NEWMONT BODDINGTON

BODDINGTON

WEED AND FOREST DISEASE MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Description of changes	Reviewer	Approver
11 June 2025	Updated to align with EPA guidance for Management Plans		

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Weed and Forest Disease Monitoring and Management Plan (WFMMP) has been prepared by Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd (Newmont Boddington) (the Proponent) for the Newmont Boddington Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal (Revised Proposal).

This WFMMP has been developed in accordance with the *'Environmental management plan guidelines'* developed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (DCCEEW 2024a) and *'Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plan*' (EPA 2024) developed by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and supports Ministerial Statement 971 (MS971).

Executive summary Table 1-1presents a summary of the key components of this outlines Newmont Boddington's approach to managing potential environmental impacts of the Revised Proposal to flora and vegetation

Table 1-1 Executive summary

Proposal name	Newmont Boddington Gold Mine Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal (Revised Proposal).
Proponent name	Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd
Ministerial Statement number	New Ministerial Statement to replace MS971
Purpose of the EMP	To provide management and monitoring actions to ensure the implementation of the Revised Proposal meets the EPA's objectives for Flora and Vegetation and Terrestrial Fauna. The WFMMP provides management of indirect impacts to native vegetation in the Revised Development Envelope due to habitat degradation from: • Introduction or spread of dieback • Establishment or spread of weed species / populations This WFMMP been updated in anticipation of a new Ministerial Statement for the Revised Proposal and EPBC Decision Notice (as an accredited assessment).
Key environmental factor/s, outcome/s and/or objectives	Flora and Vegetation • To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained • Minimise the spread of dieback and weed species Terrestrial fauna • To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained
Condition clauses (if applicable)	To be determined. New Ministerial Statement and EPBC Act Decision Notice is yet to be issued.

Potential Impacts	Indirect impacts to conservation significant flora species and vegetation and fauna habitat from dieback and weeds.
Key components in the EMP (if applicable)	Refer to Table 7-1
Proposed construction date	Not Applicable
EMP required pre-construction?	Yes

2 CONTEXT, SCOPE AND RATIONALE

2.1 Project Description

Newmont Boddington is situated in the Jarrah Forest Biogeographic and Northern Jarrah Forest subregion (Figure 2-1), home to numerous fauna species protected under both state and federal Legislation. Mining operations present several risks to these species, with impacts managed through a Risk Management System (RMS) framework. The RMS is a business-designed, fit-for-purpose management system built from its key risks and their controls. Applied to all levels and areas of the business, the structure of Newmont's RMS is based on the 'Plan-Do-Check-Act' model and includes elements of risk assessment and control identification, documentation governance, and verification of implementation and effectiveness.

Potential impacts on weeds and forest disease were previously addressed in Newmont Boddington's original WFMMP, developed to comply with state and federal approval conditions associated with the Life of Mine (LOM) Extension Project (EPBC 2012/6370)(Approved Proposal) (Figure 2-2).

The Approved Proposal covers the current operation that consists of two large open pits, a processing plant, tailings storage facilities (active and inactive) and associated infrastructure (Figure 2-2). An additional tailings storage facility, RDA2, has been approved for construction by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) but not yet built. This footprint represented the immediate inundation area of the tailings storage facility and further work was required to understand the additional infrastructure required for safe construction and operation of RDA2.

Tailings from the processing plant are currently deposited in the F1/F3 Residue Disposal Area (RDA) which is forecasted to reach capacity by 2030. Approval for the footprint of a second RDA was granted in 2014 under MS971 and EPBC 2012/6370. The RDA2 feasibility design has identified additional footprint requirements for supporting infrastructure. The Newmont Boddington Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal (Proposal) is a significant amendment to the Newmont Boddington Mine approved under Ministerial Statement 971. The Proposal principally comprises additional footprint which will be required to ensure the safe construction and operation of the previously approved RDA2 tailings dam in the Saddleback Treefarm.

The disturbance footprint for this Proposal is required for the following activities:

- bauxite preservation and stockpiling as required
- expansion of the access road from Albany Highway
- access and perimeter roads
- pipeline and powerline corridors
- surface water management infrastructure
- construction laydowns
- office and workshop areas
- access road from the mine
- rehabilitation material (topsoil and gravel) stockpiles
- footprint for the F1/F3 RDA closure spillway construction
- potential discharge of treated water to the environment, and
- other associated infrastructure for the Revised Proposal.

The Proposal is in the process of being referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Section 38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (*EP Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This WFMMP has been prepared in accordance with Western Australian (WA) Policy and Guidance, including:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Administrative Procedures (EPA 2024b)
- Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) *Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans* (EPA 2024a)
- EPAs Interim Guidance for Environmental outcomes and outcomes-based conditions (EPA, 2023)

2.2 Scope and Purpose

The WFMMP reflects Newmont Boddington's ongoing commitment to biodiversity conservation and compliance with relevant environmental obligations, specifically for management of indirect impacts to native vegetation and conservation significant flora vegetation values.

- The WFMMP has been developed to comply with State and Federal management plan guidance, and to describe management actions to minimise impact to conservation significant flora and vegetation in the Revised Development Envelope due to habitat degradation from introduction or spread of dieback and establishment or spread of weeds.

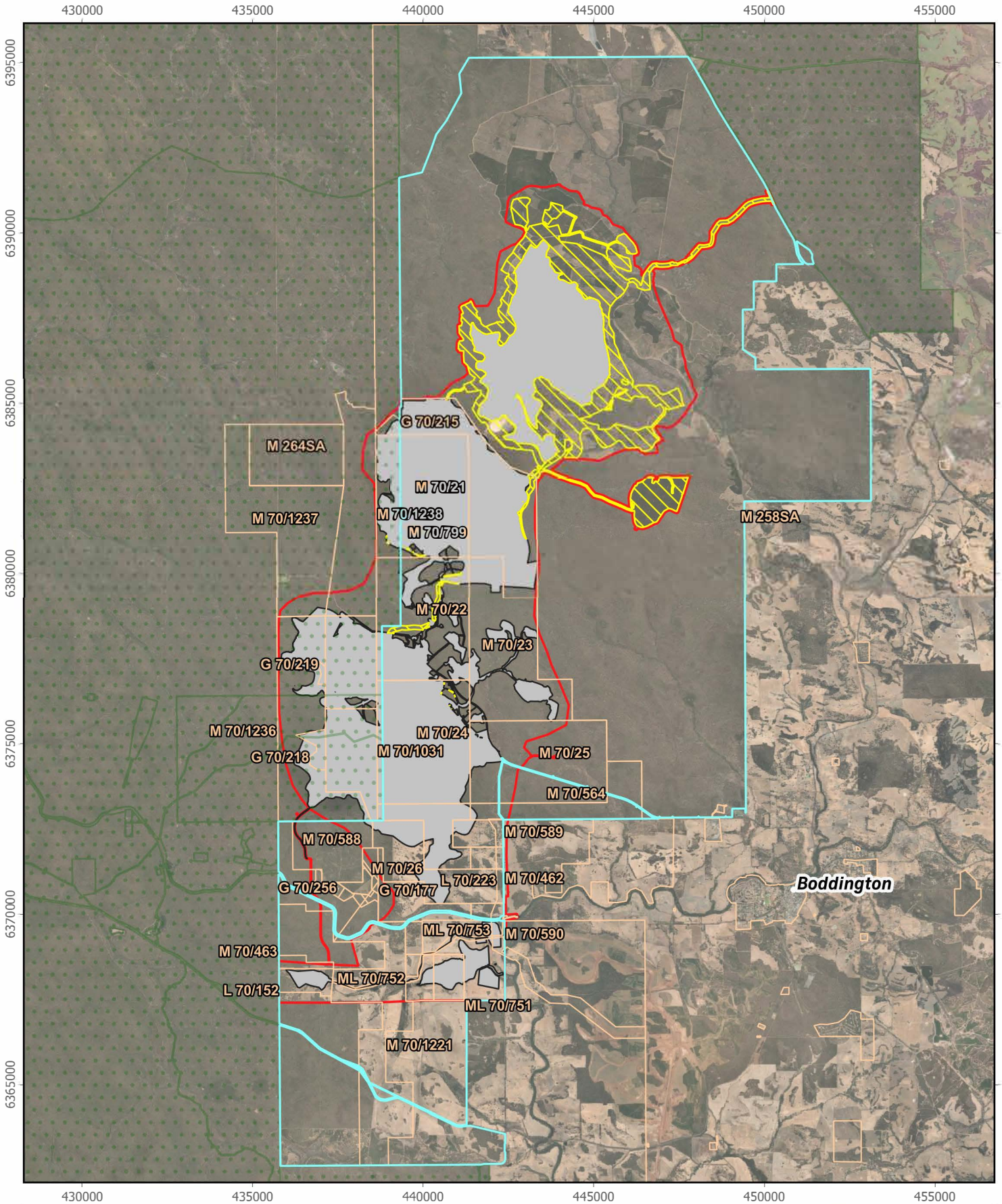

Figure 2.1: Regional Location

LEGEND

- Proposal Footprint
- Revised Development Envelope
- Approved Disturbance Footprint
- Newmont Freehold Land Boundary
- Mining Tenements (DMIRS-003)

Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)

- State Forest

N

0 2 3 km

Scale @A4 1: 150000
Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 50

Client: Newmont Australia
Project and Phase: 1001665
Data: Newmont Australia (2024), Data WA (2024)
Imagery Esri Satellite

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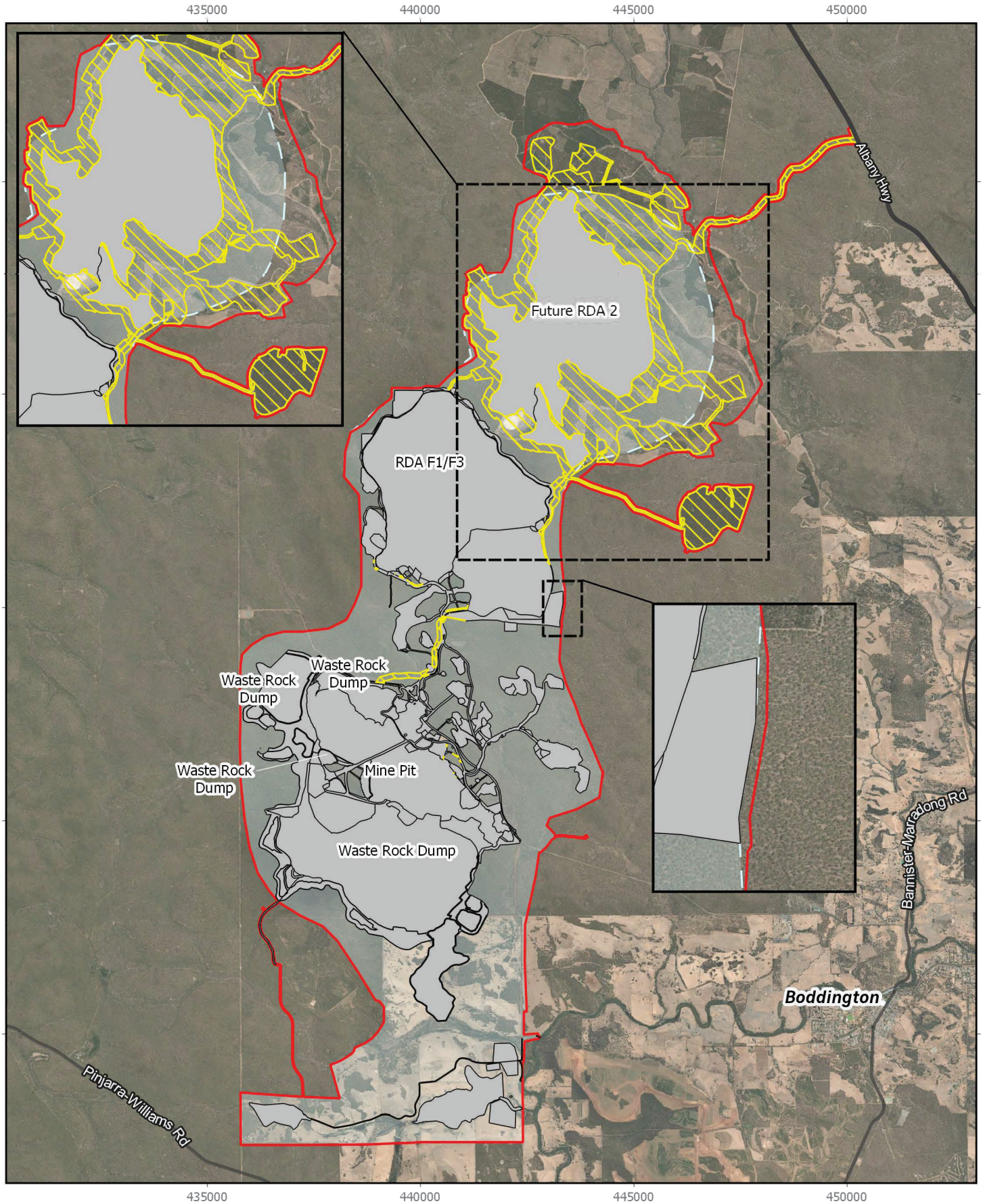

Figure 2.2: Footprints and Infrastructure Revised Proposal

LEGEND
- Main Roads and Highways
- Proposal Footprint
- Approved Disturbance Footprint
- Revised Development Envelope
- Approved Development Envelope

N

0 1.5 3 km

Scale @A4 1: 120000
Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 50

Client: Newmont Australia
Project and Phase: 1001665
Data: Newmont Australia (2024), CDM Smith Australia (2024)
Imagery Esri Satellite

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3 KEY ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

This WFMMP specifically addresses the 'Flora and Vegetation' and 'Terrestrial Fauna' environmental factors as defined in the EPA's Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA (EPA, 2023).

The environmental objective of the Flora and Vegetation factor, as defined in the EPA's Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (EPA, 2016a) is:

> *'To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.'*

The environmental objective of the Terrestrial Fauna factor, as defined within the EPA's Environmental Factor Guideline: Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016b) is:

> *'To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.'*

4 CONDITION REQUIREMENTS

A Ministerial Statement for the Revised Proposal and associated conditions is yet to be issued. This WFMMP revision is being provided to support the environmental assessment of the Proposal under Section 38 of the EP Act.

Ministerial Statement (MS 971 dated 11 June 2014) outlines approval requirements relating to weed and Forest Disease management. Newmont prepared a WFMMP for approval as per condition 6.2 of MS 971- Flora and Vegetation. Newmont Boddington is required develop and implement the WFMMP in consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for approval by the CEO (Condition 6-2). Condition 6 requirements are described in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Ministerial Statement 971 -Condition 6: Flora and Vegetation

Condition Number	Condition Requirement
6-1	The proponent shall ensure that there is no increase in the spread of diseases, no establishment of new environmental weed taxa and no more than 15% increase in the area occupied by environmental weeds or increase in percentage cover in infested areas above the baseline levels described in the Public Environmental Review document (2013) and associated appendices which is attributable to implementation of proposal
6-2	The proponent shall prepare a Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan in consultation with the Department of Parks and Wildlife to the requirements of the CEO for the proposal area, within six (6) months of this statement being issued
6-3	The Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan required pursuant to condition 6-2 shall: 1. When implemented, substantiate whether condition 6-1 is being met. 2. Detail the monitoring methodology, proposed frequency and timing of monitoring, and location of monitoring sites which, when implemented, verify that condition 6-1 is being met. 3. Identify criteria to trigger implementation of management and/or contingency measures to prevent the spread of weeds and diseases. 4. Identify management and/or contingency measures to be implemented in the event that criteria identified pursuant to condition 6-3(3) have been exceeded.

Condition Number	Condition Requirement
6-4	The proponent shall implement the approved Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan until otherwise agreed by the CEO.
6-5	In the event that monitoring pursuant to condition 6-3(2) indicates criteria defined pursuant to condition 6-3(3) are not being met, the proponent shall: 5. immediately implement management and/or contingency measures identified pursuant to condition 6-3(4) until criteria pursuant to condition 6-3(3) are being met, or until advised otherwise by the CEO; and 6. investigate the likely cause(s) of the criteria defined pursuant to condition 6-3(3) not being met; and 7. submit the findings of the investigation required pursuant to condition 6-5(2) to the CEO within twenty-eight (28) days of identification of the criteria defined pursuant to condition 6-3(3) not being met.
6-6	The proponent may review and revise the Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan to the requirements of the CEO.
6-7	The proponent shall review and revise the Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan as and when directed by the CEO.
6-8	The proponent shall implement the revisions of the Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan required by conditions 6-6 and 6-7.

5 SURVEY AND STUDY FINDINGS

The surveys and studies used to develop the WFMMP components include comprehensive dieback assessment surveys of the Approved Proposal footprint, triennial dieback assessment survey of the Revised Development Envelope and annual weed monitoring of the Revised Development Envelope. These have been completed over the life of Newmont Boddington operations. A summary of recent surveys completed in provided in below sections.

5.1 Dieback Assessment Surveys

The most recent dieback assessment surveys were conducted between 2022 and 2024. A triennial dieback assessment which consisted of a disease boundary check and linear assessment of roads, tracks, watercourses, and high-risk areas within the MS971 Development Envelope in 2022 (Terratree 2023). In total, 734.2 ha were assessed for dieback occurrence, accounting for 194 km of roads, tracks and watercourses. Further, a comprehensive dieback assessment was undertaken in the F1 residue disposal area (RDA), extended N05, and waste dump expansion (WRD11 and D4WRD) areas covering a total area of 191.6 ha (Terratree, 2023a). Glevan (2024) undertook a comprehensive dieback occurrence assessment within the Saddleback Tree Farm to the north-east of the F1/F3 RDA in 2024. The findings of these studies are discussed below.

The triennial dieback assessment undertaken by Terratree between June to August in 2022 (Terratree ,2023b) revealed varying levels of infestation across the areas surveyed (Figure 5-1). The results of the survey found the following:

- Infestation was widespread across the assessment area 123.8 ha (16.9%) reported to be along haul road, entry points and close to operational areas.
- Uninfested areas were recorded to be 264.5 ha (36%) and these areas are categorised as Protectable.
- Uninterpretable vegetation recorded 70.8 ha (9.6%) of total vegetation assessed. This was mostly due to limited access.
- Recent fire activity rendered areas of vegetation as temporarily uninterpretable, with 5.4 ha (0.7%) assigned to this category.
- There were 101.3 ha (13.8%) of tracks that were previously assessed but were now overgrown and were categorised as not assessed.

Combined recommendations from the 2022 comprehensive survey and the triennial survey include the following:

- Managing topsoil from uninfested and uninterpretable areas separately (with signage to indicate dieback status).
- Completion of a dieback signage audit.
- Introduction of standard protocol dieback signage in key areas.
- Green-bridging with inert rock material on roads and cleared areas to reduce the risk of spreading dieback.
- Audit existing green bridges to assess if maintenance is required from subsidence.
- Key personnel involved in projects where clearing and earthmoving is required should undertake Green Card training to ensure proper handling and prevention measures (Terratree, 2023a).

The 2024 comprehensive dieback assessment survey of the Approved Proposal footprint was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Parks and Wildlife's (DPaW) Phytophthora dieback interpreter's manual for lands managed by the Department (DBCA, 2015). Areas were excluded from assessment if there was significant disturbance based on the Keighery Vegetation Condition Scale (EPA, 2016a). This included the areas which have been historically cleared for pine and blue gum plantation (Glevan, 2024).

The results of the Approved Proposal dieback survey found four separate infestations, with only one previously mapped (Glevan, 2024). The new infestations were confirmed through soil and tissue sampling, showing spread consistent with water movement in low-lying areas, both naturally and via anthropogenic structures like water pipes and a water storage dam (Glevan, 2024).

Disease symptoms varied across the survey area. In some regions, the expression was subtle with minimal indicator species deaths, while in others, it was more pronounced with several indicator species deaths. The northernmost new infestation showed limited expression due to the lack of natural vegetation and indicator species, with only two to three indicator species deaths of the same species. In contrast, the southern infestations exhibited multiple deaths of two species and a reduction in biomass. The most affected indicator species were *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and, to a lesser extent, *Hakea prostrata*. Several areas were deemed uninterpretable due to the low presence of indicator species (Glevan, 2024).

Other *Phytophthora* species were also detected, with *Phytophthora inundata* found along a waterbody within the survey area (Figure 5-1). These species were identified through DNA analysis by the Centre for Phytophthora Science and Management at Murdoch University, following initial baiting analysis by the Vegetation Health Service at the DBCA.

The areas assessed by Glevan (2024) were categorised into protectable and unprotectable (Figure 5-1). Infested areas covered approximately 130 ha (9.32% of the total area), while uninfested areas spanned approximately 1006 ha (71.85%). Uninterpretable areas accounted for 17.40%, and excluded areas made up 1.43% of the total surveyed area (noting plantation land was not assessed).

Twenty-two soil and tissue samples were collected with seven testing positive for *P. cinnamomi* and one testing positive for *P. inundata*, highlighting the presence and spread of these pathogens within the assessment area (Figure 5-1).

5.2 Weed Mapping Survey

Weed mapping and control program undertaken by Astron Environmental Services in 2023 recorded sixty-seven confirmed weed species. Twenty-three weed species were recorded for the first time during the 2023 survey. There were eight occurrences of the declared pest *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (Narrow Leaf Cotton Bush).

Most weeds have been recorded in disturbed areas, particularly along roads and tracks, tailings dam infrastructure, vehicle washdown bays and along creek lines (Astron, 2024)(Figure 5-2).

During weed monitoring, typically most weed species are treated and all individuals are identified in each visit are treated

This information was used in review of the WFMMP which outlines the approach used to manage existing weeds and minimise the risk of introducing new weeds to the area.

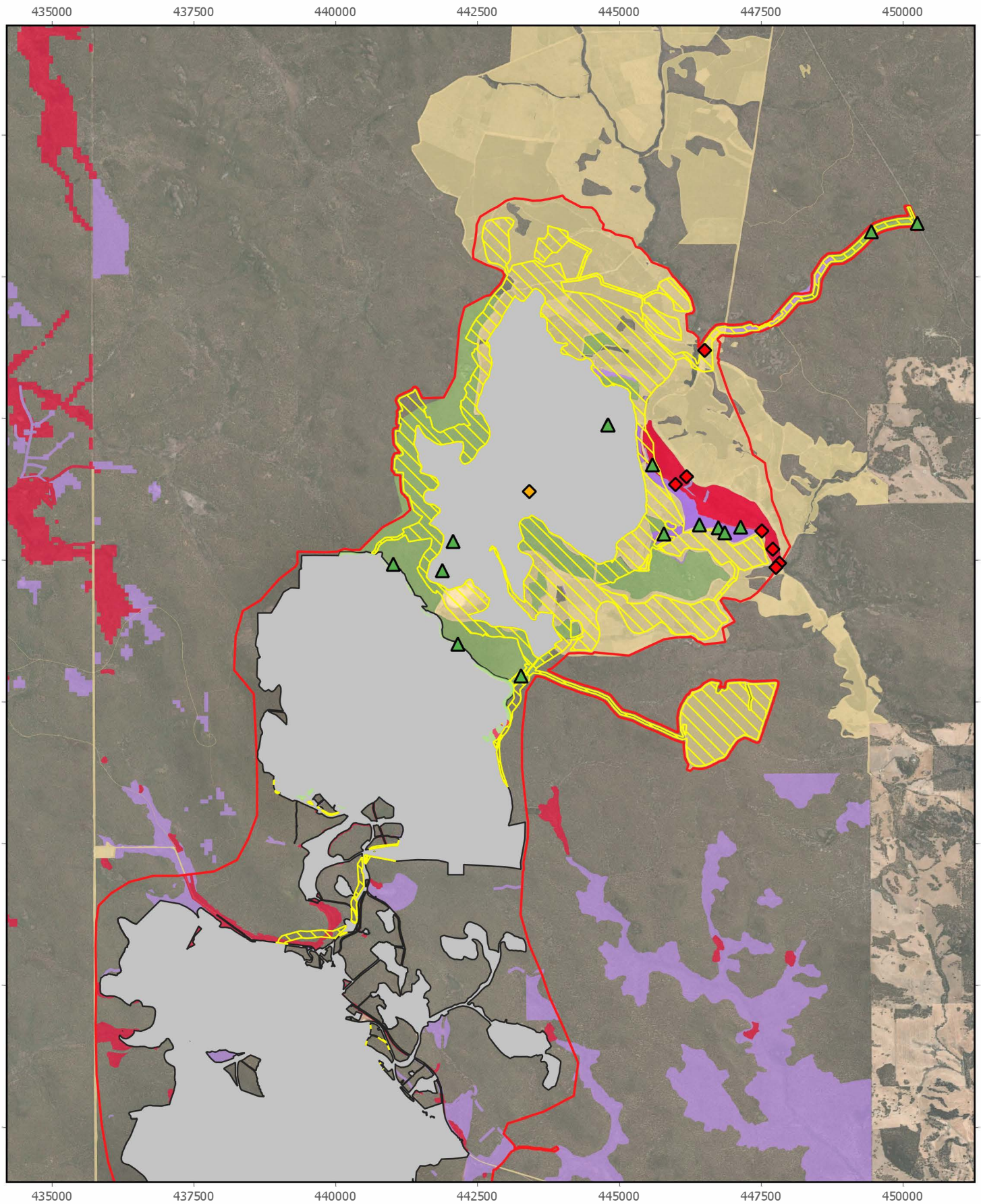

Figure 5-1: Phytophthora Dieback Occurrence

LEGEND

- Proposal Footprint
- Approved Disturbance Footprint
- Revised Development Envelope

Dieback Survey Samples (2024)

- Negative
- *P. cinnamomi*
- *P. inundata*

Dieback Occurence (2022 and 2024 Surveys)

- Excluded
- Infested
- Other Phytophthora
- Uninfested
- Uninfested Unprotectable
- Uninterpretable
- UninterpretableUnprotectable

N

0 1 2 km

Scale @A4 1: 90000
Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 50

Client: Newmont Australia
Project and Phase: 1001665
Data: Newmont Australia (2024), Mattiske (2024), CDM Smith Australia (2024)
Imagery Esri Satellite

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435000 440000 445000 450000

6390000 6385000 6380000 6375000 6370000

Map09 Map10 Map11 Map12 Map18 Map13 Map43 Map14 Map42 Map41 Map39 Map19 Map40 Map38 Map37 Map30 Map33 Map32 Map25 Map35 Map45 Map01 Map36 PF9 PF7 PF6 Map56 Map49 PF10 PFOpp3 PF5 PF4 PF2 PF3

435000 440000 445000 450000

Figure 5-2 Introduced Flora

LEGEND

- Proposal Footprint
- Revised Development Envelope
- Approved Disturbance Footprint

N

0 1 2 km

Scale @A3 1: 80000
Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 50

Client: Newmont Australia
Project and Phase: 1001665
Data: NewmontAustralia (2025), Astron (2024)
Imagery Esri

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LEGEND

Introduced Flora Records

- *Acacia iteaphylla*
- *Acacia pycnantha*
- *Aira caryophyllea*
- *Aira cupaniana*
- *Arctotheca calendula*
- *Atriplex ?prostrata*
- *Avena barbata*
- *Avena fatua*
- *Bellardia trixago*
- *Briza maxima*
- *Briza minor*
- *Bromus diandrus*
- *Bromus hordeaceus*
- *Callistemon citrinus*
- *Centaurea melitensis*
- *Centaurium erythraea*
- *Centaurium tenuiflorum*
- *Chamaecytisus palmensis*
- *Cirsium vulgare*
- *Crepis foetida*
- *Cynodon dactylon*
- *Ehrharta longiflora*
- *Epilobium ciliatum*
- *Erigeron bonariensis*
- *Erigeron sumatrensis*
- *Galium divaricatum*
- *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*
- *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*
- *Heliotropium curassavicum*
- *Hordeum hystrix*
- *Hypochaeris glabra*
- *Hypochaeris radicata*
- *Juncus acutus*
- *Juncus capitatus*
- *Juncus polyanthemus*
- *Lactuca serriola*
- *Lagurus ovatus*
- *Lotus angustissimus*
- *Lotus subbiflorus*
- *Lysimachia arvensis*
- *Lythrum hyssopifolia*
- *Melilotus indicus*
- *Orobanche minor*
- *Oxalis corniculata*
- *Pentameris airoides*
- *Petrorhagia dubia*
- *Phalaris ?aquatica*
- *Phalaris arundinacea*
- *Phytolacca octandra*
- *Polypogon monspeliensis*
- *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*
- *Reseda luteola*
- *Rumex acetosella*
- *Rumex crispus*
- *Rumex pulcher subsp. woodsii*
- *Senecio diaschides*
- *Solanum nigrum*
- *Sonchus asper*
- *Sonchus oleraceus*
- *Trifolium arvense var. arvense*
- *Trifolium campestre var. campestre*
- *Ursinia anthemoides subsp. anthemoides*
- *Vellereophyton dealbatum*
- *Vulpia bromoides*
- *Vulpia myuros*

Monitoring Site Introduced Flora Records

- Map01. *Aira caryophyllea, Bromus diandrus, Erigeron bonariensis, Hypochaeris glabra*
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- Map04. *Aira caryophyllea, Bromus diandrus, Erigeron bonariensis, Vulpia bromoides, Bellardia trixago*
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6 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

6.1 Key Assumptions and Uncertainties

The WDMMP is founded on various assumptions and uncertainties identified from surveys conducted so far, as detailed below.

Assumptions

Key assumptions include:

- High risk dieback and weed areas are those with values that may be significantly impacted by dieback and weeds or those particularly exposed to introduction and spread of dieback and weeds; including but not limited to, areas of high biodiversity value, rehabilitation areas or topsoil stockpiles, drainage lines and linear infrastructure.
- Surveys to date provide adequate information to confirm the presence or absence of *P. cinnamomi* in areas that may be disturbed and suggest recommendations to ensure avoidance of its spread.
- Forest Disease is assumed to be in susceptible areas unless proven otherwise.
- Surveys provide information of weed populations, locations, cover, and extent to allow for removal without impact to native flora and vegetation.
- Surveys to date have been conducted at the most favourable time to observe weeds at the peak of the lifecycle.
- The environmental impact of weed management practices will be minimal and manageable.
- The use of combined weed management strategies is more effective than the use of a single method.

Uncertainties

Key uncertainties include:

- Mechanisms and rate of spread are not fully understood increasing the difficulty of predicting and managing outbreaks.
- Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns influenced by climate change will either intensify or mitigate Forest Disease.
- The success of current management practices varies and is not always predictable.
- Climate change can alter distribution, growth patterns and effective control measures.
- The long-term use of herbicides on non-target species and overall biodiversity are not fully understood

6.2 Rational and Approach

The management approach in this WFMMP is based on the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and offset to ensure potential impacts to fauna habitat have been avoided and minimised where possible. The management approach is informed by the results of surveys and studies as detailed in Section 5, and key assumptions and uncertainties (Section 6.1).

Periodic review of the management approach will be undertaken based on monitoring results and incident data. Adaptive management measures will be implemented (Section 9) with a view of achieving continuous improvement in minimising impacts to flora and vegetation values.

Objective-based provisions have been applied where it is more effective to monitor an action. In this case, management targets are established to measure the success of management actions in achieving the environmental objective.

The rationale for the choice of provisions is based on implementing the management approach described above to avoid, minimise and rehabilitate the potential indirect impacts of the Revised Proposal on conservation significant flora and vegetation and conservation significant fauna habitat.

A critical component to this management approach is identifying and quantifying the potential indirect impacts of the Revised Proposal described in Section 7.

7 RISK ASSESSMENT

The potential indirect environmental impacts of dieback and weeds on conservation significant flora, vegetation and terrestrial fauna environmental values is outlined below.

Phytophthora dieback

Phytophthora dieback (or dieback) is a disease caused by the introduced soil-borne pathogen *P. cinnamomi*. While some plant species are resistant, others are susceptible to the disease caused by the pathogen, which can result in chlorosis, dieback and usually death (Wills and Keighery, 1994).

Disease expression caused by Phytophthora species occurs in native vegetation when the following variables and environmental conditions are present:

- Host – plant species are present that are susceptible to Phytophthora spp.
- Pathogen –Phytophthora spp. Pathogen must be present, either residing in susceptible or resistant species; and
- Environment – soil temperatures of 15-30°C and pH 5-6 (acidic) are required for Phytophthora cinnamomi (P. cinnamomic) survival and activity. Some Phytophthora species, including P. multivora, can survive in alkaline soils.
- In WA, dieback is a significant environmental issue for operations in the Southwest region. Dieback has a range of hosts in Southwest WA, predominantly from the Ericaceae, Fabaceae, Myrtaceae, Proteaceae, and Xanthorrhoeaceae plant families.

There is potential to introduce the pathogen into down-gradient receiving areas. This down-gradient spread can occur if drainage lines within or adjacent to the footprint required for this Proposal become contaminated with dieback, or infected soil is transported off-site into uninfested areas.

The risk of transporting dieback infected soil increases significantly during wet conditions when soil and vegetative material can easily adhere to vehicles and machinery. In dry conditions, the risk of transporting infected soil is reduced.

Weeds

Weeds have the potential to outcompete and displace native vegetation if introduced or conditions are altered to favour their growth. Proposal activities have the potential to spread existing weeds and to introduce new weed species into previously weed free areas.

Weeds may be spread and/or introduced by vehicles and equipment, resulting in soil and weed vegetative material being transported around site and being present on equipment entering and exiting site.

8 Environment Management Plan Provisions

This section of the WFMMP identifies the provisions the Newmont Boddington will implement to ensure the defined environmental objectives are met during the Proposal's implementation. The Objective-based provisions are detailed in Table 7-1.

Table 8-1 Objective-based provisions forest disease and weeds

Flora and vegetation: To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained. **Key Environment Values: Mount Saddleback Heath Communities PEC (Priority 1), conservation significant flora and fauna habitat**					
Potential Impact	**Management Action**	**Management Target**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/Frequency of Monitoring**	**Reporting**
Objective: Minimise the potential risk of a decline in vegetation condition due to spread of forest disease					

Indirect habitat degradation associated with construction or operations activities, including transmission of and spread of *Phytophthora cinnamoni*	• Boddington Site Disturbance Permit system
	• Personnel awareness via site induction program
	• Hygiene management measures requiring all vehicles and machinery to:
	  • Clean on arrival and departure from site.
	  • Clean on entry when entering uninfested areas.
	  • Clean on entry and exit when entering and exiting both uninterpretable and infested areas.
	  • Inspections of machinery and vehicles to ensure that they are free of soil and vegetative materials on arrival and departure from site.
	• Installation of signage delineating dieback boundaries, vehicle and machinery inspection locations and clean on entry points.
	• Dieback boundary recheck
		Implement hygiene protocols consistent with the Management of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* for Biodiversity Conservation in Australia, Part 2 National Best Practice Guidelines DBCA, 2020).	Monitoring of high risk areas including drainage lines, water-gaining sites and adjacent to disturbed areas
			• Triennial Dieback assessment survey of the Revised Development Envelope.
			• Forest disease boundary re-checks in accordance with DBCA guidance prior to clearing.
				• Triennial dieback assessment survey
				• For dieback boundary recheck surveys a currency of 12 months is required for areas to be cleared.
					Results of triennial and boundary recheck dieback assessment surveys will be reported in the Annual Compliance Assessment Report (ACAR).

Flora and vegetation: To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained. Key Environment Values: Mount Saddleback Heath Communities PEC (Priority 1), conservation significant flora and fauna habitat					
Potential Impact	**Management Action**	**Management Target**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/Frequency of Monitoring**	**Reporting**

	surveys of the footprint required for this Proposal.
	• Triennial dieback assessment survey of the Revised Development Envelope.
	• All dieback assessment surveys to be undertaken in accordance with the *Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual* (DBCA, 2020) by Registered Dieback Interpreter.
	• For new study or project activities such as geotechnical investigations and exploration programs:
	  • Complete dieback risk assessment including evaluation for dieback to potentially spread based on factors like soil movement, water flow, and human activity.
	  • Develop and implement hygiene management plan.
	• Rehabilitation and topsoil stockpiles from different Dieback occurrence categories, i.e. uninfested and infested will be stored separately.				

Flora and vegetation: To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained. Key Environment Values: Mount Saddleback Heath Communities PEC (Priority 1), conservation significant flora and fauna habitat					
Potential Impact	**Management Action**	**Management Target**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/Frequency of Monitoring**	**Reporting**
Objective: Minimise the potential risk of a decline in vegetation condition due to spread of weeds					

Indirect habitat degradation associated with construction or operations activities, including establishment or spread of weed species /populations.	• Boddington Site Disturbance Permit system
	• Hygiene management measures requiring all vehicles and machinery to:
	  • Clean on arrival and departure from site.
	  • Complete inspection to ensure that they are free of soil and vegetative materials on arrival and departure from site.
	• Weed survey and control program will include a review to identify and target high risk areas (e.g. environmental value, existing weed presence, status of weeds that are present, and potential for further transfer/dispersal e.g., waterways and high trafficable areas).
	• Rehabilitation materials and topsoil stockpiles from different weed occurrence categories, i.e. uninfested and infested will be stored separately.
		Target and manage existing or emerging weed populations as a result of the Revised Proposal.	Targeted monitoring and management in high-risk areas such as cleared areas, rehabilitated areas and/or stockpiles, particularly topsoil stockpiles.	Annually May - July	Results of the survey and outcomes of weed management will be reported annually in the ACAR.

9 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Implementation of the WFMMP will be through management systems that incorporate processes, procedures, and work instructions relating to the management, monitoring, and reporting components of the WFMMP. All employees and contractors must comply with the requirements of this WFMMP and associated procedures. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in Table 8-1.

Table 9-1: Roles and Responsibilities.

Role	Responsibilities
All Personnel	• Comply with all requirements of this WFMMP • Report non-compliance events to their Supervisor or Site Environment Team • Attend site inductions covering legal requirements and fauna management as required.
General Manager	• Overall accountability to ensure compliance with this WFMMP. Provision of resources and personnel required to implement this WFMMP.
Boddington Environmental Director	Maintain the WFMMP and review the effectiveness and implementation of as required. • Provide advice, including procedures and requirements, to all key parties to ensure compliance with legal requirements, achievement of environmental objectives and improving environmental performance. • Provide support to all personnel as required ensuring the WFMMP is implemented and complied with.
Environment Lead	• Implement monitoring and risk based inspection program. • Report on the implementation of the WFMMP Provide advice, including procedures and requirements, to all key parties to ensure compliance with legal requirements, achievement of environmental objectives and improving environmental performance. • Provide inductions on management as outlined in this WFMMP.

9.2 Environment Training

Newmont Boddington requires all personnel to complete workplace inductions based on risk level and work duration. Employees and fixed-term workers must complete online inductions as well as a half-day site induction before starting. The induction includes an environment module covering fauna identification and management, weed and forest disease management, land clearing protocols, heritage considerations, spill response. This includes requirements to report any non-compliance to the Environment department, which maintains records of events. Induction content is periodically reviewed and delivered by subject matter experts.

Training records include participant details, date, trainer name, and training summary are retained in the training management system.

9.3 Monitoring

Monitoring activities will be undertaken by Newmont Boddington in accordance with the schedule and timeline provided in Table 7-1. At a minimum, an annual review of management actions will be undertaken to ensure compliance with legal requirements, identify whether targets and key performance indicators have been met and ensure that monitoring obligations have been fulfilled. Monitoring actions will be undertaken by the Environment Department or suitably qualified contractor in accordance with Newmont Boddington Protocols.

9.4 Reporting

The environmental objectives will be reported against their associated management targets in the Annual Compliance Assessment Report (ACAR).

A stand-alone report will be produced for DWER within 21 business days of any reporting against non achievement of a management target. A follow-up report detailing the adequacy of the response actions will also be submitted to the DWER within 12 months of the initial notification.

9.4.1 Incidents and corrective actions

Environmental incidents related to the Revised Proposal include non-adherence to management targets and procedures outlined in Table 7-1 of the WFMMP. These incidents will be reported, recorded, and classified in accordance with internal procedures, ensuring relevant personnel are informed and notification to regulators completed if required.

A thorough investigation will be conducted, and corrective actions implemented to prevent recurrence and improve compliance with the Revised Proposal's environmental targets and procedures in the WFMMP .

10 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND REVIEW

To effectively meet the objectives of the WFMMP, adaptive management is utilized to respond to issues identified in implementation of management measures, monitoring or evaluation against the management targets. Adaptive management approach is based upon information gathered from:

- Evaluation of monitoring data
- Reviewing new information about significant fauna species
- Incident reports, and
- Any new considerations as a result of changes to operations.

Adaptive management typically includes:

- Implementing mitigation measures
- Monitoring and evaluation against management targets and environmental objectives
- Systematically adapting management, mitigation measures, and monitoring to meet environmental objectives.

10.1 Environment Auditing

Through the RMS, Newmont implements an assessment and assurance framework for verification of performance. There are three levels of assurance:

- Verification Activities - LOD1 (First line of defense): includes site risk performance reviews, self-checks, inspections, critical control verifications and other relevant business unit checks.

- Assurance Activities - LOD2 (Second line of defense): includes the safety and sustainability verification program, independently assesses implementation of risk management frameworks, critical controls, performance criteria, systems and processes. These are conducted on a two-year frequency across the global operations.
- Audit Activities – LOD3 (third line of defense): includes independent assessments completed by the Internal Audit function on RMS and the operational risk management model, as well other external audits and checks completed by regulatory and compliance bodies.

10.2 Environmental Management Plan Review

To facilitate an adaptive management, approach the WFMMP will undergo a comprehensive review if any of the following occurs:

- Modification to relevant state and federal approvals.
- Changes to state and federal legislation relevant to the WFMMP.
- Relevant findings or actions identified through monitoring, audits and incident reporting.
- The effectiveness and relevance of management actions and targets against environmental objectives, on an annual basis, to determine if any changes to actions, targets or monitoring are required.

10.3 Changes to WFMMP

A summary of the key changes to the WFMMP compared to the version currently endorsed will be provided in the final version of WFMMP.

11 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The Revised Proposal will be referred under Part IV of the EP Act and also to the EPBC Act. In line with the DCCEEW and DWER expectations for this WFMMP, and to ensure consistency with principles of environment impact assessment, Newmont Boddington will consult with key stakeholders during the assessment process and the WFMMP may be updated as a result of this feedback.

12 DEFINITIONS

Term	Description
ACAR	Annual Compliance Assessment Report ACAR
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservations and Attractions.
Declared Pest	A prohibited organism or organism for which a declaration under section 22 (2) of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* is in force
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
Revised Development Envelope	The area in which all activities for the mining operation occurs and for which has been assessed in relation to potential impact.
Dieback	A plant disease of native ecosystems caused by a pathogen from the genus *Phytophthora*
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
Forest Disease	The presence of the soil-borne pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (the most harmful of the Phytophthora species) which affects a variety of plant families in the southwest of Western Australia.
ha	Hectares
MS 971	Ministerial Statement Number 971
RDA	Residue disposal area
WA	Western Australia
WFMMP	Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan
Weed	Opportunistic plant species which are not native to an area, that compete with native vegetation for resources often displacing native vegetation
WRD	Waste Rock Dump

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14 APPENDICES - CHANGES TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Complexity of changes	**Minor revisions** ☐	**Moderate revisions** ☐		**Major revisions** ☐
Number of Key Environmental Factors	**One** ☐	**2-3** ☐		**> 3** ☐
Date revision submitted to EPA: DD/MM/YYYY				
Proponent's operational requirement timeframe for approval of revision	**Reason for Timeframe:**	**< One Month** ☐	**< Six Months** ☐	**> Six Months** ☐ **None** ☐

Item no.	EMP section no.	EMP page no.	Summary of change	Reason for change
1.				
2.				
3.				