WILDCAT
RESOURCES

TABBA TABBA PROJECT

Conceptual Mine Closure Plan

MAY 2026

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Revision History

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0.1	28/05/2026	SLR Consulting	Original version prepared to support referrals under EPBC Act and WA Part IV EP Act

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Description
ABA	Acid Base Accounting
AER	Annual Environmental Report
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AH Act	*Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1972
AHIS	Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practical
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
ANCOLD	Australian National Committee on Large Dams
ANC	Acid Neutralisation Capacity
ANZECC	Australia and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council
ANZMEC	Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council
ANZG	Australia and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality
ARI	Average recurrence Interval
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
BESS	*Battery Energy Storage System*
BGL	*Below Ground Level*
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
CCE	Closure Cost Estimate
CEC	Cation Exchange Capacity
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CS Act	*Contaminated Sites Act 2003*
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DFS	Definitive Feasibility Study
DISR	Department of Industry, Science and Resources
DMPE	Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration
DO	Dissolves Oxygen
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DTM	Digital Terrain Models
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
DWER/NEPM	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation/National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EFA	Ecosystem Function Analysis
EGS	Environmental Group Site
EIL	Ecological Investigation Levels
EMS	Environmental Management System
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority

Abbreviation	Full Description
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EPCM	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management
ESA	Environmental Sensitive Areas
ESP	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
GDV	Groundwater Dependent Vegetation
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GL	Gigalitres
GW	Groundwater
GWL	Groundwater Well Licence
Ha	Hectare
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HV	High Voltage
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
ICMM	International Council of Mining and Metals
IFD	Intensity Frequency Duration
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IWLTSF	Integrated Waste Landform Tailings Storage Facility
kL	Kilolitres
kL/d	Kilolitres per day
Km	Kilometres
Koz	Thousand Ounces
L/s	Litres per second
LCT	Lithium-caesium-tantalum
LFA	Land Function Analysis
LHS	Longhole open stopping
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOM	Life of Mine
LPSDP	Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program
m	Metre
m RL	Metres Reduced Level
m/day	Metres per day
m^3	Cubic Metre
m^3/day	Cubic metres per day
mAHD	Metres Australian Height Datum
MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
MCP	Mine Closure Plan
min	minutes
Mining Act	*Mining Act 1978*
Mm^3	Million Cubic metres
MMP	Marine Management Plan
MP	Mining Proposal
MRF	Mining Rehabilitation Fund
MRWA	Main Roads Western Australia
MS 715	Ministerial Statement 715

Abbreviation	Full Description
MSA	Mine Services Area
Mt	Megaton
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NAF	Non-Acid Forming
NAG	Net Acid Generation
NAPP	Net Acid Producing Potential
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEPC	National Environment Protection Council
NMD	Neutral Mine Drainage
NOI	Notice of Intent
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTA	Native Title Agreement
NVCP	Native Vegetation Clearing Permit
Ops	Operations
PAF	Potentially Acid Forming
PASS	Potential Acid Sulfate Soils
PEC	Priority Ecological Communities
PFS	Pre-feasibility Study
PGDV	Potential Groundwater Dependent Vegetation
PMLU	Post-Mining Land Use
PMP	Probable Maximum Precipitation
PRI	Phosphorus Retention Index
PZoI	Potential Zone of Instability
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QPM	Quarterly planning meetings
UC-PAF	Uncertain to potentially acid forming
REC	Resource Engineering Consultants
RIWI Act	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*
RL	Reduced level
RNTBC	Registered Native Titles Bodies Corporate
ROM	Run of Mine
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle
SD	Saline Drainage
SRE	Short Range Endemic
SWL	Standing Water Levels
t	Tonnes
t CO_2e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
t/m^3	Tonnes per Cubic Metre
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TRH	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UG	Under ground

Abbreviation	Full Description
VSA	Vegetation Substrate Associations
WA	Western Australia
WABSI	Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute
WAM	Western Australian Museum
WD	Waste Dump
WRD	Waste Rock Dump
WRL	Waste Rock Landforms
WSD	Water Storage Dam
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant
Yr	Years

1 Project Summary

1.1 Scope and Purpose

Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd (Wildcat, the Proponent) proposes to develop the Tabba Tabba Project (Tabba Tabba, the Project) to mine spodumene, tantalum and petalite. The Project is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, approximately 50 km southeast of Port Hedland and is situated within the Nyamal Native Title Determination Area.

This conceptual Mine Closure Plan (MCP) has been prepared to support referrals under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It also establishes the framework for Wildcat's ongoing mine closure planning for Tabba Tabba.

The MCP has been prepared in general accordance with the Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) 2025 Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans (Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration, 2025), with reference to other global best practice guidelines including the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) Good Practice Guide on Integrated Mine Closure (International Council of Mining and Metals, 2025).

1.2 Ownership and Contact Details

The Project is owned by Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Wildcat Resources Limited. All correspondence regarding this document should be forwarded by email, post or courier per the details provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Proponent Details

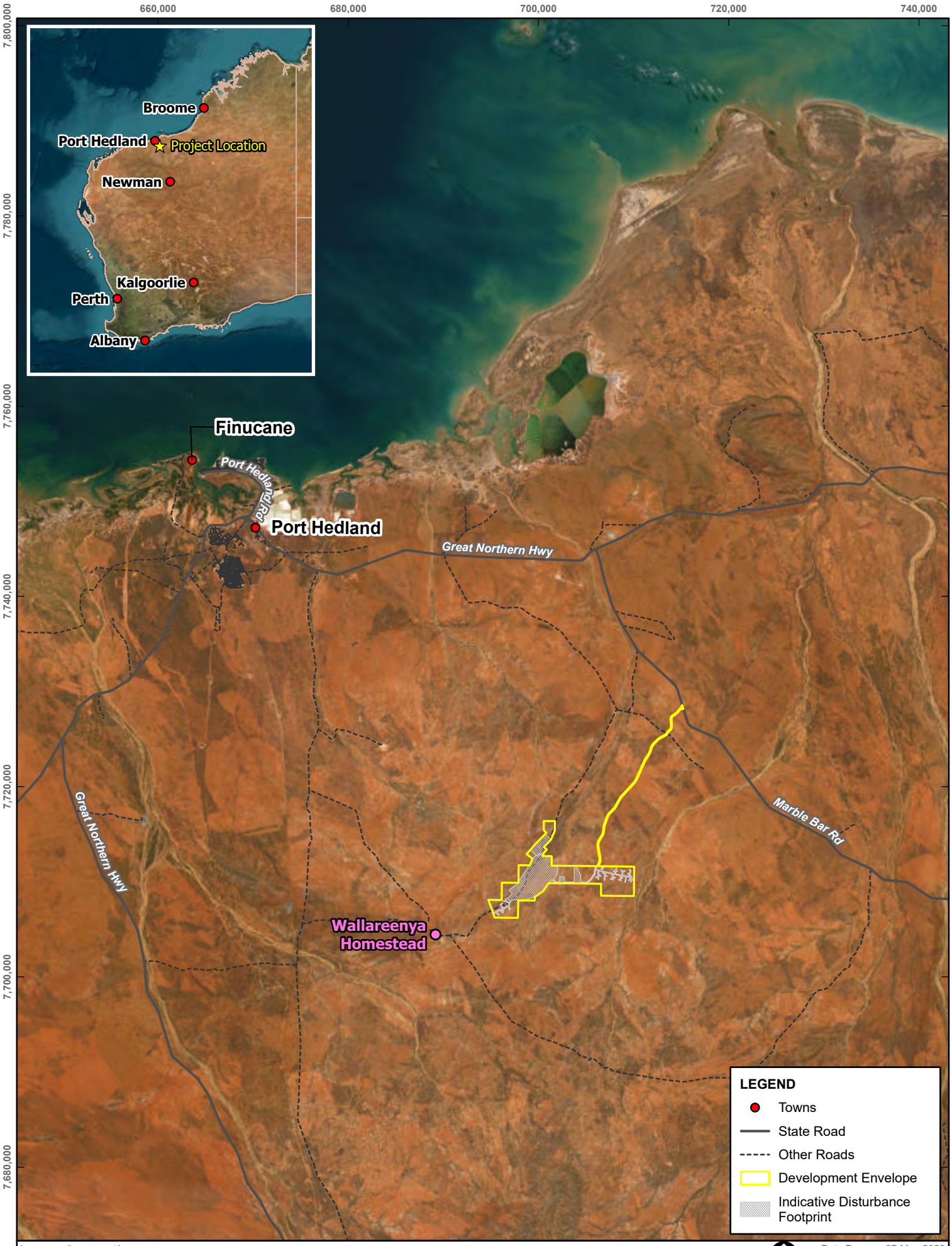
Proponent	Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd
ACN	098 236 938
Address	Suite 3, Ground Floor, 16 Ord Street, West Perth, WA, 6005
Contact	James Dornan, Project Director Ph: +61 8 6169 1433 Email: jamesdornan@wildcatresources.com.au

1.3 Location and Access

The Project is located approximately 50km southeast of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 1-1). It covers a range of mining, miscellaneous and general-purpose tenements as shown in Table 1-2 and Figure 1-2. Access to the Project is currently gained from the Marble Bar Road via the Wallareenya Station Road, a gazetted public road within L45/329. A new site access road will be constructed to provide a more direct route for Project operations, thereby minimising the impact on existing public infrastructure and local traffic.

Table 1-2 Project Tenure

Mining Leases	Miscellaneous Licences		General Purpose Lease
M 45/354	L45/868	L45/911	G45/360
M 45/375	L45/863	L45/912	
M 45/376	L45/848	L45/913	
M 45/377	L45/847	L45/914	
	L45/846	L45/915	
	L45/845	L45/916	
	L45/323		



Scale: 1:500,000 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 27-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

SLR

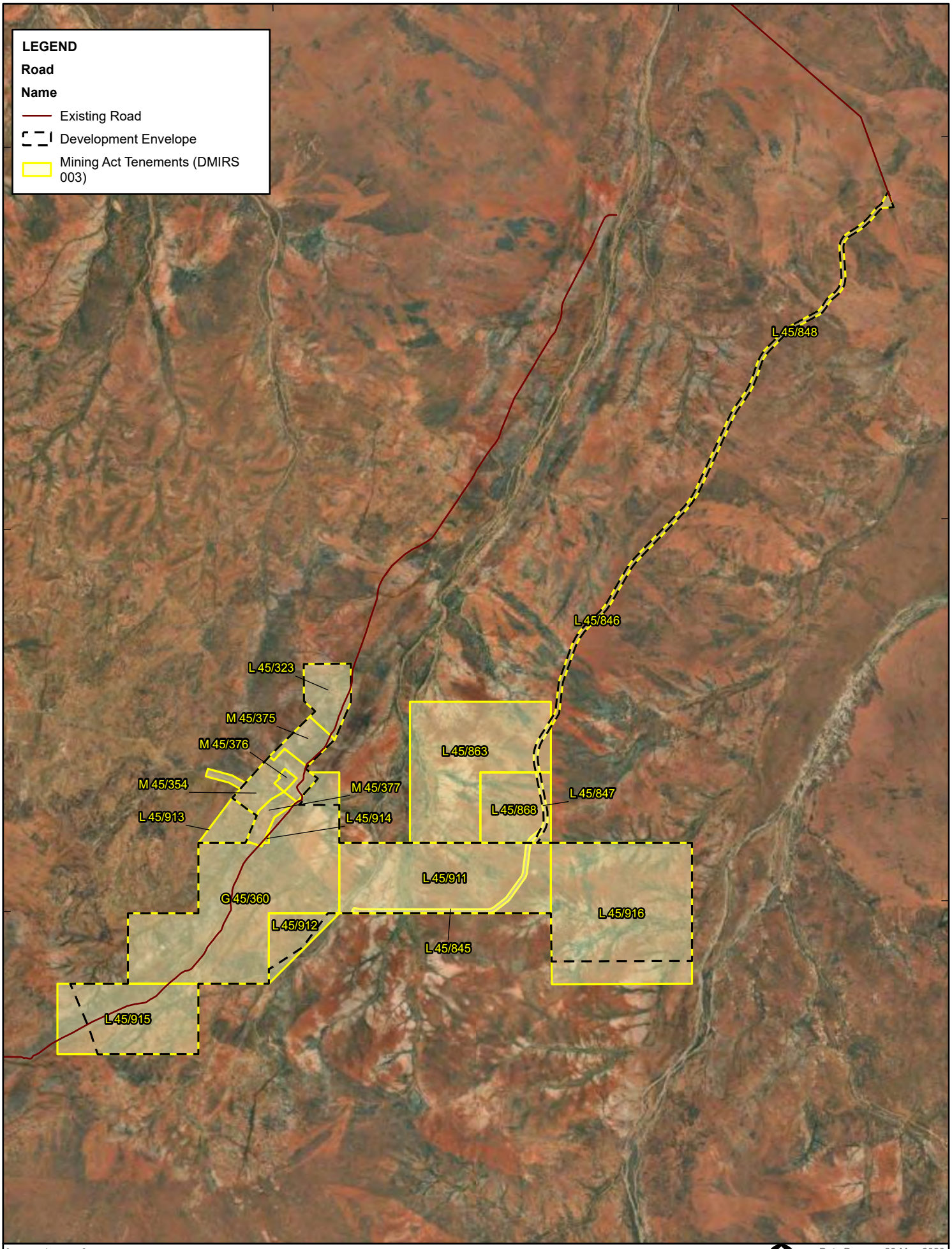
Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: KM

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

PROPOSAL LOCATION AND ACCESS

FIGURE 1-1

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig 1-1_Project Location and Access



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TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

Tenements

Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: KM

FIGURE 1-2

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_Tenements

1.4 Project History

The Project area has a long history of mining:

- Historical context (Pre-2015): Alluvial tin and tantalum mining occurred sporadically at Tabba Tabba from 1919 through to the 1940s. In the 1980s, exploration by Pancontinental Mining Ltd identified high-grade, pegmatite-hosted tantalum mineralisation. Following various feasibility studies and minor tribute mining through the 1990s and early 2000s, the tenements were eventually transferred to Global Advanced Metals Wodgina Pty Ltd (GAM Wodgina) in 2007.
- Tantalum project development (2015): The modern Tabba Tabba Tantalum Project was initially developed as a 50/50 joint venture between Pilbara Minerals Ltd and Valdrew Nominees Pty Ltd (trading as Nagrom & Co), under a five-year mining and offtake agreement with the tenement holder, GAM Wodgina. The Mining Proposal for the operation was approved in May 2015. Shortly after, Pilbara Minerals moved to acquire Nagrom's 50% interest to consolidate 100% ownership of the operation prior to the commencement of clearing and construction earthworks in August 2015.
- Operations and suspension (2015–2016): Pit mining operations commenced in October 2015, followed by the commissioning of the processing plant and associated Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in December 2015. However, mining operations were suspended in January 2016 due to ongoing and unresolved issues with the processing plant's commissioning. While a small volume of ore was successfully processed during a trial phase, the plant failed to reach full commercial production. The operation was deemed unfeasible and was subsequently placed into care and maintenance.
- Rehabilitation and Recent Activity (2017–Present): The site remained in care and maintenance until April 2017, when formal rehabilitation earthworks commenced. During this period, the processing plant was sold and physically relocated to the Mount Mulgine Project. Site rehabilitation work between 2017 and 2019 included the removal of all surface infrastructure and the rehabilitation of mining disturbance footprints, excepting those required for ongoing exploration activities. In May 2023, Wildcat acquired the Project to pursue advanced lithium exploration, actively utilising and expanding upon the remaining open exploration footprints.

1.5 Current Status

Under Wildcat, the Project has transitioned from a historical tantalum mine and processing site into a rapidly advancing lithium and tantalum development project. Following the discovery of an extensive lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite field in 2023, the Project has established a significant maiden Ore Reserve (46.3Mt at 0.99 % Li_2O), confirming the economic viability of a large-scale hard-rock lithium operation.

The Project is currently in an advanced study and permitting phase. A positive Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) was completed in mid-2025, providing the basis for the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) that is actively progressing through early 2026. Alongside the DFS, ongoing technical and environmental studies are being progressed to support the Project.

Commercially and legally, the Project has recently achieved critical milestones to secure its development pathway. This includes the execution of a Native Title Mining Agreement with the Nyamal native title holders and the strategic acquisition of adjacent tenure to support infrastructure optimisation.

The current disturbance footprint is largely comprised of historic mining landforms and more recent exploration disturbance. No significant infrastructure remains on site other than an 80-person accommodation camp.

A summary of existing disturbance and landforms is provided in Table 1-3. The Project will largely consume this existing disturbance, as described in Section 1.6.

Table 1-3 Existing Disturbance Footprint

Landform	Area (ha)	Status
Access roads	4.23	Under rehabilitation
Borefield	0.15	Under rehabilitation
Exploration	1.37	Under rehabilitation
Freshwater dam	6.87	Under rehabilitation
Laydown areas	0.29	Under rehabilitation
Low grade stockpile	0.22	Under rehabilitation
Open pit	3.35	Under rehabilitation
Processing plant	0.54	Under rehabilitation
ROM / Ore stockpile	1.56	Partially used for the exploration camp, office and core yard, with remaining areas under rehabilitation
Tailings storage facility	7.17	Under rehabilitation
Topsoil stockpile	0.67	Under rehabilitation
Waste dump	0.75	Under rehabilitation

1.6 Project Description

The Project is a proposed, 4.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) long-life mine designed to extract lithium (spodumene and petalite) and tantalum ores from the Luke, Leia, Han, Hutt, Chewy and Tabba Tabba pegmatite deposits. The ore will be mined via open pit and underground mining operations to optimise resource recovery.

Suitable waste rock will be transported via mine haul trucks for use in construction of internal roads, hardstands, the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and other areas. It will also be used to create quarry products, such as road base and aggregates for sale. Surplus and unsuitable waste rock will be disposed of in dedicated waste rock landforms (WRLs).

Extracted ore will be hauled to the Run of Mine (ROM) pad before transfer to the processing plant area. This comprises three separate processing streams for spodumene, petalite and tantalum.

The spodumene and petalite concentrates are proposed to be transported by road to Port Hedland for export, while the tantalum concentrate is proposed to be transported by road to Greenbushes for further processing or to Port Hedland for export.

Tailings material generated by the processing plants is proposed to be disposed of in a TSF designed in accordance with Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) guidelines and to be approved by the DMPE. The TSF will be encompassed by a waste rock landform, forming an Integrated Waste Rock Landform Tailings Storage Facility (IWLTSF).

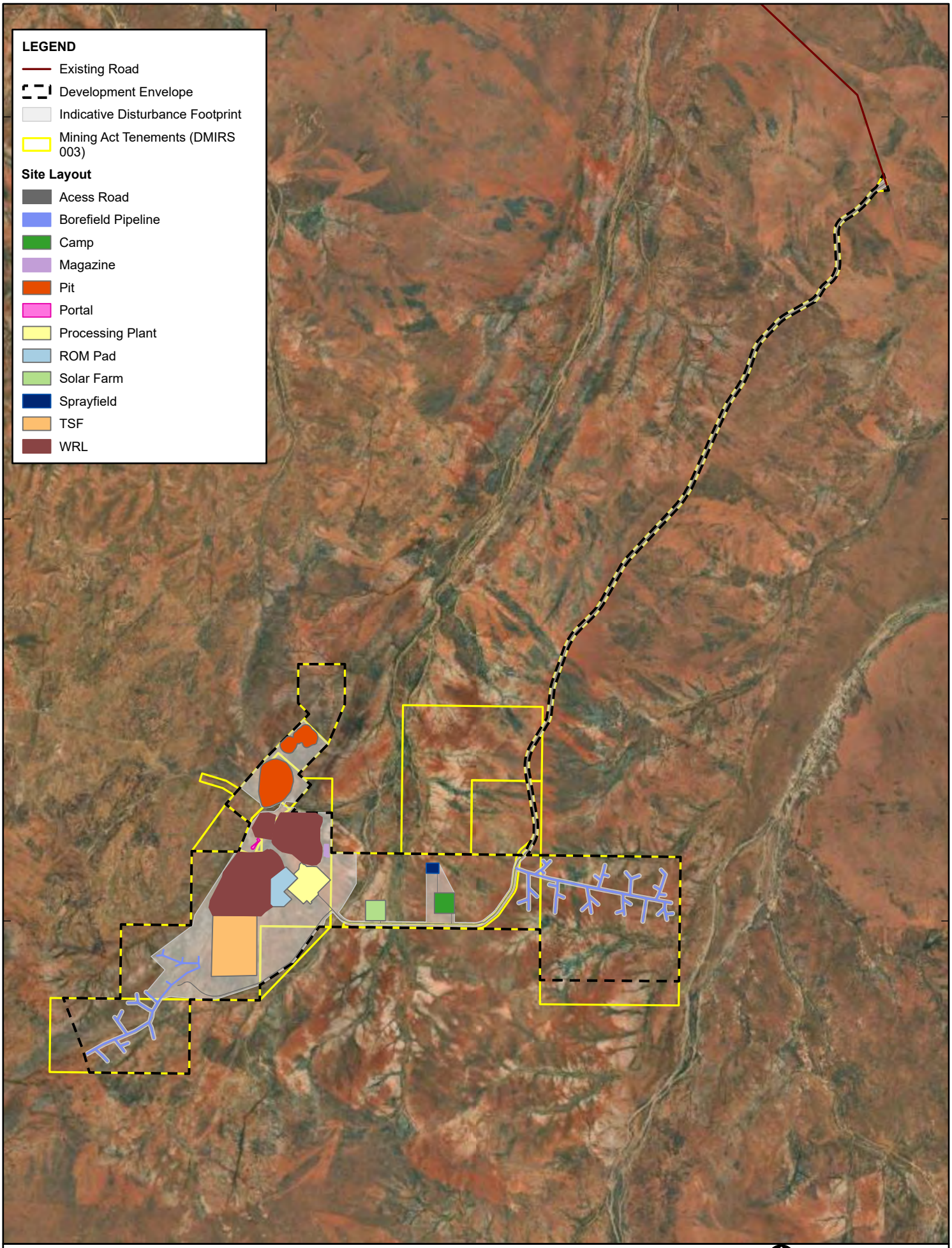
Water for processing, dust suppression and other mine activities will be sourced from pit dewatering and dedicated bore water abstraction fields. Initially, pit dewatering is expected to provide the majority of water requirements. From year 2 of operations, water yield from dewatering is predicted to decrease, requiring water supply to be supplemented from the proposed bore fields. No discharge of mine water to the environment is proposed.

Supporting infrastructure for the Project includes but is not limited to a hybrid power station, accommodation village for up to 600 personnel, explosives magazine, communications tower, wastewater treatment systems, landfill, surface water management infrastructure, pipelines, and access roads.

Key Project characteristics are summarised in Table 1-4 and shown in Figure 1-3. Detailed descriptions of each key infrastructure type are provided in Section 1.7.

Table 1-4 Key Infrastructure

Item	Details	Footprint (ha)
Mining void (depth greater than 5m – below groundwater)	Main Pit	80.5
	Han and Hutt Pit	36.7
Underground Mine	UG Boxcut	1.5
Waste dump or overburden stockpile (class 1)	WRL A	214.1
	WRL B	127
	WRL C	27.9
Run-of-mine pad	ROM Pad	43.3
Plant Site	Processing Plants	61.2
Tailings or residue storage facility (class 1)	IWLTSF	167.2
Buildings (other than workshop) or camp site	Camp	170.3
	Magazine	
	Solar Farm	
Borefield	Borefield Pipeline	
Sewage Pond	Sprayfield – Camp Sprayfield – Plant Site	
Transport or service infrastructure corridor	Access Road	
Grand Total		929.7



Scale: 1:120,000 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 27-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

SITE OVERVIEW

Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: KM

FIGURE 1-3

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig 1-2_Site Overview

1.7 Life of Mine Schedule

Key milestones for the Project's development and life of mine are summarised in Table 1-5, with mine closure scheduled to commence in 2046.

Table 1-5 Project Stages and Timing

Stage	Start Year	Completion Year	Duration
Mobilisation	2027	2027	1 year
Construction	2027	2028	1.5 years
Commissioning	2028	2029	0.5 years
Operation	2029	2048	17 years
Closure and decommissioning	2048	2050	1.5 years
Rehabilitation and monitoring	2046	2051	5 years
Maximum Project life	2028	2048	20 years

1.8 Key Infrastructure

1.8.1 Open Pits

There are two proposed open pits for the Project with the Main Pit to have dimensions of approximately 1,200m long, 850m wide, and 420m deep with the Han and Hutt Pit to have dimensions of approximately 905m long, 560m wide by 75 m deep. Indicative pit design parameters are provided in Table 1-6. Prior to excavation, available topsoil and subsoil will be removed using scrapers or other suitable machinery and stockpiled for use in mine rehabilitation. Overburden and ore will be drilled, charged with explosives and blasted in benches. The blasted material will be collected with excavators and/or front-end loaders and loaded in to haul trucks to be transported to waste rock landforms, the ROM pad or ore stockpiles.

Table 1-6 Indicative Pit Design Parameters

Material	Max, Bench Face Angle (°)	Max Bench Height (m)	Min. Berm Width (m)	Inter-ramp Angle (Bench Stack Angle) (°)
Weathered	60	10	6.5	39.2
Fresh Rock	80	20	8.5	55.3

1.8.2 Underground Mine

Underground mining is proposed to be undertaken on the Luke and Leia deposits using a longhole open stoping (LHS) method with backfill. Underground access will be developed from both an in-pit portal from the Main Pit and a surface box cut, which will be situated to the south of Main Pit between the two WRLs. Ore will be extracted in stages, and stopes will be progressively backfilled primarily using cemented rock fill or waste rock fill, to enhance ground stability, maximise ore recovery and minimise subsidence risk. The underground mine will maintain a suitable crown pillar to prevent subsidence.

1.8.3 Waste Rock Landforms

Benign overburden, or mine waste rock, is proposed to be used as a construction material where reasonably practicable. This may include construction of the following infrastructure:

- IWLTSF embankments.

- Hardstands.
- ROM pad.
- Road base.
- Safety and abandonment bunds.
- Other construction activities, as required.

Excess waste rock is proposed to be deposited in WRLs up to 80m high using 10m lifts with mid-slope berms. The proposed WRL designs accommodate all the waste generated over the life of mine with a swell factor of 30%. The underground operation is not anticipated to produce any significant waste rock volumes.

Waste rock will be deposited into three separate WRLs, ranging in size from 27ha to 215ha. The parameters of each WRL are provided in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7 Preliminary Waste Rock Landform Design Parameters

Parameter	Dump A	Dump B	Dump C
Lift Height	10m	10m	10m
Berm Width	10m	10m	10m
Batter Angle	20 degrees	20 degrees	20 degrees
Overall Angle	15.5 degrees	15.5 degrees	15.5 degrees
Maximum Height	80m	70m	40m
Footprint	126.9 ha	214 ha	27.9 ha

1.8.4 Processing Plant

Wildcat proposes to develop and operate a spodumene beneficiation concentrator designed to process up to 4.5 Mtpa of pegmatite ore to produce approximately 595,000 Mtpa of spodumene concentrate. Smaller capacity tantalum and petalite process lines are also proposed.

The processing circuits are designed to upgrade the ore into saleable spodumene, petalite and tantalum concentrates. Processing will be exclusively based on physical beneficiation methods, with no chemical leaching or downstream refining undertaken onsite:

- The spodumene process plant will use crushing, grinding, magnetic separation and floatation to produce spodumene concentrate.
- The petalite process plant will use crushing, grinding, dual stage Dense Media Separation (DMS) and spirals to produce a petalite concentrate and a spodumene stream for further processing through the spodumene process plant.
- The tantalum process plant will use crushing and gravity separation to produce a tantalum concentrate.

From the ROM pad, ore will be fed through a primary crushing circuit that reduces the ore to a suitable size for further treatment. The crushed material will then undergo additional screening and grinding to achieve the particle size distribution required for efficient mineral separation. During this stage, desliming is undertaken to remove clay and fine silt fractions that could otherwise interfere with separation processes such as flotation.

Following size classification, magnetic separation units remove magnetic impurities, including iron-bearing minerals. The remaining non-magnetic material proceeds to a flotation circuit,

where spodumene is separated from unwanted minerals. The resulting spodumene-rich concentrate is then thickened and dewatered.

The dewatered concentrate will be transferred to the concentrate storage and load-out facilities. The final product is an odourless, granular material that will be transported from the site by road for export likely from Port Headland.

Waste material expected from the processing circuits includes:

- Desliming fines.
- Magnetic rejects.
- Flotation tailings.

These are proposed to be deposited in a purpose-designed TSF as part of the IWLTSF. Process water will be recovered and reused where possible, reducing demand for additional abstraction from the onsite bore field, which provides the primary water supply for the concentrator following initial dewatering activities.

1.8.5 Tailings Storage

Tailings will be managed in a TSF, as part of an IWLTSF. Under the current PFS conceptual design, the TSF will provide a total storage capacity of approximately 74.1 million tonnes of tailings over the expected 18-year mine life, accommodating an annual deposition rate of approximately 3.8–4.1 Mt of thickened tailings.

Tailings will be deposited as a sub aerial slurry thickened to 52% solids prior to pumping into the facility. The tailings are characterised as non-acid forming (NAF), non-leachable, and non-hazardous. This was determined by laboratory testing, confirming very low sulfur content, no acid generation potential, and no radioactive or fibrous mineral risks. Further details on the tailings geochemistry are provided in Section 4.2.

The IWLTSF is proposed to be constructed predominantly from mine waste generated during pit development, with the final embankment crest elevation expected to be approximately RL 120.5 m for an expected maximum height of 20.5 m.

Liner and under-drainage systems are incorporated into the IWLTSF design to manage seepage and maintain embankment stability. A geomembrane (HDPE) liner is proposed on the upstream face of the embankment. The under-drainage and seepage collection system will intercept and collect seepage, with recovered water directed to the site water management system for reuse or controlled management. The liner and under-drainage design will be refined during detailed design in accordance with relevant guidelines and performance requirements.

A central decant system is proposed, equipped with pontoon mounted pumps to recover supernatant water and return it to the processing plant. This arrangement maintains the pond around the central decant and away from the perimeter embankments, to promote stability and compliance with minimum freeboard requirements.

The facility is designed to deposit tailings in thin, controlled layers to enhance drying and density, routine management of the decant pond, and continuous monitoring of water levels, phreatic conditions, and embankment performance.

To support the IWLTSF design, comprehensive seepage, stability, and dam break modelling has been undertaken in accordance with ANCOLD (2019) and DMPE (2013, 2015) guidelines. The facility is designed to safely contain a 1:100 average exceedance probability (AEP), 72-hour storm event, with additional temporary storage capacity for the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP).

1.8.6 Mine Dewatering and Water Supply

Mining will be undertaken below the groundwater table and will require dewatering to proceed. A detailed hydrogeological model and conceptual water balance has been developed to predict dewatering volumes and operational water requirements.

Groundwater inflow is projected to begin six months into mining when the pit base reaches approximately 14 m below ground level (bgl) or 86 m RL. Pit dewatering is expected to yield approximately 1.9 GL in the first year of operations, with peak inflows of 20-25 L/s (72-90 m^3/hr) expected around ten months into mining. Inflow to the mine is then expected to decrease to approximately 0.35 GL/yr after year 3.

Water from dewatering operations is proposed to be used to supply the operations and supporting facilities. The process plant is designed to recirculate water; however, an average of 440m^3/h of additional water will be required to make up for water loses (principally in tailings). As such, groundwater abstraction from bore fields is proposed to make up the deficit (Figure 1-3).

Water pumped from pit sumps will be treated via an oily water separator and sand filter and then used as make-up water for the process plant. Water extracted directly from bores will be fed to a sand filter for the removal of suspended solids. The filtered water will be used as-is for construction purposes, processing or other requirements such as reagent mixing or fire water requirements, or treated for potable use.

Given the deficit between mine dewatering volumes and operational water requirements, no discharge of mine water to the environment is proposed. Further information on groundwater is provided in Section 3.1.

1.8.7 Stormwater Management Infrastructure

The proposed mine operations have been designed to minimise creek line diversions wherever practicable.

To minimise surface water runoff flowing to the open pits, a diversion channel and flood protection bund have been included in the site design to direct clean runoff around the site. The proposed channel and flood bund are designed to manage a 1:100 AEP rainfall event.

Additional smaller diversion bunds and drains are proposed to direct clean surface water runoff around the IWLTSF, WRLs, processing area, and supporting infrastructure.

Stormwater runoff generated from disturbed areas will be contained on site by bunds and drains, and stored in dams for use in mining operations (e.g. dust suppression). Once disturbed areas have been rehabilitated and stabilised, stormwater management infrastructure may be removed to reinstate drainage and allow overland flow to undisturbed areas.

Further details on surface water and drainage are provided in Section 3.6.

1.8.8 Power Supply

A combination of gas fired generation, solar energy, and battery storage is proposed to power the Project. This includes up to eleven gas generator units and a 40 MW solar farm. Both systems will be constructed in two stages as demand grows. Energy storage will be provided through a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Liquefied natural gas (LNG) will be the primary fuel source for the gas generators. LNG will be transported to site by road train from Woodside Energy's Pluto LNG facility.

Provisions are also included for three small diesel generators as a contingency energy supply, ensuring power can be restored safely in the event of a complete outage.

Electricity will be distributed across the Project through a 22 kV overhead transmission network. These lines feed into prefabricated high voltage/low voltage substations to provide low voltage power to the mine and accommodation village.

1.8.9 Accommodation Village

An onsite accommodation village is required to support up to 600 personnel during construction and operations. The village will comprise accommodation rooms, supported by communal and operational facilities to provide safe, functional and comfortable living conditions for the workforce.

Facilities will include laundries, a central kitchen and dining facility, a wet mess, administration offices, a maintenance shed, and designated vehicle parking areas. Recreational amenities will be provided through outdoor sports facilities and an onsite gymnasium to support worker wellbeing.

A water treatment facility is proposed to be constructed at the camp to supply potable water. This will require only filtering and ultraviolet (UV) treatment of borefield water. No chemical treatment is proposed.

A wastewater treatment plant and sprayfield is proposed to treat sewage and wastewater from the accommodation village.

1.8.10 Other Infrastructure

A Mine Services Area (MSA) will be developed for both the open pit and underground mining operations. The MSA will include:

- Refuelling facilities for both light and heavy vehicles.
- Mechanical workshops for plant and equipment, service and repair.
- Offices.
- Crib room.
- Ablutions and change houses.
- Tyre bay.
- Vehicle washdown bay.
- Warehousing, stores and laydown areas.
- Core shed.

2 Closure Obligations and Commitments

Given the early phase of Project development, mine closure-specific legal obligations and commitments are limited. Legislation and other legal obligations that may be applicable to the closure and rehabilitation of the Project are summarised in the following subsections. These will be incorporated within a Legal Obligations Register that will be maintained by Wildcat to include all commitments and obligations that must be adhered to at closure.

Anticipated legislation relevant to the Project, as well as key closure planning guidelines, are summarised below.

2.1 Legislation

A list of anticipated environmental approvals and statutory requirements for the Project is provided in Table 2-1. As the Project is in the early stages of development, closure commitments and obligations under the listed legislation are limited.

Table 2-1 Environmental Legislative Framework

Relevant Legislation	Aspect	Relevant Approval or Requirement
Commonwealth Legislation		
Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	Impacts to matters of national environmental significance (MNES)	The Project was referred to DCCEEW under the EPBC Act on 29 May 2026. The Project was referred for potential impacts to the listed threatened fauna species and the listed migratory species.
Native Title Act (Commonwealth) 1993	Provides a national system for the recognition and protection of native title and for its coexistence with a national land management system	The Project resides within Nyamal country and on the Native Title Determination (WCD2019/010 and WCD2019/011). Native title was determined in 2019. A native title mining agreement was executed between Wildcat and Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) in December 2025.
Western Australian State Legislation		
Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (EP Act) - Part IV	Proposals that have the potential to result in significant environmental impacts.	Tabba Tabba will be referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in May 2026 under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal. Potential environmental factors requiring assessment are anticipated to include: • Flora and Vegetation • Terrestrial Fauna • Subterranean Fauna • Inland Waters • Social Surroundings • Greenhouse Gas Emissions • Social Surroundings
EP Act - Part V (Division 2): Clearing of native vegetation.	Assessment against the 10 clearing principles.	The Project proposes the disturbance of up to 2,070 ha inside a development envelope of 4,700 ha The Project may qualify for an exemption from a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) under Part V of the EP Act, contingent upon assessment under Part IV by the EPA.
Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) (AH Act)	Protection of Aboriginal heritage sites and matters.	Provides the legislative framework for protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage. Aboriginal cultural heritage will be managed through a dedicated heritage management framework, including heritage surveys, avoidance measures (e.g. exclusion zones), Heritage Monitoring Zones, and ongoing consultation with the Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation.

Relevant Legislation	Aspect	Relevant Approval or Requirement
EP Act - Part V (Division 3) – Prescribed premises, works approvals and licences.	Emissions and discharges to the environment from prescribed premises.	A Works Approval application with Department of Water, Environmental Regulation (DWER) will be required for a range of Prescribed Premises categories. Prescribed Premises categories under Part V of the EP Act are anticipated to include: • Category 5: processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore up to 6.0 million tonnes per year. • Category 6: Mine dewatering up to 6 GL per year. • Category 12: screening material more than 50,000 tonnes per year. • Category 54: Sewage Facilities • Category 57: Used tyre storage up to 100 tyres per year. • Category 63: Class I inert landfill site. • Category 64: Class II or III putrescible landfill site. • Category 73: Bulk storage of chemicals.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) (BC Act)	Threatened Flora, Fauna and Ecological Communities.	No Threatened flora species or ecological communities protected under the BC Act are proposed to be impacted by Project activities. Baseline studies have been completed across the development envelope and are outlined in Section 3.7. Threatened fauna species recorded or likely to occur within the Development Envelope have been identified and are subject to assessment under both the EPBC Act and Part IV of the EP Act. Where the Project is assessed under Part IV, impacts to threatened fauna, including disturbance, are considered through that process. Accordingly, approval will be sought only for the taking of threatened fauna, if required, via a Section 40 application under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)
Mining Act 1978 (WA) (Mining Act)	Compliance with tenement conditions. Mining Development and Closure Proposals.	A Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) will be submitted for assessment by DMPE under the provisions of the Mining Act. Future revisions of the standalone MCP will be developed at the minimum specified frequency of the Project's Approvals Statement. Wildcat is committed to complying with all tenement conditions.
Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (WA) (RIWI Act)	Impacts on groundwater as a result of the abstraction of groundwater.	A 5C Groundwater licence application and associated 26D licence applications will be required. Closure and rehabilitation will be undertaken in alignment with any relevant conditions stipulated in the groundwater licence.
Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 (WA)	The storage transport and use of dangerous goods	A dangerous goods licence will be applied for the storage of bulk chemicals, fuel and explosives to be used during the LOM.

2.2 Guidelines

A series of guidelines and standards have been referred to in the development of this MCP. These are summarised in the following subsections.

2.2.1 DISR – Leading Practice Handbooks for Sustainable Mining

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR) Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program (LPSDP) for the Mining Industry promotes sustainable mining practices across a range of disciplines. This MCP has been developed with consideration to this series of handbooks, including:

- Mine Closure (Department of Industry, 2016a).
- Mine Rehabilitation (Department of Industry, 2016b) .
- Preventing Acid and Metalliferous Drainage (Department of Industry, 2016d).
- Evaluating Performance: Monitoring and Auditing (Department of Industry, 2016c).

2.2.2 ANZMEC/MCA Strategic Framework for Mine Closure

The Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council (ANZMEC) and Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) developed 'The Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (Strategic Framework)' (Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council, Minerals Council of Australia, 2000) which is intended to promote a nationally consistent approach to mine closure management in all Australian jurisdictions. The Strategic Framework has established principles for mine closure that are agreed between regulating authorities and the mining industry. This MCP has been prepared with consideration to the ANZMEC/MCA guidelines.

2.2.3 Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute Guidelines

The Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute (WABSI) released a guideline in 2019 titled 'A framework for developing mine-site completion criteria in Western Australia' (WABSI, 2019). The WABSI guideline intends to support the development and implementation of completion criteria and associated monitoring programs and provide greater consistency for mining companies to develop risk-based completion criteria and monitoring. This MCP has been developed with consideration to the WABSI guideline.

2.2.4 International Council of Mining and Minerals

The International Council of Mining and Minerals (ICMM) released the 'Integrated Mine Closure: Good Practice Guide (3rd Edition) in February 2025. This guideline provides important guidance that supplements the Australian guidelines listed above. This MCP has been developed with reference to the ICMM Integrated Mine Closure: Good Practice Guide (2025).

2.2.5 International Standards Organisation

The International Standards Organisation (ISO) released an updated closure guidance in 2023 titled 'ISO 24419-1:2023 Mine Closure and Reclamation – Managing Mining Legacies (Part 1 and Part 2). This has been referred to where required in the development of this MCP.

2.3 Legal Obligations Register

A Legal Obligations Register will be maintained by Wildcat. All closure-specific obligations identified under the various acts and approval documentation, as discussed above, will be collated into this register. The Legal Obligations Register will form a comprehensive checklist for Wildcat to use during the closure process and will be updated regularly to reflect changes to Wildcat's legal obligations. Given the early phase of Project development, current legal obligations and commitments are limited to tenement conditions and commitments made under then historic tantalum project. The current Legal Obligations Register is provided in Appendix A1.

3 Environmental Data, Analysis and Implications for Closure

Baseline environmental and social data relevant to this Project have been summarised in the following subsections and have been used to inform the development of the conceptual closure strategies discussed throughout this MCP. Specifically, this section provides information on the following aspects:

- Environment, land use and social setting
- Climate
- Soils and Landforms
- Geology
- Hydrogeology
- Hydrology
- Flora and Vegetation
- Fauna Habitat
- Subterranean Fauna
- Heritage

3.1 Environment, Land Use and Social Setting

3.1.1 Knowledge Base – Environment Land Use and Social Setting

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) was published in 1995 (Thackway & Cresswell, 1995) and has since been updated several times. The current IBRA, Version 7, divides Australia into 89 bioregions based on major biological, geographical, and geological attributes. These bioregions are subdivided further into 419 subregions. The Project resides within the Chichester subregion which spans the northwestern rangelands of Western Australia and is characterised by:

- Undulating granite and basalt plains, including significant areas of basaltic ranges.
- Plains that support a shrub steppe characterised by *Acacia inaequilatera* over *Triodia wiseana* (former *Triodia pungeris*) hummock grasslands, with *Eucalyptus leucophloia* tree steppes occurring on ranges.
- A climate that is semi-desert-tropical and receives an average of ~300 mm of rainfall annually. Drainage occurring to the north via numerous rivers (e.g. De Grey, Oakover, Nullagine, Shaw, Yule, Sherlock).

The region is drained by several rivers that flow northward, including the De Grey, Oakover, Nullagine, Shaw, Yule, and Sherlock Rivers (Kendrick & McKenzie, 2001).

The dominant land uses in the Chichester subregion include grazing, Aboriginal lands and reserves, unallocated Crown land, Crown reserves, conservation areas, and mining leases (Kendrick & McKenzie, 2001).

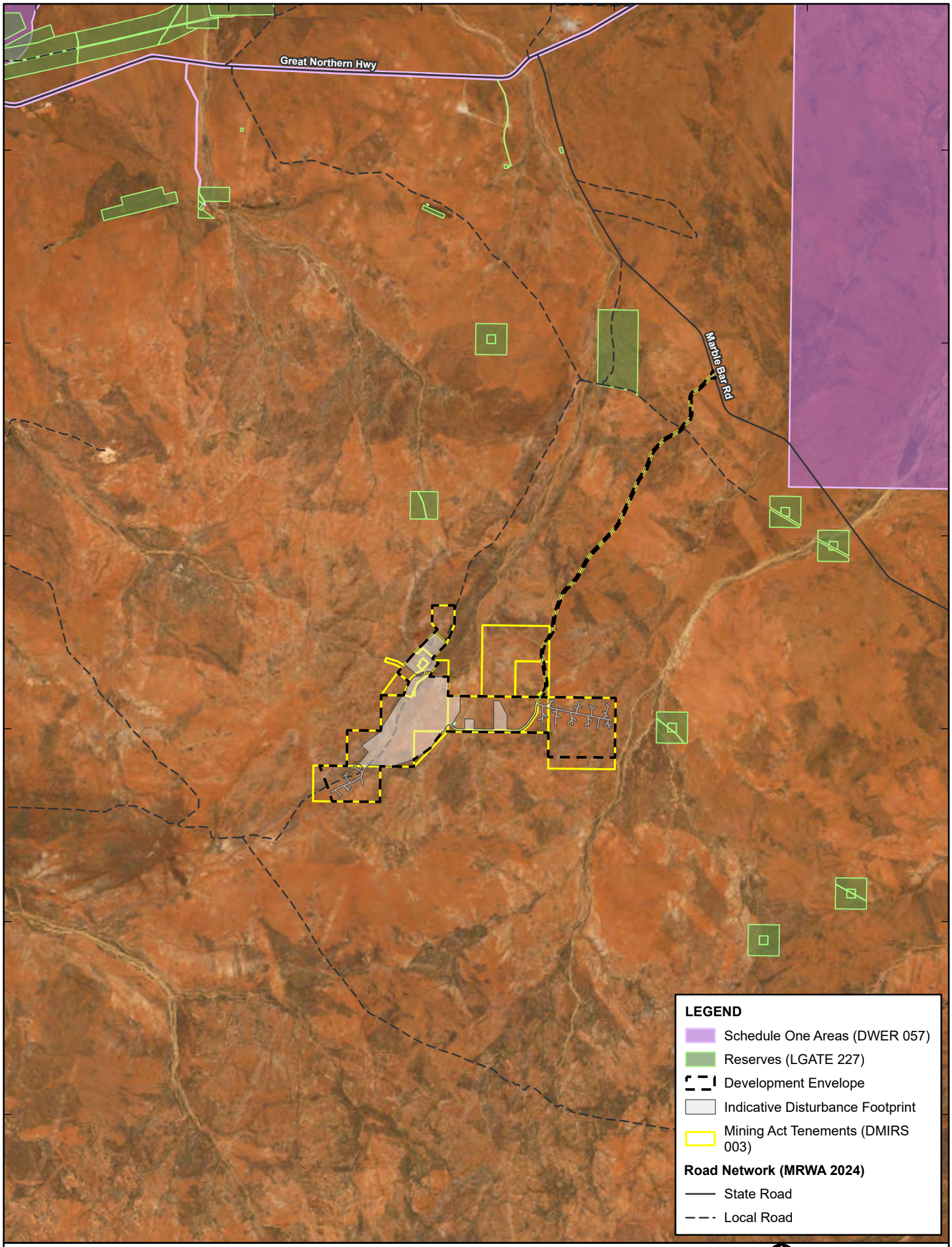
The Project is primarily located on the Wallareenya pastoral station, with the site access road extending into the Strelley pastoral station.

Two major lithium mines are situated in the vicinity of the proposed project, comprising the Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Project (Pilbara Minerals) and Wodgina Lithium Mine (Mineral Resources), located approximately 47 km and 87 km away respectively. Additional mining operations in the region include major iron ore mines operated by BHP, Rio Tinto and Fortescue Metals Group, and gold projects such as Calidus Resources Warrawoona Project and Northern Star Hemi Gold Project.

There are a number of Crown Reserves in the local region. Reserves within 50 km of the Project are listed in Table 3-1 and shown in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1 Surrounding Reserves and Other Protected Areas

Reserve Number	Current Purpose	Responsible Authority	Distance from Project (km)
10167	Water	Water Corporation	4.5
12512	Water Act 57 Vic No 20	Water Corporation	26.0
12738	Water	Water Corporation	14.0
12739	Water	Water Corporation	13.2
12740	Water	Water Corporation	14.8
12741	Water	Water Corporation	6.0
12742	Water	Water Corporation	17.0
12743	Water	Water Corporation	14.4
12746	Water	Water Corporation	33.0
13185	Water	Water Corporation	27.6
13610	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	14.0
13611	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	13.2
13612	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	14.8
13614	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	6.0
13615	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	14.4
13616	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	17.0
13617	Timber	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	33.0
29266	Gravel	Main Roads of Western Australia	25.3
34041	Gravel - Department of Transport	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (SLSD)	21.2
36523	Mining Purposes	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety	12.8
377	Water	Water Corporation	23.5



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TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

RESERVES AND OTHER PROTECTED AREAS

FIGURE X-X

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig 3-1_Reserves and Other Protected Areas

3.1.2 Implications for Closure – Environment, Land Use and Social Setting

The existing land use should be considered in defining the post mining land uses. Final landforms and rehabilitation efforts should be undertaken in a manner that complements the surrounding natural landforms to the extent practicable. Rehabilitation designs should consider factors such as the slope angles and elevation profiles of the surrounding landscape in combination with the local vegetation communities.

3.1.3 Knowledge Gaps – Environment, Land Use and Social Setting

At present, no material knowledge gaps regarding the environment, land use, or social setting have been identified that would impede the successful rehabilitation and closure of the Project. Consequently, no additional studies are currently proposed for this aspect. Should any relevant knowledge gaps emerge as the Project advances, they will be addressed in future revisions of this MCP, complete with proposed study scopes and corresponding timelines.

3.2 Climate

3.2.1 Knowledge Base – Climate

3.2.1.1 Climate Statistics

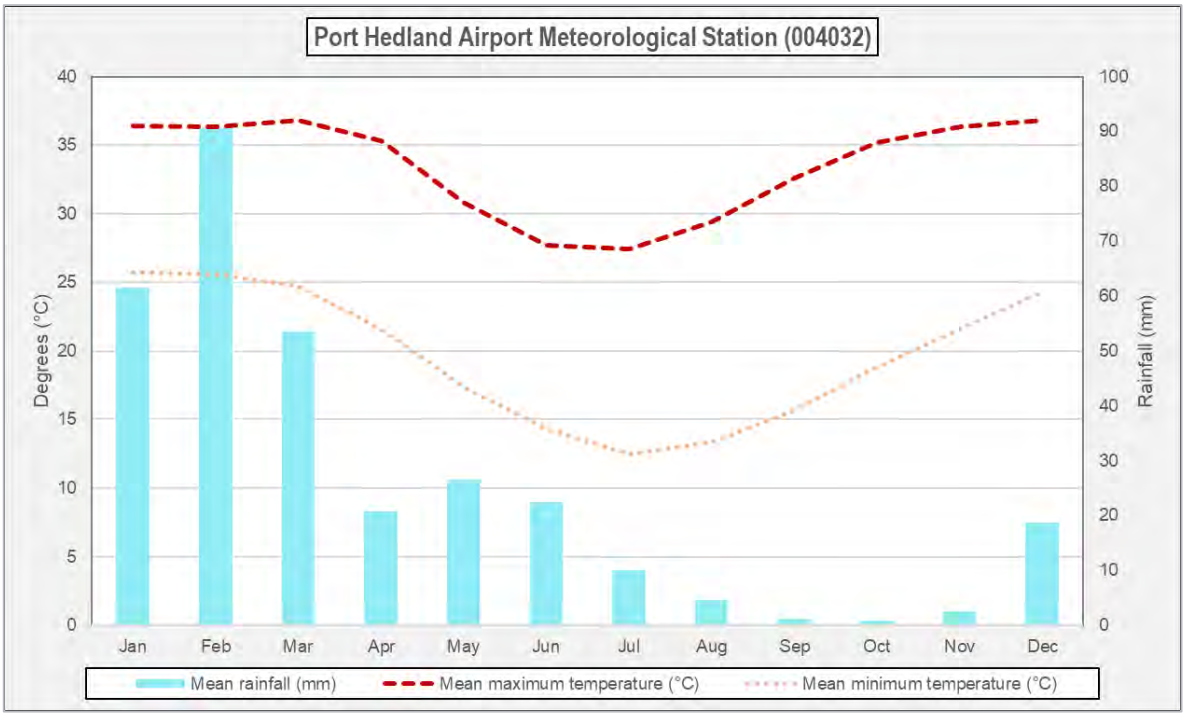
The Project area experiences a semi-arid to tropical climate, occasionally influenced by severe weather associated with tropical and ex-tropical cyclones. The closest active Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) monitoring station is located 43 km northwest at Port Hedland Airport (Site 04032), with relevant meteorological data presented in Chart 3-1.

Annual average rainfall is 313 mm, most of which occurs during the wet season from December to June. Rainfall is relatively infrequent, with an average of 20.2 rain days per year. Monthly pan evaporation rates exceed monthly rainfall throughout the entire year.

Mean maximum temperatures range from 36.8°C between December and March to 27.4°C in July. Mean minimum temperatures vary from 25.7°C in January to 12.5°C in July (BOM, 2026).

Extreme annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm events at the Project area are typically associated with cyclone or ex-tropical cyclone events which can generate intense rainfall and destructive winds. Intensity-Frequency-Duration (IFD) data published by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) indicates that a 1% AEP, 72-hour rainfall event would produce approximately 385mm of rainfall with a 0.1% AEP, 72-hour event producing approximately 558mm of rainfall.

Chart 3-1 Climate Data (Port Hedland Airport Meteorological Station (04032))



3.2.1.2 Climate Change Predictions

The Project is located within the Rangelands North sub-cluster of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation's (CSIRO) Regional Climate Change Projection Tool (CSIRO, 2025). This sub-cluster spans natural resource management (NRM) regions across four states and the Northern Territory, extending from the Indian Ocean to north-western New South Wales and including the Pilbara ranges. Climate change projections for this region are summarised by Climate Change in Australia (CCIA), a platform jointly administered by CSIRO, the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), and the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (CSIRO & BoM, 2023).

Key climate change projections for the North sub-cluster are as follows:

- Rainfall: Changes are possible but remain highly uncertain. In the near term, natural climate variability is expected to dominate projected rainfall patterns.
- Temperature: Very high confidence that average temperatures will continue to increase in all seasons, accompanied by more hot days and extended warm spells.
- Frost: High confidence that frost frequency will decrease.
- Extreme rainfall: High confidence in an increase in the intensity of extreme rainfall events.
- Tropical cyclones: Medium confidence that tropical cyclones will become fewer in number but more intense.

Additionally, the CSIRO (2015) assessment of future climate conditions in the Pilbara projected changes in rainfall and evaporation up to 2050. The findings suggest that, on balance, the Pilbara may become slightly drier by 2050, although the possibility of wetter conditions cannot be ruled out. Areal potential evaporation across the region is expected to increase slightly, ranging from increases of 3% to 4% by 2030 and 4% to 7% by 2050.

3.2.2 Implications for Closure – Climate

The local climate is characterised by pronounced wet and dry conditions, with rainfall limited to less than 30mm from April to December, rising to more than 50mm per month between January and March. The high evaporation rate of the Pilbara region and high temperatures, which are predicted to increase with climate change, require a conservative approach for mine closure planning, particularly in relation to vegetation selection, erosion and water management.

Vegetation that can establish in the region's harsh conditions is required for rehabilitation purposes. With temperatures, warm days and extreme rain events expected to increase, vegetation must be able to withstand the increased temperature and dry periods, as well as heavy rainfall events. Locally sourced native species with deep rooted systems are drought-tolerant and are likely to adapt to the region's changing climate.

High evaporation rates in the Pilbara, which are projected to increase by approximately 3–4% by 2030 and 4–7% by 2050, are expected to result in increased water losses from post-mining pit lakes. Evaporative losses are likely to exceed both groundwater inflows and direct rainfall recharge, causing pit lakes to function as groundwater sinks. Consequently, surrounding groundwater will be drawn into the pits while water is continually lost through evaporation. Over time, this imbalance will promote the concentration of dissolved salts and metals, potentially leading to elevated salinity levels and deterioration of water quality.

Increased cyclone intensity predicted in the region will require closure planning to integrate water management measures that limit erosion during intense periods of rainfall, ensuring the stability of both the landforms and the retention of vegetation.

3.2.3 Knowledge Gaps – Climate

At present, no material climate-related knowledge gaps have been identified that would impede the successful rehabilitation and closure of the Project. To ensure the designated post-mining land use (PMLU) is successfully achieved, planned studies regarding seed mix selection and harvesting, flood risk, landform designs and pit lake modelling will explicitly incorporate long-term climate change predictions.

3.3 Soils and Landforms

3.3.1 Knowledge Base – Soils and Landforms

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's soils and landforms knowledge base are listed in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Soils and Landforms – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Soil and Landform Assessment Sampling and Analysis Plan	MBS Environmental	February 2026	Appendix B.1
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Interim Landform Assessment	MBS Environmental	May 2026	Appendix B.2
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Soil Characterisation Study	Significant Environmental Services	October 2024	Appendix B.3

3.3.1.1 Soil Properties and Distribution

A review of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) Dominant Soil Groups database was undertaken to characterise soils within the Project area. Two primary land systems (Macroy and Talga) have been identified within the Project area. The characteristics of these two land systems are described in Table 3-3.

The Project is located within the Abydos Plains and Hills soil-landscape zone of the Fortescue Province, which is characterised by stony plains with localised hills developed over granitic and greenstone lithologies of the Pilbara Craton (East Pilbara Terrane).

Soil properties have been characterised by Significant Environmental Services (2024) and MBS Environmental (2026), which identified that soils within the Project area predominantly comprise red shallow loams, stony soils, and red sandy earths (sandy plains), that support spinifex/hummock grasslands vegetation as described in Table 3-4. Surficial soil thickness across the Project area is variable, ranging from very shallow profiles (< 10 cm) in areas of rocky outcrop within the proposed pit development footprint, to depths of up to approximately 50 cm where alluvial and colluvial soils have accumulated in flatter plains and drainage lines. Across the site, the depth to a consolidated layer, defined as the depth at which excavation starts to meet hard rock, ranges between 15 and 35 cm.

Chemical analysis results indicate that soil pH ranges from weakly acidic (6.1) to alkaline (9.0). The soils are non-saline, as indicated by low electrical conductivity, and contain moderate nutrient levels, but exhibit a relatively low cation exchange capacity (CEC), reflecting a limited ability to retain exchangeable nutrient cations.

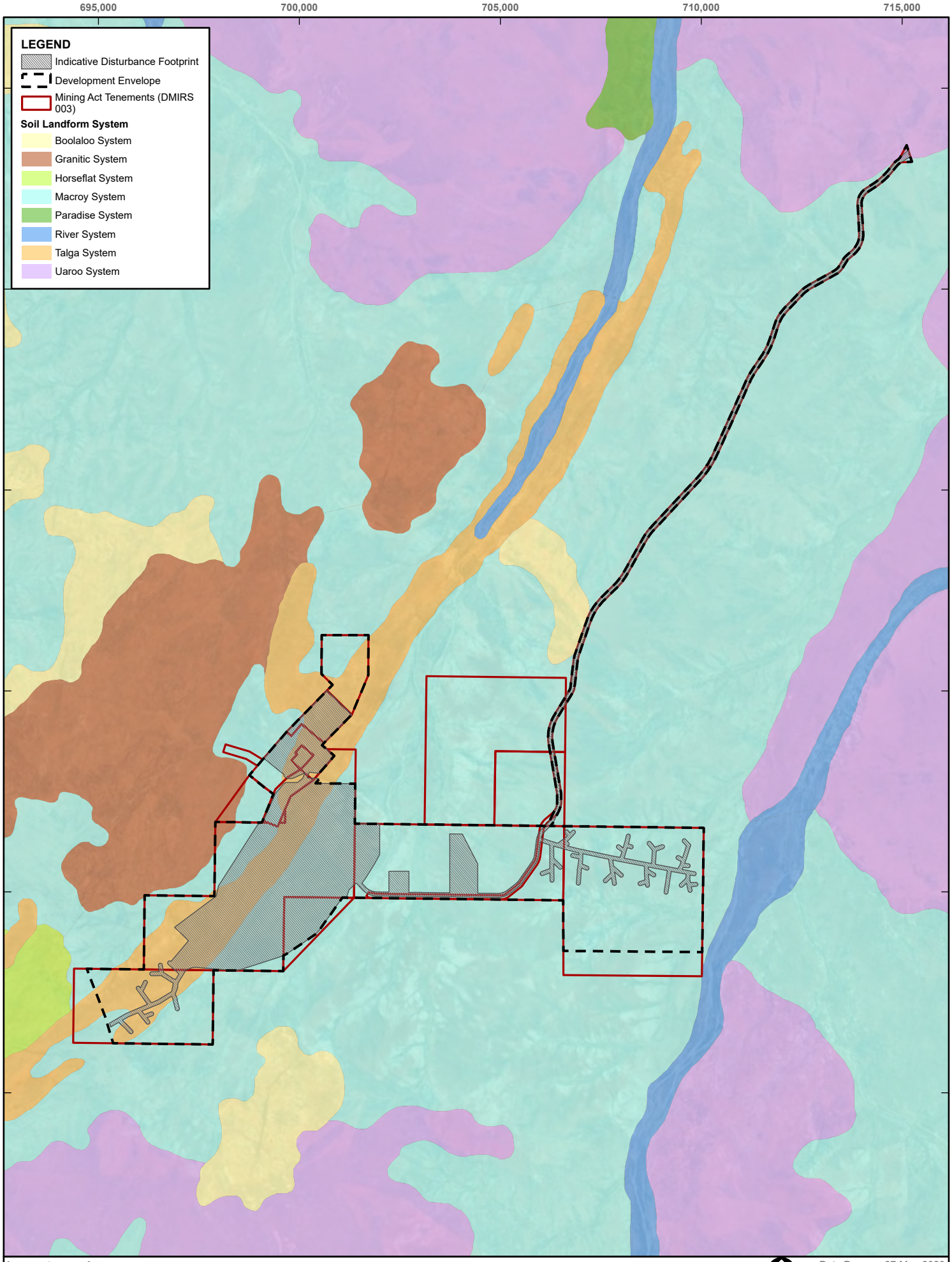
Non-saline soils typically have high hydraulic conductivity, resulting in good drainage. However, low salinity can increase the potential for soil dispersion, as insufficient salts are present in the soil solution to promote clay aggregation and flocculation. In addition, the high sand content, low clay fraction, and low organic carbon levels suggest weak soil aggregation and susceptibility to structural breakdown under rainfall-induced energy inputs. While these soils may disperse slightly when wet, they are unlikely to experience significant erosion when placed on suitably designed battered slopes.

Table 3-3 Soils Landform System in the Project area

Land System	Description	Associated Soil Characteristics	Landforms	Erosion, Stability and Rehabilitation Relevance	Project Area (ha)
Boolaloo	Granite hills, domes, tor fields and sandy plains supporting spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs.	A soil mix dominated by stony soils (55%), with red sandy earths (25%) and red shallow loams (14%), plus minor red deep sandy duplex (5%) and recent deposits (1%). These soils are typically shallow and variable across stony and sandy plains. Low organic carbon content and low to moderate sodicitiy.	• Granite hills with boulder strewn slopes. • Tor heaps and bare domes. surrounded by restricted stony and sandy plains. • Widely spaced tributary drainage patterns of narrow drainage floors and channels.	Limited volumes of soil from this land system will be disturbed and retained the LOM. Soils may be slightly dispersive when wet due to low salinity and organic matter content. Suitable for topsoil recovery and use as growth media, particularly in flatter areas where deeper profiles occur.	0.6
Macroy	Rocky/stony plains on granite with gently undulating interfluves; quartz gravel surface mantles; sandy-surfaced plains; minor calcrete; closely spaced tributary drainage lines up-slope widening downslope.	Mix of red shallow loams with gravel/pebbles (stony plains) and red sandy earths (sandy plains). Typical surficial depth 15–35 cm, up to ~50 cm in depositional areas. Low organic carbon and low CEC; pH weakly acidic to alkaline; non-saline.	• Gently undulating stony plains and interfluves with quartz surface mantles. • Sandy surfaced plains. • Calcrete plains. • Variably spaced tributary drainage lines. • Granite hills.	Low erosion susceptibility, with gravelly surface materials providing protection against wind and water erosion. Soils may be slightly dispersive when wet due to low salinity and organic matter content. These soils are considered suitable for topsoil recovery and use as growth media, particularly in flatter areas where deeper profiles occur.	536.6
Talga	Hills and ridges on greenstone, chert and metamorphic lithologies, with rocky crests, steep upper slopes and limited plains.	Dominated by shallow red loams with abundant gravel, pebbles and cobbles. Soil depth is typically <20 cm over rock. High coarse fragment content (~50% gravel). Low organic carbon and CEC with moderate nutrients.	• Hill tracts and ridges on basalt, greenstones, schist, other metamorphics and cherts. • Very steep upper slopes. • Gently inclined lower footslopes	Land system and soil characteristics indicate low susceptibility to erosion, primarily due to the dominance of rock and coarse surface materials. Limited soil depth due to shallow depth; material is excellent for surface armouring on WRLs.	390.8
Uaroo	Broad sandy plains, pebbly plains and drainage tracts supporting hard and soft spinifex hummock grasslands with scattered acacia shrubs.	Dominated by red deep sandy duplex comntaing low carbon content, low salinity and low to moderate sodicity increasing with depth.	• Sandy surfaced plains	Limited volumes of soil from this land system will be disturbed and retained the LOM. Soils may be slightly dispersive when wet due to low salinity and organic matter content. Suitable for topsoil recovery and use as growth media, particularly in flatter areas where deeper profiles occur.	0.6

Table 3-4 Summarised Soil Physical and Chemical Data from DPIRD (2025) Mapping Tool

Soil Group	Code	% of Mapped Area				Physical Properties	Chemical Properties
		283Mc	283Ti	283Bo	283Gr		
Red deep sandy duplex	1443	35	3	5	-	High subsoil (>40 cm depth) clay content (40%). Low gravel contents (<8%) throughout. Highly permeable surface layers (<40 cm) - >210 mm/hr. Impermeable subsoils (>40 cm) - <15 mm/hr. Moderate surface erosion and slaking. Low risk of subsoil erosion and slaking. Stable and non-dispersive throughout.	Circum-neutral surface pH, trending alkaline (pH 8.5) with depth. Low organic carbon contents (<0.2%). Low salinity increasing with depth. Moderate to high phosphate retention capacity (PRI) increasing to very high at depth. Low to moderate sodicity, increasing with depth.
Red shallow loam	1610	35	25	14	-	Moderate clay throughout (14 - 31%). Moderate to very high gravel contents (95%) at depth. Moderate to low permeability 15 - 110 mm/hr. Moderate - high erosion risk throughout. Limited stability throughout. Unlikely to be prone to dispersion and slaking.	Circum-neutral to slightly acidic pH (6.5 - 7). Low organic carbon contents (<0.3%) throughout. Low salinity throughout. Moderate phosphate retention capacity (PRI) throughout. Low sodicity throughout.
Stony soil	1308	8	40	55	20	Moderate - high clay throughout (14 - 40%). High gravel contents (>90%) throughout. Moderately permeable surface layers 50-110 mm/hr. Highly impermeable subsoils (>40 cm) <0.2 mm/hr. Moderate - high erosion risk throughout. Poor - very poor stability. Unlikely to slake or be prone to dispersion.	Circum-neutral. Low organic carbon contents (<0.3%). Low salinity. Moderate to high phosphate retention capacity (PRI) increasing with depth. Low to moderate sodicity. Subsoils are sodic.
Shallow soil over calcrete	1302	2	30	-	-	Moderate clay content (18 - 31%). High surficial gravel content (75%). Moderate to low permeability decreasing with depth. Moderate - high erosion risk. Subsoils have limited stability. High risk of slaking. Dispersion risk is low.	Alkaline throughout (pH 8 - 9.5) increasing with depth. Low organic carbon contents (<0.3%) throughout. Moderate salinity. High to very high phosphate retention capacity (PRI) increasing with depth. Low sodicity.



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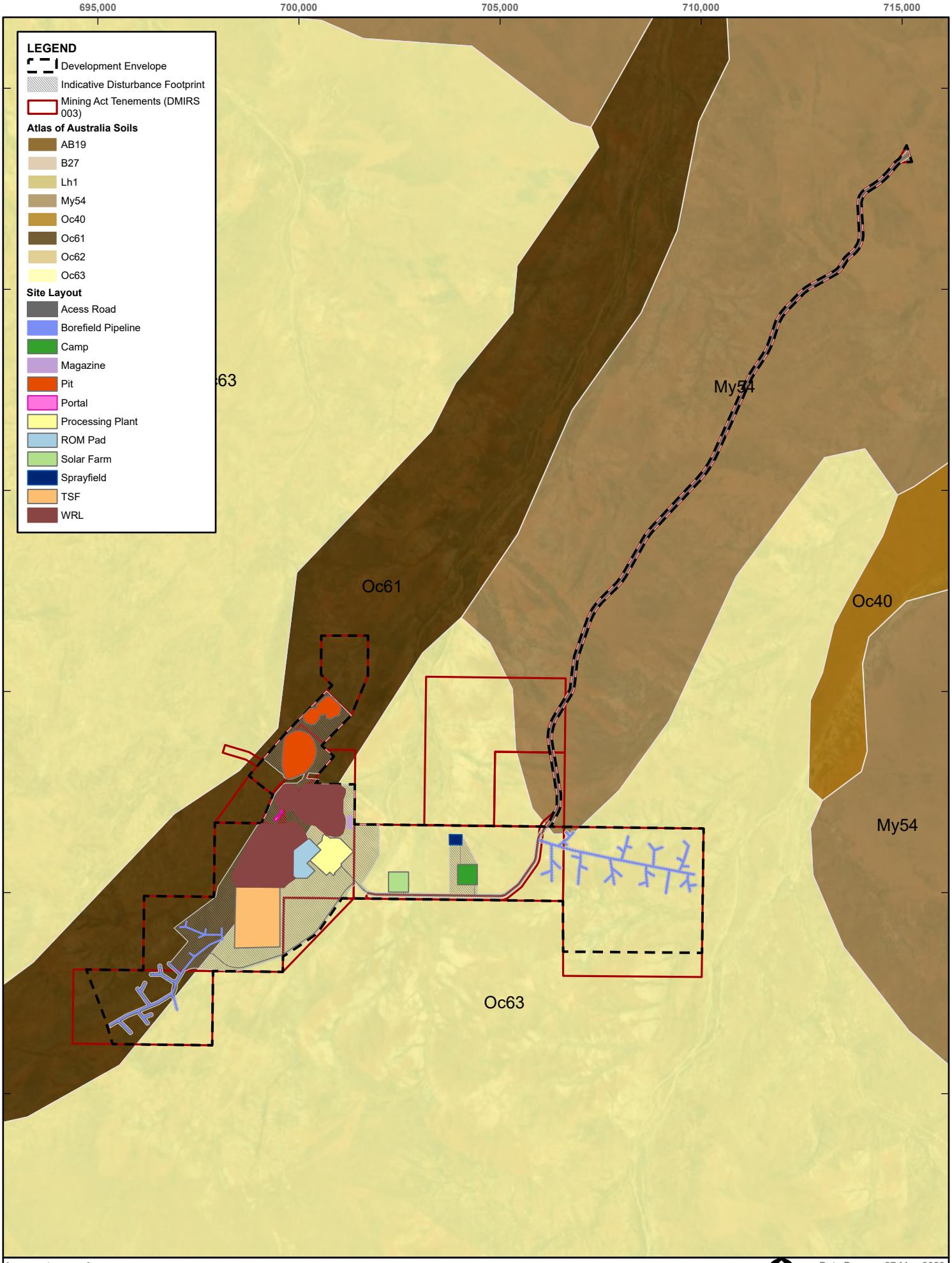
TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

SOIL LANDSCAPE SYSTEMS

FIGURE 3-2

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_Soil Landforms



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Earthstar Geographics
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TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

ATLAS OF AUSTRALIA SOILS

FIGURE 3-3

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3.3.1.2 Acid Sulfate Soils

Acid sulfate soils (ASS) occur naturally throughout Western Australia in soils and sediments containing iron sulphides. When exposed to oxygen, these sulphides oxidise, forming sulfuric acid and mobilising metals. In contrast, waterlogged soils containing sulphides that have not been exposed to air are referred to as potential acid sulfate soils (PASS) (DWER, 2015).

A desktop assessment of ASS risk indicates that the Project area is located within a no-risk zone, since the ASS risk areas are confined to coastal environments north of the Project. This interpretation is consistent with findings from the Soil Characterisation Study by Significant Environmental Services (2024), which indicate that soils are coarse-textured, well-drained, and low in sulfur.

3.3.2 Implications for Closure – Soils and Landforms

Two key aspects require further consideration for mine closure planning:

- Soil resources harvesting and management.
- Rehabilitation and landform design implications.

A review of the dominant soil groups indicates two primary land systems within the Project area that require strategic management based on their distinct properties. Soils associated with the Macroy land system have been characterised as suitable for topsoil recovery and use as growth media. The recovery of this material will be most viable in flatter, depositional areas where soil profiles can reach depths of up to 50 cm. Conversely, soils within the Talga land system are dominated by shallow red loams with a high coarse fragment content of approximately 50% gravel. This coarse composition makes the Talga material excellent for surface armouring on WRLs. However, harvesting this material presents operational challenges; because the Talga soils are generally shallow and typically extend less than 20 cm over rock. Careful stripping, stockpiling, and management of all soil resources will be required to ensure that adequate volumes remain available and viable for rehabilitation work.

Although the Macroy soils provide a valuable growth medium, they possess inherent physical and chemical limitations that must be addressed during landform design. These soils exhibit low organic carbon levels and a relatively low CEC, which reflects a limited ability to retain exchangeable nutrient cations. Furthermore, the naturally low salinity of these soils increases the potential for soil dispersion when wet. Because there are insufficient salts present in the soil solution to promote clay aggregation, the combination of high sand content, low clay fraction, and low organic carbon makes the soil susceptible to structural breakdown under rainfall-induced energy inputs.

Consequently, landform designs should be developed to accommodate these local soil properties. Soil types will heavily influence constructed landform slope angles, as lower slope angles reduce runoff and encourage a greater proportion of rainfall to infiltrate the soil surface. By optimising surface water residence time, these slightly dispersive soils are unlikely to experience significant erosion when placed on suitably designed battered slopes. Further details on landform designs are provided in Section 4.3.

3.3.3 Knowledge Gaps – Soils and Landforms

The current knowledge base for soils and landforms is appropriate for the current phase of mine closure planning, however additional information will be required to assist with landform rehabilitation designs and topsoil stripping requirements.

An updated soil assessment has been commissioned to further characterise soils within the proposed disturbance footprint from a structural and physiochemical basis. This will be used to assist in mine development, approvals and closure planning. Completion of a comprehensive

soil assessment prior to the commencement of operations will allow proactive identification and management of any soils with adverse characteristics (i.e. acidic, saline, dispersive, phytotoxic or contaminated).

The updated soil assessment is in progress and will include the following:

- Implementation of a soil sampling and analysis program across the proposed disturbance footprint.
- Soil analysis undertaken by a National Association of Testing Agencies (NATA) accredited laboratory.
- Descriptions soil types identified across the Project footprint.
- Assessment of key physical and chemical characteristics of surface soils and subsoils.
- An indication (high-level spatial calculation based on the profiled soil locations) of the volume of surface soils that may be reasonably harvested and stockpiled prior to mining in areas of disturbance for closure planning (materials balance).

3.4 Geology

3.4.1 Knowledge Base – Geology

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's geology knowledge base are listed in Table 3-8.

Table 3-5 Geology – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Detailed Hydrogeological Assessment Report for Mining Proposal	Rockwater Hydrogeological and Environmental Consultants (Rockwater)	October 2025	Appendix B.13
Tabba Tabba Feasibility Study	Wildcat Resources Limited	July 2025	N/A

3.4.1.1 Regional Geology

The Project is located in the Fortescue Province within the region of the Pilbara Craton. In the north are the Archaean rocks of the East and West Pilbara Granite-Greenstone Terranes. These terranes include granitoid rocks, mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, and acidic volcanic rocks. Also present in the north are the Archaean shale, siltstone, wacke and granitic intrusions of the Mallina Basin; the Archaean greywacke of the Mosquito Creek Basin; and the late Archaean Palaeoproterozoic basalt and sandstone of the Marble Bar Sub-basin. The boundary runs north from Pannawonica to Cape Preston, then northeast along the Pilbara coastline (past Dampier and Port Hedland) to the mouth of the De Grey River.

3.4.1.2 Local Geology

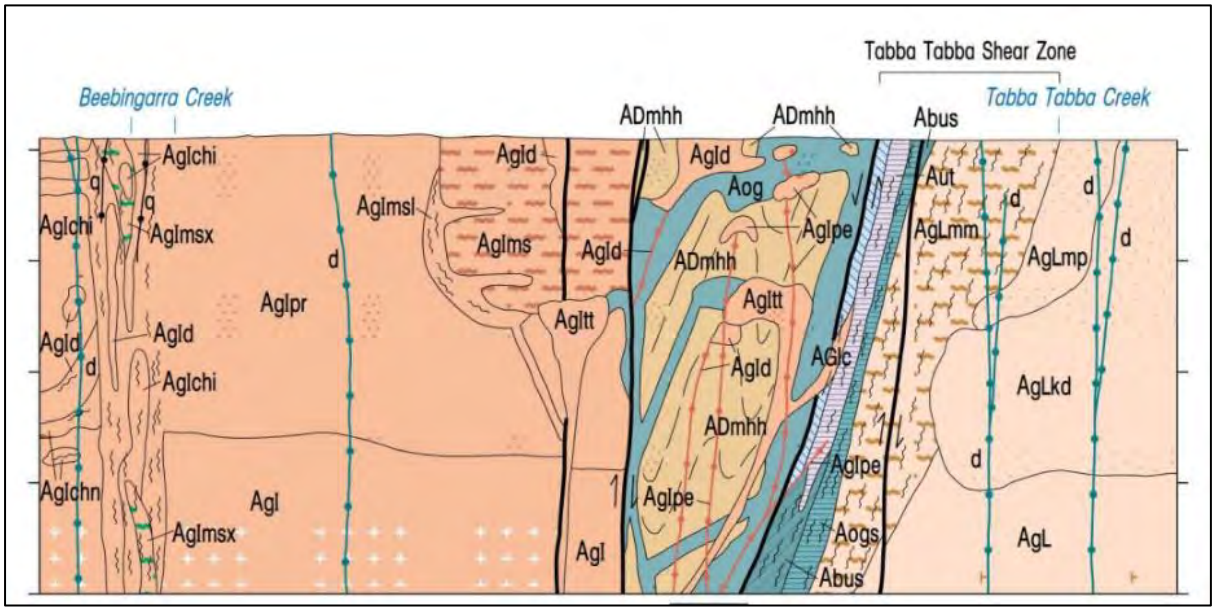
The geology of the Project area comprises pegmatite intrusions emplaced within a regional north-east to south-west trending greenstone belt. This belt is predominantly composed of medium to coarse-grained metamorphosed mafic rocks and is bounded on both sides by north-east to south-west trending basaltic andesites associated with the Tabba Tabba Shear Zone. A north-west to south-east trending dolerite dyke transects the proposed pit area.

A conceptual cross-section illustrating the structural relationship between the mafic greenstone belt (Aog), pegmatites (AgId), bounding granitic units (AgI, AgL), and sedimentary rocks (ADmhh) is presented in Figure 3-4.

Structurally, the area forms a syncline in which the core is composed of contact-metamorphosed sediments, while the limbs are dominated by the surrounding greenstone units. The meta-sedimentary rocks consist primarily of hornfels and schists derived from the metamorphism of shale, siltstone, and wacke protoliths. These sedimentary units are relatively less resistant to erosion compared to the surrounding greenstones and consequently form a shallow basin that hosts local drainage systems. As a result, a thin veneer of alluvium (approximately 2 m thick) has accumulated along drainage lines.

Rock mass fracturing at Tabba Tabba is most pronounced at depths shallower than approximately 80 m below ground level, with deeper fracturing occurring locally along lithological contacts associated with dolerite and pegmatite intrusions. The high degree of fracturing observed across the area is likely attributable to the axial position within the syncline and its proximity to the Tabba Tabba Shear Zone. The weathering profile at Tabba Tabba is very thin, and that negligible volumes of highly weathered waste rock ('oxide') are expected to be disturbed during mining.

Figure 3-4 Conceptual Geological Cross Section



3.4.2 Implications for Closure – Geology

The local geology suggests that a potential scarcity of rehabilitation materials exists due to the minimal weathering profile and thin alluvium layer, dictating that benign oxide waste and topsoil for capping and revegetation may be in short supply. Careful segregation and management of beneficial rehabilitation materials will be required throughout the life of mine to ensure that sufficient quantities are available for rehabilitation use. Further information on the Projects material balance is provided in Section 4.4.

Long-term pit wall stability and groundwater management require consideration due to the heavily fractured rock mass (down to 80 m) and complex structural contacts (shear zones, dolerite/pegmatite intrusions), which elevate the likelihood of post-closure wall failures and create permeable pathways for groundwater movement. Further information on hydrogeology and pit wall stability is provided in Sections 3.5 and 4.6, respectively.

3.4.3 Knowledge Gaps – Geology

Currently, no material geological knowledge gaps have been identified that would impede the successful rehabilitation and closure of the Project. Should any relevant knowledge gaps emerge during the life of mine, they will be addressed in subsequent updates to this MCP, accompanied by proposed investigative studies and resolution timeframes.

3.5 Hydrogeology

3.5.1 Knowledge Base – Hydrogeology

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's hydrogeological knowledge base are listed in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Hydrogeology – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
H2 Level of Hydrogeological Assessment	Rockwater Pty Ltd	September 2015	Appendix B.12
Detailed Hydrogeological Assessment Report for Mining Proposal	Rockwater Pty Ltd	October 2024	Appendix B.13
Tabba Tabba Lithium Mine Project - Groundwater Modelling Technical Report	SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd	May 2026	Appendix B.14

The groundwater in the Project area is interpreted to occur in highly fractured places in both the meta-sediments and meta-gabbro due to the proximity to the major fault and position within the syncline. Initial characterisation has the pegmatite intrusions as fractured and permeable. The regolith is primarily dry with the main water bearing unit associated with the shallow fractured rock aquifer situated at approximately 45m below ground level (bgl) with a deeper fractured rock aquifer approximately 80m bgl identified with some water bearing zones.

Standing water levels (SWL) recorded within the proposed bore field range from 78mAHD (Australian Height Datum) in the dry season to 83mAHD in the wet season showing the aquifer is influenced by surface water recharge. The groundwater recharge rate for the Project is predicted to be 4.4mm/annum or 1.4% of the annual rainfall rates. Water level measurements undertaken as part of the 2024 detailed hydrogeological assessment report identified that water levels in the pit and bore field area ranged from 8.7m bgl to 21.22 bgl. For regional context a review of the Australian Groundwater Explorer hosted by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) found that existing groundwater bores within the surrounding area (10km) recorded SWL between 4m – 11m showing water levels can be highly variable in the region.

Groundwater quality within the Project area is characterised by near-neutral to slightly alkaline conditions, with measured pH values ranging from 7.42 to 8.79. Electrical conductivity (EC) values range from approximately 1,830 to 10,100 µS/cm, indicating brackish to saline groundwater. Elevated concentrations of sodium (up to 1,160 mg/L) and chloride (up to 3,100 mg/L) were recorded and exceed the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines aesthetic thresholds, reflecting naturally saline groundwater conditions. Manganese concentrations exceeded health-based guideline values in some samples, with a maximum concentration of 1.87 mg/L. Localised zones of higher salinity were identified, which are interpreted to be associated with variations in groundwater flow pathways and aquifer heterogeneity.

3.5.2 Implications for Closure – Hydrogeology

Mining of the proposed pits will extend below the pre-mining groundwater table and, following cessation of dewatering, groundwater recovery is expected to result in the formation of pit lakes at closure. Baseline groundwater quality is characterised by slightly alkaline conditions with elevated salinity, including increased electrical conductivity and elevated sodium and chloride concentrations, indicative of brackish to saline groundwater. As a result, the pit lakes are expected to fill with groundwater of inherently limited beneficial post-closure use. Ongoing evaporative concentration within the pit lakes is anticipated to further increase salinity over time, thereby constraining post-closure water quality and limiting potential end uses. Pit lakes are discussed in Section 4.5.

3.5.3 Knowledge Gaps – Hydrogeology

There are no immediate knowledge gaps in the hydrogeology knowledge base that could impede the successful closure and rehabilitation of the Project. However, ongoing refinement and optimisation of the groundwater model will be undertaken on an ongoing basis throughout the life of the Project.

3.6 Hydrology

3.6.1 Knowledge Base – Hydrology

Key studies undertaken to inform the Projects hydrological knowledge base are listed in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Hydrology – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Hydro-meteorological & Surface Water Management Study Tabba Tabba Lithium Project	Carrick Consulting (WA)	March 2025	Appendix B.15

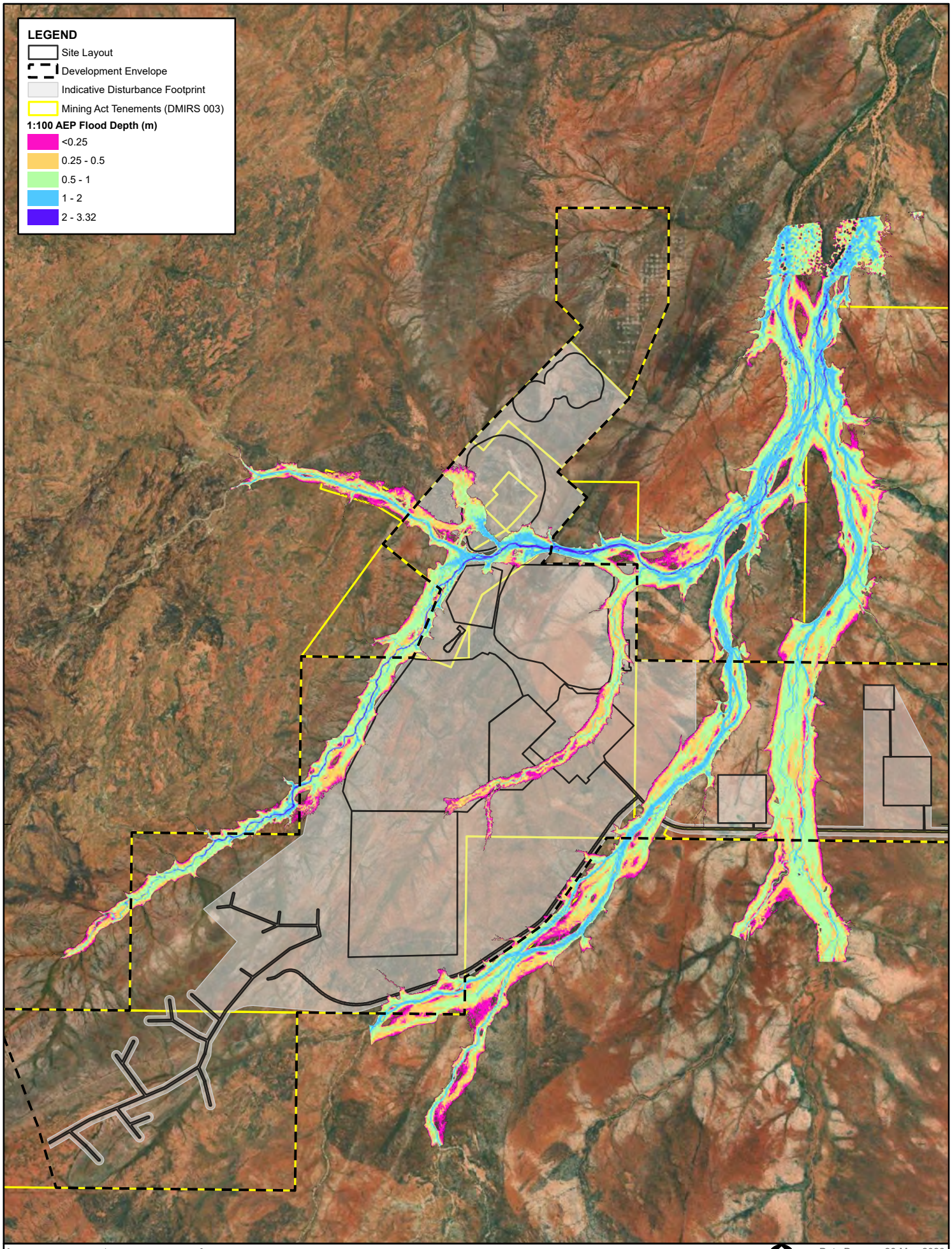
The entire Project is located within the Tabba Tabba Creek catchment area which occupies an area of around 440 km^2 and is bounded by the Strelley/Shaw River catchment to the east and Turner River catchment to the west. The rivers and drainage lines surrounding the Project are typical for the region, being ephemeral with highly variable flows that are heavily influenced by seasonal rainfalls.

Typically, more than 75% of annual streamflow occurs during the wet season months of January, February and March. Surface flow commonly ceases during the dry season, typically around July or August, leaving a series of disconnected ephemeral pools. There is a strong interaction between surface water and groundwater processes at the catchment scale; however, the nature and extent of these interactions at a more local scale remain poorly understood. During the wet season, surface water flows within the river channel, and the adjacent floodplain contributes to recharge of the alluvial aquifer through infiltration via the riverbed. Conversely, during the dry season, river flow is initially maintained by groundwater discharge until groundwater levels decline below the level of the riverbed, at which point surface flow ceases.

A site-specific hydrology assessment is currently being finalised by SLR Consulting to characterise surface water flow behaviour under extreme rainfall events. Interim modelling results for the 1:100 AEP and PMP flood events are presented in Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6, respectively.

Interim results indicate that, under both the 1:100 AEP and PMP events, floodwaters are predicted to flow across the toe of the WRLs and into the mine area, with floodwater entering the Main Pit under both scenarios. Access roads connecting the mine site and accommodation camp are also predicted to be subject to significant inundation during these events. Based on current modelling, no water will pass the southern WRL toward the IWLTSF.

At the time of authoring this MCP, detailed outputs relating to flood depths and flow velocities are still being finalised. These details will be documented in the final hydrology study and incorporated into future updates of this MCP to inform closure design, flood risk management, and post-closure landform stability.



Scale: 1:50,000 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 28-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

SLR

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

1:100 AEP FLOOD DEPTH

Earthstar Geographics
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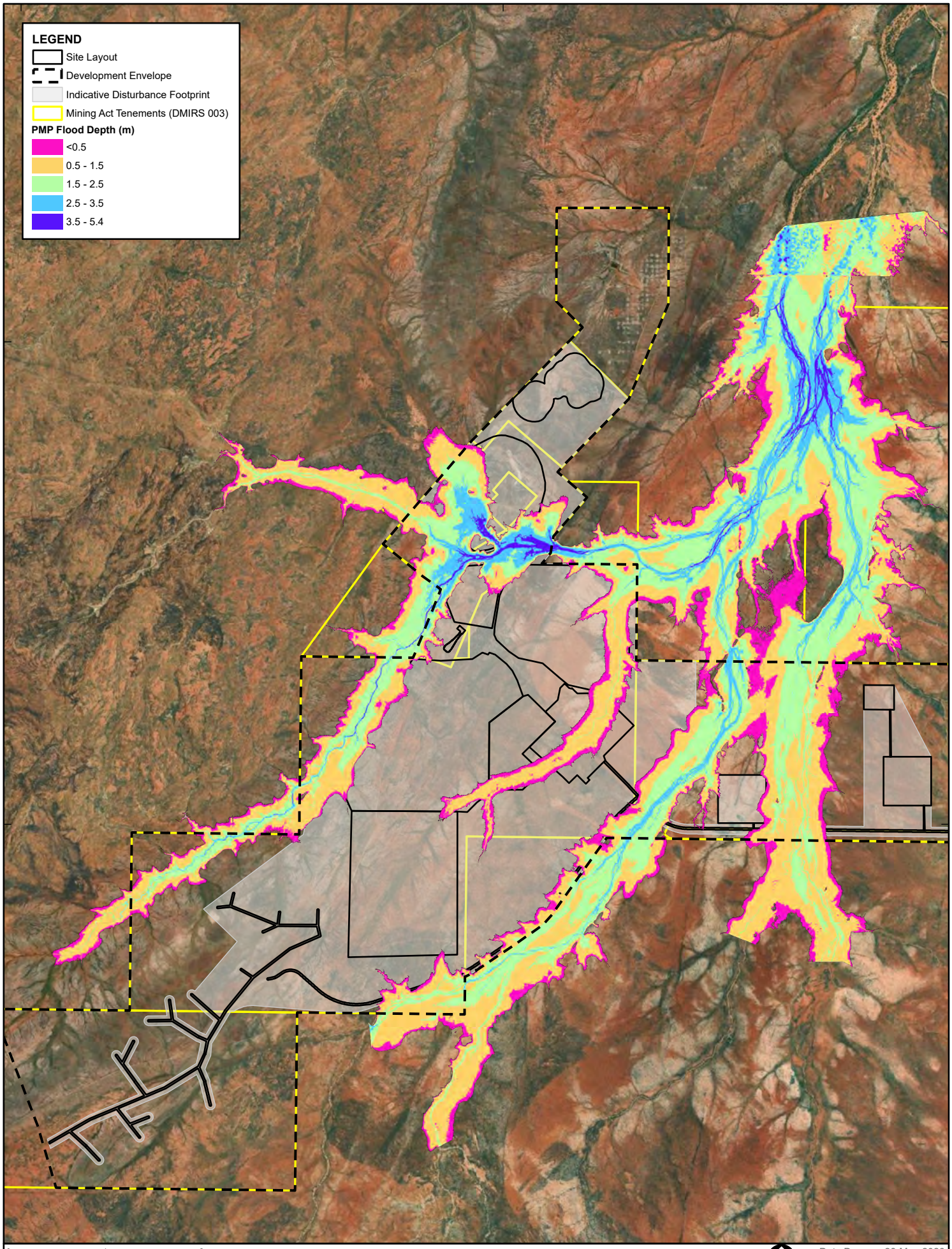
FIGURE 3-5

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_1in100 AEP Flood Depth



Scale: 1:50,000 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 28-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

SLR

Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: KM

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

PMP FLOOD DEPTH

FIGURE 3-6

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_PMP Flood Depth

3.6.2 Implications for Closure – Hydrology

Flood modelling has been completed for the PMP event using an indicative Project footprint that incorporates a stormwater diversion bund surrounding the pits. The modelling indicates that floodwaters will flow around the toes of the WRL and enter Main Pit under the 1% AEP and PMP scenarios. At this stage, detailed flood velocity information is not available; however, the preliminary results indicate that final landforms and surface water management infrastructure will need to safely accommodate flood conditions at closure.

Erosion rates associated with extreme flood events have not yet been quantified. Based on the predicted flood extents under both the PMP and 1:100 AEP events, it is anticipated that erosion mitigation measures such as rock armouring at the toes of WRL slopes may be required to maintain long-term landform stability. In addition, design measures to minimise the potential for persistent ponding at the base of WRLs will require consideration to reduce erosion and stability risks.

Further refinement of the proposed stormwater bund design may be required if the structure is retained at closure, to ensure its long-term integrity and performance under extreme rainfall events, including PMP conditions over the post-closure period.

3.6.3 Knowledge Gaps – Hydrology

Final outputs from the initial hydrology assessment are not yet available and represent a current knowledge gap for closure planning. The completed study will include detailed flood mapping, catchment delineation, and identification of surface water flow paths and drainage features based on the current, indicative Project design.

As the Project progresses toward construction, the flood modelling will be updated to reflect the final site layout and infrastructure configuration. This will enable the development of a site-wide stormwater drainage assessment that is representative of operational and post-closure landforms.

The updated flood modelling will inform the development of a comprehensive site-wide stormwater management strategy aimed at reducing closure risks associated with extreme rainfall events, including high-intensity, low-frequency flood scenarios such as the PMP. Outcomes from this work will be incorporated into future revisions of the MCP to support long-term landform stability and post-closure risk management.

3.7 Flora and Vegetation

3.7.1 Knowledge Base – Flora and Vegetation

Key studies undertaken to inform the Projects flora and vegetation knowledge base are provided in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Flora and Vegetation – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Tabba Tabba Project Flora and Vegetation Assessment	Ecoscape	November 2025	Appendix B.4
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Flora and Fauna Assessments	Ecoscape	October 2024	Appendix B.5

An initial flora and fauna assessment was undertaken by Ecoscape in 2024. A detailed flora and vegetation assessment was subsequently undertaken by Ecoscape in 2025 (Ecoscape,

2025), incorporating results from the 2024 flora and fauna assessment. The field surveys were conducted between March and June 2024, and April to June 2025 in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) technical guidance (EPA, 2016a). The total survey area covered 22,668 ha.

3.7.1.1 Vegetation Communities

A total of 23 Vegetation Types were mapped across the survey area and are associated with the vegetation groups shown in Table 3-9 and Figure 3-7.

These vegetation types were found across three main landform types:

- Plains: AaTe, AaTl, AiTe1, AiTe2, AiTl, AoTe, AstTe, AsyTe, ChAaTl, ChAiTc, ChAiTe, TeTs, Tsc, Tse, Tw.
- Low hills and outcrops: AoTw, AtuTe, ChTe, TcAtTe, Te.
- Drainage lines: ChAtuTe, EcAtrTe, EvAtuTe.

3.7.1.1.1 Groundwater Dependent Vegetation

The BoM Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) atlas identified the Strelley River West as having a moderate potential for GDEs to occur, with other isolated areas mapped as having a low potential. Previous records from bores around the existing dam area indicate that the water is fresh (low electrical conductivity, 400–1,010 mScm) with a neutral pH (6.5–7.6).

The EcAtrTe vegetation type is considered representative of groundwater dependent vegetation (GDV) due to the presence of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* and *Melaleuca argentea* as dominant and characteristic species of this habitat type. *Melaleuca argentea* is considered an obligate phreatophyte and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* is considered a facultative phreatophyte, both dependent on access to groundwater for survival. The EcAtrTe vegetation type is associated with sections of Tabba Tabba Creek and Strelley River West (Figure 3-7).

One potential GDV (PGDV) occurs in the survey area, *Eucalyptus victrix*. This species may be regarded as a facultative phreatophyte although there is some evidence to suggest that it is not dependent on groundwater in all circumstances, therefore vegetation dominated or characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* is considered to be representative of PGDV. *Eucalyptus victrix* is a dominant species of vegetation type EvAtuTe.

3.7.1.1.2 Vegetation Dominated by Conservation Listed Flora

The ChAiTc vegetation type is dominated and characterised by the Priority 3-listed taxon *Triodia chichesterensis* (P3) and could be considered of significance for supporting conservation-listed flora. This vegetation type is widespread and extensive within the survey area (3,942.60 ha, 17.54%) (Figure 3-7).

Table 3-9 Vegetation Types Recorded in the Survey Area

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
AaTe	*Acacia ancistrocarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		62	32
AaTl	*Acacia ancistrocarpa* mid open shrubland over low open *Triodia lanigera* hummock grassland		8,514	857

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
AiTe1	*Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland		368	74
AiTe2	*Acacia inaequilatera* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland		807	51

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
AiTl	*Acacia inaequilatera* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia lanigera* and *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		1,310	73
AoTe	*Acacia orthocarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland		134	0

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
AoTw	*Acacia orthocarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* low hummock grassland		500	131
AstTe	*Acacia stellaticeps* mid open shrubland over mixed *Triodia epactia* and *T. lanigera* low hummock grassland		1,291	4

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
AsyTe	*Acacia synchronicia* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		222	14
AtuTe	*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		498	2

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
ChAaTl	*Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *A. inaequilatera* and *A. orthocarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia lanigera* and *Acacia spondylophylla* low hummock grassland/shrubland		30	0
ChAiTc	*Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated trees over mixed *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia orthocarpa* tall sparse shrubland over mixed *Triodia chichesterensis* and *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		4,003	581

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
ChAiTe	*Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees over *Acacia inaequilatera*, *A. bivenosa* and *A. ancistrocarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland		534	99
ChAtuTe	*Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* mid open shrubland over low open *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland		622	18

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
ChTe	*Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees over *Triodia epactia* low sparse hummock grassland		35	0
EcAtrTe	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*, *Melaleuca argentea* and *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa* tall sparse shrubland over mixed *Triodia epactia* and *Eriachne benthamii* low sparse hummock and tussock grassland		352	0

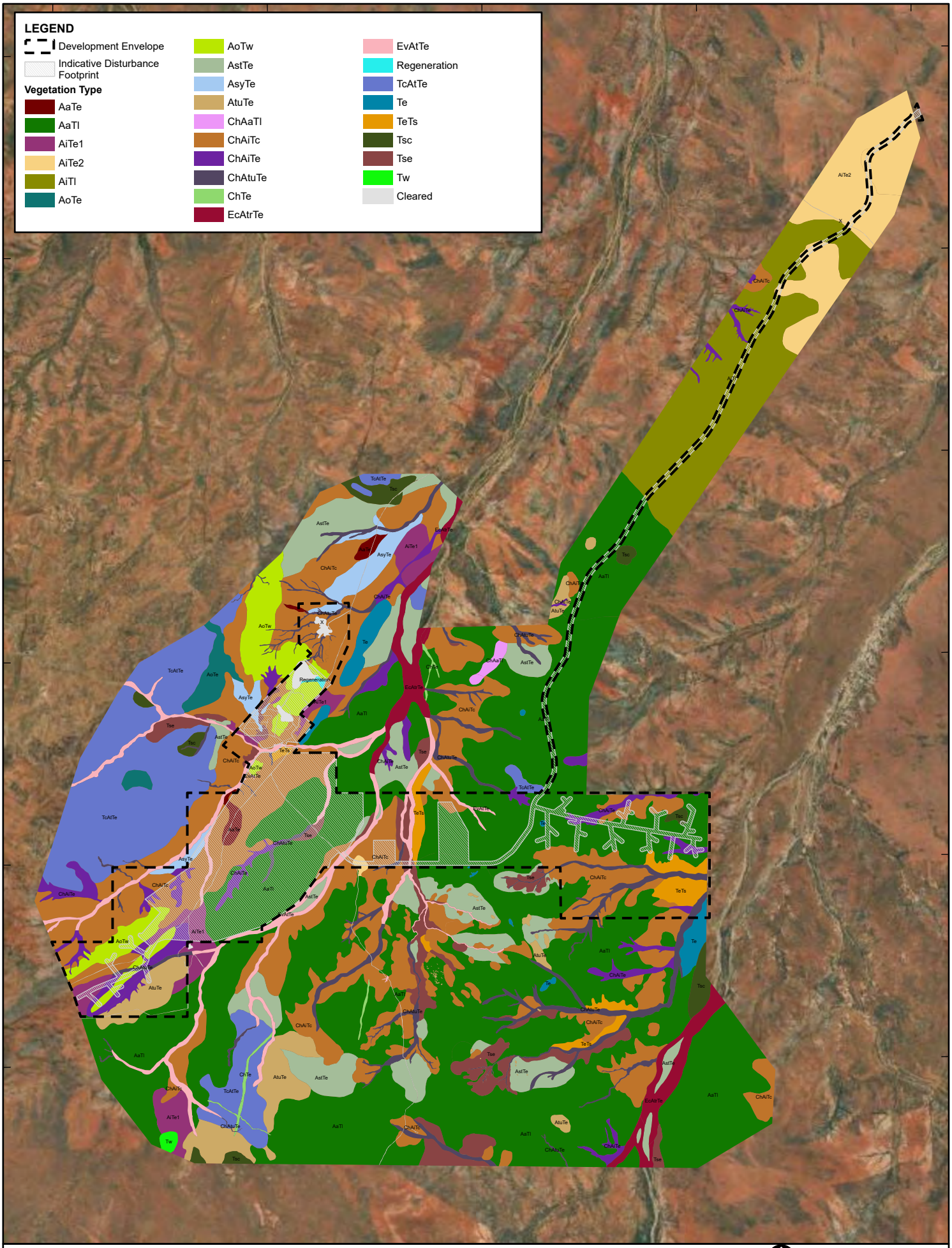
Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
EvAtuTe	*Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* and *Acacia trachycarpa* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		483	36
TcAtTe	*Terminalia circumalata* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* and *A. orthocarpa* mid open shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		1,644	0

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
Te	*Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland		177	2
TeTse	*Triodia epactia* and *Triodia secunda* low hummock grassland		222	10

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
Tsc	*Triodia schinzii* low hummock grassland		204	1
Tse	*Triodia secunda* low hummock grassland		555	30

Mapping Unit	Vegetation Description	Photo	Mapped in Survey Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)*
Tw	*Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland		17	0
Cleared			76.55	44
Revegetation			5.70	6
Total			22,483.69	2,070

**Note minor discrepancies in totals due to rounding*



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Earthstar Geographics
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TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

VEGETATION TYPES

FIGURE 3-7

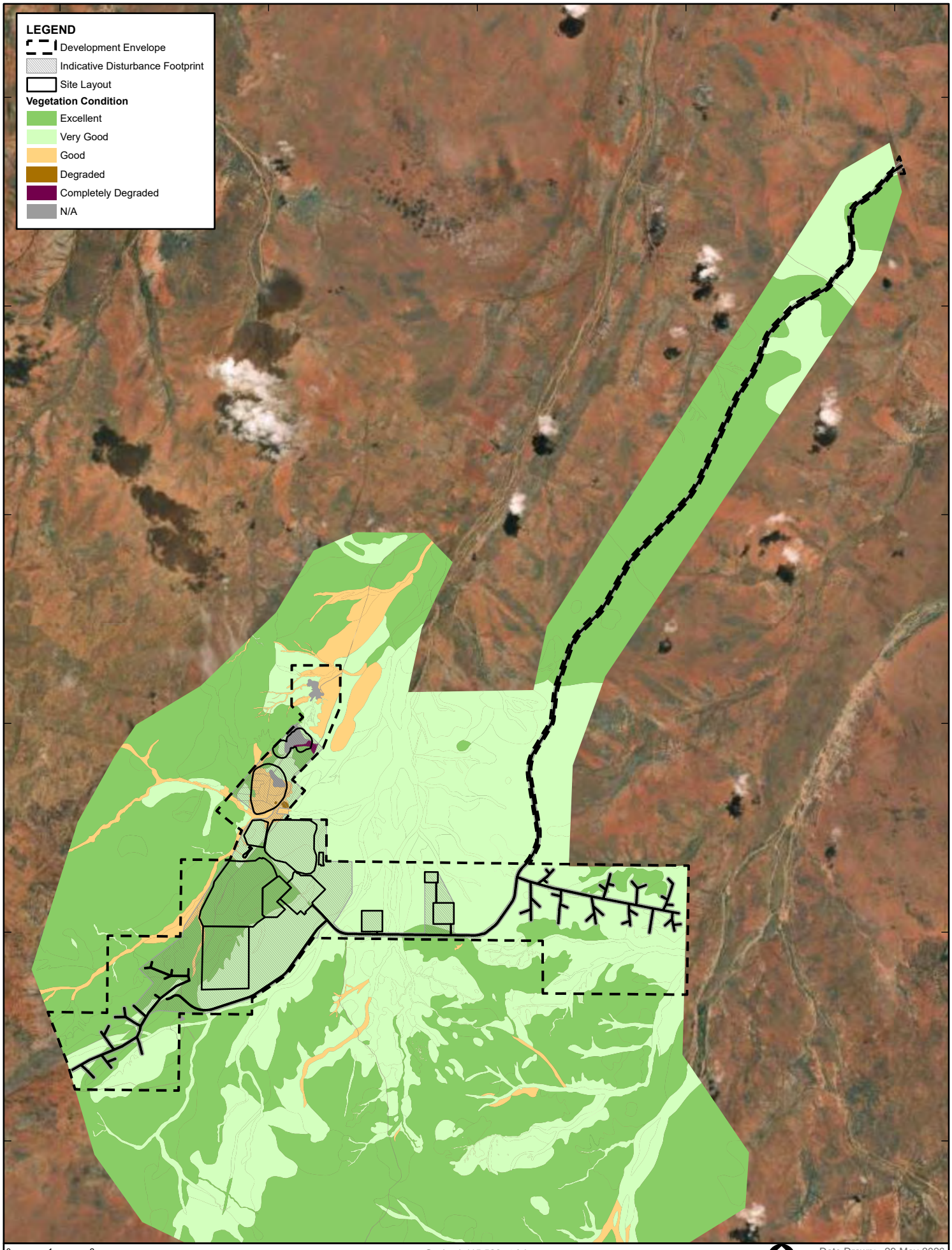
Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\ERD Fig X-X_Vegetation Types

3.7.1.2 Vegetation Condition

The vegetation condition within the survey area ranged from Completely Degraded to Excellent condition, with the majority in Excellent or Very Good condition (96.21%). The main factors affecting vegetation condition were grazing, weeds and clearing. This distribution of surface area by condition is shown in Table 3-10 and Figure 3-8.

Table 3-10 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation Condition	Mapped in Study Area (ha)	Mapped in Disturbance Footprint (ha)
Excellent	12,458.51	801
Very Good	9,172.26	1,104
Good	768.51	109
Poor	-	-
Degraded	2.16	2
Completely Degraded	5.70	6
Not Vegetated	77	44



Scale: 1:115,528 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 29-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

VEGETATION CONDITION

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FIGURE 3-8

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3.7.1.3 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

No vegetation recorded from the survey area was assessed as being representative of any currently described Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) or Priority Ecological Community (PEC).

3.7.1.4 Conservation Significant Flora

One Threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act, and seven Priority flora species were identified in the study area (Table 3-11,

Figure 3-9):

- *Seringia exastia* (TF)
- *Euphorbia clementii* (P3)
- *Euploca mutica* (P3)
- *Gymnanthera cunninghamii* (P3)
- *Nicotiana umbratica* (P3)
- *Rothia indica subsp. australis* (P3)
- *Triodia chichesterensis* (P3)
- *Bulbostylis burbidgeae* (P4)

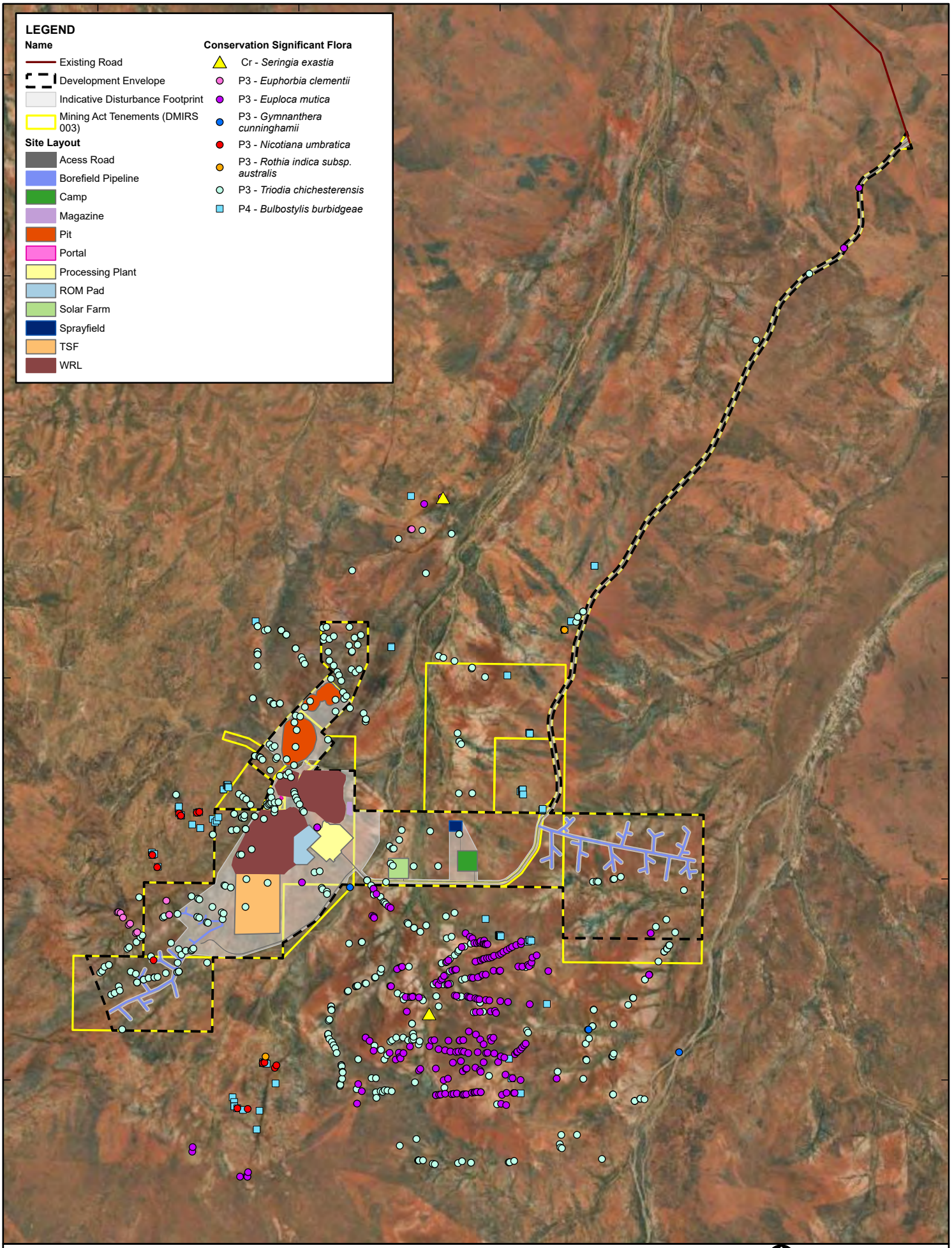
Seringia exastia is currently listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act, however, is not listed under the BC Act. The species was previously known as *Keraudrenia exastia* and was only known from the Kimberley Region.

A recent taxonomic study that assessed genomic and morphological characters in several *Seringia* taxa concluded that the species is identical to the widespread and common *Seringia elliptica* (Binks, 2020). These two species were subsequently synonymised as *Seringia exastia*, which is the older valid name (by nomenclatural rules). As *S. elliptica* is common and widespread throughout the Pilbara region, central WA and the Northern Territory and extends into South Australia, following the taxonomic revision *S. exastia* is now considered common and widespread, and therefore the criteria applied when determining the conservation status of the species no longer applies (Ecoscape, 2025).

Seringia exastia was subsequently delisted as a Threatened species under the WA BC Act on 30 September 2022 (Minister for Environment, 2022). The species has also been nominated for delisting under the EPBC Act.

Table 3-11 Conservation Significant Flora Recorded in the Survey Area

Species	Status	Number of records in survey area	Development Envelope		Indicative Disturbance Footprint	
			Number of records	% of species records (in survey area) within DE	Number of records	% of species records (in survey area) within IDF
Euphorbia clementii	P3	113	13	12%	0	0%
Euploca mutica	P3	3,392	9	Less than 1%	8	Less than 1%
Gymnanthera cunninghamii	P3	6	0	0%	0	0%
Nicotiana umbratica	P3	48	1	1%	1	2%
Rothia indica subsp. *australis*	P3	11	0	0%	0	0%
Triodia chichesterensis	P3	237,887	91,155	38%	39,628	17%
Bulbostylis burbidgeae	P4	5,266	0	0%	0	0%



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Earthstar Geographics
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TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA

FIGURE 3-9

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_Conservation Significant Flora and Vegetation Types

3.7.1.5 Introduced Flora

Thirteen introduced flora species were recorded during the field survey, with one a Declared Pest Plant, **Calotropis procera* (Caltrope). **Calotropis procera* was recorded at 92 locations (1,357 plants) within the survey area and was most prolific surrounding the existing dam areas. Whilst **Calotropis procera* is a Declared Pest Plant under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007,* it is in the 'exempt' category and there are no reporting or management actions required. Introduced flora species include:

- *Aerva javanica* (Kapok)
- *Bidens bipinnata* (Bipinnate Beggartick)
- *Calotropis procera* (Caltrope)
- *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass)
- *Cenchrus setiger* (Birdwood Grass)
- *Chloris virgata* (Feathertop Rhodes Grass)
- *Citrullus amarus* (Pie Melon)
- *Euphorbia hirta* (Asthma Plant)
- *Flaveria trinervia* (Speedy Weed)
- *Indigofera oblongifolia*
- *Stylosanthes hamata* (Verano Stylo)
- *Tridax procumbens* (Tridax)
- *Vachellia farnesiana* (Mimosa Bush)

3.7.2 Implications for Closure – Flora and Vegetation

Establishment of the proposed post mining land uses (Section 6) will necessitate the re-establishment of native vegetation assemblages similar to the pre-mining baseline. Rehabilitation strategies should consider the three primary landform types (plains, low hills, and drainage lines) as each hosts distinct vegetation communities. Seed collection should commence early in the life of mine to ensure sufficient volumes are available to meet rehabilitation requirements. The rehabilitation seed mix should be adapted to the post mining land use and the relevant landform type, with inclusion of a robust range of species. To ensure long term seed viability, it is important that collected seeds are stored in accordance with best practices (i.e. temperature and humidity-controlled environment).

Species selected for rehabilitation will be required to be well adapted to local environmental conditions, including existing and projected climate regimes, as well as site-specific soil characteristics. Where rehabilitation is proposed on higher-risk landforms such as the WRLs and the IWLTSF, grazing access will be restricted either through fencing or adaptive stock management in consultation with the pastoralist.

Weeds are already identified as a key contributor degrading the vegetation condition within the Project area. With 13 introduced flora species currently present, weed management and vehicle hygiene protocols will be required during rehabilitation work to minimise the spread to newly rehabilitated areas. Without such measures, ground disturbance during rehabilitation may facilitate the spread of aggressive introduced grasses, such as Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) and Birdwood Grass (*Cenchrus setiger*). These species can easily outcompete native seedlings and alter the fire regime of the rehabilitated landscape. Weed management, including targeted eradication programs, should be undertaken throughout the life of mine and continuation into the post closure and monitoring phase (refer Section 11).

3.7.3 Knowledge Gaps – Flora and Vegetation

Flora and vegetation related knowledge gaps are predominantly associated with rehabilitation requirements, specifically the selection and harvesting of the most appropriate seed mixes needed to achieve the proposed post mining land uses. This is discussed separately under Section 4.7.

3.8 Terrestrial Fauna and Habitat

3.8.1 Knowledge Base – Terrestrial Fauna and Habitat

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's terrestrial fauna and habitat knowledge base are listed in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Terrestrial Fauna and Habitat – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Detailed and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey 2025	Western Wildlife	February 2026	Appendix B.6
Dual Season Survey for Short Range Endemic Fauna for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, Northern Pilbara, Western Australia	Invertebrate Solutions	August 2025	Appendix B.7
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Flora and Fauna Assessments	Ecoscape	October 2024	Appendix B.5

3.8.1.1 Fauna Habitat

A total of eight habitat types were identified across the survey area by Western Wildlife (2025)(Figure 3-10):

- Cleared
- Dam
- Low Stony Hills
- Major River
- Minor River
- Rocky Outcrops
- Sandy Plain
- Stony Plain

Cleared areas were included in the habitat assessment, however they lack the suitability for permanent habitat for any terrestrial vertebrate fauna. Two dams were recorded in the survey area, which provide permanent or semi-permanent water source for fauna, and may occasionally support small numbers of migratory birds.

Most habitat types are common and widespread in the region, apart from the Rocky Outcrops habitat type which is uncommon and limited in extent within the survey area. Habitat types identified in the Project area are summarised in Table 3-13.

Disturbance is present from old exploration activities and pastoral activities. Areas around water sources and stands of trees showed trampling by livestock cattle. A large proportion of the survey area is burnt on a regular basis for pastoralism activities.

Table 3-13 Fauna Habitats in the Survey Area

Habitat	Description	Significant Species	Area in Disturbance Footprint (ha)
Cleared	Includes access tracks and old mining disturbance.	N/A	53
Dam	Artificial water sources.	• Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) • Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*) • Long-tailed Dunnart (*Antechinomys longicaudata*) • Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) • Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceous barroni*) • Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos)* • Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) • Migratory shorebirds (other listed species, unspecified) • Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) • Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (*Rhinonicteris aurantia*) • Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)	0

Habitat	Description	Significant Species	Area in Disturbance Footprint (ha)
		• Spectacled Hare-wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardtii*) • Brush-tailed Mulgara (*Dasycercus blythi*)	
Low Stony Hills	Low stony hills, some with minor rock outcropping, support a grassland of Spinifex (*Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactica*), sometimes with Poverty Bush (*Acacia stellaticeps*) and scattered tall Acacia shrubs (e.g. *Acacia orthocarpa*). Some of this habitat was noted to be recently burnt. This habitat roughly corresponds to the Talga and Robe Land Systems.	• Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*) • Long-tailed Dunnart (*Antechinomys longicaudata*)	208
Major River	The Major River habitat supports an open woodland of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Little Ghost Gum (*Eucalyptus victrix*) and Silver Cadjuput (*Melaleuca argentea*) over Acacia shrubland (*Acacia trachycarpa*) over grasses and Spinifex. Contains considerable expanses of open stony or sandy riverbed. The study area includes several waterholes, although these were small and seemed unlikely to be permanent. Small rocky outcrops, some with crevices that may shelter fauna, also occur on the riverbed and are too small to be mapped separately as the Rocky Outcrop habitat. This habitat roughly corresponds to the River Land System.	• Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) • Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) • Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceous barroni*) • Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) • Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) • Other shorebirds listed as Migratory	13
Minor River	A complex network of minor rivers occur due to the undulating terrain. These may have a small channel and are usually lined with *Corymbia hamersleyana* and a mix of Acacia species, or sometimes just Acacia, over spinifex, grasses and herbs. Some areas, particularly near wells, are highly impacted by cattle grazing and trampling, and include areas of buffel grass (**Cenchrus ciliaris*).	• Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) • Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)	234
Rocky Outcrops	Much of this habitat occurs as large granite outcrops, with smaller areas of isolated granite outcrop and small linear rocky ridges. Small caves, boulders and rocky crevices provide shelter for fauna. This habitat roughly corresponds to parts of the Talga, Granite and Boolaloo Land Systems.	• Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) • Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) • Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceous barroni*) • Long-tailed Dunnart (*Antechinomys longicaudata*) • Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (*Rhinonicteris aurantia*)	1
Sandy Plain	Sandy plains of varying depth, sometimes with small patches of stony plain, support an open spinifex hummock grassland sometimes with a low shrubland of Poverty Bush (*Acacia stellaticeps*), and a variable open shrubland of Acacia shrubs (e.g. *Acacia inaequilatra*, *Acacia*	• Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) • Spectacled Hare-wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardtii*) • Brush-tailed Mulgara (*Dasycercus blythi*)	661

Habitat	Description	Significant Species	Area in Disturbance Footprint (ha)
	trachycarpa, *Acacia bivenosa* and/or *Acacia orthocarpa*). Some areas include a sparse tree cover of *Corymbia hamersleyana*. Small areas of open claypan are likely to hold water after heavy rains. This habitat roughly corresponds to the Macroy and Uaroo Land Systems. Relatively large areas of this habitat were recently burnt at the time of survey.	• Claypans within this habitat may provide habitat for very small numbers of Migratory shorebirds.	
Stony Plain	Widespread and variable, often incorporating small patches of sandy plain. These plains supported an open spinifex hummock grassland, sometimes with a low shrubland of Poverty Bush (*Acacia stellaticeps*), and a variable open shrubland of Acacia (e.g. *Acacia inaequilatra*, *Acacia bivenosa* and/or *Acacia orthocarpa*). This habitat corresponds roughly with parts of the Macroy and Talga Land Systems. Relatively large areas of this habitat were recently burnt at the time of survey.	• Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*)	897

3.8.1.2 Fauna Assemblage

The faunal assemblage in the survey area is derived from a literature review and Western Wildlife's (2026) survey recordings, and comprises the following:

- Eight frog species predicted, four recorded.
- 111 reptile species predicted, 53 recorded.
- 157 bird species predicted, 83 recorded.
- 35 native mammal species predicted, 26 recorded.
- Eight introduced mammal species predicted, five recorded.

Introduced species recorded from the study area include:

- European Cattle (*Bos taurus*)
- Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*)
- Dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*)
- Horse (*Equus caballus*)
- Cat (*Felis catus*)

Species accumulation curves were calculated for frogs, reptiles, birds and mammals and for all habitats combined to determine if the recorded species where representative of the predicted faunal assemblage. Overall, a large proportion of the fauna species able to be recorded through systematic methods were recorded (Table 3-14).

Table 3-14 Summary of Vertebrate Fauna Predicted to Occur in the Study Area

Taxon	Total Species Predicted	Total Species Recorded	Conservation Significant Species*				
			Threatened	Migratory	Specially Protected	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant
Frogs	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Reptiles	111	53	1	-	-	2	-
Birds	157	86	4	8	1	-	1
Native Mammals	35	26	4	-	-	6	1
Introduced	8	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	319	174	9	8	1	8	2

**Note numbers correspond to predicted species present within the study area.*

3.8.1.3 Conservation Significant Fauna

Twenty-eight conservation significant fauna have either been recorded or may occur in the study area, including nine Threatened, ten Migratory, one Specially Protected, eight Priority and two Locally Significant. The likelihood of occurrence of these species is listed in Table 3-15 and shown in Figure 3-10.

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Table 3-15 Summary of Conservation Significant Fauna

Species	Conservation status				Likelihood of Occurrence	Records	Notes
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant			
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot	Cr	Cr	-	-	Possible	Not recorded during the survey, and no records within 40km on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Known from very few records anywhere. It is possible that this species occurs in the region, although there are no nearby records Habitats in the survey area are unlikely to comprise important habitat for the Night Parrot. Areas of spinifex have been regularly burnt for pastoralism, resulting in a lack of complex stands of mature spinifex. Examination of fire scar mapping and aerial photography undertaken by Western Wildlife (2026) failed to identify any stands of open spinifex over 20 years old. As mature spinifex is not present, and there is a lack of suitable adjacent wetlands, no suitable habitat is present for the Night Parrot and it is therefore unlikely to occur in this area. Important habitat - not present
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll	En	En	-	-	Known to occur	Recorded in the study area, April 2024 and April, August and September 2025. Many records within 40km on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Likely to be a common breeding resident of the Rocky Outcrop habitat. Dispersal and foraging habitat is likely to occur along Major River habitat and in habitats adjacent to breeding habitat. Important habitat: • Rocky Outcrops - important breeding habitat • Major River – foraging and dispersal
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank	En, Mi	En, Mi	-	-	Possible	Not recorded, only a few records of this species within 40km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to dams or waterholes in Major River habitat. Important habitat - not present
Calidris acuminata	Vu, Mi	Vu, Mi	-	-	Possible	Not recorded, only a few records of this species within 40km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to dams or waterholes in Major River habitat. Important habitat - not present

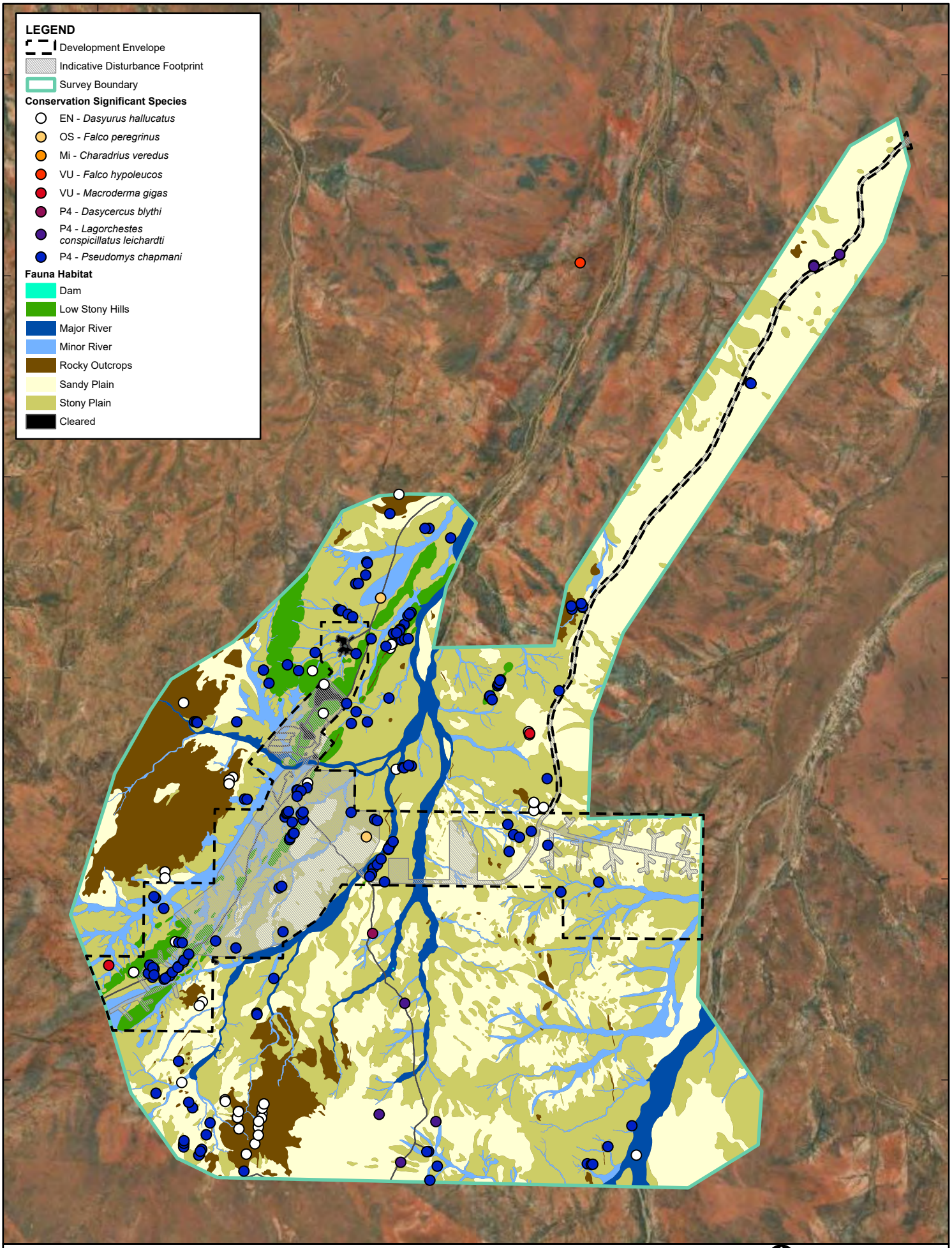
Species	Conservation status				Likelihood of Occurrence	Records	Notes
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper							
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby	Vu	Vu	-	-	Potential	Not recorded, 30 records of this species within 40km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Known to occur nearby. Potentially an uncommon resident or visitor to the Sandy Plain or Major River habitat. Although the Sandy Plains habitat would comprise important habitat for the Greater Bilby as defined in the Recovery Plan for the Greater Bilby (Macrotis lagotis)(DCCEEW, 2023b), Western Wildlife (2026) have concluded that based on the soil profile and vegetation in this habitat type that it is likely to be used for dispersal rather than burrowing, and is unlikely to be regularly occupied. Important habitat - not present
Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form) Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat	Vu	Vu	-	-	Possible	Not recorded. Although there are 59 records of the Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat within 40km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database, they are all 20km or more from the study area.	Possible foraging visitor on occasion but not recorded in the study area and no diurnal roosting habitat present. Potential foraging habitat was classified as limited importance. Important habitat - not present
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat	Vu	Vu	-	-	Known to occur	Recorded via secondary evidence and dead specimens. There are 69 scattered records of the species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Recorded in the study area in September 2025. Likely to be a regular foraging visitor in small numbers to all habitats. No critical roosts in the study area. The cave with secondary evidence was determined to be a nocturnal refuge, which is not considered to be important habitat. All habitats within the survey area are considered foraging habitat for the Ghost Bat, but as this type of habitat is widespread it is unlikely to be important for the survival of the species. Important habitat - not present

Species	Conservation status				Likelihood of Occurrence	Records	Notes
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant			
Liasis olivaceus barroni Pilbara Olive Python	Vu	Vu	-	-	Potential	Not recorded, three records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Known to occur in the region, the species may be a foraging visitor and possible breeding resident of the Major River and Rocky Outcrop habitats. Important habitat: • Major River – critical for survival • Rocky Outcrops – breeding habitat, critical for survival
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon	Vu	Vu	-	-	Likely	Not recorded within the study area, although a pair was recorded opportunistically nearby in September 2025. There are eight scattered records of the species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	This species is likely to be a foraging visitor to open habitats and possible breeding resident of the Major River habitat. Important habitat: • Major River – breeding habitat, nesting in tall trees
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover	Mi	Mi	-	-	Likely	Recorded opportunistically 5 km from the survey area. Single record of the species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Likely to be an irregular non-breeding summer visitor to open plains and recently burnt areas, occurring in small numbers only. Important habitat - not present
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper	Mi	Mi	-	-	Potential	Not recorded, six records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to waterholes in Major River habitat, possibly also to claypans in the Sandy Plain habitat. Important habitat - not present
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi	Mi	-	-	Possible	Not recorded, no records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to dams or waterholes in Major River habitat. Important habitat - not present
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint	Mi	Mi	-	-	Possible	Not recorded, seven records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to dams or waterholes in Major River habitat. Important habitat - not present

Species	Conservation status				Likelihood of Occurrence	Records	Notes
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant			
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper	Mi	Mi	-	-	Possible	Not recorded, single record within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to dams or waterholes in Major River habitat. Important habitat - not present
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper	Mi	Mi	-	-	Possible	Not recorded, five records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Possible non-breeding summer visitor to dams or waterholes in Major River habitat. Important habitat - not present
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift	Mi	Mi	-	-	Likely	Not recorded, eight records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Although likely to occur on occasion, this species is largely aerial in Australia so the terrestrial habitats in the study area are unlikely to be of particular importance to the species. Important habitat - not present
Glareola maldivarum *Oriental Pratincole*	Mi	Mi	-	-	Potential	Not recorded, 11 records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Non-breeding summer visitor to open plains or claypans in the Sandy Plain habitat. Important habitat - not present
Falco peregrinus Peregrine Falcon	-	OS	-	-	Known to occur	Recorded in the study area April and September 2025. Single record of the species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	This species potentially occurs as a foraging visitor but breeding habitat (cliffs, tall structures, coastal areas) is limited to hollows and abandoned nests in the study area. Important habitat: • Major River - May nest in hollows or abandoned nests
Ctenotus nigrilineatus Pin-striped Finesnout Ctenotus	-	-	P1	-	Possible	Not recorded. There are no records of this species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	This species is known from very few records, but the Sandy Plain and Major River habitats in the study area may be suitable. The study area is currently just outside the known range of this species, but as it is rarely recorded and its distribution is patchy, it possibly occurs. Important habitat: • Sandy Plain • Major River

Species	Conservation status				Likelihood of Occurrence	Records	Notes
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant			
Anilios ganei **Gane's Blind** Snake	-	-	P1	-	Possible	Not recorded, two records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	This species is known from very few records, however habitats in the study area may be suitable. Important habitat: • Grassland - Preferred habitat • All habitat types - May occur apart from Rocky Outcrop
Ozimops cobourgiana Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	-	-	P1	-	Possible	Not recorded. There are no records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database, however it was recorded ~50 km west of the survey area in a separate survey undertaken by Western Wildlife.	Known to occur nearby. Likely to be a foraging visitor to most habitats, may roost in tree hollows in the Major River habitat. Important habitat: • Major River – May roost in tree hollows
Dasycercus blythi Brush-tailed Mulgara	-	-	P4	-	Known to occur	Recorded in the study area in April 2024 and April 2025. There are 104 records within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Likely to be a common resident of the Sandy Plain habitat. Important habitat: • Sandy Plain – Common resident
Lagorchestes conspicillatus Spectacled Hare-wallaby	-	-	P4	-	Known to occur	Recorded in the study area April 2024, April and September 2025. Several records of the species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	This species is known to occur in the region and suitable habitat is present in the Sandy Plain habitat. The central part of the study area is generally too recently burnt to currently support this species. Important habitat: • Sandy Plain - Long-unburnt spinifex hummocks within the habitat
Antechinomys longicaudata Long-tailed Dunnart	-	-	P4	-	Potential	Not recorded. There are no records of this species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	This species is known to occur in the region, and potentially suitable habitat is present in the Low Stony Hills and Rocky Outcrop. Important habitat: • Low Stony Hills – possibly occurs • Rocky Outcrops – possibly occurs
Leggadina lakedownensis	-	-	P4	-	Potential	Not recorded. There are no records of this species within 40 km of the study area on	This species is known to occur in the region, and most habitats are potentially suitable.

Species	Conservation status				Likelihood of Occurrence	Records	Notes
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority	Locally Significant			
Northern Short-tailed Mouse						DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Important habitat: • Minor River
Pseudomys chapmani Western Pebble-mound Mouse	-	-	P4	-	Known to occur	Active mounds recorded in the study area April and September 2025. Many records of this species within 40 km of the study area on DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.	Active mounds recorded in the study area April and September 2025. Likely to be a common resident of the Stony Hills habitat. Important habitat: • Low Stony Hills
Stipiturus ruficeps Rufous-crowned Emu-wren	-	-	-	LS	Likely	Not recorded.	Likely to occur on Sandy or Stony Plains where mature spinifex is present. Important habitat - not present
Trichosurus vulpecula Common Brushtail Possum	-	-	-	LS	Known to occur	Recorded on a camera trap in April and September 2025.	Likely to be an uncommon resident of Major River and possibly Rocky Outcrop habitats. Important habitat: • Major River



SLR

Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: KM

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA AND HABITAT

FIGURE 3-10

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_Conservation Significant Fauna and Habitat

3.8.1.4 Short Range Endemic Invertebrates

Invertebrate Solutions (2025) completed a baseline short range endemic (SRE) study for the Project, comprising a desktop assessment and a dual season baseline field survey. The survey was undertaken in April 2024 and April 2025, which is within the suggested timing for the Pilbara region (November – April) according to the EPA Technical Guidance – Sampling of short-range endemic invertebrate fauna (EPA, 2016b).

A wide variety of collecting techniques were used including active searching, leaf litter sieving, leaf litter extracted in Tullgren funnels, bark peeling, and burrow excavation.

SRE sampling was undertaken at 80 sample sites across the survey area in the combined 2024 and 2025 survey periods.

The Phase 1 field survey recorded 24 individual specimens representing six invertebrate taxa that have the potential to contain SRE taxa. No conservation significant species were recorded.

The Phase 2 SRE field survey recorded 16 individual specimens representing eight taxa of invertebrates that have the potential to contain SRE taxa (Table 3-16). No conservation significant species were recorded.

A single confirmed SRE species was recorded during the Phase 2 survey, comprising the millipede species *Antichiropus forcipatus.*

Millipedes from the genus *Antichiropus* have limited dispersal and conservative ecological requirements. *Antichiropus forcipatus* is known from a series of records to the west of Marble Bar near Abydos where they have been recorded in gullies, gorges, and creeklines (Car et al. 2019). The current record represents a minor range extension from the known populations however the habitat is the same.

Table 3-16 presents the determination of the SRE status of these species using the Western Australia Museum (WAM) classification system for SREs, which recognises three categories:

1. Confirmed SRE species have a known distribution range smaller than 10,000 km^2. The taxonomy is well known, and the group well represented in collections and/or via comprehensive sampling.
2. Potential SRE species belong to a group with gaps in our knowledge of its distribution, either because the group is not well represented in collections, taxonomic knowledge is incomplete, or the distribution is poorly understood due to insufficient sampling.
3. Widespread (not SRE) species have a known distribution range larger than 10,000 km^2. The taxonomy is well known, and the group well represented in collections via comprehensive sampling.

No conservation significant invertebrates were identified in the desktop assessment or recorded during the field survey.

Table 3-16 Invertebrate groups that contain potential SRE taxa recorded during the field survey

Higher Order	Genus and Species	Sites Recorded	SRE Status
Gastropda			
Camaenidae	*Rhagada richardsonii*	TABSRE51	Widespread
Pupillidae	*Pupoides lepidulus*	TABSRE11, TABSRE35, TABSRE52, TABSRE62	Widespread
	Pupisoma cf. orcula	TABSRE52	Possible

Higher Order	Genus and Species	Sites Recorded	SRE Status
Crustacea: Isopoda			
Armadillidae	*Buddelundia* sp. 14? (damaged)	TABSRE29, TABSRE34	Possible
Arachnida			
Mygalomorphae			
Anamidae	*Aname mellosa*	TABSRE16, TABSRE24	Widespread
Pseudoscorpiones			
Chernetidae	*Haplochernes* sp.'pepperae group	TABSRE53	Possible
Olpiidae	*Olpiidae spp.*	TABSRE02, TABSRE03, TABSRE05, TABSRE13, TABSRE15, TABSRE29, TABSRE32, TABSRE35, TABSRE52, TABSRE56, TABSRE63, TABSRE66, TABSRE69, TABSRE76	Possible
Chilopoda			
Scolopendromorpha	*Scolopendra laeta*	TABSRE69	Widespread
Diplopoda			
Polydesmida			
Paradoxosomatidae	*Antichiropus forcipatus*	TABSRE62	Confirmed
Polyxenida			
Polyxenidae	*Unixenus mjobergi*	TABSRE04	Widespread
	Unixenus karajinensis	TABSRE04, TABSRE07, TABSRE21	Widespread

3.8.2 Implications for Closure – Terrestrial Fauna and Habitat

The primary fauna habitat consideration for mine closure planning is the re-establishment of native habitat types to support the existing faunal assemblage, with particular attention to habitats that are uncommon and limited in extent, such as the Rocky Outcrops. Closure designs should consider current baseline conditions, which already exhibit notable disturbances from historical mining and exploration, frequent pastoral burning, and livestock trampling, especially around water sources and trees. Consequently, successful rehabilitation will require strategies to manage these ongoing pressures while restoring the open woodlands, drainages, and spinifex plains that characterise the region. Additionally, post-closure maintenance will necessitate the ongoing management of grazing pressures from introduced species, such as cattle, camels, and horses, until the vegetation on rehabilitated surfaces is sufficiently established and self-sustaining.

3.8.3 Knowledge Gaps - Terrestrial Fauna and Habitat

Currently, no material terrestrial fauna and habitat knowledge gaps have been identified that would impede the successful rehabilitation and closure of the Project. Should any relevant knowledge gaps emerge during the life of mine, they will be addressed in subsequent updates to this MCP, accompanied by proposed investigative studies and resolution timeframes.

3.9 Subterranean Fauna

3.9.1 Knowledge Base – Subterranean Fauna

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's subterranean fauna knowledge base are listed in Table 3-17.

Table 3-17 Subterranean Fauna – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Tabba Tabba Project: Subterranean Fauna Desktop Assessment and Baseline Survey	Bennelongia Environmental Consultants	December 2025	Appendix B.8

Surveys were completed in May 2025, targeting both stygofauna and troglofauna. Troglofauna were sampled using scraping and trapping, due to the low abundance and sampling yields. Scraping consisted of a weighted ring net of a similar diameter to the bore being lowered to the bottom of the bore or water table and scrapped back to the surface four times. Trapping consisted of a baited trap being lowered into the bore and left for a minimum of eight weeks before being retrieved. Stygofauna were collected using an active sampling technique. Plankton nets were lowered to the bottom of the bore and agitated to stir benthic species into the water column.

A total of 462 stygofauna specimens were collected from 24 sites, representing 12 species. Of the 12 species, seven were widespread in the Pilbara region. Two species were considered to have a limited range in the survey area, *Areacandona* `BOS365` and *Billibathynella* `BSY418`. *Areacandona* `BOS365'.

Only a single troglofaunal specimen was collected (*Tyrannochthonius* `BPS619`). This species was collected outside of the projected impact area for troglofaunal. This is the first known record for this species.

3.9.1.1 Significant Subterranean Fauna

No listed threatened species, threatened ecological communities or priority ecological communities were identified as part of the desktop assessment.

The following species were identified as part of the field assessment and were collected in the field survey and known from a limited range around the survey area:

- *Areacandona* `BOS365` - This species is known from a single valve at one site, with a very limited range (<10 km) from only two records.
- *Billibathynella* `BSY418` - 21 specimens of this species were found from three sample sites. The three sites were located within 500 metres of the proposed pit boundaries. Found only within 500 m of the proposed pit boundary from three records.
- *Tyrannochthonius* `BPS619` - The only troglofauna specimen, collected outside the proposed pit area. This is the first known record of this species.

A single specimen of this troglofauna species was collected outside of the predicted troglofauna impact area. Not much is known about this species due to the relatively few samples collected, limiting the capacity to predict its regional distribution.

3.9.2 Implications for Closure – Subterranean Fauna

Subterranean fauna implications for closure are primarily related to groundwater drawdown. As groundwater studies progress, the total long-term impacts associated with aquifer volumes and consequently subterranean fauna habitats will be determined. However, given that all stygofauna species were located within ~1.2 kms of the proposed pit boundaries, it is likely that subterranean fauna will be impacted by activities. Based on the desktop study undertaken by Bennelongia, the local geology and connectivity of the habitats are high enough that the distributions of the species restricted to the survey will likely extend to less impacted areas.

3.9.3 Knowledge Gaps – Subterranean Fauna

Currently, no material subterranean fauna knowledge gaps have been identified that would impede the successful rehabilitation and closure of the Project. Should any relevant knowledge gaps emerge during the life of mine, they will be addressed in subsequent updates to this MCP, accompanied by proposed investigative studies and resolution timeframes.

3.10 Heritage

3.10.1 Knowledge Base – Heritage

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's heritage knowledge base are listed in Table 3-18.

Table 3-18 Heritage – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the Wildcat Tabba Tabba Project	Phil Czerwinski	2023	N/A
Heritage Survey Area 201119: Report on an archaeological site avoidance heritage survey	Cody Howard, denis Coutant & Nell Taylor	April 2020	N/A
Heritage Survey Area 200931: Archaeological and ethnographic heritage survey report	Tom Lally, Asharton Morison, and Carly Sims	October 2019	N/A
Heritage Survey Area 102393: Report on a Survey for Aboriginal Sites at the Wodgina and Tabba Tabba Leases Near Port Hedland	Rory O'Connor	1988	N/A

3.10.1.1 Native Title

The Project area is located within Nyamal Country. The Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) was established in 2019 as a Registered Native Title Body Corporate to manage Nyamal Native Title rights. Wildcat is currently in the process of negotiating a native title agreement with the Nyamal people.

3.10.1.2 Aboriginal Heritage

A series of Aboriginal heritage surveys have been completed across the Project's tenements as shown in Table 3-19, resulting in the identification of a number of artifacts.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIS) was undertaken on 07 April 2026 for the Project area. The search identified one lodged and one registered site with four other sites identified through previous surveys. A list of sites stored by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is provided in Table 3-19 and shown in Figure 3-11, portions of the Project area still require survey and a program is in place to finalise survey of outstanding areas.

Table 3-19 Aboriginal heritage Sites

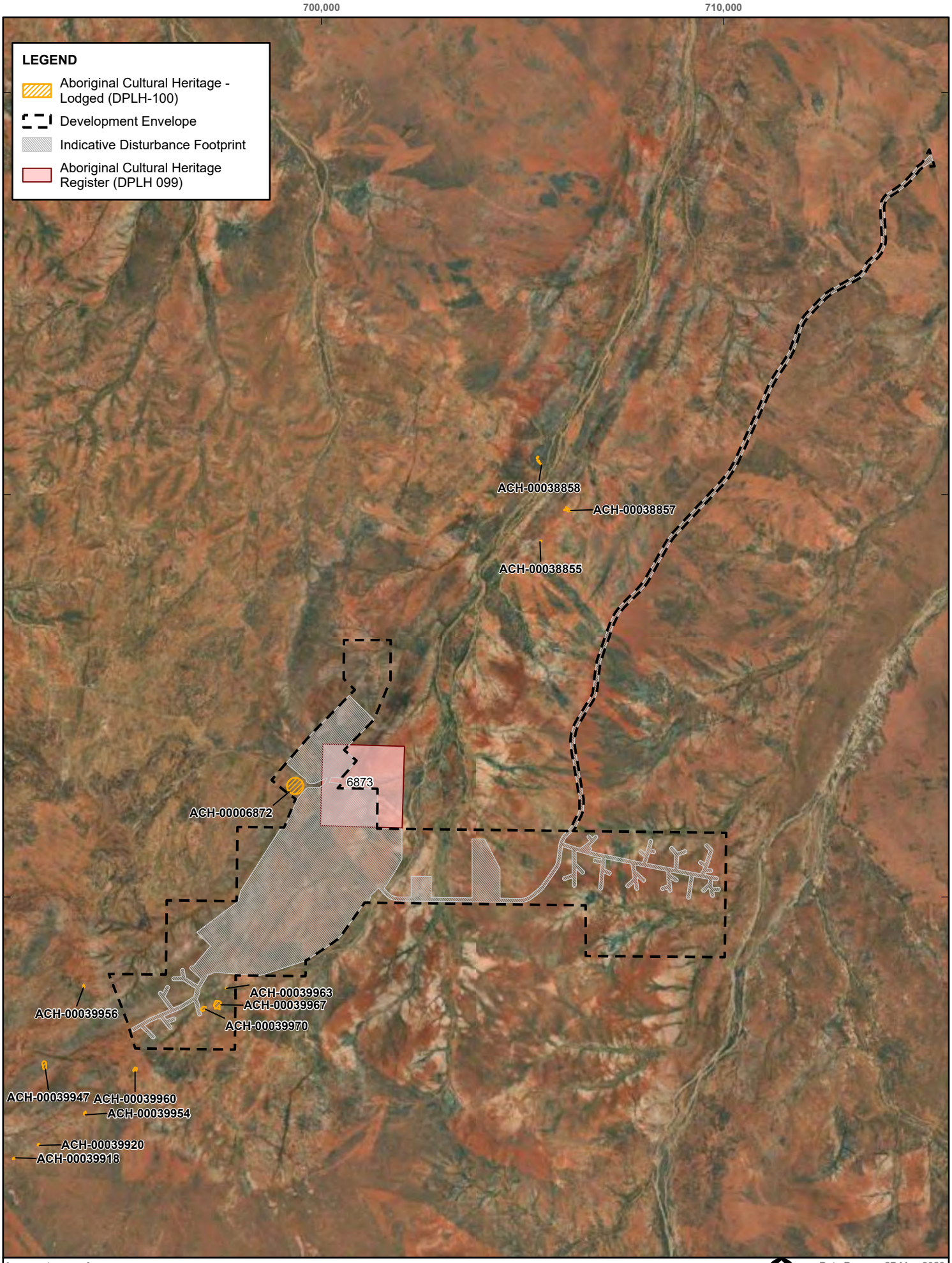
Type	Tenements Intersected	Place ID	Name	Description	Restrictions
Registered	M45/377 M45/376 M45/375 M45/354 G45/360	6873	Tabba Tabba	Ritual/Ceremonial	Yes No gender restrictions.
Lodged	M45/377 M45/354	6872	Tabba Tabba Creek Tributary	Artefacts / Scatter	No
Lodged	L45/915	39970	NJ2219-NCA01	Grinding areas / Grooves	No
Lodged		39967	NJ2219-NCA02	Grinding areas / Grooves	No
Lodged		39963	NJ2219-NCA03	Grinding areas / Grooves	No

3.10.1.3 Non-Aboriginal Heritage

The Heritage Council of Western Australia maintains a State Register of Heritage Places under the Heritage Act 2018 (WA). No Heritage Places are listed within the Project area, with the closest non-indigenous heritage sites presented below in Table 3-20.

Table 3-20 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Places

Heritage Place Name	Number	Distance from Project (km)
Wallareenya Homestead	18416	15.6
Tantalite Mine (abandoned)	18417	18.4
Strelley Homestead & Dan Mcleod's grave	18418	28.1
Pippingarra Homestead	46657	32.4
Indee Station (Plane Crash)	18421	43.5



0 1 2 km

Scale: 1:120,000 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 27-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

SLR

Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: KM

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES

FIGURE 3-11

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_Aboriginal Heritage Sites

3.10.2 Implications for Closure – Heritage

Native Title designates Traditional Owners as primary rights-holders, which directly impacts PMLU planning. Consequently, stakeholder engagement must prioritise the collaborative design of closure criteria that align with the Traditional Owners' environmental, cultural, and economic objectives. Establishing the final land use requires early and ongoing consultation to ensure the closure strategy meets statutory obligations while accommodating the recognised rights of the traditional landholders. Further information on stakeholder engagement is provided in Section 5 and proposed post mining land uses are discussed under Section 6.

During the execution of rehabilitation works, managing the proximity of Aboriginal heritage sites necessitates spatial planning and risk management in the same way as for the construction phase of the Project. Closure activities, including heavy earthworks and hydrological modifications, will be controlled to prevent inadvertent disturbance to these locations.

3.10.3 Knowledge Gaps – Heritage

At this stage, no material heritage-related knowledge gaps have been identified that are expected to impede the successful rehabilitation and closure of the Project. However, it is acknowledged that some areas of the Project have not yet been surveyed for ethnographic and archaeological heritage values. These areas will be surveyed under future heritage surveys with updates provided in future revisions of this MCP.

3.11 Summary of Baseline Knowledge Gaps and Proposed Studies

A summary of current knowledge gaps for baseline environmental data needed to progress mine closure planning is presented in Table 3-21. Knowledge gaps associated with closure specific studies, designs and strategies are provided in Section 4.

Table 3-21 Summary of Current Baseline Knowledge Gaps and Proposed Studies

Item	Description of Knowledge Gap	Proposed and In Progress Studies
Soils and Landforms	Characterisation of both the structural and physiochemical properties of the soils within the proposed surface footprint and identification of the suitability of topsoil for rehabilitation.	Soil and landform assessment (in progress).
Hydrology	An initial flood modelling and hydrological study is currently being finalised and will show the flood velocities, depths, delineate catchments and identify drainage lines across the Project area. The flood modelling should be updated once the final site layout is decided to inform closure designs and surface water management strategies.	Detailed hydrological study. Closure stormwater management design and flood modelling.
Vegetation Species for Rehabilitation	Identification of local native species for rehabilitation that are adaptable to a changing climate and site-specific soil characteristics.	Development of seed mix and harvesting and storage requirements.
Heritage	The entire tenement package has not been surveyed ethnographically and archaeologically for potential Aboriginal cultural heritage.	Heritage surveys.

4 Closure Data and Studies

In addition to the baseline data and analysis presented in Section 3, a series of closure and rehabilitation specific studies have been undertaken to support this MCP. These include

- Waste Rock Characterisation
- Tailings Characterisation
- Landform Designs
- Materials Balance
- Pit Lake Predictions
- Abandonment Bund Requirements
- Seed Mix Requirements
- Contaminated Site Status

4.1 Waste Rock Characterisation

4.1.1 Knowledge Base – Waste Rock Characterisation

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's waste rock characterisation knowledge base are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Waste Rock Characterisation – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Tabba Tabba Project Materials Characterisation Report	Mine Waste Management Pty Ltd	August 2025	Appendix B.9

A waste rock geochemical characterisation program was undertaken by Mine Waste Management Pty Ltd (MWM) (2025) to assess the potential for geoenvironmental hazards associated with the Project's waste rock materials.

The assessment included a representative sampling of key lithologies expected to be encountered during mining, including pegmatite, basalt, interbedded sediments, phyllite, schist, siltstone and gabbro, followed by laboratory analysis and interpretation of acid-forming potential, leachability and contaminant mobility.

4.1.1.1 Acid and Metalliferous Drainage Potential

Results of acid-base accounting (ABA) and net acid generation (NAG) testing indicate that the majority of waste rock lithologies exhibit a low acid generation potential, with pegmatite, basalt, interbedded sediments, phyllite, schist and siltstone classified as non-acid forming (NAF).

A low-to-moderate acid generation potential has been identified for gabbro and dolerite. For gabbro, this classification is based on a single sample that returned an acidic NAG pH and a positive net acid-producing potential (NAPP) after accounting for reduced neutralisation capacity. Similarly, a subset of dolerite samples was classified as uncertain to potentially acid-forming (UC-PAF) due to conflicting NAG and NAPP results, with testing indicating that reduced availability of acid-neutralising capacity may result in a positive NAPP.

Despite these conservative classifications, the overall dataset indicates that the risk of acid and metalliferous drainage (AMD) is low, and the generation of neutral metalliferous drainage (NMD) or saline drainage (SD) is considered unlikely across the tested lithologies.

The distribution of different waste materials by lithology and their respective volumes and acid forming potential are summarised in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Predicted material quantities to be mined over an 11-year period

Rock Type	Ore Tonnes	Waste Tonnes	% of Total Waste	ABA and NAG Classification
Transition				
Dolerite	-	8,100,000	4.3	Low - moderate
Pegmatite	-	1,100,000	0.6	Low
Proterozoic Dolerite	-	700,000	0.4	Low – moderate
Cordierite-Biotite Schist	-	6,600,000	3.5	Low
Fresh				
Dolerite	-	109,000,000	57.9	Low – moderate
Pegmatite	24,000,000	13,400,000	7.1	Low
Proterozoic Dolerite	-	9,700,000	5.1	Low - moderate
Cordierite-Biotite Schist	-	39,800,000	21.1	Low
Total	24,000,000	188,400,000	100%	-

4.1.1.2 Leachate and Metal Mobility

Static leach testing indicates that leachates generated from waste rock are circum-neutral to alkaline (pH 7.7–9.5), fresh (EC 28-98 µS/cm), and contain low levels of anions, cations, and trace elements.

4.1.1.3 Other Geochemical characteristics

Assessment of additional geochemical characteristics determined the following:

- Mineral fibres were not detected in any samples submitted for fibrous mineral screening, indicating a low hazard potential associated with asbestiform minerals across the tested lithologies.
- Based on total uranium (U) and thorium (Th) concentrations, combined head-of-chain activity concentrations for the natural U and Th decay series were low, indicating a low naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) hazard potential for the materials tested.

Geochemical characteristics for the main lithologies are summarised in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Preliminary Hazard Potentials

Lithology	Acid Drainage (AD)	Saline Drainage (SD)	Neutral Metalliferous Drainage (NMD)	Metal Leaching (ML)	NORM	Fibrous
Pegmatite (low grade)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pegmatite (waste rock)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Basalt	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dolerite	Low-moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Gabbro	Low-moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Interbedded sediments	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Not assessed
Phyllite	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Not assessed
Schist	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Siltstone	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Not assessed

Lithology	Acid Drainage (AD)	Saline Drainage (SD)	Neutral Metalliferous Drainage (NMD)	Metal Leaching (ML)	NORM	Fibrous
Rating Legend:		Low	Low-moderate	Moderate	Moderate-high	High

4.1.2 Implications for Closure – Waste Rock Characterisation

The geochemical characterisation results present a favourable base for the Project's mine waste management strategy. The overarching dataset confirms that the vast majority of waste rock materials are geochemically benign, exhibiting a low risk for acid and metalliferous drainage, neutral metalliferous drainage, and saline drainage. The favourable leachate quality and the confirmed absence of hazardous mineral fibres or naturally occurring radioactive materials facilitate long-term rehabilitation requirements and achievement of final landform completion criteria.

To ensure closure outcomes are achieved (Section 8), standard material management strategies will be integrated directly into the mine plan. While conservative testing identified highly localised subsets of gabbro and dolerite with uncertain or low-to-moderate acid generation potential, the geological block model confirms that only a minor fraction of the total waste mass contains elevated sulfur. Closure designs will accommodate these specific subsets by utilising routine encapsulation or strategic co-disposal within the abundant non-acid forming waste.

4.1.3 Knowledge Gaps – Waste Rock Characterisation

To facilitate development of the final waste rock landform designs, additional targeted sampling and analysis will be undertaken. This supplementary program will serve to validate the current findings, resolve any residual analytical uncertainties, and ensure a comprehensive, statistically robust characterisation across the entire waste rock material inventory.

The supplementary sampling and analysis program will include:

- Physio-chemical properties of waste rock materials to quantify their dispersion and erosion potential.
- Subject to the findings of the initial test work, kinetic column leach testing to assess long term geochemical behaviour.

4.2 Tailings Characterisation

4.2.1 Knowledge Base - Tailings Characterisation

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's tailings characterisation knowledge base are listed in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Tailings Characterisation – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Tabba Tabb Project Tailings Characterisation Report	Mine Waste Management Pty Ltd	August 2025	Appendix B.10

4.2.1.1 Tailings Characterisation

A representative tailings sample was obtained for the analytical program in consultation with Mine Waste Management Pty Ltd (MWM) (2025) and BHM Process Consultants. The tailings sample was submitted for analysis of the parameters summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 4-5 Tailings Sampling Parameters

Parameter	Samples
Paste pH/EC	1
Total sulfur (LECO – combustion furnace)	1
Acid neutralisation capacity (ANC)	1
Total carbon (TC)	1
Sulfide sulfur (chromium reducible sulfur)	1
NAG Potential	1
Mineralogy (XRD)	1
Total elemental analysis	1
Short-term leach testing	1
Exchangeable cation	1
Asbestos presence/absence	1
Soil particle density	1
Soil classification	1

The results of the analytical program were reviewed and interpreted by MWM, with the overall findings indicating that the material is geochemically benign. Key findings from the study include:

- Tailings are NAF, with very low total sulfur (<0.01 weight %) and negative NAPP, confirming a low risk of acid generation.
- The leachate generated from static leach testing was circum-neutral, fresh, and generally contained low levels of anions, cations, and trace elements, indicating low potential for metal leaching.
- Mineral fibres were not detected, suggesting a low hazard of fibrous minerals in the tailings.
- Low NORM potential.

Physical and geotechnical characterisation undertaken by CMW (2025) indicates that tailings are fine-grained, predominantly silty and non-plastic, with moderate compressibility and dispersity (Emerson Class 5), consistent with typical hard-rock tailings. These properties support their suitability for conventional tailings storage and rehabilitation as discussed in this MCP.

4.2.2 Implications for Closure – Tailings Characterisation

Geochemical characterisation work to date indicates that the tailings have a low-risk profile that will likely simplify rehabilitation strategies and requirements, compared to operations with more problematic materials.

The tailings are classified as non-acid forming with a very low total sulfur content, which minimises the long-term risk of acid generation. The likelihood of saline or neutral metalliferous drainage post-closure is also very low. Because of these characteristics, the closure design for the TSF is not expected to require a highly engineered, oxygen-excluding capping system or long-term active water treatment facilities. While the tailings exhibit some elemental enrichment compared to average crustal abundances, specifically in caesium, lithium, molybdenum, and tellurium, leachate testing indicates a low potential for these metals to mobilise under circum-neutral conditions.

The absence of detected fibrous minerals and the inherently low levels of NORM indicate a broadly environmentally benign material, requiring no specialised handling requirements.

Physically, the tailings are predominantly sandy, comprising approximately 80% fine to coarse sand. While this suggests the material may be relatively free draining, it could be susceptible to wind erosion if left exposed for extended periods of time without use (e.g. under care and maintenance). A conventional store and release physical cover system, such as a localised growth medium and vegetative layer, is expected to ensure long-term landform stability, prevent dust generation and allow establishment of a self-sustaining ecosystem.

4.2.3 Knowledge Gaps – Tailings Characterisation

Supplementary tailings characterisation studies are proposed to confirm the long-term acid-generating potential and characteristics of the tailings, as well as a pilot processing program that covers the full range of ores that will be processed. The anticipated scope of work for these studies includes:

- Pilot-scale or bulk metallurgical test work to generate tailings that are representative of the final lithium concentrate processing circuit.
- Testing will capture the expected range of ore types, head grades, and reagent regimes to assess variability in tailings composition, mineralogy, and particle size distribution.
- Multi-stage and sequential leach testing under both atmospheric and anoxic conditions to assess potential changes in leachate chemistry with time, including delayed release mechanisms not identified through single-step static testing.
- Saline and process-water leach tests to evaluate the influence of elevated salinity and recycled process water on solute mobilisation, ion exchange behaviour, and tailings residue chemistry.
- Short-term (static) leach testing across a range of solid-to-liquid ratios to confirm early-stage tailings behaviour under deposition conditions.
- Kinetic test work (e.g. column or humidity cell testing) to assess long-term sulphide oxidation rates, weathering processes, secondary mineral formation, and the persistence of non-acid forming characteristics over extended timeframes.
- Confirmation of long-term acid-base balance through evaluation of sulfur speciation and acid neutralisation capacity depletion over time.
- Ongoing assessment of tailings particle size distribution, density, and consolidation behaviour as processing conditions evolve.
- Mineralogical investigations to confirm the stability of primary and secondary minerals under operational and post-closure conditions and to identify any phases that may influence long-term geochemical performance.

4.3 Landform Designs

4.3.1 Knowledge Base – Landform Designs

Key studies undertaken to inform development of the Project's waste landform designs (WRLs and IWLTSF) are listed in Table 4-7.

Table 4-6 Landform Design – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
TSF Pre-Feasibility Study Report	CMW Geosciences	June 2025	Appendix B.11
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Soil Characterisation Study	Significant Environmental Services	October 2024	Appendix B.2

4.3.1.1 Waste Rock Landform Design

Current WRL designs are conceptual. Subject to future studies, fresh waste rock material is anticipated to be geotechnically competent and capable of supporting relatively steep slope angles. However, due to the practicability of constructing and rehabilitating steeply sloped landforms, as well as erosion considerations with topsoil/cover materials, the currently proposed WRLs use a conservatively low overall slope angle of 15.5°.

Suitable slope angles for use in landform designs were discussed by MWM (2025), relating specifically to soil erodibility. Soils within the Project area are predominantly sandy loams containing fine to coarse gravel. Generic rainfall simulator testing undertaken on loamy soils at slope angles of 15° and 18° indicates that both hydraulic conductivity and mean steady-state infiltration rates are moderately higher at the steeper slope angle compared to the 15° slope.

Based on generic rainfall simulator test results, indicative assessments of long-term slope stability and erosion potential can be made. Slopes constructed at approximately 15° typically exhibit negligible soil loss, with erosion rates below the industry benchmark of 5 t/ha/year. In comparison, slopes of around 18° generally produce approximately double this sediment loss. Despite this difference, overall sediment yields remain relatively low, reflecting the favourable infiltration characteristics and self-armouring behaviour of the soil surface.

Over time, finer soil fractions (silt and clay) will be preferentially removed from the surface, leaving behind coarser sand and gravel particles. This surface conditioning is expected to enhance infiltration, reduces runoff, and limit ongoing sediment loss. Accordingly, these soils are expected to remain stable over the long term when waste rock landforms are constructed with slope angles of approximately 15°, or if used in association with more competent waste rock material in the form of a rock mulch.

4.3.1.2 IWLTSF Design

The TSF will form part of an IWLTSF, comprising a TSF that is reinforced and encompassed by a waste rock landform. A TSF pre-feasibility study was undertaken by CMW Geosciences (CMW) in 2025 to support the Project.

The PFS IWLTSF design incorporates engineered containment systems, including liners, compacted cut-off trenches, and a perimeter underdrainage system. Numerical modelling has demonstrated that seepage can be effectively controlled.

Water management within the IWLTSF is facilitated by a central decant-and-return water system, designed to maximise water recovery (up to 100% under average operating conditions) and limit ponding within the facility.

Stability assessments indicate that the IWLTSF meets the required factors of safety under static and seismic conditions. Embankment and tailings materials are characterised as non-liquefiable and erosion-resistant, supporting the integrity of the containment system.

The IWLTSF will be decommissioned and rehabilitated to ensure the final landform is safe, stable, erosion resistant and non-polluting, consistent with the requirements of DMPE. A detailed TSF closure plan, including the post-closure landform design and supporting technical studies, will be developed and submitted to DWER and DMPE for approval prior to implementation.

For preliminary closure planning purposes, a number of rehabilitation principles have been adopted to guide the IWLTSF decommissioning and closure strategy. Following completion of

tailings deposition, the surface of the TSF will be allowed to dry, settle and consolidate as pore water drains from the tailings mass. Due to tailings segregation during deposition, consolidation and settlement are expected to occur more rapidly in areas adjacent to the embankment structural zone, with progressively longer consolidation times anticipated toward the central decant pond area. Rehabilitation activities on the tailings surface will be undertaken once sufficient consolidation has occurred to support construction activities.

Based on the currently available tailings properties, a concave landform profile incorporating a store-and-release cover system is favoured for the TSF surface. The final landform profile and cover system design will be primarily influenced by the geochemical characteristics of the tailings and will be confirmed through further studies undertaken as part of detailed rehabilitation planning. A safe and practical construction methodology for placement of the cover system will be developed, with particular consideration given to the soft fine tailings located in the central portion of the TSF. Consolidation and associated strength gain in this zone are expected to occur slowly, which may require the staged placement of cover materials prior to full consolidation being achieved.

To manage surface water runoff following closure, the rehabilitated TSF surface may be divided into sub-catchments to reduce runoff concentration toward the centre of the facility. Hydrological assessments will consider both the 100-year annual recurrence interval (ARI) and PMP rainfall events. The need for a spillway as part of the final landform will be determined through further investigation during detailed rehabilitation planning.

The slope of the downstream waste rock batter will be reshaped to achieve an overall slope gradient of 1V:3H (approximately 20°). Where required and subject to stability modelling, a concave embankment profile may be adopted to further reduce slope angles and enhance long-term stability. Reshaped embankments will be covered with a layer of topsoil to provide a suitable growth medium, then ripped and seeded with local native species. The TSF embankment batter slopes and top surface will be progressively revegetated through application of the cover system and topsoil to support the establishment of sustainable vegetation consistent with surrounding landforms / PMLU.

4.3.2 Implications for Closure – Landform Designs

As the Project remains in the development phase, detailed landform designs for the WRLs and IWLTSF have not been finalised. Notwithstanding this, broad rehabilitation objectives and closure strategies have been developed based on the current understanding of site conditions, material characteristics, and WA best-practice closure principles.

Preliminary assessments indicate that final landforms will need to be designed with overall slope angles of approximately 15° where growth media or rehabilitation material is placed, to reduce erosion risk and support long-term surface stability. Steeper slopes may be achievable if growth medium is mixed with more competent material as part of a rock mulch, however further assessment is required to support this.

The limited thickness of the natural weathering profile and thin alluvial cover suggest that topsoil material may be limited. This constraint has implications for cover design, material handling strategies, and progressive soil management throughout operations to ensure sufficient material is available for final capping and revegetation.

Consistent with best-practice landform design, final waste rock and IWLTSF landforms should avoid, where practicable, convergent slope geometries that concentrate surface water flows and increase the risk of rill and gully erosion. Landforms should promote sheet flow and stable drainage patterns that are resilient under long-term climatic conditions.

Further waste rock characterisation is required to confirm material suitability for use in rehabilitation and to inform segregation, temporary storage, and placement practices during mining. Where potentially dispersive or otherwise unsuitable materials are identified, these will

not be placed on the outer batters of final landforms and may require encapsulation or containment within designated cells.

Similarly, additional tailings characterisation will be undertaken to refine tailings classifications and inform the selection of the most appropriate TSF cover system design, including surface water management measures specific to the tailings landform. These outcomes will influence final landform geometry, cover thickness requirements, and erosion control strategies for closure.

Detailed hydrological and stormwater management assessments, once completed, will inform detailed landform design specifications, including drainage controls, slope lengths, and surface treatments required to meet long-term stability, erosion performance, and closure completion criteria. These refinements will be incorporated into subsequent iterations of the mine closure plan as the Project advances towards detailed design.

4.3.3 Knowledge Gaps – Landform Designs

At the current stage of Project definition, final landform designs for the WRLs and IWLTSF remain conceptual. This is primarily due to the reliance on outcomes from other environmental and technical studies.

Key studies required to progress final landform designs for the WRLs and IWLTSF are summarised as follows:

- Hydrological and erosion studies, which are needed to confirm drainage requirements, slope lengths, batter configurations, and surface water control measures to ensure long-term landform stability and erosion resistance.
- Supplementary tailings characterisation, which will inform the most appropriate TSF closure and cover system design, including cover thickness, material selection, and surface drainage performance.
- Additional waste rock characterisation to confirm material suitability for use in outer batters, capping layers, and rehabilitation activities, and to identify any materials requiring segregation or containment.
- Landform evolution modelling to demonstrate that the final landform designs will remain stable in the long term.

These studies will be undertaken in later project development phases, once the processing flowsheet, mining schedule, and material balances are better defined. The results will be used to refine landform geometries, drainage features, and surface treatments, and will be incorporated into subsequent updates of the mine closure plan as the Project progresses towards detailed design and operations.

4.4 Materials Balance

4.4.1 Knowledge Base – Materials Balance

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's materials balance knowledge base are listed in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Materials Balance – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Soil Characterisation Study	Significant Environmental Services	October 2024	Appendix B.2

The purpose of the material balance is to show the amount of available material, by type, versus the volume required to meet proposed rehabilitation designs and post mining land uses.

Materials include geochemically benign waste rock for encapsulation or cover material and topsoil or growth material for establishing vegetation. By accurately quantifying these materials, shortfalls or surpluses in these materials can be identified and designs optimised for improved outcomes.

A provisional inventory of material requirements for the Project is provided in Table 4-8. Based on a disturbance footprint of 950 ha with a nominal 20 cm stripping depth and a 10% loss factor during salvage and stockpiling operations, approximately 1.7 Mm^3 of topsoil will be stockpiled over the course of the Project. The balance of competent, geochemically benign waste rock and topsoil against the anticipated rehabilitation requirements, demonstrates an overall surplus of material is anticipated (Table 4-8).

The Project will utilise an adaptive methodology for both topsoil harvesting and application. Guided by the proposed soil characterisation program (Section 3.3.3), salvage operations will vary stripping depths per soil unit to maximise targeted material recovery. Rehabilitation work will strategically match topsoil application depths and material types to landform profiles. This approach prioritises the placement of structurally stable, erosion-resistant soils on sloped surfaces, while allocating more erosive soil units exclusively to flat areas to optimise overall revegetation success.

Table 4-8 Provisional Materials Balance

Requirement	Units	WRLS and ROM	TSF	Remaining Infrastructure*	Abandonment Bund
Footprint	ha	419.39	167.13	254.31	3.40
Geochemically benign competent waste rock					
Provisional cover depth (non-erosive, benign waste rock)	m	0.2	1	0	2.5
Provisional cover volume	m^3	838,783.40	1,671,270.00	0	85,013
Cover Material Available	m^3	171,900,000			
Balance	m^3	+169,304,933			
Topsoil					
Provisional topsoil depth	m	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Provisional topsoil volume	m^3	838,783.40	334,254.00	508,629.30	0
Topsoil availability**	m^3	1,727,272			
Balance	m^3	+62,624			

** Remaining infrastructure does not include areas within the abandonment bund which will not be topsoiled at cessation of mining.*
***Topsoil volume assumes a 10% soil loss factor during salvage and stockpiling operations.*

4.4.2 Implications for Closure – Materials Balance

Execution of the mine closure plan requires the systematic management of a rehabilitation materials balance, encompassing the inventory and allocation of topsoil and other rehabilitation materials (e.g. benign waste rock).

To maintain the biological viability and physical integrity of topsoil materials, topsoil harvesting procedures should align with environmental best practices. This includes positioning stockpiles away from active traffic zones and established drainage lines to mitigate the potential for

compaction, erosion, and contamination. Furthermore, ongoing volumetric surveys of available material stockpiles should be completed at regular intervals to monitor resource availability, reconcile inventory data, and confirm that sufficient material volumes are retained to complete progressive and final rehabilitation activities.

4.4.3 Knowledge Gaps – Materials Balance

An indicative materials balance is provided in Table 4-8. This is derived from high-level calculations using the footprint stripping area for each landform or disturbance multiplied by the provisional encapsulation depth. This approach has been informed by available knowledge bases, established design principles, and experience gained from comparable mine landforms across Western Australia. While an overall surplus of cover materials is anticipated, there is likely to be competition for geochemically benign, competent (fresh) waste rock and topsoil. A comprehensive materials balance will be developed once closure designs for the WRLs and IWLTSF are finalised and upon completion of additional soil surveys (Section 3.3.3). This materials balance will reconcile available material volumes with those required to implement the proposed rehabilitation designs. The materials balance will be managed throughout the life of mine and updated as closure designs are refined. Revised materials balances will be provided in future versions of the MCP.

4.5 Pit Lakes

4.5.1 Knowledge Base – Pit Lakes

Key studies undertaken to inform development of the Project's pit lake knowledge base are listed in Table 4-7.

Table 4-9 Pit Lake – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Detailed Hydrogeological Assessment Report for Mining Proposal	Rockwater Pty Ltd	October 2024	Appendix B.13
Tabba Tabba Lithium Mine Groundwater Modelling Technical Report	SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd	May 2026	Appendix B.14

The Project will involve mining below the regional groundwater levels as discussed in Section 3.5. Consequently, following the cessation of mining, groundwater inflow is expected to progressively fill the open pits, resulting in the formation of a pit lake over time. Given the region's arid-to-semiarid climatic conditions and associated high evaporation rates, the pit lake water is expected to deteriorate over time due to evapoconcentration processes. This is anticipated to result in elevated salinity levels, rendering the pit lake unsuitable for any beneficial PMLU.

Groundwater modelling undertaken in 2026 indicates that at the cessation of mining, groundwater drawdown associated with pit dewatering is predicted to extend approximately 10 km from the pit. As the predicted final pit lake water level will remain below surrounding groundwater levels, the pit lake is expected to act as a permanent groundwater sink, with no potential for hydraulic reversal, discharge of pit lake water back into the surrounding aquifer system or spill to surface.

Key findings from the initial final void lake elevation modelling include:

- Main pit: the pit lakes reach an equilibrium level of 19 mAHD, which is 73 m below spill level. Equilibrium level is reached approximately 400 years post mining.
- Hutt pit: the pit lakes reach an equilibrium level of 64 mAHD, which is 32 m below spill level. Equilibrium level is reached approximately 300 years post mining.

- Han pit: the pit lakes reach an equilibrium level of 53 mAHD, which is 43 m below spill level. Equilibrium level is reached approximately 400 years post mining.

4.5.2 Implications for Closure – Pit Lakes

The water balance and geochemistry of mine pit lakes are important considerations for mine closure planning. The water balance is a sum of the inflows and outflows in a pit lake system, including groundwater throughflow, precipitation, evaporation, and runoff. Initial expectations are that the pits will remain as permanent groundwater sinks with pit lakes and that groundwater will reach equilibrium between 300-400 years post mining.

4.5.3 Knowledge Gaps – Pit Lakes

The post-closure pit lakes are projected to function as permanent groundwater sinks, Because of this hydraulic containment, any impacted water within the pit lakes will be physically prevented from migrating into the broader environment, rendering the risk to groundwater receptors low. Nevertheless, to confirm long-term water quality trends and refine closure planning, geochemical modelling of the pit lakes will be undertaken during the life of mine as additional data becomes available

4.6 Abandonment Bund Requirements

4.6.1 Knowledge Base - Abandonment Bund Requirements

At cessation of mining, neither pit is planned to be backfilled, resulting in two residual pit voids at closure. This presents a safety risk due to potential unrestricted access to the voids post closure. As such, an abandonment bund will be required to limit access to the mine voids.

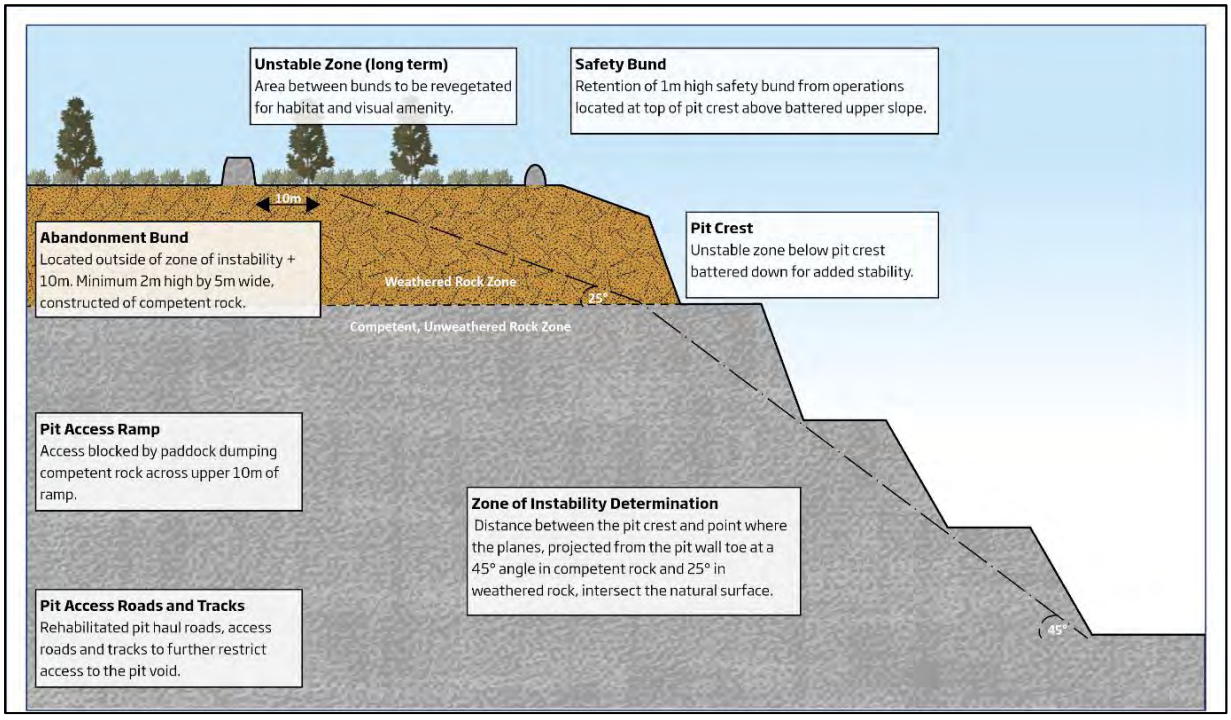
The *Safety Bund Walls Around Abandoned Pits* (DOIR,1997) guidelines issued by the Department of Primary Industries and Resources (now DMPE) provides guidance on how abandonment bunds should be constructed.

Under the guidelines, the abandonment bund should be constructed outside of the area designated as the potential zone of instability (PZoI), which is defined by the type of rocks present in the pit walls (weathered (oxidised) rock or unweathered (unoxidized) rock), and the respective angle from the pit toe:

- 25° for weathered rock.
- 45° for unweathered rock.

The abandonment will be constructed to be at least 2m tall by 5m wide using geochemically benign and non-dispersive waste rock to ensure long-term stability. An indicative pit closure design is provided in Figure 4-1. The abandonment bund location in relation to the PZoI has yet to be determined. This will be undertaken with consideration to the guidelines and geotechnical understanding of the residual voids.

Figure 4-1 Indicative Pit Closure Strategy



4.6.2 Implications for Closure – Abandonment Bund Requirements

The abandonment bund restricts access to the residual pit voids post closure, which reduces the risk of injury or death to humans, fauna and livestock. As such, the abandonment bund must remain effective in the long term.

To ensure the abandonment bund is maintained long term post-closure, it must be constructed from competent, geochemically benign waste rock material and located outside of the PZoI and significant drainage lines.

Waste rock required for the abandonment bund should be considered within the material balance to ensure there is sufficient volume left to accommodate the construction of the abandonment bund as well as cover material for other permanent landforms such as the WRLs and IWLTSF.

4.6.3 Knowledge Gaps – Abandonment Bund Requirements

A geotechnical study identifying the PZoI will be required to inform the final location of the abandonment bunds as well as a hydrological study to ensure the bund is located outside of drainage lines.

The materials balance will be updated periodically to ensure that sufficient competent and geochemically benign waste rock material is available to construct the abandonment bunds.

4.7 Seed Mix

4.7.1 Knowledge Base – Seed Mix

Key studies undertaken to inform the Project's seed mix knowledge base are listed in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10 Seed Mix – Studies

Study	Author	Date	Appendix
Tabba Tabba Project Flora and Vegetation Assessment	Ecoscape	November 2025	Appendix B.4
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Flora and Fauna Assessments	Ecoscape	October 2024	Appendix B.5

A seed mix for use in rehabilitation activities has not been developed at this stage of the Project. However, the flora and vegetation of the site are well understood as described in Section 3.7.

An appropriate seed mix will be identified during operations and will be developed in consultation with a suitably qualified person, considering the following factors:

- PMLU (Section 6)
- Local flora and vegetation (Section 3.7)
- Local climate (Section 3.2)
- Closure Outcomes (Section 8)

4.7.2 Implications for Closure – Seed Mix

To achieve the post-mining land uses defined in Section 6, seed mix selection will be delineated by landform rather than applying a uniform, site-wide formulation. Species palettes will be specifically tailored to the plains, low hills, and drainage lines identified in the baseline flora and vegetation surveys. Given the baseline vegetation is predominantly classified as Excellent to Very Good condition, the rehabilitation strategy should target the re-establishment of this standard by utilising locally dominant genera, primarily *Acacia*, *Corymbia*, and *Triodia*.

The recorded presence of 13 introduced flora taxa, notably competitive species such as *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass), alongside grazing pressures from feral fauna, necessitates the selection of native species capable of rapid initial establishment to mitigate weed competition. Where establishing vegetation is particularly vulnerable, such as on constructed slopes, temporary fencing may be required to exclude grazing animals. Furthermore, seed provenance and species selection will need to account for anticipated regional climatic variability.

4.7.3 Knowledge Gaps – Seed Mix

Given the early phase of Project development, specific seed formulations for the site have not yet been established, representing a recognised knowledge gap in the current rehabilitation strategy. To address this and develop suitable, landform-specific seed mixes, a phased program of investigation is required:

- Comprehensive desktop review of baseline botanical data and regional rehabilitation analogues to identify target taxa.
- Controlled potting trials to assess seed viability, germination requirements, and early seedling establishment rates.

- Successful seed formulations will subsequently transition to on-site field trials and progressive rehabilitation to evaluate species performance, resilience, and weed competitiveness under operational environmental conditions. Continuous monitoring of these trials will then be utilised to iteratively refine the final seed mixes, ensuring they are optimised to achieve the targeted post-mining land uses.

4.8 Contaminated Sites

4.8.1 Knowledge Base – Contaminated Sites

Under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, mining is a listed as a potentially contaminating activity, typically associated with hydrocarbon spills and the seepage of AMD and other mine wastes. The Project is situated within an historical alluvial tin and tantalum mining footprint, presenting a potential for legacy contamination. No formal contaminated site investigations have been undertaken to date. Because the proposed Project will encompass the historical disturbance, and future operational activities may introduce new contamination risks, comprehensive site investigations will be deferred until the late life-of-mine phase. Earlier investigations may be undertaken if required under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, such as following a reportable incident (e.g. large spill or leak).

4.8.2 Implications for Closure – Contaminated Sites

Effective management and mitigation measures, such as the controlled handling of hydrocarbons, chemicals, and mine waste products, are required to reduce the long-term contamination risk profile of the site. Contaminated sites management within the mine closure framework relies on the progressive identification and tracking of any potential contamination events. Wildcat will maintain an active contaminated sites register throughout the life of the mine to ensure that any spills, leaks, or localised impacts are systematically documented as they occur. This will ensure that if remediation is not feasible at the time of the contaminating event, a comprehensive dataset remains available to direct targeted contaminated site investigations and final remediation activities during closure.

4.8.3 Knowledge Gaps – Contaminated Sites

No contaminated site investigations are proposed until late in the life of mine. Additional soil assessments may include consideration to baseline contaminant levels (e.g. metals and metalloids), however contamination specific investigations will only be undertaken if required as a response to a potentially contaminating event. Immediately prior to decommissioning, a site wide contaminated site investigation will be undertaken in accordance with the DWER contaminated site guidelines in rigour at the time.

4.9 Summary of Closure Knowledge Gaps and Proposed Studies

A summary of the knowledge gaps specific to mine closure is presented in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11 Closure Data and Studies Summary of Knowledge Gaps and Proposed Studies

Item	Description of Knowledge Gap	Proposed Study
Waste rock characterisation	Additional waste rock characterisation to increase confidence of predictions and inform landform designs.	Supplementary program will include kinetic testing for long term geochemical behaviour and physio-chemical properties of waste rock materials to quantify their dispersion and erosion potential
Tailings characterisation	Long-term acid generating potential and characteristics of all tailings that will be processed over the life of mine.	Supplementary program will include pilot or bulk metallurgical test work, multi-step, kinetic testing, saline testing and short-term static testing.

Item	Description of Knowledge Gap	Proposed Study
Landform designs	Rehabilitation designs for both the WRLs and TSF, including the TSF cover design.	Landform evolution modelling. Final landform designs. TSF cover design. Site wide closure drainage design.
Materials balance	Materials balance refinement based on new soil data, layouts and landform designs.	Ongoing refinement of materials balance.
Pit lakes	Long term characteristics of pit water and impacts post closure.	Pit lake assessment which will include water balance and geochemical modelling.
Abandonment bund	Potential pit zone of instability to inform the siting of abandonment bunds.	Geotechnical assessment to inform siting of the abandonment bunds.
Seed mix	Seed mix requirements and harvesting strategy.	Seed mix study, including harvesting strategy and rehabilitation trials to confirm effectiveness.
Contaminated sites	No knowledge gaps that need further consideration at this phase of mine life.	A site wide contaminated site investigation will be undertaken towards or at closure of the site.

5 Stakeholder Engagement

Wildcat is committed to proactive and transparent engagement with all Project stakeholders to support comprehensive mine closure planning. To facilitate this, Wildcat has implemented a stakeholder communication strategy comprising:

- Stakeholder Identification: Establishing a comprehensive list of all interested parties (Section 5.1).
- Engagement Strategy: A defined framework for communicating with stakeholders throughout the life of the mine (Section 5.2).
- Engagement Register: A centralised record used to document and track the outcomes of all engagement activities (Section 5.3).

5.1 Stakeholder Identification and Engagement

Wildcat's Stakeholder Engagement Strategy includes maintenance of a Stakeholder Identification Register (Table 5-1) to document all relevant parties and their primary interests. The Stakeholder Identification Register is a dynamic document and will be updated throughout the Project's life to integrate new stakeholders and reflect their evolving priorities.

While the register is a comprehensive directory of all Project-related interests, it includes a dedicated filtering function. This allows Wildcat to isolate and engage specifically with parties interested in mine closure planning, ensuring that consultation remains targeted, relevant, and efficient.

Table 5-1 Stakeholder Identification Register

Stakeholder	Organisation / Group	Interests
Commonwealth Government	DCCEEW	• National Heritage Listed Areas • MNES • Rehabilitation and closure • Consultation strategy
State Government	DMPE	• Programs of Work (POW) and associated exploration rehabilitation. • Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) and associated closure and rehabilitation. • Landform stability • Regulatory reporting of disturbance and rehabilitation • Mine safety • Final land use and achievement of completion criteria • Consultation strategy
	DPLH	• Cultural heritage • Post-mining land use • Transfer of liability
	EPA	• Protection of key environmental factors • Consultation strategy
	DWER	• Emissions from site • Contaminated sites
	DBCA	• Protection of biodiversity • Rehabilitation of site
	Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA)	• Road maintenance
	Pastoral Land Board	• Post closure land use
Local Council	Local Community (Port Hedland)	• Protection of heritage sites

Stakeholder	Organisation / Group	Interests
		• Mine closure planning and long term liabilities • Post mining land use and rehabilitation • Employment and opportunities • Safety
Aboriginal Corporation	Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation	• Post mining land use • Protection of cultural heritage • Long term safety of closed site
Pastoralist	Wallareenya Pastoral Station Strelley Pastoral Station	• Post mining land use • Weed management • Retention of infrastructure • Safety • Rehabilitation of the site
Wildcat Resources	Shareholders	• Closure liability • Sustainability
	Employees, caretakers, and families	• Employment opportunities • Training • Transition to closure
	Corporate/senior management	• Closure and rehabilitation • Financial liabilities
	Consultants/contractors	• Transition to closure • Contracting opportunities

5.2 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy ensures that relevant stakeholders are informed regarding mine closure activities and are provided the opportunity for input. A primary objective of the strategy is to mitigate the impacts associated with the mine's transition toward closure on the workforce, local communities, Traditional Owners, pastoralist and other relevant parties.

The engagement strategy is specific to each relevant stakeholder as summarised in Table 5-2 and ensures that closure information is provided to stakeholders in a timely and coordinated manner.

Table 5-2 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Stakeholder Group	Consultation Timing	Consultation Methods and Timing	Focus (Closure)
Commonwealth Government			
DCCEEW	As required	• Pre-approval meetings • Compliance reports • Incident reporting	• Rehabilitation and closure • MNES • Consultation strategy
State Government			
EPA	Annually / As required	• Annual compliance report • Formal correspondence as required • Meetings, as required	• Protection of key environmental factors
DMPE	Annually/ Triennially	• Review of MCP • MDCP • Annual Environmental Report (AER) • Mining Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) • Site inspections	• Decommissioning • Safety • Materials characterisation • Closure design and task register • Rehabilitation progress • Completion criteria

Stakeholder Group	Consultation Timing	Consultation Methods and Timing	Focus (Closure)
		• Miscellaneous correspondence and meetings as required	• Landform stability • Final land use • Consultation strategy • Financial provisioning
DWER	As required	• Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) • Form 2 reporting as required	• Pollution control • Contaminated sites
DBCA	As required	• Formal correspondence • Meetings as required	• Biodiversity
DPLH	As required	• Formal correspondence • Meetings as required • MCP	• Post mining land use • Relinquishment
Main Roads WA	As required	• Formal correspondence • Meetings as required	• Activity and use of infrastructure during fleet mobilisation/ demobilisation
Local Community / Land User			
Town of Port Hedland	Annually	• Shire council meetings • Mining liaison meetings	• Final land use • Transition to post mining land use
Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation	As required	• Wildcat-NAC consultation committee • Formal correspondence • Meetings as required	• Protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage • Post mining land use
Wallareenya Pastoral Station	As required	• Formal correspondence • Meetings as required	• Post-mining land use • Retention of assets
Strelley Pastoral Station	As required	• Formal correspondence • Meetings as required	• Post-mining land use • Retention of assets

5.3 Stakeholder Engagement Register

Wildcat maintains a Stakeholder Engagement Register to document all formal and informal stakeholder communications. This register records engagement across various Project parameters, explicitly including mine closure and rehabilitation. To date, no consultation specific to mine closure has occurred. All future closure-related engagement will be recorded in the register and reported in subsequent revisions of this MCP.

6 Post Mining Land Uses and Mine Closure Objectives

6.1 Closure Objectives

The overarching objectives for closure of the Project are consistent with the ANZMEC/MCA (2000) Strategic Framework for Mine Closure and the DMPE (2025) Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans. These objectives are intended to ensure the site is left in a condition appropriate to the proposed post-mining land uses. Specifically, the closure objectives aim to ensure that the site is:

- Safe: with risks to future land users minimised and access to any hazardous areas appropriately restricted.
- Stable: with post-mining landforms designed to be resistant to erosion and structural failure, and to minimise or contain sediment deposition downstream.
- Non-polluting: such that adverse drainage from post-mining landforms is prevented or effectively managed, and any contaminated areas are addressed in accordance with current DWER guidelines.
- Rehabilitated: to the extent practicable, to support the development over time of a self-sustaining vegetation community comparable in density, diversity and structure to that of surrounding undisturbed areas.

These principles have informed the development of the closure outcomes and completion criteria described in Section 8. Wildcat will continue to consult with the relevant stakeholders to confirm that the closure objectives align with stakeholder expectations and will refine and update the objectives as required.

6.2 Proposed Post Mining Land Uses

The Project is located within the Nyamal Native Title determination area and overlies pastoral land historically utilised for low-intensity cattle grazing, mining, and exploration. Wildcat will engage collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders throughout the life of the mine to develop agreed, site-specific PMLUs across the disturbed Project footprint.

To meet the closure objectives, and at this early stage of development, the conceptual closure strategy proposes that all disturbed domains, with the exception of residual mine voids, will be rehabilitated to a self-sustaining native ecosystem compatible with the resumption of low-intensity grazing (Table 6-1). Any changes to the proposed PMLUs identified through the stakeholder engagement process and/or improved closure knowledgebase will be updated in future revisions of this MCP.

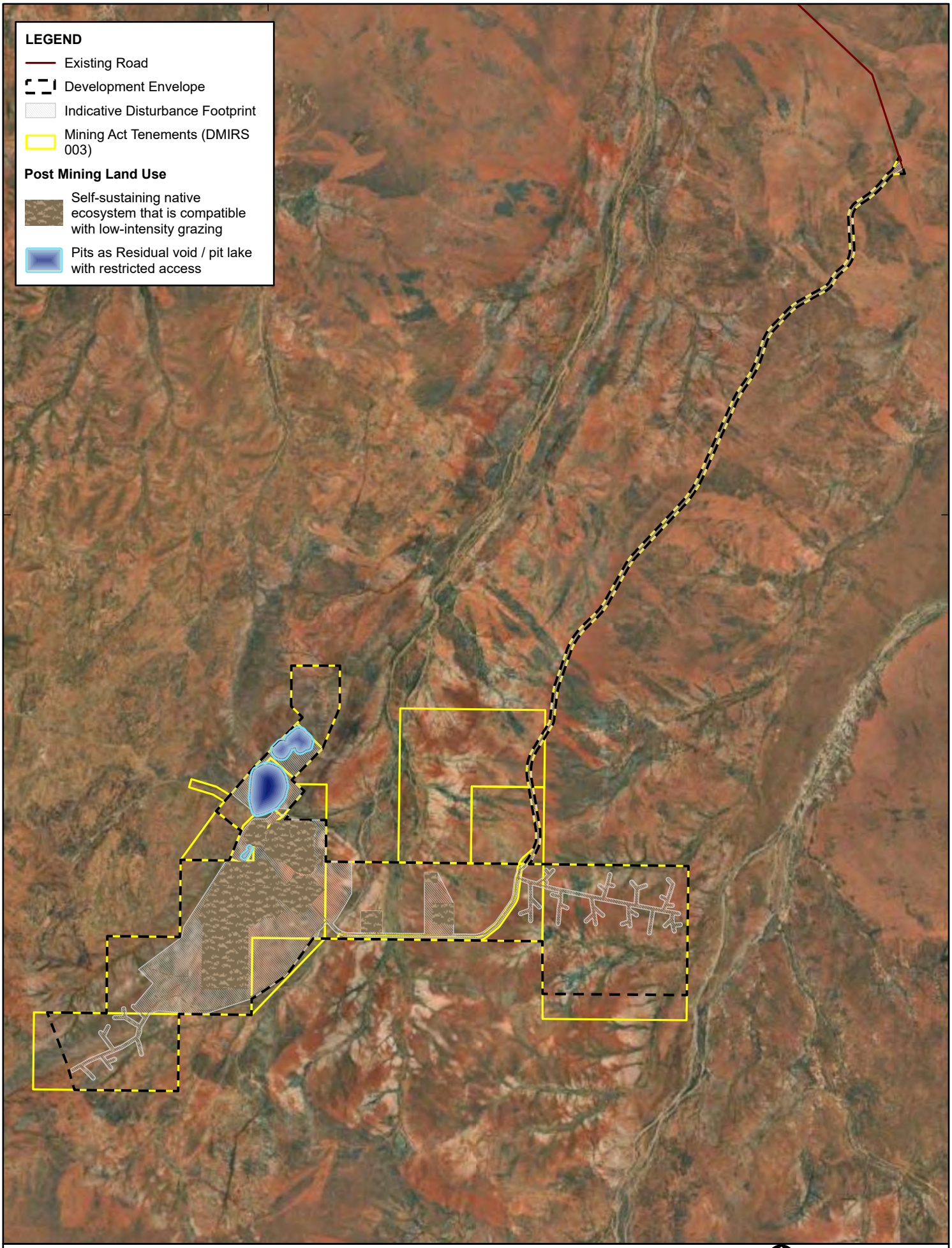
Table 6-1 Provisional Post Mining Land Uses

Landform	Proposed Post Mining Land Use and Justification
Mine voids	Mine voids will remain as residual voids with access restricted via an abandonment bund and removal of access roads. This includes the pit shoulder, between the abandonment bund and mine pit voids. The mine voids are anticipated to form pit lakes following cessation of dewatering activities and will not have any beneficial land use.
All remaining areas	All other mine areas will be rehabilitated to form a self-sustaining native ecosystem that is compatible with low-intensity grazing. Certain infrastructure, such as tracks, roads, and water storage, may be transferred to a third party. This is subject to ongoing stakeholder consultation during operations and final transfer agreements.

The distribution of post mining land uses is summarised in Table 6-2 and shown in Figure 6-1.

Table 6-2 Provisional Post Mining Land Use Distribution by Area

Post Mining Land Use	Area (ha)
Self-sustaining native ecosystem that is compatible with low-intensity grazing.	840.8
Residual void with restricted access.	121.9



0 2.5 5 km

Scale: 1:115,528 at A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Date Drawn: 28-May-2026
Project Number: 620.V00796

SLR

Earthstar Geographics
Drawn by: JWP

TABBA TABBA PROJECT
CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

POST MINING LAND USES

FIGURE 6-1

Path: H:\Local Resources\Mining Advisory\ADVGIS\03-Projects\Australia-WA\TabbaTabbaLithium\ADVAU00796\01-ESRI\ADVAU00796.aprx\CMCP Fig X-X_Post Mining Land Uses

7 Closure Risk Assessment

Best practice closure planning uses risk assessment to systematically identify, analyse and prioritise potential risks across environmental and social hazards.

There are a broad range of possible risks that require assessment prior to mine closure, including risks associated with the long-term stability of mine infrastructure and landforms, risks to public safety, and environmental risks to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the vicinity of the mine site. A closure-specific risk assessment has been undertaken to inform this conceptual MCP and was undertaken in accordance with the DMPE Guideline for preparing Mine Closure Plans (DMPE, 2025) and in general accordance with the Risk Management Standard – Principles and Guidelines developed by the joint Australian and New Zealand standard (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018) and the Environmental Risk Management – Principles and Process (HB 203:2012).

The risk assessment has been used to identify broad closure risks associated with the Project's infrastructure and use these identified risks to develop provisional management measures to reduce those risks to as low as reasonably practicable. In turn, the process has been used to develop provisional monitoring and auditing requirements to confirm that the proposed management strategies are effective and demonstrate whether the proposed completion criteria have been met. These aspects have been used to inform the mine closure implementation strategies and monitoring requirements discussed in this MCP.

The risk assessment methodology, assessment criteria and identified risks are detailed in the following subheadings.

7.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

The risk assessment methodology followed a systematic process to identify, evaluate, and mitigate closure risks, ensuring all residual risks are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable:

- Closure risks associated with risk pathways and potential impacts were identified by closure domain/infrastructure type using the objectives discussed under Section 6.1.
- Identified risks were evaluated to derive an inherent risk rating using the criteria detailed in Section 7.2 prior to the application of management measures/treatments.
- Appropriate management measures/treatments were identified for each risk pathway using the hierarchy of control:
    - Elimination: Physical removal of the risk.
    - Substitution: Replacing the risk with something that does not produce a risk or produces a lesser risk.
    - Isolation: Separate the hazard from people or the environment using physical barriers or distance.
    - Engineering: Control risks via engineered means.
    - Administrative: Use of procedures and management plans to minimise associated risks.
- The resulting risk pathways were then re-evaluated to derive a residual risk rating and to ensure that all residual risks are as low as reasonably practicable. Key environmental risks and treatments associated with the Project were identified through:
    - Technical assessment of key closure and environmental features Sections 3 and 4).
    - Site visits.

    - Internal closure risk workshopping.
    - Experience with other comparable mine sites.
- Identification of mechanisms for demonstrating that the proposed management measures have been implemented, as well as their respective performance indicators, measurement tools and associated completion or assessment criteria.

7.2 Risk Assessment Criteria

Risk is a measure of the likelihood versus the consequence of a given scenario. Identified risks were categorised according to significance using a five-by-five risk matrix, with pre-defined criteria for "Likelihood" and "Consequence" categories. Consequence definitions focus on environmental, physical, and chemical stability, as well as safety impacts associated with closure. Likelihood criteria are adapted to closure, with timeframes ranging from years to hundreds of years.

The criteria used to inform the risk assessment are shown in Table 7-1 (Likelihood) and Table 7-2 (Consequences). The risk assessment matrix is shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-1 Risk Assessment Likelihood Criteria

	Almost Certain	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Rare
Description	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances.	The event should occur and there is a higher percentage chance that it will occur.	The event could occur but there is a higher percentage chance that it will not occur.	The event could occur, but it is very improbable.	The event is extremely unlikely, only a slight chance of occurring.
Frequency	Once or more per year.	Once per decade.	Once in 50 years.	Once in 100 years.	Once in >300 years.

Table 7-2 Risk Assessment Consequence Categories

Environmental Indicator	Category Label				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Flora, Vegetation and Fauna					
Ecosystem function	Negligible impact/change to ecological processes and/or function.	Localised impact/change to ecological processes and/or function resulting in a recoverable impact within 1 year.	Alteration to ecological processes and/or function resulting in a recoverable impact within 5 years.	Alteration to ecological processes and/or function resulting in a recoverable impact within 10 years.	Alteration to ecological processes and/or function resulting in a potentially non-recoverable impact.
Flora and vegetation	No direct loss of native vegetation although increased stress may be incurred through indirect or induced pressures. And/or No direct loss of conservation significant vegetation.	Localised and short-term (< 1 year) loss of native vegetation which is widely distributed outside of the activity envelope.	Medium-term (1–5 years) loss of native vegetation which is widely distributed outside of the activity envelope. Project places minimal pressure on continued survival of conservation significant vegetation on a local scale.	Long-term (5–10 years) loss of native vegetation which is not widely disturbed outside the activity envelope. Project places significant pressure on continued survival of conservation significant vegetation.	Localised and short-term (< 1 year) loss of native vegetation which is widely distributed outside of the activity envelope.
Fauna	No decrease in fauna habitat and/or fauna abundance. And/or No direct loss of conservation significant fauna.	Localised and short-term (< 1 year) decrease in fauna habitat and/or fauna abundance.	Medium-term (1–5 years) decrease in fauna habitat and/or fauna abundance.	Significant, widespread, and/ or persistent regional decrease in fauna habitat and/or fauna abundance. Long-term (5–10 years) decrease in fauna habitat and/or abundance.	Localised and short-term (< 1 year) decrease in fauna habitat and/or fauna abundance.
Environmental threats (weeds, pathogens and introduced fauna)	Manageable, localised infestation/spread within the activity envelope that	Manageable, localised infestation/spread that results in minor	Localised infestation/spread that results in	Regional infestation/spread that results in competition/	Uncontrollable regional infestation/spread that results in competition/

Environmental Indicator	Category Label				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
	does not result in competition/ impact with native species.	competition/ impact with native species.	competition/impact with native species requiring considerable management/ control measures.	impact with native species requiring extensive management/control measures.	impact with native species and regional loss of vegetation communities or flora.
Inland Water					
Surface Water Quality	Negligible changes to local surface water quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Minor and/or short-term (< 1 year) change to surface water quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Moderate and/or medium-term (1–5 years) change to surface water quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Long-term decline (5–10 years) in surface water quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Decline in surface water quality that negatively impacts environmental values on a regional scale. Non-recoverable impact.
Surface Water Quantity	Incidental, short-term changes to local surface water volumes. Negligible impact to environmental values or water users.	Minor, short-term changes to local surface water volumes. Recoverable within 1 year and/or localised impact to environmental values or water users.	Medium-term changes to surface water volumes. Recoverable within 1–5 years and/or negative impact to environmental values or water users.	Long-term changes to surface water volumes. Recoverable within 10 years and/or negative impact to environmental values or water users.	Project causes permanent modifications to surface water volumes. Non-recoverable impact/ permanent impact to environmental values or water users.
Groundwater quality	Incidental, short-term changes to local groundwater quality. Negligible impact to environmental values.	Minor and/or short-term (< 1 year) localised decline in groundwater quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Moderate and/or medium-term (1–5 years) localised decline in groundwater quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Long-term (5–10 years) regional decline in groundwater quality that negatively impacts environmental values.	Permanent decline in groundwater quality that negatively impacts environmental values. Non-recoverable impact.
Groundwater quantity	Incidental changes to local groundwater levels/ availability. and/or Negligible impact to environmental values or water users.	Local changes to groundwater levels/ availability. Recoverable within 1 year and/or localised impact to environmental values or water users.	Changes to groundwater levels/availability in the medium-term. Recoverable within 5 years and/or negative impact to environmental values or water users.	Regional changes to groundwater levels/availability in the long-term. Recoverable within 10 years and/or negative impact to environmental values or water users.	Regional changes to groundwater levels/availability in the long-term. Non-recoverable impact permanent impact to environmental values or water users.
Terrestrial Environmental Quality					
Soil Resources	Incidental loss of soil resources has short-term impact on associated environmental values within activity envelope.	Loss of soil resources has medium-term impact on associated environmental values on a local scale.	Loss of soil resources has long-term impact on associated environmental values on a local scale.	Loss of soil resources resulting in a short to medium-term impact on associated environmental values on a regional scale.	Loss of soil resources that has a permanent impact on associated environmental values on a regional scale.

Environmental Indicator	Category Label				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Land Contamination	Incidental land contamination within activity envelope, easily treatable in short-term (< 1 week) and does not result in adverse impacts on associated environmental values.	Land contamination localised and treatable in medium-term (< 1 year) and does not result in adverse impacts on associated environmental values.	Localised land contamination. rectifiable within 5 years and results in minor adverse impacts on associated environmental values in the short to medium-term.	Land contamination on a regional scale (beyond activity envelope) resulting in adverse impacts on associated environmental values. Results in clean-up requiring specialist remediation within 10 years and/or medium to long-term management.	Land contamination on a regional scale (beyond activity envelope) resulting in permanent damage with severe environmental and socioeconomic disruption. Results in clean-up requiring specialist remediation > 10 years, and/or permanent residual impact.
Rehabilitation and Mine Closure					
Landscape	Closed/rehabilitated site is virtually indistinguishable from surrounding landscape and topography.	Closed/rehabilitated site integrates seamlessly with surrounding landscape and topography whereby it is not easily noticeable from a distance.	Closed/rehabilitated site integrates with surrounding landscape and topography, however mining-produced landforms or disturbances are distinguishable from a distance.	Closed/rehabilitated site has some features/landforms that do not integrate readily with the surrounding landscape and topography, however, only compromises local landscape values.	Closed/rehabilitated site has features/landforms that do not integrate readily with the surrounding landscape and topography, which compromises regional landscape values.
Physical safety (to humans and animals)	Rehabilitated areas are physically safe to humans and animals.	Site is safe and any safety issues are contained and require no residual management.	Site is safe and any safety issues require minor, ongoing maintenance by the operator.	Site is unsafe and requires long-term management or intervention (i.e. < 25 years).	Site is unsafe and will cause an ongoing residual effect (i.e. 25+ years)/perpetual management.
PMLU	PMLU can be easily achieved and sustained without any liability to the State. PMLU is acceptable to key stakeholders.	PMLU can be achieved with minimal management required.	PMLU cannot be sustained without some management.	PMLU cannot be sustained without ongoing management.	PMLU cannot be sustained. PMLU is not acceptable to key stakeholders.
Physical and geotechnical stability	Site is stable. Post-mining landforms are demonstrated to be physically stable with only incidental erosion.	Post-mining landforms are stable, but may experience minor erosion, such as minor rilling.	Post-mining landforms are generally stable, but may experience moderate erosion, such as limited gullying.	Post-mining landforms are unstable, with significant erosion, such as tunnelling and gullying, and/or subsidence.	Post-mining landforms are likely to fail (e.g. TSF embankment failure), with extensive ongoing management issues.
Land contamination	Post-mining landforms are geochemically stable and are proven to be non-	Post-mining landforms are geochemically stable but may discharge minor	Post-mining landforms are generally stable but may discharge moderate levels	Post-mining landforms discharge pollutants to groundwater and surface	Post-mining landforms discharge pollutants to groundwater and surface

Environmental Indicator	Category Label				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
	polluting/ non-contaminating.	amounts of pollutants to groundwater and surface water on a seasonal basis that does not result in contamination.	of pollutants to groundwater and surface water that does not result in contamination.	water causing short to medium-term (< 10 years) contamination.	water causing long-term (> 10 years) to permanent contamination.

Table 7-3 Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	**Consequence**				
	Insignificant	**Minor**	**Moderate**	**Major**	**Catastrophic**
Almost Certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

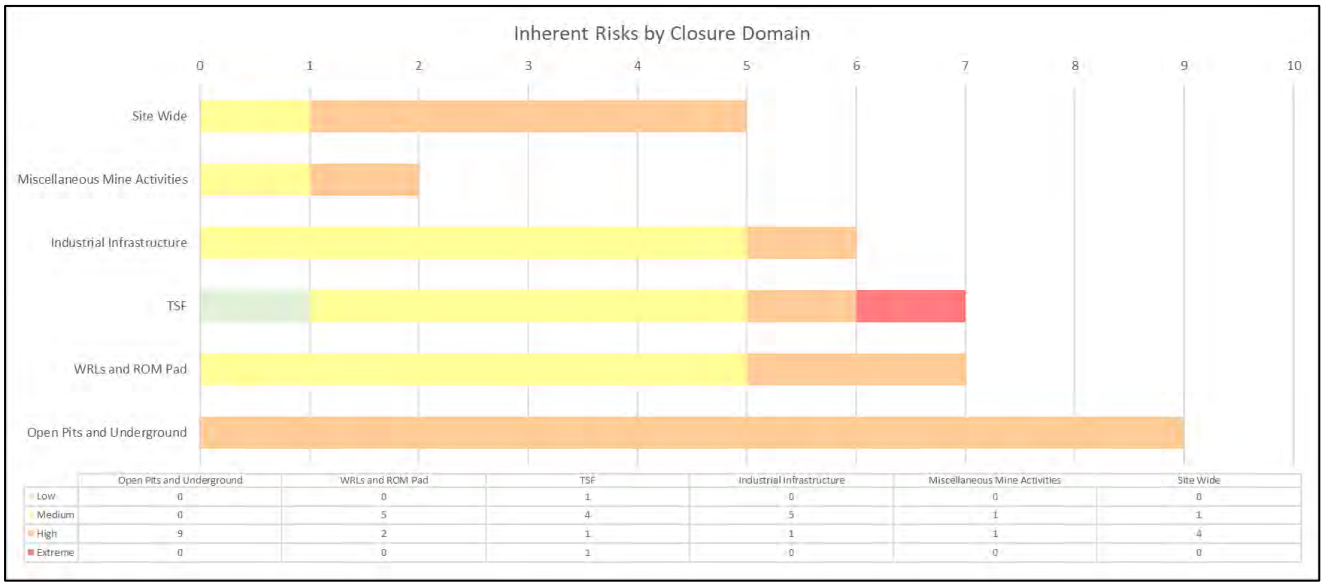
7.3 Risk Assessment

The complete risk assessment, including assessment or completion criteria, assessment tools and closure outcomes is provided in Appendix A.3. A simplified version of the completed risk assessment is provided in Table 7-4. A summary of the risks associated with Project are discussed below.

7.3.1 Inherent Closure Risks

A total of 36 risks were identified and assessed across a range of environmental and social aspects. A summary of inherent risks before the implementation of proposed management measures is shown in Chart 7-1, organised by closure domain / infrastructure type, and Chart 7-2, organised by aspect. This shows that of the 36 inherent risks, there is one extreme risk, 18 high risks, 16 medium risks and one low risk. High risks were identified across six of the 10 aspects, with the majority of the extreme and high risks associated with the TSF, mine voids, WRLs and site-wide domains.

Chart 7-1 Inherent Closure Risks by Domain / Infrastructure



	Open Pits and Underground	WRLs and ROM Pad	TSF	Industrial Infrastructure	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Site Wide
Low	0	0	1	0	0	0
Medium	0	5	4	5	1	1
High	9	2	1	1	1	4
Extreme	0	0	1	0	0	0

Chart 7-2 Inherent Closure Risks by Aspect

	Ecosystem function	Flora / vegetation	Surface water quality	Surface water quantity	GW quality	Contamination	Landscape	Safety	PMLU	Physical / geotech stability
Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Medium	3	1	1	2	1	4	3	0	0	1
High	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	1	6
Extreme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

7.3.2 Residual Closure Risks

Following the implementation of the proposed management measures and treatments, it was possible to reduce all residual risks by either reducing the likelihood or the consequence category, or both. Residual risks by closure domain / infrastructure type are shown in Chart 7-3, and by aspect in Chart 7-4.

A comparison between the inherent and residual risk distribution is shown in Chart 7-5. This demonstrates that while the proposed management measures are likely to significantly reduce the overall level of risk, 47% of residual risks remain classified as medium. As the closure knowledge base advances, it is anticipated that most of the residual risks will be further reduced, reflective of the geochemically benign waste materials, the anticipated surplus of competent waste rock for use in sheeting sloped surfaces and the limited sensitive receptors in proximity to the Project.

Chart 7-3 Residual Closure Risks by Domain / Infrastructure

	Open Pits and Underground	WRLs and ROM Pad	TSF	Industrial Infrastructure	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Site Wide
Low	1	6	5	4	1	2
Medium	3	1	2	2	1	3
High	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extreme	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chart 7-4 Residual Closure Risks by Aspect

	Ecosystem function	Flora / vegetation	Surface water quality	Surface water quantity	GW quality	Contamination	Landscape	Safety	PMLU	Physical / geotech stability
Low	4	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	3
Medium	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	6
High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extreme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chart 7-5 Inherent and Residual Closure Risk Distribution

Table 7-4 Simplified Risk Assessment (refer to Appendix A.3 for complete version)

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
1	Industrial Infrastructure	Ecosystem function	Vegetation fails to establish or does not meet the target vegetation criteria.	Failure to remove road base material. Failure to sufficiently decompact soil profile. Failure to ameliorate soil as required. Inadequate topsoil to cover disturbed surfaces. Inappropriate seed selection. Weed species out compete natives.	Low vegetation cover. Failure to meet post mining land use. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Target seed mix.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Eliminate - Remove inert material to natural surface with disposal to approved locations. Engineer - Deep rip compacted surfaces to decompact material and promote vegetation establishment. Engineer - Rehabilitate and seed with target species. Engineer - Weed monitoring and management. Administrate - Maintain materials balance throughout LOM. Engineer - Trials to determine soil suitability and amelioration requirements.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
2	Industrial Infrastructure	Contamination	Unidentified contamination results in ongoing impacts to the environment and/or human health.	Failure to identify potential contamination. Failure to remediate contamination.	Ongoing impacts to the environment and human health.	Contamination status prior to closure.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Eliminate - Remediation of contaminated areas in accordance with contaminated sites management plan. Administrate - Hydrocarbon and chemical management to Australian Standards (AS1940)	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
3	Industrial Infrastructure	Contamination	Unidentified contamination associated with hydrocarbon or chemical storages results in ongoing impacts to the environment and/or human health.	Slow, unidentified leak during operations is not identified for remediation during closure. Failure to identify potential contamination. Failure to remediate contamination.	Residual contamination remains post closure with potential impacts to environmental receptors.	Contamination status prior to closure.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Product stock keeping to identify potential losses. Eliminate - No buried underground storage tanks. Administrate - Appropriate spill-response/cleanup during operations. Administrate - Contamination register updated throughout operations. Administrate - Spill reporting and remediation during operations. Administrate - Hydrocarbon and chemical management to Australian Standards (AS1940). Administrate - Contaminated sites investigation and management in accordance with DWER/National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) guidelines.	Rare	Minor	Low

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
4	Industrial Infrastructure	Contamination	Closure activities, including decommissioning, demolition and rehabilitation works, results in contamination.	Failure to purge and empty chemical storages prior to commencing works.	Contamination of local soil or water resources.	Decommissioning and demolition plan	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Development of a decommissioning and demolition plan prior to commencing activities, which includes identification of infrastructure items with the potential to contain residual chemical products. Eliminate - Purging, removal and appropriate disposal of all chemical products prior to undertaking decommissioning/demolition work. Eliminate - Clean up of any spills during works.	Rare	Minor	Low
5	Industrial Infrastructure	Landscape	Residual concrete, demolition waste and other infrastructure remains post closure.	Failure to identify disposal locations prior to works. Inadequate supervision.	Reduced visual amenity. Safety hazards resulting in potential injury.	Decommissioning and demolition plan	Possible	Minor	Medium	Administrate - Development of a decommissioning and demolition plan prior to closure, including consideration to disposal locations. Eliminate - Decommission and demolish infrastructure that is not required by others after closure, in accordance with the decommissioning and demolition plan.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
6	Industrial Infrastructure	Safety	Unplanned infrastructure remains at closure and results in human injury or death.	Failure to develop an asset transfer plan prior to closure. Failure to follow an asset transfer plan during demolition work. Inadequate fencing/signage to prevent access during decommissioning. Inadequate stakeholder consultation.	Infrastructure remains post closure that is unsafe and results in human injury or death.	Asset transfer plan. Decommissioning and demolition plan.	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Stakeholder consultation. Administrate - Development of an asset transfer plan where infrastructure is to be retained post closure. Engineer - Development of decommissioning and demolition plan. Engineer - Decommission and demolish infrastructure that is not required by others after closure, in accordance with the decommissioning and demolition plan.	Rare	Minor	Low
7	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Ecosystem function	Vegetation fails to establish or does not meet the target vegetation criteria.	Failure to remove road base material. Failure to sufficiently decompact soil profile. Inadequate topsoil to cover disturbed surfaces. Inappropriate seed selection. Weed species out compete natives.	Low vegetation cover. Failure to meet post mining land use. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Target seed mix. Materials balance.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Monitor and maintain topsoil/growth medium inventory for covering disturbance areas. Isolate - Remove inert material to natural surface with disposal to approved locations. Engineer - Deep rip compacted surfaces to decompact material and promote vegetation establishment. Engineer - Rehabilitate and seed with selected species. Engineer - Weed monitoring and management.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
8	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Safety	Inadequately rehabilitated roads remain post closure facilitating entry to mine voids.	Inadequate rehabilitation practices with limited supervision.	Unauthorised access potentially resulting in human injury or death.	N/A	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Haul roads rehabilitated under the supervision of an appropriately qualified person. Engineer - Haul roads deep ripped limiting vehicular access. Engineer - Rock bunds placed at haul road entrance and exit.	Rare	Major	Medium
9	Open Pits and Underground	Groundwater quality	Throughflow of groundwater impacts aquifers in the region with poor quality water.	Improper hydrogeological understanding of the local aquifers. Inadequate groundwater modelling	Decline in local groundwater quality impacting users and subterranean fauna	Long term hydrogeological and pit lake modelling.	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Update groundwater and site wide water balance model over the course of the mine life.	Rare	Major	Medium
10	Open Pits and Underground	Physical / geotechnical stability	Pit wall failure results in a loss of infrastructure or constructed landforms.	Infrastructure and constructed landforms located within the pit zone of instability.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human or fauna injury or death. Collapse of final landforms or other infrastructure within zone of instability. Failure to meet PMLU requirements.	Potential zone of instability. Abandonment bund siting in relation to the zone of instability	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Geotechnical studies confirm the extent of the potential zone of instability. Eliminate - All post-closure infrastructure is located outside of the potential zone of instability. Engineer - Abandonment bund constructed in accordance with DMPE guidelines on Safety Bund Walls Around Abandoned Open Pit Mines(DOIR 1997). Eliminate - Limit access to pit by rehabilitating access tracks and haul roads that lead to the pit. Or strategically constructing bunds out of competent waste rock across access ways.	Rare	Major	Medium
11	Open Pits and Underground	Safety	Unrestricted access to the underground void.	Access to underground not adequately restricted allowing unauthorised entry.	Possible human, stock or fauna injury or death.	N/A	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - Restrict access to underground by removing roads and tracks, constructing abandonment bunds and by sealing all underground portals, egresses and vent shafts.	Rare	Major	Medium
12	Open Pits and Underground	Safety	Unrestricted access to the pit void.	Access to pit voids not adequately restricted allowing unauthorised entry.	Possible human, stock or fauna injury or death.	Potential zone of instability. Abandonment bund siting in relation to the zone of instability	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Abandonment bund location to be determined prior to closure and must be situated outside of the pit zone of instability. Isolate - Abandonment bund to be constructed at closure to restrict pit access. Engineer - Abandonment bunds to be constructed around pit voids in accordance with DMPE guidelines on Safety Bund Walls Around Open Pit Mines (DOIR 1997). Administrate - Materials balance for abandonment bunds to be calculated prior to closure to ensure adequate material availability and reduce risk of double handling material. Isolate - Limit access to open pit areas by rehabilitating access roads and tracks, or by strategically constructing bunds or gates across key access ways.	Rare	Major	Medium

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
13	Open Pits and Underground	Groundwater quality	Groundwater throughflow from or overtopping of mine voids impacting groundwater or surface water resources.	Poor hydrogeological understanding of local aquifers and without climate change scenarios applied. Poor understanding of local geology / pit wall geochemical characteristics. Inadequate hydrogeochemical modelling. Inappropriate drainage directs stormwater to pit resulting in overtopping.	Local groundwater decline in quality, with impacts on water users/receptors. Overtopping of pit with impacts to surface water quality and users.	Long term hydrogeological and pit lake modelling.	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Detailed hydrogeological assessment with development of a numerical groundwater and pit lake model (water balance and hydrogeochemistry). Administrate - Pit lake water balance / model to include surface water inputs and climate scenarios. Administrate - Ongoing refinements and calibration of the groundwater model during operations. Engineer - Where a risk of impacting water resources remains following proposed assessments, develop a management strategy that minimises these impacts.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
14	Open Pits and Underground	Surface water quantity	Post closure monitoring shows that groundwater drawdown impact is greater than modelled.	Poor hydrogeological understanding of local aquifers and without climate change scenarios applied. Inadequate hydrogeochemical modelling. No calibration of model during operations.	Groundwater drawdown propagates beyond modelled extent of steadystate contour with potential impacts to water course ecology and function.	Long term hydrogeological and pit lake modelling.	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Detailed hydrogeological assessment with development of a numerical groundwater and pit lake model (water balance and hydrogeochemistry). Administrate - Pit lake water balance / model to include surface water inputs and climate scenarios. Administrate - Ongoing refinements and calibration of the groundwater model during operations. Engineer - Where a risk of impacting surface water resources remains following completion of proposed studies, develop a management strategy that minimises this risk.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
15	Open Pits and Underground	Physical / geotechnical stability	Pit wall failure extends beyond abandonment bund.	Slope failure due to weathering, ground water pressure changes or seismic activity. Abandonment bund located inside pit zone of instability.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human, stock or fauna injury or death. Instability of other infrastructure (e.g. Underground, WRLs).	Potential zone of instability. Abandonment bund siting in relation to the zone of instability	Possible	Major	High	Isolate - Abandonment bunds are to be constructed around pit voids in accordance with Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety's guidelines on Safety Bund Walls Around Abandoned Open Pit Mines - Dec 1997. Isolate - Abandonment bunds to be conservatively constructed outside of the pit zone of instability. Isolate - Limit access to pit areas by rehabilitating access roads and tracks and/or strategically constructing bunds out of competent waste rock across key access ways. Isolate - Construct ramp bund at top of ramps.	Rare	Major	Medium
16	Open Pits and Underground	Safety	Abandonment bund is compromised over time due to erosion.	Abandonment bund constructed using erosive materials. Abandonment bund is located inside drainage line. Abandonment not built to adequate design.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human, stock or fauna injury or death.	Closure drainage design.	Possible	Major	High	Isolate - Siting of abandonment bund locations prior to closure with consideration to drainage. Isolate - Abandonment bunds constructed using competent, geochemically inert non erosive materials. Administrate - Materials balance with identification and sourcing/preferential stockpiling of suitable materials prior to closure.	Rare	Major	Medium

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
17	Open Pits and Underground	Physical / geotechnical stability	Subsidence presents at surface.	Geotechnical characterisation and design shortfalls. Operational non-conformance with designs. Void management deficiencies. Indirect influences such as groundwater rebound, material degradation or external surface loading from constructed landforms.	Surface deformation and cracking with potential impacts to safety, hydrology and long term stability.	No immediate knowledge gaps, however ongoing geotechnical assessment required as part of operations.	Unlikely	Major	High	Eliminate - Void backfilling where practicable using paste or waste rock. Engineer - Best practice underground development using conservative geotechnical parameters that structurally isolate the workings from the surface. Administrate - Long term monitoring incorporating geotechnical and deformation monitoring (e.g. InSAR or LIDAR).	Rare	Minor	Low
18	Site Wide	Flora / vegetation	Invasive flora species reduces establishment of target vegetation species.	Poor vehicle hygiene practices during rehabilitation. Cover materials do not support growth of target species. Insufficient weed identification and management during operations, rehabilitation and post closure.	Failure to meet target post mining land use. Reduced visual amenity. Ecosystem is not self sustaining.	Target vegetation rehabilitation criteria. Target seed mix.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Implementation of a weed management plan during operations and into post closure, inclusive of vehicle hygiene practices, inspection of topsoil stockpiles for weeds and control of weeds where required. Administrate - Rehabilitation trials during operations to confirm suitability of cover materials to support growth of target species.	Rare	Moderate	Medium
19	Site Wide	Ecosystem function	Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements.	Mismanagement of soil resources during operations. Failure to maintain a materials balance during operations. Rehabilitation designs do not account for volume of soil resources available. Infestation of weeds on soil resource stockpiles.	Low vegetation establishment. Failure to meet PMLU. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Final landform designs. Materials balance.	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Soil resources harvested during construction and operations stockpiled appropriately, with consideration to hydrology, erosion, vehicular traffic, and weeds. Administrate - Maintenance of a soil inventory. Administrate - Weed management activities to reduce soil contamination. Administrate - Topsoil testing to understand nutrients/viability. Administrate - Ongoing survey of soil stockpiles. Engineer - Preferential use of topsoil in areas to achieve rehabilitation success. Engineer - Controlled application of topsoil to specified depth.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
20	Site Wide	Ecosystem function	Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate entire disturbance footprint.	Failure to commence seed collection in time for closure. Failure to collect sufficient seed volume prior to closure. No or limited progressive rehabilitation. Inappropriate seed mix. Seed mix not viable due to poor storage conditions.	Low vegetation establishment. Failure to meet PMLU. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Target seed mix. Seed harvesting program.	Likely	Moderate	High	Engineer - Selection of a robust species mix and application requirements in consultation with a botanist. Administrate - Early commencement of seed collection program during operations. Administrate - Refinement of seed mix and application based on field trials and climate scenarios. Administrate - Maintenance of a seed inventory during rehabilitation activities. Administrate - Supplementary seeding with commercially available native species, as required.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
21	Site Wide	Physical / geotechnical stability	Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management.	Inadequate design and planning. Failure to account for extreme weather events such as those associated with a changing climate.	Long term physical instability and downstream sedimentation. Ongoing management requirements. Failure to meet PMLU requirements.	Closure drainage design.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - Development and implementation of a site wide stormwater drainage design. Design considers extreme climatic events in a changing climate.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
22	Site Wide	PMLU	Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts.	Failure to account for extreme flood or drought conditions.	PMLU not sustainable. Erosion and instability. Lack of vegetation establishment.	Closure drainage design. Target seed mix. Seed harvesting program.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - Include conservative climate change scenarios in closure modelling and engineering designs. Administrate - Undertake rehabilitation trials under a variety of conditions. Administrate - Seed mix to be robust and diverse with drought tolerant species.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
23	Site Wide	Surface water quantity	Flooding destabilises constructed landforms and negatively impacts rehabilitated areas.	Final drainage design fails to include extreme storm events (e.g. PMF) as well as potential climate change impacts. Final drainage design fails to protect constructed landforms.	Excessive scouring and downstream sedimentation. Destabilised landforms. Rehabilitation failure. PMLU not met.	Final drainage design for closure.	Likely	Major	Extreme	Administrate - Hydrological study to inform post closure drainage requirements. Engineer - Post closure drainage structures designed and constructed to be self-maintaining and capable of withstanding significant storm events (e.g. <0.01% AEP or PMF).	Unlikely	Major	High

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
24	TSF	Ecosystem function	Vegetation fails to establish on TSF or does not meet the target vegetation rehabilitation criteria.	Rehabilitation materials are inadequate and do not promote plant growth. High stormwater runoff velocities inhibit vegetation growth. Inappropriate species selection. Weed species out compete native species.	Failure to meet target post mining land use. Reduced visual amenity. Ecosystem is not self sustaining.	Final TSF cover design. Target seed mix. Target rehabilitation criteria.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Development of a robust cover design with consideration to tailings and soil geochemistry, climate, climate change, seed mix, and drainage. Administrate - Development of target vegetation criteria based on results of rehabilitation trials. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
25	TSF	Groundwater quality	TSF seepage resulting in groundwater contamination.	Inadequate tailings characterisation. Inadequate groundwater model and understanding. Inadequate seepage estimates. Inadequate or poor placement of monitoring equipment.	Local groundwater contamination, with impacts on water users/receptors.	Kinetic leach testing. Tailings characterisation of non-sythesised material (during operations).	Possible	Minor	Medium	Administrate - Tailings characterisation including long term kinetic leach column testing. Administrate - Development and ongoing calibration of a robust groundwater model which confirms pits will remain a hydrological sink, capturing seepage. Engineer - TSF engineering design per ANCOLD, with TSF located away from groundwater receptors. Engineer - Development of a TSF cover system with consideration to tailings geochemistry and seepage. Administrate - TSF operated in accordance with Environmental Licence and TSF Operating Strategy. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC. Administrate - Ongoing groundwater monitoring to confirm groundwater model is performing as expected post closure.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
26	TSF	Landscape	Rehabilitated landform does not integrate with surrounding topography.	Rehabilitation design does not consider visual amenity. Poor rehabilitation implementation.	Impact to visual amenity.	Final TSF cover design. Seed mix.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Development of a final landform design that integrates with the surrounding topography with respect to slope angles, geometry and vegetation cover. Engineer - Implementation of rehabilitation design with appropriate supervision, survey and QA/QC.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
27	TSF	Physical / geotechnical stability	Slope failure or excessive erosion and instability.	Poor design. Inadequate construction of TSF. Extreme weather. Seismic activity. Raised piezometric levels in embankments.	Loss of containment with potentially significant impacts downstream. Long term safety risk to humans, stock and fauna.	TSF closure design.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - TSF engineering design per ANCOLD. Engineer - TSF construction per design. Administrate - Annual geotechnical review. Administrate - Operation and monitoring of the TSF in accordance with TSF Operations Manual. Engineer - Development of TSF cover design and stormwater management system designed to accommodate extreme storm events. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC.	Rare	Moderate	Medium

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
28	TSF	Physical / geotechnical stability	Generation of excessive airborne dust from tailings surface post closure.	Inadequate material to achieve suitable TSF cover design. Inadequate supervision and survey QA/QC during earthworks.	Reduced air quality. Dust deposition on surrounding vegetation.	Final cover system design.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Engineer - Development of a robust cover system that will encapsulate tailings in the long term. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover system in accordance with designs, including survey QA/QC.	Rare	Insignificant	Low
29	TSF	Physical / geotechnical stability	Loss of containment due to liquefaction.	Seismic event. Saturation of tailings. Inadequate cover system post closure.	Catastrophic failure with significant environmental impacts downstream.	Final cover system design.	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	Engineer - TSF designed and constructed as an IWLTSF. Engineer - TSF engineering design per ANCOLD. Administrate - Operation of the TSF in accordance with TSF Operating Strategy. Engineer - Development of TSF cover design and stormwater management system designed to accommodate extreme storm events. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC	Rare	Major	Medium
30	TSF	Surface water quality	Overtopping of poor quality surface water during storm events.	TSF cover system design is inadequate for the climate, or lacks consideration to climate change scenarios.	Land and local surface water contamination.	Final cover design. Closure stormwater modelling and management.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Robust cover system and drainage design that is suited to manage incidental rainfall including consideration of climate change scenarios. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC.	Rare	Minor	Low
31	WRLs and ROM Pad	Ecosystem function	Limited vegetation establishment on rehabilitated landform.	Inadequate understanding of waste rock and cover materials. Closure design fails to encapsulate PAF materials impacting vegetation growth. Inappropriate closure design results in excessive erosion. Inappropriate species selection. Grazing pressure.	Barren landform which fails to meet the post mining land use. Excessive fugitive dust from landforms. Reduced visual amenity. Vegetation rehabilitation criteria not met.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Materials balance. Species mix.	Likely	Moderate	High	Administrate - Update materials characterisation (geochemical and physical) of waste rock inventory during operations. Engineer - Development of rehabilitation and final landform designs with consideration to waste characterisation findings (erosion, chemical stability), design storm events (e.g. PMP) and construction QA/QC requirements. Administrate - Rehabilitation trials and studies to refine rehabilitation designs and strategy. Engineer - Construct landforms in accordance with designs and QA/QC requirements. Administrate - Informed selection of species mix with consideration to land system, habitat, PMLU, resilience and climate change.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
32	WRLs and ROM Pad	Contamination	Release of AMD or NMD to the environment (groundwater, surface water and soils).	Inadequate understanding of waste rock materials. Inadequate encapsulation of PAF where present. Inadequate stormwater management controls around saline or NMD generating materials. Limited understanding of groundwater model.	Reduced surface water or groundwater quality. Failure to meet PMLU objectives.	Long term kinetic leach column testing.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Comprehensive waste characterisation program to confirm low risk of problematic drainage. Engineer - Management and encapsulation of problematic materials within WRL. Engineer - Development of closure drainage designs from flood modelling results. Engineer - Construction of landform in accordance with designs and QA/QC program.	Rare	Minor	Low
33	WRLs and ROM Pad	Landscape	Rehabilitated landform does not integrate with surrounding topography.	Poor rehabilitation design does not consider visual amenity. Poor rehabilitation implementation.	Permanently reduced visual amenity.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Development and construction of a final landform design that integrates with the surrounding topography with respect to slope angles, geometry and vegetation cover.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
34	WRLs and ROM Pad	Physical / geotechnical stability	Excessive erosion and instability.	Inadequate understanding of physical characteristics of waste rock and rehabilitation materials. Poor stormwater management design, without consideration of climate scenarios, slope angles, geometries, and surface water management features. No or inadequate supervision and survey QA/QC during earthworks.	Excessive downstream sedimentation, impacting surrounding vegetation and soils. Reduced visual amenity.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Hydrological and erosion modelling for final landform designs and site layout. Supplementary waste rock characterisation. Landform evolution modelling.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Update materials characterisation (geochemical and physical) of waste rock inventory during operations. Engineer - Development of rehabilitation and final landform designs with consideration to waste characterisation findings (erosion, chemical stability), storm events, flood modelling and stormwater management. Administrate - Landform evolution modelling (e.g. SIBERIA) to support selected designs. Administrate - Rehabilitation trials and benchmarking to refine landform designs. Engineer - Rehabilitation of constructed landforms in accordance with final landform designs. Administrate - Survey QA/QC and supervision during rehabilitation earthworks.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
35	WRLs and ROM Pad	Surface water quantity	WRLs restrict stormwater flows, resulting in surface water ponding.	Inappropriate siting of landforms. Inadequate stormwater management.	Surface water ponding. Vegetation loss. Potential landform stability issues.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Closure flood modelling.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Landforms constructed outside of drainage paths. Administrate - Hydrological modelling to confirm hydrological performance of landforms. Engineer - Divert stormwater away from landforms.	Rare	Minor	Low

Risk ID	Domain	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk
36	WRLs and ROM Pad	Surface water quantity	WRLs concentrate stormwater flows resulting in scouring and erosion.	Poor siting of WRLs. Failure to consider local hydrology and climate scenarios	Erosion and scouring. Increased downstream sedimentation.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Hydrological modelling for final landform designs and site layout. Closure flood modelling and closure stormwater management design.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - WRLs to be constructed outside of drainage paths as far as practicable. Engineer - Development of a robust hydrological design for closure landforms including for extreme storm events, with consideration to flood depths and velocities based on final landform designs. Engineer - Rehabilitation of constructed landforms in accordance with final landform designs. Administrate - Survey QA/QC and supervision during rehabilitation earthworks. Engineer - Construction of scour protection where required, in accordance with designs.	Rare	Minor	Low
37	WRLs and ROM Pad	Physical / geotechnical stability	Partial collapse of WRD into pit-void	Waste landforms are situated inside or partially inside of the respective pit zone of instability.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human, stock or fauna injury or death. Instability of landform represents a long term safety issue. Significantly reduced amenity.	Abandonment bund siting with respect to pit zone of instability.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - WRLs are conservatory constructed outside of pit zone of instability. Administrate - Survey QA/QC and supervision during earthworks. Engineer - Rehabilitation of constructed landforms in accordance with final landform designs.	Rare	Major	Medium

8 Preliminary Closure Outcomes and Completion Criteria

8.1 Background

Wildcat has identified a series of preliminary closure outcomes to meet the post-mining land use requirements discussed under Section 6. These preliminary closure outcomes are intended to demonstrate that the closure process aligns with the expectations of key stakeholders and the proposed PMLU. Compliance with these preliminary closure outcomes will be assessed using a series of related closure completion criteria.

Completion criteria are agreed standards to be met for specific closure and rehabilitation aspects, as identified in the preliminary closure outcomes. Wildcat has adopted guidelines published by the Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute (WABSI, 2019) and endorsed by DMPE asserting that completion criteria should be:

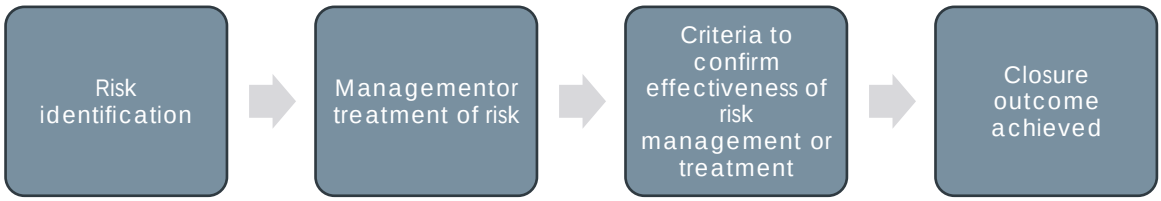
- Agreed with relevant stakeholders.
- Evidence-based.
- Supportive of the proposed post-mining land uses.
- Achievable given the permanent landforms, soils, hydrology and groundwater changes.
- Developed using the S.M.A.R.T. principle:
    - Specific enough to reflect a unique set of environmental, social and economic circumstances.
    - Measurable to demonstrate that rehabilitation is trending towards analogue indices.
    - Achievable or realistic so that the criteria being measured are attainable.
    - Relevant to the objectives that are being measured and the risks being managed and flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances without compromising objectives.
    - Time-bound so that the criteria can be monitored over an appropriate time frame to ensure the results are robust for ultimate relinquishment.

At this stage of Project development, closure outcomes and completion criteria are considered preliminary and will likely evolve over the life of mine in response to stakeholder consultation, improved knowledge base and other Project related updates. Updated outcomes and completion criteria will be documented in future revisions of this MCP.

8.2 Preliminary Closure Outcomes

A total of 12 preliminary closure outcomes have been identified for Tabba Tabba, as listed in Table 8-1. These outcomes were derived from the risk assessment process (Section 7, Appendix A.3), taking into consideration identified risks, the management measures or treatments needed to reduce identified risks to as low as reasonably practicable, the criteria used to assess the effectiveness of the management measures and how those criteria are to be monitored or assessed. This process is summarised in Chart 8-1.

Chart 8-1 Process for Identifying Preliminary Closure Outcomes and Completion Criteria



For each preliminary closure outcome, one or more performance or completion criteria have been established to assess the level of success in meeting the outcome, together with the measurement tools and performance indicators that will be used to assess the criteria. The monitoring requirements and methodologies for assessing closure performance in relation to the proposed completion criteria are outlined in Section 11.

These outcomes and criteria reflect the current early phase of Project development and will evolve in future updates of the MCP to accommodate changes to the Project, additional closure and monitoring data and ongoing stakeholder input.

Table 8-1 Preliminary Closure Outcomes and Completion Criteria

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
Outcome 01: Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.				
Site Wide	Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts.	Failure to account for extreme flood or drought conditions.	Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Document audit Vegetation performance monitoring
TSF	Slope failure or excessive erosion and instability.	Poor design. Inadequate construction of TSF. Extreme weather. Seismic activity. Raised piezometric levels in embankments.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Landform: Landform demonstrated to be geotechnically stable. Physical Stability: Erosion rates and sedimentation are within modelled predictions.	Audit of compliance Geotechnical monitoring Erosion performance monitoring
TSF	Generation of excessive airborne dust from tailings surface post closure.	Inadequate material to achieve suitable TSF cover design. Inadequate supervision and survey QA/QC during earthworks.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria.	Audit of compliance Erosion performance monitoring General site inspections

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
TSF	Loss of containment due to liquefaction.	Seismic event. Saturation of tailings. Inadequate cover system post closure.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria.	Audit of compliance
WRLs and ROM Pad	Excessive erosion and instability.	Inadequate understanding of physical characteristics of waste rock and rehabilitation materials. Poor stormwater management design, without consideration of climate scenarios, slope angles, geometries, and surface water management features. No or inadequate supervision and survey QA/QC during earthworks.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Physical Stability: Erosion rates and sedimentation are within modelled predictions.	Erosion performance monitoring
WRLs and ROM Pad	Partial collapse of WRD into pit-void	Waste landforms are situated inside or partially inside of the respective pit zone of instability.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability.	Audit of compliance
Outcome 02: The placement of mined materials/infrastructure in relation to excavations will be such that the final footprint after rehabilitation is not located within the PZoI.				
Open Pits and Underground	Pit wall failure extends beyond abandonment bund.	Slope failure due to weathering, ground water pressure changes or seismic activity. Abandonment bund located inside pit zone of instability.	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability. Safety: Vehicular access is permanently restricted.	Audit of compliance
Outcome 03: Constructed landforms are designed with consideration of visual amenity, cultural values and local topography.				

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
TSF	Rehabilitated landform does not integrate with surrounding topography.	Rehabilitation design does not consider visual amenity. Poor rehabilitation implementation.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring
WRLs and ROM Pad	Rehabilitated landform does not integrate with surrounding topography.	Poor rehabilitation design does not consider visual amenity. Poor rehabilitation implementation.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring
Outcome 04: Constructed landforms are geochemically non-polluting.				
TSF	TSF seepage resulting in groundwater contamination.	Inadequate tailings characterisation. Inadequate groundwater model and understanding. Inadequate seepage estimates. Inadequate or poor placement of monitoring equipment.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Geochemical Stability: Geochemical stability achieved, with no soil, vegetation, surface or groundwater impacts from AMD or NMD. Geochemical Stability: Tailings seepage meets site-specific target values.	Audit of compliance Groundwater monitoring
TSF	Overtopping of poor quality surface water during storm events.	TSF cover system design is inadequate for the climate, or lacks consideration to climate change scenarios.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria.	Audit of compliance Document audit Contaminated site investigation

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
WRLs and ROM Pad	Release of AMD or NMD to the environment (groundwater, surface water and soils).	Inadequate understanding of waste rock materials. Inadequate encapsulation of PAF where present. Inadequate stormwater management controls around saline or NMD generating materials. Limited understanding of groundwater model.	Geochemical Stability: PAF materials securely encapsulated. Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Geochemical Stability: Geochemical stability achieved, with no soil, vegetation, surface or groundwater impacts from AMD or NMD.	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring Groundwater monitoring
Outcome 05: All environmentally hazardous chemicals, rubbish and contaminating materials have been removed, treated, managed and disposed in a manner consistent with the PMLU.				
Industrial Infrastructure	Unidentified contamination results in ongoing impacts to the environment and/or human health.	Failure to identify potential contamination. Failure to remediate contamination.	Contamination: Potentially contaminated areas investigated, managed, and remediated in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines (e.g., DWER/NEPM).	Contaminated site investigation
Industrial Infrastructure	Unidentified contamination associated with hydrocarbon or chemical storages results in ongoing impacts to the environment and/or human health.	Slow, unidentified leak during operations is not identified for remediation during closure. Failure to identify potential contamination. Failure to remediate contamination.	Contamination: Potentially contaminated areas investigated, managed, and remediated in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines (e.g., DWER/NEPM).	Contaminated site investigation
Industrial Infrastructure	Closure activities, including decommissioning, demolition and rehabilitation works, results in contamination.	Failure to purge and empty chemical storages prior to commencing works.	Contamination: Potentially contaminated areas investigated, managed, and remediated in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines (e.g., DWER/NEPM).	Contaminated site investigation

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
Industrial Infrastructure	Residual concrete, demolition waste and other infrastructure remains post closure.	Failure to identify disposal locations prior to works. Inadequate supervision.	Safety: Infrastructure is either transferred to a third party, salvaged off-site, or demolished, with residual waste removed and underlying footprints rehabilitated.	Audit of compliance
Outcome 06: Surface drainage patterns, flows and characteristics are reinstated in a manner consistent with the regional drainage function and/or PMLU.				
Site Wide	Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management.	Inadequate design and planning. Failure to account for extreme weather events such as those associated with a changing climate.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria.	Audit of compliance Erosion performance monitoring
Site Wide	Flooding destabilises constructed landforms and negatively impacts rehabilitated areas.	Final drainage design fails to include extreme storm events (e.g. PMF) as well as potential climate change impacts. Final drainage design fails to protect constructed landforms.	Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments.	Audit of compliance

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
WRLs and ROM Pad	WRLs restrict stormwater flows, resulting in surface water ponding.	Inappropriate siting of landforms. Inadequate stormwater management.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments.	Audit of compliance
WRLs and ROM Pad	WRLs concentrate stormwater flows resulting in scouring and erosion.	Poor siting of WRLs. Failure to consider local hydrology and climate scenarios	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments.	Audit of compliance General site inspections
Outcome 07: Pit lakes will not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding environment or other water resources and/or are consistent with the PMLU.				
Open Pits and Underground	Throughflow of groundwater impacts aquifers in the region with poor quality water.	Improper hydrogeological understanding of the local aquifers. Inadequate groundwater modelling	Hydrogeology: Pit lake water balance and geochemistry align with modelled predictions.	Groundwater monitoring
Open Pits and Underground	Groundwater throughflow from or overtopping of mine voids impacting groundwater or surface water resources.	Poor hydrogeological understanding of local aquifers and without climate change scenarios applied. Poor understanding of local geology / pit wall geochemical characteristics. Inadequate hydrogeochemical modelling. Inappropriate drainage directs stormwater to pit resulting in overtopping.	Hydrogeology: Pit lake water balance and geochemistry align with modelled predictions. Hydrogeology: Groundwater quality and quantity meet beneficial use criteria.	Groundwater monitoring

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
Outcome 08: Groundwater levels and characteristics reflect original levels and characteristics and/or support the target ecosystem and PMLU.				
Open Pits and Underground	Post closure monitoring shows that groundwater drawdown impact is greater than modelled.	Poor hydrogeological understanding of local aquifers and without climate change scenarios applied. Inadequate hydrogeochemical modelling. No calibration of model during operations.	Hydrogeology: Groundwater recovery trajectory aligns with modelling.	Groundwater monitoring
Outcome 09: Rehabilitated land is consistent with agreed reference vegetation communities and/or with the PMLU.				
Industrial Infrastructure	Vegetation fails to establish or does not meet the target vegetation criteria.	Failure to remove road base material. Failure to sufficiently decompact soil profile. Failure to ameliorate soil as required. Inadequate topsoil to cover disturbed surfaces. Inappropriate seed selection. Weed species out compete natives.	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Vegetation performance monitoring

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Vegetation fails to establish or does not meet the target vegetation criteria.	Failure to remove road base material. Failure to sufficiently decompact soil profile. Inadequate topsoil to cover disturbed surfaces. Inappropriate seed selection. Weed species out compete natives.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition). PMLU: Final landforms and rehabilitated areas support the agreed PMLU.	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring
Site Wide	Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements.	Mismanagement of soil resources during operations. Failure to maintain a materials balance during operations. Rehabilitation designs do not account for volume of soil resources available. Infestation of weeds on soil resource stockpiles.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. PMLU: Final landforms and rehabilitated areas support the agreed PMLU. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring
Site Wide	Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate entire disturbance footprint.	Failure to commence seed collection in time for closure. Failure to collect sufficient seed volume prior to closure. No or limited progressive rehabilitation. Inappropriate seed mix. Seed mix not viable due to poor storage conditions.	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition). PMLU: Final landforms and rehabilitated areas support the agreed PMLU.	Vegetation performance monitoring

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
TSF	Vegetation fails to establish on TSF or does not meet the target vegetation rehabilitation criteria.	Rehabilitation materials are inadequate and do not promote plant growth. High stormwater runoff velocities inhibit vegetation growth. Inappropriate species selection. Weed species out compete native species.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring
Outcome 10: The rehabilitated ecosystem has function and resilience indicative of the target ecosystem and PMLU.				
Site Wide	Invasive flora species reduces establishment of target vegetation species.	Poor vehicle hygiene practices during rehabilitation. Cover materials do not support growth of target species. Insufficient weed identification and management during operations, rehabilitation and post closure.	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition). Vegetation: Weed prevelance less than baseline or surrounding undisturbed area.	Vegetation performance monitoring
WRLs and ROM Pad	Limited vegetation establishment on rehabilitated landform.	Inadequate understanding of waste rock and cover materials. Closure design fails to encapsulate PAF materials impacting vegetation growth. Inappropriate closure design results in excessive erosion. Inappropriate species selection. Grazing pressure.	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Vegetation performance monitoring

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
Outcome 11: The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.				
Industrial Infrastructure	Unplanned infrastructure remains at closure and results in human injury or death.	Failure to develop an asset transfer plan prior to closure. Failure to follow an asset transfer plan during demolition work. Inadequate fencing/signage to prevent access during decommissioning. Inadequate stakeholder consultation.	Safety: Infrastructure is either transferred to a third party, salvaged off-site, or demolished, with residual waste removed and underlying footprints rehabilitated.	Audit of compliance
Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Inadequately rehabilitated roads remain post closure facilitating entry to mine voids.	Inadequate rehabilitation practices with limited supervision.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Safety: Vehicular access is permanently restricted.	Audit of compliance
Open Pits and Underground	Pit wall failure results in a loss of infrastructure or constructed landforms.	Infrastructure and constructed landforms located within the pit zone of instability.	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability. Physical Stability: All post closure infrastructure and constructed landforms located outside of the zone of potential instability.	Audit of compliance
Open Pits and Underground	Unrestricted access to the underground void.	Access to underground not adequately restricted allowing unauthorised entry.	Safety: Underground access points are securely sealed	Audit of compliance

Domain	Unwanted Event or Activity	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool
Open Pits and Underground	Unrestricted access to the pit void.	Access to pit voids not adequately restricted allowing unauthorised entry.	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability. Safety: Vehicular access is permanently restricted	Audit of compliance Security and access audit
Open Pits and Underground	Abandonment bund is compromised over time due to erosion.	Abandonment bund constructed using erosive materials. Abandonment bund is located inside drainage line. Abandonment not built to adequate design.	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability.	Audit of compliance Security and access audit
Outcome 12: All underground work is managed and closed to ensure long-term ground stability and prevent ground subsidence.				
Open Pits and Underground	Subsidence presents at surface.	Geotechnical characterisation and design shortfalls. Operational non-conformance with designs. Void management deficiencies. Indirect influences such as groundwater rebound, material degradation or external surface loading from constructed landforms.	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Landform: Landform demonstrated to be geotechnically stable. Physical Stability: Underground workings are geotechnically stable, with deformation and surface subsidence in line with expectations.	Audit of compliance Geotechnical monitoring

9 Closure Strategy

9.1 Overview

Mine closure planning for Tabba Tabba is in its conceptual stages, commensurate with its current phase of mine life being in the feasibility/pre-construction phase. This MCP establishes a robust foundation for future mine closure planning while providing stakeholders confidence that Wildcat can close the mining operation in a sustainable and socially responsible manner that meets the proposed post-mining land use requirements.

Key closure risks associated with the Project have been identified within Section 7 and numerous knowledge gaps remain as identified in Section 3.11 and 4.9. Wildcat is prioritising closing these knowledge gaps and developing strategies that will further reduce identified risks to as low as reasonably practicable. This process will continue during operations through to closure until no significant knowledge gaps remain. The proposed strategy for closing these knowledge gaps and reducing identified risks is provided in Section 9.2.

Wildcat acknowledges that mine closure can occur at any point during the Project as a result of a number of factors which may lead to the mine being placed into a long-term state of care and maintenance or unplanned closure. Strategies for managing these different closure scenarios are provided in Section 9.3.

Wildcat will undertake progressive rehabilitation throughout the life of mine, wherever disturbed mining landforms are no longer needed to support mining operations. The proposed progressive rehabilitation strategy is discussed in Section 9.4.

9.2 Closing Knowledge Gaps and Reducing Risk

Given the early stage of the Project, numerous knowledge gaps remain that require targeted technical studies to validate current assumptions and advance closure strategies. Sections 3 and 4 outline these key gaps and the proposed studies to address them, with a consolidated list provided in Appendix A.4. Wildcat acknowledges that this inventory is not exhaustive; as investigations progress, further uncertainties may emerge. Wildcat is committed to systematically resolving these items throughout the life of mine to ensure no material uncertainties remain prior to closure. All new data and newly identified technical requirements will be documented in future revisions of the MCP.

9.3 Planning for Different Closure Scenarios

This MCP has been developed primarily to support a planned closure scenario. Planned closure allows sufficient time to address knowledge gaps and to develop and implement appropriate closure strategies in accordance with an informed and agreed closure plan. Notwithstanding this, mining operations may cease earlier than forecast, resulting in an unplanned closure.

Unplanned closure may occur where operations are suspended or terminated (e.g., due to unforeseen financial, operational, or safety factors) before landforms and other site features have been completed in accordance with the approved closure design (for example, where final footprints, heights, or volumes have not been achieved). Alternatively, the Project may be placed into a prolonged period of inactivity (Care and Maintenance), potentially lasting months or years.

Preliminary strategies for all closure scenarios are presented below.

9.3.1 Planned Closure

With the exception of progressive rehabilitation activities, site-wide planned closure will commence following the exhaustion of all economically recoverable ore reserves across the Project. Based on the current mine development schedule, this is anticipated to occur approximately 20 years from the commencement of construction, corresponding to around 2042, subject to future approvals, market conditions, and operational performance.

Planned closure will be implemented in accordance with a Closure Implementation Plan, which will be prepared and finalised at least six months prior to the commencement of closure activities. This plan will define closure sequencing, resourcing, and verification processes consistent with the objectives and commitments outlined in this MCP.

Mine closure will be considered complete and successful once it can be demonstrated that all closure completion criteria have been met, as outlined in Section 6. In advance of formal closure, preparatory activities will be undertaken in accordance with this MCP and its future revisions, including closing knowledge gaps, undertaking progressive rehabilitation, rehabilitation material management, and landform preparation where practicable.

Specific provisions for planned closure are documented within the Closure Task Register (Section 9.5). Following completion of closure and rehabilitation works, closure planning will transition to a focus on post-closure maintenance and monitoring, with outcomes and performance reported annually through statutory reporting obligations and reflected in subsequent updates to the MCP, as required.

Once it can be demonstrated that the agreed completion criteria and closure outcomes have been met, Wildcat will submit a Mine Closure Completion Report to DMPE requesting relinquishment of the site.

9.3.2 Unplanned Closure

The unforeseen and premature cessation of mining may occur due to a number of reasons including market forces, company business decisions and overestimation of mineral resources.

Unplanned permanent closure will be undertaken in accordance with the measures established for planned closure. However, the pits and certain mine waste landforms (e.g., WRLs, IWLTSF) will not have been constructed to the final design (e.g., height and extent). These landforms will therefore be rehabilitated using the same principles as for planned closure (e.g. surface water management measures, slope angles, rehabilitation measures and cover designs).

While planned closure has the advantage of time to develop and implement an informed and comprehensive MCP, in the event of a premature closure, there may be insufficient information to immediately execute an effective closure. To address this, a contingency strategy specifically designed for premature closure scenarios is required.

A preliminary strategy for premature closure is provided below. This will be reviewed and refined as new information becomes available and updated in future revisions of this MCP.

9.3.2.1 Premature Closure – Immediate Response

In the event of unplanned closure, the primary objective is to stabilise the site and mitigate any acute safety and environmental risks. An emergency closure management team will be immediately established to gain operational control, secure site infrastructure, and initiate formal communications with regulatory authorities and key stakeholders. Concurrently, interim environmental management protocols will be implemented. This includes maintaining critical water management and dewatering services, organising the safe removal of chemical

reagents and hydrocarbons, and establishing routine inspections for high-risk landforms such as the IWLTSF, pits, and WRLs.

9.3.2.2 Premature Closure – Early Actions

Once immediate safety and environmental controls are secured, the focus will transition to comprehensive site assessment and closure planning. A detailed condition audit will be conducted to identify critical data gaps and commission the necessary engineering designs for landform stabilisation, site-wide stormwater management, and contamination remediation. Careful consideration to resource management is required at this stage, requiring securing of essential earthmoving equipment, retention of key closure personnel, workforce transition planning, and assessment of available closure funds. Proactive stakeholder and community engagement must also be maintained to address concerns specific to the premature cessation of operations.

9.3.2.3 Premature Closure – Earthworks, Decommissioning and Demolition

With finalised technical designs and resources established, the site will transition into the execution phase. High-risk landforms (IWLTSF, WRLs) will be structurally stabilised and fitted with engineered cover systems and final drainage networks in accordance with the commissioned designs. Concurrently, any contaminated areas will be remediated. All plant, buildings, and infrastructure not designated for post-mining land uses under third-party agreements will be decommissioned, made safe, and demolished. Finally, all remaining disturbed areas will be comprehensively rehabilitated to align with the agreed post-mining land use criteria.

While the overarching principles will align with those applied to planned closure, the design and implementation measures must be refined to address the elevated risk posed by incomplete datasets. Accordingly, closure designs for premature closure scenarios should be sufficiently flexible and conservative to account for any data uncertainty.

These considerations should be progressively developed into formal premature closure strategies and incorporated into future revisions of the MCP as additional closure-related data becomes available.

9.3.3 Care and Maintenance

In a case where the Project is placed into a state of care and maintenance, a site-specific Care and Maintenance Plan will be developed in accordance with Section 42 of the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994* (WA) and submitted to DMPE. Provisioning for care and maintenance includes basic ongoing caretaking and maintenance functions. In general, the care and maintenance period can range from months to years.

9.4 Progressive Rehabilitation

Progressive rehabilitation involves the staged treatment of disturbed areas during mining operations as soon as these areas become available, rather than undertaking large-scale rehabilitation works at the end of planned mining activities.

Progressive rehabilitation is recognised as a key part of best practice mine closure and has numerous benefits:

- It reduces the risk profile of the operation.
- It provides information, data, knowledge and experience that can be applied to subsequent rehabilitation work.
- It reduces the residual disturbance, associated closure liabilities and MRF levy.

- It provides evidence to stakeholders that Wildcat is committed to, and is capable of, successfully closing and rehabilitating the mining operation to achieve the stated post-closure land use.

While certain rehabilitation works cannot commence until the end of the mine's operational life, Wildcat is committed to the completion of progressive mine site rehabilitation where practicable. This may include rehabilitation of borrow pits, WRL slopes, hardstand and other areas no longer needed to support operations. Provisional timelines for progressive rehabilitation are provided in Section 9.5.

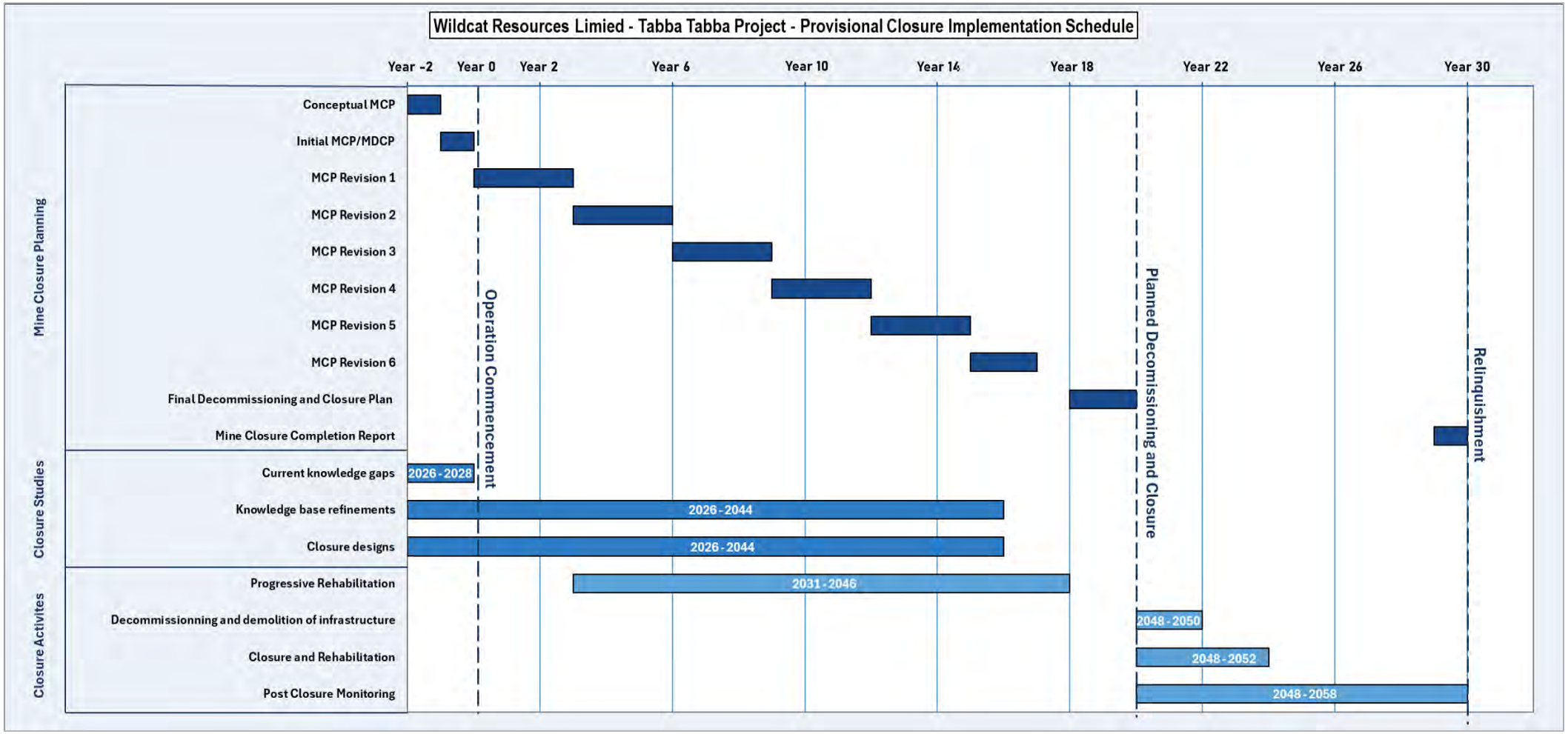
9.5 Closure Implementation Schedule

A high-level closure implementation schedule has been developed based on the current Project timeline, knowledge base, knowledge gaps and closure strategy and implementation. This closure implementation schedule will be refined over the life of the Project (Figure 9-1).

A range of technical studies are currently underway and/or planned to support the early phases of closure planning. As the Project progresses into construction and operations, further investigations such as refinement of the groundwater model and additional geochemical and landform stability assessments will be undertaken to inform the development of detailed closure designs.

As mining approaches cessation, further targeted studies will be commissioned to support final closure planning and demonstrate the achievability of completion criteria, ensuring that closure outcomes are aligned with the approved post-mining land use and regulatory expectations.

Figure 9-1 Closure Schedule



10 Closure Implementation

This section of the conceptual MCP outlines the preliminary closure implementation tasks and identifies key knowledge gaps for closure and rehabilitation of each infrastructure type. As the Project is currently in the development phase, the closure measures described herein are indicative and represent a high-level assessment based on the current understanding of the proposed mine design and available data.

As the Project advances through feasibility, construction, operation and ultimately towards closure, these closure tasks will be progressively reviewed and refined to reflect the evolving mine configuration, improved data availability, and an enhanced understanding of closure-related risks and opportunities. Ongoing incorporation of new information will ensure that closure measures remain fit-for-purpose, risk-based and consistent with leading practice and regulatory requirements over the life of the mine.

10.1 Closure Domains

For closure management purposes, the Project has been divided into groups or areas (commonly referred to as closure domains) based on the type of disturbance as listed in Table 10-1 and shown in Figure 10-1. As the Project progresses towards completion and as mine closure planning progresses, it may be necessary to subdivide each domain or include additional domains to account for increasing variability between individual areas and to provide a greater level of granularity (e.g. subdivide WRLs into separate domains for each landform).

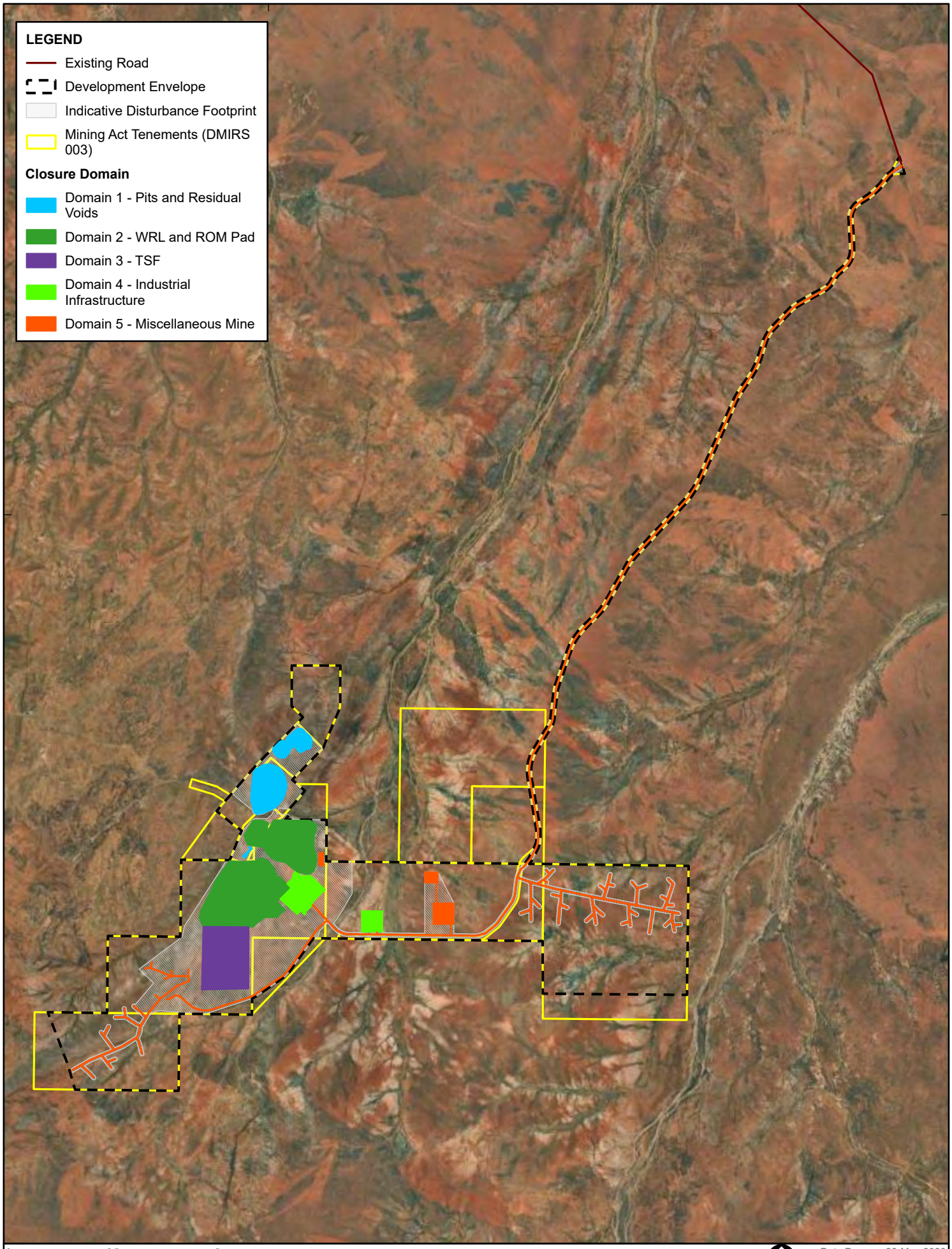
A closure task register has been provided for each domain (Section 10.2) which includes the following information:

- Summary of key components of the domain and associated disturbance areas.
- Description of the current status.
- Key closure risks.
- Proposed post-mining land use.
- Critical knowledge gaps and proposed studies.
- Provisional works program for closure.
- Post-closure monitoring requirements.

Table 10-1 Closure Domains

#	Closure Domain	Infrastructure
1	Open Pits and Underground	• Main Pit • Han and Hutt Pit • Underground mine portal • Underground mine • Pit shoulder • Abandonment bunds
2	WRL and ROM Pad	• WRLs • ROM Pad
3	IWLTSF	• Embankment • Decant pond • Pumping infrastructure • Seepage capture infrastructure
5	Industrial Infrastructure	• Power plant • Mine Services Area

#	Closure Domain	Infrastructure
		• Processing Plant • Workshops • Solar farm
6	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	• Laydowns • Magazine • Accommodation Village • Roads • Borefield • Sprayfield



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CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CLOSURE DOMAIN

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FIGURE 10-1

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10.2 Closure Task Register

A preliminary Closure Task Register for each domain is provided in Sections 10.2.1 to 10.2.5.

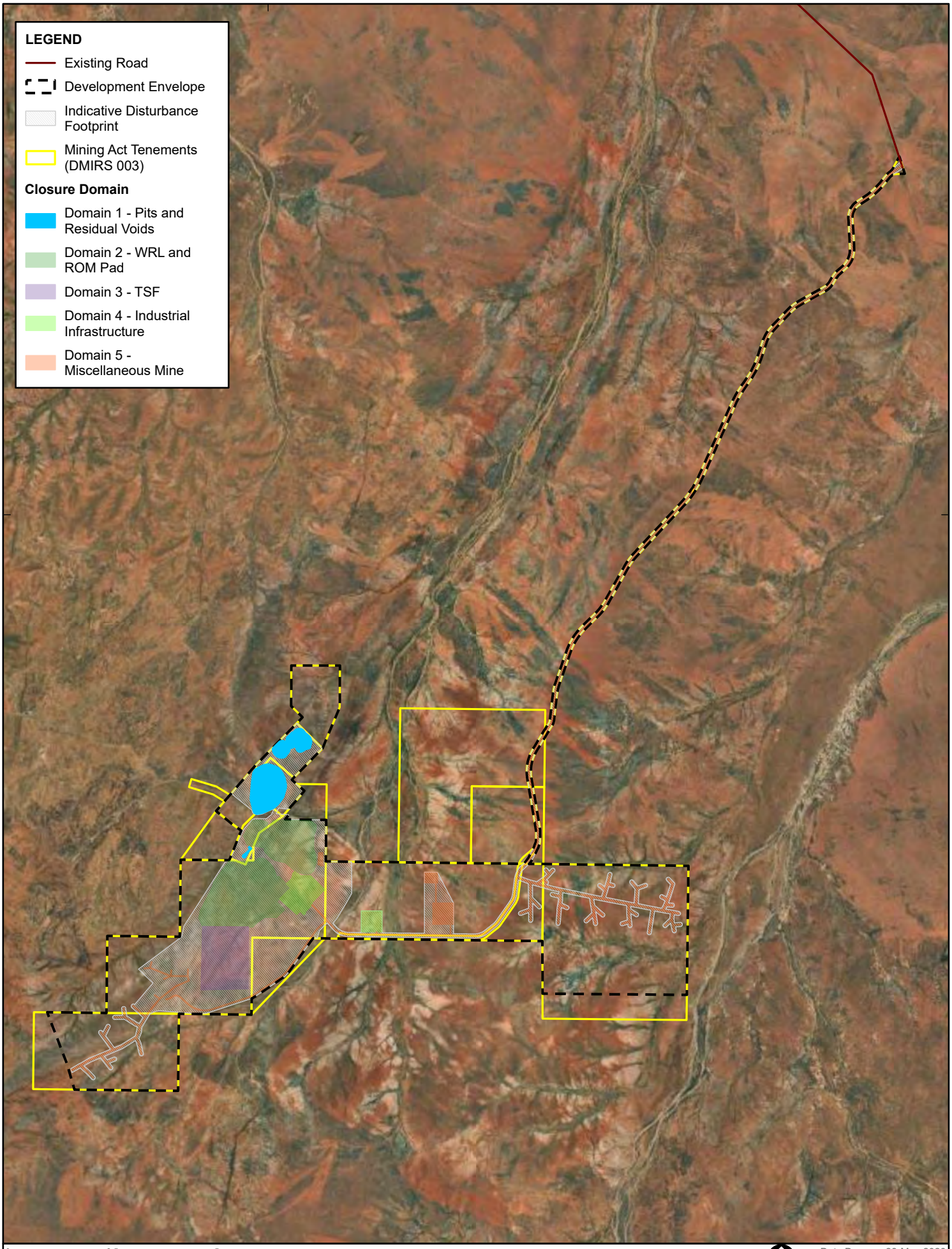
10.2.1 Closure Domain 1 – Open Pits and Underground

The current closure knowledge base and program of works for closure of the Open Pits and Underground Domain is summarised in Table 10-2. The Open Pits and Underground Domain is shown in Figure 10-2.

Table 10-2 Closure Domain 1 – Open Pits and Underground

Closure Domain 1	Open Pits and Underground	
Associated Infrastructure	• Main Pit. • Han and Hutt Pit. • Underground mine (including portal, vent shafts and egress ways). • Pit shoulder. • Abandonment bund.	
Description	The domain consists of the two proposed pits (Main Pit and the combined Han and Hutt pits), which will have dimensions of approximately 1,200m by 850m by 420 deep and 905m by 560m by 86m deep, respectively. The boxcut will consist of an approximate 290m by 70m excavation to provide access to the underground workings. Each of the excavations will require an abandonment bund for closure, consisting of a minimum 2.5m high by 5m wide bund constructed from geochemically benign and erosion resistant material.	
Area of Disturbance	• Main Pit – 80.5 ha • Han and Hutt Pit – 36.7 ha • Underground Mine (surface disturbance)– 1.5 ha • Abandonment bund – 3.4 ha • Total – 122.1 ha	
Status	Proposed (design phase)	
Area Rehabilitated	0 ha (excluding historic disturbance which will mostly be consumed by new infrastructure)	
Infrastructure to be Retained	N/A	
Key Closure Risks (High Inherent Risks)	• Through flow of groundwater impacts aquifers in the region with poor quality water. • Pit zone of instability extends beyond abandonment bund. • Unrestricted access to the underground void. • Unrestricted access to the pit void. • Groundwater throughflow from or overtopping of mine voids impacting groundwater or surface water resources. • Steady state groundwater drawdown impact is greater than modelled levels. • Pit wall failure extends beyond abandonment bund. • Abandonment bund is compromised over time due to erosion. • Subsidence presents at surface.	
Preliminary Post-Mining Land Use	Residual void / pit lake with restricted access.	
Knowledge Gaps	• Long term groundwater and pit lake water balance and quality. • Long term geotechnical stability of the pit. • Abandonment bund siting.	
Proposed Studies	• Geotechnical study to determine abandonment bund locations. • Pit lake study. • Ongoing hydrogeological assessment and model calibration.	
Provisional Closure	Open Pits	Schedule

Closure Domain 1	Open Pits and Underground	
Implementation Tasks	• Demolish or remove pumps, pipelines, power infrastructure, communications, buildings, and other salvageable infrastructure. • Construct waste rock bunds across all access ramps at least 2 m high by 5 m wide using geochemically benign, competent waste rock. • Fencing and signage – Install appropriate fencing and warning signs to restrict unauthorised entry.	2046
	Pit Shoulders	
	Where safe to do so: • Reprofile surrounding area to integrate with surrounding ground levels and to meet any requirements of the final site wide drainage design. • Deep rip along the contour. • Seed with native species per selected seed mix.	2046
	Abandonment Bunds	
	Complete construction of abandonment bunds in accordance with the DOIR *Safety Bund Wall around Abandoned Open Pit Mines guidelines.*	2046
	Underground Mine	
	• Decommission and remove infrastructure from the underground mine. • Decommission and remove vent rise infrastructure. • Backfill and/or seal portal with an engineered structure. • Backfill and/or seal other accessways to the underground void, including vent and egress shafts.	2046
Material Balance	Abandonment bunds will require 85,013 m^3 of geochemically benign, non-erosive material.	
Monitoring Requirements	• Compliance audit. • Annual site inspections. • Geotechnical inspections.	



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CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CLOSURE DOMAIN 1
PITS AND RESIDUAL VOIDS

FIGURE 10-2

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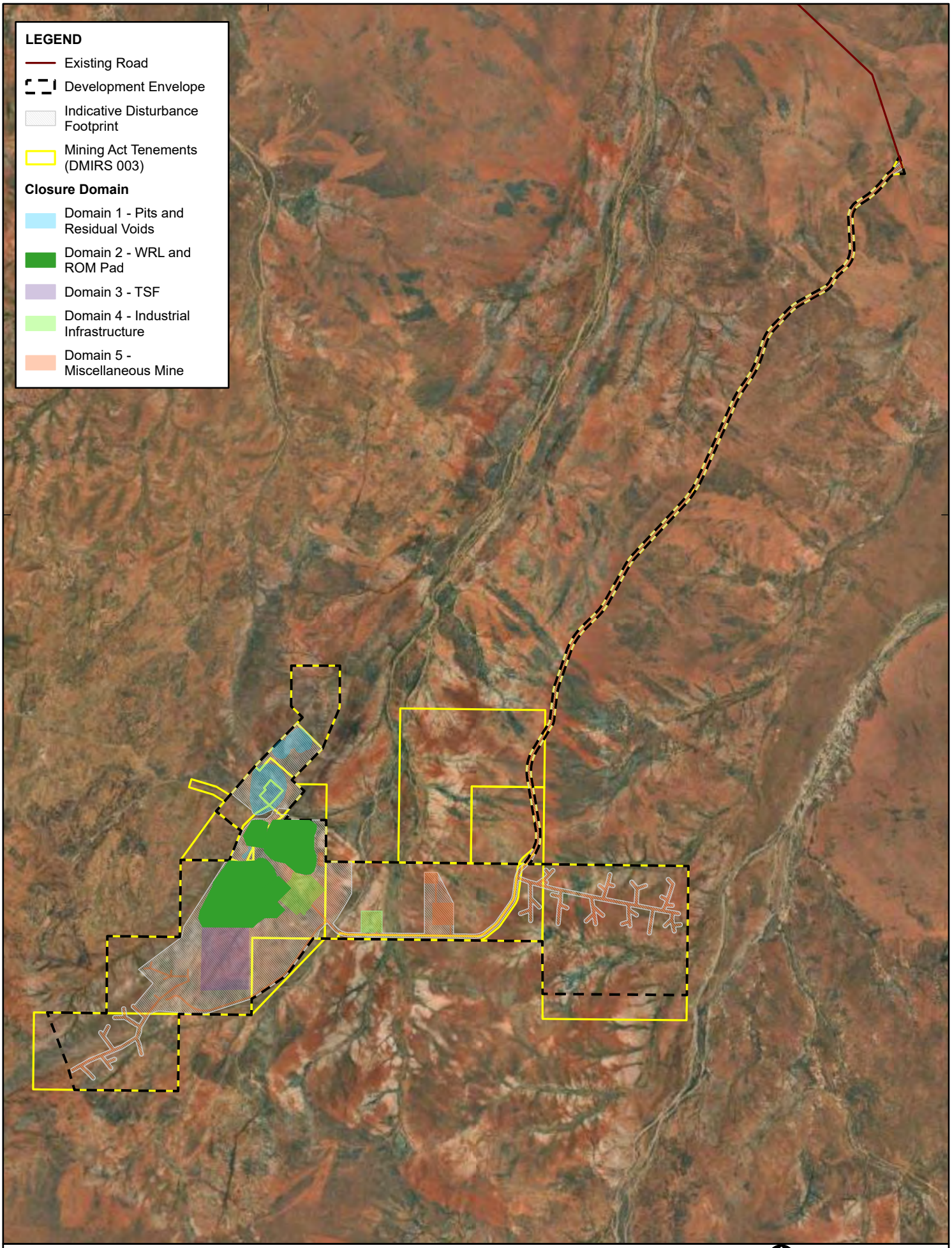
10.2.2 Closure Domain 2 – WRLs and ROM Pad

The current closure knowledge base and program of works for closure of the WRLs and ROM Pad Domain is summarised in Table 10-3. The WRLs and ROM Pad Domain is shown in Figure 10-3.

Table 10-3 Closure Domain 2 – WRLs and ROM Pad

Closure Domain 2	WRL and ROM Pad	
Associated Infrastructure	• WRL A • WRL B • WRL C • ROM Pad	
Description	The closure domain consists of three waste rock landforms, each with lift heights and berm widths of 10m and an overall batter angle of 15.5°. Dump heights range from 40m to 80m with sizes ranging from 27 ha to 215 ha. Combined, the WRLs will accommodate approximately 188Mt of waste rock. The ROM Pad will cover 31 ha with a total height of 17m.	
Area of Disturbance	• WRL A – 214.1 ha • WRL B – 127 ha • WRL C – 27.9 • ROM Pad – 43.3 ha • Total –412.3 ha	
Status	Proposed (Design phase)	
Area Rehabilitated	0 ha	
Infrastructure to be Retained	N/A	
Key Closure Risks (High Inherent Risks)	• Limited vegetation establishment on rehabilitated landforms. • Partial collapse of WRL into pit void. • Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements. • Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate footprint. • Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management. • Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts.	
Preliminary Post-Mining Land Use	Self-sustaining native ecosystem that is compatible with low-intensity grazing.	
Knowledge Gaps	• Waste rock characterisation (long term geochemical behaviour and physical characterisation). • Final landform and rehabilitation designs. • Stormwater and erosion management designs. • Seed mix. • Materials balance.	
Proposed Studies	• Site wide stormwater management designs. • Landform designs including landform evolution modelling. • Supplementary waste rock characterisation including long term predictions. • Soil survey and development of a materials balance.	
Provisional Closure Implementation Tasks	Waste Rock Landforms	Schedule
	• Decommission and remove all equipment from the WRL surface. • Reprofile landform to meet the final closure design requirements. • Construct stormwater management features per landform designs (e.g. crest bund, internal berms). • Load, haul and place the specified depth of topsoil or growth material. • Contour rip.	2046

Closure Domain 2	WRL and ROM Pad	
	• Seed and revegetate using selected seed mix.	
	ROM Pad	
	• Decommission and remove all equipment from the WRL surface. • Scrape residual material from surface and encapsulate. • Reprofile landform to meet the final closure design requirements. • Load, haul and place the specified depth of topsoil or growth material. • Contour rip. • Seed and revegetate using selected seed mix.	2046
Material Balance	The WRLs and ROM pad will require approximately 838,783 m^3 of geochemically benign competent rock for use as capping material. The WRLS and ROM Pad will require approximately 838,783 m^3 of topsoil or growth media to form a rock mulch that can support the target vegetation species.	
Monitoring Requirements	• Compliance audit. • Annual site inspections. • Contaminated site investigation (site wide). • Rehabilitation performance monitoring (erosion, vegetation).	



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CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CLOSURE DOMAIN 2
WRL AND ROM PAD

FIGURE 10-3

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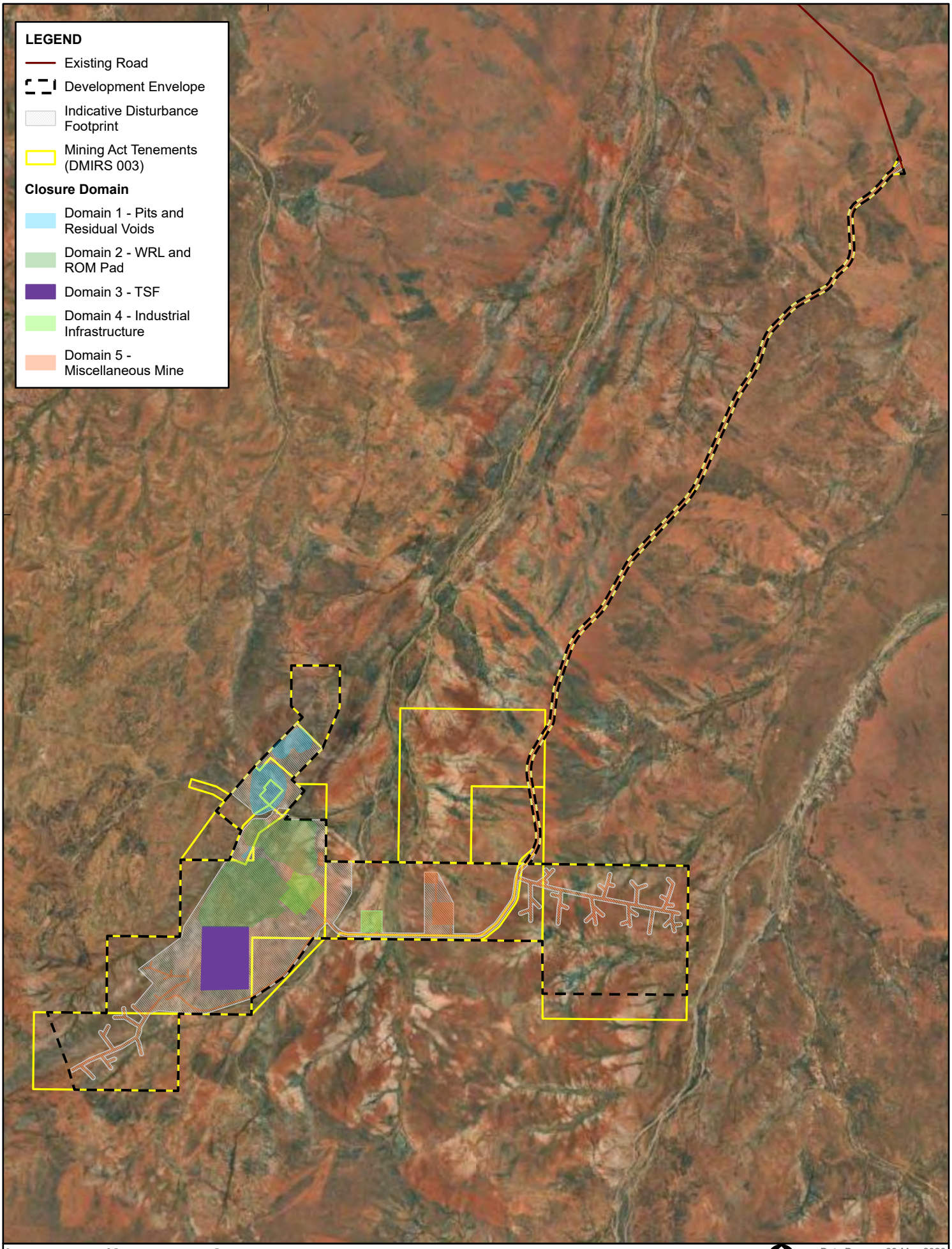
10.2.3 Closure Domain 3 – IWLTSF

The current closure knowledge base and program of works for closure of the IWLTSF Domain is summarised in Table 10-4. The IWLTSF Domain is shown in Figure 10-4.

Table 10-4 Closure Domain 3 - IWLTSF

Closure Domain 3	Integrated Waste Landform Tailings Storage Facility	
Associated Infrastructure	• IWLTSF embankment • Decant pond • Pumping infrastructure • Seepage capture infrastructure	
Description	This closure domain consists of the proposed IWLTSF, including two engineered cells with a preliminary storage capacity of 3.8-4.1 Mtpa of tailings over the 18 year mine life for an anticipated total capacity of approximately 74 Mt. The conceptual IWLTSF design incorporates liner and under drainage systems to manage seepage and maintain embankment stability. The IWLTSF is proposed to be constructed predominantly from mine waste generated during pit development, with a final embankment crest elevation of RL 120.5 m and a maximum height of 20.5 m.	
Area of Disturbance	• IWLTSF – 167.2 ha • Total – 167.2 ha	
Status	Proposed	
Area Rehabilitated	0 ha	
Infrastructure to be Retained	N/A	
Key Closure Risks (High Inherent Risks)	• Slope failure or excessive erosion and instability. • Loss of containment due to liquefaction. • Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements. • Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate entire disturbance footprint. • Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management. • Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts.	
Preliminary Post-Mining Land Use	Self-sustaining native ecosystem that is compatible with low-intensity grazing.	
Knowledge Gaps	• Long term tailings characterisation. • IWLTSF design. • Tailings cover system design. • Long term stormwater and erosion modelling and management.	
Proposed Studies	• Supplementary tailings characteristics. • Final landform design and modelling.	
Provisional Closure Implementation Tasks	TSF Embankment	Schedule
	• Reprofile landform to meet the final closure design specifications. • Construct stormwater management features in accordance with designs. • Load haul and place the specified depth of cover materials to meet the cover design requirements (topsoil or growth medium). • Contour rip. • Seed and revegetate using target seed mix	2046
	TSF Surface	Schedule
	• Load haul and place cover materials over tailings surface to meet cover design criteria and levels. • Construct stormwater management features in accordance with designs.	2046

Closure Domain 3	Integrated Waste Landform Tailings Storage Facility	
	• Contour rip. • Seed and revegetate using target seed mix.	
	TSF Infrastructure	Schedule
	• Decommission and remove all pipelines and pumping infrastructure. • Decommission and remove decant infrastructure. • Remove or break-up concrete. • Reprofile to meet final design specifications. • Spread topsoil to specified depth. • Contour rip. • Seed and revegetate using selected seed mix.	2046
	Seepage Collection Infrastructure	Schedule
	• Retain seepage collection infrastructure until no longer required. • Backfill seepage collection trenches with benign fill material. • Decommission remaining pumping and support infrastructure. • Load, haul and place specified depth of topsoil or growth medium over disturbed areas. • Scarify and seed with target species.	>2046
Material Balance	The conceptual TSF design is anticipated to require approximately 1,671,270 m^3 of geochemically benign competent rock for use as capping material and approximately 334,254 m^3 of topsoil or growth media to be used for revegetation. This is subject to future studies and trial work.	
Monitoring Requirements	• Compliance audit. • Site inspections. • Contaminated site investigation. • Geotechnical inspections. • Rehabilitation performance monitoring. • Groundwater monitoring.	



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CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CLOSURE DOMAIN 3
TSF

FIGURE 10-4

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10.2.4 Closure Domain 4 – Industrial Infrastructure

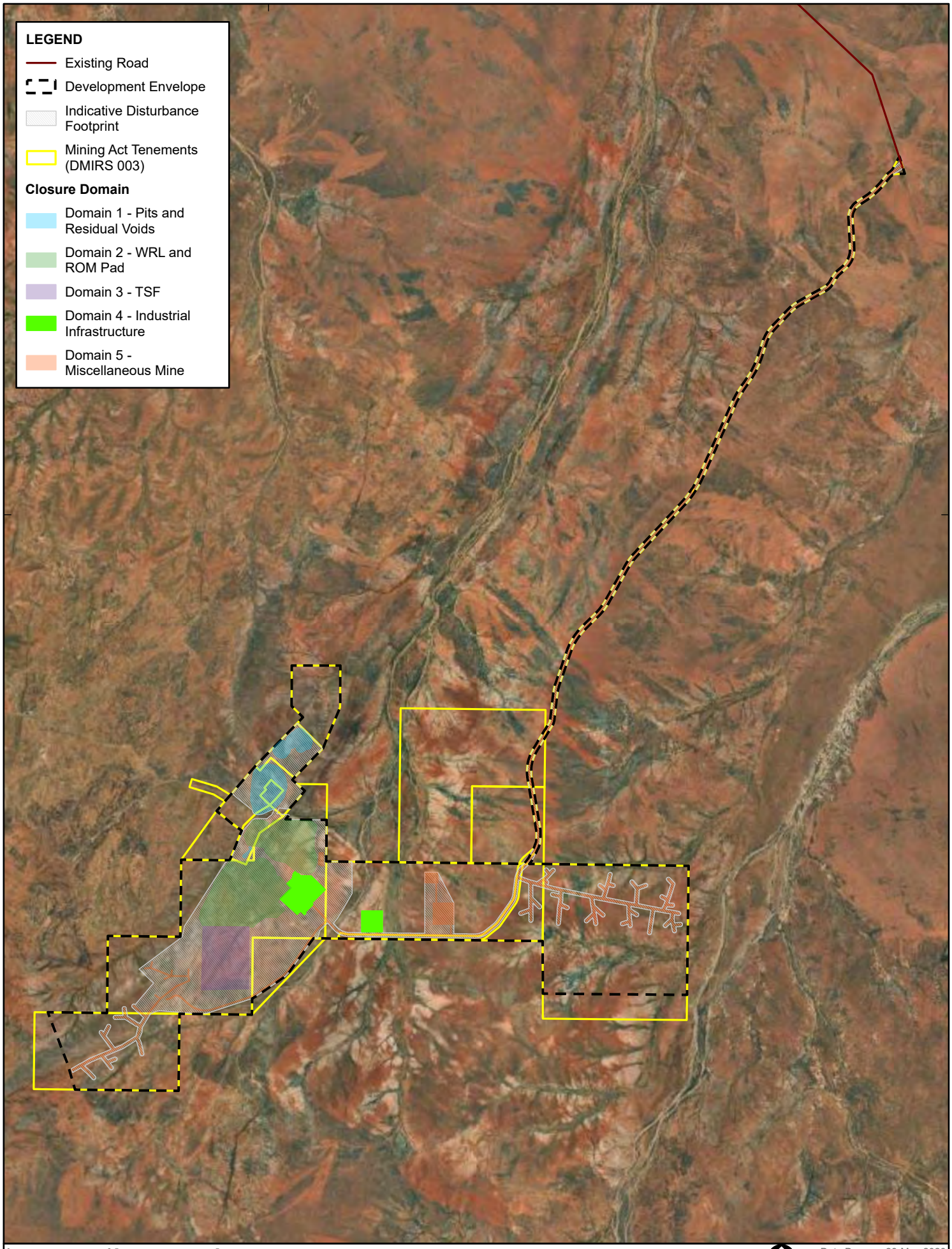
The current closure knowledge base and program of works for closure of the Industrial Infrastructure Domain is summarised in Table 10-5. The Industrial Infrastructure Domain is shown in Figure 10-5.

Table 10-5 Closure Domain 4 – Industrial Infrastructure

Closure Domain 4	Industrial Infrastructure
Associated Infrastructure	• Power plant • Mine Services Area • Magazine • Processing Plant • Workshops • Solar farm
Description	This closure domain covers all industrial and heavy infrastructure utilised by the Project, including: • Power plant o Gas fire generators o Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) o Diesel generators • Processing Plant o Screening o 3 stage Jaw/Cone Primary crushing o Grinding circuit o Ball Mill o Desliming o Magnetic Separation o Flotation circuit o Filtration • Ancillary Infrastructure o Mine maintenance workshop o Fuel storage facilities o Vehicle workshops o Administrative buildings o Solar farm
Area of Disturbance	• Processing Plant – 61.2 ha • Solar farm – 25 ha • Total – 86.2 ha
Status	Proposed
Area Rehabilitated	0 ha
Infrastructure to be Retained	To be confirmed during operations in consultation with key stakeholders and asset transfer plan.
Key Closure Risks (High Inherent Risk)	• Unplanned infrastructure remains at closure that results in human injury or death. • Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements. • Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate entire disturbance footprint. • Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management. • Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts. • Contamination.

<table>
<tr><th>Closure Domain 4</th><th colspan="2">Industrial Infrastructure</th></tr>
<tr><td>Preliminary Post-Mining Land Use</td><td colspan="2">Self-sustaining native ecosystem that is compatible with low-intensity grazing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Knowledge Gaps</td><td colspan="2">• Asset transfer plan.
• Decommissioning and demolition plan.
• Seed mix and harvesting process.
• Contamination status at closure.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Proposed Studies</td><td colspan="2">• Informed selection of appropriate seed mix and harvesting plan.
• Development of asset transfer plan prior to closure, if required.
• Development of a decommissioning and demolition plan prior to closure.
• Contaminated site investigation(s).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Provisional Closure Implementation Tasks</td><td>Industrial Infrastructure</td><td>Schedule</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Decommissioning: This will begin once the infrastructure is no longer needed and will broadly involve the following actions, depending on the type of infrastructure:
o Decontamination: All plant and equipment will be decontaminated, ensuring no hydrocarbon or chemical residue remains.
o Removal of Materials: All liquids, solids, chemicals, fuels, lubricants, and supplies will be drained or removed from stores, tanks, pipes, and sumps.
o Equipment Identification and Removal: Equipment no longer required will be identified, decontaminated, and removed from the site. This includes transferring to other sites, sending to salvage yards, or disposing of appropriately.
o Building and Plant Disposal: Buildings and plant will likely be sold and removed by the buyers, otherwise they will be removed for recycling or disposal.
o Tank Cleaning and Disposal: All cleaned tanks will be either sold or sent to salvage yards for disposal.
o Contamination Management: Contamination assessment and management/remediation.
• Demolition: Following decommissioning, the demolition phase will commence and will broadly involve two options:
o Removal of on-site infrastructure: Infrastructure with salvage value will be identified, salvaged, and sold or disposed of off-site within a specified time period. The final Decommissioning Plan, to be completed prior to mine closure, should clearly establish which infrastructure and plant hold salvage value. It should also specify which equipment, plant, and infrastructure are to be removed by operational crews during demobilisation and what will remain for the closure project team to address.
o On-site dismantling and burial: Infrastructure that has no value at the end of mining, such as certain concrete footings and parts of the processing plant, will be dismantled. Where infrastructure is over 1m below ground level it will remain in situ and buried. Remaining infrastructure <1m below ground level will be</td><td>2046</td></tr>
</table>

Closure Domain 4	Industrial Infrastructure	
	removed and disposed at an approved disposal site (e.g. mine void, WRL, or offsite facility). • Rehabilitation: Final rehabilitation activities (excluding completed progressive rehabilitation) will be undertaken once infrastructure has been removed and will broadly involve the following tasks: o Bulk earthworks: Reprofile and import clean fill material as required. This ensures that disturbed areas have a growth medium for vegetation to re-establish and helps restore the area as close to its natural topography as possible. o Finishing earthworks: Reshaping, placement of a specified topsoil depth, deep ripping on heavily compacted surfaces or scarification on lightly compacted surfaces. o Drainage and revegetation: Reinstating drainage systems to manage water flow and minimise erosion. Undertake seeding/revegetation and soil amelioration to ensure successful vegetation re-establishment.	
Material Balance	The Industrial Infrastructure closure domain is anticipated to require approximately 319,949 m^3 of topsoil or growth media to be used in rehabilitation efforts.	
Monitoring Requirements	• Compliance audit. • Annual site inspections. • Retained infrastructure safety inspection prior to transfer to a 3rd party. • Contaminated site investigation(s). • Rehabilitation performance monitoring.	



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CLOSURE DOMAIN 4
INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

FIGURE 10-5

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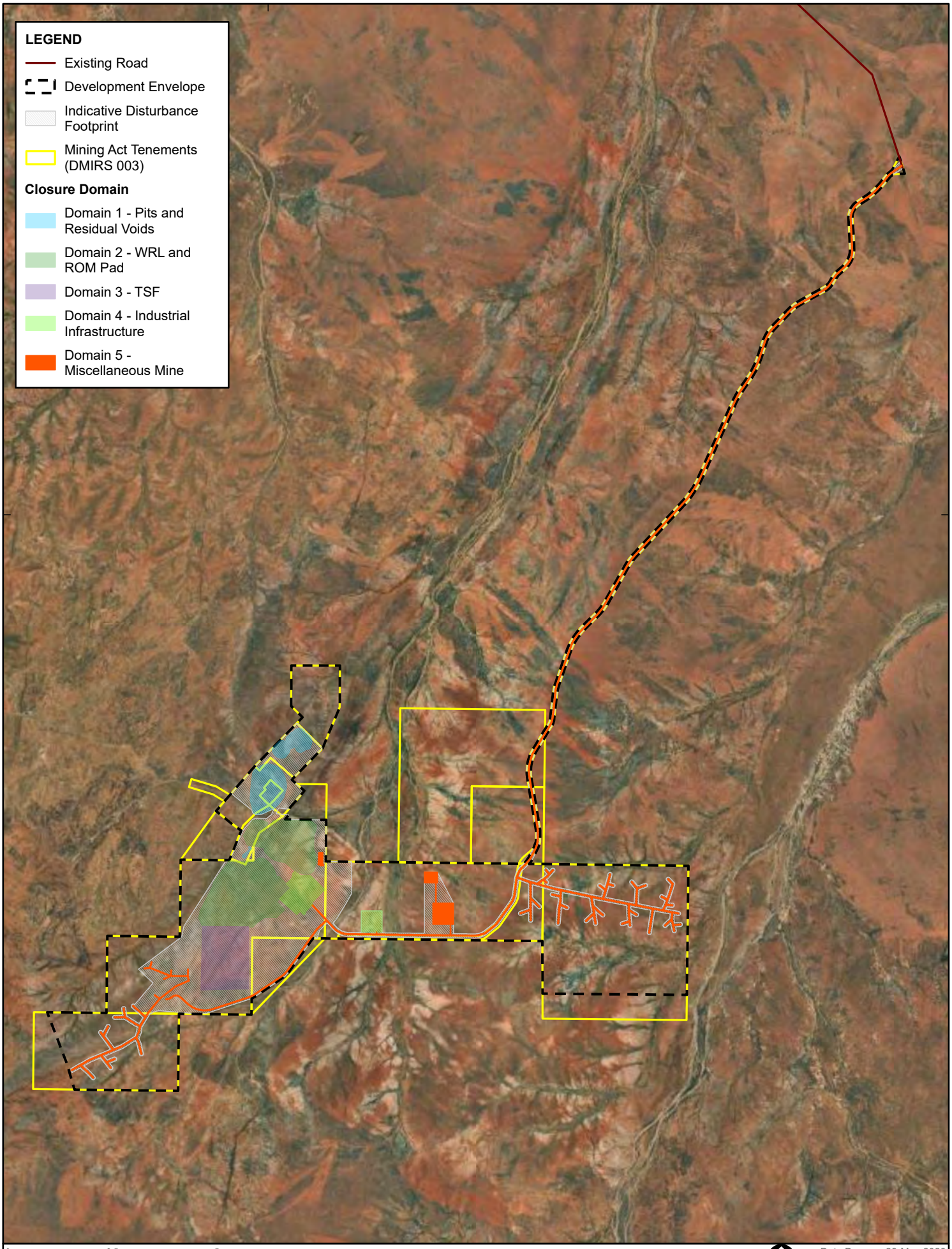
10.2.5 Closure Domain 5 – Miscellaneous Mine Activities

The current closure knowledge base and program of works for closure of the Miscellaneous Mine Activities Domain is summarised in Table 10-6. The Miscellaneous Mine Activities Domain is shown in Figure 10-6.

Table 10-6 Closure Domain 5 – Miscellaneous Mine Activities

Closure Domain 5	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	
Associated Infrastructure	• Access Tracks • Haul Roads • Magazine • Light buildings and Accommodation Village • Sprayfield • Borefields	
Description	This closure domain covers all remaining light disturbance required to support mining operations.	
Area of Disturbance	• Access Tracks – 10.3 ha • Haul Roads – 51.9 ha • Magazine – 6.9 ha • Village – 25.0 ha • Sprayfield –7.9 ha • Borefields – 23.4 ha • Total – 125.4 ha	
Status	Proposed	
Area Rehabilitated	0 ha	
Infrastructure to be Retained	N/A	
Key Closure Risks (High Inherent Risks)	• Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements. • Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate entire disturbance footprint. • Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management. • Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts. • Inadequately rehabilitated roads remain post closure facilitating entry to mine voids.	
Preliminary Post-Mining Land Use	Self-sustaining native ecosystem that is compatible with low-intensity grazing.	
Knowledge Gaps	• Asset transfer plan. • Decommissioning and demolition plan. • Seed mix and harvesting plan. • Contamination status at closure.	
Proposed Studies	• Informed selection of appropriate seed mix, collection methods and storage. • Development of asset transfer plan prior to closure, if required. • Development of a decommissioning and demolition plan prior to closure. • Contaminated site investigation(s).	
Provisional Closure Implementation Tasks	Haul Roads	Schedule
	• Scrape haul road surfaces to natural ground level and dispose of material in WRL or pit voids. • Reprofile surfaces to integrate with surrounding ground levels and to achieve	2046

Closure Domain 5	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	
	final drainage design contours where relevant. • Spread specified topsoil depth. • Deep rip to decompact surface to promote infiltration. • Seed and revegetate using target seed mix.	
	Access tracks and other light disturbance	
	• Reprofile surface to integrate with surrounding ground levels and to achieve the final drainage design contours, where relevant. • Load, haul and place topsoil / growth medium over reprofiled surface. • Decompact surface using deep ripping (bulldozer) on heavily compacted surfaces, or scarify on lightly compacted surfaces. • Seed and revegetate surface.	2046
	Borefields	
	• Decommission and plug bores. • Remove bore casing and supporting infrastructure. • Backfill and cover with geochemically benign competent waste rock or other fill material. • Remove concrete from pads or break up to allow infiltration of water. • Bury concrete and spread topsoil. • Decommission, flush, drain and remove pipeline • Replace topsoil and scarify pipeline alignments	2046
	Light Buildings and Accommodation Village	
	• Decommission and disconnect services. • Remove salvageable infrastructure for sale or recycling. • Break up and remove or bury concrete footings. • Undertake contaminated site investigation and remediate as required. • Reprofile to reinstate drainage in accordance with designs. • Load, haul and place topsoil or growth media to specified depth. • Scarify and seed with specified species mix.	2046
	Sprayfields	
	• Disconnect and remove all sprayfield pipelines and supporting infrastructure. • Remove fencing.	2046
Material Balance	The miscellaneous mine activities domain will require approximately 188,680 m^3 of topsoil or growth media for rehabilitation.	
Monitoring Requirements	• Compliance audit. • Site inspections. • Retained infrastructure safety inspection prior to 3rd party transfer. • Contaminated site investigation. • Rehabilitation performance monitoring.	



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CONCEPTUAL MINE CLOSURE PLAN

CLOSURE DOMAIN 5 MISCELLANEOUS MINE ACTIVITIES

FIGURE 10-6

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11 Closure Monitoring and Maintenance

Rehabilitation and closure monitoring and maintenance programs will commence with the aim of ensuring the success of closure and rehabilitation efforts, demonstrating that completion criteria are met, and identifying the need for any maintenance work.

Monitoring requirements can be broadly categorised into two phases; those undertaken during closure implementation as part of quality assurance and those carried out post-rehabilitation and closure to evaluate ongoing performance and identify maintenance needs. These comprise:

- Closure implementation monitoring, auditing and supervision:
  - Rehabilitation earthworks supervision and quality control.
  - Contamination validation sampling and analysis.
  - Audit of compliance against design requirements and specifications.
- Post-rehabilitation and closure performance monitoring:
  - Groundwater and pit lake monitoring.
  - Geotechnical and physical stability monitoring.
  - Vegetation performance monitoring.
  - General, routine site inspections.

The specific requirements of each monitoring program are detailed in the following subsections.

11.1 Closure Implementation Supervision and Quality Control

11.1.1 Rehabilitation and Engineering Supervision and Quality Control

A common cause of rehabilitation failure is a lack of supervision and quality control during implementation. Where mine closure and rehabilitation work requires conformance to specified completion criteria, technical requirements, or engineered specifications, execution will be undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified person.

To validate compliance with approved design parameters, closure and rehabilitation activities will undergo systematic verification and auditing as integrated components of a comprehensive quality assurance and control (QA/QC) framework.

Key aspects recorded during this process will include the following:

- Conformance with design specifications.
- As-built survey data and drawings.
- Photographic evidence of completed work.
- Variations from the original design and their justifications.

11.1.2 Contamination Sampling and Analysis

A comprehensive contaminated site investigation will be undertaken to identify and manage any areas of the mine site that may be affected by contamination. Where contamination is identified, a site management plan will be developed and implemented to define appropriate management and remediation measures.

To verify the effectiveness of implemented remediation measures, validation sampling and analysis of soil and water will be undertaken to confirm that residual contamination has been appropriately managed and does not pose an ongoing risk. The scope, requirements and acceptance criteria for validation will be documented within the contaminated site management plan and implemented prior to the transition of the site to the approved post-mining land use. All contamination investigation and management will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* and associated guidelines.

11.2 Rehabilitation and Closure Performance Monitoring

A rehabilitation performance monitoring program will be implemented to assess the progress of rehabilitated areas and constructed landforms toward the approved post-mining land use. This program will evaluate whether rehabilitation outcomes are progressing as planned, allowing for the early identification of any need for intervention, ongoing maintenance, or design modifications. Data collected from this monitoring program will be used to demonstrate compliance with established closure objectives and completion criteria, providing clear evidence of rehabilitation success to regulators and stakeholders.

Monitoring will focus on confirming that rehabilitated landforms are safe, stable, non-polluting, and capable of supporting a self-sustaining ecosystem consistent with the mine closure objectives.

The rehabilitation performance monitoring program will be developed during the life of the Project and will include the following key components:

- Groundwater and pit lake monitoring: Tracking of hydrological recovery against modelled predictions, with any significant deviations prompting targeted investigation and remedial action. This program will likely be adapted from the operational groundwater monitoring program.
- Physical and geotechnical stability assessments: Combined field inspections with remote sensing technologies to assess landform integrity, track erosion, and validate design assumptions, ensuring long-term stability is aligned with post-mining land use objectives.
- Vegetation performance monitoring: Combined traditional survey methodologies with remote sensing to evaluate ecological recovery against undisturbed reference sites, tracking key vegetation metrics over an adaptive schedule to ensure rehabilitation meets established completion criteria.
- Routine site inspections: Site-wide visual inspections will be undertaken until final relinquishment to verify safety controls, assess ongoing landform stability, and monitor environmental conditions, ensuring any emerging risks or maintenance requirements are systematically documented and remediated.

12 Financial Provisioning for Closure

12.1 Background

Effective financial provisioning is fundamental to the successful implementation of mine closure and to minimising the environmental and social risks associated with unplanned or inadequately funded closure activities. The primary objective of financial provisioning for closure is to ensure that sufficient funds are available at the time of closure to meet all decommissioning, rehabilitation and closure obligations, thereby safeguarding stakeholders and preventing the State from assuming an unacceptable residual liability.

As part of its financial risk management framework, Wildcat maintains a commitment to ensuring ongoing financial capacity to meet its closure obligations. This will be achieved through regular monitoring of cash reserves, forecast expenditure, and financial performance to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained under both normal operating conditions and credible stress scenarios. This approach is intended to ensure that closure liabilities can be met without incurring unacceptable financial losses or adverse reputational impacts.

This financial management strategy applies to all decommissioning, rehabilitation, and closure obligations arising from the development and operation of the Project. The following subsections provide an overview of Wildcat's financial provisioning for closure process and the methodology used for calculating closure cost estimates (CCE).

12.1.1 Maintaining Financial Provisions

As the Project progresses through construction and operations, Wildcat will maintain financial provisions sufficient to meet closure and rehabilitation liabilities, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) *137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. These provisions will be reviewed periodically and reported in Wildcat's financial statements in compliance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) listing requirements.

The CCE will address all current and probable closure obligations that will arise from the development and operation of the Project, such as:

- Decommissioning and rehabilitation work.
- Investigation and, where necessary, remediation of contaminated sites.
- Mobilisation and demobilisation costs.
- Seed collection and distribution.
- Closure studies and designs.
- Alteration or servicing of infrastructure, if required as part of any agreement for handover.
- Post-closure monitoring and reporting.
- Management and consultancy fees.

Additionally, the provisions may incorporate appropriate adjustments for risk provisions and contingency for items such as:

- Uncertainty in closure obligations, criteria, designs and methods.
- Care and maintenance, as well as unplanned early closure.
- Delays or setbacks to decommissioning and rehabilitation works.
- Post-closure maintenance or repairs.

12.2 Methodology

A preliminary CCE was developed to support the PFS. This was undertaken using a typical aggregate dollar cost per hectare per landform type, using rates derived from government provided rehabilitation cost calculators and industry benchmarking.

A site-specific closure cost model will be developed in parallel with future MCP revisions to ensure continuous alignment with the closure tasks, bill of quantities, and closure-specific requirements outlined in the Closure Task Register (Section 10.2). While initial estimates will be high-level approximations (e.g. Class 5 or order of magnitude), the model will progressively mature in detail and accuracy in line with the MCP, culminating in Class 1 or 2 estimates prior to final closure implementation.

The CCE will be developed in a Microsoft Excel Workbook, using a comprehensive Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) by distinct closure domains, in alignment with the Closure Task Register. Within these domains, specific rehabilitation tasks will be costed by multiplying precise work quantities by applied unit cost rates. Quantities will be determined using spatial data, including GIS disturbance mapping and volumetric calculations. Concurrently, unit rates will be sourced from active service agreements, historical site execution data, standardised heavy equipment rates, and direct vendor quotes.

Beyond direct earthworks and demolition, the CCE will incorporate indirect expenditures and risk contingencies. Indirect costs, spanning engineering, procurement, and construction management (EPCM), heavy equipment mobilisation and demobilisation, tenement holding fees, and site administration, will be scaled according to the anticipated closure workforce and duration. The application of a contingency buffer, calculated via deterministic percentages will account for residual uncertainties and engineering design maturity.

The CCE will include funding for the post-closure phase. This will involve forecasting the operational expenditure required for environmental monitoring, potential ongoing water management, and general care and maintenance. These ongoing liabilities will be modelled over the proposed relinquishment timeline and will ensure that the site remains adequately funded until final regulatory sign-off and lease relinquishment is formally achieved.

13 Management of Closure Information and Data

Wildcat is currently in the process of developing an Environmental Management System (EMS) that will include a library of all relevant documents specific to mine closure. These documents may include:

- The MCP and all its revisions.
- Correspondence with regulators.
- Technical reports from baseline and closure studies.
- Regulatory reports, such as Annual Audit Compliance Reports and Annual Environmental Reviews (AERs).
- Correspondence, meeting minutes, and other records related to engagement and consultation with regulators and other stakeholders regarding the closure of the Project.
- Site plans and landform designs.
- Spatial and remote sensing data.
- Monitoring data and analytical reports.
- Life-of-mine plans and production scheduling information.
- Records of significant spills and other reportable incidents to regulators.
- Investigations and reports on contaminated sites.

All documents and data associated with the operation and closure of the Project will be stored in the EMS.

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Appendices

Appendix A *MCP Supporting Information*

A.1 Legal Obligations Register

Tenement	Condition Number	Condition	How obligation included in closure strategy	Complete
M 45/354	3	All exploration and prospecting disturbances, excluding supporting infrastructure, being backfilled and rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Environmental Officer, Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. Backfilling and rehabilitation being required no later than 12 months after completion of the activity unless otherwise approved in writing by the Environmental Officer, Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.	Provisions included for maintaining a materials balance and rehabilitation of disturbed surfaces. Refer to Closure Task Register.	No
M 45/354	4	All waste materials, rubbish, plastic sample bags, abandoned equipment and temporary buildings being removed from the mining tenement prior to or at the termination of exploration programme.	Provisions for this condition are included in the Closure Task Register.	No
M 45/354	5	Unless the written approval of the Environmental Officer, DoIR is first obtained, the use of scrapers, graders, bulldozers, backhoes or other mechanised equipment for surface disturbance or the excavation of costeans is prohibited. Following approval, all topsoil being removed ahead of mining operations and separately stockpiled for replacement after backfilling and/or completion of operations.	Provisions included for maintaining a materials balance and rehabilitation of disturbed surfaces. Refer to Closure Task Register.	No
	9	The construction and operation of the project and measures to protect the environment being carried out in accordance with the document titled: • "Notice of Intent-Low Impact Mining Operation" for M45/374, M45/354, M45/375, M45/376, M45/377 dated 9 April 1998 and letter and associated documentation for Gwalia Consolidated Ltd titled 'Notice of Intent to Mine-Tabba Tabba Tenements' dated 9 April 1998 and retained on Department of Minerals and Energy File No. 2247/94; • "Programme of Work on M45/354 and M45/376 for Global Advanced Metals" (Reg ID 38297) dated 23 January 2013 signed by Glenn Oakley and retained on Department of Mines and Petroleum File No. EARS-POW-38297; • (Reg ID 52152) "Tabba Tabba Tantalite Project Mining Proposal M45/354, M45/375, M45/376, L45/323 and L45/329" dated 20 May 2015 signed by Lisa Allen and retained on Department of Mines and Petroleum File No. EARS-MPMCP-51152 as Doc ID 3653779; • (MCP Reg ID 69860) "Tabba Tabba Tantalum Project Final Mine Closure Plan Version 2 Revision 3" dated 30 July 2019 signed by Ian Zlatnik, and retained on Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety File No. EARS-MCP-69860 as Doc ID 6797609; • (MCP Reg ID 84128) "Tabba Tabba Tantalum Project Low-Grade Stockpile Mine Closure Document" dated 4 December 2019 signed by Max McGarvie, and retained on Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety File No. EARS-MCP-84128 as Doc ID 7034483	These conditions relate to the historic operation and will be consumed and superseded by the proposed project.	No

Tenement	Condition Number	Condition	How obligation included in closure strategy	Complete
		Where a difference exists between the above documents and the following conditions, then the following conditions shall prevail.		
	11	All topsoil being removed ahead of all mining operations from sites such as pit areas, waste disposal areas, ore stockpile areas, pipeline, haul roads and new access roads and being stockpiled for later respreading or immediately respread as rehabilitation progresses.	The closure strategy includes maintenance of a materials balance, including consideration to stockpile management requirements and rehabilitation work.	No
	12	At the completion of operations, all buildings and structures being removed from site or demolished and buried to the satisfaction of the State Mining Engineer.	Provisions for this condition are included in the Closure Task Register.	No
	14	At the completion of operations, or progressively where possible, all access roads and other disturbed areas being covered with topsoil, deep ripped and revegetated with local native grasses, shrubs and trees to the satisfaction of the State Mining Engineer.	Provisions for this condition are included in the Closure Task Register.	No
	21	On the completion of operations or progressively when possible, all waste dumps, tailings storage facilities, stockpiles or other mining related landforms must be rehabilitated to form safe, stable, non-polluting structures which are integrated with the surrounding landscape and support self sustaining, functional ecosystems comprising suitable, local provenance species or alternative agreed outcome to the satisfaction of the Executive Director, Environment Division, DMP.	This condition is a key consideration throughout the MCP and is covered extensively. Specific tasks are provided in the Closure Task Register.	No
	22	All activities being carried out in such a manner so as to not have a detrimental effect on the natural water flow through the lease and surrounding areas to the satisfaction of the Environmental Officer, DMP.	Stormwater management forms a key consideration throughout the MCP, notably Section 3.6 and the Closure Task Register.	No
	23	"A Mine Closure Plan is to be submitted in the Annual Environmental Reporting month specified in tenement conditions in the year specified below, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Director Resource and Environmental Compliance Division, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. The Mine Closure Plan is to be prepared in accordance with the Department's ""Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans" - 2022	This relates to the historic operation and will be superseded by the proposed project.	No
	24	All supporting infrastructure for exploration and prospecting including core yards, laydowns, camps, and access tracks (excluding drill lines), being rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Environmental Officer, Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. Rehabilitation being required by the earlier of 12 months from the infrastructure being no longer required to support exploration, or 12 months from the relevant programme of work expiring, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Environmental Officer, Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.	Provisions for this condition are included in the Closure Task Register.	No

A.2 Stakeholder Engagement Register

Tabba Tabba Project - Stakeholder Engagement Register

Date	Stakeholder	Stakeholder Category	Attendees	Consultation Type / Description of Engagement	Purpose of Consultation / Description of Engagement	Stakeholder Comments / Issues	Response and/or Resolution	Stakeholder Response
29/04/2024	Wallareenya Station (Day Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd)	Pastoralist	Zane Day (Days) Paul Reinholdtsen (Days) Terry Lloyd (Wildcat)	In person meeting to discuss Wallareenya road maintenance and upcoming exploration plans in the area	to discuss Wildcat undertaking maintenance of Wallareenya Rd and tracks around the project (using Days Eathworks) and notification of upcoming exploration works	Nil	Nil	Nil
9/05/2024	Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Native Title Party	Troy Eaton (Snr) (Nyamal) Rodney Monaghan (Nyamal) Terry Lloyd (Wildcat)	Meet and greet at Nyamal office (Port Hedland)	To introduce Wildcat company and plans for the Tabba Tabba Project - drilling and mining studies	Nil	Nil	[redacted]
11/06/2024	Wallareenya Station (Day Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd)	Pastoralist	Zane Day (Days) Terry Lloyd (Wildcat)	In person meeting to discuss exploration activities	To inform the pastoralist of exploration activities in and around the Tabba Tabba project including utilisation of Days earthworks	Nil	Nil	Nil
5/12/2024	Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA)	State Government	Tim Manners (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat)	Information	[redacted]	Nil	Nil	Nil
11/05/2025	Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Native Title Party	Troy Eaton (Snr) (Nyamal) Troy Eaton (Jnr) (Nyamal) Richard Eaton Terry Lloyd (Wildcat)	On-site, in person meeting to discuss impact to and possible adjustment of exclusion zones around heritage sites at Tabba Tabba	[redacted]	[redacted]	Nil	[redacted]
1/08/2025	Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Native Title Party	Troy Eaton (Snr) (Nyamal) Terry Lloyd (Wildcat) Melissa McClelland (Wildcat) Wildcat site team	On-site meeting and cultural awareness discussion with Troy Eaton Senior.	[redacted]	Nil	Nil	[redacted]
9/09/2025	Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA)	State Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) Jenny Pattison (PPA) Carmen Muller (PPA)	In Person Meeting to provide information on the Tabba Tabba Project export requirements	[redacted]	Nil	Nil	Nil
24/09/2025	Department of Premier and Cabinet	State Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) Chirs Tiemann (CAA) Adrienne LaBomBard (DPC)	In person meeting	In person meeting to provide an introduction to the Tabba Tabba Project.	Nil	Nil	Nil
25/09/2025	Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)	Federal Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) Chirs Tiemann (CAA) Katherine Pohl (CMO) Simon Corrigan (CAA) Richard Nop (CMO) Dane Williams (CMO)	Online Meeting	On line meeting to provide an introduction to the Tabba Tabba Project.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3/10/2025	Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR) - Major Projects Facilitation Agency	Federal Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA) Michael Knight (DISR)	Online Meeting	On line meeting to provide an introduction to the Tabba Tabba Project and to discuss Major Project Facilitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
6/10/2025	DMPE	State Government	Andrew Chaplyn (DMPE) Tyler Sjudovic (DMPE) James Dornan (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat / SLR) Sam Panickar (CAA)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development; second renewal of mining lease.	Understand second renewal process; timely assessment processes; lithium market	Nil	Nil	Nil
15/10/2025	DWER	State Government	Alistair Jones (DWER) Sasha Pendal (DWER) James Dornan (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat / SLR) Simon Corrigan (CAA) Sam Panickar (CAA)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development; assessment pathway, Pilbara water	Discuss assessment pathways and timeframes ahead of EPA workshop and environmental referral.	Workshop with relevant regulatory teams to be convened.	Nil	Nil
17/10/2025	DEED	State Government	Gerard Treacy (DEED) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development; major project status	Discuss project timeframes, assessment pathways, export pathways; lithium market	Nil	Nil	Nil
5/11/2025	DWER	State Government	Donna Braisby (DWER) Fleur Coaker (DWER) Kassey Truesdale (DWER) James Dornan (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat / SLR) Genai Roberts (SLR) Alana Kidd (DWER) Nicole Zago (DWER)	Working Session ahead of perparation of the Environmental Referral for the Tabba Tabba Project	Introdcution to the Tabba Tabba Project, timeline, execution plan, project approvals ahead of preparation of the ERD for the Tabba Tabba Project.	Nil	Pre Referral Meeting to be held for the Tabba Tabba Project ahead of submission of the Referral.	Nil
7/11/2025	Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA)	Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA) Ash Puri (PPA) Amy Leisk (PPA) Karlene Bylund (PPA) Nick Dawe (PPA)	In Person Meeting to provide information on the Tabba Tabba Project export requirements	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Nil
11/11/2025	Office of the Minister for Ports	Government	Tim Hoffman (State Government) James Dornan (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA)	Introduction of project, Company, timeframes. Seeking support for Port access through Lumsden Point.	Discussing timeframes for project development, port access, regional outcomes.	Nil	Nil	Nil

26/11/2025	Department of Premier and Cabinet	State Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) Cassandra Maney (DPC)	Online meeting to provide an introduction to the Tabba Tabba Project.	Discuss project timeframes, assessment pathways, engagement with regulators, referrals, TO relationships. Particular focus on ports and concentrate export	Nil	Nil	Nil
25/03/2026	DCCEEW	Federal Government	Sam Lucas (DCCEEW) Riley Garlick-Kelly (DCCEEW) Erin Lee (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA)	Online meeting for introduction of the Tabba Tabba Project under the EPBC Act	To introduce the project to DCCEEW prior to the submission of referral under the EPBC Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil
27/03/2026	DCCEEW	Federal Government	Sam Lucas (DCCEEW) Riley Garlick-Kelly (DCCEEW) Erin Lee (Wildcat)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development	Keep engaged as milestones are approached and development progressed.		
28/04/2026	DEED / Minister for Energy / Pilbara	State Government	Hon Amber Jade Sanderson MLA (State Government) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat)	In person Pilbara Energy Transition (PET) Roundtable - Karratha	First PET meeting of 2026, discussing the Pilbara energy transition and collaboration with Traditional Owners.	Nil	Nil	Nil
30/04/2026	Office of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs; Water	State Government	Tom Palmer (State Government) Erin Lee (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development; NTMA, water	Discuss project timeframes, assessment pathways, engagement with regulators, referrals, TO relationships.	Nil	Nil	Nil
30/04/2026	Pilbara Ports Authority (PPA)	Government	James Dornan (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA) Daniel Pitcher (PPAO Mike Dwyer (Wildcat) Abhisheikh Kathpaul (PPA)	In Person Meeting to provide information on the Tabba Tabba Project export requirements	[redacted]	[redacted]		
6/05/2026	DCCEEW	Federal Government	Sam Lucas (DCCEEW) Riley Garlick-Kelly (DCCEEW) Erin Lee (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat)	Online meeting for pre-referral of the Tabba Tabba Project under the EPBC Act	To introduce the project to DCCEEW prior to the submission of referral under the EPBC Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil
6/05/2026	Wallareenya Station (Day Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd)	Pastoralist	Zane Day (Day Pastoral Co.) Mike Dwyer (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat)	In-person meeting to discuss project development	[redacted] To also discuss current position of pastoral bores utlised for stock watering	[redacted] Understanding of pastoral bore disruption	[redacted]. Wildcat to	Pastoralist agreed on areas for search for water.
8/05/2026	DEED	State Government	Gerard Treacy (DEED) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA)	In person meeting to discuss updated timeline for project development; update on major project status application	Discuss project timeframes, assessment pathways, export pathways; lithium market and government engagement	Nil	Nil	Nil
21/05/2026	Office of the Minister for the Environment	Federal Government	Ryan Pavlinovich (State Government) James Dornan (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat) Sam Panickar (CAA)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development; assessment pathway, EPBC	Discuss project timeframes, assessment pathways, export pathways; lithium market	Nil	Nil	Nil
22/05/2026	Town of Port Hedland (TPH) and East Pilbara Shire Council (EPSC)		James Dornan (Wildcat) Lewis Shugar (SLR) craig.zanotti (PHSC) Gagandeep Walia (PHSC) Darko Nastevski (PHSC) Erin Lee (Wildcat) Malcolm Somers (EPSC) Michael Zion (EPSC) Deoneia Pires da Silva (EPSC)	Online meeting to provide an introduction to the Tabba Tabba Project.	This meeting was two fold, one to provide information on the Project generally and two to discuss the degazzeting of Walareenya Road	Cancelled day before meeting	Meeting to be rescheduled.	
2/06/2026	Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Native Title Party	James Dornan (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat) NAC Board	In person meeting with the NAC Board	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	TBA
4/06/2026	Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Native Title Party	Troy Eaton (Snr) (Nyamal) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat)	In person meeting to provide an update on the project development and results of environmental and cultural heritage surveys.	[redacted]	Nil	Nil	Nil
5/06/2026	Minister for Mines	State Government	Hon David Michael MLA (State Government) Mark Andrews (State Givernement) AJ Saverimutto (Wildcat) James Dornan (Wildcat)	Site Visit (Tabba Tabba Project)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development. Site visit included infrastructure location visits, core viewing and mining methodology.	Nil	Nil	Nil
9/06/2026	Member for Pilbara	State Government	Mr Kevin Michel MLA (State Government) Mike Dwyer (Wildcat) Erin Lee (Wildcat) Sam Panicker (CAA)	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development	Discuss project timeframes, assessment pathways, engagement with regulators, referrals, TO relationships. Particular focus on business and employment opportunities for the local Pilbara community	Nil	Nil	Nil
10/06/2026	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attraction	State Government	Michelle Corbellini (DBCA) Harley Taylor (DBCA) Erin Lee (Wildcat) Sam Panicker (CAA)	In person meeting to provide an update on the project development and results of environmental and surveys.	In person meeting to introduce Project and discuss timeline for project development. Discuss assessment pathway and gain understanding of role of DBCA during the Part IV process.	Nil	Nil	Nil

A.3 Risk Assessment

Wildcat Resources
Tabba Tabba Lithium Project
Closure Risk Assessment
Apr-26

Risk ID	Domain	Sub Domain / Infrastructure	PMLU	Environmental Factor	Aspect	Unwanted Event or Activity	Timing of Event	Risk Pathway / Cause of Event	Description of Impact	Knowledge Gaps	Likelihood	Consequence	Inherent Risk	Treatment / Management (Eliminate, Substitute, Isolate, Engineer, Administrate)	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Assessment / Completion Criteria	Assessment Tool	Outcome
1	Industrial Infrastructure	Industrial Infrastructure	Native ecosystem	Flora, vegetation and fauna	Ecosystem function	Vegetation fails to establish or does not meet the target vegetation criteria.	Progressive rehabilitation Post closure	Failure to remove road base material. Failure to sufficiently decompact soil profile. Failure to ameliorate soil as required. Inadequate topsoil to cover disturbed surfaces. Inappropriate seed selection. Weed species out compete natives.	Low vegetation cover. Failure to meet post mining land use. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Target seed mix.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Eliminate: Remove inert material to natural surface with disposal to approved locations. Engineer: Deep rip compacted surfaces to decompact material and promote vegetation establishment. Engineer: Rehabilitate and seed with target species. Engineer: Weed monitoring and management. Administrate: Maintain materials balance throughout LOM. Engineer: Trials to determine soil suitability and amelioration requirements.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Vegetation performance monitoring	C09 Rehabilitated land is consistent with agreed reference vegetation communities and/or with the PMLU.
2	Industrial Infrastructure	Industrial Infrastructure	Native ecosystem	Terrestrial environmental quality	Contamination	Unidentified contamination results in ongoing impacts to the environment and/or human health.	Construction Operation Care and maintenance Closure Post closure	Failure to identify potential contamination. Failure to remediate contamination.	Ongoing impacts to the environment and human health.	Contamination status prior to closure.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Eliminate: Remediation of contaminated areas in accordance with contaminated sites management plan. Administrate: Hydrocarbon and chemical management to Australian Standards (AS1940)	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Contamination: Potentially contaminated areas investigated, managed, and remediated in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines (e.g., DWER/NEPM).	Contaminated site investigation	C05 All environmentally hazardous chemicals, rubbish and contaminating materials have been removed, treated, managed and disposed in a manner consistent with the PMLU.
3	Industrial Infrastructure	Industrial Infrastructure	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Contamination	Unidentified contamination associated with hydrocarbon or chemical storages results in ongoing impacts to the environment and/or human health.	Operation Closure Post closure	Slow, unidentified leak during operations is not identified for remediation during closure. Failure to identify potential contamination. Failure to remediate contamination.	Residual contamination remains post closure with potential impacts to environmental receptors.	Contamination status prior to closure.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Product stock keeping to identify potential losses. Eliminate - No buried underground storage tanks. Administrate - Appropriate spill-response/cleanup during operations. Administrate - Contamination register updated throughout operations. Administrate - Spill reporting and remediation during operations. Administrate - Hydrocarbon and chemical management to Australian Standards (AS1940). Administrate - Contaminated sites investigation and management in accordance with DWER/National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) guidelines.	Rare	Minor	Low	Contamination: Potentially contaminated areas investigated, managed, and remediated in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines (e.g., DWER/NEPM).	Contaminated site investigation	C05 All environmentally hazardous chemicals, rubbish and contaminating materials have been removed, treated, managed and disposed in a manner consistent with the PMLU.
4	Industrial Infrastructure	Industrial Infrastructure	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Contamination	Closure activities, including decommissioning, demolition and rehabilitation works, results in contamination.	Closure	Failure to purge and empty chemical storages prior to commencing works.	Contamination of local soil or water resources.	Decommissioning and demolition plan	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Development of a decommissioning and demolition plan prior to commencing activities, which includes identification of infrastructure items with the potential to contain residual chemical products. Eliminate - Purging, removal and appropriate disposal of all chemical products prior to undertaking decommissioning/demolition work.	Rare	Minor	Low	Contamination: Potentially contaminated areas investigated, managed, and remediated in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines (e.g., DWER/NEPM).	Contaminated site investigation	C05 All environmentally hazardous chemicals, rubbish and contaminating materials have been removed, treated, managed and disposed in a manner consistent with the PMLU.
5	Industrial Infrastructure	Industrial Infrastructure	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Landscape	Residual concrete, demolition waste and other infrastructure remains post closure.	Closure Post closure	Failure to identify disposal locations prior to works. Inadequate supervision.	Reduced visual amenity. Safety hazards resulting in potential injury.	Decommissioning and demolition plan	Possible	Minor	Medium	Administrate - Development of a decommissioning and demolition plan prior to closure, including consideration to disposal locations. Eliminate - Decommission and demolish infrastructure that is not required by others after closure, in accordance with the decommissioning and demolition plan.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Safety: Infrastructure is either transferred to a third party, salvaged off-site, or demolished, with residual waste removed and underlying footprints rehabilitated.	Audit of compliance	C05 All environmentally hazardous chemicals, rubbish and contaminating materials have been removed, treated, managed and disposed in a manner consistent with the PMLU.
6	Industrial Infrastructure	Industrial Infrastructure	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Safety	Unplanned infrastructure remains at closure and results in human injury or death.	Closure Post closure	Failure to develop an asset transfer plan prior to closure. Failure to follow an asset transfer plan during demolition work. Inadequate fencing/signage to prevent access during decommissioning. Inadequate stakeholder consultation.	Infrastructure remains post closure that is unsafe and results in human injury or death.	Asset transfer plan. Decommissioning and demolition plan.	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Stakeholder consultation. Administrate - Development of an asset transfer plan where infrastructure is to be retained post closure. Engineer - Development of decommissioning and demolition plan. Engineer - Decommission and demolish infrastructure that is not required by others after closure, in accordance with the decommissioning and demolition plan.	Rare	Minor	Low	Safety: Infrastructure is either transferred to a third party, salvaged off-site, or demolished, with residual waste removed and underlying footprints rehabilitated.	Audit of compliance	C12 The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.
7	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Road, Track, Hardstand, Laydow	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Ecosystem function	Vegetation fails to establish or does not meet the target vegetation criteria.	Progressive rehabilitation Post closure	Failure to remove road base material. Failure to sufficiently decompact soil profile. Inadequate topsoil to cover disturbed surfaces. Inappropriate seed selection. Weed species out compete natives.	Low vegetation cover. Failure to meet post mining land use. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Target seed mix. Materials balance.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Monitor and maintain topsoil/growth medium inventory for covering disturbance areas. Isolate - Remove inert material to natural surface with disposal to approved locations. Engineer - Deep rip compacted surfaces to decompact material and promote vegetation establishment. Engineer - Rehabilitate and seed with selected species. Engineer - Weed monitoring and management.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition). PMLU: Final landforms and rehabilitated areas support the agreed PMLU.	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring	C09 Rehabilitated land is consistent with agreed reference vegetation communities and/or with the PMLU.

8	Miscellaneous Mine Activities	Road, Track, Hardstand, Laydow	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Safety	Inadequately rehabilitated roads remain post closure facilitating entry to mine voids.	Closure Post closure	Inadequate rehabilitation practices with limited supervision.	Unauthorised access potentially resulting in human injury or death.	N/A	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Haul roads rehabilitated under the supervision of an appropriately qualified person. Engineer - Haul roads deep ripped limiting vehicular access. Engineer - Rock bunds placed at haul road entrance and exit.	Rare	Major	Medium	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Safety: Vehicular access is permanately restricted.	Audit of compliance	C12 The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.
9	Open Pits and Underground	Industrial Infrastructure	Closed - Restricted access	Inland water	GW quality	Throughflow of groundwater impacts aquifers in the region with poor quality water.	Operation Closure Post closure Care and maintenance	Improper hydrogeological understanding of the local aquifers. Inadequate groundwater modelling	Decline in local groundwater quality impacting users and subterranean fauna	Long term hydrogeological and pit lake modelling.	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Update groundwater and site wide water balance model over the course of the mine life.	Rare	Major	Medium	Hydrogeology: Pit lake water balance and geochemistry align with modelled predictions.	Groundwater monitoring	C07 Pit lakes will not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding environment or other water resources and/or are consistent with the PMLU.
10	Open Pits and Underground	Industrial Infrastructure	Closed - Restricted access	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / Geotech stability	Pit wall failure results in a loss of infrastructure or constructed landforms.	Post closure	Infrastructure and constructed landforms located within the pit zone of instability.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human or fauna injury or death. Collapse of final landforms or other infrastructure within zone of instability. Failure to meet PMLU requirements.	Potential zone of instability. Abandonment bund siting in relation to the zone of instability	Unlikely	Major	High	Administrate - Geotechnical studies confirm the extent of the potential zone of instability. Eliminate - All post-closure infrastructure is located outside of the potential zone of instability. Engineer - Abandonment bund constructed in accordance with DMPE guidelines on Safety Bund Walls Around Abandoned Open Pit Mines. Eliminate - Limit access to pit by rehabilitating access tracks and haul roads that lead to the pit. Or strategically constructing bunds out of competent waste rock across access ways.	Rare	Major	Medium	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability. Physical Stability: All post closure infrastructure and constructed landforms located outside of the zone of potential instability.	Audit of compliance	C12 The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.
11	Open Pits and Underground	Underground	Closed - Restricted access	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Safety	Unrestricted access to the underground void.	Post closure	Access to underground not adequately restricted allowing unauthorised entry.	Possible human, stock or fauna injury or death.	N/A	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - Restrict access to underground by removing roads and tracks, constructing abandonment bunds and by sealing all underground portals, egresses and vent shafts.	Rare	Major	Medium	Safety: Underground access points are securely sealed	Audit of compliance	C12 The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.
12	Open Pits and Underground	Open Pit	Closed - Restricted access	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Safety	Unrestricted access to the pit void.	Post closure	Access to pit voids not adequately restricted allowing unauthorised entry.	Possible human, stock or fauna injury or death.	Potential zone of instability. Abandonment bund siting in relation to the zone of instability	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Abandonment bund location to be determined prior to closure and must be situated outside of the pit zone of instability. Isolate - Abandonment bund to be constructed at closure to restrict pit access. Engineer - Abandonment bunds to be constructed around pit voids in accordance with DMPE guidelines on Safety Bund Walls Around Open Pit Mines (DOIR 1997). Administrate - Materials balance for abandonment bunds to be calculated prior to closure to ensure adequate material availability and reduce risk of double handling material. Isolate - Limit access to open pit areas by rehabilitating access roads and tracks, or by strategically constructing bunds or gates across	Rare	Major	Medium	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability. Safety: Vehicular access is permanately restricted	Audit of compliance Security and access audit	C12 The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.
13	Open Pits and Underground	Open Pit and Underground	Closed - Restricted access	Inland water	GW quality	Groundwater throughflow from or overtopping of mine voids impacting groundwater or surface water resources.	Post closure	Poor hydrogeological understanding of local aquifers and without climate change scenarios applied. Poor understanding of local geology / pit wall geochemical characteristics. Inadequate hydrogeochemical modelling. Inappropriate drainage directs stormwater to pit resulting in overtopping.	Local groundwater decline in quality, with impacts on water users/receptors. Overtopping of pit with impacts to surface water quality and users.	Long term hydrogeological and pit lake modelling.	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Detailed hydrogeological assessment with development of a numerical groundwater and pit lake model (water balance and hydrogeochemistry). Administrate - Pit lake water balance / model to include surface water inputs and climate scenarios. Administrate - Ongoing refinements and calibration of the groundwater model during operations. Engineer - Where a risk of impacting water resources remains following proposed assessments, develop a management strategy that minimises these impacts.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Hydrogeology: Pit lake water balance and geochemistry align with modelled predictions. Hydrogeology: Groundwater quality and quantity meet beneficial use criteria.	Groundwater monitoring	C07 Pit lakes will not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding environment or other water resources and/or are consistent with the PMLU.
14	Open Pits and Underground	Open Pit and Underground	Closed - Restricted access	Inland water	Surface water quantity	Post closure monitoring shows that groundwater drawdown impact is greater than modelled.	Post closure	Poor hydrogeological understanding of local aquifers and without climate change scenarios applied. Inadequate hydrogeochemical modelling. No calibration of model during operations.	Groundwater drawdown propagates beyond modelled extent of steadystate contour with potential impacts to water course ecology and function.	Long term hydrogeological and pit lake modelling.	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Detailed hydrogeological assessment with development of a numerical groundwater and pit lake model (water balance and hydrogeochemistry). Administrate - Pit lake water balance / model to include surface water inputs and climate scenarios. Administrate - Ongoing refinements and calibration of the groundwater model during operations. Engineer - Where a risk of impacting surface water resources remains following completion of proposed studies, develop a management strategy that minimises this risk.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Hydrogeology: Groundwater recovery trajectory aligns with modelling.	Groundwater monitoring	C08 Groundwater levels and characteristics reflect original levels and characteristics and/or support the target ecosystem and PMLU.
15	Open Pits and Underground	Open Pit	Closed - Restricted access	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Pit wall failure extends beyond abandonment bund.	Post closure	Slope failure due to weathering, ground water pressure changes or seismic activity. Abandonment bund located inside pit zone of instability.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human, stock or fauna injury or death. Instability of other infrastructure (e.g. Underground, WRLs).	Potential zone of instability. Abandonment bund siting in relation to the zone of instability	Possible	Major	High	Isolate - Abandonment bunds are to be constructed around pit voids in accordance with DMPE guidelines on Safety Bund Walls Around Abandoned Open Pit Mines - Dec 1997. Isolate - Abandonment bunds to be conservatively constructed outside of the pit zone of instability. Isolate - Limit access to pit areas by rehabilitating access roads and tracks and/or strategically constructing bunds out of competent waste rock across key access ways. Isolate - Construct ramp bund at top of ramps.	Rare	Major	Medium	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability. Safety: Vehicular access is permanately restricted.	Audit of compliance	C02 The placement of mined materials/infrastructure in relation to excavations will be such that the final footprint after rehabilitation is not located within the PZoI.

16	Open Pits and Underground	Open Pit	Closed - Restricted access	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Safety	Abandonment bund is compromised over time due to erosion.	Post closure	Abandonment bund constructed using erosive materials. Abandonment bund is located inside drainage line. Abandonment not built to adequate design.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human, stock or fauna injury or death.	Closure drainage design.	Possible	Major	High	Isolate - Siting of abandonment bund locations prior to closure with consideration to drainage. Isolate - Abandonment bunds constructed using competent, geochemically inert non erosive materials. Administrate - Materials balance with identification and sourcing/preferential stockpiling of suitable materials prior to closure.	Rare	Major	Medium	Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability.	Audit of compliance Security and access audit	C12 The rehabilitated landscape is made safe to humans and animals.
17	Open Pits and Underground	Underground	Closed - Restricted access	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Subsidence presents at surface.	Operation Care and maintenance Closure Post closure	Geotechnical characterisation and design shortfalls. Operational non-conformance with designs. Void management deficiencies. Indirect influences such as groundwater rebound, material degradation or external surface loading from constructed landforms.	Surface deformation and cracking with potential impacts to safety, hydrology and long term stability.	No immediate knowledge gaps, however ongoing geotechnical assessment required as part of operations.	Unlikely	Major	High	Eliminate - Void backfilling where practicable using paste or waste rock. Engineer - Best practice underground development using conservative geotechnical parameters that structurally isolate the workings from the surface. Administrate - Long term monitoring incorporating geotechnical and deformation monitoring (e.g. InSAR or LIDAR).	Rare	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Landform: Landform demonstrated to be geotechnically stable. Physical Stability: Underground workings are geotechnically stable, with deformation and surface subsidence in line with expectations.	Audit of compliance Geotechnical monitoring	C13 All underground work is managed and closed to ensure long-term ground stability and prevent ground subsidence.
18	Site Wide	Site Wide	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Flora / vegetation	Invasive flora species reduces establishment of target vegetation species.	Construction Operation Progressive rehabilitation Care and maintenance Closure Post closure	Poor vehicle hygiene practices during rehabilitation. Cover materials do not support growth of target species. Insufficient weed identification and management during operations, rehabilitation and post closure.	Failure to meet target post mining land use. Reduced visual amenity. Ecosystem is not self sustaining.	Target vegetation rehabilitation criteria. Target seed mix.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Implementation of a weed management plan during operations and into post closure, inclusive of vehicle hygiene practices, inspection of topsoil stockpiles for weeds and control of weeds where required. Administrate - Rehabilitation trials during operations to confirm suitability of cover materials to support growth of target species.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition). Vegetation: Weed prevelance less than baseline or surrounding undisturbed area.	Vegetation performance monitoring	C11 The rehabilitated ecosystem has function and resilience indicative of the target ecosystem and PMLU.
19	Site Wide	Site Wide	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Ecosystem function	Insufficient soil resources available to meet rehabilitation requirements.	Feasibility / planning Construction Operation Progressive rehabilitation Closure	Mismanagement of soil resources during operations. Failure to maintain a materials balance during operations. Rehabilitation designs do not account for volume of soil resources available. Infestation of weeds on soil resource stockpiles.	Low vegetation establishment. Failure to meet PMLU. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Final landform designs. Materials balance.	Possible	Major	High	Administrate - Soil resources harvested during construction and operations stockpiled appropriately, with consideration to hydrology, erosion, vehicular traffic, and weeds. Administrate - Maintenance of a soil inventory. Administrate - Weed management activities to reduce soil contamination. Administrate - Topsoil testing to understand nutrients/viability. Administrate - Ongoing survey of soil stockpiles. Engineer - Preferential use of topsoil in areas to achieve rehabilitation success. Engineer - Controlled application of topsoil to specified depth.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. PMLU: Final landforms and rehabilitated areas support the agreed PMLU. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring	C09 Rehabilitated land is consistent with agreed reference vegetation communities and/or with the PMLU.
20	Site Wide	Site Wide	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Ecosystem function	Insufficient native seed resources to rehabilitate entire disturbance footprint.	Operation Closure	Failure to commence seed collection in time for closure. Failure to collect sufficient seed volume prior to closure. No or limited progressive rehabilitation. Inappropriate seed mix. Seed mix not viable due to poor storage conditions.	Low vegetation establishment. Failure to meet PMLU. Increased fugitive dust emissions, erosion and sedimentation.	Target seed mix. Seed harvesting program.	Likely	Moderate	High	Engineer - Selection of a robust species mix and application requirements in consultation with a botanist. Administrate - Early commencement of seed collection program during operations. Administrate - Refinement of seed mix and application based on field trials and climate scenarios. Administrate - Maintenance of a seed inventory during rehabilitation activities. Administrate - Supplementary seeding with commercially available native species, as required.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition). PMLU: Final landforms and rehabilitated areas support the agreed PMLU.	Vegetation performance monitoring	C09 Rehabilitated land is consistent with agreed reference vegetation communities and/or with the PMLU.
21	Site Wide	Site Wide	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Erosion and instability due to inadequate stormwater management.	Operation Closure Post closure	Inadequate design and planning. Failure to account for extreme weather events such as those associated with a changing climate.	Long term physical instability and downstream sedimentation. Ongoing management requirements. Failure to meet PMLU requirements.	Closure drainage design.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - Development and implementation of a site wide stormwater drainage design. Design considers extreme climatic events in a changing climate.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria.	Audit of compliance Erosion performance monitoring	C06 Surface drainage patterns, flows and characteristics are reinstated in a manner consistent with the regional drainage function and/or PMLU.
22	Site Wide	Site Wide	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	PMLU	Failure to meet PMLU objectives due to climate change related impacts.	Post closure	Failure to account for extreme flood or drought conditions.	PMLU not sustainable. Erosion and instability. Lack of vegetation establishment.	Closure drainage design. Target seed mix. Seed harvesting program.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - Include conservative climate change scenarios in closure modelling and engineering designs. Administrate - Undertake rehabilitation trials under a variety of conditions. Administrate - Seed mix to be robust and diverse with drought tolerant species.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Document audit Vegetation performance monitoring	C01 Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.
23	Site Wide	Site Wide	Native ecosystem	Inland water	Surface water quantity	Flooding destabilises constructed landforms and negatively impacts rehabilitated areas.	Post closure	Final drainage design fails to include extreme storm events (e.g. PMF) as well as potential climate change impacts. Final drainage design fails to protect constructed landforms.	Excessive scouring and downstream sedimentation. Destabilised landforms. Rehabilitation failure. PMLU not met.	Final drainage design for closure.	Likely	Major	Extreme	Administrate - Hydrological study to inform post closure drainage requirements. Engineer - Post closure drainage structures designed and constructed to be self-maintaining and capable of withstanding significant storm events (e.g. <0.01% AEP or PMF).	Unlikely	Major	High	Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments.	Audit of compliance	C06 Surface drainage patterns, flows and characteristics are reinstated in a manner consistent with the regional drainage function and/or PMLU.

24	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Ecosystem function	Vegetation fails to establish on TSF or does not meet the target vegetation rehabilitation criteria.	Progressive rehabilitation Post closure	Rehabilitation materials are inadequate and do not promote plant growth. High stormwater runoff velocities inhibit vegetation growth. Inappropriate species selection. Weed species out compete native species.	Failure to meet target post mining land use. Reduced visual amenity. Ecosystem is not self sustaining.	Final TSF cover design. Target seed mix. Target rehabilitation criteria.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Development of a robust cover design with consideration to tailings and soil geochemistry, climate, climate change, seed mix, and drainage. Administrate - Development of target vegetation criteria based on results of rehabilitation trials. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring	C09 Rehabilitated land is consistent with agreed reference vegetation communities and/or with the PMLU.
25	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Inland water	GW quality	TSF seepage resulting in groundwater contamination.	Operation Care and maintenance Closure Post closure	Inadequate tailings characterisation. Inadequate groundwater model and understanding. Inadequate seepage estimates. Inadequate or poor placement of monitoring equipment.	Local groundwater contamination, with impacts on water users/receptors.	Kinetic leach testing. Tailings characterisation of non-sythesised material (during operations).	Possible	Minor	Medium	Administrate - Tailings characterisation including long term kinetic leach column testing. Administrate - Development and ongoing calibration of a robust groundwater model which confirms pits will remain a hydrological sink, capturing seepage. Engineer - TSF engineering design per ANCOLD, with TSF located away from groundwater receptors. Engineer - Development of a TSF cover system with consideration to tailings geochemistry and seepage. Administrate - TSF operated in accordance with Environmental Licence and TSF Operating Strategy. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC. Administrate - Ongoing groundwater monitoring to confirm groundwater model is performing as expected post closure.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Geochemical Stability: Geochemical stability achieved, with no soil, vegetation, surface or groundwater impacts from AMD or NMD. Geochemical Stability: Tailings seepage meets site-specific target values.	Audit of compliance Groundwater monitoring	C04 Constructed landforms are geochemically non-polluting.
26	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Landscape	Rehabilitated landform does not integrate with surrounding topography.	Feasibility / planning Closure Post closure	Rehabilitation design does not consider visual amenity. Poor rehabilitation implementation.	Impact to visual amenity.	Final TSF cover design. Seed mix.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Development of a final landform design that integrates with the surrounding topography with respect to slope angles, geometry and vegetation cover. Engineer - Implementation of rehabilitation design with appropriate supervision, survey and QA/QC.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring	C03 Constructed landforms are designed with consideration of visual amenity, cultural values and local topography.
27	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Slope failure or excessive erosion and instability.	Closure Post closure	Poor design. Inadequate construction of TSF. Extreme weather. Seismic activity. Raised piezometric levels in embankments.	Loss of containment with potentially significant impacts downstream. Long term safety risk to humans, stock and fauna.	TSF closure design.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - TSF engineering design per ANCOLD. Engineer - TSF construction per design. Administrate - Annual geotechnical review. Administrate - Operation and monitoring of the TSF in accordance with TSF Operations Manual. Engineer - Development of TSF cover design and stormwater management system designed to accommodate extreme storm events. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: No active intervention required for ongoing surface water management. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Landform: Landform demonstrated to be geotechnically stable. Physical Stability: Erosion rates and sedimentation are within modelled predictions.	Audit of compliance Geotechnical monitoring Erosion performance monitoring	C01 Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.
28	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Generation of excessive airborne dust from tailings surface post closure.	Post closure	Inadequate material to achieve suitable TSF cover design. Inadequate supervision and survey QA/QC during earthworks.	Reduced air quality. Dust deposition on surrounding vegetation.	Final cover system design.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Engineer - Development of a robust cover system that will encapsulate tailings in the long term. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover system in accordance with designs, including survey QA/QC.	Rare	Insignificant	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria.	Audit of compliance Erosion performance monitoring General site inspections	C01 Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.
29	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Loss of containment due to liquefaction.	Post closure	Seismic event. Saturation of tailings. Inadequate cover system post closure.	Catastrophic failure with significant environmental impacts downstream.	Final cover system design.	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	Engineer - TSF designed and constructed as an IWLTSF. Engineer - TSF engineering design per ANCOLD. Administrate - Operation of the TSF in accordance with TSF Operating Strategy. Engineer - Development of TSF cover design and stormwater management system designed to accommodate extreme storm events. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC	Rare	Major	Medium	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria.	Audit of compliance	C01 Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.
30	TSF	TSF	Native ecosystem	Inland water	Surface water quality	Overtopping of poor quality surface water during storm events.	Post closure	TSF cover system design is inadequate for the climate, or lacks consideration to climate change scenarios.	Land and local surface water contamination.	Final cover design. Closure stormwater modelling and management.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Robust cover system and drainage design that is suited to manage incidental rainfall including consideration of climate change scenarios. Engineer - Construction of final TSF cover and stormwater management system in accordance with designs, including survey and QA/QC.	Rare	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria.	Audit of compliance Document audit Contaminated site investigation	C04 Constructed landforms are geochemically non-polluting.

31	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Ecosystem function	Limited vegetation establishment on rehabilitated landform.	Post closure	Inadequate understanding of waste rock and cover materials. Closure design fails to encapsulate PAF materials impacting vegetation growth. Inappropriate closure design results in excessive erosion. Inappropriate species selection. Grazing pressure.	Barren landform which fails to meet the post mining land use. Excessive fugitive dust from landforms. Reduced visual amenity. Vegetation rehabilitation criteria not met.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Materials balance. Species mix.	Likely	Moderate	High	Administrate - Update materials characterisation (geochemical and physical) of waste rock inventory during operations. Engineer - Development of rehabilitation and final landform designs with consideration to waste characterisation findings (erosion, chemical stability), design storm events (e.g. PMP) and construction QA/QC requirements. Administrate - Rehabilitation trials and studies to refine rehabilitation designs and strategy. Engineer - Construct landforms in accordance with designs and QA/QC requirements. Administrate - Informed selection of species mix with consideration to land system, habitat, PMLU, resilience and climate change.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Vegetation performance monitoring	C11 The rehabilitated ecosystem has function and resilience indicative of the target ecosystem and PMLU.
32	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Contamination	Release of AMD or NMD to the environment (groundwater, surface water and soils).	Operation Care and maintenance Closure Post closure	Inadequate understanding of waste rock materials. Inadequate encapsulation of PAF where present. Inadequate stormwater management controls around saline or NMD generating materials. Limited understanding of groundwater model.	Reduced surface water or groundwater quality. Failure to meet PMLU objectives.	Long term kinetic leach column testing.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Comprehensive waste characterisation program to confirm low risk of problematic drainage. Engineer - Management and encapsulation of problematic materials within WRL. Engineer - Development of closure drainage designs from flood modelling results. Engineer - Construction of landform in accordance with designs and QA/QC program.	Rare	Minor	Low	Geochemical Stability: PAF materials securely encapsulated. Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Geochemical Stability: Geochemical stability achieved, with no soil, vegetation, surface or groundwater impacts from AMD or NMD.	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring Groundwater monitoring	C04 Constructed landforms are geochemically non-polluting.
33	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Landscape	Rehabilitated landform does not integrate with surrounding topography.	Feasibility / planning Closure Post closure	Poor rehabilitation design does not consider visual amenity. Poor rehabilitation implementation.	Permanently reduced visual amenity.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Development and construction of a final landform design that integrates with the surrounding topography with respect to slope angles, geometry and vegetation cover.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Vegetation: Vegetation cover meets target percentage of analogue site (cover, species, condition).	Audit of compliance Vegetation performance monitoring	C03 Constructed landforms are designed with consideration of visual amenity, cultural values and local topography.
34	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Excessive erosion and instability.	Operation Progressive rehabilitation Care and maintenance Closure Post closure	Inadequate understanding of physical characteristics of waste rock and rehabilitation materials. Poor stormwater management design, without consideration of climate scenarios, slope angles, geometries, and surface water management features. No or inadequate supervision and survey QA/QC during earthworks.	Excessive downstream sedimentation, impacting surrounding vegetation and soils. Reduced visual amenity.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Hydrological and erosion modelling for final landform designs and site layout. Supplementary waste rock characterisation. Landform evolution modelling.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Administrate - Update materials characterisation (geochemical and physical) of waste rock inventory during operations. Engineer - Development of rehabilitation and final landform designs with consideration to waste characterisation findings (erosion, chemical stability), storm events, flood modelling and stormwater management. Administrate - Landform evolution modelling (e.g. SIBERIA) to support selected designs. Administrate - Rehabilitation trials and benchmarking to refine landform designs. Engineer - Rehabilitation of constructed landforms in accordance with final landform designs. Administrate - Survey QA/QC and supervision during rehabilitation earthworks.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Physical Stability: Erosion rates and sedimentation are within modelled predictions.	Erosion performance monitoring	C01 Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.
35	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Inland water	Surface water quantity	WRLs restrict stormwater flows, resulting in surface water ponding.	Feasibility / planning Operation Closure Post closure	Inappropriate siting of landforms. Inadequate stormwater management.	Surface water ponding. Vegetation loss. Potential landform stability issues.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Closure flood modelling.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - Landforms constructed outside of drainage paths. Administrate - Hydrological modelling to confirm hydrological performance of landforms. Engineer - Divert stormwater away from landforms.	Rare	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments.	Audit of compliance	C06 Surface drainage patterns, flows and characteristics are reinstated in a manner consistent with the regional drainage function and/or PMLU.
36	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Inland water	Surface water quantity	WRLs concentrate stormwater flows resulting in scouring and erosion.	Feasibility / planning Operation Closure Post closure	Poor siting of WRLs. Failure to consider local hydrology and climate scenarios	Erosion and scouring. Increased downstream sedimentation.	Final landform / rehabilitation designs. Hydrological modelling for final landform designs and site layout. Closure flood modelling and closure stormwater management design.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Engineer - WRLs to be constructed outside of drainage paths as far as practicable. Engineer - Development of a robust hydrological design for closure landforms including for extreme storm events, with consideration to flood depths and velocities based on final landform designs. Engineer - Rehabilitation of constructed landforms in accordance with final landform designs. Administrate - Survey QA/QC and supervision during rehabilitation earthworks. Engineer - Construction of scour protection where required, in accordance with designs.	Rare	Minor	Low	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Hydrology: Stormwater management meets design criteria. Hydrology: Drainage networks integrated with natural catchments.	Audit of compliance General site inspections	C06 Surface drainage patterns, flows and characteristics are reinstated in a manner consistent with the regional drainage function and/or PMLU.
37	WRLs and ROM Pad	WRL and ROM	Native ecosystem	Rehabilitation and mine closure	Physical / geotech stability	Partial collapse of WRD into pit-void	Operation Closure Post closure	Waste landforms are situated inside or partially inside of the respective pit zone of instability.	Unrestricted access to pit void resulting in potential human, stock or fauna injury or death. Instability of landform represents a long term safety issue. Significantly reduced amenity.	Abandonment bund siting with respect to pit zone of instability.	Possible	Major	High	Engineer - WRLs are conservatory constructed outside of pit zone of instability. Administrate - Survey QA/QC and supervision during earthworks. Engineer - Rehabilitation of constructed landforms in accordance with final landform designs.	Rare	Major	Medium	Landform: Landform constructed to design criteria. Safety: Abandonment bunds constructed to regulatory guidelines (e.g. DoIR 1997) and located outside of the pit zone of instability.	Audit of compliance	C01 Constructed landforms are physically and geotechnically stable, have minimal erosion and support native revegetation and/or the PMLU/s.

A.4 Knowledge Gaps and Study Requirements

Item	Description of Knowledge Gap	Proposed Studies
Soils	Characterisation of both the structural and physiochemical properties of the soils within the proposed surface footprint and identification of the suitability of topsoil for rehabilitation.	Soil assessment.
Hydrology	An initial flood modelling and hydrological study is currently being finalised and will show the flood velocities, depths, delineate catchments and identify drainage lines across the Project area. The flood modelling should be updated once the final site layout is decided to inform closure designs and surface water management strategies.	Detailed hydrological study Closure stormwater management design and flood modelling
Vegetation Species for Rehabilitation	Identification of local native species for rehabilitation that are adaptable to a changing climate and site-specific soil characteristics.	Development of seed mix and harvesting and storage requirements.
Heritage	The entire tenement package has not been surveyed ethnographically and archaeologically for potential Aboriginal cultural heritage.	Heritage surveys.
Waste rock characterisation	Additional waste rock characterisation to increase confidence of predictions and inform landform designs.	Supplementary program will include kinetic testing for long term geochemical behaviour and physio-chemical properties of waste rock materials to quantify their dispersion and erosion potential
Tailings characterisation	Long-term acid generating potential and characteristics of all tailings that will be processed over the life of mine.	Supplementary program will include pilot or bulk metallurgical test work, multi-step, kinetic testing, saline testing and short term static testing.
Landform designs	Rehabilitation designs for both the WRLs and TSF, including the TSF cover design.	Landform evolution modelling Final landform designs TSF cover design Site wide closure drainage design
Materials balance	Materials balance refinement based on new soil data, layouts and landform designs.	Ongoing refinement to materials balance.
Pit Lakes	Long term characteristics of pit water and impacts post closure.	Pit lake assessment which will include geochemical modelling.
Abandonment bund	A geotechnical assessment of the Pits and underground portal is required to identify the potential pit zone of instability to inform the location for the abandonment bund.	Geotechnical assessment to inform siting of the abandonment bund
Seed Mix	The local flora and vegetation is well understood however specific seed mixes for use in rehabilitation have not been established	Seed mix study and rehabilitation trials to confirm effectiveness
Contaminated Sites	No knowledge gaps that need further consideration	A site wide contaminated site investigation will be undertaken towards or at closure of the site.

Appendix B Closure Plan Studies

B.1 Soil and Landform Assessment Sampling and Analysis Plan (MBS Environmental, 2026)

B.2 Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Interim Landform Assessment (MBS ENvironmental, 2026)

B.3 Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Soil Characterisation Study (Significant Environmental Services, 2024)

B.4 Tabba Tabba Project Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Ecoscape, 2025)

B.5 Tabba Tabba Project Flora and Fauna Assessment (Ecoscape, 2024)

B.6 Detailed and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey 2025 (Western Wildlife, 2026)

B.7 Dual Season Survey for Short Range Endemic Fauna for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, Northern Pilbara, Western Australia (Invertebrate Solutions, 2025)

B.8 Tabba Tabba Project: Subterranean Fauna Desktop Assessment and Baseline Survey (Bennelongia Environmental Consultants, 2025)

B.9 Tabba Tabba Project Materials Characterisation Report (Mine Waste Management Pty Ltd, 2025)

B.10 Tabba Tabb Project Tailings Characterisation Report (Mine Waste Mangement Pty Ltd, 2025)

B.11 TSF Pre-Feasibility Study Report (CMW Geosciences, 2025)

B.12 H2 Level Of Hydrogeological Assessment (Rockwater Pty Ltd, 2015)

B.13 Detailed Hydrogeological Assessment Report for Mining Proposal (Rockwater Pty Ltd, 2024)

B.14 Tabba Tabba Lithium Mine Groundwater Modelling Technical Report (SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd, 2026)

B.15 Hydro-meteorological & Surface Water Management Study Tabba Tabba Lithium Project (Carrick, 2024)

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