR07



Site ID: PR08



Site ID: PR09



Transect Photo monitoring points

Site ID: SR01	Site ID: SR02
	
Site ID: SR03	Site ID: SR04
	
Site ID: SR21	Site ID: SR22
	

Site ID: SR23



Site ID: SR24



Site ID: SR25-01



Site ID: SR25-02



Site ID: SR26



Site ID: SR27



Site ID: SR30-01



Site ID: SR30-02



Aerial Photographs

Site ID: SR01	Site ID: SR02
	
Site ID: SR03	Site ID: SR04
	

Site ID: SR21	Site ID: SR22
	
Site ID: SR23	Site ID: SR24
	