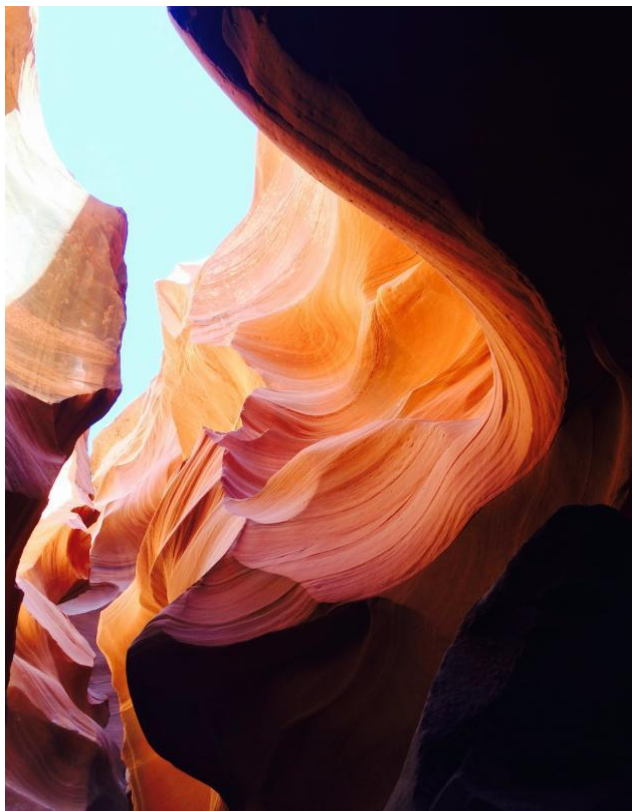




ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT TO
SUPPORT APPLICATION TO AMEND
ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY EPSL00053013

REGISTERED HOLDER:

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24/07/2026

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1. BACKGROUND

The Environmental authority became effective on 30 April 2018. The EA is granted subject to the Eligibility Criteria and Standard Conditions for Mining Lease Projects, which require compliance with the Code of Environmental Compliance for Mining Lease Projects.

Pursuant to section 224 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act), the EA holder is applying to amend environmental authority EPSL00053013 to: (1) add Mining Lease application ML100483 as a tenement subject to the EA, so that the Millennium Project's granted mining leases and the ML100483 application area are managed under a single, integrated environmental authority and operation; and (2) amend Standard Condition A13 to reduce the category B environmentally sensitive area (ESA) buffer applicable from 1km to 500m.

The Condition A13 amendment is required because a small, previously mapped Category B Endangered Regional Ecosystem (ERE) is located approximately 500m southwest of the ML100483 application area and existing mining leases (Figure 2), at the far end of an ephemeral drainage channel (Figure 1). Under the current 1km buffer, this ERE does not currently constrain activities on the existing granted mining leases or the ML100483 application area; however, the amendment is sought to provide certainty for future mining-related activities within the Gap Zone (between ML2761 and ML2762) and the broader ML100483 application area, allowing such activities to be undertaken down to 500m from the Category B ESA, subject to the Department's approval. Please refer to the attached location maps and coordinates (Figure 1 and Table 2).

Given the circumstances detailed below, it is understood that the amendment in question is a minor amendment for the following reasons:

The amendment will not have any additional negative impact on the environmental values of the land in question. The EA holder will comply with the current EA conditions as well as the Code of Environmental Compliance for Mining Lease Projects.

2. EA AMENDMENT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

In this case, the holder has elected to amend environmental authority EPSL00053013 to (a) include ML100483 within the EA so that all Millennium Project tenements are managed under a single, integrated operation, and (b) vary Condition A13 to allow activities within 500m (rather than 1km) of a Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).

Table 1: Proposed EA Amendments

Section	Current Wording	Proposed Wording
Standard Condition A13	The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities in a category A or B environmentally sensitive area. Activities involving machinery must not be carried out within 2km of a category A environmentally sensitive area	The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities in, or within 2km of, a category A environmentally sensitive area; or in, or within 500m of a category B environmentally sensitive area. Prior to carrying out activities in a category C

	or within 1km of category B environmentally sensitive area. Prior to carrying out activities in a category C environmentally sensitive area, consult with the relevant administering authority and the Environmental Protection Agency. If it is determined through the consultation that additional conditions are necessary, the holder must comply with those conditions.	environmentally sensitive area, consult with the relevant administering authority and the Environmental Protection Agency. If it is determined through the consultation that additional conditions are necessary, the holder must comply with those conditions.
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3. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES - ML100483 AND THE GAP ZONE

In terms of the tenement and works the subject of this amendment, a summary is as follows:

- The ML100483 application area (158.97 ha) directly adjoins the existing granted Millennium mining leases (ML2512, ML2761, ML2762, ML7506, ML7507) and infills the approximately 200m x 200m 'Gap Zone' between ML2761 and ML2762, which is contiguous with, and integral to, the Central and Southern Area Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).
 - Resource modelling undertaken to support the 2023 MRE update identified a further (currently non-JORC2012 declared) open pit MRE of 1.1Mt @ 2.22% CuEq within the Gap Zone, contiguous with the MRE on the existing granted mining leases, and open pit shells optimised in 2023 extend into the Gap Zone and toward the southern portion of the ML100483 application area.
 - Near-term work proposed on ML100483, once granted, comprises resource-definition and geotechnical drilling, maintenance of existing access tracks and formation of limited additional access track, ahead of a formal Mine Development Plan. No activities are currently proposed within the Category B ESA itself; the amendment provides for activities within the buffer (down to 500m from the ESA) to be undertaken as required and approved, with any disturbance limited to the minimum footprint necessary.
 - Where drilling is undertaken, equipment will comprise a truck or track-mounted rig, with light vehicles used for personnel transport. Access will primarily use existing station tracks, supplemented by limited new access track consistent with the Proposed Development Plan for the Project (refer to the ML100483 application, Proposed Development Plan section).

The amendment is to allow low-impact mining-related activities within 500m of a Category B ESA, in place of the current 1km standoff, so that the Gap Zone and the broader ML100483 application area can be worked as part of a single, integrated Millennium operation.

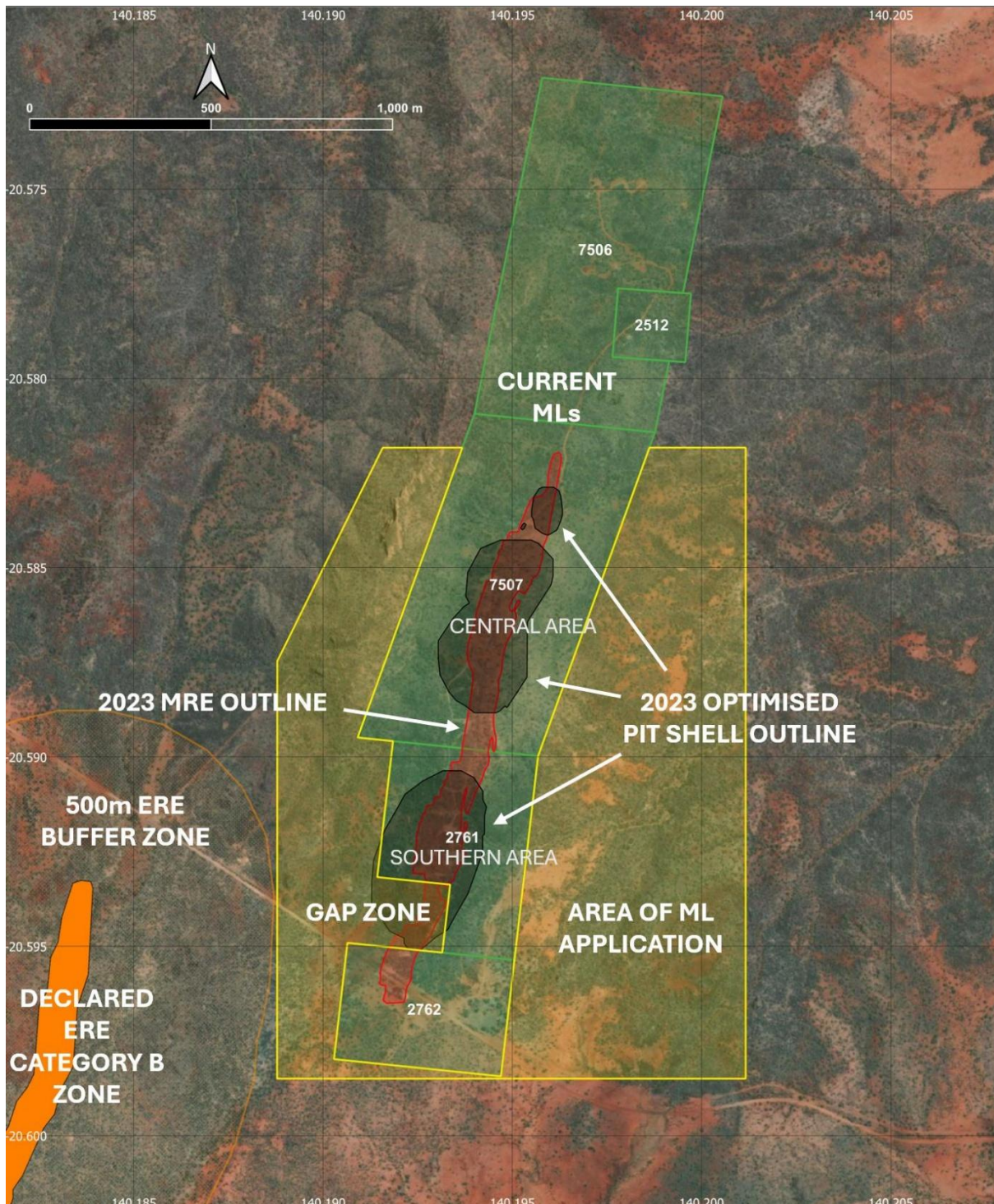


Figure 1: Millennium ML100483 application area showing the nearby ERE Category B area with 500m buffer zone, existing mining leases, current MRE outline (0.5% CuEq cut) and 2023 optimised pit shells over satellite imagery (GDA2020).

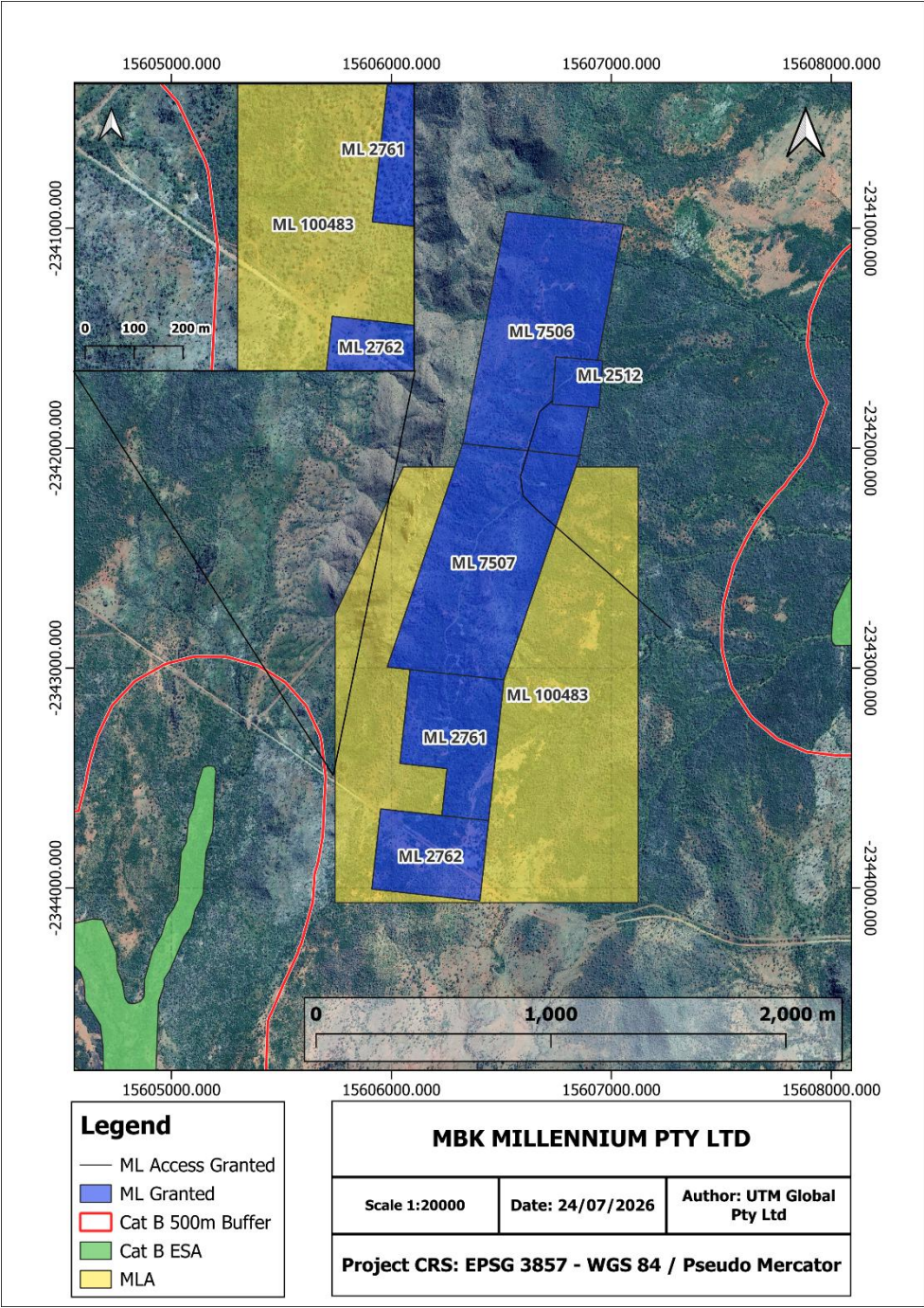


Figure 2: Proposed MLA Map indicating it does not intersect the Category B ESA buffer, with a minimum separation distance of approximately 40 m between the application boundary and the mapped 500 m buffer.

4. GAP ZONE / ML100483 APPLICATION AREA - LOCATION AND CO-ORDINATES

Table 2: ML100483 Application Area Control Points (GDA2020)

Point ID	GDA2020 Latitude	GDA2020 Longitude
1	-20.581829	140.198623
2	-20.581829	140.201166
3	-20.598496	140.201166
4	-20.598495	140.188784
5	-20.587468	140.188788
6	-20.581831	140.191574
7	-20.581830	140.193678
8	-20.589485	140.190912
9	-20.589581	140.191847
10	-20.593172	140.191430
11	-20.593371	140.193356
12	-20.595166	140.193147
13	-20.594909	140.190643
14	-20.597979	140.190286
15	-20.598433	140.194698
16	-20.589976	140.195680

*Control points are as lodged with the ML100483 application. Final ML boundary is subject to survey and grant conditions.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

In reference to the Environmental Protection Act 1994, 226A Requirements for amendment application generally Section 226A(1)(f).

(f) include an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed amendment on environmental values, including—

(I) A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The Category B ESA identified in proximity to ML100483, and the existing Millennium mining leases has been determined to be an Endangered Regional Ecosystem (ERE, classification 1.3.6a/1.3.7a, Endangered/No Concern, 50/50 biodiversity status per Biodiversity Planning Assessment biomap polygon NWH_43783). These ecosystems support a high diversity of plant and animal species, which may be rare, threatened, or endemic. This mapping has not yet been confirmed via on-ground environmental survey.

There is no significant impact anticipated on environmental values (EV) including water, groundwater, wetlands, land, land use, air, acoustic, and waste as a direct result of this amendment. However:

- no nearby stakeholders are expected to be impacted by noise or dust emissions from the proposed near-term works;
- there are no dams or other waterbodies present in the existing lease area or the ML100483 application area, and groundwater impacts are expected to be negligible;
- all waste will be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility.

5.1. WATER

A review of water values within the Project area has indicated that no long-term or high impacts are anticipated as a result of this amendment. There are no dams or other significant waterbodies within the existing mining leases or the ML100483 application area.

The Category B ESA is associated with an ephemeral drainage channel approximately 500m southwest of the ML100483 application area. Near-term works are not expected to occur within, or in close proximity to, this drainage channel; however, as future activities may be undertaken closer to the ESA buffer under the amended Condition A13, sediment and erosion controls will be implemented as a precaution and any works will be timed outside of the wet season where practicable.

5.2. GROUNDWATER

No impacts are anticipated to occur to the groundwater table. There are no dams or other waterbodies present, and groundwater in the area is expected to be non-saline and minimal in volume due to the tight, low-permeability ground conditions. Hydrocarbon and chemical spill

containment measures (see Section 5(IV)) will further reduce the potential for groundwater contamination during any near-term works, refuelling or servicing activities.

5.3. WETLANDS

A Protected Matters Search and State wetland mapping review indicates that no Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar wetlands) are present within the ML100483 application area, the existing mining leases, or their immediate surroundings, and no wetland-associated environmental values intersect the areas the subject of this amendment. No national park or other protected area is located in the vicinity of the tenements, and no protected land intersects or adjoins the Project area.

5.4. LAND USE

The Millennium Project is located within Palaeoproterozoic metasediments of the Tommy Creek Domain in the Eastern Succession of the Mount Isa Inlier, hosting graphitic shales of the Milo Beds along with quartzites, calc-silicates and mafic volcanics. The geology does not impose any environmental limitations, and all proposed activities will occur on previously disturbed freehold grazing land (Corella Park Station) independent of geological constraints. The proposed amendment does not introduce any new or incompatible land use; the additional area and reduced buffer distance are required to consolidate the Project's existing tenure and the Gap Zone into a single, coherent operation.

5.5. AIR

The tenements are situated on freehold grazing land within a rural setting, approximately 75km east of Mt Isa and 30km northwest of Cloncurry. The nearest sensitive receptor is the Corella Park homestead, located approximately 6km east of the Project area. No toxic materials or hazardous emissions are expected to be generated by the proposed near-term works. Local air quality is generally high, with seasonal particulate matter arising primarily from rural sources such as bushfires, wind, and dry ground conditions. Any air quality impacts associated with the amendment are expected to be minor, localised and temporary.

5.6. ACOUSTIC

Due to the rural setting of the Project location, background levels of noise are extremely low apart from passing road traffic and occasional aircraft.

Near-term works may cause localised dusty conditions due to vehicle movements and limited ground disturbance. The proposed EA amendment is not expected to cause a net increased impact on the local acoustic amenity or air quality of the area and will continue to comply with any acoustic or air quality objectives as specified in the:

- Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019
- Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019.

It is not expected that the nearest sensitive receptor - the Corella Park homestead, located approximately 6km east of the Project area - will be affected by the proposed amendment.

5.7. WASTE

No significant waste is expected to be generated as a direct result of this amendment. Any waste generated by near-term works (including drill cuttings, where applicable) will be removed from site

and disposed of at an appropriate licensed waste facility. This is consistent with the waste management controls and rehabilitation commitments outlined in Sections 5(IV) and 5(V) above.

(II) DETAILS OF ANY EMISSIONS OR RELEASES LIKELY TO BE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment does not itself authorise any new mining activity; it (a) integrates ML100483 into the existing EA, and (b) varies the minimum standoff distance from the Category B ESA (from 1km to 500m) within which activities on ML100483 and the existing mining leases may be undertaken, subject to separate approvals as required (including a future Mine Development Plan for mining operations). Emissions associated with near term resource definition and geotechnical works (light vehicle and drill rig movements) are expected to be minor and consistent with the existing EA and the Code of Environmental Compliance for Mining Lease Projects.

Near-term emissions associated with resource-definition and geotechnical drilling are expected to be well below the 25,000 t CO₂-e/year threshold at which a project is considered to have a significant GHG emissions profile. No waste is expected to be generated, no standing water is present, and groundwater impacts are expected to be negligible (refer to Environmental Values above). Emissions associated with future mining operations within the Gap Zone will be assessed as part of the Mine Development Plan and associated approvals, and are not authorised by this amendment.

(III) A DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK AND LIKELY MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The magnitude of impact on environmental values as a result of the proposed amendment is considered low. This is based on: the amendment not itself authorising any new ground disturbance, but instead integrating ML100483 into the EA and adjusting the ESA standoff distance; the isolation of the Project from sensitive receptors (the nearest sensitive receptor, the Corella Park homestead, is approximately 6km from the Project area); and the application of targeted controls (below) to manage risks to the Category B ESA, regulated vegetation and threatened wildlife. A full risk assessment, including likelihood and consequence ratings before and after controls, is provided at Section 7 (Risk Assessment).

(IV) DETAILS OF THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PROPOSED TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO PREVENT OR MINIMISE ADVERSE IMPACTS

In addition to the standard conditions of the environmental authority, the following controls will be applied to minimise impacts on environmental values:

- Ground-truthing of the state-mapped Category B ESA boundary prior to any works within the buffer, to confirm whether the Schedule 19 (EP Reg) definition is met; any confirmed ESA will be avoided entirely.
- Demarcation of exclusion and buffer zones around the Category B ESA prior to any ground disturbance within the buffer.
- Minimal disturbance footprint for any works undertaken within the buffer, limited to that necessary for the approved activity.
- Vehicle movement to be restricted to existing tracks wherever practicable to avoid unnecessary new disturbance.
- A no-clearing buffer maintained around mature eucalypts and hollow-bearing trees providing habitat for threatened or significant fauna.
- Vehicle movement restricted to existing pastoral tracks to avoid disturbance to intact woodland.
- Where any works are proposed within 50m of a mapped watercourse (including the drainage channel associated with the Category B ESA), pad footprints will be minimised and an SRI assessment completed to manage the identified trigger for regulated vegetation.
- Wash-down and weed hygiene inspection of all vehicles and equipment prior to tenement entry, undertaken by weed- and seed-certified personnel, with photographic records kept.

- Hydrocarbon and chemical spill containment kits available on site, with equipment subject to pre-start inspections and Safety Data Sheets available on site.
- All waste (including any plastics) removed from site or appropriately contained; no waste is expected to be generated, but contingency waste removal procedures are in place.
- Any works within the ESA buffer timed outside of the wet season where practicable to reduce erosion and runoff risk.
- An MBK Millennium representative or suitably experienced supervisor present during any clearing and earthworks activities within the buffer zone.

(V) DETAILS OF HOW THE LAND THE SUBJECT OF THE APPLICATION WILL BE REHABILITATED AFTER EACH RELEVANT ACTIVITY CEASES

MBK Millennium will rehabilitate progressively any areas disturbed by near-term works as each activity is completed, consistent with existing EA rehabilitation requirements. Any minor disturbance associated with works within the ESA buffer will be reinstated by re-profiling and seeding with native grasses or species suitable to the local ecosystem. All waste, including non-biodegradable materials, will be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate licensed facility. Rehabilitation will be documented via photographic records and checklist sign-off, consistent with MBK Millennium's standard rehabilitation procedures. Rehabilitation associated with future mining operations within the Gap Zone will be addressed in detail as part of the Mine Development Plan.

6. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

MBK Millennium is seeking to undertake activities within the buffer of the State-mapped Category B ESA, down to 500m from the ESA. As no activities are proposed within the Category B ESA itself, only the surrounding buffer zone will be affected, where any clearing of remnant vegetation required will be minimised. Any impacted area can be reinstated following completion of the relevant works.

The only MSES value currently mapped near the tenements is Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of Concern in Category B (remnant). Although the Gap Zone and portions of the ML100483 application area lie within the current 1km buffer of the mapped Category B ESA, no activities are proposed within the ESA itself. The SRI trigger therefore relates only to proximity, not to direct disturbance of the ESA. Environmental offsets are not anticipated to be required for this amendment; however, the principles of environmental offsetting, as outlined by the Queensland Government, have been acknowledged and will be considered as part of any future works requiring offsets.

Regulated Vegetation: Where future works are proposed within 50m of the mapped watercourse associated with the Category B ESA, an SRI assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Significant Residual Impact Guideline to determine whether any residual impact remains after avoidance and minimisation measures are applied.

Threatened Wildlife: Should future works be proposed within the ESA buffer, controls will be implemented to manage potential impacts on threatened wildlife habitat, including minimising the disturbance footprint, habitat enhancement measures such as native revegetation, and establishing buffer zones around any critical habitat identified during ground-truthing.

Vegetation Intersecting a Watercourse: Should future works be proposed within 50m of the defining bank of the watercourse associated with the Category B ESA, an SRI assessment will be undertaken in accordance with Section 4.1 of the Significant Residual Impact Guideline, and an environmental offset will be secured if required.

7. RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 3: Risk Assessment Process and Alignment with AS/NZS 3100

Requirement of ISO 31000:2009	Compliance
Risk assessment is the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation	This document includes a risk assessment process, which included the identification of key risks, an analysis and evaluation of the risks to the receiving environment as a result of rehabilitation and closure of the site. Further details on the risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation process are provided in the following sections.
The organisation should identify sources of risk, areas of impacts, events and their causes and their potential consequences.	The risk identification process involved the identification of potential events or circumstances, which may occur at the site during rehabilitation or post closure and their potential impact/consequence to the receiving environment. A list of risks has been developed and considered to have the potential to impact on the surrounding environment. These risks are included in the risk register tables below.
Risk analysis involves developing an understanding of the risk. Risk analysis provides an input to risk evaluation and to decisions on whether risks need to be treated, and on the most appropriate risk treatment strategies and methods. Risk analysis can also provide an input into making decisions where choices must be made, and the options involve different types and levels of risk.	For each of the identified potential impacts, a likelihood rating and consequence rating have been applied using a risk matrix tool as provided below. This process has been undertaken to analyse the initial risk prior to the implementation of control measures and has been used in determining the required level of controls and treatment measures to reduce the risks. The risk analysis involved consideration of the causes and sources of risk (Event/Circumstance), their negative consequences (Potential impact to the environment) and the determination of the likelihood that those consequences/impacts can occur using the ratings in the below matrix. The risk analysis is qualitative.

The purpose of risk evaluation is to assist in making decisions, based on the outcomes of risk analysis, about which risks need treatment and the priority for treatment implementation.	Following the initial risk analysis the ratings were referenced to determine the level of treatment/controls required for each of the potential impacts to the environment post closure. All risks identified were evaluated and deemed to require the implementation of controls/treatment measures. Controls were developed based on the risk and were increased where required to reduce the risk to the environment so much as reasonably possible. Controls varied from items such as revegetation to backfilling of all waste rock. The risk assessment matrix was also used in the risk evaluation stage and applied to determine the residual risk following the implementation of control strategies/treatments.
Risk treatment involves selecting one or more options for modifying risks and implementing those options. Once implemented, treatments provide or modify the controls.	Following the identification of risks in relation to mine closure initial control strategies were developed for each potential impact/risk to the environment and a residual risk rating applied following the implementation of the controls. The residual risk rating has been assessed based on the likelihood of the potential impact occurring with the controls in place and the consequence of the impact. Further treatment and contingencies have also been developed to further address the potential impacts should the monitoring activities indicate that the controls are failing or are inadequate. The treatment/contingency measures are specific to each identified event/circumstance, which has a potential impact to the environment
Selecting the most appropriate risk treatment option involves balancing the costs and efforts of implementation against the benefits derived, with regard to legal, regulatory, and other requirements such as social responsibility and the protection of the natural environment. Decisions should also consider risks, which can warrant risk treatment that is not justifiable on economic grounds, e.g. severe (high negative consequence) but rare (low likelihood) risks.	A number of treatment options were considered and applied in combination for each of the identified risks to the environment as a result of mine closure. The treatment/contingencies have been incorporated into the risk register, including the circumstances when specific treatment/contingency measures should be implemented.

The purpose of risk treatment plans is to document how the chosen treatment options will be implemented.	In the case of the risks to the environment during rehabilitation and closure, a Risk Management Plan may be required, incorporating the following: - The purpose of the management measures, - The implementation of the plan, - Actions to be undertaken under the plan including water quality monitoring, - Contingency plans to further manage risks should controls fail, - Internal and external reporting requirements and associated timeframes. The management plan is integrated into the environmental management of the site. Any residual risks were documented and subject to monitoring and review as outlined in the risk register tables. Further treatment/contingency measures have been developed should monitoring indicate the need for further control
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For each of the identified potential impacts, a likelihood rating and a consequence rating have been applied using the matrix below. The risk rating (Likelihood x Consequence) has been determined prior to the implementation of control measures, and a residual risk rating determined following the implementation of the controls identified for each risk.

Table 4: Likelihood Criteria

Description	Guidance
Almost certain	The consequence is expected to occur. >85% probability of occurring within the context of the risk assessment.
Likely	The consequence will probably occur. 50-85% probability of occurring within the context of the risk assessment.
Occasional	The consequence might occur. 10-50% probability of occurring within the context of the risk assessment.

Unlikely	The consequence probably won't occur. 1-10% probability of occurring within the context of the risk assessment.
Rare	The consequence is highly unlikely to occur. <1% probability of occurring within the context of the risk assessment.

Table 5: Consequence Criteria

Description	Estimated total cost and time of rectification of failure/negative change to environmental value (\$AUD)
Catastrophic	> \$1,000,000 and impact is long term or permanent.
Major	\$100,000 - \$1,000,000 and impact is rectified within 10 years.
Moderate	\$50,000 - \$100,000 and impact is rectified within a year.
Minor	\$10,000 - \$50,000 and impact is rectified within a day.
Insignificant	< \$10,000 and impact is rectified immediately.

Table 6: Environmental Impact Risk Assessment 2026

Activity / Aspect	Failure Risk / Potential Environmental Implication	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Ranking	Controls	Residual Likelihood	Residual Consequence	Residual Risk Ranking
Vegetation clearing / disturbance to Category B ESA	Clearing or encroachment reduces the extent or condition of the endangered regional ecosystem within or adjacent to the mapped Category B ESA	Unlikely	Major	Moderate (M6)	Ground-truth ESA boundary prior to any works within the buffer; demarcate exclusion and buffer zones; minimise disturbance footprint; no activities within the ESA itself; supervision by an	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)

					MBK Millennium representative			
Threatened wildlife / significant fauna habitat	Disturbance, injury or displacement of threatened or significant fauna species due to vegetation clearing or vehicle movement	Unlikely	Major	Moderate (M6)	No-clearing buffer around habitat trees (mature eucalypts/hollow-bearing trees); restrict vehicle movement to existing tracks; pre-clearance fauna assessment where required; fauna escape/rescue provisions during earthworks	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)
Vegetation intersecting watercourse (within 50m of the ESA-associated drainage channel)	Clearing of regulated vegetation associated with a watercourse resulting in a significant residual impact and/or sedimentation or erosion into the watercourse	Occasional	Major	Moderate (M7)	Minimise footprint for any works within 50m of the watercourse; sediment and erosion controls implemented as a precaution; SRI assessment completed where triggered; works timed outside wet season	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)
Weed and pest (biosecurity) spread	Introduction or spread of invasive weeds or feral animals via vehicles, machinery or	Occasional	Minor	Moderate (M5)	Wash-down and weed hygiene inspection of all vehicles/equipment by weed- and seed-certified personnel	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low (L3)

	personnel				prior to entry; photographic records; internal weed hygiene guidelines and checklists			
Dust and noise emissions	Elevated dust or noise from vehicle movement and any near-term earthworks affecting nearby sensitive receptors or fauna	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)	Dust suppression (water cart) if required; use of existing tracks; daylight-hours operation; vehicle speed limits; monitor weather conditions	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low (L3)
Hydrocarbon / chemical use, spills and leaks	Soil, groundwater or watercourse contamination from fuel or oil spills during refuelling or servicing	Unlikely	Major	Moderate (M6)	Spill containment kits available on site; pre-start equipment inspections; bunded storage of fuels/oils; SDS available; trained personnel	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)
Waste management (general waste)	Improper storage or disposal of waste causing contamination	Rare	Minor	Low (L3)	All waste removed from site to a licensed facility; no waste buried on site	Rare	Insignificant	Low (L2)
Erosion and sedimentation from access track / pad construction	Soil disturbance from limited access track or pad works	Occasional	Minor	Moderate (M5)	Minimise footprint - grading only where necessary; use of existing tracks where practicable;	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low (L3)

	leading to erosion or sediment runoff				progressive rehabilitation; erosion control measures if required; works timed outside wet season			
Fire	Bushfire ignition from vehicle exhaust, engine components or hot work	Unlikely	Major	Moderate (M6)	Vehicles fitted with fire extinguishers; avoid driving through dry vegetation where possible; monitor weather/fire danger ratings; training and awareness	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)
Rehabilitation of disturbed areas	Incomplete or ineffective rehabilitation leaving residual disturbance, erosion or degraded habitat	Occasional	Minor	Moderate (M5)	Progressive rehabilitation (re-profiling, native seeding); rehabilitation checklist and photographic sign-off; all waste and non-biodegradable material removed from site	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low (L3)
Heavy vehicle traffic on Corella Park Road within the buffer zone	The ML100483 application identifies that Corella Park Road, including heavy vehicle traffic, passes	Occasional	Minor	Moderate (M5)	Vehicle movements restricted to the existing road/track corridor within the buffer; speed limits and driver awareness of	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low (L3)

	within the Category B ESA buffer zone in the west of the application area. Increased vehicle movements associated with the Project could increase disturbance (dust, noise, fauna strike risk) within the buffer				fauna strike risk in ESA-proximate sections; dust suppression where required.			
Disturbance to the ephemeral drainage channel associated with the ESA	The Category B ERE identified in the ML100483 application is located at the far end of an ephemeral drainage channel. Works within the buffer (access tracks, drilling, or	Occasional	Major	Moderate (M7)	Sediment and erosion controls implemented for any works within the buffer; no clearing within the new confirmed ESA Buffer of 500m; works timed outside the wet season where practicable	Unlikely	Minor	Low (L4)

	future mining infrastructure) could result in sedimentation, erosion or contamination of the drainage line							
Resource-definition, geotechnical and metallurgical drilling and access track formation within the Gap Zone/ML100483 area	The Proposed Development Plan for the ML100483 application includes Co-Cu-Au and graphite resource-definition drilling, geotechnical and metallurgical drilling, and formation of approximately 1,500m of new access track. Where these activities are sited close to the buffer, vegetation clearing or	Occasional	Minor	Moderate (M5)	Minimise disturbance footprint; use existing tracks and station infrastructure where practicable; align new access track to avoid the buffer where feasible; progressive rehabilitation of any disturbed areas	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low (L3)

	habitat disturbance could occur							
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Table 7: Risk Matrix

Consequence						
Likelihood		Catastrophic	Major	Moderate	Minor	Insignificant
	Almost Certain (5)	10	9	8	7	6
	Likely (4)	9	8	7	6	5
	Occasional (3)	8	7	6	5	4
	Unlikely (2)	7	6	5	4	3
	Rare (1)	6	5	4	3	2