

Newmont Boddington
EPBC 2012/6370

TERRESTRIAL FAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Declaration of Accuracy	
Project Name	Boddington Gold Mine Extension Project
Proponent/ ACN or ABN	Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd
Location	Boddington, Western Australia
Approved Action	The Boddington Gold Mine Expansion Project involves expansion of the operation through expansion of waste rock dump and new residual disposal area.

Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that section 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents to specified persons who are known to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth). The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed _____

Full name (please print) _____

Organisation (please print) _____

Date ____/____/____

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Risk Category: Environment	Date Issued: 10 June 2025	Date of Next Review:	Page 1 of 36

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Description of changes	Reviewer	Approver
10 June 2025	Updated to address EP Act and EPBC Act requirements for the Revised Proposal	Steph Myles	

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan (TFMP) has been prepared by Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd (Newmont Boddington) (the Proponent) for the Newmont Boddington Mine Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal (Revised Proposal).

This TFMP outlines Newmont Boddington's approach to managing potential environmental impacts of the Revised Proposal to fauna habitat, with a specific focus on Woylie (*Bettongia penicillata*), Chuditch, (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*) and Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*). Further, the TFMP satisfy Condition 12 of EPBC 2012/6270.

The TFMP 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 1-1 presents a summary of the key components of this TFMP.

Table 1-1:Executive Summary .

Proposal	Newmont Boddington Gold Mine Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal (Revised Proposal).
Proponent name	Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd
Ministerial Statement Number & EPBC Act Approval	New Ministerial Statement and EPBC Act Decision Notice is yet to be issued. EPBC 2012/6370
Purpose	Provides management of conservation significant terrestrial fauna with the potential to be impacted by the Revised Proposal during construction, operational and rehabilitation activities. This TFMP is anticipated to meet requirements of a new Ministerial Statement for the Revised Proposal and EPBC Decision Notice (as an accredited assessment). To meet the requirements of implementation Condition 12 of the EPBC 2012/6370.
Condition Clauses	To be determined. New Ministerial Statement and EPBC Act Decision Notice is yet to be issued. Condition 12 of EPBC 2012/6370
Potential Impacts	The key potential impacts to fauna habitat as a result of the Proposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat (physical removal) • Vehicle strike • Alterations to fauna behaviour as a result of increased noise and light • Decline in habitat condition as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment or spread of weed species/populations ○ Introduction of feral fauna or increases in local populations ○ Introduction or spread of dieback; and ○ Increase in dust emissions
Key Management Actions	The key management action relevant to this TFMP include:

Proposal	Newmont Boddington Gold Mine Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal (Revised Proposal).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to Boddington Site Disturbance Permit system • Adequate staff training and awareness • Implementation of dust, noise, light and vibration mitigation • Progressive rehabilitation, including minimum planting or seeding requirements based on conservation significant fauna habitat requirements. • Weed and dieback mitigation in accordance with the Weed and Forest Disease Monitoring and Management Plan • Implementation of monitoring programmes, focussed on usage of rehabilitated areas by conservation significant fauna.
Key components in the EMP	Outcome and objective based components to achieve the following: maintain the long-term viability of conservation significant terrestrial fauna.
Proposed construction date	Not applicable - Ministerial Statement is yet to be issued for the Revised Proposal.
EMP required pre construction	Yes

2 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Condition 12 of EPBC 2012/6370 Approval for the LOM Extension Project states that “to protect Woylie (*Bettongia penicillata ogibyi*) and Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) the person taking the action must prepare and submit a Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan (TFMP) for approval by the Minister”.

Table 2-1 outlines the relevant sub-clauses of Condition 12 and indicates the sections of the TFMP which address these requirements.

Table 3-1: EPBC Act Approval Conditions and Relevant TFMP Section

Ref	Cond.	Condition Requirement	Plan Reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements, including commitments
1	12a	A staff induction program that provides information to all employees and contractors on Chuditch and woylie and activities/actions that may result in a direct or indirect impact on these species.	Section 9.2	The TFMP outlines an induction package to be completed by all Newmont Boddington staff and contractors highlighting wildlife hazards and potential impacts of interactions within the Revised Development Envelope.
2	12b	Measures to mitigate vehicle collisions, including speed limits on the project site and the installation of relevant signage on roads and entry points to the project site noting the presence of woylie and Chuditch.	Table 8-2	The TFMP outlines that Newmont Boddington will implement warning and advisory signage for Woylie and Chuditch, and traffic speed limit signage in accordance with the Boddington Site Traffic Management Plan.
3	12c	The prohibition of pets and firearms on the project site.	Table 8-2 and Section 9.2	The TFMP outlines that notification that pets and firearms are not permitted onsite will be completed through the site induction.
4	12d	Measures that ensure connectivity between the eastern and western areas of the project site.	Table 8-2	This TFMP outlines that preventing disturbance is the main strategy for preserving the east/west wildlife corridor. Site Disturbance Approvals will be used to track and monitor where vegetation clearing/ disturbances will occur within the Revised Development Envelope.
5	12e	Measures to maximise the rehabilitation of the "Proposed RDA", "WRD#10", "WRD#11" and "WRD#12" shown in Figure 1 prior to the expiry date of this approval by using <i>Gastrolobium</i> spp. shrubs in rehabilitation seed mixes.	Table 8-2	This TFMP outlines all future seed mixes contain a seed composition including <i>Gastrolobium</i> , ensuring that rehabilitated areas contain habitat suitable for the woylie and Chuditch.

Ref	Cond.	Condition Requirement	Plan Reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements, including commitments
6	12f	Measures to control feral pigs, foxes and cats on the project site, including consideration where relevant of the Threat Abatement Plan for predation by European red fox (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008), the Threat Abatement Plan for predation by feral cats (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008), and the Threat Abatement Plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (Commonwealth of Australia, 2005).	Table 8-2	The TFMP outlines that Newmont Boddington is required to implement feral animal management strategies in accordance with the Threat Abatement Plans (TAPs). Priority areas, particularly where significant species like the Woylie and Chuditch are present, were identified for targeted management. Newmont Boddington has a system to identify feral animals onsite, and will continue with regional feral animal control strategies.
7	12g	A requirement for all employees and contractors to report all observations of woylie and/or Chuditch to the project site environmental department. The project site environmental department must report any incidents that result in death or injury to woylie and/or Chuditch in the annual compliance report required by Condition 3.	Table 8-2 and Section 9.2	This TFMP outlines that fauna sightings, along with reports of injury or mortality, including those involving Woylie and Chuditch, must be documented in Newmont Boddington's Annual Compliance Report (ACR). This is also in line with the Boddington Fauna Mortality and Injury Procedure.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Newmont Boddington is situated in the Jarrah Forest Biogeographic and Northern Jarrah Forest subregion (Figure 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.

Potential impacts on terrestrial fauna were previously addressed in Newmont Boddington's original TFMP, developed to comply with federal approval conditions associated with the Life of Mine (LOM) Extension Project (EPBC 2012/6370)(Approved Proposal).

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. 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 (Figure 1).

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 (Figure 1).

The disturbance footprint to be referred for the latest Proposal includes the following infrastructure:

- 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 TFMP 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 2024a)
- Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans (EPA 2024b)
- EPAs Interim Guidance for Environmental outcomes and outcomes-based conditions (EPA 2022)

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This TFMP also addresses Commonwealth requirements, described in the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (DCCEEW 2024a).

4 OBJECTIVES

4.1 Purpose and scope

The TFMP reflects Newmont Boddington’s ongoing commitment to protecting biodiversity and complying with environmental obligations, particularly in relation to the conservation of species such as the Woylie, Chuditch and Numbat.

The TFMP has been developed to comply with State and Federal management plan guidance, and to describe management actions to minimise impact to black cockatoos from disturbance which may result from existing and future approvals.

The TFMP is intended to replace the previous Terrestrial Fauna Management Plans which was developed and implemented in compliance with Condition 12 of EPBC 2012/6370.

4.2 Exclusions of this TFMP

This TFMP does not address impacts and management of black cockatoos which occur within the Revised Development Envelope, as these species are covered under Newmont Boddington’s Black Cockatoo Management Plan (BCMP)

4.3 State and Federal objectives

The management of all terrestrial fauna is comprehensively addressed within this TFMP, with particular emphasis on minimising impacts to Woylie is listed as Endangered, Chuditch as Vulnerable and the Numbat as Endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and known to occur in the forest around Newmont Boddington. These species are recognised as key environmental values due to their protected status at both the State and Federal levels. In addition to directly addressing the impacts on these EPBC-listed species, the management actions outlined in this TFMP are designed to provide broader conservation benefits for other significant ground-dwelling fauna species , including those listed under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The key environmental factor relevant to this TFMP is Terrestrial Fauna. The TFMP aligns with the EPA Terrestrial Fauna objective which is to ‘*protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*’ in alignment with the EPA’s objective for the protection of terrestrial fauna.’ Key environmental values relevant to this key factor are outlined in Section 5 and potential impacts in Section 6. Furthermore, complies with Ministerial Statement 971 (MS 971).

Table 5-1: Legislative framework within this TFMP

Regulatory framework	Relevance to the TFMP
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)	This TFMP has been developed to meet Condition 12 of EPBC 2012/6370 Approval for the LOM Extension Project which aims to protect Woylie (<i>Bettongia penicillata ogibyi</i>) and Chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>).
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (EP Act)	<p>The key environmental factor relevant to this BCMP is terrestrial fauna. This TFMP aims to ‘<i>protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained</i>’ in accordance EPA’s objective for the protection of terrestrial fauna (EPA 2016a).</p> <p>This TFMP is expected to meet future conditions and will be subject to approval by the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the</p>

Regulatory framework	Relevance to the TFMP
	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) prior to implementation of future Proposals.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)	Outlines the process by which significant fauna species are listed and protected based on their conservation status.
Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans	<p>Outline a framework for research and management of key threatening processes and outline actions necessary to reduce the impacts of these threats on native species and communities. Recovery Plans and TPAs relevant to management of terrestrial fauna at Newmont Boddington include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chuditch Recovery Plan (DEC 2012a). • National Recovery Plan for the Woylie (<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>) (DEC 2012b) • Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral Cats (DCCEEWb 2024) • Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by the European Red Fox (DCCEEW 2016) • Threat Abatement Plan for Predation, Habitat Degradation, Competition, and Disease Transmission by Feral Pigs (DCCEEW 2017)

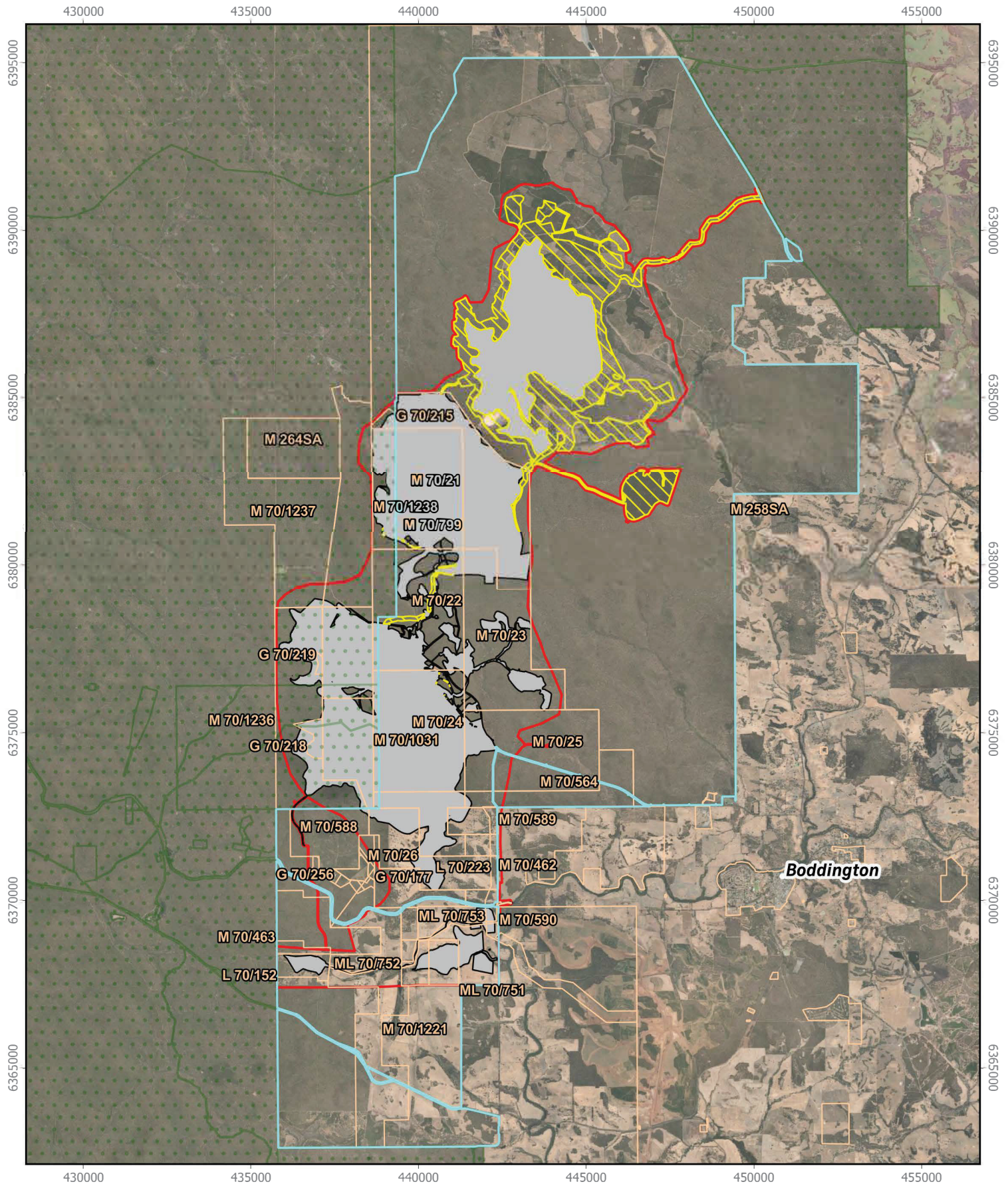








Figure 1: Regional Location

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



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



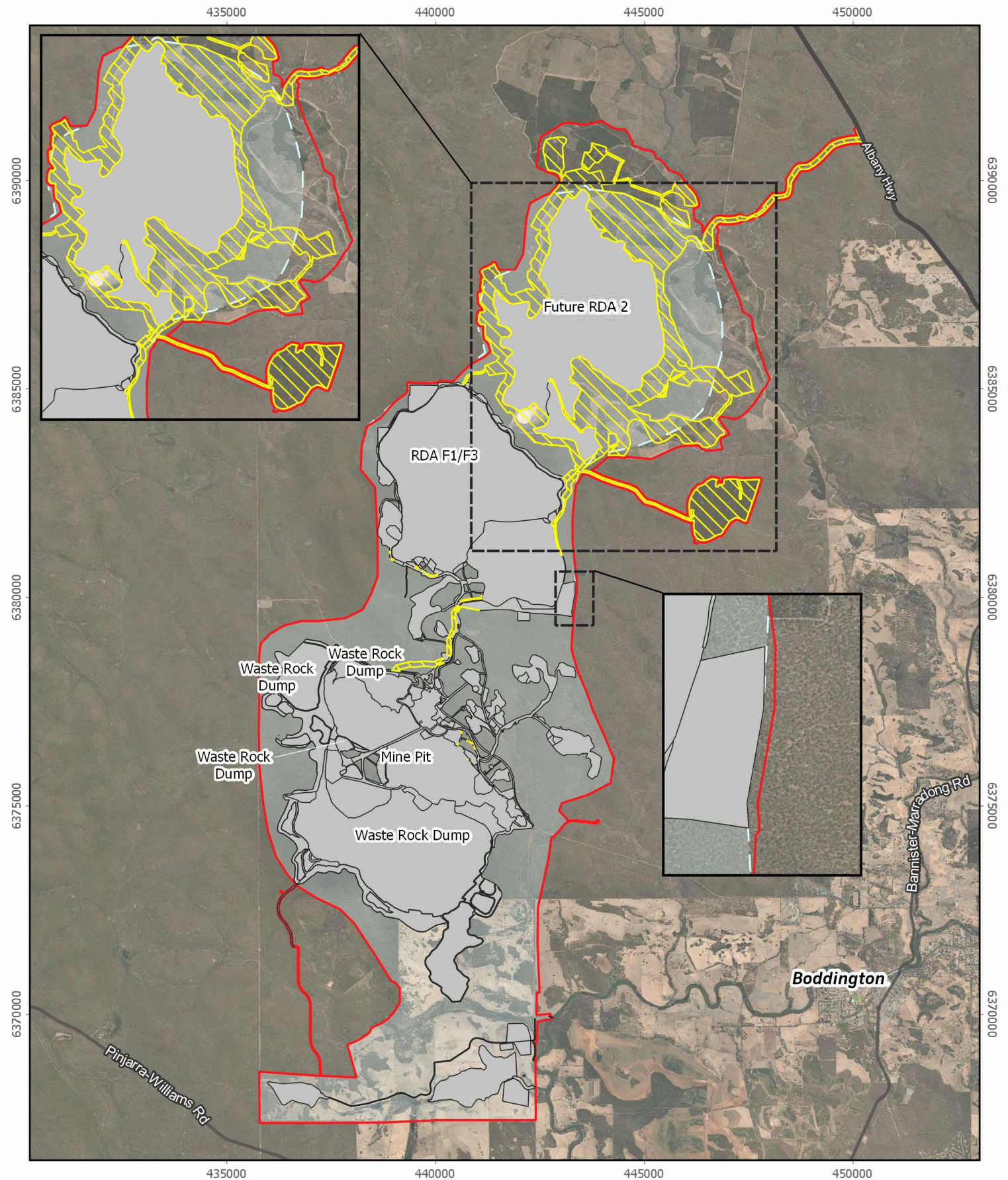


Figure 2 : Footprints and Infrastructure Revised Proposal

LEGEND

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



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

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5 CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT SPECIES

For the purposes of this TFMP, conservation significant fauna has been defined as the following:

- Threatened fauna defined under the EPBC Act or BC Act within the categories of ‘Critically Endangered (CE)’, ‘Endangered (EN)’, ‘Vulnerable (VU)’, or ‘Conservation Dependent (CD)’
- ‘Migratory Species’ listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act, and
- Fauna species listed on DBCA’s non-statutory ‘Priority’ fauna list (Categories 1-4).

Significant fauna species with high potential to occur within the Revised Development Envelope (RDE) and their relevant ecological attributes are listed in Table 5-1 and shown in Figure 3. In addition to directly managing the impacts on Numbat, Woylie and Chuditch, the management actions outlined in this plan are designed to provide broader conservation benefits for other significant ground-dwelling fauna species that may occur within the RDE. Numbat were historically found around the Boddington area but, until recently, had not been recorded for decades. Two individuals have been recorded closer to the Boddington township in the last five years with potential scat and digging records being recorded at Newmont Boddington in 2023 (Biologic 2023).

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Table 5-1: Conservation significant terrestrial fauna species with the potential to occur at Newmont Boddington

Species (taxon)	WA status	EPBC (Federal) status	Environmental attributes
Federal and State-Listed Species			
Western quoll, chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>)	VU	VU	Species occupies wet and dry sclerophyll and mallee forest.
Brush-tailed bettong, woylie (<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>)	CR	EN	Species occupies tall eucalypt forest and woodland, dense myrtaceous shrubland and kwongan (proteaceous) or mallee heath.
Numbat (<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>)	EN	EN	Occupies wandoo and jarrah forest in south-west WA.
State-Listed Species			
South-western brush-tailed phascogale (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger</i>)	CD	-	Dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees but a sparse ground cover.
Quenda (<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>)	P4	-	Species occupies dense understorey around swamps and banksia or jarrah woodlands.
Western brush wallaby (<i>Notamacropus irma</i>)	P4	-	Occurs in open forest or woodland, particularly open, seasonally wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets. May also be found in mallee and heathland.
Water rat, rakali (<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>)	P4	-	Species occupies burrows on low banks of rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries and along the coast. Intact riparian vegetation and associated bank stability is critical to their survival.
Dell's skink (<i>Ctenotus delli</i>)	P4	-	Occupies jarrah and marri woodlands over shrubby understorey on sand and clay soils.
Western false pipistrelle (<i>Falsistrellus mackenziei</i>)	P4	-	Karri wet sclerophyll forest and high rainfall areas of Jarrah dry sclerophyll forest.

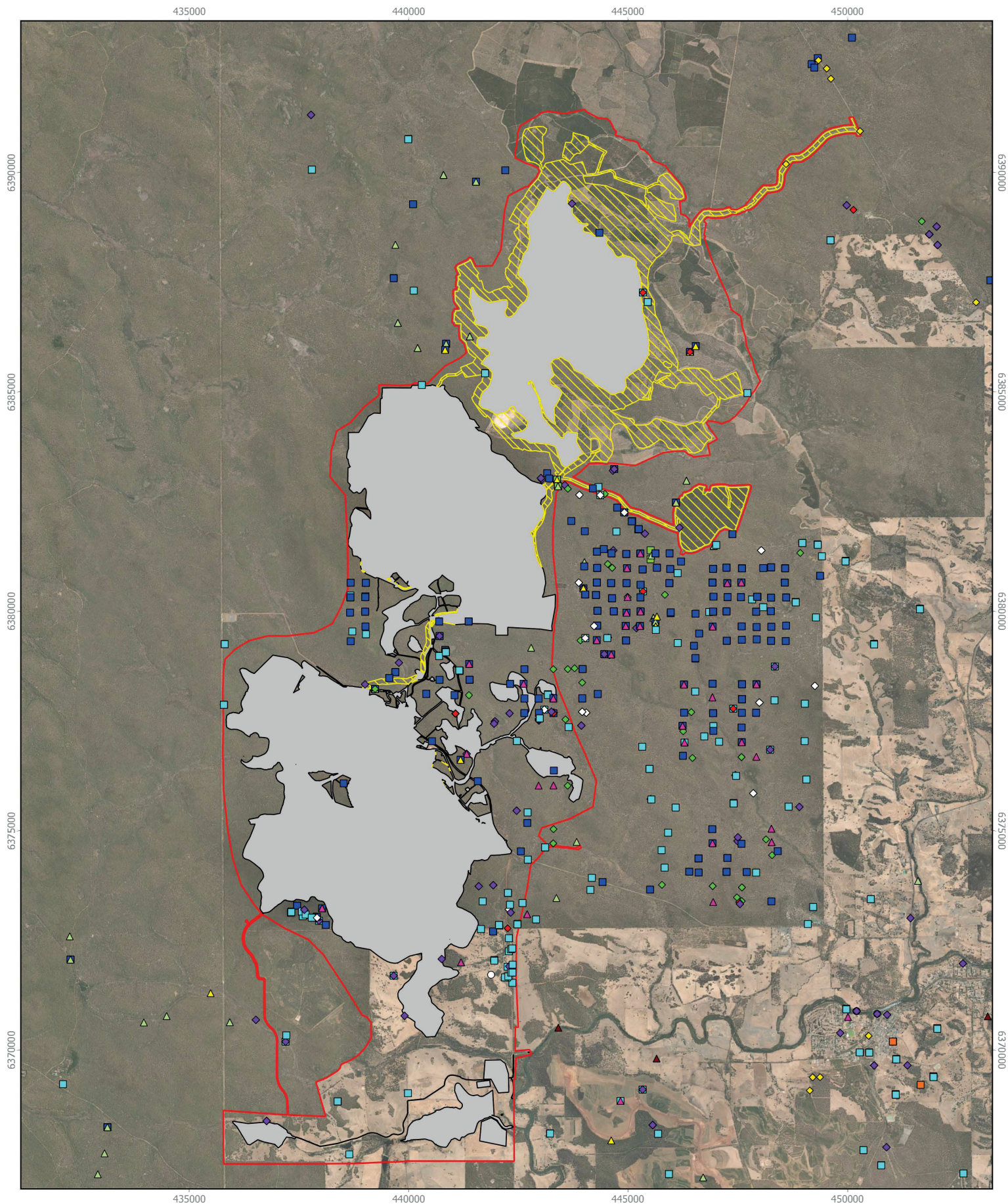


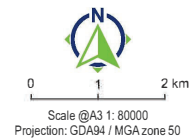
Figure 3 Conservation Significant Fauna Records

LEGEND
 Proposal Footprint
 Revised Development Envelope
 Approved Disturbance Footprint

Fauna Records

Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) - EN
 Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) - EN
 Woylie (*Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*) - EN
 Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) - EN
 Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) - VU
 Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*) - VU
 Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) - VU
 Rakali (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) - P4
 Dell's Skink (*Ctenotus dellii*) - P4

Western brush wallaby (*Notamacropus irma*) - P4
 Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambengeri*) - CD
 Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - OS



Client: Newmont Australia
 Project and Phase: 1001665
 Data: Newmont Australia (2025),
 Phoenix (2025), Ecologia (2022,
 2023), BIOSAT (2021)
 Imagery: Esri

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5.1 Fauna Surveys

Numerous fauna surveys/assessments have been completed in the vicinity of Newmont Boddington between 1998 – 2024. Findings from these surveys have formed the basis of this TFMP. The results are summarised in Table 5-2 and a summary has been provided demonstrating the records of conservation significant fauna.

Table 5-2: Previous fauna surveys undertaken in the vicinity of the LOM Expansion Project

Author	Title	Type of Survey	Outcome
Phoenix Environmental Services (2025)	Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey for the Boddington Gold Project	Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey of proposed biodiversity offset area and waste dump expansion areas.	Conservation significant species recorded during survey in the proposed offset area included Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU), South-western Brush-tailed Phascogale (CD), Western Brush Wallaby (P4), Chuditch (VU), Woylie (EN/CR) , Quenda (P4) and Western Rosella.
Ecologia Environment (2024a)	Newmont Boddington Gold Future Tailings Detailed and Targeted Fauna Assessment	Ecologia undertook a detailed terrestrial vertebrate fauna assessment and targeted significant fauna survey of future tailing storage areas. Additional targeted survey effort extending into the adjacent forest was undertaken to provide context for significant fauna species occupancy and habitat utilisation.	Seven significant fauna species were recorded, being Baudin's Black Cockatoo (BBC), Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (CBC), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC), Chuditch, Western Rosella, Brush-tailed Phascogale, Quenda and Western Brush Wallaby.
Ecologia Environment (2024b)	Newmont Boddington Gold Hotham Wind Farm Detailed and Targeted Fauna Assessment.	Ecologia undertook a detailed terrestrial vertebrate fauna assessment and targeted significant fauna survey of the Hotham Wind Farm survey area, with additional targeted survey effort extending into adjacent state forest to provide context for significant fauna species occupancy and habitat utilisation.	Nine significant fauna species have been recorded within the survey area during the surveys, including BBC, CBC, FRTBC, Chuditch, Peregrine Falcon, Western Rosella, Brush-tailed Phascogale, Quenda and Western Brush Wallaby.
Biologic Environmental Survey (2023)	Boddington Mine and Offset Properties Targeted Numbat Habitat Assessment	The Numbat habitat assessment survey was completed between the 24 and 27 October 2022. Assessed the suitability of the Study Area to support Numbat, calculate habitat quality scores	Evidence of Numbat presence was recorded near Newmont Boddington, from diggings and scats (confirmed from laboratory analysis). Newmont Boddington received a

Author	Title	Type of Survey	Outcome
		for the EPBC Environmental Offset Policy.	higher overall habitat score of the localised habitat quality.
Ecologia Environment (2023)	Fauna Salvage and Translocation Program: N05 Extension Project (Pre-clearing survey)	Pre-clearing fauna salvage and relocation survey	Brush-tailed Phascogale and Chuditch relocated.
BIOSTAT (2021)	Worsley Mine Expansion Primary Assessment Area (PAA) Desktop Fauna Assessment	Desktop Fauna Assessment. terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey and review of the proposed Worsley Mining Development Envelope (WMDE).	The fauna habitats present in the WDME are typical for the bioregion, representing and dominated by varying form of forest and woodland communities. The majority of the WMDE consists of a mosaic of agricultural and cleared areas.
Ninox Wildlife Consulting 2012(a)	Vertebrate Fauna Survey Within Newmont Boddington Gold Mine: An Assessment of Potential Waste Rock Disposal Areas.	Level 2 vertebrate fauna survey of the proposed Waste Rock Dump expansion. The survey consisted of ten sampling sites that were sampled over two seasons (autumn and summer) during 2011/2012. Sampling sites comprised three previously sampled locations and seven new sites. Site selection ensured that all major fauna habitats were represented by the sampling sites and some of the 2001–2002 sites that had been affected by a wildfire were also replicated.	An ecological baseline study of conservation significant fauna of proposed Waste Rock Dump Expansion. The northeastern proposed WRD area had the highest number of significant fauna but all four sections supported a range of significant vertebrate fauna species. Presence of habitat types recorded.
Ninox Wildlife Consulting 2012(b)	Vertebrate Fauna Survey within Saddleback Treefarms Area Newmont Boddington Gold Mine: An Assessment of Potential Residue Disposal areas.	Level 2 vertebrate fauna survey conducted over the proposed RDA2 location in Saddleback Treefarm to the northeast of current operations. Sampling continued over two seasons (summer and autumn) 2012.	Locations surveyed supported a wide range of vertebrate fauna species, including a number of fauna species of conservation significance that are protected under both Federal and State government legislation. The habitats sampled were relatively undisturbed given

Author	Title	Type of Survey	Outcome
			that much of the area has been managed as a pine plantation for many years, resulting in corridors and remnants of native vegetation. Remnants supported a substantial proportion of the vertebrate fauna that could be expected to occur as resident species in the area.
Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2003)	The Vertebrate Fauna of the Boddington Gold Mine	Baseline surveys during autumn, winter and spring of 1984 defining the bird, mammal, amphibian, and reptile species at Boddington (fauna, vegetation, and soil). Additional surveys in 2001 and 2002 additional baseline data for the Newmont Boddington area and to compare species numbers with those recorded in the original 1984 survey.	The report includes a summary of data from the original baseline study, a comparison with the new results and a review of conservation significant fauna.
Biota Environmental Sciences (2003)	Boddington Plantation Expansion – Fauna Assessment	Level 1 desktop fauna assessment in the plantation area which has been identified as the preferred location for the second RDA.	Potential location for second RDA identified.
Environmental Management and Research Consultants (1998)	Results and Recommendations of a Vertebrate Fauna Survey Conducted for Hedges Gold. December 1998	A fauna survey was conducted on Hotham Farm and areas adjacent to Hedges Gold Mine; to identify areas of important fauna habitat, rare or uncommon species.	Investigation for important fauna habitat, rare or uncommon species. Finding of Chuditch, Brush-tailed Phascogale and Quenda. Observation of Baudin's Black Cockatoo and Peregrine Falcon.

5.2 Key assumptions/uncertainties

This TFMP and associated potential impacts and risks have been based on the survey and study findings outlined in Table 5-2. Fauna surveys conducted:

- Determined the likelihood of occurrence
- Identified and mapped fauna habitat values
- The climatic conditions experienced during fauna surveys were in line with survey guidance for recording fauna, unless otherwise specified.

- Surveys undertaken within the last 5 years have been completed as per relevant EPA technical guidance for terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA 2020). Historical surveys met the key regulatory requirements at that time.
- The likelihood and severity of predicted impacts are described accurately.
- Field surveys, undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with experience in the fauna taxa likely to be encountered, provide sufficient information to confirm the presence and abundance of significant fauna taxa with the potential to occur within the Revised Development Envelope and surrounds.
- Conservation significant fauna (Chuditch, Woylie and Numbat) are highly mobile with large home ranges, and that point locations of records represent usage of available foraging/breeding habitat rather than permanent locations of individuals

Key uncertainties include:

- The size and extent of Chuditch, Woylie and Numbat populations
- The extent to which external factors outside of Newmont Boddington's control (such as climate, fire, dieback, weeds and introduced fauna) will impact on the fauna and the health and extent of habitat present in the wider region, and
- Cumulative impacts to fauna habitats resulting from third-party operations are based on publicly information available and may not represent the most accurate levels of disturbance.

5.3 Rational for Choice of Provisions

The management approach in this TFMP is based on the mitigation hierarchy 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 Table 5-2 and in consideration of regional data, and key assumptions and uncertainties (Section 5.3).

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

A combination of outcome-based management and objective-based management has been used to ensure impacts to conservation significant fauna are adequately addressed. Outcome-based management actions using a risk-based approach are used to ensure the greatest effort is applied to activities with the highest likelihood of causing significant impacts to conservation significant fauna. For this TFMP outcome-based management actions have been developed to manage and mitigate impacts to conservation significant fauna habitat. Environmental criteria are defined to assess performance against the environmental outcome. These are:

- Trigger criteria - measures are set at a conservative level to forewarn the approach of threshold criteria and ensure trigger level actions are implemented well in advance of the compromised environmental outcome.
- Threshold criteria - framed to represent the limit of acceptable impact beyond which there is likely to be a significant effect on the environment. This indicates there is a risk that the environmental outcome will not be met.

Objective-based provisions have been applied where it is more effective to monitor an action, rather than a measurable impact or outcome. 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 impacts of the Revised Proposal on fauna habitat, particularly high value Chuditch and Woylie habitat. A critical component to this management approach is

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identifying and quantifying the potential direct and indirect impacts of the Revised Proposal described in Section 7.1 .

6 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

The identification, evaluation, and management of environmental impacts in this TFMP are based on a risk management approach, consistent with the Australian Standard for Risk Management (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018). Newmont Boddington has adopted the mitigation sequence for environmental management, which involves avoiding, minimising, controlling, mitigating, and offsetting the significant residual impacts of mining activities on the environment.

6.1 Risk Assessment

The risk assessment includes identification from threats or unwanted impacts to the business, as well as analysis of potential causes, impact types, consequences, and potential likelihood of the risks eventuating. The analysis is then evaluated to determine the risk treatments required. Risk rankings for identified impacts were evaluated on the basis of the maximum reasonable outcome consequence and the likelihood of that consequence occurring. The risk matrix risk ranking is provided in Table 6-1, while the categories used to determine the likelihood and consequence are provided in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3.

Potential impacts have been assigned to the relevant stage of the Revised Proposal (pre-construction, construction, and operation) based on the nature and timing of the impact:

- **Pre-construction phase:** impacts related to baseline conditions, planning, and preparation; these impacts occur before any ground disturbance.
- **Construction phase:** impacts associated with site preparation, resource use, emissions, and disruptions, reflecting the direct activities associated under the EPBC approval (EPBC 2012/6370) and MS 971. This also includes any impacts relating to any changes occurring during this period.
- **Operational phase:** impacts associated with the long-term effects such as ongoing environmental considerations, energy consumption, waste management, and community interaction.

The key threats and impacts to fauna habitat from the construction and operation of the Revised Proposal are outlined in Table 6-4.

Table 6-1: Risk Matrix Rating

		Consequence				
		1 - Minor	2 - Moderate	3 - High	4 - Major	5 - Critical
Likelihood	5 – Highly Likely	High (11)	High (16)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (23)	Extreme (25)
	4 - Likely	Medium (7)	High (12)	High (17)	Extreme (21)	Extreme (24)
	3 - Possible	Low (4)	Medium (8)	High (13)	Extreme (18)	Extreme (22)
	2 – Unlikely	Low (2)	Low (5)	Medium (9)	High (14)	Extreme (19)
	1 - Rare	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	Medium (10)	High (15)

Table 6-2: Risk likelihood

Level	Qualitative measure of likelihood	How likely is it that this event/issue will occur after control strategies have been put in place
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5	Highly Likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
4	Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
3	Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
2	Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
1	Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances

Table 6-3: Risk Consequence

Level	Qualitative measure of consequence	What will be the consequence/result if this issue does occur rating
5	Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage
4	Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing
3	High	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
2	Moderate	Isolated but substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
1	Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed

Table 6-4: Risk Assessment

	Impacts	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Direct Impacts				
Clearing activities	Loss and fragmentation of significant fauna habitat due to clearing within the PF	High	Likely	17-High
Clearing activities	Injury, mortality or displacement from vehicle/equipment strike	Minor	Likely	7 -Medium
Fauna access to F1/F3 RDA tailings and supernatant pond	Fauna trapped in wet tailings or death from ingestion of water from supernatant pond.	Minor	Possible	4-Low
Indirect Impacts				
Clearing activities, general construction and operational activities	Habitat degradation as a result of introduction or spread of dieback	Moderate	Possible	9-Medium
General construction and operational activities	Alterations to fauna behaviour as a result of increased light spill, noise, dust and/or vibration.	Minor	Likely	7 -Medium

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	Impacts	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
General construction and operational activities	Habitat degradation as a result of establishment or spread of weed species / populations	Minor	Possible	4-Low
General construction and operational activities	Increased predation or competition from introduced fauna	Minor	Unlikely	5-Low

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This section of the TFMP identifies the provisions that Newmont Boddington will implement to ensure that the defined environmental outcomes and objectives are met during the Revised Proposal. Outcome based provisions are detailed in Table 9-1 and objective-based provisions described in Table 9-2. These provisions have been designed to meet the EPA's objective for terrestrial fauna and comply with the conditions outlined in EPBC 2012/6370.

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Table 7-1: Outcome-based Management Actions

EPA Factor: Terrestrial Fauna Key Environmental Value: Habitat of conservation significant fauna species – Chuditch, Woylie and Numbat Key Impacts and Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground disturbance, machinery or vehicle movements/fauna interactions Clearing activities General construction and operational activities 				
Indicators: Trigger criteria Threshold criteria	Response actions: Trigger level actions Threshold contingency actions	Monitoring	Timing/frequency of actions	Reporting
Outcome 1: No more than 528 ha of native vegetation cleared including no more than the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 517 ha of Chuditch habitat 472 ha of Woylie habitat 500 ha low value Numbat habitat 				
Trigger Criteria 1 Boddington Site Disturbance Permit system indicates development of the Proposal will result in clearing of more than 528 ha of native vegetation.	Trigger level actions 1 and 2 Site disturbance permit application is rejected. Review planned disturbance to ensure it complies with existing approvals and submit revised site disturbance permit that does not exceed trigger criteria.	Indicator Site disturbance permit total clearing limits. Site disturbance permit permitted boundaries Method Review site disturbance permit clearing extent Review aerial images and ground truthing as required. Location of monitoring sites Cleared sites as defined by site disturbance permit.	Clearing limits and locations assessed with each site disturbance permit application. Annual land clearing reconciliation Review of aerial imagery and ground truthing during clearing activities.	The environmental outcome will be reported on against the trigger criterion for each calendar year in the Annual Compliance Assessment Report (ACAR). If any trigger criterion was exceeded during the reporting period, the ACAR will discuss potential reasons for exceedance of the trigger criterion and include a description of the effectiveness of trigger level actions. Reporting on exceedance of threshold criteria to the EPA within 72 hrs.
Trigger Criteria 2 Boddington Site Disturbance Permit system indicates development of the Proposal will result in clearing more than the following supporting habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 517 ha of Chuditch habitat 472 ha of Woylie habitat 500 ha low value Numbat habitat 				
Threshold Criteria 2 More than 528 ha of native vegetation cleared attributed to the Proposal.				
Threshold Criteria 2 More than the following supporting habitat cleared for the Proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 517 ha of Chuditch habitat 472 ha of Woylie habitat 500 ha low value Numbat habitat 	Threshold contingency actions 1 and 2 Cease clearing operations. Conduct incident investigation into the extent of potential exceedance of clearing. Complete rehabilitation of impacted native vegetation			
Outcome 2: Rehabilitation of fauna habitat is in compliance with the requirements of the Mine Closure Plan (MCP)				
Trigger Criteria 1 Rehabilitation not meeting expected closure outcomes based on monitoring.	Trigger level action 1 Temporarily cease rehabilitation operations. Investigate reasons for rehabilitation not achieved expected closure outcomes. Conduct investigation into the extent of rehabilitation area affected. Conduct remedial actions in rehabilitation area impacted. Review rehabilitation planning to ensure no other areas would be affected in the future. Review adequacy of Mine Closure Plan	Indicator Compliance with the MCP Method Inspections of rehabilitation areas. Audit rehabilitation against the specific completion criteria detailed in the MCP Location of monitoring sites Rehabilitated sites as defined by mine planning and closure review.	Annual monitoring of rehabilitated areas.	The environmental outcome will be reported on against the trigger criterion for each calendar year in ACAR. If any trigger criterion was exceeded during the reporting period, the ACAR will discuss potential reasons for exceedance of the trigger criterion and include a description of the effectiveness of trigger level actions. Reporting on exceedance of threshold criteria to the EPA within 7 days..
Threshold Criteria 1 Rehabilitation not completed in compliance with the Mine Closure Plan (MCP).				

EPA Factor: Terrestrial Fauna Key Environmental Value: Habitat of conservation significant fauna species – Chuditch, Woylie and Numbat Key Impacts and Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground disturbance, machinery or vehicle movements/fauna interactions • Clearing activities • General construction and operational activities 				
Indicators: Trigger criteria Threshold criteria	Response actions: Trigger level actions Threshold contingency actions	Monitoring	Timing/frequency of actions	Reporting
	Review closure planning to ensure no other areas would be affected in the future. Review adequacy of closure plan design and revise if required.			

Table 7-2: Objectives based management provisions

Potential Impact	Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of Monitoring	Reporting
Objective: Minimise direct impacts to fauna related to vehicle strike					
Injury, mortality or displacement of fauna due to vehicles or machinery strike	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed limits are established and all personal must adhere to these • Fauna deaths are reported as incident • Unauthorised off-road driving prohibited • Installation of signage at high vehicle traffic roads noting presence of Woylies and Chuditch, and • Site inductions include information on conservation significant fauna. 	Minimise fauna deaths as a result of vehicle strikes by ensuring speed restrictions are in place and promoting driver awareness.	Fauna deaths are monitored through event records.	Annual, or as appropriate, during the life of mine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vertebrate fauna deaths will be recorded as events in the event management system • Any conservation significant vertebrate fauna deaths will be reported to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and DEECCW.
Objective: Ensure the Revised Proposal activities carried out in a manner that minimise direct and indirect impacts to conservation significant fauna					
Loss of conservation significant fauna habitat from unauthorized clearing/ disturbance outside approved boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to Boddington Site Disturbance Permit process • Implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Survey and demarcate areas to be cleared prior to disturbance ○ Pre-clearance survey for conservation significant fauna undertaken prior to commencement of native vegetation clearing. ○ Suitably qualified fauna personnel will be present during clearing activities. Fauna personnel hold a Fauna Taking (Relocation) Licence granted under Regulation 28 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 (WA)</i> to allow for the handling and movement of conservation significant fauna, if encountered. Any required handling or movement of conservation significant fauna is undertaken subject to the guidance of consulting ecologists. Newmont Boddington will have access to a care facility that can be used to rehabilitate injured fauna. ○ Translocation areas for conservation significant fauna trapped in pre-clearing surveys to be agreed with DBCA. • Where feasible, collaboration with conservation organisations (Australian Wildlife Conservancy, Taronga Zoo etc.) to provide animals for breeding programs from fauna relocation activities . 	All clearing and ground disturbance works undertaken in accordance with Boddington Site Disturbance Permit process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site disturbance permit within total clearing limits and permitted boundary • Annual land clearing reconciliation against footprint approved under EPBC Act and EP Act • Review of aerial imagery and ground truthing as required • Pre-clearing trapping, fauna relocation and fauna spotting undertaken by fauna specialists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing limits and locations assessed within each site disturbance permit application prior to works commencing onsite. • Annual land clearing reconciliation • Review of aerial imagery and ground truthing during clearing activities • Pre-clearance conservation significant fauna survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of monitoring activities and clearing to be described in the ACAR • Weekly reporting when fauna specialist is on site.

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Potential Impact	Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of Monitoring	Reporting
Objective: Minimise indirect impacts to fauna related to fragmentation Condition: EPBC 2012/6070 Condition 12 (d).					
Fragmentation of fauna habitat and loss of fauna individuals and habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance, wherever possible, of ecological corridors established by South 32 in the vicinity of Newmont Boddington Establishment of pipework cross over points Timely implementation of rehabilitation actions to ensure impacts to wildlife corridors are as brief as possible. 	Implement measures to ensure connectivity between eastern and western areas of Revised Proposal	Monitoring of fauna cross over points and egress points.	Prior to works commencing onsite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of monitoring activities and clearing to be described in the ACAR.
Objective: Ensure rehabilitated habitat is suitable for use by conservation significant fauna Condition: EPBC 2012/6070 Condition 12 (e)					
Reduced foraging value for conservation significant fauna in rehabilitated areas.	Implement measures to improve foraging value of rehabilitated areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of <i>Gastrolobium spp.</i> within all rehabilitation seed mixes Inclusion of at least one wildlife habitat feature (logs, rock piles etc) per hectare of rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful recruitment and establishment of <i>Gastrolobium spp.</i> in rehabilitated areas Presence of ≥1 wildlife habitat features per hectare of rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of rehabilitated areas to ensure recruitment of <i>Gastrolobium spp.</i> Recording habitat features during rehabilitation and providing supplementary habitat features is/as required. 	As required by MCP	As required by MCP
Objective: Minimise the potential risk of a decline in fauna habitat condition due to spread of declared weeds and forest disease					
Indirect habitat degradation associated with construction or mining activities, including transmission of weeds and spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamoni</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boddington Site Disturbance Permit system Implementation of hygiene procedures outlined in the Weed and Forest Disease Monitoring and Management Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel awareness via site induction program Site entry checks and clean down requirements Regular dieback assessment surveys Clean down of vehicles when leaving known infestations Signage delineating infestation and dieback unknown area boundaries Delineation of infested and uninfested material stockpiles. 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). 	Compliance with Weed and Forest Disease Monitoring and Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual targeted weed monitoring and management in high-risk areas Triennial Dieback assessment survey Dieback boundary re-checks in accordance with DBCA guidance prior to clearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual weed monitoring and control records Triennial dieback assessment survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of the survey and outcomes of weed management will be reported annually in the ACAR. Results of triennial and boundary re-check dieback assessment surveys will be reported in the ACAR.
Objective: Minimise indirect impacts to conservation significant fauna related to increased predation and competition from introduced predators					
Increased predation or competition from introduced fauna.	Feral animal control measures (baiting and trapping) will be implemented annually in collaboration with DBCA, Peel Harvey Catchment Council (PHCC) and Shire of Boddington: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabbit baiting and disease management strategies in collaboration with PHCC Continuation of 1080 baiting programs within adjacent state forest Extension of Western Shield aerial baiting programs to cover management and conservation areas Traditional trapping utilised as required in readily accessible areas (e.g. accommodation and waste storage facilities). Feral animal presence will be discouraged on site by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of waste management procedures (e.g. regular covering of putrescible waste, secure lids on bins) to 	Feral animal control actions are implemented and presence discouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunistic feral fauna sightings will be recorded and assessed on an annual basis. Camera trapping and secondary evidence (scats and/or tracks) recorded during fauna surveys.. 	Annual feral fauna control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual feral fauna control report. Records of occurrences of feral fauna, during general and targeted searches.

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Potential Impact	Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of Monitoring	Reporting
	avoid attracting feral animals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibiting feeding of feral animals and keeping of pets onsite. Ongoing education for all personnel working for, or with, Newmont Boddington on the risks posed by introduced fauna and the procedures in place to manage them. This includes recognising invasive species, reporting sightings, and understanding how their activities can minimise impacts. 				
Objective: Reduce Revised Proposal activities related light, noise and dust emissions with the potential to alter fauna behaviour					
Alterations to fauna behaviour as a result of increased dust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement standard dust management measures. This will include but not be limited to the use of a water cart and speed limits for vehicles. Schedule of tailings deposition implemented to prevent dust lift off during summer. 	Compliance with air quality management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual assessment of dust during regular workplace inspections. Monthly dust deposition monitoring Continuous TSP, PM2.5 and PM10 dust monitoring and weather conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous TSP, PM2.5, PM10 dust monitoring and weather conditions. 	As required by Boddington Air Quality Management Plan and Boddington Environmental Monitoring Management Plan.
Alterations to fauna behaviour as a result of increased noise and light.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting limited to levels required to maintain safe work environment during construction and operation. Ensure all vehicles and machinery are serviced and maintained to minimise machinery noise. Speed limits are established and all personal must comply with these. 	No excessive noise or light outside of active operational areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous noise monitoring and weather conditions Light monitoring to be undertaken opportunistically outside of active operational areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous noise monitoring and weather conditions. Opportunistic monitoring of lighting 	As required by Construction Environmental Management Plan and Boddington Environmental Monitoring Management Plan.
Objective: Minimise direct impacts to conservation significant fauna related to fauna entrapment					
Entrapment or death of fauna individuals within mine infrastructure and equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational water sources (tanks, ponds, dams) will be fenced and/or have fauna egress mats installed Freshwater drinking troughs provided around the facilities to encourage fauna away from tailings dams Caro's acid cyanide destruction installed to reduce cyanide levels below 50 ppm. 	Minimize fauna deaths as a result of entrapment by ensuring there are aids in place for fauna to safely escape and management actions being undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily inspection of RDA facility and reporting of observed fauna including animal status (dead/alive) . Fauna deaths are reported and monitored through event records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunistic As per site inspection schedules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vertebrate fauna deaths will be recorded as events in the event management system Any conservation significant vertebrate fauna deaths will be reported to the DBCA and DEECCW.

8 IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Implementation of the TFMP will be through management systems that incorporate processes, procedures, and work instructions relating to the management, monitoring, and reporting components of the TFMP. All employees and contractors must comply with the requirements of this TFMP and associated procedures. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in Table 9-1.

Table 8-1: Roles and Responsibilities.

Role	Responsibilities
All Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with all requirements of this TFMP. Report fauna incidents and sightings to their Supervisor or Site Environment Team. Attend site inductions covering legal requirements and fauna management as required.
General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall accountability to ensure compliance with this TFMP. Provision of resources and personnel required to implement this TFMP
Boddington Environment Performance Director	Maintain the TFMP and review the effectiveness and implementation of as required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 implementation and compliance with the TFMP.
Boddington Lead Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement monitoring and risk-based inspection program. Report on the implementation of the TFMP 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 fauna management as outlined in this TFMP.

8.2 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. These include training on environmental impact, particularly concerning threatened species such as Chuditch and Woylie. The induction includes an environment module covering fauna identification, forest disease management, land clearing protocols, heritage considerations, spill response, and fauna management procedures. This includes requirements to report any interactions with black cockatoos to the Environment department, which maintains records of observations and 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.

8.3 Monitoring

Monitoring activities will be undertaken by Newmont Boddington in accordance with the schedule and timeline provided in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2. 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 authorised to undertake fauna monitoring activities in accordance with Newmont Boddington's protocols.

8.4 Reporting

The environmental outcomes and objectives will be reported against their associated trigger, threshold criteria, management targets in the Annual Compliance Assessment Report (ACAR).

A stand-alone report will be produced for DWER within 21 days and to the DCCEEW (where appropriate) within 21 business days of any reporting against non-compliance 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.

8.4.1 Incidents and corrective actions

Environmental events related to the Revised Proposal include non-adherence to management targets and procedures outlined in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 of the TFMP. These events 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 TFMP.

8.5 Emergency Response Procedures

In the event that a significant fauna individual was found injured, Newmont Boddington would transport the injured or orphaned animal to a suitable wildlife carer, following appropriate fauna management guidelines. Additionally, Newmont will report the incident to DBCA and DCCEEW as soon as practicable and investigate all incidents.

In the event of a death of a significant fauna species individual, the death will be reported to DBCA and DCCEEW, and in consultation with DBCA, the body may (pending its condition) be collected, vouchered, appropriately stored and sent to the WA Museum or Perth Zoo for research.

9 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND REVIEW

To effectively meet the objectives of the BCMP, 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

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- Systematically adapting management, mitigation measures, and monitoring to meet environmental objectives.

9.1 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.

9.2 Environmental Management Plan Review

To facilitate an adaptive management, approach the TFMP 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 TFMP.
- Relevant findings or actions identified through monitoring, audits and incident reporting.
- Finding of any additional significant fauna species or populations within the development envelope and or change in conservation status.
- 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.

9.3 Changes to TFMP

A summary the key changes in the TFMP (Version 1) compared to the version currently endorsed will be provided in the final version of the TFMP.

10 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 TFMP, and to ensure consistency with principles of environment impact assessment, Newmont Boddington will consult with key stakeholders during the assessment process and the TFMP may be updated as a result of this feedback.

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11 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	
ACAR	Annual Compliance Assessment Report
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, the Environment, Energy and Water
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
LOM	Life of Mine
RDE	Revised Development Envelope
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
Newmont Boddington	Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd
RDA	Residue Disposal Area
TFMP	Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan
WA	Western Australia

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13 APPENDICES

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