

08/07/2026

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 892 – Parker Range (Mount Caudan) Iron Ore Project – 2026 Compliance Assessment Report

Per Condition 4-6 of Ministerial Statement 892, 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 12 July each year.

Please find attached the 2026 Compliance Assessment Report for the Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project, prepared by Yilgarn. The report addresses the reporting period from 13 April 2025 to 12 April 2026.

As required by Condition 4-6 of Ministerial Statement 892, 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 undersigned.

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 892

Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project

Reporting Period: 13 April 2025 to 12 April 2026

Company Director Endorsement Statement

I, Fergus CAMPBELL, in my capacity as a Director of Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd, hereby endorse this Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) for Ministerial Statements 892, 1060, 1166, 1222.

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 892 and to maintaining ongoing compliance with the associated environmental conditions and reporting requirements.

Signed: 

Date: 7 July 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 – 892
Document Number	Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project
Prepared For:	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prepared By:	Tina-Marie Bethel – Site – Environmental Manager
Reporting Period	13 April 2025 to 12 April 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. Project Overview

The Parker Range (Mount Caudan) Iron Ore Project (the Project) was approved for development in 2012 under Cazaly Iron Pty Ltd (Cazaly). Ownership of the Project was subsequently transferred to Polaris Pty Ltd (Polaris), a wholly owned subsidiary of Mineral Resources Limited (MinRes). A further purchase agreement was finalised in August 2025 with Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (Yilgarn). While the transfer of the Project approvals to Yilgarn is currently in progress, 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 Goldfields region of Western Australia, approximately 45 km south-east of Southern Cross. It comprises open pits, associated mining infrastructure and the Parker Range Bypass Road (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 892, 1060, 1166, 1222.

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) (EP Act). Approval to implement the Project was granted on 12 April 2012, subject to the conditions of Ministerial Statement 892 (MS 892).

Subsequent amendments to MS 892 include Ministerial Statement 1060 (MS 1060), issued on 17 July 2017, which amended Condition 3 to extend the proposal implementation period to 12 April 2022. On 26 June 2020, a change to the proposal was approved under section 45C of the EP Act to amend the approved disturbance area. Ministerial Statement 1166 (MS 1166), issued on 14 May 2021, subsequently amended Condition 8-4 relating to the management of active Malleefowl mounds. A further amendment was approved under Ministerial Statement 1222 (MS 1222) to update Conditions 10-1 to 10-7 relating to Environmental Offsets.

This Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of MS 892, as amended by MS 1060 and MS 1166, issued under Part IV of the EP Act. The report covers the period from 13 April 2025 to 12 April 2026 (the reporting period).

1.3. Project Status

The Project remained in operational pause throughout the reporting period. Limited activities were undertaken during the reporting period, comprising the recovery and transport of ore mined prior to the operational pause from existing stockpiles within the Project area to the Koolyanobbing Operation for processing. Once processed, the ore is transported via rail to Esperance Port for export. No mining, land clearing, construction, or other ground disturbing activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

Activities undertaken during the reporting period included:

- Recovery and haulage of ore mined prior to the operational pause from existing stockpiles within the Project area to the Koolyanobbing Operation for processing.

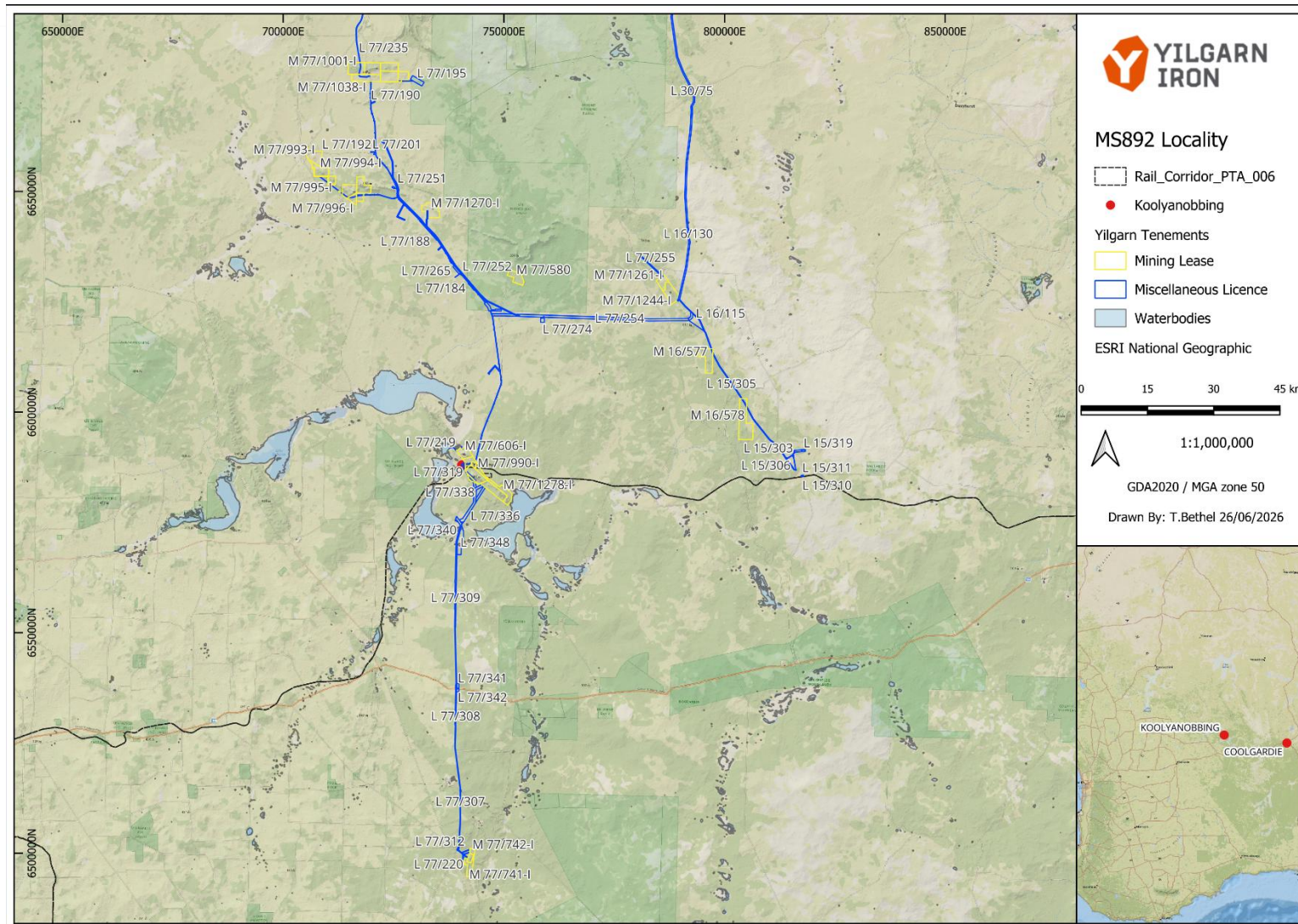


Figure 1: Parker Range Locality



Figure 2: Parker Range Site Layout

2. Statement of Compliance

For the 2026 reporting period, Yilgarn has prepared and provided a Statement of Compliance to support this report. This statement is found in Attachment 1.

2.1. Compliance Assessment

Annual compliance auditing and reporting requirements are specified in Conditions 4-3 and 4-6 of MS 892:

- 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 the first compliance assessment report fifteen months from the date of issue of this statement addressing the twelve-month period from the date of issue of this statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first compliance report.

The compliance assessment report shall:

1. Be endorsed by the proponent's Managing Director or a person delegated to sign on the Managing Director'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 892, a compliance assessment audit table has been completed for the reporting period and is included as Attachment 2.

3. Non-compliances

Two potential non-compliances with the requirements of Ministerial Statement 892 were identified during the 2025/2026 reporting period.

Conditions 6-2 and 7-6 – March 2026

During the March 2026 monitoring event, monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring could not be completed due to damage to, and loss of, DDG bottles during transport to the analytical laboratory. Upon receipt of the shipment, one DDG bottle was received broken and five bottles, including one replicate sample, were missing. The affected monitoring locations were LRQ1, VIQ9, VRQ7, VIQ11 and VRQ1. As a result, dust deposition monitoring data could not be obtained for these locations for the March 2026 monitoring period. No direct adverse environmental impacts were identified, however; the loss of monitoring data resulted in incomplete implementation of the approved monitoring programs.

The conditions require implementation of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs, including the prescribed dust deposition monitoring methodology. The loss of DDG samples prevented completion of the required monthly monitoring in accordance with the approved monitoring programs. Notification was provided to the Department 30 March 2026. During preparation of this Compliance Assessment Report, it was identified that the notification submitted to the Department on 30 March 2026 incorrectly referenced Condition 11-1 of Ministerial Statement 892. The relevant conditions relating to this potential non-compliance are Conditions 6-2 and 7-6, as reflected in this report.

Conditions 6-2 and 7-6 – September, October and November 2025

Monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring was not undertaken during September, October and November 2025, resulting in three consecutive missed monitoring events and incomplete implementation of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs.

The missed monitoring occurred during the transition of ownership and operational responsibility for the Parker Range Project. During this period, environmental monitoring responsibilities were transferred between organisations, resulting in an oversight in the scheduling and implementation of the monthly DDG monitoring program.

The omission was identified during a retrospective compliance review undertaken by Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd in preparation for the 2025–2026 Annual Compliance Assessment Report. Notification was provided to the Department 29 June 2026.

3.1. Corrective and Preventative Actions Taken

The following corrective and preventative measures were implemented following identification of the two potential non-compliances:

- Packaging and transport arrangements for DDG samples were reviewed.
- A more robust transport container with improved sealing and internal cushioning was introduced for the transport of DDG bottles.
- Monitoring governance and sample management processes were reviewed to strengthen implementation of the approved monitoring programs.
- Compliance monitoring schedules are now subject to periodic review to confirm all monitoring obligations are current and being implemented.

4. Proposed Changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan

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

Appendices

Attachment 1 – Statement of Compliance

Statement of Compliance

1. Proposal and Proponent Details

Proposal Title	<i>Parker Range (Mount Caudan) Iron Ore Project Shire of Yilgarn</i>
Statement Number	<i>MS892/1060/1166/1222</i>
Proponent Name	<i>Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd</i>
Proponent's Australian Company Number (where relevant)	<i>ACN 626 035 078</i>

2. Statement of Compliance Details

Reporting Period	<i>13/04/25 to 12/04/26</i>
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Implementation phase(s) during reporting period (please tick ✓ relevant phase(s))							
Pre-construction		Construction		Operation	✓	Decommissioning	

Audit Table for Statement addressed in this Statement of Compliance is provided at Attachment:	2
An audit table for the Statement addressed in this Statement of Compliance must be provided as Attachment 1 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)	

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?	
MS 892 Conditions 6-2 and 7-6	
Was the implementation condition or procedure non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?	
Potentially non-compliant	
On what date(s) did the non-compliance or potential non-compliance occur (if applicable)?	
March 2026	
Was this non-compliance or potential non-compliance reported to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER?	
Yes	Reported to DWER in writing Date 20 March 2026
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?	
Non-compliances with Conditions 6.2 and 7.6 of Ministerial Statement 892 occurred when the monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring required under the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs could not be successfully completed. On 13 March 2026, damage to and loss of DDG bottles was identified following receipt at the analytical laboratory. One DDG bottle was identified as broken and five bottles, including one replicate sample, were missing when the shipment was unpacked. The affected monitoring sites were LRQ1, VIQ9, VRQ7, VIQ11 and VRQ1. As a result, the required dust deposition monitoring data could not be obtained for the affected monitoring locations for the March 2026 monitoring event. No direct adverse environmental impacts were identified; however, the loss of the monitoring data resulted in incomplete implementation of the approved monitoring programs for that monitoring period.	
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)	
Monitoring locations LRQ1, VIQ9, VRQ7, VIQ11 and VRQ1	
What was the cause(s) of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?	
The DDG shipment was received with one broken bottle and five bottles missing, resulting in incomplete monitoring data for the March 2026 monitoring event. While the packaging had sustained damage, the exact cause of the damage and loss of bottles could not be determined.	
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?	
• Review the packaging method for DDG bottles. • Use a more robust transport container with improved internal cushioning.	
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?	

Each page (including Attachment 12) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.

INITIALS: 

The approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs were in place and implemented through monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring in accordance with the approved management plans. Following the incident, the packaging and transport arrangements for DDG samples were reviewed and improvements identified to reduce the risk of sample damage or loss during transit. Further details of the preventative and corrective actions are provided in the accompanying ACAR table and report.
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)

Which implementation condition or procedure was non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?	
MS 892 Conditions 6-2 and 7-6	
Was the implementation condition or procedure non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?	
Potentially non-compliant	
On what date(s) did the non-compliance or potential non-compliance occur (if applicable)?	
September, October and November 2025	
Was this non-compliance or potential non-compliance reported to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER?	
Yes	Reported to DWER in writing Date 29 March 2026
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?	
Monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring was not undertaken between September, October and November 2025, resulting in three consecutive missed monitoring events and incomplete implementation of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs. The missed monitoring occurred during the transition of ownership and operational responsibility for the Parker Range Project. During this period, environmental monitoring responsibilities were transferred between organisations, resulting in an oversight in the scheduling of the monthly DDG monitoring program. The omission was identified during a retrospective compliance review undertaken by Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd in preparation for the 2025–2026 Annual Compliance Assessment Report. Notification was provided to the Department 29 June 2026	
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)	
Parker Range Iron Ore Project	
What was the cause(s) of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?	
The non-compliance resulted from an oversight in the transfer of environmental monitoring responsibilities during the transition of ownership and operational responsibility for the Parker	

Range Project. This resulted in the monthly dust deposition monitoring program not being scheduled for September, October and November 2025.
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?
- The Department was notified of the potential non-compliance in accordance with Condition 4-5 of Ministerial Statement 892. - Environmental monitoring schedules were reviewed following identification of the omission. - Monthly dust deposition monitoring has resumed in accordance with the approved monitoring program.
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?
Prior to the non-compliance, environmental monitoring was managed through an established monitoring schedule and the requirements of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs. Following identification of the omission, environmental monitoring schedules were reviewed to confirm all monitoring requirements and monitoring responsibilities during project transitions.
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)

Which implementation condition or procedure was non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?	
MS 892 Condition 8-5	
Was the implementation condition or procedure non-compliant or potentially non-compliant?	
Potentially non-compliant	
On what date(s) did the non-compliance or potential non-compliance occur (if applicable)?	
The threshold exceedance was identified during the 2024/2025 reporting period and remains current during the 2025/2026 reporting period.	
Was this non-compliance or potential non-compliance reported to the Chief Executive Officer, DWER?	
Yes. Reported to DWER in writing	Date: 10 July 2025
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?	
Annual Malleefowl monitoring undertaken during the 2025/2026 reporting period confirmed that the Malleefowl Threshold Criteria specified in the Parker Range Significant Fauna Management Plan continue to be exceeded. Monitoring recorded no material improvement in mound activity from the previous reporting period. The monitoring report notes that inter-annual variability in Malleefowl breeding activity occurs at Parker Range and recommends expansion of the monitoring program to improve detection of changes in the breeding population.	
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)	
Parker Range Iron Ore Project	

Each page (including Attachment 12) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.
 INITIALS:

What was the cause(s) of the non-compliance or potential non-compliance?
Annual Malleefowl monitoring confirmed that the Threshold Criteria specified in the approved Significant Fauna Management Plan continue to be exceeded. The cause of the observed decline has not been determined.
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?
• Continue annual Malleefowl monitoring in accordance with the approved Significant Fauna Management Plan. • Review the monitoring program in consideration of the recommendations provided by the National Malleefowl Recovery Group.
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?
Malleefowl monitoring and management was undertaken in accordance with the approved Significant Fauna Management Plan. Monitoring will continue in accordance with the approved program, with consideration given to the recommendations of the National Malleefowl Recovery Group to improve the monitoring program.
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, Managing Director Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd, declare that I am authorised on behalf of Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd to submit this form and that the information contained in this form is true and not misleading.

Signature: Fergus Campbell Date: 7 July 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 12) must be initialed by the person who signs Section 4 of this Statement of Compliance.

INITIALS: FC

Attachment 2 – Audit table



AUDIT TABLE

Statement Compliance Section

PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF YILGARN AND SHIRE OF MENZIES
Statement 892/1060/1166/1222

Note:

- Phases that apply in this table = Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning, Overall (several phases).
- This audit table is a summary and timetable of conditions and commitments applying to this project. Refer to the Minister's Statement for full detail/precise wording of individual elements.
- Code prefixes: M = Minister's condition, P = Proponent's commitment.
- Acronyms list: CEO = Chief Executive Officer of OEPA; DER = Department of Environment Regulation; DPAW = Department of Parks and Wildlife; DIA = Department of Indigenous Affairs; DMP = Department of Mining and Petroleum; EPA = Environmental Protection Authority; DoH = Department of Health; DoW = Department of Water, Minister for Env = Minister for the Environment; OEPA = Office of the Environmental Protection Authority.
- Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non – compliant, NR = Not Required at this stage. Please note the terms VR = Verification Required and IP = In Process are only for OEPA use.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 1-1	Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall implement the proposal as documented and described in schedule 1 of this statement subject to the conditions and procedures of this statement.	Implement project in accordance with criteria outlined in Schedule 1.	Annual Compliance Assessment Report.	Overall	Ongoing	C	Operations commenced 23 July 2020.
MS 892: 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 of any change in proponent details in writing.	Annual Compliance Assessment Reports identifying the Name of Polaris Metals Pty Ltd (the proponent).	Overall	Ongoing	C	Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd is the entity responsible for proposing and overseeing the Project. On 27 June 2025, the project was acquired by Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (YII) when it acquired all of the shares in Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd. CEO notified in writing of the change of proponent on sale of business.
MS 892: 2-2	Proponent Nomination and Contact Details	The proponent shall notify the Chief Executive Officer of the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (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 change in proponent details in writing.	Copy of written notification of the CEO of any change in proponent details.	Overall	Within 30 days of such change	C	CEO notified in writing of the change of address on sale of business.
MS 1060: 3-1	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall not commence implementation of the proposal after 12 April 2022, and any commencement, prior to this date, must be substantial.	Notify in writing.	Copy of written notification to CEO of substantial commencement	Overall	Prior to 12 April 2022	CLD	Operations commenced 23 July 2020.
MS 1060: 3-2	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	Any commencement of implementation of the proposal, on or before 12 April 2022, must be demonstrated as substantial by providing the CEO* with written evidence, on or before 12 April 2022.	Provide evidence to the CEO in writing to demonstrate the proposal has substantially commenced. Include photographs.	Copy of written notification to CEO of substantial commencement	Overall	Prior to 12 April 2022	CLD	CEO was notified via the 2020/21 ACAR of substantial commencement.
MS 892: 4-1	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall prepare and maintain a compliance assessment plan to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Preparation of a Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) and an audit table in compliance with the requirements of the OEPA.	Approved CAP. Endorsement of CAP by DWER.	Overall	Originally due by 12 January 2013, then 28 June 2013.	CLD	CAP submitted to the then OEPA 28 June 2013. Final CAP re-submitted 10 July 2013, approved 12 July 2013.
MS 892: 4-2	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO the compliance assessment plan required by condition 4-1 at least six 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; 2. the approach and timing of compliance assessments; 3. the retention of compliance assessments; 4. the method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken; 5. the table of contents of Compliance Assessment Reports; and 6. public availability of Compliance Assessment Reports.	The compliance assessment plan shall indicate: 1. the frequency of compliance reporting; 2. the approach and timing of compliance assessments; 3. the retention of compliance assessments; 4. Reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken; the table of contents of compliance reports; and public availability of compliance reports.	Approved CAP. Endorsement of CAP by DWER.	Pre-construction	Originally due by 12 January 2013, then 28 June 2013.	CLD	CAP submitted to the then OEPA 28 June 2013. Final CAP re-submitted 10 July 2013, approved 12 July 2013.
MS 892: 4-3	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the compliance assessment plan required by condition 4-1.	As specified in the CAP.	Submission and Acknowledgement of receipt of completed audit table by DWER.	Overall	Ongoing	C	Completion of this audit table fulfils this condition.
MS 892: 4-4	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessments described in the compliance assessment plan required by condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.	Records and reports will be maintained in accordance with YIPL's document management system requirements so that they can be retrieved if requested.	Availability at the request of the CEO.	Overall	When requested by the CEO.	C	All previous ACAR's submitted are retained and available on request.
MS 892: 4-5	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven days of that non-compliance being known.	Notification to CEO in writing.	Copy of written notification and acknowledgement of receipt of notification by DWER.	Overall	Within 7 days of non-compliance being known.	C	All identified potential non-compliance / non-compliance events were notified in accordance with Condition MS 892: 4-5.



AUDIT TABLE

Statement Compliance Section

PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF
YILGARN AND SHIRE OF MENZIES
Statement 892/1060/1166/1222

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 4-6	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first Compliance Assessment Report fifteen months from the date of issue of this statement addressing the twelve-month period from the date of issue of this statement and then annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report. The Compliance Assessment Report shall: 1. be endorsed by the proponent's Managing Director or a person delegated to sign on the Managing Director'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.	Submit Compliance Assessment Report	Annual Compliance Assessment Reports and publication on the Yilgarn Website	Overall	By 12 th July, annually	C	This CAR (report) has been written in accordance with Condition MS 892: 4-6 and satisfies all listed requirements. The 2026 CAR (this report) was submitted by 12th July 2026. The 2026 CAR will be made publicly available on the Yilgarn website at: https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/ There are no proposed changes to the CAP.
MS 892: 5-1	Public Availability of Data	Subject to condition 5-2, within three months of approval by the CEO and for the remainder of the life of the proposal the proponent shall make publicly available, in a manner to the satisfaction of the CEO, all validated environmental data (including sampling design, sampling methodologies, empirical data and derived information products (e.g., maps) relevant to the assessment of this proposal and implementation of this statement.	Publication of ACAR on the Yilgarn Website	Yilgarn Iron's website	Overall	Ongoing	C	All Yilgarn CARs and supporting information required under this statement are made publicly available on the Yilgarn website. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/
MS 892: 5-2	Public Availability of Data	If any data referred to in condition 5-1 would: i. involve the disclosure of any data which is confidential or commercially sensitive to the proponent or a third party including any model, formula or process which is a trade secret; or ii. involve an infringement of copyright held by a third party, the proponent may submit a request for approval from the CEO to not make this data publicly available. In making such a request the proponent shall provide the CEO with the data and an explanation and reasons why the data should not be made publicly available.	Written notification requesting reports/plans not be made publicly available	Correspondence to the CEO	Overall	Ongoing	C	This report does not contain secret formula or process, or confidential commercially sensitive information.



AUDIT TABLE

Statement Compliance Section

PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF

YILGARN AND SHIRE OF MENZIES

Statement 892/1060/1166/1222

MS 892: 6-1	Flora and Vegetation	The proponent shall undertake monitoring of the health and abundance of vegetation within a 250-metre buffer area around areas approved for disturbance at the mine site and within a 125-metre buffer around the upper haul road as illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 in schedule 1.	Environmental monitoring in accordance with Condition MS 892: 6.2	Vegetation Monitoring Report submitted with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	C	Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Vegetation Health and Weed Monitoring and Management Plan (Rev 2, 242-EN-PLN-0019_00), 7 May 2020 was approved 20 May 2020. Under the provisions of Section 45C of the EPA Act 1986, a modification to the proposal was granted approval on June 26, 2020, to modify the project disturbance area. Due to further alterations of the disturbance footprint and buffer area, it was necessary to revise and relocate several monitoring quadrats to ensure compliance with the spatial requirements specified in Condition 6-1 and 6-5 of Ministerial Statement 892. A revised version of the VHWMP (Revision 2) was submitted to DWER for assessment on 26 June 2023. The VHWMP Revision 2 was approved by DWER on 7 November 2023. The approved (Rev 2) Vegetation Health and Weed Monitoring and Management Plan submitted on the 26 June 2023 and approved by DWER on 7 November 2023 was included in the 2024 CAR. Yilgarn is reviewing management plans to ensure they remain appropriate to the current operational status and for rebranding. The 2025/2026 vegetation health and weed monitoring was undertaken by Onshore Environmental. The annual vegetation and priority flora monitoring confirmed compliance with the approved monitoring program. Monitoring recorded minimal dust deposition on vegetation, with only a small proportion of plants at impact sites showing low to minor dust accumulation. Native species richness and plant health remained above the 2019 baseline, no impacts from the Project to vegetation or priority flora were identified, no weed species were recorded, and foliar cover thresholds were assessed as compliant. (Appendix C). Monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring recorded a single dust deposition result above the Trigger Criterion 1 value of 20 g/m²/month (Sa) in August 2025. No further trigger level exceedances were recorded during the monitoring period. At the time the August 2025 result was recorded, the Parker Range Project was in an operational pause following cessation of mining activities in January 2025. Haulage operations did not recommence until November 2025. The elevated dust deposition results therefore occurred during a period when no mining activities were being undertaken. The August 2025 result appears to represent an isolated event, as it was not followed by further elevated dust deposition results and was not associated with any measurable decline in vegetation health, abundance or species richness. The annual vegetation monitoring confirmed that plant health and native species richness remained above baseline levels, no Project-related
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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
								impacts to vegetation or priority flora were identified, and all relevant threshold criteria remained compliant. Monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring was not undertaken during September, October and November 2025, resulting in three consecutive missed monitoring events and incomplete implementation of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs. The missed monitoring occurred during the transition of ownership and operational responsibility for the Parker Range Project, during which environmental monitoring responsibilities were transferred between organisations. The omission was identified during a retrospective compliance review completed in preparation for the 2025–2026 Compliance Assessment Report. The Department was notified on 29 June 2026.



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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 6-2	Flora and Vegetation	The monitoring required under condition 6-1 is to commence prior to ground disturbing activities required for the implementation and operation of the proposal and be carried out to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and will include: 1. the provision of baseline data; 2. identification of baseline and control sites; 3. definition of monitoring frequency, timing, intensity, and replication; 4. definition of health and abundance; 5. identification of what and how parameters will be used to measure decline or rate of decline in health or abundance; and 6. definition of management responses required should a 25 per cent (or greater) decline in health or abundance be recorded.	Environmental monitoring in accordance with MS 892: 6.2	Monitoring Report submitted with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	NC	Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Vegetation Health and Weed Monitoring and Management Plan (Rev 0, 242-EN-PLN-0019_00) was submitted on 7 May 2020 and was approved by DWER on 20 May 2020. Clearing commenced July 2020. A review of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Vegetation Health and Weed Monitoring and Management Plan was undertaken in 2023 in response to the weed trigger exceedance notification submitted to the CEO on the 15 of May 2023. During this review it was found that weed plot WQ3 was no longer located in accordance with the spatial requirements of Conditions 6-1 and 6-5 due to a change in the MS 892 project envelope made on the 26 of June 2020. In order to rectify this the Parker Range VHWMP was revised and submitted to DWER on the 26 of June 2023. DWER approved the latest revision on 7 November 2023. Yilgarn is currently undertaking a review of management plans to ensure they remain appropriate to the current operational status and for rebranding. A non-compliance notification was provided to the Department on 20 March 2026 damage to and loss of DDG bottles was identified following receipt at the analytical laboratory. One DDG bottle was identified as broken and five bottles, including one replicate sample, were missing when the shipment was unpacked, resulting in monitoring data being unable to be obtained for March 2026. Monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring was not undertaken during September, October and November 2025, resulting in three consecutive missed monitoring events and incomplete implementation of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs. The missed monitoring occurred during the transition of ownership and operational responsibility for the Parker Range Project, during which environmental monitoring responsibilities were transferred between organisations. The omission was identified during a retrospective compliance review completed in preparation for the 2025–2026 Compliance Assessment Report. The Department was notified on 29 June 2026. Vegetation Health Monitoring was undertaken in accordance with Condition MS892: 6-2 by Onshore Environmental in November and December 2025 (Appendix C).
MS 892: 6-3	Flora and Vegetation	Should the potential impact sites show a 25% (or greater) decline in health or abundance as compared to the reference sites, the proponent shall provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of the decline being identified which: 1. describes the decline; and 2. provides information which allows determination of the likely root cause of the decline.	Provide report to the CEO of the decline being identified.	Acknowledgement of receipt of report by DWER within 21 days of the decline being identified.	Overall	Within 21 days of the decline being identified.	C	No mining activities were conducted during the reporting period. The Vegetation Health monitoring study conducted by Onshore Environmental (Appendix C) did not identify any definitive evidence of adverse impacts on vegetation health that resulted from previous mining activities or current haulage during the 2025/2026 monitoring program.



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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 6-3	Flora and Vegetation	If the decline in health or abundance identified in condition 6-3 is determined by the CEO to be caused by activities undertaken in implementing the proposal the proponent shall implement the actions identified in condition 6-2-6 and continue to implement such actions until the CEO determines that the remedial actions may cease.	Implementation of actions in accordance with 6.2.6.	Correspondence with OEPA.	Overall	Ongoing	NR	Monitoring results indicated no decline in the health or abundance of flora in the Project area during the reporting period. See Condition MS 892: 6-2.
MS 892: 6-4	Flora and Vegetation	The proponent shall undertake weed management to ensure that: 1. No new species of declared weeds and environmental weeds are introduced into the proposal area and that the abundance and distribution of existing weeds is not increased as a direct or indirect result of implementation of the proposal.	Weed monitoring plan to be developed and implemented.	Weed monitoring report submitted annually with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	C	The annual vegetation health and weed monitoring report completed by Onshore Environmental (Appendix C) indicated that no new weed species were identified within the survey area in for the reporting period. While no weed species were observed in the dedicated weed plots, 2 weed species, previously identified on the project and described as common weeds (previously reported) <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> and <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> were observed.
		2. Prior to ground disturbing activities the proponent shall undertake a baseline weed survey to determine the species and extent of declared weeds and environmental weeds present at weed monitoring sites within the project footprint including the mine area (schedule 1 Figure 2) and the upper haul road (schedule 1 Figure 3) and at least three reference sites on nearby undisturbed land beyond 200 metres from the disturbance footprint in consultation with the DEC.	Weed monitoring plan to be developed and implemented.	Weed monitoring report submitted annually with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	CLD	Baseline surveys completed in spring of 2019
		3. To determine whether changes in weed cover and type within the project footprint have occurred and are likely to have resulted from implementation of the proposal or broader regional changes, monitoring of baseline and reference sites surveyed as required by condition 6-5-2 shall commence within one year after initial ground disturbing activity required for the implementation of the proposal. These sites are to be monitored annually for two years during the time of year agreed to by the CEO on advice of the DEC. Thereafter monitoring shall take place at least every two years at the time of year agreed above for the life of the proposal, with monitoring within a two-year period to coincide with the year of any favourable rainfall events.	Weed monitoring plan to be developed and implemented.	Weed monitoring report submitted annually with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	C	The annual vegetation health and weed monitoring report completed by Onshore Environmental (Appendix C) indicated that no new weed species were identified within the survey area in for the reporting period.
		4. If the results of monitoring under condition 6-5-3 indicate that adverse changes in weed cover and type within the project footprint are proposal attributable, the proponent shall report the monitoring findings to the CEO and DEC within three months of completion of the monitoring and shall immediately undertake weed control and rehabilitation in the affected areas, where proposal attributable weed cover has adversely changed, using native flora species of local provenance.	Weed monitoring plan to be developed and implemented.	Weed monitoring report submitted annually with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	C	The annual vegetation health and weed monitoring report completed by Onshore Environmental (Appendix C) indicated that no new weed species were identified within the survey area in for the reporting period.
		5. The proponent shall continue to implement the remedial measures required by condition 6-5-4 until approval is given by the CEO to cease.	Weed monitoring plan to be developed and implemented.	Weed monitoring report submitted annually with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	C	As per condition MS 892: 6-5-1 and MS 892: 6-5-4 weed control measures were initiated as required under the PRVHWMMP and PRSFMMP at all affected sites. Weed monitoring and control measures will continue to be implemented across the Project.
MS 892: 7-1	Conservation Significant Flora	The proponent shall ensure that there is no loss of plants of the Declared Rare Flora species <i>Isopogon robustus</i> due to ground disturbing activities.	DRF monitoring plan to be developed and implemented.	DRF monitoring report submitted annually with ACAR.	Overall	Ongoing	C	Onshore Environmental conducted the Annual Significant Flora Vegetation Health for the 2025/2026 reporting period (Appendix D). <i>Isopogon robustus</i> populations are located outside of approved development envelope and have not been impacted by ground disturbing activities within the development envelope.



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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 7-2	Conservation Significant Flora	The proponent shall ensure the long-term maintenance of genetic diversity of the <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range and of <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan species within the Parker Range region through the following actions:						
		1. Prior to ground disturbing activities required for the implementation and operation of the proposal, the proponent shall collect seed and plant material of the <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range and <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan populations that will be cleared because of this proposal. The seed and plant material will be vested in an appropriate facility which can ensure long-term viability of seed storage and protection of identified mother stock of genetic significance for storage and approved restoration works to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of the DEC.	Implementation of actions as required by MS 892: 7-2	Written notification from DEC re: appropriateness of proposed seed storage and stock. Written notification of storage details.	Overall	Prior to disturbance	CLD	Collection and storage of plant material completed, seeds unavailable to be collected (no seed present) – CEO has confirmed compliance with condition (DWER Ref: DWERT5033, DWERT5034, DWERT5037). Living plants of both <i>L. sp. Mt Caudan</i> and <i>L. sp. Parker Range</i> are maintained at the Nuts About Natives nursery in Rockingham to meet the requirement for maintenance of identified mother stock of genetic significance for storage and approved restoration works.
		2. The proponent shall undertake genetic analysis including: a) Spatial analysis of population genetic structure; b) Genetic analysis of the mating system; and c) Genetic analysis of realized dispersal, to the satisfaction of the CEO to determine the relative genetic diversity of the populations of <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range and populations of <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan using the seed and plant material collected in accordance with condition 7-2-1.		Submission of Genetic Analysis report with ACAR	Overall	Ongoing	CLD	Genetic analysis completed by DBCA (formerly DPaW) to fulfil this requirement. Report has been previously provided to DWER.
		3. The proponent shall develop a rehabilitation and research program within six months of ground disturbing activities for Priority flora species with particular focus on the species <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of the DEC. This program shall: a) include a time or timeframe for commencement and completion of the rehabilitation and research program; b) focus on shallow soil analysis, water use efficiency, restoration practices, transplantation trials and seed trials; c) be undertaken in consultation with the DEC; and d) be based on the nature of the impact on genetic diversity determined in condition 7- 2-2.		Submission of results of action required by a rehabilitation and research program in the ACAR	Overall	Ongoing	CLD	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Rehabilitation Plan Version 2, (the Plan) was submitted to DWER on 28 February 2022. The Department approved Revision 2 of the plan on 4 October 2023.
MS 892: 7-3	Conservation Significant Flora	Prior to ground disturbing activities required for the implementation and operation of the proposal the proponent shall undertake a targeted survey of <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range to the satisfaction of the CEO on the advice of the DEC to determine the local and regional impact to this species.	Undertake a targeted survey of <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range to the satisfaction of the CEO on the advice of the DEC to determine the local and regional impact to this species.	Acknowledgement from DEC on adequateness of the report. Submission of survey report with ACAR.	Pre-construction	Prior to ground disturbance.	CLD	A targeted survey for <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range was undertaken prior to ground disturbing activities and was submitted to DWER on 28 February 2020. The CEO has confirmed compliance with Condition MS892: 7-3. (DWER Ref: DWERT5033, DWERT5034, DWERT5037).
MS 892: 7-4	Conservation Significant Flora	The proponent shall provide a copy of the survey report required in condition 7-3 to the CEO and the DEC within three months of completion.	Submission of the targeted survey report to the CEO and DEC within 3 months.	Acknowledgement from the DWER of receipt of report.	Pre-construction	Within 3 months of completion of report.	CLD	A targeted survey for <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range was undertaken prior to ground disturbing activities and was submitted to DWER on 28 February 2020. The CEO has confirmed compliance with Condition MS 892: 7-3. (DWER Ref: DWERT5033, DWERT5034, DWERT5037).
MS 892: 7-5	Conservation Significant Flora	The proponent shall ensure that due to ground disturbing activities: • there are no indirect impacts to the Declared Rare Flora <i>Isopogon robustus</i> ; and • that indirect impacts to Priority 1 flora <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan do not result in a loss of health and abundance outside the project footprint.	Undertake monitoring in accordance with MS 892: 7-6 and MS 892: 7-7	Submission of monitoring results with ACAR.	Overall	Ongoing	C	Monitoring confirmed no indirect impacts to <i>Isopogon robustus</i> or <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan attributable to project activities. Dust deposition across all monitoring quadrats remained between 0.10 and 0.83g/m ² /month, significantly below the trigger criterion of 20g/m ² /month. Plant health and abundance changes were not correlated with dust deposition and therefore did not indicate mining-related impacts. No weeds were recorded within any monitoring quadrats. (Appendix D)



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MS 892: 7-6	Conservation Significant Flora	To verify the requirements of 7-5 are met the proponent shall undertake monitoring in accordance with condition 7-7 of the health and abundance of declared rare flora <i>Isopogon robustus</i> and Priority 1 flora <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan at reference and potential impact sites.	Undertake environmental monitoring in accordance with the monitoring plan required in accordance with M7.7.	Submission of monitoring results with ACAR.	Pre-construction then Overall	Ongoing	NC	A non-compliance notification was provided to the Department on 20 March 2026 damage to and loss of DDG bottles was identified following receipt at the analytical laboratory. One DDG bottle was identified as broken and five bottles, including one replicate sample, were missing when the shipment was unpacked, resulting in monitoring data being unable to be obtained for March 2026. Monthly Dust Deposition Gauge (DDG) monitoring was not undertaken during September, October and November 2025, resulting in three consecutive missed monitoring events and incomplete implementation of the approved vegetation and priority flora monitoring programs. The missed monitoring occurred during the transition of ownership and operational responsibility for the Parker Range Project, during which environmental monitoring responsibilities were transferred between organisations. The omission was identified during a retrospective compliance review completed in preparation for the 2025–2026 Compliance Assessment Report. The Department was notified on 29 June 2026. Vegetation Health Monitoring was undertaken in accordance with Condition MS892: 6-2 by Onshore Environmental in November and December 2025 (Appendix C).
MS 892: 7-7	Conservation Significant Flora	To meet the requirements under condition 7-6 the proponent shall prepare a monitoring plan prior to ground disturbing activities for the approval of the CEO on advice of the DEC. The monitoring plan shall include: 1. the provision of baseline data; 2. identification of baseline and control sites; 3. definition of monitoring frequency, timing, intensity, and replication; 4. definition of health and abundance; 5. identification of what and how parameters will be used to measure decline or rate of decline in health or abundance; and 6. definition of trigger levels and management responses.	Preparation of monitoring plan in accordance with the DEC	Written notification of submission and written approval of the plan from the DWER.	Pre-construction then Overall	Prior to ground disturbance.	CLD	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Significant Flora Monitoring and Management Plan (SFMMP) (Rev 0, 242-EN-PLN-0020_0), 5 May 2020 was approved by CEO 20 May 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERT5033, DWERT5034, DWERT5037).
MS 892: 7-8	Conservation Significant Flora	Should the potential impact sites show a decline in health or abundance as determined by condition 7-7 compared to the reference sites the proponent shall provide a report to the CEO within 21 days of the decline being identified which: 1. describes the decline; and 2. provides information which allows determination of the likely root cause of the decline.	Preparation and submission of report outlining the decline within 21 days to the DWER.	Acknowledgement of receipt of report by DWER within 21 days.	Overall	Within 21 days of the decline being identified.	NR	Although some <i>Isopogon robustus</i> impact quadrats (IIQ3, IIQ4 and IIQ6) recorded greater than a 10% decline in mean health compared with the 2019 baseline, dust deposition remained well below the trigger level and did not correlate with the observed decline. Accordingly, Trigger Criterion 2 was not met and contingency actions or submission of a report under Condition 7.8 was not required. <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan showed improved health across all monitoring quadrats compared with both 2024 and the baseline assessment.
MS 892: 7-9	Conservation Significant Flora	If the decline in health or abundance identified in conditions 7-7 and 7-8 is determined by the CEO to be caused by activities undertaken in implementing the proposal the proponent shall, implement the actions identified in condition 7-7-6 and continue to implement such actions until the CEO determines that the remedial actions may cease.	Implement the actions identified in the monitoring plan.	Remedial actions to be presented in the ACAR and advised to the DWER.	Overall	Ongoing	NR	The 2025 monitoring program did not identify evidence that any decline in flora health or abundance was caused by implementation of the proposal. Dust deposition remained substantially below the trigger criterion, and no contingency or remedial actions were required under the SFMMP. Consequently, Condition 7.9 was not triggered.



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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 8-1	Fauna	The proponent shall avoid, or where this is unavoidable minimise the loss of conservation significant fauna such as the Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>), Western Rosella (<i>Platycerus icterotis xanthogenys</i>) and the White-browed Babbler (<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>).	Maintenance of speed limits. Disturbance limited to that in Schedule 1.		Overall	Ongoing	C	No recorded loss of conservation significant fauna was identified in relation to the project during the 2025-2026 reporting period.
MS 892: 8-2	Fauna	To meet the requirements of condition 8-1 the proponent shall ensure that a maximum 40 kilometre per hour speed limit is enforced on all roads within the mine area as indicated in Figure 2 of schedule 1 (with the exception of the Parker Range Bypass Road public road) and a maximum of 60 kilometres per hour along the upper haul road as indicated in Figure 3 of schedule 1 during implementation of the proposal.	Enforcement of all speed limits.	Random monitoring of vehicle speeds by Polaris personnel and reported in the ACAR.	Overall	Ongoing	C	A 40 km/h speed limit is enforced across the project in line with Condition MS 892: 8-2. Signs have been erected as per the Traffic Management Plan. Proposal for the upper haul road is yet to be implemented as part of the project.
MS 892: 8-3	Fauna	The proponent shall record and report the death or injury of any fauna protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and/or Scheduled species under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 because of the implementation of this proposal to the CEO on the advice of the DEC within seven days of that death or injury being known.	Maintenance of records and notification to the DWER of any death or injury of fauna protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and/or under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Submission of records and acknowledgement from the DWER on receipt of notification.	Overall	Within 7 days of that injury or death being known.	C	No known fauna fatalities of species protected under EPBC Act 1999, were recorded during the current 2025-2026 reporting period.
MS 1166: 8-4	Fauna	The proponent shall ensure there is no removal of active Malleefowl mounds within the Parker Range (Mount Caudan) Iron Ore Project Minesite Development Envelope identified in Schedule 1 Figure 2 and the Upper Haul Road Development Envelope identified in Schedule 1 Figure 3, unless otherwise approved in writing by the CEO, on the advice of Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.	Maintenance of records and notification to the DBCA and DWER of any death or injury of fauna protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and/or under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.		Overall	Ongoing	C	No active Malleefowl mounds were removed within Parker Range Iron Ore Project area.
MS 892: 8-5	Fauna	The proponent shall ensure that the proposal does not adversely affect the population size of Malleefowl populations within one kilometre of the project area as identified in schedule 1 Figure 7.	Development and implementation of the Malleefowl Management Plan.	Results of monitoring to be reported in ACAR.	Overall	Ongoing	NC	Malleefowl monitoring undertaken by Onshore Environmental during the 2025/2026 reporting period indicates that the Threshold Criteria specified in the Significant Fauna Management Plan continue to exceed the threshold criteria, consistent with the exceedance identified in the 2024/2025 reporting period and reported to the Department on 10 July 2025. The monitoring results do not indicate a further decline in Malleefowl activity during the current reporting period. Conditions remain consistent with previously reported outcomes (Appendix E). In accordance with the Significant Fauna Management Plan, the threshold exceedance continues to be managed through the approved monitoring and reporting framework.
MS 892: 8-6	Fauna	To verify that the requirements of Condition 8-5 are met the proponent shall prepare a Malleefowl management plan prior to ground disturbing activities to the satisfaction of the CEO on advice of the DEC which requires the:	Development and implementation of the Malleefowl Management Plan.	Written approval for the Malleefowl Management Plan.	Pre-construction then overall	Prior to ground disturbing activities.	CLD	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Significant Fauna Management Plan (SFMP) (Rev 0, 242-EN-PLN-0021_0), approved by CEO 20 May 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERT5033, DWERT5034, DWERT5037).
		1. Submission of baseline monitoring of Malleefowl habitat and, active and inactive Malleefowl mounds, within one kilometre of the proposal area (schedule 1 Figure 7), prior to ground disturbing activities.						
		2. The determination of a level of impact including the reduction in number of active Malleefowl mounds and number of Malleefowl deaths based on the results of condition 8-6-1 which would indicate an adverse impact to local Malleefowl populations.	Development of a Significant Fauna Management Plan which determines the trigger criteria, which if exceeded, initiates response actions.	Written approval for the Malleefowl Management Plan.	Overall	Ongoing	C	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project MS 892 Significant Fauna Management Plan (SFMP) (Rev 0, 242-EN-PLN-0021_0), approved by CEO 20 May 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERT5033, DWERT5034, DWERT5037).
		3. Monitoring of the numbers of active mounds and numbers of inactive mounds as identified in condition 8-6-1. This monitoring is to be carried out to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the DEC.	Monitoring undertaken in accordance with the Plan.	Results of monitoring to be reported in ACAR.	Overall	Ongoing	C	Malleefowl monitoring was undertaken by Onshore Environmental in December 2025. The monitoring results do not indicate a further decline in Malleefowl activity during the current reporting period. Conditions remain consistent with previously reported outcomes (Appendix E).



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MS 892:8-7	Fauna	In the event that fauna mortalities reported under condition 8-3 and monitoring required by condition 8-6 indicate an adverse impact as defined under condition 8-6-2 on the abundance of the Malleefowl population within one kilometre of the proposal area: 1. the proponent shall report such findings to the CEO and the DEC within 21 days of the decline being identified.	Maintenance of records and report of findings to the CEO and DEC within 21 days of the decline being identified.	Acknowledgement of receipt of reports from the DWER.	Overall	Within 21 days of the incident trigger being identified.	C	Annual monitoring was completed by the National Malleefowl Recovery Group during the 2024 to 2025 reporting period. The final report titled "Malleefowl Monitoring at w33 Parker Range Mine and w62 Lot 451 offset, Western Australia: 2024/25 Season" was received on 26 June 2025. The report and review by the MinRes biodiversity SME, noted a consecutive decline in malleefowl mound activity at a number of mounds within the proposal area. As required by condition 8-7-1, notification of the malleefowl mound activity decline was provided to the CEO and DBCA within 21 days of receipt of the final report. Refer to communications dated 10 July 2025. Malleefowl monitoring undertaken by Onshore Environmental in December 2025 did not indicate a further decline in Malleefowl activity during the current reporting period. Conditions remain consistent with previously reported outcomes (Appendix E).
		2. Provide to the CEO the results of an investigation into the findings and the potential cause of the decline.	Provide to the CEO the results of any investigation into the findings and potential cause of the decline.	Results to be presented in the ACAR.	Overall	Within 21 days of the decline being identified.	C	Refer to comments for condition 8-7-1. The notification provided a copy of the monitoring report and investigation of the reported decline.
		3. If the adverse impact is determined by the CEO to be significant and a result of activities undertaken in implementing the proposal, the proponent shall submit actions to be taken to remediate the decline to the CEO within 21 days of the determination made by the CEO.	Provide to the CEO actions to be taken to remediate the decline within 21 days of the determination made by the CEO.	Results to be presented in the ACAR.	Overall	Within 21 days of the determination made by the CEO.	NR	At the time of preparation of this Compliance Assessment Report, no correspondence from the CEO in response to the notification submitted on 10 July 2025 had been identified within the records transferred to Yilgarn as part of the project handover.
		4. The proponent shall implement actions to remediate the decline in the health or abundance of Malleefowl populations upon approval of the CEO and shall continue until such time the CEO on the advice of the DEC determines that the remedial actions may cease.	Implement the remediation actions approved by the CEO and continue until advice is received that the remedial actions may cease.	Advice is received by the CEO that the remedial actions may cease. Results to be presented in the ACAR.	Overall	Ongoing	NR	At the time of preparation of this Compliance Assessment Report, no correspondence from the CEO in response to the notification submitted on 10 July 2025 had been identified within the records transferred to Yilgarn as part of the project handover.
MS 892: 9-1	Trench Management	The proponent shall ensure that open trenches associated with construction of underground pipelines are cleared of trapped fauna by fauna-rescue teams at least twice daily. Details of all fauna recovered shall be recorded, consistent with condition 9-5. The first daily clearing shall take place no later than three hours after sunrise and shall be repeated between the hours of 3:00 pm and 6:00 pm. The open trenches shall also be cleared of trapped fauna by fauna-rescue teams, and fauna details recorded, no more than half an hour prior to backfilling of trenches.	A minimum of twice daily inspections of open trenches associated with construction of underground pipelines and clearing of trapped fauna.	Reporting of daily inspection records in the trench and fauna management report (MS 892 9-6) ACAR.	Construction	Ongoing during construction.	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the reporting period 2025-26.
MS 892: 9-2	Trench Management	The proponent shall ensure that a suitable number of fauna-rescue personnel involved in trench management shall obtain the appropriate licences as required for fauna rescue under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> prior to undertaking actions required by condition 9-1.	Ensure all fauna rescue personnel have appropriate fauna licences for fauna rescue.	Reporting of fauna personnel licence information in trench and fauna management report (MS892: 9-6) and ACAR.	Construction	During construction.	C	The requirement under Condition 9-2 is not currently applicable, as trench management activities under Condition 9-1 are not being undertaken and are not planned in the near term. Accordingly, no fauna-rescue personnel have been engaged or nominated for licensing under this condition at this time. Should trenching activities be proposed in future, Yilgarn will ensure that an appropriate number of personnel hold the required fauna rescue licences prior to commencement of such works.
MS 892: 9-3	Trench Management	Open trench lengths shall not exceed a length capable of being inspected and cleared by the fauna-rescue teams within the required times as set out in condition 9-1. The length of trench that each fauna rescue team may inspect and clear in one day is not to exceed six kilometres per clearing period, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO on advice of the DEC.	Confirm trench lengths to be inspected prior to mobilisation to ensure six kilometres per day is not exceeded.	Written agreement from CEO where 6km is to be exceeded.	Construction	During construction.	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the 2025-26 reporting period.
MS 892: 9-4	Trench Management	Trenches shall remain open no longer than 90 days without prior approval of the CEO.	Approval from CEO to be sought where trenches to remain open longer than 90 days.	Written approval from the CEO.	Construction	During construction.	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the 2025-26 reporting period.



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PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF

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Statement 892/1060/1166/1222

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 892: 9-5	Trench Management	Ramps with angles of repose no greater than 12 degrees, providing egress points and/or fauna refuges providing suitable shelter from the sun and predators for trapped fauna are to be placed in the trench at intervals not exceeding 50 metres.	Installation of ramps, suitable egress points and suitable shelter at intervals not exceeding 50m.	Results of daily inspections in trench and fauna management report (MS 892: 9.6) and ACAR.	Construction	During construction.	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the 2025-26 reporting period.
MS 892: 9-6	Trench Management	The proponent shall produce a report on trench and fauna management within the open trenches to be provided to the CEO and the DEC no later than 21 days after the completion of underground pipeline installation. The report shall include the following: 1. the dates of when specific sections of the trench (or the entirety thereof) were opened and closed; 2. details of all fauna inspections including any dates when fauna inspections were not undertaken; 3. details of the fauna teams undertaking the works (i.e., names and accreditations); 4. the number and species of fauna cleared from trenches and their release location details; and fauna injuries and mortalities including where required under the licence, vouchering of specimens to the standard required by the Museum of Western Australia.	Submission of report on trench and fauna management to the CEO no later than 21 days after the completion of underground installation.	Acknowledgement of receipt of the report from the DWER.	Construction	No later than 21 days after the completion of underground pipe installation.	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the 2025-26 reporting period.
MS 892: 9-7	Trench Management	In the event of a forecast of rainfall likely to cause partial or complete flooding of an open trench, all lengths of trench with potential to be flooded should be backfilled, with trench inspections and fauna clearing undertaken immediately prior to backfilling. The decision on whether the trench should be backfilled shall be undertaken in consultation with the DEC Department of Environment and Conservation	Liaise with the DBCA as to the requirement for trench backfilling where flooding could occur. When rainfall is forecast that is likely to cause partial or complete flooding of trenches.	Acknowledgement of consultation from the DBCA.	Construction	Prior to the rainfall event	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the 2025-26 reporting period.
MS 892: 9-8	Trench Management	All mortalities of fauna listed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 including the cause, location, number, species, and any actions shall be reported and taken to the CEO and the DEC within 48 hours of the mortality being identified.	Reporting of all fauna mortalities to the CEO and DBCA within 48 hours of the fauna mortality being identified.	Acknowledgement of receipt of the report from the CEO and DEC within 48 hours.	Construction	Within 48 hours of mortality being identified.	C	No trenching activities were undertaken during the 2025-26 reporting period.
MS 892: 9-9	Trench Management	A euthanasia plan shall be prepared and approved by the DEC should the need arise to euthanize any injured fauna.	Development and approval of a Euthanasia Plan by the DBCA.	Written approval from the DBCA on the Euthanasia Plan.	Pre-construction	Prior to the requirement to euthanise fauna.	CLD	Section 6.4 of the <i>PRIOP Environmental Trenching Inspection Work Instruction</i> outlines fauna euthanasia requirements.
MS 1222: 10-1	Environmental Offsets	The proponent must implement offsets to counter-balance the significant residual impacts of the proposal on the following environmental values: (1) Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) habitat; (2) Western Rosella (<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>) habitat; and (3) Remnant vegetation and priority flora species in a highly fragmented area.	Acquisition and protection of a conservation covenant property.	Signed Conservation Covenant Agreement under the Soil and Land Conservation Act (Section 30B) Certificate of Title Vol. 2173 Folio 254.	Construction	One-off	CLD	The environmental offset required under this condition has been implemented through the acquisition and protection of a conservation covenant property. The conservation covenant, established under Section 30B of the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 (File 221056), was executed on 19 December 2022 and is registered on Certificate of Title Volume 2173 Folio 254. The offset was originally secured to satisfy the requirements of the EPBC approval and also satisfies the offset requirements of Ministerial Statement 1222. (Appendix F)
MS 892: 10-2	Environmental Offsets	The proponent must ensure the implementation of the offsets achieves the following environmental objectives: (1) Counterbalance the significant residual impacts listed in condition 10-1; (2) Measurable and tangible improvement of habitat quality for Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) and Western Rosella (<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>) which is part of the <i>Parker Range Iron Ore Offset Management Plan</i> ; (3) Demonstrate a strategic conservation benefit for Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) and Western Rosella (<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>); and (4) Improves connectivity or remnant vegetation through rehabilitation that achieves consistency with the species diversity and abundance of native vegetation in adjacent remnant vegetation.	Implementation of the approved Parker Range Iron Ore Offset Management Plan.	Approved Parker Range Iron Ore Offset Management Plan	Operations	Ongoing	C	The environmental offset is managed in accordance with the approved Parker Range Iron Ore Offset Management Plan. Management actions (Appendix G) implemented under the plan include Malleefowl monitoring and revegetation works to improve habitat quality and connectivity. Malleefowl monitoring has been undertaken in accordance with the plan, with a further survey scheduled for December 2025; however, access to the offset property could not be obtained and the survey was unable to proceed. The offset continues to be managed to achieve the environmental objectives specified in this condition.



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PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF
YILGARN AND SHIRE OF MENZIES
Statement 892/1060/1166/1222

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 1222: 10-3	Offset Environmental Management Plan	The proponent must implement the <i>Parker Range Iron Ore Project offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2)</i> that demonstrates how the environmental objectives in condition 10-2 will be achieved, and how this achievement will be substantiated.	Implementation of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV_TS-RP_0308-Rev 2)	Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2); Malleefowl monitoring reports; revegetation records; conservation covenant documentation; management records.	Operations	Ongoing	C	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) is being implemented to achieve the environmental objectives specified in Condition 10-2. The Plan establishes management actions, monitoring programs, performance criteria and completion criteria for the offset area, including habitat management, rehabilitation, vegetation condition assessments and Malleefowl monitoring. During the reporting period, implementation included ongoing management of the conservation covenant property and revegetation activities (Appendix G). A Malleefowl monitoring survey was scheduled for December 2025; however, access to the offset property could not be obtained and the survey was unable to proceed.
MS 1222: 10-4	Offset Environmental Management Plan	The <i>Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2)</i> must include the implementation of the offset measures to the extent and at the location as set out and described in Table 1: Table 1: Environmental values, locations and extent and type of offset measures required to meet condition 10-1. Environmental Value – Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) Western Rosell (<i>Paytycercus ocerotis xanthogenys</i>) breeding and foraging habitat and remnant vegetation and priority flora species in a highly fragmented area. Offset location – Lot 451 (Plan 204149) in the Shire of Yilgarn (Figure 1). Extent of area to receive offset measures (hectares) – 630 Type of offset measures – Land acquisition, on-ground management	Implementation of offset measures through land acquisition and on-ground management at the approved offset property.	Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2); Conservation Covenant documentation; Certificate of Title Vol. 2173 Folio 254; revegetation records; Malleefowl monitoring reports.	Operations	Ongoing	C	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan implements the approved offset measures at the nominated offset property in accordance with Table 1 of this condition. The offset comprises land acquisition and ongoing on-ground management of the conservation covenant property, including rehabilitation, habitat management and ecological monitoring. The offset area has been secured through a conservation covenant under Section 30B of the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 (File 221056), executed on 19 December 2022 and registered on Certificate of Title Volume 2173 Folio 254. Ongoing management activities are implemented in accordance with the approved Offset Management Plan.



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PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF

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Statement 892/1060/1166/1222

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 1222: 10-5	Offset Environmental Management Plan	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) must: (1) demonstrate how the environmental objectives in condition 10-2 will be met; (2) describe how the offset measures will be implemented consistent with condition 10-4; (3) be prepared in consultation with DBCA and DCCEEW; (4) spatially identify the area (Proposed Offset Conservation Area) in condition 10-4 as: (a) acquired lands offset area to receive on-ground management offset measures; and (b) offset area or lands to receive on-ground management offset measures. (5) demonstrate how the environmental values within the Proposed Offset Conservation Area will be maintained and managed in order to counterbalance the significant residual impact to the environmental value elements in condition 10-1 and achieve the environmental objectives in condition 10-2; (6) demonstrate application of the principles of the WA Environmental Offsets Policy, the WA Environmental Offsets Metric and the WA Offsets Template, as described in the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines, and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy Assessment Guide, or any subsequent revisions of these documents and recovery plans; (7) identify how the ongoing performance of the offset measures, and whether they are achieving the objectives in condition 10-2, will be made publicly available; (8) for the land acquisition offsets identified in condition 10-4: (a) demonstrate that the Proposed Offset Conservation Area contain the minimum extents of the environmental values identified in condition 10-1; (b) identify how the Proposed Offset Conservation Area will be protected, being either the sites are ceded to the Crown for the purpose of management for conservation, or the sites are managed under other suitable mechanism for the purpose of conservation as agreed by the CEO by notice in writing; (c) specify the quantum of works associated with establishing the Proposed Offset Conservation Area; and (d) identify the relevant management body for the on-going management of the Proposed Offset Conservation Area, including its role, and the role of the proponent, and confirmation in writing that the relevant management body accepts responsibility for its role. (9) For on-ground management offsets identified in condition 10-4: (a) state the targets for each environmental value to be achieved by the on-ground management, including completion criteria, which will result in a tangible improvement to the environmental values being offset. (b) demonstrate the consistency of the targets with the environmental objectives in condition 10-2 and the objectives of any relevant guidance, including but not limited to, recovery plans or area management plans; (c) detail the on-ground management actions, with associated timeframes for implementation and completion, to achieve the targets identified in condition 10-5(9)(a); and (d) detail the monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms for the targets identified under condition 10-5(9)(a).	Preparation and implementation of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2).	Approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2).	Overall	Ongoing	C	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) has been prepared and is being implemented in accordance with the requirements of this condition. The Plan includes the required environmental objectives, offset measures, management actions, performance and completion criteria, monitoring and reporting requirements, implementation timeframes, and adaptive management measures necessary to achieve the environmental objectives specified in Condition 10-2. Ongoing implementation of the Offset Management Plan is reported under the relevant conditions of this ACAR.



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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 1222: 10-6	Offset Environmental Management Plan	Upon being required to implement the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) under Condition 10-3, the proponent must: (1) implement the most recent version of the confirmed Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan; and (2) continue to implement the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan referred to in condition 10-6 (1) until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated that the relevant requirements for the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan have been met, or are able to be met, under another statutory decision-making process, and the implementation of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan is no longer required.	Implementation of the current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2).	Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2); implementation records; monitoring records; management records.	Operations	Ongoing	C	The current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) continues to be implemented in accordance with this condition. No written notice has been received from the CEO confirming that implementation of the Offset Management Plan is no longer required. Accordingly, the Plan will continue to be implemented in accordance with its requirements.
MS 1222: 10-7	Offset Environmental Management Plan	The proponent: (1) may review and revise the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan provided it meets the relevant requirements of that environmental management plan, including any consultation that may be required when preparing the environmental management plan; and (2) must review and revise the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan and ensure it meets the relevant requirements of that plan, including any consultation that may be required when preparing the environmental management plan, as and when directed by the CEO.	Implement the current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan and review or revise the Plan as required or as directed by the CEO.	Current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2); correspondence records.	Operations	As required	C	The current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) continues to be implemented. During the reporting period, no review or revision of the Plan was required, and no direction was received from the CEO requiring the Plan to be reviewed or revised.
MS 1222: 10-8	Offset Environmental Management Plan	Despite condition 10-6, but subject to conditions 10-9 and 10-10, the proponent may implement minor revisions to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan if the revisions will not result in new or increased adverse impacts to the environment or result in a risk to the achievement of the limits, outcomes or objectives which the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan is required to achieve.	Minor revisions to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan may be implemented where they meet the requirements of this condition.	Current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2); document revision history.	Operations	As required	C	No minor revisions were made to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan during the reporting period. The current approved version of the Plan continues to be implemented.
MS 1222: 10-9	Offset Environmental Management Plan	If the proponent is to implement minor revisions to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan under condition 10-8, the proponent must provide the CEO and DCCEEW with the following at least twenty (20) business days before it implements the revisions: (1) the revised offset management plan clearly showing the minor revisions; (2) an explanation of and justification for the minor revisions; and (3) an explanation of why the minor revisions will not result in new or increased adverse impacts to the environment or result in a risk to the achievement of the limits, outcomes or objectives which the offset management plan is required to achieve.	Submit the required documentation to the CEO and DCCEEW prior to implementing any minor revisions to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan.	Current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2); correspondence records.	Operations	As required	C	No minor revisions to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan were made during the reporting period. Accordingly, no revised plan or supporting documentation was required to be submitted to the CEO or DCCEEW under this condition.
MS 1222: 10-10	Offset Environmental Management Plan	The proponent must cease to implement any revisions of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan which the CEO notifies the proponent (at any time) in writing may not be implemented.	Cease implementation of any revision to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan if directed by the CEO.	Correspondence records; current approved Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2).	Operations	As required	C	No written notice has been received from the CEO directing the proponent to cease implementation of any revision to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan. The current approved version of the Plan continues to be implemented.
MS 1222: 10-11	Offset Environmental Management Plan	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan, and any revision to this plan under condition 10-7, must be published on the proponent's website and provided to the CEO in electronic form suitable for online publication by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation within twenty (20) business days of being implemented, or being required to be implemented (whichever is earlier).	Publish the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan on the proponent's website and provide an electronic copy to the CEO within the required timeframe.	Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan published on the Yilgarn website	Operations	Within 20 business days of implementation or revision	C	The Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) has been published on the proponent's website and provided to the CEO in accordance with this condition. No revisions to the Plan were made during the reporting period. Following the acquisition of the project, the Offset Management Plan is currently under review to ensure it remains current and reflects the change in ownership and corporate branding. Any revisions will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Conditions 10-7 to 10-10. https://yilgarniron.com.au/environmental-reporting/



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PROJECT: YILGARN OPERATIONS – Parker Range (Mt Caudan) Iron Ore Project – SHIRE OF YILGARN AND SHIRE OF MENZIES
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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
MS 1222: 10-12	Offset Environmental Management Plan	If, after receiving the ongoing performance review of the offsets and monitoring, reporting and evaluation required by condition 10-5 (7) and 10-5 (9) (d), the CEO, in consultation with DCCEEW, determines that the proposal has not met the environmental objectives in condition 10-2, and after notifying the proponent in writing, the proponent must undertake an additional offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact that is not counterbalanced to Malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata) habitat, Western Rosella (Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys) habitat and remnant vegetation and priority flora species.	Undertake an additional offset if directed by the CEO following review of offset performance monitoring.	Offset monitoring records	Operations	As required	C	No written notice has been received from the CEO determining that the environmental objectives specified in Condition 10-2 have not been achieved or requiring the proponent to undertake an additional offset under this condition. Accordingly, no additional offset was required during the reporting period.
MS 1222: 10-13	Offset Environmental Management Plan	Within twelve (12) months of receiving notice in writing from the CEO that an additional offset is required under condition 10-12 the proponent must update the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan (ENV-TS-RP-0308-Rev 2) required by condition 10-3 to include acquiring additional offsets to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to Malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata) habitat, Western Rosella (Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys) habitat and remnant vegetation and priority flora species.	Update the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan to include additional offsets if directed by the CEO.	Update the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan to include additional offsets if directed by the CEO.	Operations	Within 12 months of receiving written notice from the CEO	C	No written notice has been received from the CEO requiring additional offsets under this condition. Accordingly, no update to the Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan was required during the reporting period.
MS 892: 11-1	Air Quality	The proponent shall monitor dust emissions at the nearest sensitive receptors to the Liddell Road property (located at coordinates 698176E and 6533022N and identified in Figure 8) during implementation of the proposal against an ambient PM10 target of 50 micrograms per cubic metre averaged over a 24-hour period. Note: monitors should be sited in accordance with AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007 or equivalent; and monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2003, AS 3580.9.8-2008, AS/NZS 3580.9.11:2008, or equivalent.	Dust monitoring.	Results of monitoring presented in ACAR.	Operation	During implementation of the proposal	NR	Upper Haul Rd development proposal yet to be implemented, therefore no requirement to monitor dust at the nearest sensitive receptor to Liddell Road property.
MS 892: 11-2	Air Quality	In the event that dust emission levels are in excess of the PM10 target defined by condition 11-1, the proponent shall notify the CEO within seven days of the exceedance.	Notify the CEO within 7 days of exceedance.	Acknowledgement of notification from the CEO within 7 days.	Operation	Within 7 days of exceedance	NR	Upper Haul Rd development proposal yet to be implemented, therefore no requirement to monitor dust at the nearest sensitive receptor to Liddell Road property.
MS 892: 11-3	Air Quality	The proponent shall within 14 days of the exceedance of the PM10 target defined by condition 11-1 being recorded, provide a report to the CEO outlining the causes for the exceedance and management measures being implemented to address the cause of the exceedance.	Submission of a report to the CEO within 14 days of an exceedance.	Acknowledgement of receipt of the report from the CEO within 14 days of exceedance.	Operation	Within 14 days of exceedance	NR	Upper Haul Rd development proposal yet to be implemented, therefore no requirement to monitor dust at the nearest sensitive receptor to Liddell Road property.
MS 892: 11.4	Air Quality	The proponent shall maintain complaints register for the duration of the proposal and investigate any dust complaints within 24 hours and commence measures to address the cause of any dust complaints.	Maintain complaints register for duration of the proposal. Investigation of dust complaints within 24 hours.	Results to be presented in the ACAR.	Operation	Ongoing during operations	NR	Upper Haul Rd development proposal yet to be implemented, therefore no requirement to monitor dust at the nearest sensitive receptor to Liddell Road property.
MS 892: 11-5	Air Quality	The proponent shall submit annual reports on the PM10 concentrations at the Liddell Road property to the CEO and the Chief Executive Officer of the DEC. The report shall: 1. detail the methodology and results of the testing; 2. compare the results of the testing with the expected levels described in the Parker Range Project: Air Quality Impact Assessment, Ecotech Pty Ltd, version P9 (Final), February 2011; 3. identify management actions to be undertaken should actual emissions be higher than PM10 target of 50 micrograms per cubic metre averaged over a 24-hour period; and 4. detail complaints received and measures taken to address the complaints.	Submission of annual reports to the CEO and DEC with dust monitoring results.	Acknowledgement of receipt of annual dust monitoring results or results presented in ACAR.	Operation	Annually during operations	NR	Upper Haul Rd development proposal yet to be implemented, therefore no requirement to monitor dust at the nearest sensitive receptor to Liddell Road property.

Appendix C – Vegetation Health and Weed Monitoring



Parker Range Iron Ore Project Annual Vegetation Health and Weed Monitoring 2025

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



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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). The Parker Range Iron Ore Project is located approximately 50 km south of Southern Cross and 15 km east of Marvel Loch in the Yilgarn Region of Western Australia. State and Commonwealth approval conditions require annual monitoring of vegetation health and weediness in native vegetation surrounding the Parker Range Iron Ore Project.

A series of 28 monitoring plots were installed to assess native vegetation around the Parker Range Iron Ore Project including 16 impact plots, eight reference plots and four weed plots. Monitoring commenced in spring 2019 (baseline) with annual assessments conducted through to spring 2025 (with the exception of 2020). The most recent monitoring event occurred in November-December 2025.

During the 2025 monitoring program all plants assessed in the reference plots recorded negligible dust deposition, while a small proportion of plants in the impact plots recorded low and minor dust deposition on leaves. The field data was supported by monthly monitoring of dust deposition gauges, with the dust monitoring trigger level exceeded in August 2025.

Mean native species richness was higher for the 2021 to 2025 assessments compared to the 2019 baseline assessment for both the impact and reference monitoring sites, confirming that proximity to the mining operation did not reduce the number of native species present. Mean plant health also improved in 2025 for all three vegetation strata to be well above the trigger and threshold criteria. There were no weed species recorded from the weed quadrats in 2025.

In 2025 foliar cover decreased below the second threshold criterion, i.e., 25% decline compared against the baseline assessment, for upper storey and lower storey strata at both impact and reference plots, and middle storey at reference plots. However, foliar cover for the middle storey and lower storey strata was higher at the impact plots than the reference plots, and for the upper storey strata was only marginally lower at the impact sites. Hence, the threshold criterion was determined to be compliant.

In conclusion, low levels of dust deposition was recorded on plants located near to the Parker Range mining operations between 2021 and 2025, with the monthly dust monitoring trigger level exceeded in August 2025. However, species richness and plant health remained higher for both impact and reference plots in 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline assessment. Foliar cover declined below the second threshold criterion in 2025 but the decline was recorded for both the impact and reference plots, and foliar cover was higher at the impact plots. Hence, the threshold criterion was determined to be compliant.

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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 Ranges, plus exploration targets.

Approval conditions require annual monitoring of vegetation health and weeds at 28 permanent monitoring plots near to (impact) and distanced from (reference) the Parker Range Iron Ore Project (Figure 2). Monitoring commenced in spring 2019 (baseline) with annual assessments conducted from 2021 to 2025 in accordance with the requirements of the Yilgarn Operations Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (MRL 2019).

Trigger criteria are early indicators of potential environmental impacts and have been applied to the impact plots situated adjacent to mining activities at the Parker Range Iron Ore Project. If trigger criteria are exceeded an investigation is carried out to determine if the cause is mining-related. The four trigger criteria are:

- Trigger criterion 1: a dust deposition reading of $20\text{g/m}^2/\text{month}$ after commencement of mining;
- Trigger criterion 2: a 10% (or greater) decline in vegetation abundance or mean health within impact sites compared to baseline monitoring values and reference sites, after the commencement of mining;
- Trigger criterion 3: the introduction of any new declared weeds or environmental weed species; and
- Trigger criterion 4: an increase in the weediness index at impact sites.

As a continuation of the trigger criteria, two threshold criteria have also been developed to identify a significant negative effect on native vegetation that can likely be attributed to mining activities. The two threshold criteria are:

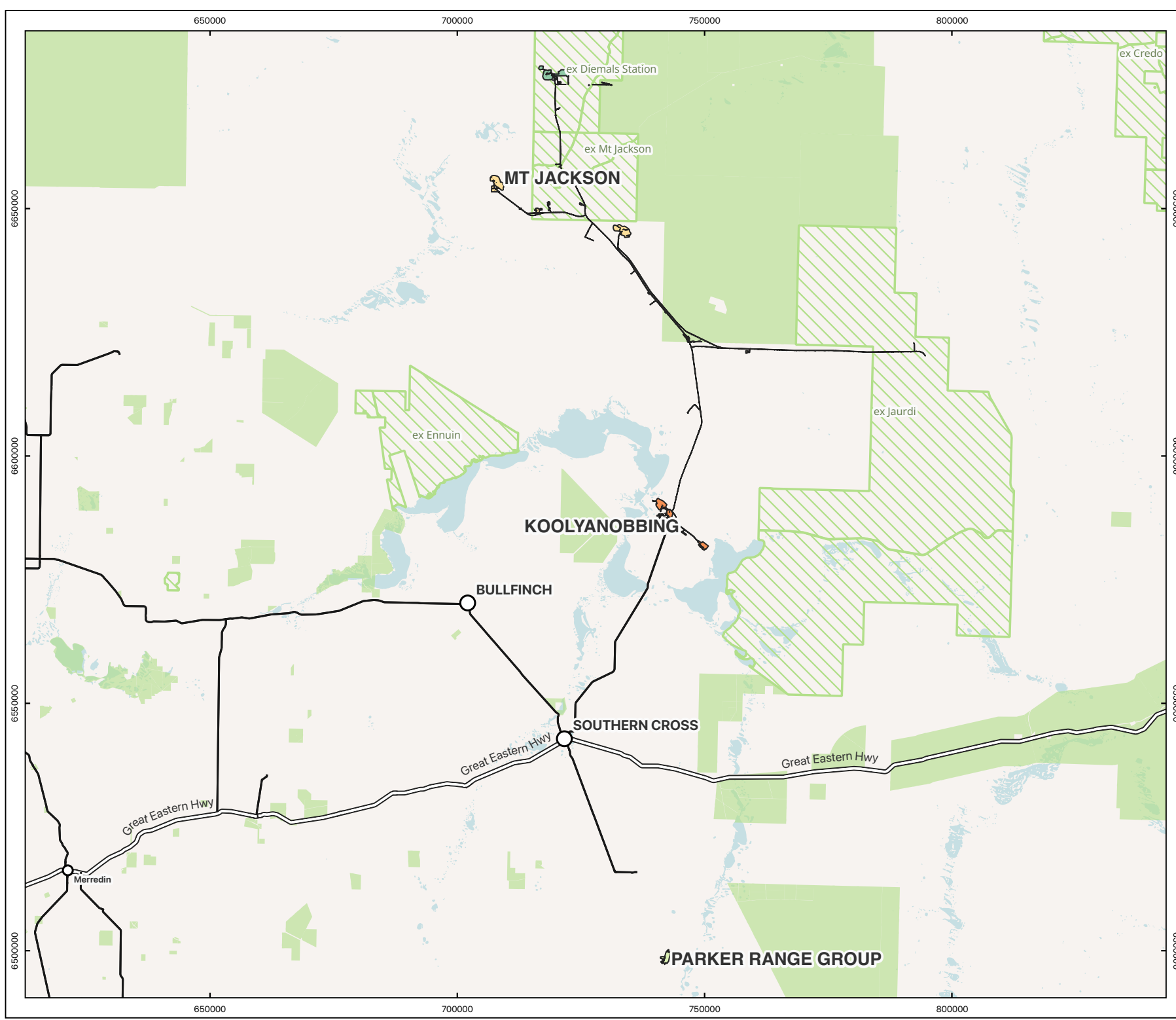
- Threshold criterion 1: a dust deposition reading of $40\text{g/m}^2/\text{month}$ after commencement of training; and
- Threshold criterion 2: a 25% (or greater) decline in abundance or mean health in impact monitoring sites, compared to baseline monitoring values and reference sites.

2.0 Objectives and Scope

The annual monitoring program (MRL 2019) was developed to determine if mining operations at the Parker Range Iron Ore Project were impacting on surrounding native flora and vegetation. The aim of the monitoring program was to assess vegetation condition and plant health for selected flora species (including Priority flora taxa) within 16 permanent plots located near to the mining operations (impact plots), eight plots distanced from mining operations (reference plots) and four permanent weed plots (weed plots).

The specific objectives of the annual vegetation health and weed monitoring program were to:

- Meet the existing conditions of the State and Commonwealth approvals;
- Complete the monitoring actions related to Ministerial Statement 982 as described in the Yilgarn Operations Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (MRL 2019);
- Prepare a report in accordance with the requirements of Ministerial Statement 982, as described in the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan (MRL 2019); and
- Support the Annual Compliance Reporting under Ministerial Statement 982.





YILGARN IRON PARKER RANGE

Figure 1: Location of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project

Legend

- DBCA Managed Lands
- Former leasehold proposed for conservation

Yilgarn Iron Project Areas

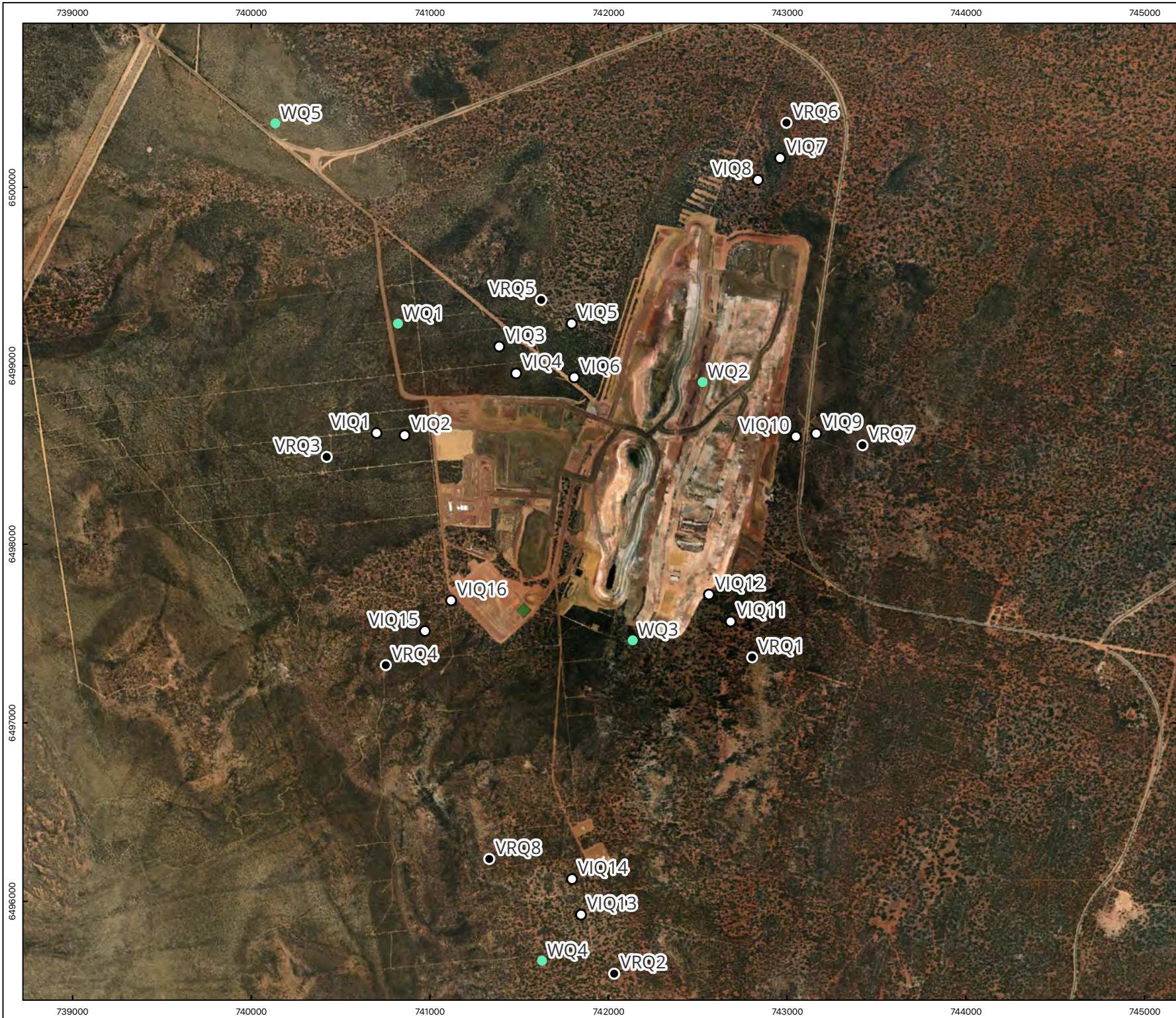
- Koolyanobbing
- Mt Jackson
- Parker Range Group
- Windarling



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Document Control	
Date:	2 March 2026
Status:	Final
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Datum: GDA 2020 Projection: MGA Zone 50	
Data sources: Data WA - ESRI Satellite	



YILGARN IRON PARKER RANGE

**Figure 2 Location of
vegetation health and weed
monitoring plots at Parker
Range.**

Legend

Monitoring Plots

- Impact
- Reference
- Weed



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Datum: GDA 2020
Projection: MGA Zone 50

Data sources: Data WA -
ESRI Satellite

3.0 Background

3.1 Project Location

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project spans the Coolgardie and Southern Cross IBRA subregions of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA), within the local government authorities 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. The Parker Range Iron Ore Project is located approximately 45 km south-east of Southern Cross and approximately 15 km east of Marvel Loch (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 46 km northwest of the Parker Range Iron Ore Project.

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 monthly average (111.2 mm). In the lead up to the November 2025 monitoring program, rainfall for 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 throughout 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, with the lowest mean minimum monthly temperature (3.6°C) recorded in July. The lowest maximum monthly temperature was in July (16.2°C) and the highest minimum monthly temperature was in January (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 similar increase 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 2025), the mean maximum temperature was the same as the long-term average (24.4°C).

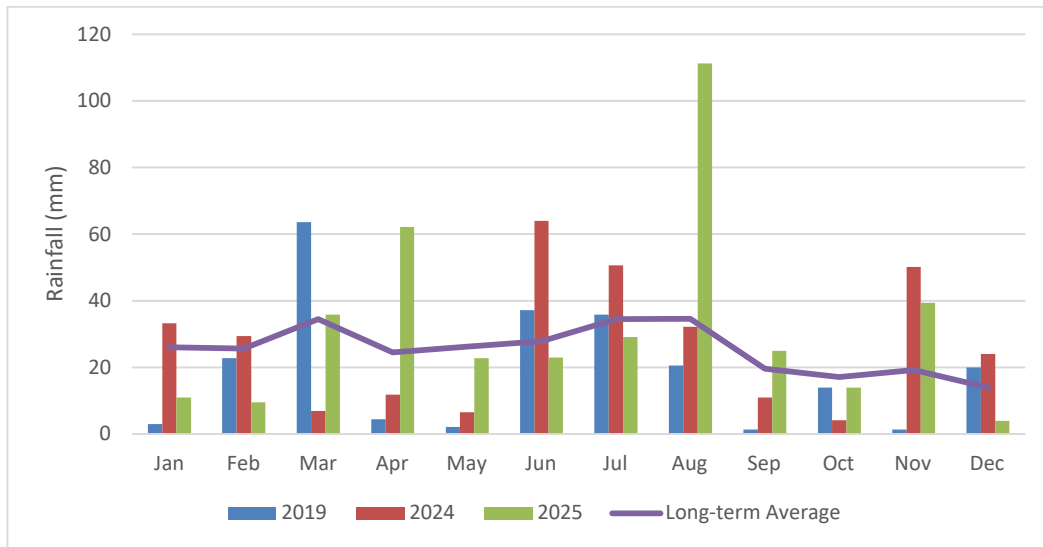


Figure 3 Long term and monthly average rainfall for 2019, 2024 and 2025, Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2026).

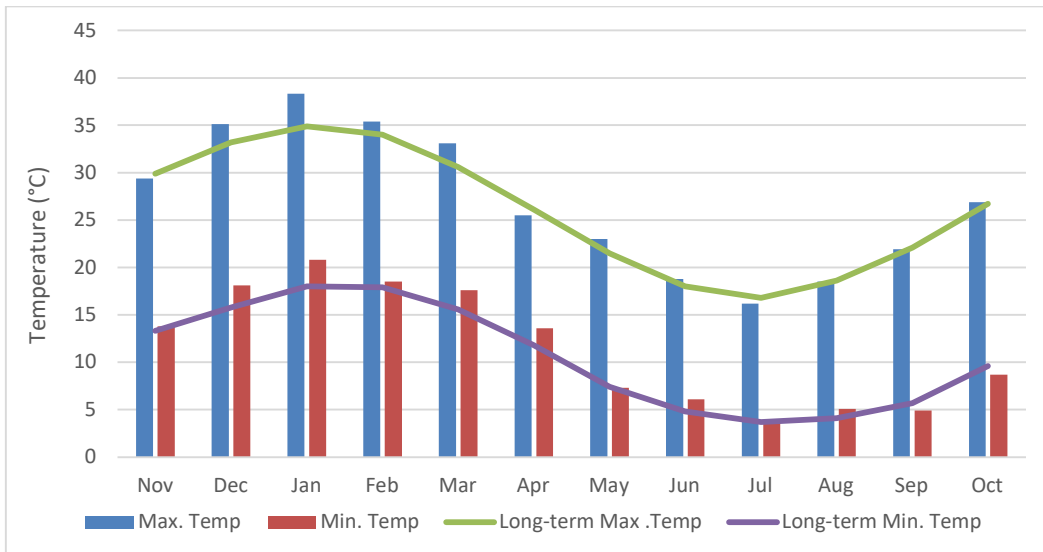


Figure 4 Mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the 12 months prior to the 2025 assessment and the long-term averages, Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2026).

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Monitoring Design

A total of 28 permanent monitoring plots measuring 20 metres (m) by 20 m in dimension were established at the Parker Range Iron Ore Project in 2019 (Table 1, Appendix 1). Sixteen of the monitoring plots were established within close proximity to mining operations (impact plots), eight monitoring plots were distanced from mining operations (reference plots), and four monitoring plots were established as to monitor weed cover and abundance within the mine footprint (weed plots).

Table 1 Monitoring plots established at the Parker Range Iron Ore Project.

Monitoring	Impact or Reference	Plot
Vegetation Health	Impact	VIQ1, VIQ2, VIQ3, VIQ4, VIQ5, VIQ6, VIQ7, VIQ8, VIQ9, VIQ10, VIQ11, VIQ12, VIQ13, VIQ14, VIQ15, VIQ16
	Reference	VRQ1, VRQ2, VRQ3, VRQ4, VRQ5, VRQ6, VRQ7, VRQ8
Weed Monitoring	Impact	WQ01, WQ02, WQ03, WQ04

The permanent monitoring plots were demarcated with a metal dropper and given a unique identification number. Within each plot plant species were demarcated with a metal tag and a unique identification number, and the following data was recorded during annual assessments:

- Native species richness;
- Visual assessment of foliar cover in upper, middle and lower canopy levels;
- Dust loading of individually marked plants;
- Plant health of individually marked plants (as per Casson *et al.* 2009);
- GPS and photograph taken from the north-west corner of each plot; and
- Weed assessment.

4.2 Individual Plant Monitoring

Within each monitoring plot, up to 12 individual plants were selected for long-term assessment and tagged with a unique identification number. Representative individuals were selected from the lower, middle, and upper vegetation strata. Where possible the same species (including Priority flora when present) were selected in each plot to allow for direct comparison between 'near mining' and 'control' plots. Each individual plant monitored was marked in the field using a pin flag marker erected adjacent to the individual with a unique identification number written on the pin flag. The tagged individuals were then assessed for plant health (Table 2) and dust (Table 3).

A total of 96 plants were initially selected for monitoring within the near mining plots and control plots respectively. In 2025 a total of 85 plants were assessed including 43 within the near mining plots and 42 within the control plots.

Table 2 Health assessment scale for monitoring selected individual plants as per Casson *et al.* (2009).

Rating	Description
0	Healthy, no dead leaves
1	Occasional dead leaves
2	Epicormic shoots (therefore stressed)
3	Tips of branches stressed or drying
4	Entire or whole branches dying or dead
5	More than half the tree dead
6	Whole tree dead

Table 3 Dust assessment criteria for monitoring selected individual plants (MRL 2023).

Rating	Description
0	No evidence of dust deposition
1	Evidence of dust deposition (minor discolouration indicating fine dust particles on surface of leaves)
2	Minor, dust build up visible on surface of some leaves
3	Moderate, dust build up with more than 50% of leaves covered
4	Heavy, dust build up covers entire surface of all leaves

4.3 Introduced Flora

Monitoring of introduced flora was conducted by recording the percentage foliar cover for all introduced flora species occurring within each monitoring plot and recording any other weed species observed in the footprint.

4.4 Timing and Personnel

The 2025 monitoring program was conducted by Principal Botanists Dr Darren Brearley and Dr Jerome Bull and Ecologist Mr Thomas Mott on the 20th of November 2025 and by Dr Jerome Bull and Ecologist Mr Bede Chandler between the 13th and 14th of December 2025.

5.0 Results

5.1 Dust Deposition

Dust deposition visually assessed on native plants has consistently been higher within the impact plots compared to the reference plots (Figure 5). In 2025 there was negligible dust recorded from plants within the reference plots, the first time this has occurred since the 2019 baseline assessment. The impact plots recorded an average dust loading score of 0.34 in 2025, representing a decrease from 0.82 in 2024 and the first annual decline recorded since monitoring commenced in 2019 (Figure 5).

Monthly, monitoring of dust deposition was also undertaken by YIPL using standard dust deposition gauges located at flora monitoring plots surrounding the Parker Range Iron Ore Project. A trigger level of 20 g/m²/month was exceeded in August 2025 within plot VIQ12 (21 g/m²/month, see Table 4).

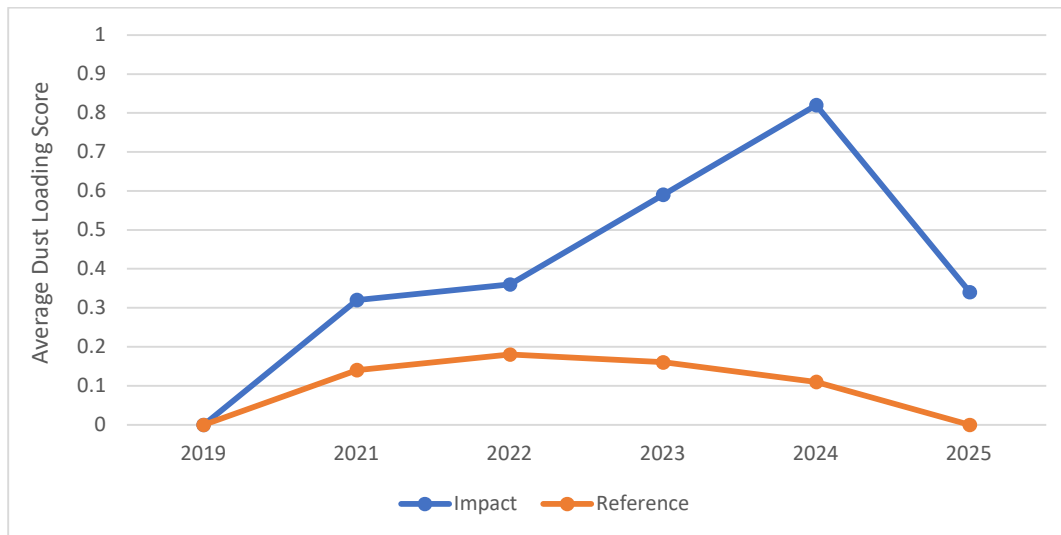


Figure 5 Mean dust deposition recorded at impact and reference plots annually between 2019 and 2025.

Table 4 Summary of dust deposition data (Sa - Ash g/m²/month) recorded at Parker Range between January 2025 and December 2025.

Site	Location	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2025	Sep 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Trigger Level
VIQ1	NPI	0.57	0.50	0.34	0.50	0.50	0.42	0.10	0.91				0.76	20
VIQ2	NPI	1.10	0.65	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.43	0.10	0.37				0.91	20
VIQ3	Haul Road	2.20	0.56	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.59	0.13	0.49				0.90	20
VIQ4	Haul Road	4.30	0.74	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.17	0.45				2.00	20
VIQ5	Pit	1.50	0.75	0.98	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.15	0.50				0.32	20
VIQ6	Haul Road	2.10	1.40	0.65	0.58	0.58	0.72	0.15	0.10				1.10	20
VIQ7	Pit	0.46	0.55	0.51	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.21	0.38				0.27	20
VIQ8	Pit	0.70	0.74	0.56	0.49	0.49	0.35	0.10	0.32				0.34	20
VIQ9	Waste Rock Dump	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.48	0.23	0.54				0.33	20
VIQ10	Waste Rock Dump	0.78	0.87	1.10	0.69	0.69	0.52	0.40	0.49				0.58	20
VIQ11	Waste Rock Dump	0.17	0.91	0.54	0.39	0.39	0.10	0.42	1.30				0.35	20
VIQ12	Waste Rock Dump	0.76	6.90	1.20	0.71	0.71	1.30	7.10	21.00				3.00	20
VIQ14	Southern Ops	0.46	0.60	0.54	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.10	0.55				0.20	20
VIQ15	NPI	0.20	0.61	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.35	0.10	0.33				0.35	20
VIQ16	NPI	1.50	0.73	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.45	0.10	0.34				0.22	20
VRQ1	Waste Rock Dump	0.24	0.66	0.69	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.19	0.85				0.24	20
VRQ2	Southern Ops	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.10	0.10				0.20	20
VRQ3	NPI	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.12	0.24				0.50	20
VRQ4	NPI	0.12	0.51	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.17	0.62				0.31	20
VRQ6	Pit	0.35	0.52	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.46	0.10	0.10				0.23	20
VRQ7	Waste Rock Dump	0.44	0.75	0.90	0.51	0.51	0.47	0.20	0.53					20
VRQ8	Southern Ops	0.32	0.54	0.49	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.10	0.35				0.28	20

5.2 Species Richness

Native species richness was higher in each annual assessment from 2021 to 2025 compared with the 2019 baseline, remaining above both the trigger and threshold criteria across all five assessments for both the impact and reference monitoring sites (Figure 6). In 2025, mean native species richness was marginally higher in the impact plots (18.0 taxa) compared to the reference plots (16.6 taxa), which was a consistent trend between 2021 and 2025 (Figure 6).

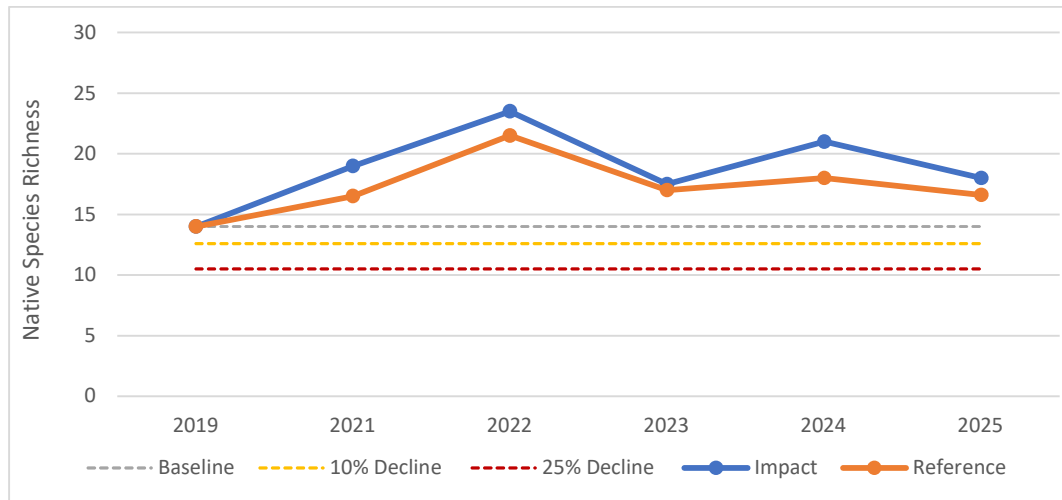


Figure 6 Change in native species richness within impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2025, and the baseline data, trigger criterion and threshold criterion.

5.3 Projected Foliar Cover

Total foliar cover remained between 5.5% and 8.5% higher within the impact plots compared to the reference plots across the six annual assessments (Figure 7). Total foliar cover showed the same trend over time remaining relatively stable at the impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2024, before decreasing in 2025 to average 49.2% and 38.1% respectively (Figure 7).

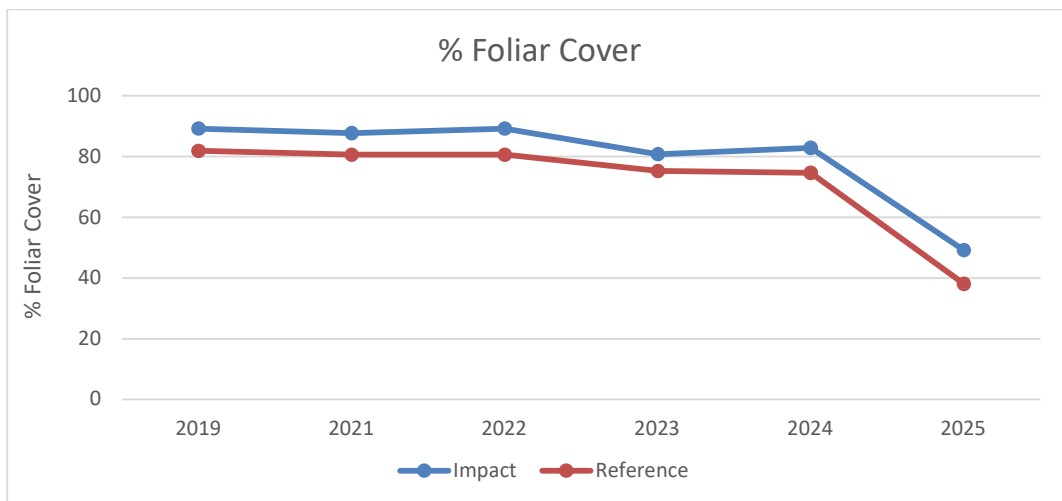


Figure 7 Change in total % foliar cover at impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2025.

Closer analysis confirmed a decrease in foliar cover in 2025 for all three vegetation strata (upper, middle and lower storey) (Figures 8-10), with the largest decline recorded for upper storey in the reference plots (24.2%) and upper storey impact plots (15.6%) (Figure 8). Mean values fell below the second threshold criterion, i.e., 25% decline compared against the baseline assessment, for upper storey and lower storey strata at both impact and reference plots, and middle storey at reference plots. The middle storey at impact plots remained marginally above the second threshold criterion in 2025 (Figure 9).

Importantly, in 2025 foliar cover for the middle storey and lower storey strata was higher at the impact plots than the reference plots, and for the upper storey strata was only marginally lower at the impact sites. Hence, the threshold criterion was determined to be compliant.

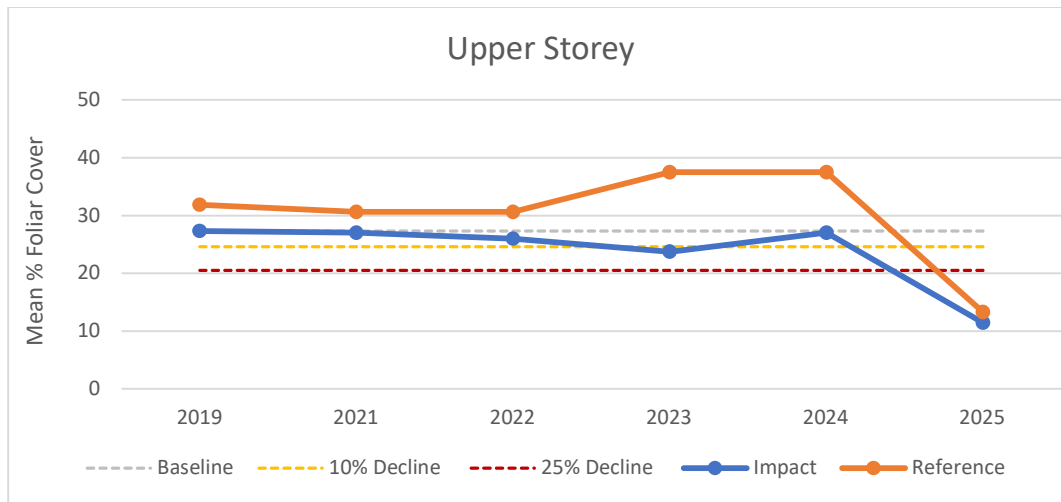


Figure 8 Percentage of upper storey foliar cover at impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2025 compared to the baseline data, trigger criterion and threshold criterion.

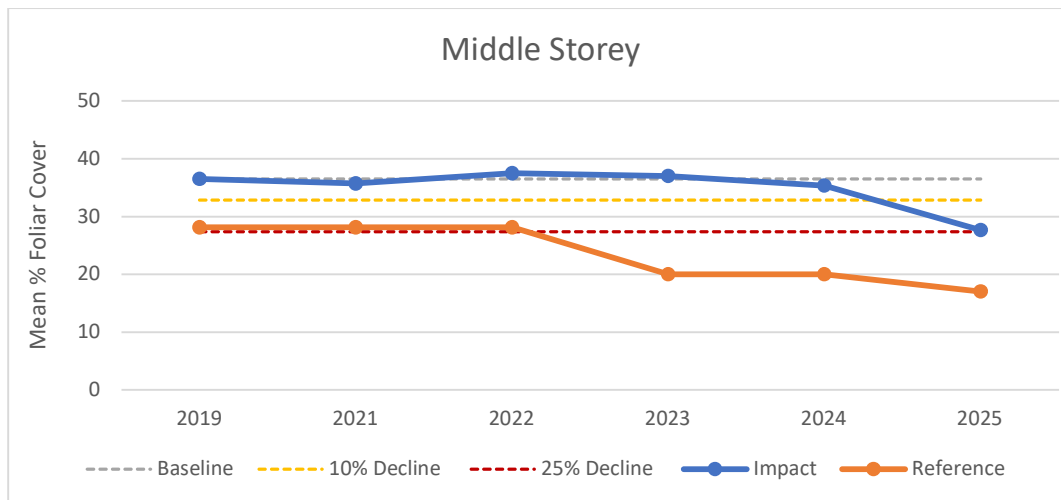


Figure 9 Percentage of middle storey foliar cover at impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2025 compared to the baseline data, trigger criterion and threshold criterion.

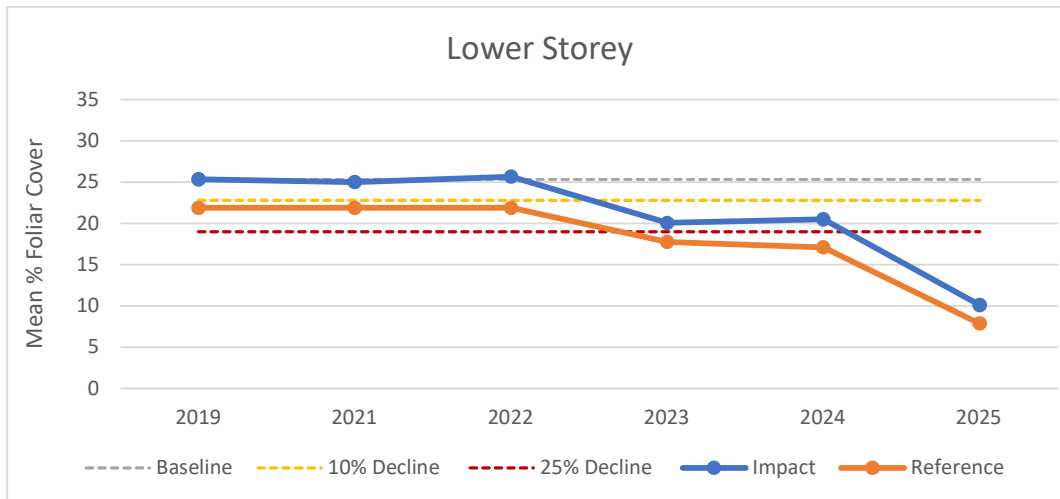


Figure 10 Percentage of lower storey foliar cover at impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2025 compared to the baseline data, trigger criterion and threshold criterion.

5.4 Plant Health

Mean plant health recorded at the impact and reference plots was similar across the six annual assessments, with reference plots recording healthier plants through to 2024 and plants in the impact plots slightly healthier in 2025 (Figure 11). There was a slight decreasing trend in mean plant health between 2019 and 2024, and a slight improvement recorded in 2025 to 1.68 and 1.78 at the impact and reference plots respectively (Figure 11).

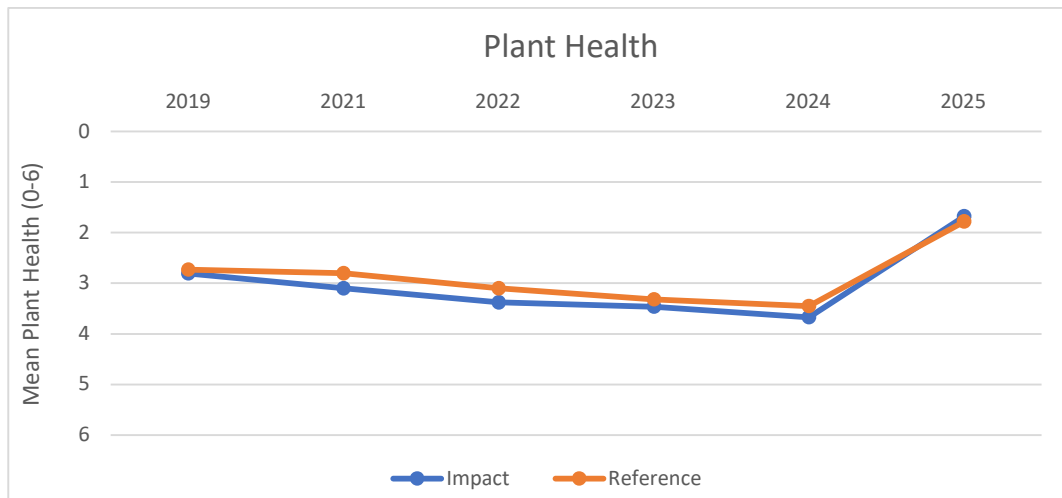


Figure 11 Change in mean plant health for all plants assessed within impact and reference plots between 2019 and 2025.

The same trend was evident when stratifying the three vegetation layers with difference between impact and reference plots progressively larger for the lower storey, middle storey and upper storey layers (Figures 12-14). In 2025 mean plant health improved for all three vegetation layers to be well above the trigger and threshold criteria.

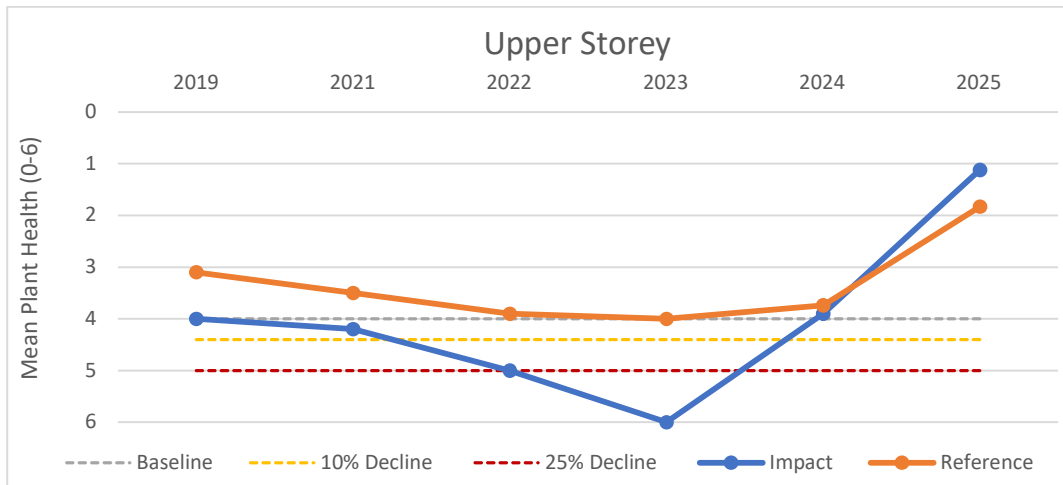


Figure 12 Change in mean plant health 2019 - 2025 for the upper storey strata in impact and reference plots, with comparison to baseline, trigger and threshold criteria.

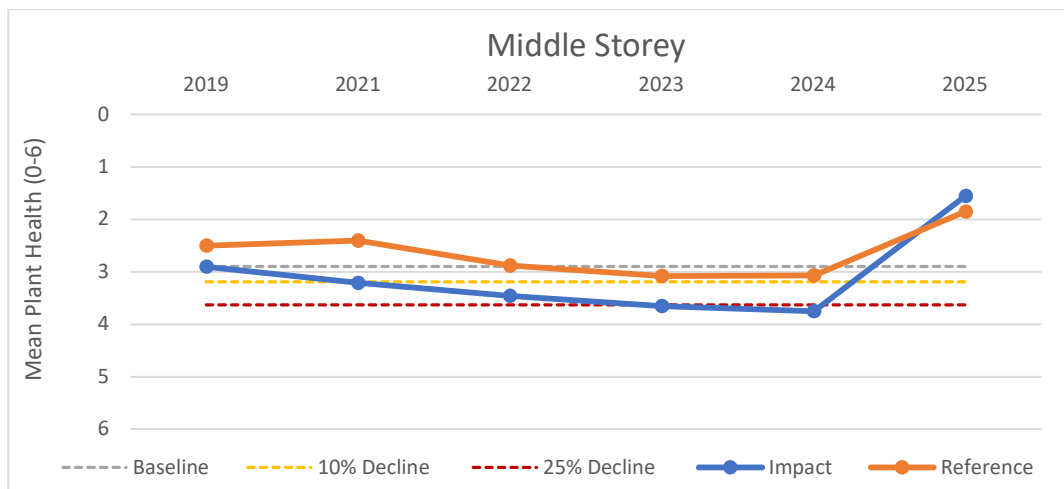


Figure 13 Change in mean plant health 2019 - 2025 for the middle storey strata in impact and reference plots, with comparison to baseline, trigger and threshold criteria.

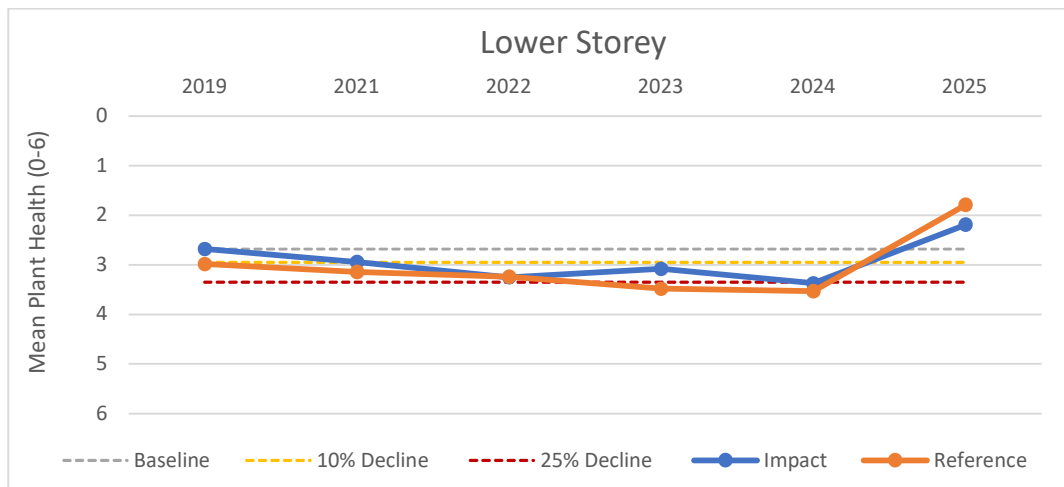


Figure 14 Change in mean plant health 2019 - 2025 for the lower storey strata in impact and reference plots, with comparison to baseline, trigger and threshold criteria.

5.5 Weed Plots

There were no weed species recorded from the three weed quadrats assessed in 2025 (Table 5). Two weed species were recorded from the 16 impact and eight reference plots assessed in 2025: **Centaurea melitensis* and **Lysimachia arvensis*.

Table 5 Weediness index for weed plots.

Plot	% Cover (Weeds)	% Cover (Natives)	No. Weed Species	No. Native Species	Weediness Index
WQ01	0	85	0	18	0
WQ03	0	40	0	9	0
WQ04	0	35	0	9	0

6.0 Summary and Conclusion

In November 2025 plants within the impact plots situated closer to mining operations at Parker Range had higher dust loads compared to the reference plots, continuing a trend recorded for all previous monitoring years.

Mean species richness was higher in the impact plots compared to reference plots in 2025, consistent with the previous annual assessments. Mean species richness was variable across the monitoring years but consistently remained higher than the baseline assessment. Proximity to mining operations was not detrimental to species richness.

In 2025 mean foliar cover decreased below the second threshold criterion, i.e., 25% decline compared against the baseline assessment, for upper storey and lower storey strata at both impact and reference plots, and middle storey at reference plots. However, foliar cover for the middle storey and lower storey strata was higher at the impact plots than the reference plots, and for the upper storey strata was only marginally lower at the impact sites. Hence, the threshold criterion was determined to be compliant.

Mean plant health recorded at the impact and reference plots was similar across the six annual assessments, with reference plots recording healthier plants through to 2024 and plants in the impact plots slightly healthier in 2025. In 2025 mean plant health improved for all three vegetation strata to be well above the trigger and threshold criteria.

There were no weed species recorded from the three weed quadrats assessed in 2025 and two weed species recorded from two impact plots assessed in 2025: **Centaurea melitensis* and **Lysimachia arvensis*.

In conclusion, dust deposition on plants has been consistently higher closer to the Parker Range mining operations between 2021 and 2025, with the monthly dust monitoring trigger level exceeded in August 2025. However, species richness and plant health remains higher for both impact and reference plots in 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline assessment. Foliar cover declined below the second threshold criterion in 2025 but the decline was recorded for both the impact and reference plots and noting that foliar cover was higher at the impact plots. Hence, the threshold criterion was determined to be compliant.

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APPENDIX 1

Location of the Parker Range Iron Ore biodiversity monitoring plots

Monitoring Plot	Stratification	Easting	Northing
VIQ01	Impact		
VIQ02	Impact		
VIQ03	Impact		
VIQ04	Impact		
VIQ05	Impact		
VIQ06	Impact		
VIQ07	Impact		
VIQ08	Impact		
VIQ09	Impact		
VIQ10	Impact		
VIQ11	Impact		
VIQ12	Impact		
VIQ13	Impact		
VIQ14	Impact		
VIQ15	Impact		
VIQ16	Impact		
VRQ01	Reference		
VRQ02	Reference		
VRQ03	Reference		
VRQ04	Reference		
VRQ05	Reference		
VRQ06	Reference		
VRQ07	Reference		
VRQ08	Reference		
WQ01	Impact		
WQ02	Impact		
WQ03	Impact		
WQ04	Impact		

APPENDIX 2

Vegetation cover data for the Parker Range Iron Project biodiversity
monitoring plots

Plot	Canopy Layer	Cover (%)					
		2019	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
VIQ1	Upper	60	60	60	5	-	5
	Middle	20	20	20	60	65	50
	Lower	40	40	40	25	30	10
VIQ2	Upper	15	15	15	15	15	2
	Middle	30	30	30	50	50	53
	Lower	45	45	45	20	20	5
VIQ3	Upper	10	10	10	10	10	7
	Middle	50	50	50	50	50	15
	Lower	60	60	60	50	50	50
VIQ4	Upper	20	20	20	20	20	6
	Middle	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Lower	40	40	40	40	40	20
VIQ5	Upper	20	20	20	20	55	12
	Middle	45	45	45	40	25	20
	Lower	10	10	10	10	10	4
VIQ6	Upper	10	10	10	10	20	5
	Middle	65	65	65	65	65	75
	Lower	5	5	5	5	5	5
VIQ7	Upper	20	20	15	15	10	2
	Middle	60	60	60	50	45	25
	Lower	60	60	60	40	40	15
VIQ8	Upper	80	80	80	60	60	30
	Middle	0	0	0	-	-	5
	Lower	10	10	10	5	5	2
VIQ9	Upper	40	40	40	40	40	15
	Middle	40	40	40	30	25	10
	Lower	15	15	15	15	15	2
VIQ10	Upper	40	30	30	40	40	20
	Middle	30	15	15	20	20	20
	Lower	5	5	5	1	1	2
VIQ11	Upper	10	10	10	10	10	20
	Middle	1	5	5	5	5	8
	Lower	10	10	10	10	10	5
VIQ12	Upper	25	25	15	10	10	8
	Middle	30	30	35	25	25	25
	Lower	10	10	20	10	10	10
VIQ13	Upper	-	-	-	60	50	20
	Middle	-	-	-	30	30	5
	Lower	-	-	-	10	10	15
VIQ14	Upper	20	20	20	20	20	10
	Middle	20	20	30	25	20	18
	Lower	5	5	5	10	12	17
VIQ15	Upper	10	10	10	10	10	2
	Middle	70	70	70	50	50	55
	Lower	30	40	40	60	60	8
VIQ16	Upper	30	35	35	35	35	10
	Middle	10	10	20	15	15	18
	Lower	35	20	20	10	10	2
VRQ01	Upper	60	50	50	45	45	20

Plot	Canopy Layer	Cover (%)					
		2019	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Middle	15	15	15	15	15	6
	Lower	40	40	40	30	30	17
VRQ02	Upper	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Middle	10	10	10	25	25	5
	Lower	10	10	10	20	20	8
VRQ03	Upper	10	10	10	45	45	3
	Middle	90	90	90	25	25	50
	Lower	60	60	60	25	20	20
VRQ04	Upper	25	25	25	25	25	6
	Middle	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Lower	40	40	40	30	30	8
VRQ05	Upper	30	30	30	55	55	5
	Middle	40	40	40	30	25	25
	Lower	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	10	1
VRQ06	Upper	20	20	20	20	20	15
	Middle	20	20	20	15	20	10
	Lower	10	10	10	15	15	5
VRQ07	Upper	75	75	75	75	75	25
	Middle	10	10	10	10	10	4
	Lower	5	5	5	2	2	1
VRQ08	Upper	25	25	25	25	25	20
	Middle	10	10	10	10	10	6
	Lower	10	10	10	10	10	3

APPENDIX 3

Raw data recorded in 2025 for individual plants within the Parker Range Iron
Ore Project biodiversity monitoring plots

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition					
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
VIQ01	Middle	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalis</i>	50	50	5	25	30	c	1	4	4	4	4	3	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	1	1	0	0	1	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	2.15	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2	1	0	0	1	0
									5	4	4	4	4	3	2.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	1	1	0	0	1	0
									3	4	4	4	4	3	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.0	1	1	0	1	1	0
									6	6	6	5	6	3	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	1	-	0
									1	4	4	4	4	4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	1	1	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	4	3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	1	1	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	4	4	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	1	1	0	1	1	0
									1	4	4	4	4	3	1.85	2.6	2.55	2.6	2.6	2.5	0	1	0	1	1	0
VIQ02	Middle	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalis</i>	53	45	45	30	30	30	1	4	4	4	3	3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	1	1	1	0	1	0
									1	4	4	4	3	3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.6	1	1	1	0	1	0
									2	4	4	3	3	3	2.2	2.75	2.75	2.6	3.0	3.0	1	1	1	0	1	0
									0	3	3	3	3	1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.1	0	1	1	0	1	0
									1	3	3	3	3	3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	1	0	1	1	1	0
									0	3	3	3	3	1	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	0	0	1	1	1	0
									2	4	4	4	4	3	2.0	2.45	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	1	1	0	1	1	0
									1	4	3	4	3	3	2.1	2.55	2.55	2.3	2.5	2.5	1	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	3	3	2.2	2.15	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	1	0
VIQ03	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>	7	10	-	-	-	-	1	4					3.0	6.0					0	1				
									2	4					3.3	4.0					0	1				
									2	4					4.0	5.0					0	1				
									0	4					-	5.5					-	1				
									-	4					-	5.0					-	1				
									-	4					-	2.5					-	1				
VIQ03	Middle	<i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i>	15	30	30	30	35	35	0	4	4	4	3	3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	0	2	1	1	1	0
									6	5	4	4	4	3	-	0.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	2	-	2	1	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	0	1	1	1	1	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	2.3	2.65	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.1	0	1	1	1	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	0	2	1	1	1	0
									0	3	3	3	3	3	2.2	2.2	2.35	2.3	2.3	2.5	0	1	1	1	1	0
									1	4	4	4	4	4	2.8	2.55	2.55	2.6	2.6	3.1	0	1	1	1	1	0
									3	4	4	1	3	3	2.2	2.2	2.35	2.3	2.3	2.5	0	1	1	0	1	0
									1	4	4	4	3	3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	0	1	1	0	1	0
									1	3	4	3	3	3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	0	1	1	0	1	0
VIQ4	Middle	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	40	25	25	25	25	25	1	3	3	3	4	3	2.3	2.45	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.0	1	3	2	1	0	0

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition											
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019						
		corniculata							4	5	4	4	4	4	1.9	1.95	2.05	2.0	2.1	2.0	1	2	2	1	0	0						
									2	3	3	3	3	3	2.1	2.15	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1	2	2	1	0	0						
									1	3	3	4	3	3	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	1	2	2	1	0	0						
									0	3	3	3	5	3	1.9	1.85	1.85	1.8	1.8	1.5	0	1	1	1	0	0						
									0	3	3	3	3	3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	0	1	1	2	0	0						
									2	4	4	4	3	3	2.2	2.25	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1	2	2	1	0	0						
									0	3	3	3	3	1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	0	1	1	1	0	0						
									0	4	3	3	3	1	2.2	2.3	2.25	2.2	2.2	3.0	1	1	1	1	0	0						
									2	4	3	3	3	3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	1	1	1	1	0	0						
VIQ05	Upper	Eucalyptus sheathiana	12	30					2	4					8.0	10.0					0	0										
									1	4					6.5	8.0					0	0										
									1	3					0.0	8.0					0	0										
									1	3					5.5	8.0					0	0										
									2	1					7.5	8.0					0	0										
									2	4					6.5	8.0					0	1										
VIQ05	Middle	Melaleuca hamata	20	20	15	20	20	20	3	4	4	4	3	3	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									1	4	4	4	4	3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									1	4	4	3	3	3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	1	1	0	1	0						
									1	4	4	4	4	3	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	1	1	1	0	0						
										4	4	4	4	3		2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0		1	1	2	1	0						
									2	4	4	4	4	4	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									1	4	4	4	3	3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	1	1	1	0	0						
									4	4	4	3	3	3	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	0	1	1	1	0	0						
									1	3	4	4	4	3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0	1	1	0	0	0						
	4	4	4	4	3		2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0		1	1	0	0	0															
VIQ06	Upper	Eucalyptus capillosa subsp. capillosa	5	15					1	4					6.0	7.0					0	1										
									4	4					7.5	9.0					0	1										
									2	4					6.0	7.0					0	1										
									0	4					7.0	10.0					0	1										
VIQ06	Middle	Melaleuca hamata	75	35	35	35	35	35	2	3	3	3	3	3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									0	4	3	3	3	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									0	4	4	4	4	4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									2	4	4	4	4	4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									1	4	4	4	4	4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									1	3	3	3	3	4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									1	4	3	3	3	3	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	1	1	0	0	0						
									2	4	4	4	4	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	1	1	0	0	0						

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition						
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	
									2	4	4	4	4	4	1.9	1.85	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
VIQ07	Upper	Acacia acuminata		10	15	15	20	20		6	6	4	4	4				7.0	8.0	7.0				0	0	0	
										6	6	6	4	5					8.0	7.0					0	0	
										6	6	4	4	3				8.0	8.0	8.0				0	0	0	
										6	6	6	4	3				7.0	7.0				0	0	0		
										6	6	5	5	5				7.0	8.0	8.0				0	0	0	
VIQ07	Middle	Leptospermum roei	25	40	40	40	40	40	0	3	3	2	1	1	1.85	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	3	2	1	3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	3	3	3	3	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	3	3	1	1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	1	1	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	3	2	1	1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	3	4	3	1	1.8	1.95	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			0	4	3	3	1	1	1.8	1.85	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0							
VIQ07	Lower	Hibbertia eatoniae	15	30	30	30	35	35	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.5	0.55	0.55	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	4	4	4	3	3	0.8	0.55	0.55	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	6	6	5	5	4	0.5			0.3	0.4	0.6	0			0	0	0	
									4	4	4	4	4	4	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									2	3	3	3	3	3	0.5	0.55	0.55	0.7	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	4	4	3	3	3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	4	3	3	3	4	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	4	4	4	4	4	0.5	0.45	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									4	5	5	5	4	3	0.4	0.35	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	4	4	4	4	3	0.5	0.5	0.55	0.6	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0										
VIQ08	Upper	Eucalyptus moderata		50						4						15.0						0					
										4						20.0						0					
										3						10.0							0				
										4						12.0							0				
										4						6.0							0				
										4						12.0							0				
										5						10.0							0				
										5						6.0							0				
	4						12.0								0												
VIQ08	Lower	Olearia muelleri	2	2	2	5	5	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	0.4	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition						
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	
									4	4	4	5	4	4	0.4	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	4	4	5	4	4	0.5	0.55	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	
									2	3	3	4	3	3	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	3	4	3	1	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VIQ09	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>capillosa</i>	15	40					2	4					6.5	9.5					0	2					
									4	4					8.0	11.0					0	2					
									1	4					7.0	12.0					0	1					
									2	4					8.0	8.5					0	2					
									1	4					9.0	8.5					0	2					
									1	4					9.0	12.0					0	2					
										4						12.0							2				
VIQ09	Middle	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	10	15	20	20	20	20	5	4	4	4	4	4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.5	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	4	3	4	3	3	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									3	5	4	4	4	4	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	4	3.0	3.15	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	5.1	1	3	0	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	3	3.0	3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	1	3	0	0	0	0	
									2	4	3	3	3	4	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.1	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									4	4	4	4	4	4	3.5	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	1	3	0	0	0	0	
									5	4	4	4	4	4	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1	3	1	0	0	0	
VIQ09	Lower	<i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>	2	15	15	15	15	15	1	3	3	3	3	4	1.5	1.45	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									2	4	4	4	3	3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									6	6	6	6	6	4					0.9	0.9					0	0	
									1	3	3	4	4	4	1.5	1.4	1.35	1.2	1.2	1.0	0	3	1	1	0	0	
									6	6	6	6	3	3					1.2	1.2					0	0	
									2	4	3	3	3	3	1.5	1.45	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	1.5	1.5	1.45	1.5	1.5	1.3	1	3	1	1	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	1.7	1.65	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1	3	1	1	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1	3	1	1	0	0	
VIQ10	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>	20	30					1	4					6.8	8.0					0	2					
									1	4					6.0	8.5					0	2					
									1	4					6.0	10.0					0	2					
									1	4					6.5	8.0					0	2					
									1	3					6.0	8.0					0	2					
									1	4					5.5	9.0					0	2					

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition						
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	
									1	4					5.8	8.5					0	2					
									1	4					6.0	8.5					0	2					
									1	3					5.0	10.0					0	2					
									1	4					6.0	8.5					0	2					
VIQ10	Middle	Melaleuca hamata	20	15	15	20	20	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									5	4	4	5	4	3	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									6	5	4	4	4	4		4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5		3	1	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	4.0	0	2	1	0	0	0	
									3	4	4	4	4	1	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									5	5	5	5	5	5	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.0	0	3	1	0	0	0	
									5	4	4	4	4	4	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	4	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	1	3	1	0	0	0	
									5	4	4	4	4	3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	4.0	1	2	1	0	0	0	
VIQ11	Upper	Eucalyptus salmonophloia or moderata	20	10					0	4					12.0	11.0					0	0					
VIQ11	Lower	Scaevola spinescens		10	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
									5	5	5	5	5	4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	1	1	1	0	0	
									4	4	4	4	4	4	0.6	0.75	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	1	1	1	1	0	
									2	3	3	3	2	3	1.05	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0	1	2	2	1	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	0.45	0.55	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0	1	1	2	1	0	
									5	5	5	5	4	4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	1	1	1	0	0	
									1	3	1	1	1	1	0.55	0.75	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0	1	1	2	1	0	
									4	6	2	2	2	1	0.45		0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0		2	2	2	0	
2	3	2	2	2	1	0.45	0.55	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	1	2	2	1	0										
VIQ12	Upper	Eucalyptus salubris		10						4						11.0						1					
										3						9.0						0					
										2						18.0						0					
										4						16.0						1					
VIQ12	Middle	Melaleuca pauperiflora		20	20	15	20	20		4	3	3	3	3		3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7		1	1	1	0	0		
										4	3	3	3	3		2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4		1	1	1	0	0	
										4	4	3	3	3		3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0		1	1	1	0	0	
										4	3	3	3	3		3.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.0		1	0	1	0	0	
										4	4	4	3	3		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		1	0	0	0	0	
										4	4	4	2	1		3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1		1	1	0	1	0	

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)					Health					Height (m)					Dust Deposition								
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
									4	4	5	2	3		3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5		1	1	0	0	0	
									4	4	4	3	3		4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0		1	1	0	0	0	
									6	6		3	3						5.0	5.0					0	0
									4	4	4	3	3		4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0		1	1	1	0	0	
VIQ12	Lower	Microcybe multiflora		10	10	6	6	6		3	4	4	3	3		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1	1	1	1	0
									6	6		2	2					1.2	1.2					1	0	
									3	3	3	3	2		1.15	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2		1	1	1	1	0	
									3	3	3	2	2		0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0		1	1	1	1	0	
									6	3	3	2	2			0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8			1	1	1	0	
									3	3	3	2	2		1.0	0.95	1.2	1.2	1.2		1	1	1	1	0	
									2	2	2	1	1		0.9	0.85	1.1	1.0	0.9		1	1	2	1	0	
									3	3	3	3	2		0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0		1	1	1	1	0	
									4	3	3	3	2		0.85	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0		1	1	1	1	0	
				4	4	3	3	2		1.1	1.05	1.4	1.3	1.3		1	1	1	1	045						
VIQ13	Upper	Eucalyptus salmonophloia or salubris	20	45					1	4					5.0	10					0	0				
								2	3					2.9	15					0	0					
								1	3					3.2	15					0	0					
								0						4.1					0							
								1						3.6					0							
								1						4.3					0							
								1						2.8					0							
								1						3.1					0							
VIQ13	Middle	Eremophila ionantha		10	10					4	4					1.2	1.2					0	0			
									4	4					1.0	1.0					0	0				
									4	4					1.1	1.1					0	0				
									3	3					1.05	1.0					0	0				
									4	4					1.35	1.35					0	0				
									4	4					1.0	1.0					0	0				
									4	4					1.1	1.1					0	0				
									4	4					1.1	1.1					0	0				
									4	4					1.4	1.3					0	0				
									5	4					1.0	1.0					0	0				
VIQ13	Lower	Scaevola spinescens	15	5	5				2	1	1				0.4	0.7	0.75				0	0	0			
								6	3	3					0.8	0.8					0	0				
								1	1	1					0.6	0.65	0.65				1	0	0			
								1	4	0					0.75	0.6	0.6				0	0	0			
								2	1	1					0.5	0.9	0.9				0	0	0			

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)					Health								Height (m)					Dust Deposition					
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
VIQ14	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>							1	3	1				0.9	0.65	0.65				0	0	0			
									2	3	3				1.4	0.65	0.65				0	0	0			
									2	1	1				0.8	0.6	0.55				1	0	0			
									1	1	1				0.95	0.5	0.5				0	0	0			
									3	3	3				1.3	0.65	0.65				0	0	0			
VIQ14	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	20						2	4					17.0	17.0					0	0				
									1	4					18.0	16.5					0	0				
			20	25	20	20	20		1	3	4	3	3	3	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	0	0	0	1	0	0
VIQ15	Middle	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>							0	4	3	3	3	4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	4	4	4	4	4	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	4	4	3	3	3	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	4	4	3	3	3	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	3	3	3	3	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	4	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	4.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	4	4	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	4	4	3	3	3	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	3	3	5.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	0	0	1	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIQ14	Lower	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i>	7	7	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
									3	4	4	4	3	3	2.15	2.3	2.35	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
									5	5	5	5	4	4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									6	5	4	4	4	4		1.1	1.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	3	3	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	1.75	1.6	1.55	1.6	1.7	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	1.9	1.95	1.95	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	3					5.0	8.0					0	0				
VIQ15	Middle	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalis</i>	55	30	30	30	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.05	1.95	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									6	6	6	6	6	1						2.1						0
									0	1	1	1	1	1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	1	0
									1	3	1	1	1	1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	0	0	0	1	0
									2	3	3	2	1	1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	1	3	2	1	3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	0
									1	3	3	2	1	1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition						
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	0	0	0	1	0	
									0	1	1	1	1	1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
									1	1	1	1	1	1	1.9	1.85	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
VIQ15	Lower	<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>	8	50	50	50	50	50	0	1	1	1	1	1	1.9	1.95	1.85	1.8	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	2.0	2.15	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
									1	3	1	1	1	1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	1	1	2	3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
									1	3	3	2	1	1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	1	1	1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
									1	4	4	3	4	1	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	
									1	3	3	1	1	1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	1	1	1	1	1	2.15	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	1	1	2	1	1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VIQ16	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	10	30					1	4					15.0	16.0					0	1					
									1	4					15.0	15.0					0	1					
									1	4					10.0	12.0					0	1					
									1	4					15.0	15.0					0	1					
									2	4					15.0	15.0					0	1					
VIQ16	Middle	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	18	15	15	10	10	10	1	3	3	2	3	1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	2	2	2	1	1	0	
									1	4	4	3	3	3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2	2	2	0	0	0		
									1	4	4	3	3	3	4.2	3.95	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	2	2	1	1	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	3	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2	2	2	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	3	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2	2	2	0	1	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2	2	1	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	2	1	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2	2	2	0	1	0	
									1	6	6	4	2	3	2.5			2.1	2.6	2.5	2			0	1	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	0	0	0	
0	3	3	2	3	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2	2	2	1	1	0										
VIQ16	Lower	<i>Acacia camptoclada</i>	2	10	10	10	10	10	5	4	4	4	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.65	0.5	0.4	0.4	2	0	0	1	0	0	
									1	3	2	3	3	3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	2	0	0	1	1	0	
									1	2	2	2	4	4	1.0	0.75	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	2	1	0	0	1	0	
									1	2	2	2	1	1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	2	1	0	1	1	0	
									1	2	2	3	4	3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	2	1	1	1	1	0	
									2	4	4	2	3	3	0.8	0.8	0.85	0.9	0.7	0.6	2	1	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	2	3	3	3	0.7	0.75	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	2	1	0	0	1	0	
									0	3	2	3	3	3	0.4	0.5	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.4	2	1	1	0	0	0	
									6	6	6	6	1	1					0.6	0.7					0	0	

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition					
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
									0	2	2	1	5	3	0.5	60.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	2	1	0	0	1	0
VRQ01	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>capillosa</i>	20	40					4	4					8.0	10.0					0	0				
									1	4					12.0	12.0					0	0				
									2	4					9.0	10.0					0	0				
									1	4					8.5	8.0					0	0				
									2	5					7.0	8.0					0	0				
									2	4					10.0	12.0					0	0				
									1	4					6.0	7.0					0	0				
									3	4					7.5	10.0					0	0				
									3	4					8.5	10.0					0	0				
									2	3					9.0	8.0					0	0				
VRQ01	Lower	<i>Hibbertia exasperate</i> or <i>eatoniae</i>	17	10	10	10	10	10	1	3	3	2	2	3	0.45	0.6	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									3	4	3	3	3	3	0.55	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	0.5	0.65	0.65	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	3	3	2	3	3	0.7	0.85	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	3	4	3	3	3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	0.6	0.65	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
									3	4	4	4	4	4	0.55	0.65	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
									3	4	4	4	4	4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	3	3	3	3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
VRQ02	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	10	10					0	3					13.0	15.0					0	0				
									1	3					14.0	15.0					0	0				
VRQ02	Middle	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i>	5	10	10	10	30	30	5	5	5	5	4	4	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
									3	4	4	4	4	4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.81	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	3	4	4	4	1.0	0.95	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	3	3	3	1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	3	3	4	2.2	2.25	2.25	2.2	2.2	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
									4	4	4	3	3	3		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9		0	0	0	0	0
VRQ02	Lower	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	8	10	10	10	5	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	4	2	4	3	1.1	0.8	0.85	1.0	0.8	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	1	1	1	1	1	0.8	0.85	0.85	0.8	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0
									0	1	2	1	1	3	0.9	0.95	0.95	1.1	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	1	0

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition						
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	
									1	4	4	4	4	3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
									3	3	3	3	3	4	1.4	1.15	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	4	4	3	4	3	0.75	1.15	1.15	1.2	1.1	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									4	1	2	1	1	2	1.15	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	3	2	3	2	3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0	0	0	1	0	0	
VRQ03	Upper	<i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i>	3	40	40	40	70	70	1	4	4	4	4	3	2.0	1.95	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	1	1	0	
									4	4	4	4	4	4	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	
									1	4	4	4	4	3	4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	4	3	3	2.2	2.2	2.25	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	1	0	0
									1	4	4	3	3	3	2.4	2.25	2.25	2.3	2.3	2.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
									1	4	4	4	3	3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	1	1	0	
									1	4	4	4	3	3	2.0	2.0	2.05	2.1	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
									6	6	4	4	4	3			2.05	2.0	2.0	2.0			0	1	1	0	
			1	4	4	4	4	1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	1	1	0							
VRQ03	Middle	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>	50	5	5	10	20	20	2	3	3	3	3	3	1.25	1.4	1.35	1.4	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	3	3	3	3	3	1.4	1.4	1.35	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									4	4	4	4	4	4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									2	3	3	3	3	4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	3	3	3	3	3	1.3	1.35	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
									2	3	3	3	3	3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	3	3	4	3	3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	0	
									2	3	3	3	3	3	1.7	1.7	1.65	1.6	1.7	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									3	4	4	4	3	3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	
			3	3	4	2	1	4	1.3	1.45	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0							
VRQ04	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>capillosa</i>	6	20					2	4					8.0	12.0				0	0						
									2	4					7.0	8.0				0	0						
									1	3					8.0	12.0				0	0						
									2	4					7.0	10.0				0	0						
VRQ04	Middle	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalis</i>	30	15	20	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.8	1.55	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									0	1	1	1	1	1	1.8	1.8	1.7		1.6	1.5	0	0	0		0	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	2.3	1.6	1.65	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
									1	1	1	1	1	1	1.6	2.3	2.3	2	2	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
			0	1	1	1	1	1	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition					
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
VRQ04	Lower	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>							0	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	2.2	2.2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
										1	1	1	1	1		1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4		0	0	0	1	0
										6	6	6	1	1				0.6	1.6	1.5				0	1	0
			8	15	15	20	20	20	2	4	4	3	3	1	1.6	1.05	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	3	3	3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	3	3	3	3	3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	3	4	3	1.0	1.05	1	1.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	3	3	4	1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	3	3	3	3	3	8.0	1.05	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
										4	4	4	4	3		1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3		0	0	0	0	0
VRQ05	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>								6	6	6	5	4				0.2	0.4	1				0	0	0
										3	3	3	3	3		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7		0	0	0	0	0
										5	4	4	4	2		0.45	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0	0	0	0	0
				40						4						11.0						1				
										4						11.0						1				
										4						11.0						0				
										4						10.0						0				
										4						11.0						0				
										4						9.0						1				
										4						9.0						1				
										4						8.0						0				
VRQ05	Middle	<i>Melaleuca phoidophylla or lateriflora</i>	25	20	20				2	4	4				2.2	2.5	2.6				0	1	1			
									6	4	4					3.2	3.1					1	1			
									0	4	4				2.3	2.7	2.7				0	1	1			
									1	4	4				1.9	2.6	2.55				0	1	1			
									0	4	4				2.4	2.7	2.7				0	1	1			
									1	4	4				2.3	2.5	2.5				0	1	1			
									1	3	4				2.5	2.9	2.9				0	1	1			
									2	3	4				2.3	2.6	2.5				0	1	1			
									0	3	3				2.4	2.95	2.9				0	1	1			
										4	3					2.8	2.8					1	1			
VRQ05	Lower	<i>Acacia erinaceae</i>		5	5					4	4					0.2	0.2					0	0			
										5	4					0.2	0.2					0	1			
										3	3					0.2	0.2					0	0			
										4	4					0.25	0.25					0	1			
										4	4					0.25	0.25					0	1			
										4	3					0.3	0.3					0	0			

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition					
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
										3	3					0.15	0.15					0	0			
										3	3					0.15	0.15					0	0			
										4	3					0.3	0.3					0	0			
										4	4					0.25	0.25					0	0			
VRQ06	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	15	10					2	4					6.5	7.0				0	0					
									1	4					14.0	7.0				0	0					
									4	4					15.0	6.0				0	0					
									1	4					5.0	5.0					0	0				
									5						5.0						0					
									2						10.0						0					
VRQ06	Middle	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	10	5	5	7	7	7		4	4	3	3	3		0.95	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8		0	0	0	0	0
									2	5	5	5	4	5	1.1	0.65	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									5	4	4	4	3	3	1.0	1.35	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	4	3	1.3	1.5	1.45	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									5	4	4	4	3	3	1.4	1.1	1.05	1.2	1.1	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	3	3	3	3	3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	3	3	3	3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									5	4	4	4	4	4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
									6	6	6	6	5	4					1.0	1.0					0	0
			6	6	6	6	5	4					1.0	1.0					0	0						
VRQ06	Lower	<i>Acacia merallii</i>	5	10	10	12	12	12	1	4	4	4	4	3	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	3	3	3	0.3	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	1	3	2	1	1	0.3	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	4	4	4	4	4	0.2	0.3	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									3	4	4	4	4	4	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
									3	4	4	4	4	3	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	3	0.45	0.5	0.45	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
									2	4	4	4	3	3	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	1	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1	4	1	2	0	1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
VRQ07	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus vittata</i>	25	60					1	4					8.0	10.0					0	0				
									1	3					9.0	12.0					0	0				
									1	4						9.5	12.0					0	0			
									0	3						8.5	10.0					0	0			
									4	3						6.0	10.0					0	0			
									3	3						9.0	10.0					0	0			
									1	4						6.5	12.0					0	0			

Site	Canopy	Species	Cover (%)						Health						Height (m)						Dust Deposition					
			2025	c	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
VRQ06	Lower	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>							2	4					8.0	7.0					0	0				
									2	4					7.0	7.0					0	0				
			1	2	2	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	1	1	1	0	0
									3	4	4	4	3	3	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	1	1	1	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	0.4	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.5	0.4	0	1	1	1	0	0
									2	4	4	4	4	4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
VRQ08	Upper	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>capillosa</i>	20	20					2	4					10.0	12.0					0	0				
									2	4					8.0	10.0					0	0				
									2	4					10.0	15.0					0	0				
									0	2					6.0	8.0					0	0				
									2	4					10.0	12.0					0	0				
									1	4					8.0	12.0					0	0				
									1	3					5.0	9.0					0	0				
									0	2					7.0	8.0					0	0				
VRQ08	Middle	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	6	10	10	10	10	10	0	3	3	1	1	1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	3	3	2	1	1	2.8	1.75	1.65	1.6	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	1	1	1	1	1	1.75	1.6	1.55	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	1	1	1	1	1	1.65	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	4	4	2	1	3	1.75	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	1	1	2	1	1	1.7	1.2	1.15	1.2	1.0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	1	1	2	1	1	1.35	1.2	1.15	1.1	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	1	1	2	1	1	1.15	1.55	1.55	1.5	1.5	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
									0	1	1	2	1	2	1.7	1.05	1.05	1.2	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
									1	1	1	2	1	1	1.0	2.7	2.65	2.5	2.5	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D – Significant Flora Vegetation Health Monitoring



Parker Range Iron Ore Project Annual Significant Flora Monitoring 2025

**Prepared for Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd
30 June 2026**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (YIPL) is required to monitor plant health for two conservation significant flora species recorded at the Parker Range Iron Ore Project in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia: *Isopogon robustus* and *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081). This is a requirement under *Ministerial Statement No. 892* (MS 892) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) approval EPBC 2010/5435 and relates to potential impacts from airborne dust. Monitoring has been conducted annually since 2019 with Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) completing the assessment in spring 2025.

The monitoring methodology incorporates sampling sites located within and outside the area of potential impact from mining operations, is outlined in YIPL's Significant Flora Monitoring and Management Plan (SFMMP) (MRL 2020). The SFMMP identifies that contingency actions will be implemented if the following trigger criteria are met:

- Trigger criterion 1: a dust deposition reading of 20 g/m²/month (Sa) after commencement of mining. This trigger will act as an early warning sign to assess vegetation health outside of the yearly monitoring periods and will instigate investigation into whether elevated dust deposition is due to mining activities and subsequent review of control dust measures, where elevated levels are detected.
- Trigger criterion 2: 10% (or greater) decline in significant flora abundance or mean health within impact sites compared to baseline monitoring values and reference sites, correlated with a dust deposition reading of 20 g/m²/month (Sa) after commencement of mining. This trigger will identify early declines (if any) in significant flora abundance or mean health due to increased dust deposition from mining activities and instigate contingency responses and increased monitoring.

Results from the spring 2025 monitoring program are summarised below:

- Dust deposition levels were below the trigger criterion of 20 g/m²/month for all sampling sites supporting both *Isopogon robustus* and *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081).
- The abundance of *Isopogon robustus* increased at two impact sites and decreased at three impact sites between 2024 and 2025. The abundance of *Isopogon robustus* remained consistent with the previous year for all other sampling sites.
- The abundance of *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) in 2025 was comparable to all previous years except 2024 when an atypically high number of plants was recorded. The elevated abundance recorded in 2024 was likely due to the methodology being inconsistent with the other six annual assessments.
- The mean plant health score for *Isopogon robustus* declined by more than 10% for three impact sites (IIQ3, IIQ4 and IIQ6) in 2025 compared to the baseline 2019 assessment, but showed improvement between 2024 and 2025 for all sampling sites except IIQ6.
- The mean plant health score for *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) was higher for all sampling sites in 2025 compared to the previous six assessments including the 2019 baseline.
- There were no introduced weed species recorded from the 13 sampling sites assessed in 2025.
- The greater than 10% decline in mean health recorded in *Isopogon robustus* and

quadrats in 2025 did not correspond to dust deposition levels exceeding the trigger level of 20 g/m²/month. Therefore, trigger criterion 2 of the SFMMP was not met, and contingency actions are not required.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (Onshore Environmental) was commissioned by Yilgarn Iron Investments Pty Ltd (YI IPL) to undertake annual monitoring of two conservation significant flora species at the Parker Range Iron Ore Project. The project area is located approximately 45 kilometres (km) south-east of Southern Cross within the Shire of Yilgarn.

YI IPL are required to conduct annual monitoring of two conservation significant flora species as part of approval conditions for the Parker Range Iron Ore Project:

- *Isopogon robustus* - listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and Threatened under the BC Act; and
- *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) - listed as a Priority 1 flora taxon by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

Annual monitoring is required to address conditions of Ministerial Statement No. 892 (MS 892) under the State *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) approval no. EPBC 2010/5435. Condition 7-7 of MS 892 requires monitoring of *Isopogon robustus* and *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081), whilst Condition 2 of EPBC 2010/5435 requires monitoring of *Isopogon robustus*.

A Significant Flora Monitoring and Management Plan (SFMMP) was prepared to address the two conditions with the following objectives:

- to ensure that no direct or indirect impacts occur to *Isopogon robustus*; and
- that indirect impacts to *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) do not result in a loss of health or abundance outside of the project footprint (MRL 2020).

Clearing of vegetation to establish the Parker Range Iron Ore Project ensured there was no direct impact to *Isopogon robustus* plants. The potential for indirect impacts to both species are most likely to result from dust deposition and introduced weeds (MRL 2020). The SFMMP determined that dust impacts were expected to be confined to within 250 metres (m) of the project area, although a larger 350 m buffer was approved for *Isopogon robustus* as per EPBC 2010/5345 (MRL 2020).

1.2 Scope of Works

The scope of work for the annual monitoring programs was to undertake monitoring of the two conservation significant flora species within quadrats previously assessed during the baseline flora and vegetation survey. The selection included quadrats located within the 350 m buffer (impact) and outside the 350 m buffer (reference) with monitoring occurring in accordance with methods outlined in the SFMMP (MRL 2020). The 13 quadrats selected for long term monitoring comprised the following (Figure 1):

- six *Isopogon robustus* impact quadrats (IIQ1, IIQ2, IIQ3, IIQ4, IIQ5, IIQ6);
- one *Isopogon robustus* reference quadrat (IRQ1);
- three *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) impact quadrats (LIQ1, LIQ2, LIQ3), which were co-located with three *Isopogon robustus* impact quadrats (IIQ1, IIQ2, IIQ3); and

- three *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) reference quadrats (LRQ1, LRQ2, LRQ3).

As part of this scope of work, the following tasks were undertaken:

- monitoring of *Isopogon robustus* and *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) abundance and plant health within the 13 impact and reference quadrats; and
- document results and include a comparison with previous monitoring events.

1.3 Previous Monitoring

A baseline assessment of the significant flora populations was undertaken in 2019 to inform the SFFMP (MRL 2020). Significant flora monitoring has been undertaken annually at Parker Range since 2021 (Phoenix Environmental Sciences 2022, Phoenix 2023, Emerge Associates 2024). Previous monitoring has not identified any exceedances of the trigger criteria.

1.4 Trigger Criteria

In accordance with Condition 7-7 of MS 892, the SFMMP identified trigger criteria for impacts to the two conservation significant flora species. Where trigger criteria are exceeded, contingency actions are required to be implemented. The two trigger criteria are based around dust deposition levels, as the EPA identified this as a potential impact to the plant health (MRL 2020). The trigger criteria are specified below.

- *Trigger criterion 1: a dust deposition reading of 20 g/m²/month (Sa) after commencement of mining. This trigger will act as an early warning sign to assess vegetation health outside of the yearly monitoring periods and will instigate investigation into whether elevated dust deposition is due to mining activities and subsequent review of control dust measures, where elevated levels are detected.*
- *Trigger criterion 2: 10% (or greater) decline in significant flora abundance or mean health within impact sites compared to baseline monitoring values and reference sites, correlated with a dust deposition reading of 20 g/m²/month (Sa) after commencement of mining. This trigger will identify early declines (if any) in significant flora abundance or mean health due to increased dust deposition from mining activities and instigate contingency responses and increased monitoring.*

If the trigger criteria are met, a threshold criterion is enacted for the subsequent increased monitoring. Specifically, the threshold criterion is *“is a sustained 10% (or greater) decline in abundance or mean health in impact monitoring sites over three months, compared to baseline monitoring values and reference sites, correlated with increased leaf surface dust and/or a dust deposition reading at any time of 20 g/m²/month (Sa) over three consecutive months.”*

Meeting the threshold criterion instigates contingency responses, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and corrective management actions, as specified in the SFMMP.



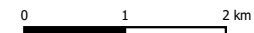
YILGARN IRON PARKER RANGE

**Figure 1: Location of
monitoring sites**

Legend

Monitoring Plots

-  Impact - Isopogon robustus
-  Reference - Isopogon robustus
-  Impact - Lepidosperma
sp. Mount Caudan
-  Reference - Lepidosperma
sp. Mount Caudan



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2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 Climate

The northern portion of the site lies within the Coolgardie *Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia* (IBRA) region and within the Southern Cross subregion, whilst the southern portion of the site lies within the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA region and the Merredin (Avon Wheatbelt 1) subregion (Environment Australia 2000). Both the Southern Cross and the Avon Wheatbelt subregions experience a semi-arid warm Mediterranean climate (DCLM 2003). Rainfall at the Southern Cross weather station was higher than average in three of the four months leading up to the spring 2025 field survey, with over 100 mm of rainfall recorded during August 2025 (BoM 2025) (Figure 2).

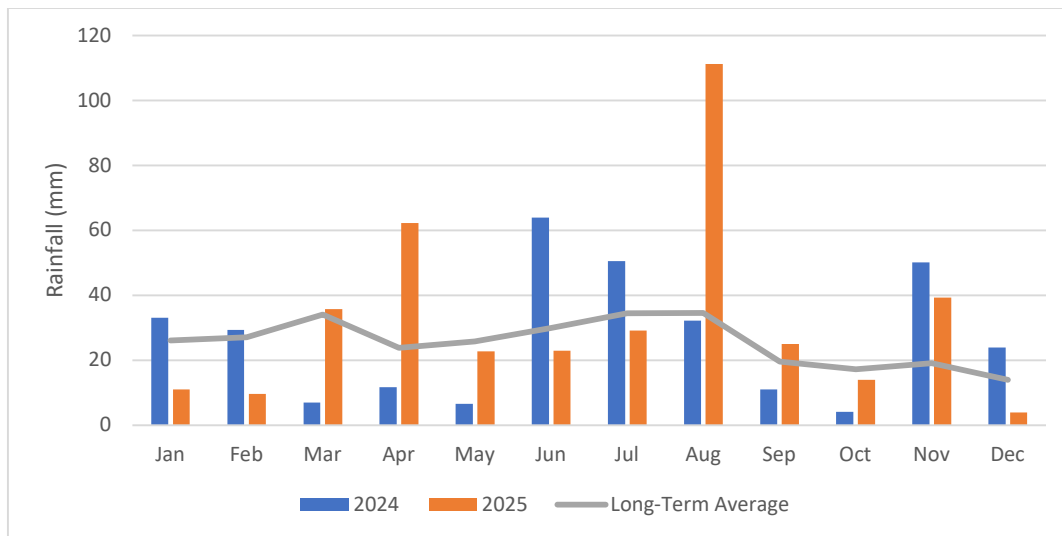


Figure 2: Monthly rainfall in 2024 and 2025 compared to the long-term average (BoM 2025).

2.2 Significant Flora

Flora may be listed as Threatened under the Commonwealth EPBC Act (DCCEEW 2025) and the State *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) (DBCA 2025). Threatened flora are classified as either 'critically endangered' (CR), 'endangered' (EN) and 'vulnerable' (VU) (DCCEEW 2021). Commonwealth and/or State ministerial approval is required to impact threatened flora.

Native flora that are not listed as threatened, but are otherwise considered rare or under threat, may be added to a DBCA Priority list (DBCA 2025). 'Priority flora' are classified as either 'Priority 1' (P1), 'Priority 2' (P2), 'Priority 3' (P3) or 'Priority 4' (P4). They do not have direct statutory protection. However, their Priority classification is considered during State and Local government approval processes.

Further information on threatened and priority species and their categories is provided in Appendix 1. The Threatened flora species *Isopogon robustus* and Priority 1 flora species, *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) relevant to this monitoring program

are described further below. All raw data is provided in Appendices 2 and 3.

2.2.1 *Isopogon robustus*

Isopogon robustus is a shrub between 1 m and 1.5 m tall with straight or curved leaves up to 13 cm long and producing a pink inflorescences in September or October (DEWHA 2009) (Plate 1). *Isopogon robustus* is known only from the Parker Range, where it grows in grey, skeletal sandy loam over laterite and occurs on a decomposing laterite shelf (DEWHA 2009). The species is listed as 'Critically Endangered' under the EPBC Act and Threatened Flora under the BC Act.



Plate 1: *Isopogon robustus*

2.2.2 *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)

Lepidosperma sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) is a clumping sedge growing to a height of 80 cm (Western Australian Herbarium 2024). It is known only from the Parker Range, where it grows in grey, skeletal sandy loam over laterite and occurs on a decomposing laterite (MRL 2020) (Plate 2). This species is listed as a Priority 1 flora taxon by the DBCA, determined as being poorly known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g., active mineral leases (DBCA 2023a).



Plate 2: *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)

2.3 Weeds and Declared Pests

Flora that are regarded as having negative environmental or economic impacts are often referred to as weeds (DBCA 2023b). Many non-native flora species and some native species are considered weeds. The likelihood of weeds occurring is higher in disturbed areas, including areas subject to mining activities.

Particularly detrimental weed species may be listed as a 'declared pest' pursuant to the State *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) or as a 'weed of national significance' (WoNS) (DAFF 2021). Whilst the WoNS list is non-statutory, many WoNS are also listed under the BAM Act. Further information on weeds and declared pests is provided in Appendix 1.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Field Survey

The 2025 annual monitoring program was conducted between the 14th and 18th of December 2025 by Principal Botanist Dr Jerome Bull and Ecologist Mr Bede Chandler from Onshore Environmental.

3.1.1 Dust monitoring

Dust deposition monitoring is undertaken quarterly by YIPL with one dust deposition gauge installed at each significant flora monitoring sampling site. Dust deposition data from the deposition gauges referenced within this report has been provided by YIPL.

3.1.2 Quadrat monitoring

Significant flora monitoring was undertaken within permanent 20 m by 20 m quadrats established during the baseline flora and vegetation survey (Table 1, MRL 2020). The location of the quadrats are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Quadrat type and monitored significant flora species.

Quadrat	Quadrat type	Significant flora
IIQ4	Impact	<i>Isopogon robustus</i>
IIQ5		
IIQ6		
IRQ1	Reference	
LIQ1	Impact	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)
LIQ2		
LIQ3		
LRQ1/IIQ1	Impact	<i>Isopogon robustus</i> & <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)
LRQ2/IIQ2		
LRQ3/IIQ3		

Monitoring of the two conservation significant flora within each quadrat was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the SFMMP, as specified in Tables 2-5. In addition, the abundance of all *Isopogon robustus* and *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) individuals was counted within respective quadrats. Each quadrat was searched for new plants, and if any new plants were identified, these were assigned a unique plant identification number on a tag. General information was also noted including:

- date and time that monitoring commenced;
- a photograph from each corner; and
- presence of weeds.

Table 2: Significant flora health monitoring parameters and methods (MRL 2020). NOTE: All *Isopogon robustus* individuals within monitoring quadrats were tagged and 20 *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) individuals were tagged.

Parameter	Method
Height	The height (m) of each plant tagged in the quadrat, site photos will be utilised to compare height between monitoring periods to assist in determining changes
Width	The width (m) at the widest cross section of the canopy of each plant tagged in the quadrat, site photos will be utilised to compare width between monitoring periods to assist in determining changes
Flower condition	Visual assessment of the plants flower condition: none, bud, flowering or finished flowering. This information is gathered to inform the phenological state of the species, i.e. reproducing or vegetative and to record whether the plants are reproducing. A lack of flowering during the recorded reproductive season following good seasonal rains may indicate reduced vigour of plants
Dust deposition	Visual assessment of the level of dust deposition evident on each plant (Table 3)
Plant health	Visual assessment of plant health for individual plants

Table 3: Dust deposition scale (MRL 2020).

Dust rating	Description
0	No evidence of dust deposition
1	Evidence of dust deposition (minor discolouration indicating fine dust particles on surface of leaves)
2	Minor, dust build up visible on surface of some leaves
3	Moderate, dust build up with more than 50% of leaves covered
4	Heavy, dust build up covers entire surface of all leaves

Table 4: *Isopogon robustus* plant health scale (Casson et al. 2009, MRL 2020).

Health rating	Description
0	Healthy, no dead leaves
1	Occasional dead leaves
2	Epicormic shoots (therefore stressed)
3	Tips of branches stressed or dying
4	Entire or whole branches dying or dead (NB some lower branches excluded from this assessment)
5	More than half tree dead
6	Tree dead

Table 5: *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) plant health scale (MRL 2020).

Health rating	Description
0	No dead leaves
1	Occasional leaf tip dieback
2	More than half leaves with leaf tip dieback
3	Occasional completely dead leaves, more than 50% leaves with leaf tip dieback
4	More than half of leaves completely dead
5	Plant dead

3.2 Data Analysis

Mean dust deposition scores for each quadrat were compared to those recorded during the baseline assessment and the 20 g/m²/month (Sa) dust deposition trigger criterion (trigger criterion 1).

Plant health was assessed for individual plants for each species using methodology developed by Casson *et al.* (2009). A plant health score was then determined for each quadrat by calculating the mean value across tagged plants being monitored. Plant health scores were then compared to mean values recorded in corresponding assessments including the 2019 baseline assessment, to evaluate trends.

Note that according to Casson *et al.* (2009) plant health scores are inverted, such that an increase in the plant health rating score indicates an overall decline in health, whilst a decrease in the plant health rating score indicates an improvement in plant health. Percentage change in mean plant health and abundance was calculated by dividing 2025 scores by the baseline ratings.

Data on plant height, width, abundance and flowering status of individuals, along with dust deposition scores were also compared to previous years data to determine whether any trends were present.

Where decline in the abundance or plant health of either species was detected, a comparison was made to dust deposition readings to determine status against trigger criterion 2.

3.3 Survey Limitations

An evaluation of survey methodology together with a review of approval conditions for the Parker Range Iron Ore Project did not identify any constraints which may have limited survey outcomes. The broad scale contextual information, experience level of personnel undertaking the survey, survey timing and resources available were considered adequate and no survey limitations were identified for the 2025 annual significant flora monitoring.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Dust Monitoring

Dust levels within each quadrat were monitored by YIPL between January and August 2025 and in December 2025. Over the 2025 monitoring program dust levels remained below 0.83 g/m²/month at all sites and the trigger level of 20 g/m²/month was not exceeded (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6: Dust deposition levels within *Isopogon robustus* impact and reference quadrats.

Quadrat	Maximum dust deposition (g/m ² /month)	Month of maximum dust deposition	No. exceedances
IIQ1	0.71	December	0
IIQ2	0.66	April & May	0
IIQ3	0.55	August	0
IIQ4	0.70	August	0
IIQ5	0.41	February	0
IIQ6	0.48	February	0
IRQ1	0.62	February	0

Table 7: Dust deposition levels within *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) impact and reference quadrats.

Quadrat	Maximum dust deposition (g/m ² /month)	Month of maximum dust deposition	No. exceedances
LIQ1	0.70	March	0
LIQ2	0.83	February	0
LIQ3	0.56	March	0
LRQ1	0.71	December	0
LRQ2	0.66	April & May	0
LRQ3	0.55	August	0

4.2 *Isopogon robustus*

4.2.1 Plant Health

The mean plant health score for *Isopogon robustus* remained relatively stable over the monitoring period from 2019 and 2025, with IIQ6 the only quadrat to show a decreasing trend in plant health over time (Figure 3). Other notable changes were a significant increase in mean plant health between 2024 and 2025 for quadrat IIQ1 and reference quadrat IRQ1 (Figure 3).

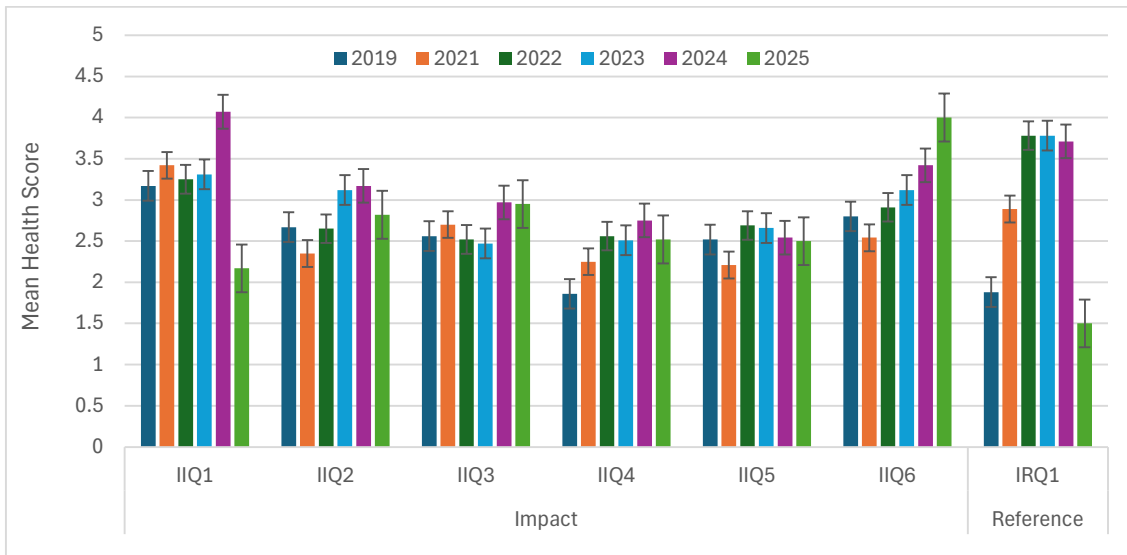


Figure 3: Mean health score ($\pm$ standard errors) for *Isopogon robustus* at six impact quadrats and one reference quadrat between 2019 and 2025.

4.2.2 Plant Abundance

The abundance of *Isopogon robustus* has shown only minor variation between 2019 and 2025, with quadrat IIQ3 recording the highest abundance (Figure 4). Mean abundance in 2025 was marginally lower across all quadrats, with the largest decrease recorded in quadrat IIQ6 (Figure 4).

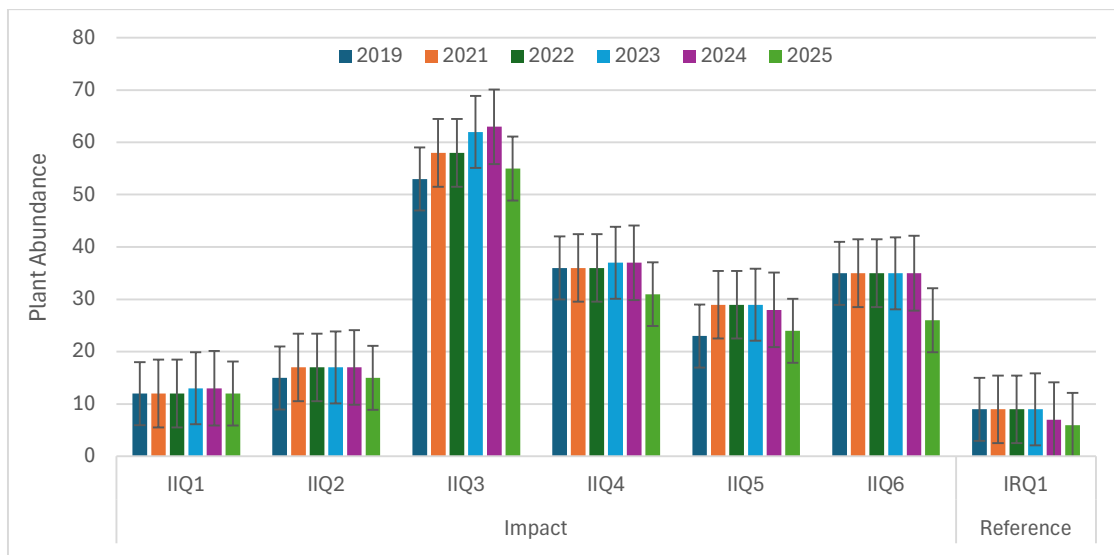


Figure 4: Mean abundance ($\pm$ standard errors) for *Isopogon robustus* at six impact quadrats and one reference quadrat between 2019 and 2025.

4.2.3 Dust Deposition

The mean dust deposition loading within the six impact quadrats and one reference quadrat supporting *Isopogon robustus* has remained low over the six year period between the baseline 2019 assessment and the latest 2025 assessment. In 2025, dust deposition was negligible for all quadrats (Figure 5).

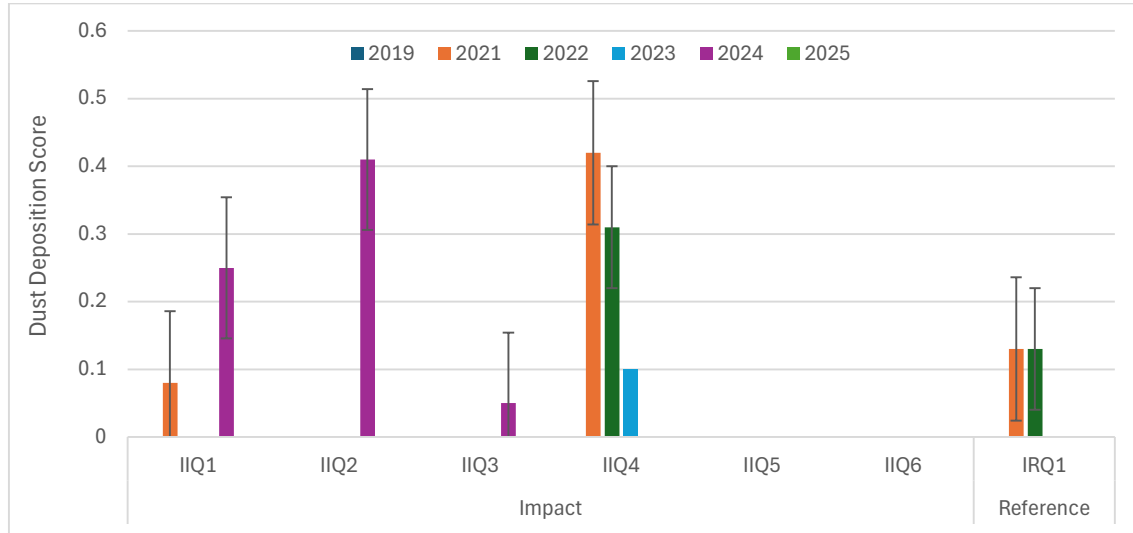


Figure 5: Mean dust deposition score ($\pm$ standard errors) for *Isopogon robustus* at six impact quadrats and one reference quadrat between 2019 and 2025.

4.2.4 General Plant Condition

In December 2025 the majority of *Isopogon robustus* plants were in reproductive stages (74.3% budding/fruiting and 1.9% flowering) with a lower proportion vegetative (23.8%). Plant height and width was consistent with previous monitoring programs. Vegetation condition was generally rated as excellent, reduced to very good at quadrat IIQ6 and good at IIQ2 due to relatively drier soil conditions.

4.2.5 Weeds

There were no introduced species (weeds) recorded in December 2025.

4.3 *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)

4.3.1 Plant Health

The mean health rating has varied slightly over the six monitoring programs with no consistent trends evident. In the 2025 assessment the overall health of the plants increased across all quadrats when compared to the previous assessment and recorded healthier values than the baseline assessment. LRQ3 recorded the most significant improvement (Figure 6).

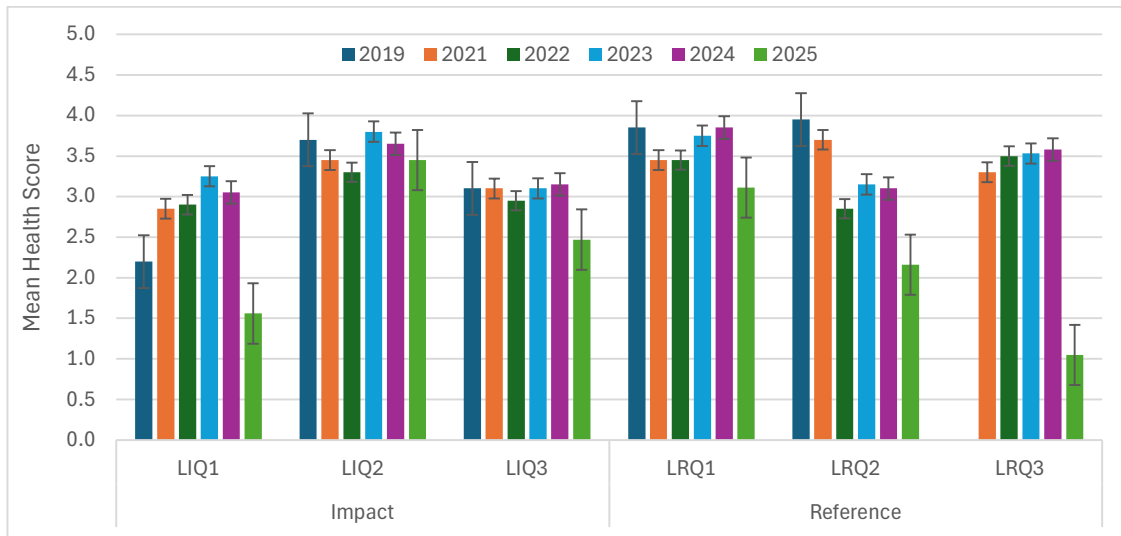


Figure 6: Mean health score ($\pm$ standard errors) for *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) at three impact quadrats and three reference quadrats between 2019 and 2025.

4.3.2 Plant Abundance

The abundance of *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) experienced a significant increase in the 2024 assessment in all quadrats except for LIQ2 (Figure 7). The 2025 assessment saw the abundance return to levels observed prior to the 2024 assessment, aside from LRQ3 which remained elevated (Figure 7).

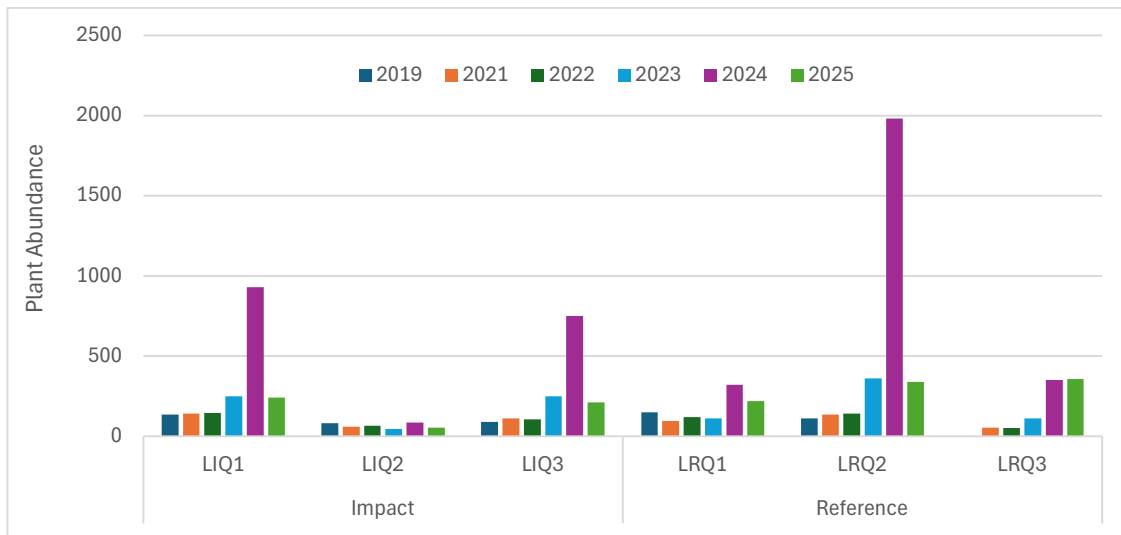


Figure 7: Mean plant abundance for *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) at three impact quadrats and three reference quadrats between 2019 and 2025.

4.3.3 Dust Deposition

The mean dust deposition rating has been negligible across most monitoring years, with negligible dust recorded in 2025 (Figure 8).

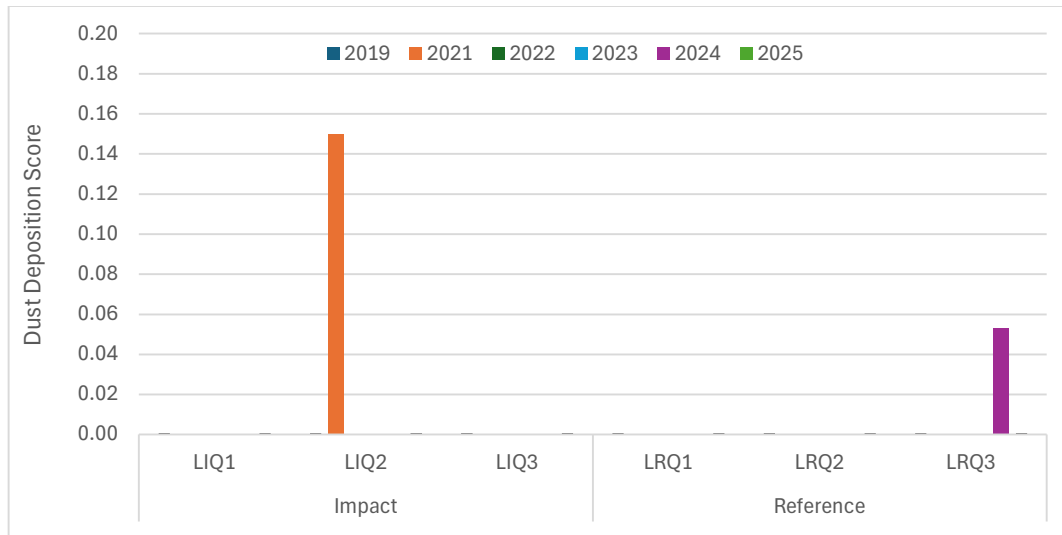


Figure 8: Mean dust deposition score for *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) at three impact quadrats and three reference quadrats between 2019 and 2025.

4.3.4 General Plant Condition

The majority of *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) individuals in December 2025 were either vegetative (49.6%) or fruiting (47.7%) with a small proportion flowering (2.7%). Plant height and width was consistent with previous monitoring results.

4.2.5 Weeds

There were no introduced species recorded from any of the 13 quadrats assessed in December 2025.

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1 Dust Deposition

Dust deposition recorded from the impact and reference sampling sites in 2025 ranged from 0.10 to 0.83 g/m²/month, well below the criteria 1 trigger level of 20 g/m²/month.

5.2 *Isopogon robustus*

The abundance of *Isopogon robustus* decreased marginally between the 2024 and 2025 for all six impact sites as well as the reference site. Four of the six impact sites showed equal or higher abundance in 2025 compared to the 2019 baseline assessment, with abundance at the remaining two impact sites and the reference site declining. The decline in abundance at impact site IIQ6 (nine plants) was above the 10% trigger level, however dust levels remained well below 20 g/m²/month, hence criterion 2 was not triggered.

There was an increase in plant health between 2024 and 2025 for all sampling sites except IIQ6 where a declining trend was evident since 2022. Three of the impact quadrats (IIQ3, IIQ4 and IIQ6) recorded a decline in plant health in 2025 that exceeded the 10% trigger level when compared against the 2019 baseline. However, dust levels remained well below 20 g/m²/month, hence criterion 2 was not triggered.

5.3 *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)

The abundance of *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) increased between 2023 and 2024 by between 190% and 370% for the three impact sampling sites, and between 290% and 550% for the three reference sampling sites. This likely resulted from a change in the sampling methodology, noting that site data recorded between 2019 and 2025 (but excluding 2024) was relatively stable. Plant abundance increased between the 2019 baseline and 2025 assessments for five of the six sampling sites, with impact site LIQ2 decreasing from 80 plants to 54 plants (30% decline).

The mean plant health score for *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) improved across all six impact and reference sampling sites in 2025 when compared to the 2024 assessment and the 2019 baseline assessment.

Dust deposition on plants was negligible at the impact and reference sampling sites in 2025 assessment and dust levels from gauges ranged from 0.55 to 0.83 g/m²/month, well below the 20 g/m²/month trigger.

5.4 Weeds

There were no introduced species recorded at either the impact or reference sampling sites in 2025, confirming that weeds were not impacting on either of the two conservation significant flora species at the Parker Range Iron Ore Mine.

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

Additional background information

Conservation Significant Flora and Vegetation

Threatened and priority flora

Flora species considered rare or under threat warrant special protection under Commonwealth and/or State legislation. At the Commonwealth level, flora species can be listed as ‘threatened’ pursuant to Schedule 1 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In Western Australia, plant taxa may be classed as ‘threatened’ under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) which is enforced by Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Threatened flora species are listed under sections 19(1) and 26(2) of the BC Act and published in the Biodiversity Conservation (Species) Order 2022. It is an offence to ‘take’ or disturb threatened flora without Ministerial approval. Section 5(1)1 of the Act defines to take as including “... to gather, pluck, cut, pull up, destroy, dig up, remove, harvest or damage flora by any means” or to cause or permit the same to be done.

Threatened flora are assigned categories under the EPBC Act and BC Act according to their conservation status, as outlined in Table A1. Flora species that may be threatened or near threatened but lack sufficient information to be listed under the BC Act may be added to the DBCA’s *Priority Flora List* (DBCA 2024). Priority flora species are considered during State approval processes. Priority flora are assigned categories as listed in Table A1.

Table A1: Definitions of threatened and priority flora species pursuant to the EPBC Act and BC Act and on DBCA’s Priority Flora List (DBCA 2024).

Conservation Code	Description
EX	Threatened Flora – Presumed Extinct Taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such.
T	Threatened Flora – Extant Taxa which are declared to be likely to become extinct or is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection.
CR	Threatened Flora – Critically Endangered Taxa which are considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
EN	Threatened Flora – Endangered Taxa which are considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
VU	Threatened Flora – Vulnerable Taxa which are considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
P1	Priority One – Poorly Known Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as ‘rare flora’, but are in urgent need of further survey.
P2	Priority Two – Poorly Known Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as ‘rare flora’, but urgently need further survey.
P3	Priority Three – Poorly Known Taxa which are known from several populations, and the taxa are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered), either due to the number of known populations (generally >5), or known populations being large, and either widespread or protected. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as ‘rare flora’ but needs further survey.
P4	Priority Four – Rare Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5-10 years.

Weeds

A number of legislative and policy documents exist in relation to weed management at state and national levels. The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) is the principle legislation guiding weed management in Western Australia and lists declared pest species. At a national level, the Australian government has compiled a list of 32 Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (DAFF 2021), of which many are also listed under the BAM Act.

Declared Pests

Part 2.3.23 of the BAM Act requires a person must not; “a) *keep, breed or cultivate the declared pest*; b) *keep, breed or cultivate an animal, plant or other thing that is infected or infested with the declared pest*; c) *release into the environment the declared pest, or an animal, plant or other thing that is infected or infested with the declared pest*; or d) *intentionally infect or infest, or expose to infection or infestation, a plant, animal or other thing with a declared pest*”.

Under the BAM Act, all declared pests are assigned a legal status, as described in Table A2. Species assigned to the ‘declared pest, prohibited - s12’ category are placed in one of three control categories, as described in Table A3.

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* specify keeping categories for species assigned to the ‘declared pest - s22(2)’ category, which relate to the purposes of which species can be kept, as well as the entities that can keep them. The categories are described in Table A4.

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) provides the status of organisms which have been categorised under the BAM Act (DPIRD 2024).

Table A2: Legal status of declared pest species listed under the BAM Act (DPIRD 2024)

Category	Description
Declared Pest Prohibited - s12	May only be imported and kept subject to permits. Permit conditions applicable to some species may only be appropriate or available to research organisations or similarly secure institutions.
Declared Pest s22(2)	Must satisfy any applicable import requirements when imported, and may be subject to an import permit if they are potential carriers of high-risk organisms. They may also be subject to control and keeping requirements once within Western Australia

Table A3: Control categories of declared pest species listed under the BAM Act (DPIRD 2024)

Category	Description
C1	Exclusion Not established in Western Australia and control measures are to be taken, including border checks, in order to prevent them entering and establishing in the State.
C2	Eradication Present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.
C3	Management Established in Western Australia but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area which currently is free of that pest.

Table A4: Keeping categories of declared pest species listed under the BAM Act (DPIRD 2024)

Category	Description
Prohibited	Can only be kept under a permit for public display and education purposes, and/or genuine scientific research, by entities approved by the state authority.
Exempt	No permit or conditions are required for keeping.
Restricted	Organisms which, relative to other species, have a low risk of becoming a problem for the environment, primary industry or public safety and can be kept under a permit by private individuals.

APPENDIX 2

***Isopogon robustus* monitoring quadrats data**

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
IRQ1	1	2	4	3	4	2	1	1.9	1.9	2	2	2	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IRQ1	2	1	3	4	4	2	1	2.3	2.1	2	2.3	2	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IRQ1	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	2.0	2.1	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IRQ1	4	1	4	4	4	3	1	2.0	2.0	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IRQ1	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	1.55	1.5	2	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.85	0.8	0.8	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IRQ1	6	2	4	4	4	2	1	1.80	1.6	2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.0	1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IRQ1	7	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	1.3	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	Flo	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IRQ1	8	-	-	6	6	5	4	-	0.0	0	0.5	0.5	0.8	-	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.8	-	-	-	1	1	0	-	F	-	N	N	N
IRQ1	9	-	-	6	6	6	6	-	0.0	0	0.4	-	-	-	0	0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flo	-	N	-	-
IIQ1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	0.8	0.9	1	1	1	0.7	0.45	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.9	1.1	1	1.2	1.1	1	0.4	0.45	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ1	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1	0.4	1	0.95	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	1.4	1.4	1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.55	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	none	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	1.3	1.6	2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	Flo	Flo	Dry
IIQ1	6	3	4	3	1	3	3	1.0	1.3	1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.45	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	7	1	4	3	3	3	3	1.75	1.9	2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	Flo	Dry
IIQ1	8	1	4	3	4	4	3	1.7	2.0	2	1.9	1.9	2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	9	1	4	4	3	3	3	2.2	2.4	2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	Flo	Dry
IIQ1	10	1	4	4	4	4	4	2.3	2.6	3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	11	2	4	4	3	4	3	1.7	1.7	2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	12	2	3	3	1	1	1	1.3	1.4	1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ1	13	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-
IIQ2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1.8	0.7	2	1.8	1.8	2	2.0	0.2	2.25	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1.0	1.5	1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	N	N	N
IIQ2	3	4	2	4	4	3	4	1.4	1.1	1	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.75	0.75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ2	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1.7	1.4	2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.55	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ2	5	6	2	6	5	4	4	-	1.8	0	1.5	1.9	1.9	-	2	0	1.8	1.8	1.4	0	1	-	0	0	0	N	F	-	F	F	Dry
IIQ2	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	1.0	2.1	1	1	1	1	0.5	1.9	1	1	1	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	dry
IIQ2	7	2	4	1	0	1	1	0.5	1.3	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	N	N	N
IIQ2	8	6	4	6	4	4	4	-	1.5	0	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	0.85	0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	-	0	0	0	N	F	-	N	N	N
IIQ2	9	3	5	4	4	3	4	0.6	1.1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.45	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	N	N	N
IIQ2	10	1	5	4	4	3	1	1.7	0.7	2	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ2	11	0	3	1	1	1	1	2.1	1.0	2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	0.6	2.3	2	2	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ2	12	2	4	1	1	1	1	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ2	13	4	3	4	4	4	5	1.2	1.3	1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.85	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ2	14	6	3	6	6	6	4	-	1.4	0	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.9	0	1	-	1	0	1	-	0	-	0	N	N	-	N	-	Dry

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
IIQ2	15	-	4	1	4	3	4	-	1.9	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	2	0.45	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	N	N	N	N
IIQ2	*16	1	4	3	1	1	-	1.3	1.6	1	1.5	1.5	-	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	F	F	F	F	-
IIQ2	*17	3	2	1	1	1	-	1.0	0.8	1	1	1.5	-	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	F	F	F	-
IIQ2	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
IIQ3	1	-	1	1	0	0	1	-	0.9	1	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	N	N	N	N
IIQ3	2	1	4	1	1	4	3	1.3	2.0	2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	3	3	4	1	1	3	3	1.1	2.5	1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.75	0.75	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	1.2	2.7	1	1.2	1.2	1	0.5	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	5	2	4	2	4	3	3	1.75	3.2	2	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.65	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	6	2	4	1	1	4	3	2.0	2.8	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.9	2	2.1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	7	3	3	3	4	4	3	1.3	2.2	1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	8	2	4	4	4	4	3	1.4	2.7	1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.85	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	9	5	5	5	5	4	4	0.9	1.1	1	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	10	6	5	5	4	5	4	-	0.7	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	11	6	3	3	3	4	3	-	1.0	1	1	1	0.7	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	1.0	1.5	1	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	13	4	3	3	3	3	3	1.4	1.3	1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.85	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	14	3	3	3	4	4	3	1.5	1.4	1	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	15	2	4	3	3	3	4	2.1	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2	2	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	16	2	4	4	4	4	4	1.6	1.6	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	17	2	2	2	1	1	1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.35	0.25	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ3	18	3	1	1	0	1	0	1.0	0.9	1	1	1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	19	1	4	3	2	3	3	2.4	2.0	2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	20	2	4	4	4	4	4	2.0	2.5	3	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.75	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	21	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	2.7	3	2.6	2.5	2.2	-	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	22	-	4	4	3	4	4	-	3.2	3	3.2	3.2	2.5	-	1.65	1.65	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	Flo	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	23	-	4	4	3	4	4	-	2.8	3	3	3	2.5	-	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	24	-	3	3	3	4	3	-	2.2	2	2.2	2.2	2	-	1.6	1.65	1	1	0.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	25	-	4	3	3	3	3	-	2.7	3	2.5	2.5	1.8	-	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	26	-	3	3	1	2	1	-	0.8	1	2	2	1.8	-	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ3	27	-	-	2	3	4	1	-	0.0	2	1.7	1.7	1.5	-	0	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	N	N	N	N
IIQ3	28	-	3	1	1	3	4	-	2.2	2	2.2	2.2	1.4	-	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	N	N	N
IIQ3	29	-	1	1	1	3	3	-	1.8	2	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	0.55	1.3	1	1	0.7	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	30	-	3	3	3	1	3	-	1.5	1	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	31	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	2.2	2	2.1	2	1.9	-	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	32	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1.0	1	1	1	1	-	0.55	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	N	F	F	Dry

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
IIQ3	33	-	4	1	3	3	1	-	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	F	Dry
IIQ3	34	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	2.0	2	2	2	1.8	-	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	35	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	2.0	2	2.3	2.3	2	-	1.95	2.2	2	2	1.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	36	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	2.6	3	2.8	2.8	2.5	-	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	37	-	3	3	3	1	3	-	2.1	2	2	2	1.7	-	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	38	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1.4	1	1.3	1.2	1.1	-	0.9	0.75	0.7	0.7	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	F	N	Dry
IIQ3	39	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1.6	2	1.6	1.6	1.4	-	1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	40	-	4	3	3	3	1	-	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	N	N	N
IIQ3	41	-	3	3	3	4	3	-	1.8	2	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	0.8	0.75	0.8	0.8	0.7	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	42	-	3	3	3	1	1	-	1.8	2	2.1	1.6	1.5	-	0.55	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	N	N	N	N
IIQ3	43	-	3	3	1	1	1	-	1.1	1	1.3	1.3	1	-	0.14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	N	N	N	Dry
IIQ3	44	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	2.4	2	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	1	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	45	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	1.9	2	2	2	2	-	0.95	0.9	1	1	0.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ3	46	-	4	1	3	3	3	-	1.6	2	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	F	Dry
IIQ3	47	-	4	3	3	3	3	-	2.1	2	2.6	2.5	2.2	-	1.76	1.5	1.3	1.2	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	48	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	2.6	3	2.5	2.5	2.2	-	2.05	2	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	49	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	1.9	2	1.7	1.7	1.3	-	1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ3	50	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	1.5	1	1.4	1.4	1.1	-	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	F	N	N	Dry
IIQ3	51	-	3	1	4	4	5	-	1.7	2	2	2	1.7	-	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	F	F	N
IIQ3	52	-	3	4	4	0	1	-	2.3	2	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	2.04	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	53	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	2.0	2	2.1	2.1	2	-	1.89	1.85	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ3	*54	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	1.1	1	1.2	0.5	1.2	-	0.8	0.8	0.5	F	F	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	F	Flo	F	-	0
IIQ3	*55	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1.3	1	1.5	1.1	1.1	-	0.9	0.9	1.1	0	F	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	F	Flo	F	-	-
IIQ3	56	-	3	1	3	4	-	-	2.7	3	2.3	2	-	-	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	F	F	F	-
IIQ3	57	-	3	3	3	2	-	-	1.7	1	2.4	2.4	-	-	1.9	1.9	2	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	F	F	F	-
IIQ3	58	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1.0	1	1	1	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	N	N	N	N	-
IIQ3	59	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-
IIQ3	60	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1.5	2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.25	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-
IIQ3	61	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1.7	2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-
IIQ3	62	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	0.3	0	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-
IIQ3	4504	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-
IIQ3	4506	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-
IIQ4	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1.2	0.5	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.45	0.45	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.4	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1.1	0.6	1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.95	0.55	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1.6	1.3	1	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition						
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	
IIQ4	5	4	6	6	5	5	3	0.4	0.0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.35	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	-	-	0	1	0	N	-	-	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	0.7	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.75	0.75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	7	2	1	1	4	0	3	0.35	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.85	0.75	0.6	0.6	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	Flo	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	8	1	3	3	4	3	3	1.4	1.3	1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0	0	1	0	0	0	F	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	9	1	3	3	4	4	3	0.4	1.2	1	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.35	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	F	F	F	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.35	0.5	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.25	0.55	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.2	0.5	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.15	0.35	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	12	1	4	4	4	3	3	1.4	1.1	1	1.2	1.2	1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	Flo	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	0.4	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.35	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	14	1	3	1	4	4	3	0.25	0.5	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	15	1	1	0	0	1	1	0.25	0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	16	2	1	1	0	1	1	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.3	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	17	6	6	4	4	4	3	0.2	0.0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.15	0	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0		0	0	0	0	N	-	N	N	F	Dry	
IIQ4	18	2	1	0	0	1	1	0.7	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	N	N	N	N	Dry	
IIQ4	19	1	3	3	3	3	1	0.2	1.1	1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.15	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	20	1	1	1	0	0	1	0.6	0.7	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	Flo	N	N	
IIQ4	21	6	6	6	6	4	3	0.5	0.0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.25	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-	-	0	0	0	N	-	-	N	F	Dry	
IIQ4	22	1	6	6	5	5	4	1.3	0.0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	0	0	0.6	1	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	N	-	-	N	F	Dry	
IIQ4	23	6	1	1	0	1	1	0.4	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.35	0.3	0.25	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	24	3	3	3	4	3	0	1.7	0.6	1	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.55	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	N	Dry	
IIQ4	25	2	1	1	1	1	3	0.6	1.4	1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.45	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	26	2	6	6	5	5	1	0.4	0.0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	-	-	0	0	0	N	-	-	N	N	N	
IIQ4	27	1	3	4	4	3	3	0.35	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	28	1	6	6	5	5	3	0.3	0.0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.35	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	-	-	0	0	0	N	-	-	N	F	Dry	
IIQ4	29	3	3	4	4	4	3	0.4	1.4	1	1.1	2	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.1	1.2	-	1.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	N	F	F	F	-	Dry	
IIQ4	30	0	1	1	0	1	1	1.5	0.5	1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry	
IIQ4	31	2	5	3	4	3	3	1.2	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.45	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	Dry	
IIQ4	32	6	4	1	1	1	1	0.3	1.0	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	33	6	3	4	4	3	3	-	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	34	-	6	6	6	1	1	-	0.0	0	0	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	N	N	Dry	
IIQ4	35	-	1	0	0	1	1	-	0.5	1	0.4	0.5	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	36	-	4	4	4	3	3	-	0.2	1	1.2	1.2	0.8	-	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry	
IIQ4	37	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.6	1	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	F	Flo	-	-	
IIQ5	1	6	6	6	6	5	4	-	0.0	0	0.7	1.5	1.4	-	0	0	1.6	1.6	1.4	0	-	-	0	0	0	N		-	N	N	Dry	
IIQ5	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1.1	1.2	1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry	
IIQ5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
IIQ5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.4	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	5	0	3	3	3	3	3	1.7	1.6	2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ5	6	2	4	4	4	3	1	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	7	6	6	5	5	2	5	-	0.0	1	0.7	0.7	0.6	-	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	-	0	0	0	0	N	-	N	N	F	Dry
IIQ5	8	5	5	5	5	4	4	1.3	1.3	1	1.3	2	2	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	9	4	3	3	3	3	5	1.1	1.3	1	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	N	F	Dry
IIQ5	10	3	4	4	4	3	3	1.3	1.2	1	1.2	1.1	1	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	11	4	4	4	4	4	3	0.4	1.0	1	1.2	1.1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	12	2	4	4	4	2	3	0.85	0.7	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.05	1.05	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ5	13	3	1	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	N	N	N	N
IIQ5	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.5	1.3	1	1.3	1.3	1	0.4	0.45	0.45	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ5	15	2	4	4	4	4	3	1.4	1.3	1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.97	1.7	1.3	1.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	16	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.45	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	N	N
IIQ5	17	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.6	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	N	N
IIQ5	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.6	0.7	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.45	0.42	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	N	N
IIQ5	20	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.55	0.7	1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.45	0.63	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ5	21	-	3	3	4	2	3	-	1.4	1	1.3	1.3	1.1	-	2.36	2.4	2	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ5	22	-	1	0	0	0	1	-	0.6	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ5	23	-	-	6	6	6	6	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IIQ5	*24	-	5	5	5	4	-	-	0.6	1	0.6	0.7	-	-	1.3	1.3	2	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	Flo	F	Flo	Flo	-
IIQ5	*25	-	4	4	4	4	-	-	1.4	1	1.5	1.5	-	-	1.7	1.65	1.2	1.2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	F	Flo	F	-
IIQ5	*26	-	0	1	1	1	-	-	0.6	1	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	Flo	F	F	-
IIQ5	*27	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0.7	1	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.35	0.25	0.2	0.2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	Flo	F	F	F	-
IIQ5	28	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.45	0.45	0.3	0.3	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	F	F	F	-
IIQ5	29	-	4	4	4	2	-	-	1.2	1	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	Flo	Flo	F	-
IIQ6	1	6	5	4	4	4	4	-	1.2	1	1.6	1.6	1.4	-	0.8	1.05	1.1	1.1	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	Dry
IIQ6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	Dry
IIQ6	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	0.45	0.5	1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.65	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	F	F	N
IIQ6	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	0.6	0.7	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.15	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	7	4	3	3	4	3	4	0.9	0.9	1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.65	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	F	Bud	N
IIQ6	8	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	1.4	1	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	N
IIQ6	9	6	6	6	6	5	4	-	0.0	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	0	0	1.2	1.2	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	N	-	-	F	F	N
IIQ6	10	2	4	4	4	4	4	2.5	2.3	2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.05	2.5	2.5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	Flo	N	N	Dry

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
IIQ6	11	-	5	4	4	2	4	-	1.0	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	0.7	0.7	1	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	F	F	F	N
IIQ6	12	4	1	1	1	0	1	1.0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	13	6	6	4	4	3	4	-	0.0	1	0.5	0.5	0.7	-	0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0	-	0	0	0	0	N	-	N	F	F	N
IIQ6	14	4	1	1	0	1	1	0.2	0.3	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	-	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	16	-	6	5	4	4	4	-	0.0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	17	6	6	5	3	1	1	-	0.0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	-	0	0	0	0	N	-	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	18	6	6	5	5	4	4	-	0.0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	-	0	0	0	0	N	-	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	19	4	4	4	4	2	4	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	N	F	N
IIQ6	20	4	4	4	4	3	4	0.4	0.4	0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	F	F	N
IIQ6	21	-	5	4	4	4	5	-	0.7	1	1	1	1	-	0.7	0.75	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	22	-	3	3	4	3	4	-	1.4	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	23	-	4	4	4	3	4	-	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1	-	1.05	1.05	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	Flo	F	F	N
IIQ6	24	-	5	4	4	3	4	-	1.0	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	1.15	1.15	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	N
IIQ6	25	-	1	1	0	1	1	-	0.8	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	26	-	1	1	0	1	1	-	0.4	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	27	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	0.7	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0.55	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	28	-	1	1	0	1	1	-	0.6	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	29	-	6	6	6	5	5	-	0.0	0	0.5	0.8	0.8	-	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	N	N	N
IIQ6	30	-	6	5	5	4	5	-	0.0	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	0	0.9	1	1	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	F	N	F	N
IIQ6	31	-	5	4	4	4	4	-	0.4	0	0.5	0.5	0.8	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	32	-	4	4	4	4	1	-	2.7	3	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	2.9	2.9	2	0.3	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ6	33	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	1.3	2	1.4	1.3	1.1	-	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.3	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	Flo	F	Dry
IIQ6	34	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	0.4	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N
IIQ6	35	-	0	1	0	0	1	-	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N

Flowering status abbreviations: N=none, Bud=budding, Flo=flowering, F=finished flowering

APPENDIX 3

***Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)
monitoring quadrats data**

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
LRQ1	1	3	4	4	3	3	3	0.15	0.45	0.45	0.5	1	0.4	0.15	0.50	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	-	F	D
LRQ1	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	0.1	0.40	0.40	0.4	0	0.3	0.1	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.4	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	-	F	D
LRQ1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	0.15	0.30	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	-	N	D
LRQ1	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
LRQ1	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	0.2	0.33	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.32	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	-	F	N
LRQ1	6	4	4	4	3	3	4	0.1	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.05	0.08	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	N	N	D
LRQ1	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	0.07	0.20	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.1	0.15	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	F	D
LRQ1	8	2	4	4	3	4	4	0.2	0.40	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.40	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	F	N
LRQ1	9	2	4	4	3	3	4	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.20	0.025	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	N	N	N	N	D
LRQ1	10	3	3	3	3	3	4	0.15	0.35	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	F	Flo	-	F	D
LRQ1	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.15	0.30	0.25	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	F	N	F	N	N	D
LRQ1	12	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.1	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.25	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	F	D
LRQ1	13	3	4	4	4	3	4	0.15	0.50	0.45	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LRQ1	14	3	4	4	3	4	4	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.20	0.20	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	F	N
LRQ1	15	2	3	3	4	4	4	0.2	0.30	0.20	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.20	0.15	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LRQ1	16	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.1	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.30	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LRQ1	17	3	4	3	4	3	4	0.15	0.30	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	-	N	D
LRQ1	18	3	3	4	3	4	4	0.2	0.15	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	D
LRQ1	19	3	4	3	3	3	4	0.15	0.35	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.25	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	-	F	D
LRQ1	20	2	4	4	4	3	4	0.1	0.20	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	N	D
LRQ2	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	0.45	0.75	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.30	0.50	0.5	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.12	0.20	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	D
LRQ2	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.40	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	N	N	D
LRQ2	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	N	F	N
LRQ2	5	1	3	3	3	4	4	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	N	D
LRQ2	6	2	4	4	4	4	4	0.4	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.45	0.45	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	7	2	3	3	3	3	5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	Flo	D
LRQ2	8	3	3	3	3	4	3	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	D
LRQ2	9	2	3	3	2	3	4	0.35	0.41	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.37	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	10	2	3	3	2	3	3	0.4	0.55	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.24	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	Flo	D
LRQ2	11	-	3	3	2	3	4	-	0.64	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.15	-	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	Flo	F	F	Flo	D
LRQ2	12	3	3	3	3	3	5	0.3	0.43	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	13	2	3	3	3	3	3	0.35	0.45	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.28	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	14	2	3	3	1	4	4	0.35	0.45	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.50	0.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	Flo	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	15	2	4	4	3	5	4	0.45	0.60	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.50	0.50	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	16	2	3	3	3	5	5	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
LRQ2	17	1	3	3	3	4	4	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	N
LRQ2	18	2	3	2	3	3	4	0.3	0.33	0.30	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	19	3	3	4	3	3	4	0.45	0.65	0.55	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D
LRQ2	20	2	3	4	4	4	4	0.3	0.40	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.20	0.30	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	F	F	D
LRQ3	1	1	4	4	3	4	-	0.35	0.08	0.15	0.2	0.2	-	0.35	0.09	0.15	0.1	0.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	Flo	-
LRQ3	2	1	4	4	4	4	-	0.15	0.24	0.20	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.19	0.20	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	Flo	-
LRQ3	3	0	3	3	3	3	-	0.4	0.24	0.20	0.2	0.2	-	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.15	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	4	1	4	4	4	4	-	0.1	0.32	0.30	0.3	0.3	-	0.05	0.50	0.50	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	F	-
LRQ3	5	2	4	4	4	4	-	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	0.50	0.50	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	6	1	3	3	3	3	-	0.2	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	-	0.15	0.50	0.30	0.3	0.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	F	F	Flo	-
LRQ3	7	1	4	4	4	3	-	0.3	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	8	1	3	3	4	3	-	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	0.40	0.40	0.3	0.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	9	1	3	3	3	3	-	0.4	0.25	0.20	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	F	Flo	-
LRQ3	10	0	3	3	3	3	-	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.4	0.4	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	Flo	N	F	Flo	-
LRQ3	11	0	3		3	2	-	0.4	0.50	0.03	0.5	0.5	-	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.3	-	0	0		0	0	-	N	Flo		F	Flo	-
LRQ3	12	1	4	4	4	4	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.20	0.55	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	Flo	F	N	Flo	-
LRQ3	13	2	3	3	3	3	-	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	-	0.05	0.30	0.30	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	Flo	F	Flo	Flo	-
LRQ3	14	2	4	3	3	3	-	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.3	-	0	0		0	0	-	N	F	F	Flo	N	-
LRQ3	15	3	4	4	4	3	-	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	16	1	4	4	4	4	-	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.02	0.10	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	17	1	4	4	4	4	-	0.3	0.55	0.60	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	0.45	0.45	0.5	0.5	-	0	1	0	0	0	-	N	N	F	F	F	-
LRQ3	18	1	now de	4	4	3	-	0.25		0.05	0.15	0.15	-	0.1		0.10	0.1	0.1	-	0		0	0	0	-	N	-	N	N	N	-
LRQ3	19	0	4	3	3	3	-	0.3	0.35	0.40	0.3	0.3	-	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	N	N	N	Flo	-
LRQ3	20	1	3	3	3	3	-	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	-	0.35	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.15	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	N	F	F	F	F	-
LIQ1	1	0	3	3	2	2	1	0.15	0.35	0.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.31	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	N	N
LIQ1	2	-	3	3	3	3	2	-	0.31	0.35	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.50	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ1	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.5	0.5	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	F	F	D
LIQ1	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D
LIQ1	5	2	2	3	3	3	1	0.25	0.45	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.50	0.50	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	N	D
LIQ1	6	2	3	3	3	3	2	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	Flo	N
LIQ1	7	2	3	3	3	3	3	0.3	0.45	0.40	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	Flo	D
LIQ1	8	-	3	4	3	3	2	-	0.57	0.45	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0.30	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ1	9	1	3	3	3	3	2	0.45	0.60	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ1	10	2	4	4	3	3	3	0.2	0.34	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ1	11	3	4	4	3	3	3	0.3	0.40	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	N	N
LIQ1	12	2	3	3	3	3	3	0.3	0.37	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.58	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	Flo	D

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
LIQ1	13	1	3	3	3	3	2	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.34	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	N	D
LIQ1	14	2	3	3	3	2	2	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.50	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.5	0	0		0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	F	D
LIQ1	15	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	Flo	D
LIQ1	16	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.4	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	Flo	Flo	D
LIQ1	17	2	3	3	3	3	2	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.15	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ1	18	2	3	4	3	3	2	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.14	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	N	F	D
LIQ1	19	1	3	3	3	3	2	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.9	0.20	0.2	0.15	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	N
LIQ1	20	1	3	3	3	3	2	0.2	0.26	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	0.2	0.26	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	N	D
LIQ2	2	6	4	4	4	4	4	-	0.13	0.13	0.2	0.2	0.15	-	0.14	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	F	D
LIQ2	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	0.1	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
LIQ2	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.3	0.3	0.18	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.30	0.25	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	6	3	4	4	3	3	4	0.25	0.38	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.18	0.2	0.45	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	7	3	4	4	3	3	4	0.2	0.35	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.15	0.32	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	N	F	N
LIQ2	8	4	4	4	3	3	4	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.12	0.1	0.15	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	F	F	N
LIQ2	9	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	10	5	4	4	4	4	4	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.33	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	N	F	N	D
LIQ2	11	5	4	4	4	4	4	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.18	0.1	0.27	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	N	F	N	D
LIQ2	12	2	3	3	3	3	3	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	F	N	D
LIQ2	13	4	4	4	3	3	4	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	N	D
LIQ2	14	2	4	4	3	3	3	0.3	0.43	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	15	3	3	3	3	4	4	0.3	0.43	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	16	4	4	4	3	3	3	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.15	0.30	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	17	3	3	4	4	3	3	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.40	0.35	0.3	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ2	18	2	4	4	3	3	4	0.15	0.31	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.35	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	Flo	N	F	F	D
LIQ2	19	3	3	4	3	3	3	0.1	0.16	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
LIQ2	20	3	3	3	3	4	5	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
LIQ3	1	-	4	4	4	5	3	-	0.35	0.30	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	2	-	4	3	3	3	3	-	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.15	0.15	-	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0		0	0	0	-	F	Flo	F	F	D
LIQ3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0.3	0.35	0.35	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.10	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.4	0.65	0.35	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.65	0.65	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	5	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	0.75	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	0.50	0.50	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	Flo	Flo	F	F	D
LIQ3	6	2	3	3	2	2	2	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	7	2	3	3	3	3	3	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	N	N	N
LIQ3	8	3	3	3	3	3	2	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.10	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	F	F	N

Site	Tag No.	Health						Height (m)						Width						Dust deposition						Flower condition					
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2019
LIQ3	9	2	3	3	3	3	4	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	10	1	3	3	2	3	3	0.3	0.45	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	F	F	D
LIQ3	11	3	3	3	3	4	4	0.15	0.45	0.40	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.15	0.45	0.40	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	12	5	4	4	4	4	4	0.2	0.30	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.30	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	F	F	F	N
LIQ3	13	2	2	3	2	2	3	0.35	0.45	0.40	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	N	F	D
LIQ3	14	3	4	3	3	3	3	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	15	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.3	0.40	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.35	0.30	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	Flo	F	F	D
LIQ3	16	3	3	3	3	3	4	0.35	0.45	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.20	0.30	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	F	F	F	D
LIQ3	17	2	4	4	4	4	4	0.2	0.20	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	N	F	F	N
LIQ3	18	2	3	2	2	2	2	0.25	0.40	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Flo	N	F	F	D
LIQ3	19	4	3	4	3	3	3	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
LIQ3	20	3	3	3	4	4	4	0.1	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	N	N	N	D
Flowering status abbreviations: N=none, Bud=budding, Flo=flowering, F=finished flowering																															

Appendix E – Malleefowl Monitoring Report



Parker Range Malleefowl Monitoring 2025

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



Document Status						
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project comprises six individual mine sites (Koolyanobbing, Carina, Mt Jackson, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range) located between 50 kilometres (km) and 150 km from Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Region of Western Australia.

Onshore Environmental was commissioned to undertake monitoring of Malleefowl mounds surrounding the Parker Range Iron Ore Project in December 2025. A total of 29 mounds were assessed in 2025. No active mounds were recorded during the field survey. Twelve of the mounds monitored were classified as inactive (sub-class 2), eight mounds were classified as long unused and nine mounds were classified as extinct. Five mounds previously classified as long unused could not be relocated. Mounds at the nearby offset lot were not assessed during the 2025 monitoring due to access restrictions onto the property.

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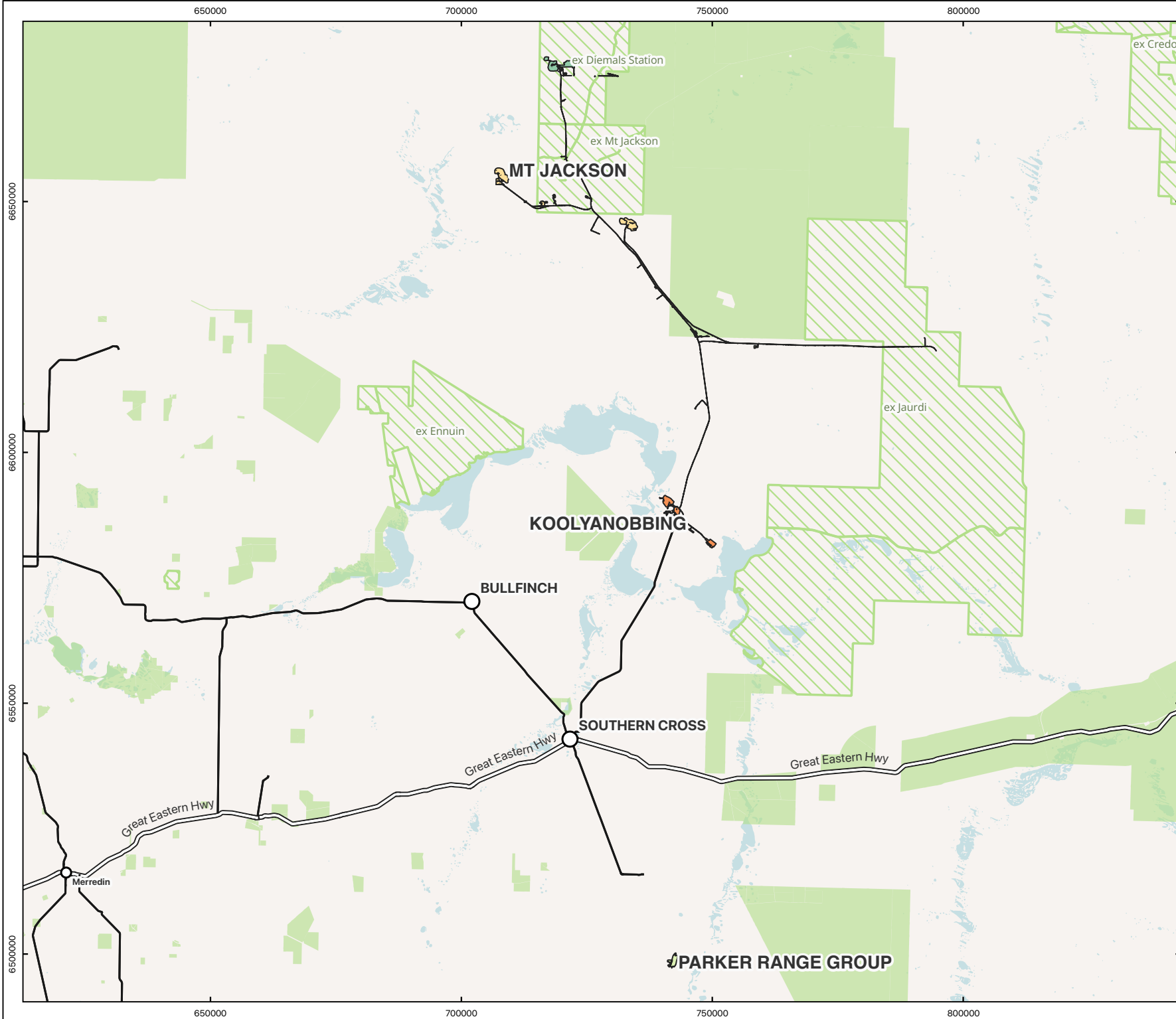
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project is located near Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Region of Western Australia (Figure 1). Operations are located within the local government areas 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 (YIIP) recently purchased the Yilgarn Iron Ore Project from MRL with mining re-commencing in October 2025. YIIP currently manages the sites of Koolyanobbing, Carina, Mt Jackson, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range, plus exploration targets (Figure 1).

Onshore Environmental was commissioned by YIIP to undertake Malleefowl mound monitoring at Parker Range in 2025. The aim of the 2025 monitoring program was to describe trends in the breeding population of Malleefowl in the area.



YILGARN IRON PARKER RANGE

**Figure 1: Location of the
Parker Range Project Area**

Legend

- DBCA Managed Lands
- Former leasehold proposed for conservation

Yilgarn Iron Project Areas

- Koolyanobbling
- Mt Jackson
- Parker Range Group
- Windarling



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2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Project Location

The Yilgarn Iron Ore Project occurs within the Southern Cross subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, within the local government authority Shires of Yilgarn and Menzies. The sites of Koolyanobbing, Carina, Mt Jackson, Mt Manning, Windarling and Parker Range are located between 50-150 km from Southern Cross, with Parker Range approximately 15 km from Marvel Loch (Figure 1).

2.2 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 47 km north of Parker Range.

Annual rainfall was above the long term average (302.6 mm) at Southern Cross Airfield in both 2024 (324.2 mm) and 2025 (387.2 mm) (BoM 2026). Five months in 2025 exceeded the long-term monthly average, most noticeably April (62.2 mm), August (111.2 mm) and November (39.4 mm) (Figure 2). High and consistent rainfall throughout 2024 and 2025 contributed to good seasonal conditions at the time of the December 2025 field monitoring program. The long-term mean maximum annual temperature is 26°C at the Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2025).

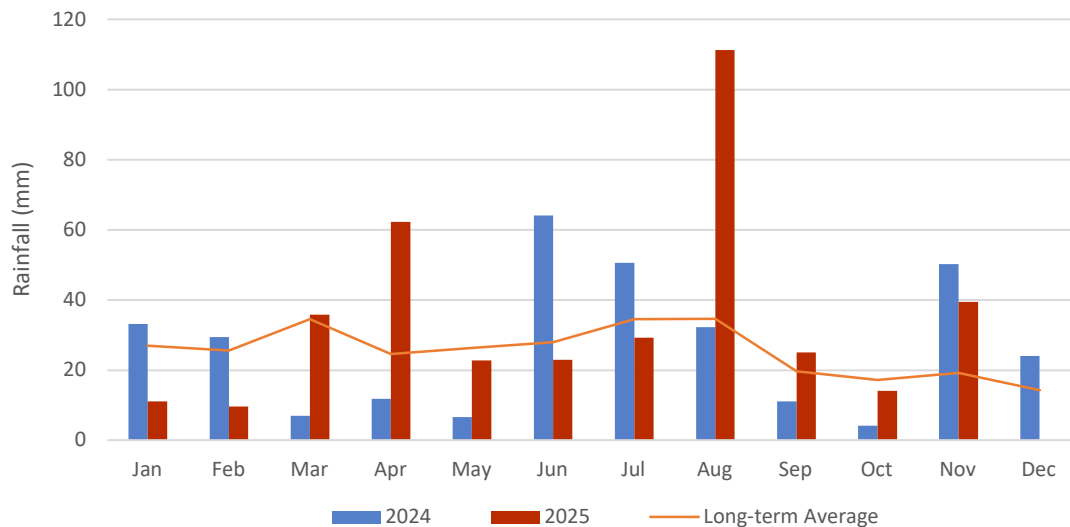


Figure 2 Long term and monthly rainfall for 2024 and 2025, Southern Cross Airfield (BoM 2025).

2.3 Malleefowl Ecology

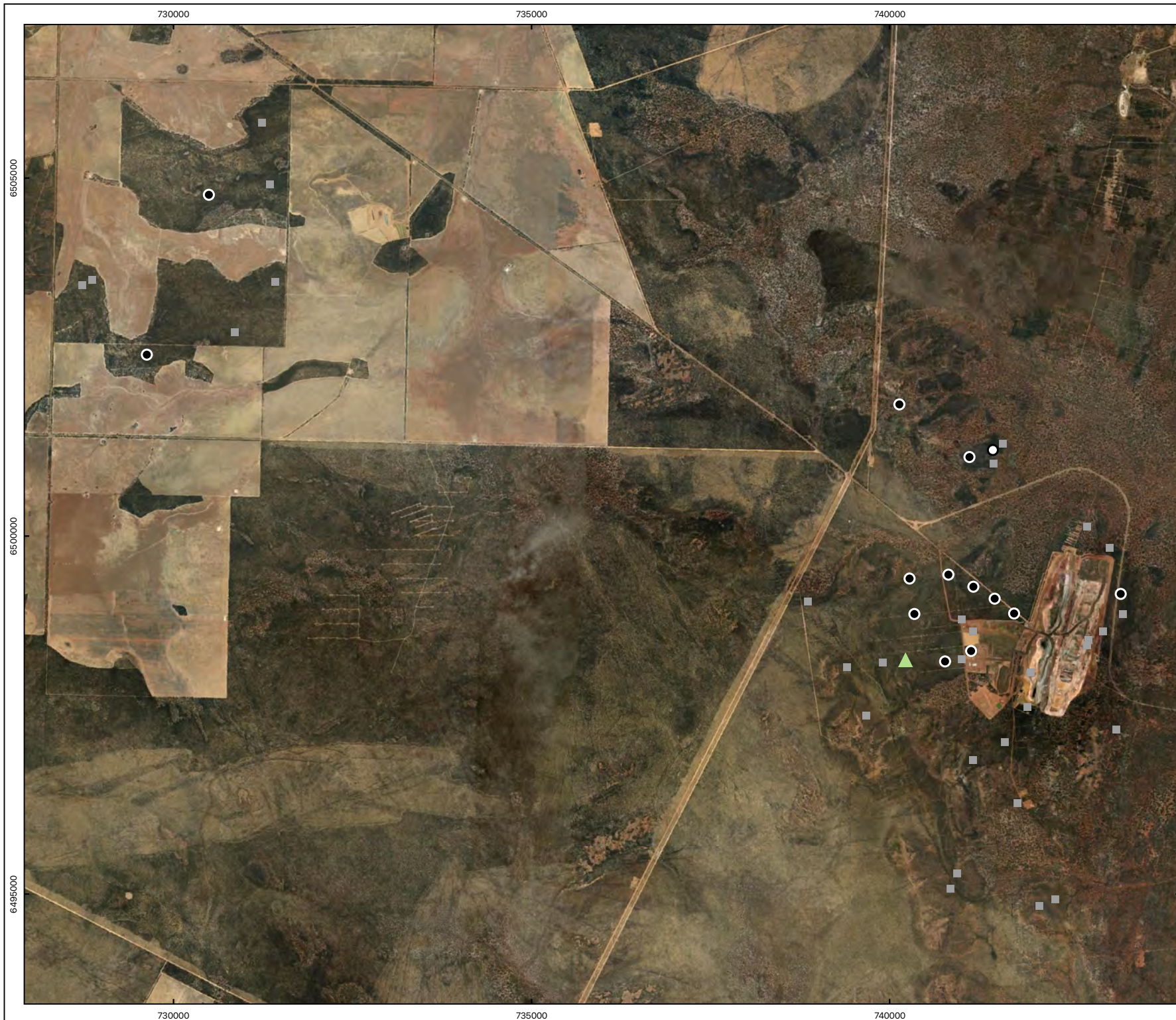
Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) are listed as a Vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Malleefowl are large, ground-dwelling birds approximately the size of a domestic chicken, with adults weighing between 1.5 and 2.5 kg. Historically, Malleefowl occurred across much of the southern half of Australia including the south-west of Western Australia, however more recently the species range has contracted and fragmented due to land clearing (DCCEEW 2024, DBCA 2017). In Western Australia, Malleefowl are now most common within the Wheatbelt and Goldfields regions.

Malleefowl inhabit arid and semi-arid areas dominated by mallee eucalypts, acacia, paperbark, she-oak and other shrublands on sandy soils or gravelly soils (Pizzey and Knight 2012). They require habitat with sandy substrates and abundant leaf litter in order to build large mounds for nesting.

2.4 Previous Monitoring

Malleefowl are often shy and elusive birds and therefore population trends are assessed through monitoring of conspicuous Malleefowl breeding mounds. The National Recovery Group Malleefowl Recovery Group (NMRG) provides field monitoring methods as described in the National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual (2025) and maintains the National Malleefowl Monitoring Database (NMMD).

Malleefowl monitoring was previously undertaken at Parker Range in 2023. A total of 40 known mounds were monitored in close proximity to the Parker Range operations. An additional eight mounds were monitored at a nearby Offset Lot, located approximately 10 km north-west of the mining operations (Figure 2). The 2023 monitoring program identified one active mound, 12 inactive mounds and 25 long unused mounds at Parker Range. Two of the mounds occurred within the operational footprint and had been cleared. At the nearby Offset Lot, two mounds were classified as inactive, and six mounds were classified as long unused.



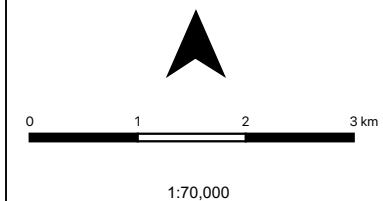
YILGARN IRON PARKER RANGE

**Figure 3: Location of the
Malleefowl mounds monitored
at Parker Range and adjacent
Offset Lot in 2023**

Legend

Parker Range Mounds

- ▲ Active
- Long unused
- Inactive (sub-class 1)
- Inactive (sub-class 2)



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Data sources: Data WA - ESRI Satellite	

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Legislation and Guidance

The Malleefowl monitoring survey was carried out in a manner that was compliant with requirements for the environmental surveying and monitoring of threatened fauna in Western Australia:

- National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual (NMRG 2025); and
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) (2010) Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds.

3.2 Timing and Personnel

The 2025 Malleefowl monitoring program was conducted by Principal Zoologist Mr Mike Brown between the 14th and 15th of December 2025. The Principal Zoologist was assisted by Principal Botanist Dr Jerome Bull and Ecologist Mr Bede Chandler during the survey.

3.3 Desktop Review

A review of all previously available data and reports for Malleefowl monitoring was conducted. No publicly available reports for Malleefowl monitoring at Parker Range were available. The following reports were reviewed as part of the desktop assessment:

- NMRG (2024) Malleefowl Monitoring at w17 Mt Jackson Mine, Western Australia: 2024/25 Season;
- Anditi (2022) Mt Finnerty Malleefowl Mound Detection Via Lidar;
- Phoenix Environmental Services (2023) Targeted Malleefowl survey for the Mt Richardson Project; and
- Umwelt (2024) Targeted Malleefowl Mound Survey - Koolyanobbing Minesite, Mineral Resources Ltd.

3.4 Field Survey

The monitoring was carried out based on methods described in the National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual (NMRG 2025). A review of previous data recorded at the site identified a total of 46 mounds with coordinates to be monitored during the 2025 assessment.

At each of the mound locations the characteristics of the mound were described, and a photograph of the mound was taken. The profile of the mound and other factors were assessed to determine whether the mound was active or inactive. A data template utilised for the assessment is provided in Appendix 1.

Characteristics recorded at the mounds monitored during the survey included:

- Site number and mound number;
- Date mound was visited;
- Photograph of the mound;
- Whether the mound is known or newly discovered;
- Profile of the mound (as per diagrams in NMRG 2025);
- Whether the mound was classified as active or inactive;
- Whether the surface of the mound had been scraped;
- Presence of eggshells, lerps, footprints and scats; and
- Dimensions of the mound.

As per the monitoring manual, active Malleefowl mounds were defined as those currently being used as an incubator and likely to contain eggs. Mounds were not identified as active where Malleefowl activity was evident, e.g., evidence of litter, prints or scrapes but the mound was not considered to be currently used for incubation.

To match previous surveys mounds were classified as one of the following categories (Phoenix 2023, Umwelt 2024) based on the results of the field assessment:

- Active: Currently used by Malleefowl as an incubator and likely to contain eggs;
- Inactive (sub-class 1): Mound shows signs of recent Malleefowl activity, such as fresh scats, tracks or scrapings, however does not appear to be currently incubating eggs;
- Inactive (sub-class 2): No evidence of recent activity but mound remains well formed and in good condition for future use; and
- Long unused/Extinct: Evidence of an extended period of inactivity such as dense shrubs or trees growing from hollow or mound very degraded/poorly formed. Highly unlikely to become active in the future.

Malleefowl mounds classified as long unused are mounds that are in a very degraded state and are unlikely to be used again by Malleefowl. Monitoring of these mounds are considered optional and these mounds are placed on the 5-year monitoring list. Removal of mounds from the monitoring schedule is based on meeting one of the following criteria:

- mound deemed not to be a Malleefowl mound;
- mound could not be found despite attempts over two to three seasons to locate the mound; and
- mound known to have been destroyed due to clearing or disturbance e.g. mining, land clearing or roads.

Locations of mounds removed from the monitoring schedule have been retained in the database with a classification of omit to ensure that they are not classified as new mounds in subsequent monitoring years.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 2025 Mound Monitoring

A total of 29 mounds were assessed during the field survey at Parker Range (Figure 4, Appendix 2). No active mounds were recorded during the 2025 monitoring program. Additionally, no mounds were classified as inactive (sub-class 1), i.e., not considered to be currently active but with signs of recent visitation by Malleefowl. Twelve (12) mounds at Parker Range were classed as inactive (sub-class 2), i.e., showing no signs of recent use or visitation but maintaining the typical mound profile. An additional eight mounds were classified as long unused and nine mounds were classed as extinct. Five mounds at Parker Range were sought during the field survey but could not be relocated. All five of these mounds were classified as long unused during the 2023 monitoring. These mounds have likely degraded further and contributed to them not being relocated in 2025. Additionally, six of the previously monitored mounds at Parker Range have been cleared (including two identified as cleared in the 2023 survey). Appendix 2 details of all mounds assessed at Parker Range during the 2025 field survey.

Access to the Offset Lot was not granted at the time of the field survey hence these eight Malleefowl mounds were unable to be assessed in December 2025.

Table 1 Summary of Malleefowl mounds at Parker Range and nearby Offset Lot in December 2025.

Status 2025	No Mounds
Active	0
Inactive (sub-class 1)	0
Inactive (sub-class 2)	12
Long unused	8
Extinct	9
Not found	5
Cleared	6
Offset Site (not assessed)	8
Total	48

The low number of mounds at Parker Range and the absence of historical data makes determining trends in Malleefowl breeding activity problematic. However, Malleefowl breeding activity appears to have declined since the previous monitoring assessment completed in 2023.

The sole Malleefowl mound at Parker Range assessed as active in 2023 (MFL041) was classified as inactive (sub-class 2) in December 2025. A summary of mound classification between 2023 and 2025 is provided below:

- None of the mounds assessed in 2025 showed signs of being utilised by Malleefowl;
- Ten mounds classified as inactive (sub-class 2) in 2023 retained the same classification in 2025;
- One mound classified as inactive (sub-class 1) in 2023 was rated as inactive (sub-

class 2) in 2025;

- Eight mounds classified as long unused in 2023 retained the same classification in 2025;
- Nine mounds classified as long unused in 2023 were downgraded to extinct in 2025;
- One mound rated as long unused in 2023 was rated as inactive (sub-class 2) in 2025; and
- Four mounds classified as long unused in 2023 were had been cleared when assessed in 2025.

It is likely that the changes in mound classification between 2023 and 2025 were due to different interpretation of the categories, which was difficult to reconcile in the absence of photographs from the 2023 monitoring program.

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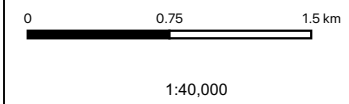


YILGARN IRON PARKER RANGE

Figure 4: Location of the Malleefowl mounds monitored at Parker Range in 2025

Legend

- Parker Range Mounds
- Inactive (class 2)
 - Long unused
 - × Extinct
 - × Sought, not found



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Data sources: Data WA - ESRI Satellite	

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5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Malleefowl monitoring was undertaken at Parker Range in December 2025. A total of 29 Malleefowl mounds were assessed during the 2025 field survey. Twelve mounds were classified as inactive (sub-class 2), eight mounds were classed as long unused and nine mounds were classified as extinct. The sole Malleefowl mound that was active in 2023 was classified as inactive in 2025, representing a minor decline in Malleefowl breeding activity for the area.

Recommendations for future monitoring include:

- Ensuring access to the Offset Lot has been granted prior to the 2026 field survey;
- Continued removal of extinct mounds from annual monitoring and change to five year monitoring interval to improve efficiency;
- Undertake targeted searches for Malleefowl mounds from an extended area surrounding the Parker Range mining operations aimed at increasing the number of active mounds represented within the monitoring program; and
- Contribute data gathered in 2025 to the National Malleefowl monitoring database.

6.0 REFERENCES

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- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) (2010b) Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds.
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APPENDIX 1

Data template used for Malleefowl monitoring assessment (based on NMRG 2025)

Attribute	Description	Example
Site	Name of site	Mt Jackson
Site_Code	Unique site number to indicate the state and the number of the site (Mt Jackson)	W17
Recorder	Initials of name of observer in field	JW
Mound_Number	XXX: Unique code for each mound	001
SiteName	W17_XXX Combination of the site and mound codes	W17_001
DateObs	Date of observation during the field survey	2025-10-01
Easting	Easting in GDA2020/MGA Zone 50	712487
Northing	Northing in GDA2020/MGA Zone 50	6651257
New_Known	Known mound: is a mound that has previously been recorded and is 'known' to the NMMD New mound: is a previously undiscovered mound that has been found during the routine monitoring process	Known mound
Sought	Revisited: A known mound is 'Revisited'. Sought, not found: a mound is sought but is not able to be located. Not sought: a mound that is not sought for any reason. It may be a new mound to the site or a known mound that has been found during monitoring.	Revisited
Found	Yes/No/New	Yes
Needs_stake	Yes/No	Yes
Needs_Tag	Yes/No	Yes
Profile	As per diagrams in NMRG 2025 1. Inactive: Typical crater with raised rim this is the typical shape of an inactive (dormant) mound. 2. Dug out: Mound fully dug out the crater slopes down steeply and at the base the sides drop vertically to form a box-like structure with sides usually 20-30cm deep. Often litter will have been raked into windrows and may have started to enter the mound. 3. Mound with litter: This is the next stage after Profile 2. Litter will have been raked into the mound by Malleefowl, and thick layers of litter are evident on the surface. There may or may not be some sand mixed with the litter at this stage. 4. Active (mounded up): Mound mounded up (no crater) an active but unopened Malleefowl mound. 5. Active (with peak): Mound that has a sandy crater with peak in centre an active mound which is in the process of being closed by Malleefowl. 6. Long unused: Mound low and flat without peak or crater a very long unused mound, or a deliberately flattened mound late in a breeding season to capture heat from the sun. 7. Very large flat: mound very broad and flat and will generally measure in excess of 10m in diameter. These mounds are thought to have been made by a species of megafauna, a bird similar to Malleefowl but much larger. The mega mound may have a more recent mound on top of it.	1. Inactive 2. Dug out 3. Mound with litter 4. Active (mounded up) 5. Active (with peak) 6. Long unused Very large flat
ActiveMound	Active: Active mounds are those that are currently being used by Malleefowl as an incubator for their eggs and are likely to contain eggs. Inactive: an inactive mound, includes mounds where Malleefowl activity, e.g. litter trails, prints, scrapes are obvious but not the mound is not being used for breeding. Do not record a mound as active when only such Malleefowl activity is present	Active
X_Sticks	Two or three Xsticks (about 50cm long X 2cm wide) are routinely placed in a cross at the centre of inspected inactive mounds on departure from the mound. Monitors need to decide on the status of the Xsticks placed during monitoring the previous year. In Cross: If the Xsticks still form a X when a mound is inspected, the mound has obviously not been disturbed since it was last visited in the previous season Displaced on mound: Xsticks may still be present on the mound, but have been disturbed and no longer form a X Gone: Xsticks may be gone from the mound	Displaced
Sticks_Replaced	Yes/No	Yes
Freshly_Scarped	The critical test for this category is to disturb a small area of sand on the rim of the mound and to compare this with neighbouring, undisturbed areas of sand. Yes Freshly Scraped: the disturbed surface is not visibly distinct: the mound is regarded as scraped No Not freshly scraped; the disturbed surface is distinct: the mound has probably not been worked by Malleefowl for at least a day or so (or it is very windy or wet from recent rain)	Yes/No
Eggshell	Lots: 10 or more pieces are clearly visible Some: 1 to 10 pieces are visible None	Lots

Attribute	Description	Example
Lerp	Lots :10 or more lerp on the mound Some: 1 to 10 lerp on the mound None: No lerp are visible on the mound after a good look	Some
Prints_MF	Whether prints of malleefowl, fox or other species are present within the mound Yes/No	Yes
Prints_Fox	Yes/No	Yes
Prints_Roo	Yes/No	Yes
Prints_Other	Yes/No	Yes
Scats_MF	Whether scats of malleefowl, fox or other species are present within the mound Yes/No	Yes
Scats_Fox	Yes/No	Yes
Scats_Roo	Yes/No	Yes
Scats_Other	Yes/No	Yes
Inner_Crust	Level of crusting within the inner surface of the mound None/Some/Lots	None
Inner_Moss	How much of the inner surface of the mound is covered with moss and/or lichen None/Some/Lots	None
Inner_Herbs	How many herbs are present on the inner surface of the mound; None/Some/Lots	None
Height_North	The height (cm) of the mound above the ground. See diagrams in NMRG (2025). The Height North (Ht Nth) and Height South (Ht Sth) are both measured. For mounds with a crater, the height measures are those between the ground level at the perimeter and the line formed by sighting along the top of the rim on either side of the mound	100
Height_South	See above	90
Depth	The measure (cm) taken is the vertical distance from the base of the crater to a horizontal line drawn from the top of the rim on the north side to the top of the rim on the south.	30
Outer_diameter	The outer diameter (cm) is the outer most limit of the mound; the distance across the mound from the northern outer edge to the southern outer edge. Sometimes a mound will have two outer diameters, where a mound has been built upon an older and larger mound. In this case, measure the larger. The best way to estimate an indistinct perimeter is to follow the general outline of the mound from a standing position.	500
Rim_diameter (cm)	The rim diameter (cm) is the distance across the mound from the top of the northern rim to the southern rim.	200
Comments	Additional information	Mound is vegetated
Photo	Photo Numbers	375-376

APPENDIX 2

Details of Malleefowl monitoring assessment at Parker Range assessed December 2025

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL006	743225	6499187	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	
MFL031	740813	6499457	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL033	741167	6499291	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	
MFL041	740218	6498270	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL043	741123	6498399	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	
MFL044	740762	6498245	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL102	740141	6501843	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	
MFL114	741443	6501203	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL117	743075	6499834	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	
MFP001	741727	6498925	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFP002	741470	6499135	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	
MFL113	741118	6501104	Revisit	1. Inactive	Inactive (class 2)	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL008	742978	6498676	Revisit	1. Inactive	Long unused	
MFL007	743249	6498916	Revisit	1. Inactive	Long unused	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL115	741576	6501294	Revisit	1. Inactive	Long unused	
MFL120	741612	6497120	Revisit	1. Inactive	Long unused	
MFL034	741008	6498840	Revisit	6. Long unused	Long unused	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL116	741437	6501013	Revisit	1. Inactive	Long unused	
MFL010	743159	6497298	Revisit	6. Long unused	Long unused	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL047	742749	6500139	Revisit	6. Long unused	Long unused	
MFL057	742311	6494930	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL109	738858	6499086	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	
MF1112	739662	6497521	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL122	741154	6496875	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	
MFL124	741783	6496271	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFL128	740848	6495077	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	
MFL129	740938	6495297	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	

SiteName	Easting	Northing	Sought	Profile	Category	Photo
MFMM003	741007	6498282	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	
MFMM022	741916	6497617	Revisit	6. Long unused	Extinct	

Mounds not assessed

Site	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Sought	Category
Parker Range	MFL056	742092	6494838	Sought, not found	Sought, not found
Parker Range	MFL110	739402	6498163	Sought, not found	Sought, not found
Parker Range	MFL111	739910	6498232	Sought, not found	Sought, not found
Parker Range	MFL009	742770	6498555	Not sought	Cleared
Parker Range	MFL010	741897	6497969	Not sought	Cleared
Parker Range	MFMM012	742752	6498481	Not sought	Cleared
Parker Range	MFMM023	741167	6498673	Not sought	Cleared
Parker Range	MFMM045	741966	6498099	Not sought	Cleared
Parker Range	MRL01	741282	6498609	Not sought	Cleared
Offset Lot	MF07	730493	6504768	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MF08	731342	6504915	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MF10	728727	6503509	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MF14	731416	6503549	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MF17	729627	6502535	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MF18	730859	6502852	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MF21	728862	6503584	Not sought	Not assessed
Offset Lot	MFRRecent01	731237	6505772	Not sought	Not assessed

Appendix F – Conservation Covenant

CONSERVATION COVENANT
SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT 1945
SECTION 30B

File: 221056

The registered proprietor, **Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (ACN 626 035 078)** of that land described as Lot 451 Deposited Plan 204149 Certificate of Title Volume 2173 Folio 254, recognises the value of sound land management practices and the value of protecting areas within the land described on this plan.

The registered proprietor of the land agrees that an irrevocable instrument known as a Conservation Covenant be entered into in respect of that area of land contained within; Certificate of Title Volume 2173 Folio 254, for the purpose of setting aside land for the protection and management of vegetation under Section 30B of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*. Accordingly:

We: **Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd**
ACN 626 035 078
(Proprietor of the Land)

Of: **1 Sleat Rd**
Applecross WA 6153

(now 20 Walters Drive
Osborne Park WA 6017)
(Normal Postal Address)

Covenant to retain and protect **770.19 ha** of native vegetation in perpetuity, as shown on this plan as an area contained within Certificate of Title Volume 2173 Folio 254, as shown on this plan as an area cross hatched orange and defined as **A** on **Deposited Plan 423533** in accordance with the following conditions:

- The area of land described above is to be adequately fenced to exclude all classes of livestock and be managed in such a way as to retain and promote the growth of native vegetation.
- Subject to sections 30B and 30C of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*, this Conservation Covenant is to have effect in perpetuity.
- A Conservation Covenant registered on Certificate of Title by Memorial binds each person successively becoming an owner or occupier of the land.
- Subject to any necessary approvals from relevant authorities, and in accordance with any written law, clearing is permitted within the areas described above for boundary fence lines and firebreaks.
- Subject to Ministerial Statement 892, issued under *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).
- Subject to Commonwealth approval EPBC 2010/5435 issued under *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:

Signed on behalf of **Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (ACN 626 035 078)** -

CHRIS ELLISON
Full Name of Director

Director (signature)

12/12/2022
Date

MARK WILSON
Full Name of Director/Secretary

Director/Secretary (signature)

9/12/2022
Date

Glen Wheaton
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION

19/12/2022
Date



0 500
Metres

— Road
— Cadastral parcel boundary
Area to be retained and protected as native vegetation Total = 770.19 ha

NOTE: 1. All measurements and areas are only approximate and subject to on-site assessment by a Land Conservation Officer from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD).
2. Landgate cadastral parcels as at November 2022
3. Imagery - Digital Globe Vivid 2.0 16/10/2014
4. Projection - Transverse Mercator
Datum - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid - Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 50

Drawn by: P. Goulding Date: 14/11/2022
Checked by: Date:

Appendix G – Parker Range Offset Management Plan

Yilgarn Operations

PARKER RANGE IRON ORE PROJECT

Offset Management Plan (EPBC 2010-5435)



Proponent: Mineral Resources Limited
Address: 1 Sleat Road, Applecross, WA, 6153
Postal Address: Locked Bag 3, Canning Bridge LPO, Applecross, WA 6153
Corporate contact: Adam Parker
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Revision History

Rev	Issue Date	Prepared By	Reviewed by	Approved By	Document Purpose
A	25/06/2021	Strategen-JBS&G	N Smith	N Smith	Draft – for internal review
B	13/07/2021	Strategen-JBS&G	N Smith	N Smith	Final Draft – for internal review
0	30/07/2021	Strategen-JBS&G	N Smith, A Parker	L Purves 	Final – for submission to AGENCY
1	23/09/2021	Strategen-JBS&G	N Smith	L Purves 	Final – for submission to AGENCY
2	01/10/2021	N Smith		L Purves 	Final – for submission to AGENCY

DECLARATION OF ACCURACY

I declare that:

1. To the best of my knowledge, all the information contained in, or accompanying the *Yilgarn Operations Parker Range Iron Ore Project Offset Management Plan Rev 1, 23 Sept 2021* is complete, current and correct.
2. I am duly authorised to sign this declaration on behalf of the approval holder.
3. I am aware that:
 - a. Section 490 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence for an approval holder to provide information in response to an approval condition where the person is reckless as to whether the information is false or misleading.
 - b. Section 491 of the EPBC Act makes it an offence for a person to provide information or documents to specified persons who are known by the person to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cth) where the person knows the information or document is false or misleading.
 - c. The above offences are punishable on conviction by imprisonment, a fine or both.

Signed

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "L. Purves", written over a horizontal line.

Full name (please print)

Les Purves - General Manager - Environment, Communities, Land Access

Organisation (please print)

Mineral Resources Limited

01 October 2021

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – OFFSET STRATEGY

ABBREVIATIONS

BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
CAPEX	capital expenditure
DBCA	Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DAWE	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DWER	Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986
EPA	Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority
GWW	Great Western Woodland
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MRL	Mineral Resources Limited
OMP	Offset Management Plan
PRIOP	Parker Range Iron Ore Project

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Polaris Metals Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Mineral Resources Limited (MRL), commenced implementation of the Parker Range (Mount Caudan) Iron Ore Project (the Project) in July 2020. The Project is located 15 km south-east of Marvel Loch within the Shire of Yilgarn and the Great Western Woodlands (GWW) (Figure 1-1, the Project Area).

The Project was previously referred under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) to the then Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, now Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), classified as a “controlled action” and approved in November 2011 (EPBC 2010/5435). The Project was also assessed by the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and approved under Ministerial Statement 892 (MS 892) in April 2012. In July 2017, a section 46 application was submitted to extend the time limit for proposal implementation, resulting in approval of Ministerial Statement 1060. These approvals include the requirements for offsets for the Projects’ residual impacts on flora and fauna taxa and vegetation communities of conservation significance.

An Offset Strategy was developed in accordance with Condition 5 of EPBC 2010/5435 and approved on 18 July 2020 by DAWE (Appendix A). The purpose of the Offset Strategy was to align the Project offsets with current policy and guidance and included the provision of an offset site (Lot 451) which consists of the following:

- 648 ha of remnant vegetation including 538 ha of Malleefowl habitat
- 547 ha of disturbed land.

The Offset Strategy outlines the process to provide continuous habitat for conservation significant species within the eastern Wheatbelt, including enhancing the current fragmented remnant vegetation through rehabilitation. The Offset Strategy included the following:

- Acquisition of Lot 451
- Protection and enhancement of 648 ha of conservation significant species habitat, particularly Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat within Lot 451
- Rehabilitating 115 ha of disturbed land within Lot 451 to create a habitat corridor linking existing remnant vegetation (648 ha) and meet the requirement for no less than 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat.



File Name: W:\Projects\1\OpenMineral Resources\59269 Parker Range s46\GIS\Maps\RD2_Rev_A\59269_01_ProjectLocn.mxd
Image Reference: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

FIGURE 1-1: PROJECT LOCATION

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Following approval of the Offset Strategy, an Offsets Management Plan (OMP) was required to be developed in accordance with Condition 5A of EPBC 2010/5435 and submitted for approval by the Commonwealth Minister by 31 August 2021.

This OMP has been developed to fulfil the requirements of Condition 5A of EPBC 2010/5435 to provide details of the following aspects of the offset site:

- Management objectives
- Management actions
- Completion criteria for rehabilitation works
- Monitoring actions
- Risks and contingency measures
- Reporting requirements and adaptive management measures
- Roles and responsibilities for the above.

This OMP aligns with the relevant State and Commonwealth guidelines for offset and recovery plans including:

- WA Environmental Offsets Guideline (EPA 2014)
- EPA WA Environmental Offsets Policy (EPA 2011)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy (DSEWPC 2012)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy Assessment Guide* (October 2012)
- Department of Environment Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (2014)
- National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Benshemesh J 2007).

1.2.1 Relevant Approval conditions

The applicable approval conditions of EPBC 2010/5435 and where this plan addresses those conditions are presented in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1: EPBC 2010/5435 CONDITION REQUIREMENTS

Approval Condition	Recommendations	Reference
5A	The approval holder must submit for the approval of the Minister, an Offset Management Plan, by 31 August 2021. The Offset Management Plan must be prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy and Environmental Management Plan Guidelines and include:	This OMP
a)	confirmation of the legally binding conservation mechanism for the protection of the offset area(s);	Section 3.2.5
b)	a description of the proposed management measures and rehabilitation activities to be implemented on the offset area(s), including parties responsible for undertaking the proposed management measures and rehabilitation activities;	Section 3.3
c)	performance and completion criteria for evaluating the management of the offset area(s), as well as	Section 3.2.3

	outcomes/objectives to be achieved and criteria for triggering remedial action (if necessary);	
d)	details of the timelines to monitor and report on the effectiveness of management measures and rehabilitation activities, and progress against performance and completion criteria, and to detect triggers for remedial action; and	Section 4 Section 5
e)	a description of potential risks to the successful implementation of the plan, and a description of the contingency measures that will be implemented to mitigate against these risks, including a commitment to secure an additional offset area(s) if: i. Malleefowl are not present on the offset area(s) by 5 years after the approval of the Fauna Offsets Strategy; or ii. final rehabilitation performance criteria specified in the Offset Management Plan are not met by 10 years after the approval of the Fauna Offsets Strategy.	Section 4 Table 4-3
	The approved Offset Management Plan must be implemented.	Section 6 Table 6-1
6	To offset the impact to the Malleefowl, the person taking the action must register a legally binding conservation mechanism for the protection and rehabilitation of no less than 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat. The legally binding conservation mechanism must be as approved by the Minister as required in condition 5. The legally binding conservation mechanism must be registered by no later than 2 years after the approval of the Fauna Offsets Strategy.	Section 3.2.5
7	Within six months of the registration of the legally binding conservation mechanism for the offset area(s) as required under condition 6, the person taking the action must provide the Department with the specification of the location and boundaries of the offset area(s) through maps and/or textual descriptions as well as an accompanying shapefile.	Section 3.2.5

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

Construction of the Project requires clearing of up to 363 ha of vegetation. After measures to avoid, minimise and rehabilitate have been applied, a residual impact remains, requiring an offset. A land acquisition offset of at least 630 ha (MS 892 and EPBC 2010/5435) is required to provide suitable habitat for Malleefowl and Western Rosella, that is consistent with neighbouring vegetation and form habitat corridors between areas of remnant native vegetation.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES TO BE OFFSET

The Project is located within the GWW, an area of ecological importance and significant remnant vegetation that provides habitat for flora and fauna of conservation significance. The Project Area consists of mallee woodland, open woodland and shrubland (Phoenix 2020a). Within the approved Project Development Envelope and surrounding 2 km (MS 892), 39 Malleefowl mounds were identified with one classified as active. All mounds were located in areas that have remained unburnt for at least five years. The abundance/density of Malleefowl has not been determined.

KLA (2010) have undertaken seasonal and targeted fauna surveys from 2007 to 2010 to determine the occurrence of local fauna in the Project Area, recording two fauna species of conservation significance and associated habitat:

- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) - Vulnerable
- Western Rosella (*Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*) – Priority 4.

2.2 ALIGNMENT OF OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN WITH POLICY AND GUIDELINES

2.2.1 Recovery plans

The OMP has been developed to align with published guidelines, conservation advice, recovery plans and threat abatement plans as detailed in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: OFFSET PLAN ALIGNMENT WITH THREAT ABATEMENT PLANS AND RECOVERY PLANS

Priority	Priority action	Offset Management Plan
National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) (Benshemesh J 2007)		
Reduce permanent habitat loss	Retain areas that support Malleefowl and protect them from incremental clearing, and report annually on clearing	The purchase of Lot 451 and revegetation of cleared land therein will increase areas of Malleefowl habitat within the lot. Rehabilitation will improve connectivity of remnant vegetation areas and improve ability of Malleefowl to disperse throughout the lot. Protection by conservation covenant will ensure that this area of improved Malleefowl habitat is protected in perpetuity, reducing the risk that the offset area will be cleared for agricultural purposes. While active Malleefowl mounds have not been recorded within Lot 451, regional records throughout the eastern Wheatbelt indicate that the species utilises existing corridors and cleared areas. Additionally, records are known from within 20 km of Lot 451,

Priority	Priority action	Offset Management Plan
		suggesting there is a high likelihood of the species occurring in the local area.
Reduce predation	Reduce fox numbers in small and isolated habitat remnants where Malleefowl densities have declined and fox predation is a likely explanation for such declines	Evidence of foxes was noted within Lot 451. A feral predator control program will be implemented based on a preliminary assessment of the site and developed in conjunction with DBCA, the Eastern Wheatbelt Biosecurity Group and representatives from the Shire of Yilgarn.
Reduce isolation of fragmented populations	Maintain and/or revegetate strategic corridors to link patches	Areas of degraded vegetation will be rehabilitated, linking patches of potential habitat, thereby improving the ability of Malleefowl to disperse across a larger area.
Threat Abatement Plan for predation by the European red fox (DEWHA 2008)		
Undertake fox control activities	Identify priority areas for fox control based on: - the significance of the population of the affected native species or of the ecological community - the degree of threat posed by foxes to species and ecological communities relative to other threats - the cost-effectiveness of maintaining fox populations below an identified 'damage threshold' in the region, and - the feasibility of effective remedial action. Conduct and monitor regional fox control, through new or existing programs, in priority areas identified	Whilst Lot 451 is not considered a priority area, evidence of fox activity was recorded in fauna surveys of the lot. Feral animal control programs will be developed in conjunction with DBCA, the Eastern Wheatbelt Biosecurity Group and the Shire of Yilgarn, ensuring any program integrates with regional activities. Control of foxes within Lot 451 alongside rehabilitation activities will assist in facilitating the return of Malleefowl, Western Rosella and other native fauna to the area.
Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral Cats (DoEE 2015)		
Baiting of feral cats	Ensure broad-scale toxic baits targeting feral cats are developed, registered and available for use across all of Australia, including northern Australia.	Evidence of feral cats was recorded within Lot 451. Feral animal control programs will be developed in conjunction with DBCA, the Eastern Wheatbelt Biosecurity Group and the Shire of Yilgarn, ensuring any program integrates with regional activities. Control of foxes within Lot 451 alongside rehabilitation activities will assist in facilitating the return of Malleefowl, Western Rosella and other native fauna in the area.

2.3 OFFSET POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The OMP demonstrates consideration of the six offsets principles defined in the State Environmental Offset Policy and WA Environmental Offset Guidelines (EPA 2014) as detailed in Table 2.2. The eight principles defined in the Federal EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy are addressed in Table 2-2.

TABLE 2-2: ASSESSMENT OF OMP AGAINST EPA OFFSET PRINCIPLES

Offset principle	Offset Management Plan
1. Environmental offsets will only be considered after avoidance and mitigation options have been pursued.	The Project has been designed to minimise clearing to the maximum extent practicable by utilising existing disturbed areas where possible. Clearing for the Project will result in removal of 363 ha of remnant native vegetation of which approximately 319 ha will ultimately be rehabilitated. Clearing will result in residual significant impacts on Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat, hence the requirement for an offset.
2. Environmental offsets are not appropriate for all projects.	Offsets have been deemed appropriate for this Project based on calculations determining Significant Residual Impacts and approved by DSEWPac (now DAWE) in November 2011.
3. Environmental offsets will be cost-effective, as well as relevant and proportionate to the significance of the environmental value being impacted.	The quantum of offsets based on calculations by the Commonwealth Offset Calculator are proportionate to the significance of the environmental value being impacted.
4. Environmental offsets will be based on sound environmental information and knowledge.	Value and quality of offsets has been based on multiple surveys conducted by industry professionals and in liaison with DBCA.
5. Environmental offsets will be applied within a framework of adaptive management.	Offsets will be monitored according to the indicative timeframes outlined in this OMP (Section 5). Management actions will be reviewed and amended based on results of monitoring (Section 3.3).
6. Environmental offsets will be designed to be enduring, enforceable and deliver long term strategic outcomes.	Lot 451 will be acquired and placed under a conservation covenant for protection in perpetuity, once State and Commonwealth approval condition required for actions by the proponent have been fulfilled and completion criteria met. Data collected during monitoring programs will be made available for wider use.

TABLE 2-3: ASSESSMENT OF OMP AGAINST EPBC ACT OFFSET POLICY PRINCIPLES

Offset principle	Offset Management Plan
Suitable offsets must:	
deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the aspect of the environment that is protected by national environment law and affected by the proposed action	Rehabilitation and feral predator control within Lot 451 will result in the availability of an additional area of suitable habitat for Malleefowl and Western Rosella. Securing remnant and rehabilitated vegetation within Lot 451 in a conservation covenant also enables this additional area of habitat to be protected against clearing in perpetuity. Improvement in vegetation condition, habitat quality, extent and connectivity is expected as a result of rehabilitation measures described in Table 3-6. Additionally, as Malleefowl have been recorded within 20 km of Lot 451 and are known to utilise habitat fragments and cleared areas to disperse, removal of feral predators via a control program offers the potential for Malleefowl to recolonise Lot 451.
be built around direct offsets but may include other compensatory measures	It is proposed that 100% of the offset will be a direct offset. The offset area provides habitat of equal or better value to that on the impact site and includes an area of 538 ha of Malleefowl habitat, with an additional 115 ha proposed for rehabilitation, to create more than 630 ha (653 ha). As active Malleefowl mounds have not been confirmed within Lot 451, monitoring for Malleefowl will be undertaken as rehabilitation progresses. If Malleefowl are not identified within five years, an alternative offset area(s) will be sourced to achieve at least 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat.
be in proportion to the level of statutory protection that applies to the protected matter	Malleefowl is classified as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and the offset area provides greater than 630 ha of potential Malleefowl habitat. The offsets proposed are consistent with DAWE policy. Statutory protection will be provided for the offset by way of a conservation covenant approved in writing, which will be placed over Lot 451 by 18 July 2022.
be of a size and scale proportionate to the residual impacts on the protected matter	Up to 653 ha of land (including 538 ha of Malleefowl habitat and rehabilitation of 115 ha of disturbed land) is proposed to deliver a conservation gain that compensates for the impact (49 ha).
effectively account for and manage the risks of the offset not succeeding	The risk of the offset option not fulfilling the aims for which it is designed is considered to be low (Section 4). Protection mechanisms, once established, will provide a higher level of certainty that the proposed offset area(s) will be conserved.

Offset principle	Offset Management Plan
	The risk of failure of the offset protection of 538 ha is considered low given: • Greater than adequate suitable offset areas have been identified • MRL has acquired the offset site (lot 451) • Fauna surveys have identified quality of fauna habitat that is suitable to offset the residual impacts to both species. The risk of failure of rehabilitation for the additional 115 ha, based on completion criteria is considered moderate given: • Presence of Malleefowl within the offset area has not been confirmed, although recent mound activity was observed • Malleefowl utilisation of rehabilitated areas is uncertain • Rehabilitation within the Project timeframe (10 years) is uncertain • An additional offset area(s) will be required if Malleefowl are not identified and/or completion criteria for rehabilitation are not met.
be additional to what is already required, determined by law or planning regulations or agreed to under other schemes or programs (this does not preclude the recognition of state or territory offsets that may be suitable as offsets under the EPBC Act for the same action)	The proposed offset area is additional to current conservation estate in this region and at this stage are not covered by any legally binding conservation mechanisms (i.e. conservation covenants). Portions of the site are currently used for agricultural purposes.
be efficient, effective, timely, transparent, scientifically robust and reasonable	The proposed offset meets the requirements of EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. The purchase and protection of the proposed offset area provides immediate and permanent protection for the significant values contained within Lot 451.
have transparent governance arrangements including being able to be readily measured, monitored, audited and enforced.	Section 3.2.4 details the land acquisition process with monitoring, audit and evaluation detailed in Section 5. MRL has purchased and will manage the offset area for the Project duration, with contingencies in place if rehabilitation is not successful (Table 4-3). MRL will undertake consultation with DBCA regarding any ongoing management and conversion to conservation estate as per <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> and <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>.

Offset principle	Offset Management Plan
	Progress against site acquisition (now completed) and management will be reported in the annual Compliance Assessment Report. In the event rehabilitation or Malleefowl return is not successful, alternative offset area(s), approved in writing by the Commonwealth Minister, will be secured.

3. OFFSET PLAN MANAGEMENT

3.1 OFFSET OBJECTIVES

The Project is located within the GWW and the Parker Range Priority Ecological Community (PEC). While MRL is required to implement measures to avoid, minimise and rehabilitate potential impacts to conservation significant species, a significant residual impact will remain, specifically in relation to Malleefowl as outlined in Condition 5 of EPBC 2010/5435. This requires an offset of 630 ha.

The protection of flora and vegetation within Lot 451 will secure habitat for conservation significant species Malleefowl and Western Rosella. The ecological objectives are to:

- provide continuity and protection of Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat within the eastern Wheatbelt
- enhance Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat within the eastern Wheatbelt
- maintain Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat within the eastern Wheatbelt.

These objectives be achieved by the following actions:

- acquisition of Lot 451
- protection and enhancement of 648 ha of conservation significant species habitat, particularly 538 ha of Malleefowl habitat within Lot 451
- rehabilitation of 115 ha of disturbed land within Lot 451 to create a habitat corridor linking existing remnant vegetation (648 ha) and meet the Commonwealth requirement for no less than 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat.

3.2 OFFSET SITE

3.2.1 Site details

The proposed offset area is within Lot 451 of Parcel 204149, located adjacent to Bennett Road and Patroni Road in the Shire of Yilgarn, Western Australia as shown in Figure 3-1.

3.2.2 Bioregional context

Lot 451 is located within the eastern Wheatbelt region and is surrounded by freehold land which consists of remnant vegetation and land cleared for agriculture and is situated 30 km west of the Jilbadji Nature Reserve. The site is located 1.5 km from the boundary of the GWW, an area considered an ecological hotspot.

The GWW are a 16 million ha area extending from the wheatbelt to the edge of the deserts and is the largest intact area of Mediterranean Woodland on earth. The GWW includes open eucalypt woodlands (63%), mallee eucalypt woodlands, shrublands and grasslands (Fox et al. 2016). Less common habitats in the GWW include granite outcrops, banded ironstone formations, salt lakes and freshwater wetlands (Fox et al. 2016). The relative intactness of the GWW is recognised as a key value by Fox et al. (2016), in that it provides connectivity for birds in a landscape that varies both spatially and temporally. The south-western half of the GWW provides habitat for many birds that are locally extinct or have reduced populations in the adjacent and substantially cleared wheatbelt (Fox et al. 2016).

3.2.3 Offset Site Values

Lot 451 contains remnant vegetation that is not currently protected from future impacts (mining or agriculture). A biological assessment of Lot 451 was undertaken by Ecotec (2019).

3.2.3.1 Flora and vegetation

The following flora and vegetation values are present within Lot 451:

- 648 ha of remnant vegetation

- Vegetation mapping concluded the presence of seven vegetation units as shown in Figure 3:
 - Two Allocasuarina woodland types (AsCc and AsMu)
 - One shrubland type (ExAh)
 - One Melaleuca and Acacia woodland type (MuAy)
 - Two Eucalypt woodland types (EcEr and EcEc)
 - One Callitris type (CcEe)
- Minimal disturbance and little evidence of grazing by livestock was noted, likely due to remnant vegetation being fenced.
- None of the vegetation types meet all of the assessment criteria to be considered Eucalypt Woodland of the WA Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community.
- Under normal rainfall conditions, overall vegetation is considered to be “excellent” as per the Keighery vegetation condition scale (1994) and under drought conditions “very good”
- The likely presence of conservation significant flora species potentially indirectly impacted by the Project is detailed in Table 3-1. Whilst no individuals were identified in the surveys, it is possible that five species may occur based on proximity of previous records and potential presence of suitable habitat.

TABLE 3-1: LIKELIHOOD OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA OCCURRING IN LOT 451

Species	Conservation Ranking	Preferred Habitat (soils and landforms)	Occurrence
<i>Isopogon robustus</i>	Critically Endangered, EPBC Act	Skeletal grey sandy loam, laterite. Ridges.	Unlikely based on absence of preferred habitat
<i>Baeckea grandibracteata</i> subsp. Parker Range	Priority 3	Clay, sandy clay, yellow sand. Rocky rises, granite outcrops, breakaways, sand plains, sand dunes.	Possible
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range	Priority 1	Laterite and ironstone	Possible
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)	Priority 1	Loam soils with banded ironstone rock and gravel	Unlikely based on absence of preferred habitat
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)	Priority 1	Loam soils with banded ironstone rock and gravel	Unlikely based on absence of preferred habitat
<i>Acacia concolorans</i>	Priority 2	Red/brown loam, clay. Low lateritic hills, flats.	Possible
<i>Hakea pendens</i>	Priority 2	Stony loam. Ironstone ridges.	Unlikely based on absence of preferred habitat
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i>	Priority 3	Brown sandy clay, yellow loamy sand, red soil, pebbles. Dune ridges, hills, near salt lakes.	Possible

<i>Banksia shanklandiorum</i>	Priority 4	White/yellow sand with lateritic gravel.	Possible
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3.2.3.2 Fauna and fauna habitat

The following fauna and fauna habitat values are present within Lot 451:

- An initial search of publicly available records has identified that Malleefowl have been recorded within 20 km of Lot 451. This indicates there is good likelihood of the species occurring in the offset area. The widespread recordings of the species through the local area and highly mobile nature of the species indicates that the species is likely to use the offset site.
- Eight inactive Malleefowl mounds were identified, with three mounds potentially active within the last 12 – 18 months (Figure 3-1)
- 538 ha of the vegetation in Lot 451 (Figure 3-1) was identified as suitable for Malleefowl habitat:
 - 411 ha of *Allocasuarina spinosissima* and *Melaleuca uncinata* woodland with scattered Eucalypts (AsMU) in excellent condition with mounds identified. Very little disturbance and no evidence of grazing was identified.
 - 127 ha of *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia yorkkrakinensis* subsp. *acrita* +/- *Callitris columellaris* woodland (MuAy) in excellent condition which may also provide suitable nesting habitat. It was also deduced that additional Malleefowl mounds may be present in the area of existing native vegetation.
- Suitable habitat for the Western Rosella was identified and consists of:
 - open eucalypt forest and timbered areas, including cultivated land and orchards
 - 31.52 ha of *Eucalyptus calycogona* +/- *Eucalyptus eremophila*, *Eucalyptus moderata*, *Eucalyptus capillosa* woodland with almost no understory (EcEe vegetation type) in very good condition which is considered suitable nesting habitat.

There are larger areas of suitable nesting habitat in the surrounding area and being highly mobile, it is possible the Western rosella may utilise suitable foraging habitat within Lot 451 as part of a larger range. Common food items for the species include seed and nectar from a variety of native trees including Eucalyptus and Casuarina, as well as weed species (DEC 2009). As such, potentially suitable foraging habitat exists within and surrounding Lot 451.

Evidence of the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider (*Aganippe catellum*, Priority 4) was identified and the White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*) was observed with suitable nesting and foraging habitat identified.

The rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) is considered likely to be seasonally present in the area. Suitable nesting habitat (sand banks forming drains, windrows and dam walls) is present around the perimeter of the vegetated areas and in the surrounding area.

Potentially suitable habitat exists for the red-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale calura*), being mature Eucalypt and Allocasuarina woodlands, however this is probably restricted to vegetation type EcEe.

Evidence of dog activity was noted with foxes, cats and rabbits likely to be present.

In excess of 13,000 ha of potentially suitable habitat is located within a 10 km radius of Lot 451. While much of the original Malleefowl habitat has been cleared for agriculture, there are corridors of remnant vegetation linking many of the larger vegetated areas. Malleefowl are also known to traverse paddocks and other cleared areas while foraging. It is therefore considered likely that a Malleefowl population could be supported by suitable habitat available in the remnant vegetation within and surrounding Lot 451 (Ecotec 2019; Figure 4.3). Regional Malleefowl records throughout the eastern Wheatbelt indicate that Malleefowl utilise existing corridors and cleared areas.

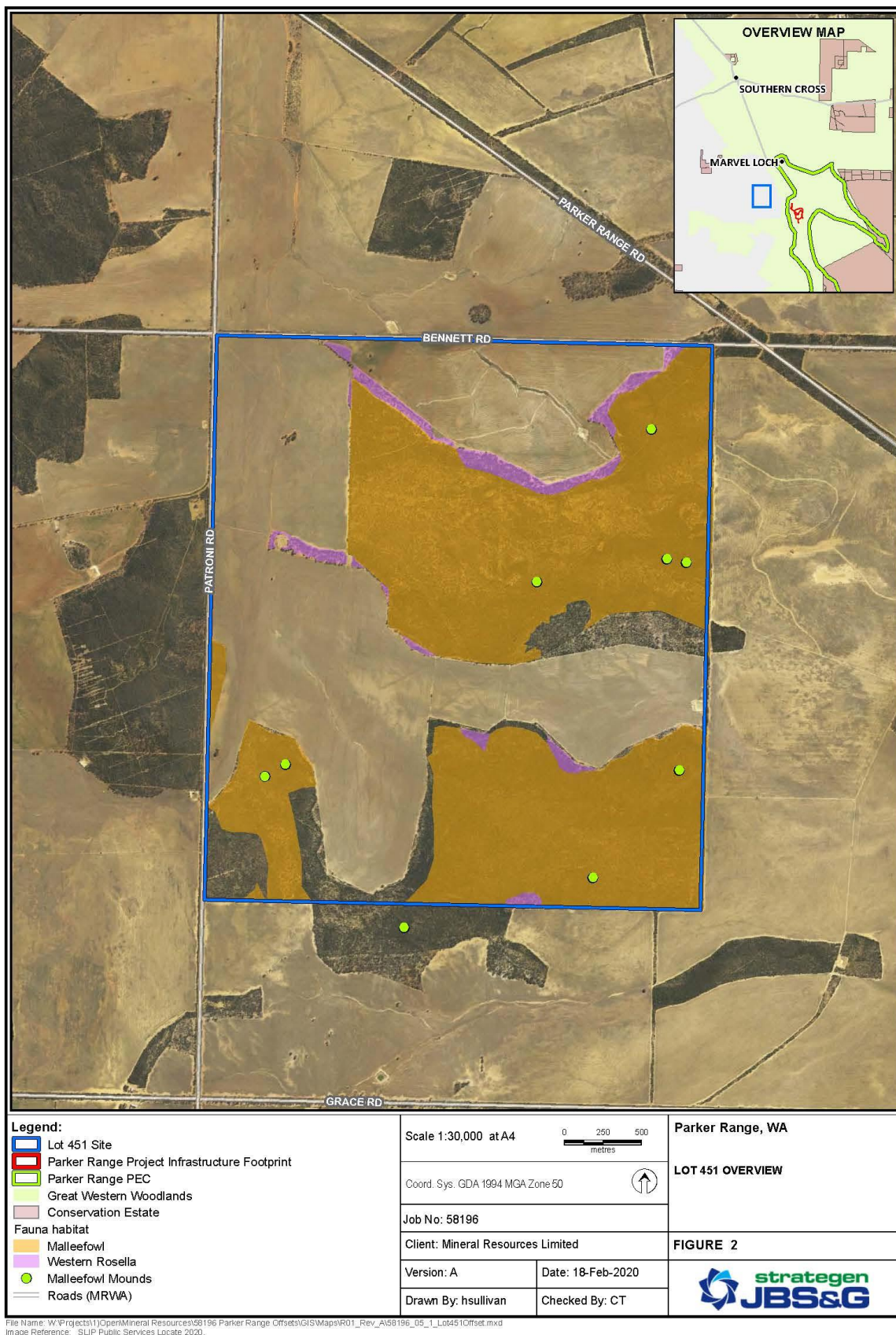
**FIGURE 3-1: FAUNA HABITAT AND RECORDS WITHIN LOT 451**

TABLE 3-2: OFFSET SITE PERFORMANCE AND COMPLETION CRITERIA

Ecological Outcome	Item	Completion Criteria (10 years ²)	Performance Criteria		Monitoring Activity
			0 – 5 years ¹	5 - 10 years ²	
Provide a conservation gain for Malleefowl	Species presence	Evidence of Malleefowl activity detected onsite each year over three consecutive years	Evidence of Malleefowl activity detected onsite in two annual monitoring events. Evidence of Malleefowl recorded onsite by 18 July 2025.	Evidence of Malleefowl activity detected onsite each year over three consecutive years	Malleefowl presence monitoring – onsite
		A recently active (1 – 2 years) Malleefowl mound is detected onsite during at least two monitoring events during each five-year period	A recently active (1 – 2 years) Malleefowl mound is detected on site	A recently active (1 – 2 years) Malleefowl mound is detected onsite during at least two monitoring events during each five-year period	Malleefowl presence monitoring (mound monitoring) – onsite
	Habitat quality	Remnant vegetation condition is classified as Very Good or higher (Keighery 1994) ²	Remnant vegetation condition is averaged as Good (Keighery 1994) across all baseline assessment locations	Remnant vegetation condition is averaged as Very Good (Keighery 1994) across all baseline assessment locations	Vegetation condition assessment

¹ From commencement of rehabilitation activities ie. Seeding and ripping, except for species presence, which is five years from approval of Fauna Offsets Strategy, i.e. by 18 July 2025.

² In the event baseline assessments determine vegetation condition is currently Very Good or higher, Completion and Performance Criteria will be amended to reflect an increase to Excellent or higher as per Table 5-1.

Ecological Outcome	Item	Completion Criteria (10 years ²)	Performance Criteria		Monitoring Activity
			0 – 5 years ¹	5 - 10 years ²	
		Malleefowl habitat records sufficient leaf litter (at least 50%) at greater than eight baseline habitat assessment locations (remnant vegetation).	Sufficient leaf litter (at least 50%) to build a mound recorded at greater than four habitat assessment locations (remnant vegetation).	Sufficient leaf litter (at least 50%) to build a mound (Section 5.4) recorded at greater than eight baseline habitat assessment locations (remnant vegetation).	Fauna habitat assessment (Malleefowl habitat quality)
		Malleefowl foraging resources (Section 5.4) recorded at greater than eight baseline habitat assessment locations (remnant vegetation).	Malleefowl foraging resources (Section 5.4) recorded at greater than six baseline habitat assessment locations (remnant vegetation).	Malleefowl foraging resources (Section 5.4) recorded at greater than eight baseline habitat assessment locations (remnant vegetation).	Fauna habitat assessment (Malleefowl habitat quality)
Maintenance of Western Rosella habitat	Habitat quality	Remnant vegetation condition is classified as Very Good or higher (Keighery 1994) ²	Remnant vegetation condition is averaged as Good (Keighery 1994) across all baseline assessment locations	Remnant vegetation condition is classified as Very Good (Keighery 1994) across all baseline assessment locations	Vegetation condition assessment
Rehabilitate vegetation to create a linkage between areas of remnant vegetation	Native plant density / plant foliage cover (perennial)	Cover or density within 25% of analogue sites	Cover or density within 50% of analogue sites	Cover or density within 25% of analogue sites	Rehabilitation monitoring
	Species richness	100% of dominant taxa within each strata in analogue sites present within rehabilitation	25-50% of dominant taxa within each strata present within rehabilitation	100% of dominant taxa within each strata in analogue sites present within rehabilitation	Rehabilitation monitoring
	Weed foliage cover	Less than 10% foliage cover of weed species	Less than 25% foliage cover of weed species	Less than 10% foliage cover of weed species	Rehabilitation monitoring

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Ecological Outcome	Item	Completion Criteria (10 years ²)	Performance Criteria		Monitoring Activity
			0 – 5 years ¹	5 - 10 years ²	
	Total area of Malleefowl habitat rehabilitated	At least 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat (rehabilitation and remnant) provided at 10 years	Rehabilitation surveys indicate rehabilitation areas meet 5-year performance criteria and are progressing on schedule to meet total area of Malleefowl habitat required	At least 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat (rehabilitation and remnant) provided at 10 years	Rehabilitation monitoring Fauna habitat assessment (Malleefowl habitat quality)

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3.2.4 Land Acquisition Process

Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of MRL) purchased Lot 451 in January 2021 and is considered the landowner until transfer to DBCA or an alternative appropriate management authority. If a transfer of ownership is likely to occur, the approval holder will notify DAWE prior to the transfer. The approval holder will continue to be responsible for the requirements of approval conditions.

3.2.5 Conservation covenant

Further consultation will occur with Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) regarding the application of a conservation covenant over Lot 451 to prevent native vegetation clearing. Following consultation, the necessary steps will be taken to lodge a conservation covenant over existing native vegetation and rehabilitation areas. A conservation covenant will be registered by 18 July 2022, i.e. within two years following approval of the Fauna Offsets Strategy. The process for obtaining a conservation covenant includes:

- Application to the DPIRD under Section 30B the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* for a perpetual conservation covenant; and
- Registration with Landgate.

Details of the conservation covenant will be provided to DAWE within six months of registration as per Condition 6 of EPBC 2010/5435, including the offset attributes, such as boundary points and relevant listed species, and a shapefile.

Should consultation with DBCA indicate that Lot 451 is not suitable for conversion to conservation estate, an alternative appropriate managing body will be engaged for the long-term protection of the offset area(s). The managing body would likely be a conservation organisation with sufficient capacity to maintain the offset area.

TABLE 3-3: LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

Step	Role		Action	Responsible party	Status
	MRL	DBCA			
Land identification	Lead	Consultation	Identify suitable land parcels	MRL	Complete
Land evaluation	Lead	Consultation	Undertake fauna habitat assessments Undertake EBPC Offset calculations	MRL	Complete
			Undertake site inspection	MRL	Complete
			Provide confirmation on the suitability of Lot 451 for offsets	DWER DAWE	Complete
Landowner negotiation	Lead	NA	Undertake landowner negotiations regarding subdivision and purchase Finalise site purchase price and associated costs (for example sub-division)	MRL	Complete
Land purchase	Lead	NA	Purchase Lot 451	MRL	Complete

Step	Role		Action	Responsible party	Status
	MRL	DBCA			
Application for conservation covenant	Lead	Consultation in conjunction with DPRID	Conservation covenant to be placed over native vegetation within property	MRL	Not commenced

3.2.6 Funding arrangement

MRL will fund land acquisition and implementation of this OMP, to attain and maintain completion criteria, for the period of effect of EPBC Act approval for this project.

The expected funding arrangement items and timeframe are detailed in Table 3-4. Specific activities relating to funding are detailed in Table 3-5.

Lot 451 has been purchased and Yilgarn Iron Pty Ltd is the landowner.

A capital expenditure (CAPEX) will be raised and approved by MRL (or one of its subsidiaries) to the estimated value of AUD\$1,421,626 (excludes land acquisition costs and duty) within 30 days of this OMP approval to fund implementation of the OMP.

Within 30 days of CAPEX approval, an Offset Fund will be established, and provisions will be raised under the approved CAPEX to make funds available within the Offset Fund for offset management activities.

Within 30 days of CAPEX approval, an initial provision of AUD\$579,829 will be made into the Offset Fund. MRL will also contribute within 30 days of the CAPEX approval, the equivalent amount that has been determined through a clearing reconciliation for the PRIOP (record of all native vegetation clearing up to the end of 2020). Clearing reconciliations will be completed annually (December) coinciding with annual reporting commitments. Ongoing provisions and contributions to the Offset Fund will be made within 30 days of confirmation of annual clearing reconciliations for the duration of operations.

Project codes will be set up under the Offset Fund so that purchase orders and associated invoices can be raised for offset management activities. An Offset Fund transaction listing will be generated annually in order to review and audit the transactions for reporting purposes.

TABLE 3-4: FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Milestone	Timeframe	MRL contribution to Offset Fund ³
Purchase of Lot 451	Within three months agreement for the sale and purchase of site or as otherwise agreed	All land acquisition costs and duty (approximately AUD\$1,507,555)
CAPEX Approval	Within 30 days of OMP approval or as otherwise agreed	Nil
Offset Fund establishment	Within 30 days of CAPEX approval or as otherwise agreed	Nil - All establishment costs to be incurred by MRL
Initial contribution to Offset Fund	Within 30 days of Offset Fund establishment	AUD\$579,829

³ Funding contribution to be confirmed following DAWE and EPA consultation, as revision is required based on Consumer Price Index

Milestone	Timeframe	MRL contribution to Offset Fund ³
Initial clearing contribution	Within 30 days of Offset Fund establishment	AUD\$2,319 / ha of native vegetation cleared at end of calendar Year.
Ongoing payments	Within 30 days of confirmation of annual clearing	AUD\$2,319 / ha of additional cleared native vegetation within calendar year (Up to 363ha approved disturbance).
	Total estimate funding contributions	AUD\$2,929,181 (includes land acquisition)

TABLE 3-5: FUNDING ACTIVITIES

Item	Funding item	Relevant party/ies	Timeframe
Land sub-division	Sub-division costs	MRL	As required
Land acquisition	Transfer of land acquisition payment to Landowner	MRL	Completed – Lot 451 was purchased in January 2021.
Land sub-division	Fencing	MRL	Within 12 months of land acquisition
Management measures	Short-term and medium-term management measures including: - Removal of waste and unwanted infrastructure (e.g. internal fences), and replacement and maintenance of fencing - Maintenance of fire breaks, prescribed burns, regional feral animal and weed control programmes (if required) - Rehabilitation tasks including site treatment, direct seeding of rehabilitation areas	MRL	For the first 10 years, or until final completion criteria are achieved
	Long -term management measures including: Maintenance of fencing, fire breaks, prescribed burns, regional feral animal and weed control programmes (if required)	MRL	After 10 years has passed, or once final completion criteria have been achieved, for the period of EPBC Act approval.
Inspections	Annual inspections	MRL	For the period of EPBC Act approval

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			or as otherwise agreed
Monitoring	Annual monitoring programs: • Fauna presence monitoring • Fauna habitat assessments • Vegetation condition assessment • Rehabilitation monitoring	MRL	For the period of EPBC Act approval or as otherwise agreed

3.3 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Management measures have been proposed following DBCA consultation to maintain and improve offset site fauna habitat quality and recolonise with Malleefowl. MRL will coordinate the management activities for the period of EPBC Act approval or as otherwise agreed following acquisition.

Management measures, funding, and implementation have been established based on the following:

- MRL will be responsible for the implementation of the OMP under its EPBC Act approval and implementing management actions with a view to achieving the Completion Criteria.
- Short to medium term management will occur within the first 10 years following land acquisition, including funding, coordination, and implementation of management actions by MRL.
- Management activities will be funded by MRL, however, some management activities may be implemented in conjunction with DBCA regional activities if appropriate (e.g. feral animal control).
- Long-term management will occur once all completion criteria are met, which is expected to occur within 10 years following acquisition.

The proposed management measures include the following:

- Register a legally binding conservation mechanism to enable the protection Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat
- Baseline studies of Lot 451 including:
 - Disturbed area soil analysis undertaken to identify any remediation actions required and recommended seed mixes
 - Baseline flora survey to determine rehabilitation seed mix
 - Determination if conservation significant flora species seed can be included in seed mix or other rehabilitation activities (for example, translocation)
- Site treatment including:
 - Spraying of disturbed area to remove weeds
 - Ripping of disturbed area
- Rehabilitation tasks including:
 - Collection of local provenance seed that reflects existing remnant vegetation, in particular Western Rosella and Malleefowl habitat
 - Seeding of rehabilitation areas
- Weed control
- Fencing and installation of fire management roads / firebreaks
- Feral predator control, in consultation with DBCA and other relevant stakeholders, if required

- Ongoing monitoring and maintenance.

Further details of management measures are detailed in the section below with a summary provided in Table 3-6.

TABLE 3-6: MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Management Measure	Responsible Party	Timing	Frequency	Duration	Method of Outcome measurement
Register legally binding conservation mechanism	MRL	Within 2 years of the approval of the Fauna Offsets Strategy (by 18 July 2022)	Once off	Once off	Legally binding conservation mechanism is approved by the Minister and registered
Baseline soil studies within rehabilitation areas to determine whether soil requires remediation	MRL	To be commenced within 12 months of acquisition	Once off	Once off	Survey report detailing results
Determination if conservation significant flora species seed can be included in seed mix or other rehabilitation activities (for example, translocation)		To be commenced within 12 months of acquisition			Survey report detailing results
Establishment of fire breaks, where remnant vegetation outside of lot is contiguous with internal vegetated areas, ensuring these do not reduce the total area of habitat for Malleefowl.	MRL	Within 12 months of acquisition	Once off	Once off	Inspection confirms fire break establishment

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Management Measure	Responsible Party	Timing	Frequency	Duration	Method of Outcome measurement
Removal of waste and unwanted infrastructure (e.g. internal fences)					Annual inspection confirms waste and internal fence removal.
Maintenance of fencing	MRL (until or unless offset is to be managed by DBCA or other appropriate authority)	Annually	As required	For the life of the Project approval or as otherwise agreed	Inspection of fencing confirms integrity.
Maintenance of fire breaks					Inspection of fire break confirms good condition and easily accessible.
Prescribed burning programs to minimise likelihood of uncontrolled wildfire impacting on conservation values, if required and feasible	MRL (until or unless offset is to be managed by DBCA or other appropriate authority, and in consultation with species experts)	As deemed appropriate	As required	For the life of the Project approval or as otherwise agreed	Inspection confirms prescribed burns completed as required.
Rehabilitation area site preparation (including removal)	MRL	To be commenced	As required based on	Once off	Existing crop residue and weeds have been removed and soil is ready for planting.

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Management Measure	Responsible Party	Timing	Frequency	Duration	Method of Outcome measurement
of weeds / crop residue and soil ripping)		second half of 2021	baseline soil studies and monitoring		
Direct seeding in rehabilitation areas	MRL	To be commenced no later than June/July 2022	Once off, with top-up seeding annually as required	For 10 years or until completion criteria are met	Records of revegetation contractor indicate seeding has been completed. Monitoring demonstrating seedling establishment.
Weed control	MRL	To be commenced first half of 2022	Annually or as required by monitoring results	For 10 years or until completion criteria are met	Inspection confirms no invasive weeds.
Feral predator control	MRL (until or unless offset is to be managed by DBCA or other appropriate authority)	To be commenced immediately should monitoring determine a requirement	Annually or as required by monitoring results	For the life of the Project approval	Monitoring demonstrates reduction in feral animal sightings evidence.

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3.3.1 Feral Predator Control Programmes

Evidence of feral predators including foxes and cats has been recorded within Lot 451 (Ecotec 2019). As such, a control program will be developed based on results of this survey, in consultation with DBCA. Effective feral predator control requires local and regional coordination. Currently, surrounding landowners and stakeholders such as State government agencies / departments, landcare groups, industry and other partners contribute to feral predator control programs. While feral predator control programs are likely to be required, the scale, frequency and location will be confirmed through a review of monitoring evidence and stakeholder consultation.

Installation of perimeter exclusion fencing, i.e. predator-proof fencing, would hinder the ability of Malleefowl to recolonise Lot 451, as such, a baiting program is likely to be required. It should be noted that the registration of Eradicat® in Western Australia restricts its use to fauna conservation programs on lands managed by or in agreement with DBCA. Additionally, a valid 1080 baiting application, risk assessment and approval will need to be in place prior to baiting as required under the Code of Practice for the Safe Use and Management of Registered Pesticides containing 1080, PAPP and Strychnine for vertebrate pest management in Western Australia (April 2018).

Feral predator control may also be triggered by Performance Criteria not being met (Table 3-2).

3.3.2 Rehabilitation

It is proposed to rehabilitate 115 ha of previously disturbed land in addition to the enhancement and protection of Malleefowl and Western Rosella habitat to meet the requirement to protect, enhance and rehabilitate 630 ha. Lot 451 currently consists of 648 ha of remnant vegetation of which 538 ha is Malleefowl habitat and 31.5 ha is Western Rosella habitat. Proposed rehabilitation areas are shown in Figure 3-2 and have been selected to provide continuity between existing remnant vegetation. By removing fragmentation associated with the existing remnant vegetation, habitat quality will improve. Required tasks have been outlined below and in Table 3-7 below. A baseline assessment will be conducted to determine the best approach for rehabilitation and is described in further detail in Section 5.2.

3.3.2.1 Fencing

Ensure perimeter fencing is present around the entirety of the vegetated and rehabilitation areas of Lot 451. The objective of the perimeter fencing will be to prevent stock and vehicle entry to the site but will not prevent access by predators. Removal of other internal fencing will be undertaken, in consultation with DBCA, to allow movement of fauna within the remnant vegetation.

3.3.2.2 Weed control

A weed control program will be undertaken. Specific weed control methodology will be developed in consultation with DBCA and will be dependent upon the species identified and observed extent. Weeds will be controlled in a buffer area surrounding the boundaries of remnant vegetation to ensure ingress of weed seeds and propagules is reduced from surrounding paddock areas. Multiple rounds of weed control following weed germination will be completed prior to seeding or planting of native species to ensure effective control. Weed management will be ongoing as rehabilitation progresses, to reduce competition with native species.

3.3.2.3 Seed collection

Based on the baseline surveys conducted, as outlined in Section 5.2, seed collection will be undertaken as soon as possible targeting species present in remnant vegetation. A review of the material collected will then be undertaken to inform the development of a plan to undertake further on-site collection as required. Should off-site seed collection be required, appropriate permits and licences will be sought prior to this being undertaken. Collected seed will be stored in an appropriately accredited facility until direct seeding of proposed rehabilitation areas is conducted.

3.3.2.4 Direct seeding

On completion of the first round of weed control, direct seeding of the proposed rehabilitation areas will occur during appropriate soil moisture conditions. The timing and specific methods will be developed in consultation with DBCA and with an aim to maximise initial germination and growth, but no later than mid-2022.

TABLE 3-7: REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES

Rehabilitation activities	Responsible Party	Timing	Trigger for corrective action	Corrective action
Rehabilitation area site preparation (including removal of weeds / crop residue and soil ripping)	MRL	Undertaken late 2021 – early 2022	Part of rehabilitation area not regenerating with native species within 12 months of preparation and seeding	Works to re-prepare area, which may include additional soil ripping, removal of weeds and crop residue
Weed control	MRL	Commenced first half of 2022; follow-up weed control undertaken once every year	30-50% of weed cover still occurring in rehabilitation areas at any monitoring event	Intensify weed control, which may include: - Weed control measures undertaken twice yearly - Additional measures to target pervasive weed species (targeted spraying and/or hand removal)
Seed collection	MRL	Undertaken late 2021 – early 2022; follow-up seed collection, if required, to be undertaken late 2022 – early 2023	Insufficient seed collected to enable coverage for rehabilitation area Seed collected is not viable	Additional seed sourcing, in consultation with appropriate experts. Seed sources may include nurseries, and other sites with similar species mix (with permission)
Direct seeding	MRL	Initial round of direct seeding undertaken by mid-2022; subsequent rounds of direct seeding	Direct seeding delayed owing to adverse weather conditions Direct seeding doesn't result in germination and sufficient growth within one year of	Ensure seed can be maintained as viable if seeding is delayed Seek additional supplements to direct seeding, which may include plantings for some

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		to be undertaken in August-October each year (optimum soil moisture conditions)	seeding	species of existing seedlings Consult with appropriate experts to revise timing and seed sources
Protection of regenerating vegetation (fencing, baiting)	MRL	Six monthly site inspections for the first three years after planting occurs to check on regenerating plants and annually thereafter	Regenerating plants are damaged by native herbivores or feral animals e.g. rabbits, or from other sources, such as unauthorised access	Assess area and level of damage Repair/strengthen fences and/or plant guards, as needed, within 1 month of discovering damage Implement baiting program to manage feral herbivores, e.g. rabbits If required, additional seeding to be undertaken as soon as practicable at an appropriate time for seed establishment to address damage
Vegetation assessment of rehabilitation areas	MRL	Annually (September to October)	Performance criteria are not being met and/or are likely to not be met	Assess possible reasons for lack of success. Reconsider rehabilitation activities and consider intensification and/or alternative approaches, including: • Additional planting/seeding in areas where regeneration is not progressing as soon as practicable at an appropriate time for seed establishment • Additional weed control, where required • Additional/strengthened measures to protect seedlings from native herbivores • If required, revise

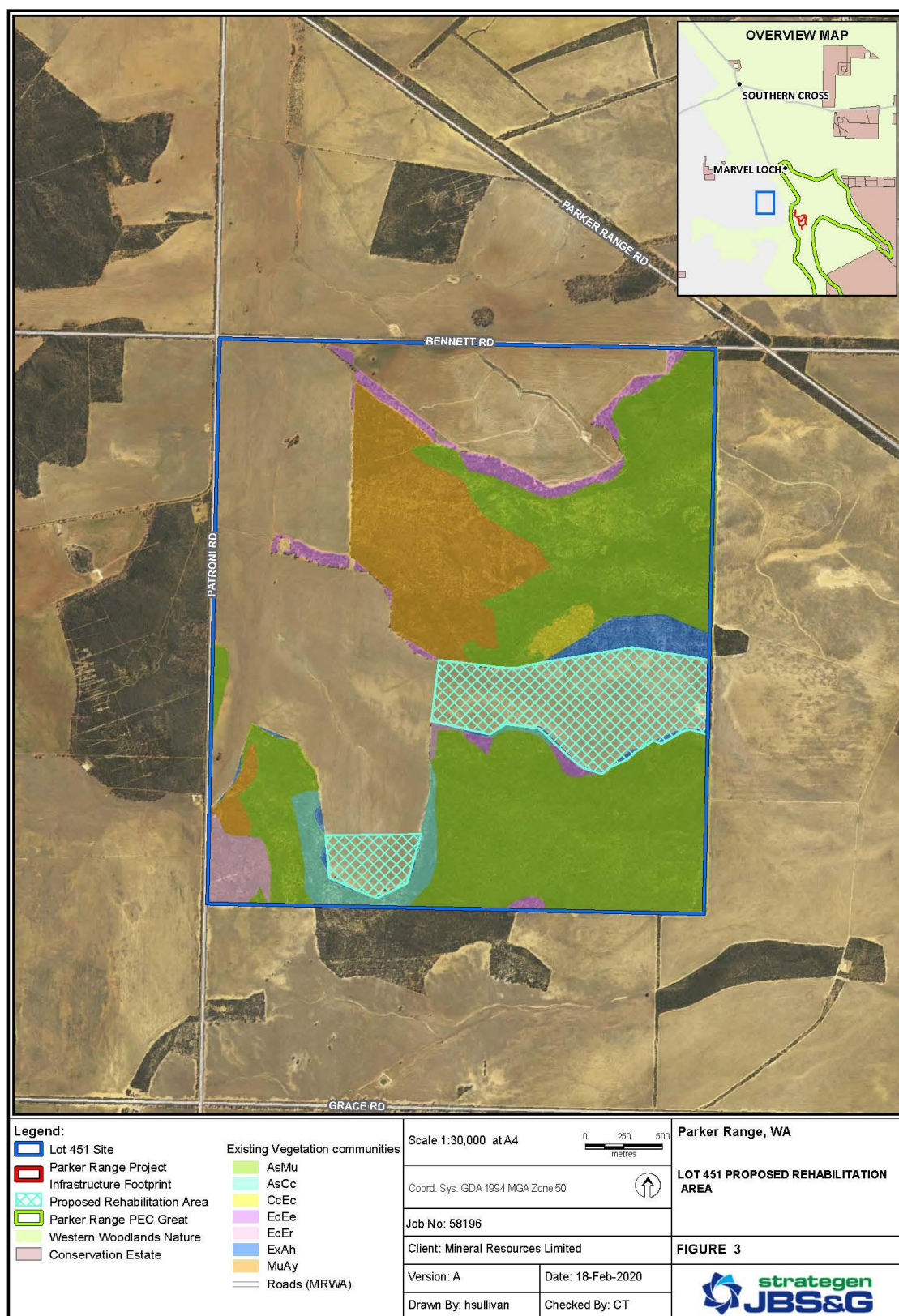
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				rehabilitation activities and submit OMP for approval
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3.3.3 Fire management

Following consultation with DBCA, fire breaks will be installed and maintained, ensuring the total area of habitat for Malleefowl is not reduced.

Consultation with DBCA, Department of Fire and Emergency Services and Shire of Yilgarn will occur to determine whether fire management is considered necessary within Lot 451. Fire can be detrimental to Malleefowl due to their inability to disperse rapidly (Benshemesh 2007) and it will also reduce foraging resources and the availability of leaf litter for mound building; as such, consideration will be given to low intensity and mosaic burns, if required at all, to minimise impacts to species breeding habitat and the monitoring programme will be appropriately amended.

**FIGURE 3-2: PROPOSED REHABILITATION AREAS WITHIN LOT 451**

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4. RISK ASSESSMENT

The Risk assessment is completed in accordance with DAWE Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (DoE 2014) using the matrix shown in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2. Should contingency measures be required, MRL will review and revise this OMP. Risks and strategies relating to achieving OMP objectives are described in Table 4-3.

TABLE 4-1: LIKELIHOOD AND CONSEQUENCE

Qualitative measure of likelihood (how likely is it that this event/circumstances will occur after management actions have been put in place/are being implemented)	
Highly likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances
Qualitative measure of consequences (what will be the consequence/result if the issue does occur)	
Minor	Minor risk of failure to achieve the plan's objectives. Results in short term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing low cost, well characterised corrective actions.
Moderate	Moderate risk of failure to achieve the plan's objectives. Results in short term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing well characterised, high cost/effort corrective actions.
High	High risk of failure to achieve the plan's objectives. Results in medium-long term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing uncertain, high cost/effort corrective actions.
Major	The plan's objectives are unlikely to be achieved, with significant legislative, technical, ecological and/or administrative barriers to attainment that have no evidenced mitigation strategies.
Critical	The plan's objectives are unable to be achieved, with no evidenced mitigation strategies.

TABLE 4-2: RISK MATRIX

		Consequence				
		Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
Likelihood	Highly Likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
	Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

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TABLE 4-3: OFFSET SITE RISKS AND STRATEGIES

Relevant Completion Criteria	Event / circumstance	Residual Risk			Trigger / Performance Criteria	Contingency action / response	Monitoring
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk level			
Malleefowl detected onsite each year over three consecutive years	Presence of species is not confirmed during monitoring activities	Possible	Critical	Severe	0 - 5 Year Performance Criteria not met as per Table 3-2 Malleefowl not recorded onsite by July 2025.	Review monitoring (habitat quality) and management measures (for example feral predator control) to determine any potential contributions to absence of species and amend plan as required, which may include: • Feral cat trapping as determined by monitoring results • Fox baiting as determined by monitoring results • Additional habitat quality improvement through weed control, fire management or improved fencing • Continue annual monitoring • Assess if increase in monitoring effort is required If no Malleefowl recorded onsite by 18 July 2025, provide additional offset site	Fauna presence monitoring – onsite Vegetation condition assessment Rehabilitation monitoring

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						to meet offset requirements, as per EPBC approval condition 5Aei. • Provide additional or alternative offset, as required by DAWE and DWER, and revise and submit OMP for approval	
					5 - 10 Year Performance Criteria not met as per Table 3-2. If at least 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat is not present at 10 years i.e. 18 July 2030.	As per 10 Year Performance Criteria: • Investigate requirements for additional or alternative offset site through consultation with DAWE and DWER • Provide additional or alternative offset, as required by DAWE and DWER, and revise and submit OMP for approval	
	Presence of foxes and cats increasing risk of predation	Likely	High	High	Monitoring identifies an increase in feral animal records from previous monitoring period	• Review of impacts on species presence as determined through monitoring • Feral predator management controls (involvement in site or regional feral predator programmes) are implemented, in consultation with DBCA and relevant stakeholders (Eastern	Fauna presence monitoring – onsite and offsite

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						Wheatbelt Biosecurity Group and adjacent landowners)	
	Offsite development activities displace species	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Offsite development approval within 1 km of Offset Site	- Review adjacent development activities and consult with proponent to minimise species displacement - Review monitoring programme to detect any potential population changes - Investigate and implement requirement for additional management measures, such as noise barriers, improved fencing or feral predator management controls	Fauna presence monitoring – offsite
A recently active (1 – 2 years) Malleefowl mound is detected onsite	Presence of recently active Malleefowl mounds is not confirmed during monitoring activities	Unlikely	High	Medium	0 - 5 Year Performance Criteria not met as per Table 3-2	Review of monitoring (habitat quality) and management measures (for example feral predator control) to determine any potential contributions to absence of species and amend as required, which may include: - Feral cat trapping as determined by monitoring results - Fox baiting as determined by monitoring results - Additional habitat quality improvement through weed	Malleefowl presence monitoring (mound monitoring) – onsite

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					control, fire management or improved fencing • Continue annual monitoring • Assess if increase in monitoring effort is required • If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	
Malleefowl habitat records evidence of foraging resources	Evidence of Malleefowl foraging resources is not confirmed during monitoring activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	5-year Performance Criteria not met as per Table 3-2 Review of monitoring (habitat quality) and management measures to determine any potential contributions and amend as required, which may include: • Additional habitat quality improvement through weed control, fire management or improved fencing • Continue annual monitoring • Assess if increase in monitoring effort is required • Investigate rehabilitation practises which may improve habitat quality, such as seeding programmes and implement if required • If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	Fauna habitat assessment (Malleefowl habitat quality)

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Malleefowl habitat records sufficient leaf litter	Evidence of sufficient leaf litter is not confirmed during monitoring activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	5 year Performance Criteria not met as per Table 3-2	Review of monitoring (habitat quality) and management measures to determine any potential contributions and amend as required, which may include: • Additional habitat quality improvement through weed control, fire management or improved fencing • Continue annual monitoring • Assess if increase in monitoring effort is required • Investigate rehabilitation practises which may improve habitat quality, such as seeding programmes and implement if required • If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	Fauna habitat assessment Fauna habitat assessment (Malleefowl habitat quality)
Remnant vegetation condition is classified as Very Good or higher	Remnant vegetation condition is not classified as Very Good during monitoring activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	5-year performance Criteria not met - Vegetation condition is averaged as Good (Keighery 1994) across all assessment locations	Review of monitoring and management measures to determine any potential contributions and amend as required, which may include: • Additional habitat quality improvement through weed control, fire management or improved fencing • Continue annual monitoring	Vegetation condition assessment

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					- Assess if increase in monitoring effort is required - Investigate rehabilitation practises which may improve habitat quality, such as seeding programmes and implement if required - If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	
	Unplanned fires result in vegetation condition and breeding habitat decline	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Unplanned fire identified Review of monitoring and management measures to determine any improvement and amend as required, which may include: - Maintenance or improvement to fire management tracks - Prescribed burns (only in consultation with Malleefowl experts) - Weed control - Involvement in regional fire management measures with local shire, DFES and DBCA to prevent recurrence - Review vegetation condition monitoring programme to determine if amendments are required and or timeframes	Site Inspection Vegetation condition assessment Fauna habitat assessment (Malleefowl habitat quality)

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					need to be extended to meet performance criteria - Investigate rehabilitation practises which may improve habitat quality, such as seeding programmes and implement if required - If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	
	Prescribed burns detrimentally impact vegetation condition and breeding habitat decline	Possible	Minor	Low	Prescribed burn considered necessary - Undertake consultation with DBCA and other relevant stakeholders (for example Shire of Yilgarn and DFES) to ensure appropriate controls in place for prescribed burn activities - Ensure mosaic burns or only high-risk portions of site are burnt, to ensure leaf litter is retained to maintain species breeding habitat - If prescribed burn detrimentally impacts vegetation condition and Malleefowl presence declines, notify DAWE and consider enhanced/alternative management measures to meet required performance criteria	Site Inspection Fauna habitat assessment

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					- Review Fauna habitat assessment monitoring program to determine if amendments are required - If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	
	Unauthorised site access or grazing result in vegetation condition and breeding habitat decline	Possible	Minor	Low	Evidence of unauthorised access or stock grazing is identified Review of monitoring and management measures to determine any improvement and amend as required, which may include: - Repair, maintenance or improvement to rehabilitation fencing and gates - Consultation with adjacent landowners to exclude stock - Review vegetation condition monitoring programme to determine if amendments are required	Site Inspection Vegetation condition assessment
Vegetation condition is classified as Very Good or higher (Keighery scale)	Increase in weed invasion result in vegetation condition and breeding habitat decline	Possible	Minor	Low	Vegetation condition monitoring identifies an increase in weed species and cover Review of monitoring and management measures to determine any improvement and amend as required, which may include: - Weed spraying programmes - Targeted weed control program	Site Inspection Vegetation condition assessment

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					- Review and improvement of vehicle entry and hygiene procedures - Review vegetation condition monitoring programme to determine if amendments are required - If required, revise and submit OMP for approval	
Rehabilitate vegetation to create a linkage between areas of remnant vegetation	Completion criteria for plant density/ cover or species diversity is not met 630 ha of Malleefowl habitat not provided at 10 years	Possible	Moderate	Medium	5-10 year Performance criteria / Completion criteria not met - Review the possible cause/ s - Identify the remedial actions if required - Implement remedial actions if required such as: Infill planting, direct seeding, weed control as required by Table 3-7. - Revise timeframes for achieving performance criteria - If required, revise and submit OMP for approval.	Rehabilitation monitoring
Not applicable	Application for conservation covenant denied	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	No legislative protection from native vegetation clearing - Review the possible cause/ s - Revise timeframes with DAWE - Consider alternative conservation mechanisms for protecting offset site from clearing	Ongoing consultation with DPIRD regarding covenant

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						Further work may be require based on consultation with DPIRD.	
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5. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring activities are summarised in Table 5-2, with further details provided below. Inspections, fauna, and flora and vegetation monitoring of Lot 451 will be conducted by MRL for 10 years after acquisition of the Lot, or until final completion criteria are achieved (noting that final criteria will also need to be maintained under long-term management arrangements).

The results of monitoring, to track the offset against completion criteria, will be included in compliance reports which will be submitted to DAWE annually, as detailed in Section 7.1.

Locations and data for each baseline monitoring location will be established in the first monitoring period within one year following acquisition. Following collation of this baseline data, further quantitative performance and trigger criteria may be established. A review of monitoring data will be completed annually. Baseline monitoring locations may be replaced if an unplanned event occurs, as detailed in Table 4-3. Indicative monitoring locations are shown in Figure 5.1. They have been chosen based on the following:

- Adjacent to existing Malleefowl mounds; and
- Representative of the vegetation proposed to be rehabilitated.

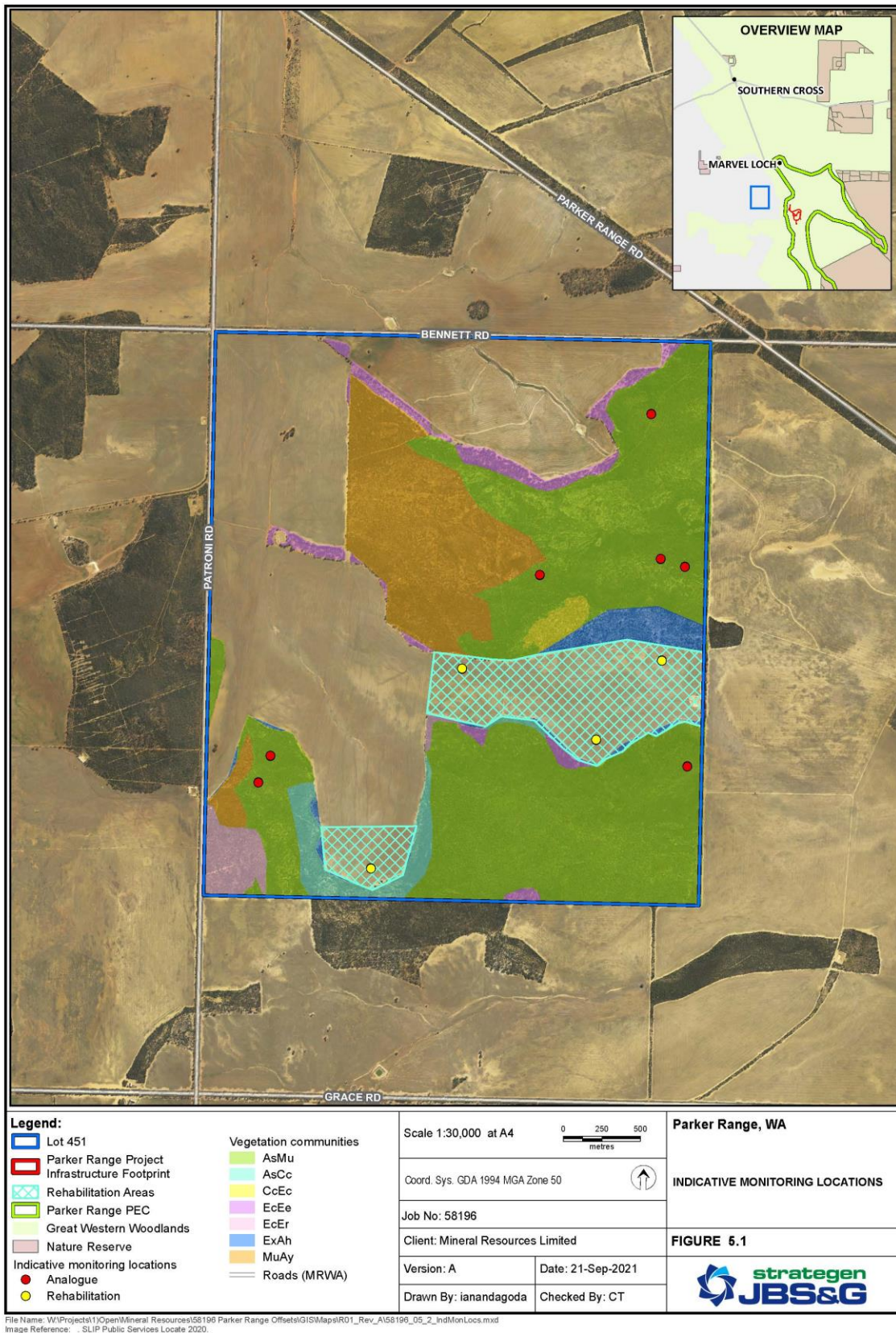


FIGURE 5-1: INDICATIVE MONITORING LOCATIONS

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5.1 INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Lot 451 will be conducted by MRL for a period of 10 years, or until completion criteria have been met and will include:

- Inspections of fencing to ensure integrity and identify any repairs required
- Visual observations of any unplanned fires
- Visual observations to identify any increases in aggressive weed or feral animal occurrences
- Inspections of fire break to identify any maintenance required
- Visual observations of any grazing or unauthorised entry into the site.

5.2 BASELINE VEGETATION MONITORING

Baseline vegetation monitoring will be conducted in remnant vegetation adjacent to rehabilitation areas and comprise at least three 20 x 20m quadrats per structural vegetation type to be managed, and rehabilitated in the adjacent cleared area. A site assessment will be conducted to determine which vegetation types are the most relevant to establish in the areas to be rehabilitated, based on soil type and adjoining vegetation types.

Baseline vegetation quadrats will be sampled in spring, and data collected will be used to determine the dominant species to be utilised in rehabilitation efforts.

Quadrats will be located a minimum 50 to 100 m from boundary of property to negate edge effects (Casson et al. 2009). The following data will be recorded:

- GPS coordinates from the northwest corner
- photographs of the quadrat from the northwest corner
- dominant 3 vascular flora species in each strata
- % cover of each strata
- health of each strata
- total weed cover and taxa
- disturbance type
- % bare ground
- % litter
- other comments (e.g. feral animal activity, weed presence, evidence of Malleefowl activity etc.).

TABLE 5-1: VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE SOUTH-WEST AND INTERZONE BOTANICAL PROVINCES (KEIGHERY 1994)

Vegetation Condition	South-west and Interzone Botanical Provinces
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.
Cleared	No native vegetation present

5.3 REHABILITATION MONITORING

Monitoring of rehabilitation areas and analogue sites will be conducted annually in spring, preferably September or October. A minimum of six 20 x 20 m quadrats will be established in the initial monitoring event, ensuring even coverage across rehabilitation areas. Monitoring will include recording the following data at each quadrat:

- Photograph from the northwest corner of the quadrat
- Native flora species present
- Density (number of germinants) of each species
- Percentage foliage cover of each species
- Notes on health of germinants e.g. evidence of water stress, disease, pest infestation
- Weed species present
- Percentage foliage cover of weed species
- Evidence of erosion
- Evidence of grazing within or near quadrat
- Evidence of feral animal activity.

A site walkover of the rehabilitation area between quadrats will also be conducted, to record any evidence of the following:

- Erosion
- Grazing
- Heavy weed infestations, including dominant weed species

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- Damage to fencing
- Unauthorised ingress into rehabilitation areas
- Any other damage to rehabilitation areas.

Results will be compiled into an interim memorandum, assessing rehabilitation against completion criteria. Results from the interim memorandum will also be incorporated into annual compliance reporting. The rehabilitation quadrats will be compared to analogue sites comparing species richness, density, foliage cover and keystone taxa to determine progress against completion.

5.4 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

Fauna habitat monitoring will consist of habitat assessments for habitat quality and fauna presence.

Habitat assessments will consist of a minimum of two locations per fauna habitat type onsite (EPA 2020). Each monitoring location will consist of a minimum of three 10 m by 10 m quadrats. Locations will be previously identified breeding sites (mounds), in sandy substrates. The monitoring locations have been established based on previous fauna records and may be revised following the initial and subsequent monitoring periods. The following data will be recorded:

- Leaf and vegetation litter, specifically with reference to suitability for Malleefowl. Suitable leaf litter is considered to be a minimum of 50% litter cover (averaged from three 10 m by 10 m quadrats per monitoring site)
- Presence of foraging species relevant to Malleefowl.

Malleefowl foraging resource evidence is considered to be the presence of seedbearing vegetation. As noted in the *National Malleefowl Recovery Plan* (Benshemesh J 2007), Malleefowl are generalist feeders. Various anecdotal reports and studies have described the diet of Malleefowl as consisting of the seeds, flowers and fruits of shrubs (especially legumes), herbs, invertebrates, tubers and fungi.

5.5 FAUNA PRESENCE MONITORING

Onsite Malleefowl monitoring will consist of the following:

- Continuous monitoring of known inactive/ dormant mounds via motion sensor camera traps
 - the system will provide constant surveillance of each mound providing superior data collection, compared to the traditional once-yearly monitoring approach
 - the photos will be uploaded to a central database and will be reviewed on an annual basis and incorporated into the annual compliance reporting.
- Malleefowl monitoring data will align with the National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual (NMRT 2020) and will include mound activity status.
- Opportunistic records will be recorded including additional mounds, scats, feathers, tracks, scratchings, or sightings of Malleefowl or feral predator evidence.
- Monitoring data will be submitted annually to the National Malleefowl Monitoring Database. This data will contribute directly to the long-term Malleefowl population trend analysis, as well as the National Malleefowl Recovery Plan.

TABLE 5-2: MONITORING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Monitoring Activity	Timing	Associated Completion Criteria		
		Years 0 – 5	Years 5-10	Associated Completion Criteria
Site inspections	May to December	Annually	Annually	Not applicable – monitoring associated with management measures
Malleefowl presence monitoring - onsite	Annually	Annually	Annually	Presence of species onsite confirmed within 5 years, i.e. by 18 July 2025
				Recently active (1 – 2 years) Malleefowl mounds identified
Fauna habitat assessments (within remnant native vegetation) Vegetation condition assessment	May to December	Annually	If Performance Criteria met, decrease to every two years If Performance Criteria not met - annually	Vegetation condition is classified as Very Good or higher (Keighery 1994)
				Malleefowl habitat records sufficient leaf litter
				Malleefowl habitat records evidence of foraging resources
Rehabilitation monitoring	September to October	Annually	Annually	Plant density/ foliage cover, species richness and weed foliage cover. 630 ha total of Malleefowl habitat.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

MRL will implement this OMP following its approval as per Condition 10-3 of MS 892 and Condition 5A of EPBC 2010/5435.

Implementation of this OMP will be coordinated by the Manager Environment and Approvals, as detailed in Table 6-1.

TABLE 6-1: SUMMARY OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Responsibility
MRL	MRL have the overall responsibility for the implementation of this OMP. If any roles are delegated to a contractor or consultant, MRL has the responsibility to audit compliance and ensure any contingency actions are implemented.
MRL Environment Manager	- Overall accountability for auditing and compliance assessment with this OMP during operation to ensure the offset site is maintained and meets objectives and targets - Provide technical support to all personnel to ensure this OMP is implemented correctly and complied with - Implement and maintain this OMP, review its effectiveness and review the implementation as required (see Table 4-3) - Obtain relevant approvals for disturbance (e.g. maintaining firebreaks) as required, noting that any disturbance must not result in the loss of any habitat area - Ensure all personnel involved in the project are inducted and will adhere to OMP requirements - Undertaking ongoing monitoring and document monitoring results - Liaise with stakeholders and technical advisors for advice and resolution of management aspects/objectives as required - Review and close out any contingency actions - Report as required to regulating authorities - May delegate all or part responsibility to an appropriately qualified person
MRL Registered Manager	- Comply with all legal requirements - Appoint appropriate consultants to undertake specific activities set out if required.
MRL personnel and subcontractors	- Must receive induction prior to commencement of work on site - Comply with all legal requirements - Participate in toolbox meetings and be encouraged to suggest improvements.

7. ADMINISTRATION

7.1 REPORTING

MRL will report annually against implementation of this OMP within the Compliance Assessment Report (CAR), following its approval as per condition 4 of MS892 and condition 11 and 12 of EPBC2010/5435. This will include:

- Progress of implementation of a legally binding conservation mechanism approved by the Minister for any offset area(s)
- Progress against the transfer of Lot 451 into conservation covenant arrangement and to a long-term land manager
- Status of management actions and rehabilitation activities
- Progress against Performance and Completion Criteria as detailed in Table 3-2
- Monitoring results
- Records of contributions to the 'Offset Fund' and offset activity expenditure
- Implementation and outcomes of corrective actions (if triggered).

7.2 ADAPTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Section 4 includes the current risks to achieving the Objectives and Completion Criteria of this OMP and details corrective actions.

Monitoring as per Section 5 will include fauna and vegetation monitoring, in addition to inspections. Monitoring results will be compared against the Performance and Completion Criteria detailed in the OMP, to determine if these have been met and/or are likely to be met.

Ongoing monitoring will provide an indication if performance is on an appropriate trajectory and will be reviewed against completion criteria. If any monitoring indicates that performance criteria will not be met within the expected timeframe, the management measures will be reviewed and amended accordingly. In the event significant changes are required to management measures, rehabilitation activities and or to the specified outcomes/objectives, a revised version of the OMP will be developed and submitted to DAWE and DWER for review and approval.

If MRL identifies the requirement for further refinement of the Completion Criteria or Performance Criteria, the OMP will be revised and submitted to regulators (DWER and DAWE) for approval.

If attainment of one or more Performance and/or Completion Criteria:

- is delayed, MRL will advise the Minister for the Environment. The Minister for the Environment may then, in consultation with DWER and MRL, determine additional offset requirements, MRL will submit a revised OMP to the Minister for the Environment for approval in accordance with the timeframe specified by the Minister for the Environment; or
- are unlikely to be attained and/or maintained, MRL will advise the Minister for the Environment. The Minister for the Environment may then in consultation with DWER and MRL, determine additional or alternative offset requirements. MRL will submit a revised OMP to the Minister for the Environment for approval in accordance with the timeframe specified by the Minister for the Environment.

8. REFERENCES

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A

Offset Strategy

APPENDIX A – OFFSET STRATEGY