767500
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Agate Creek
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ML 100030, Agate Creek
Agate Creek
Service Layer: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
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km
SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED
Agate Creek Project PRCP Report
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GDA2020, MGA Zone 54
ARDENT GROUP PTY LTD
ML 100030 Previously Rehabilitated Areas
Agate Creek Project Mining Lease
Local Road
Watercourse
Rehabilitated Waste Rock Dump
Rehabilitated Exploration Track
Cooktown
Cairns
Innisfail
Townsville
Figure 33
Sheet No. RTPL_ARD_SVG001_PRCPRMAP_1016_A
Drawn By: Chris Schlebusch
Requested by: Richard Davis
Date: 5/08/2025
Data sources:
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4. Community Consultation

4.1 Details of Consultation in Developing PRCP

4.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

Savannah Goldfields (previously Laneway Resources) was granted the mining lease in 2019.

As a part of this PRCP process, community consultation was required, and the primary stakeholders were identified as shown in **Table 17**. Key stakeholders were considered as having a genuine, demonstrable and legitimate interest in the ongoing rehabilitation and closure of the Agate Creek Project.

Table 17 Community Interest Register

Community Stakeholder	Details
Landholders	Land within and surrounding the Agate Creek Project Mining Lease is used for grazing. Areas of interest could relate to water access, access for cattle grazing and rehabilitation requirements. Compensation Agreements are in place between SVG and affected landholders.
Traditional Owners	The Ewamian Limited are the traditional owners of the land on which the Agate Creek Project is situated. Potential area of interest relates to PMLU and landform, future access, potential impact on cultural landscape. Agreements between SVG and Ewamian Limited are in place (ILUA and CHMP).
Utility Owners	The mine site is not serviced by any power or water utility providers.
Local Government	The projects are within the Etheridge Shire Council region. Potential area of interest relates to alignment of PMLU with local and regional planning goals. Agreements, including road maintenance, are in place between SVG and the Etheridge Shire Council.
Community members and groups	• Affiliated communities' members and organisations of the greater Georgetown region. There are no known community groups who use the immediate, upstream or downstream land for recreational purposes. • Users of Agate Creek Fossicking area and campground. • Bushwalkers and campers within nearby Rungulla National Park and Rungulla Resources Reserve.
Queensland Government	Government organisations with invested interest in the Agate Creek Gold Project including: • Department of the Environment, Science, Tourism and Innovation • Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development • State Electorate member for Traeger • Minister for the Environment and Tourism • Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Areas of interest relate to legal compliance, resource development, financial assurance, environmental management, future land use and landform.

4.1.2 Community Consultation Register

Savannah Goldfields has regular contact with surrounding landowners in relation to land access for activities including rehabilitation and general environmental monitoring programs.

Consultation regarding rehabilitation and the retention of assets will continue throughout the operations as the Project becomes closer to closure. To comply with section 126C(1)(c)(iii) of the EP Act, the rehabilitation planning part of this PRCP must include a community consultation register identifying the consultation undertaken in relation to developing the PRCP. This must include:

- Consultation date(s);
- Identification of each community member;
- Description of consultation type;
- Information provided to the community;
- Issues raised and discussed by the community;
- How issues have been considered;
- Decisions/outcomes of the engagement; and
- Commitments made.

The Community Consultation Register is shown in **Table 18**.

Table 18 Community Consultation Register

Date	Community Member / Stakeholder	Type	Information Provided	Issues Raised	How issues were considered	Decisions / Outcomes	Commitments
Ongoing	Directly and indirectly affected landholders	Conversations	Discussions on ongoing care and maintenance activities Identification of concerns	No specific issues or concerns raised relating to rehabilitation or mine closure	Not applicable	Continue engagement with landholders, as required	Continue engagement with landholders as required
Ongoing	Regulatory Body	Meetings, calls and correspondence with DETSI related to PMLU	Discussed PMLU and PRCP	Confirmed PMLU	Reviewed legislative framework to decide on actions required	PRCP to document PMLU	Submit changed PRCP by 14 November 2025 for 12 January 2026 decision
Ongoing	Regulatory Bodies	Annual reporting ERC applications Site-specific EA application	Legislated annual reporting requirements ERC calculations and financial assurance requirements Site-specific EA application	Discussed/ correspondence ERC calculations and transition from financial assurance framework Discussed/ PRCP	By Discussion Correspondence	ERC calculations PRCP to be resubmitted for assessment	Under Care and Maintenance Commit to lodging PRCP by due date

Date	Community Member / Stakeholder	Type	Information Provided	Issues Raised	How issues were considered	Decisions / Outcomes	Commitments
26/09/2025	Lot 7 on SP275179 State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science)	In person meeting	Slide pack on PRCP process and proposed final landforms/land use	No specific issues or concerns raised relating to rehabilitation or mine closure, apart from a preference for pits to be backfilled	PRCP proposes to backfill the pits	Continue engagement with landholder.	Continue engagement with landholder.
6/08/2025	Etheridge Shire Council	In person meeting with Raju Ranjit (Director of engineering)	Slide pack on PRCP process and proposed final landforms/land use	None	N/A	N/A	None
28/07/2025	Landholder Estate of H.B.Terry "Howlong Station" Lot 2 on Plan SP242983 – Now David Terry	Email	Slide pack on PRCP process and proposed final landforms/land use	Landowner was not available for in person meeting	N/A	N/A	Will continue to try and engage with this landholder.

Date	Community Member / Stakeholder	Type	Information Provided	Issues Raised	How issues were considered	Decisions / Outcomes	Commitments
26/06/2025 22/07/2025 5/08/2025	Ewamian People managed via Ewamian Limited	Email	Slide pack on PRCP process and proposed final landforms/land use	No response received to attempts at communication	N/A	N/A	Will continue to seek engagement with this stakeholder.
May 2017	Landholder Estate of H.B.Terry "Howlong Station" Lot 2 on Plan SP242983 – Now David Terry	Compensation Agreement	Copy of mining lease application documents	PMLU – roads and other infrastructure	Unknown – no records available	Tracks, haulage roads, water storage facilities, and other similar infrastructure will be left.	Ongoing dialogue

4.2 Rehabilitation Community Consultation Plan

To comply with section 126C(1)(c)(iv) of the EP Act, the rehabilitation planning part of this PRCP must include a community consultation plan detailing how ongoing consultation will be carried out in relation to the rehabilitation to be carried out under the PRCP.

The objectives for community consultation, method of community engagement, frequency, information to be released and consideration of feedback and comments are included, as required, and documented in the Community Consultation Plan.

Information will include the final landform design implementation and rate, primarily with the key government stakeholders. Progress toward milestone criteria will be shared. Any issues arising will be managed through a process of: regular communication; feedback and follow-up on issues raised; and close out of issues raised with the stakeholder.

As the Project progresses with the rehabilitation activities for the site, a series of engagement phases will be initiated with the primary stakeholders for the project, as required. The objective of this engagement will be to inform the stakeholders of the near future and long-term activities on the site to gauge their level of interest and to identify any local experience and knowledge relevant to the rehabilitation methodology.

Table 19 outlines the consultation program for this PRCP.

Table 19 Community Consultation Plan for PRCP

Objective	Engagement Type	Proposed consultation frequency	Released information
Inform primary stakeholders	Letter to present information on the project and timeframes for activities	On an as required basis	Dependent on contact, but may involve maps and relevant specialist information
Landholders	One on One discussions	On an as required basis	Dependent on contact, but may involve maps and relevant specialist information
Maintain contact with key State government stakeholders to maintain understanding of project developments	Regulatory authority information	Annual	Phone call to delegates on project status
Inform wider community of changes to Post Mining Land Use or schedule	Media release News on website	In the event of significant milestones or change to post mine land use that may have interest to the local region.	Maps and summary information relevant to the community
Fulfil reporting obligations under PRCP	Statutory reporting	Annual	Compile and present annual report to DESTI

Objective	Engagement Type	Proposed consultation frequency	Released information
Ensure Local Government is informed of any proposed changes to Post Mining Land Use or schedule	Phone call and meeting with relevant Planning Department	On an as required basis	Phone and discussions at meetings, maps
Ensure Local Councillor and State Member of Parliament is informed of any changes proposed to Post Mining Land Use or schedule	Phone call and follow up meeting with relevant Councillor / MP	On an as required basis	Phone and discussions at meetings, maps
Ensure project is understood (no misinformation)	Ad hoc contact and one on one meetings with Regulatory Agencies, Community Groups and local MP	On an as required basis	Dependent on contact

Feedback and comments received from the Community Consultation will be considered in the following way:

1. Feedback will be summarised and key themes identified.
2. Feedback will be reviewed by management and key site personnel.
3. Assessment on how the feedback can be used to improve the relevant outcomes or site management, considering the relevant business needs, approval conditions and legislative requirements.
4. Decision by management on the implementation
5. Response provided to the stakeholder, using appropriate communication channels.

5. Post Mining Land Use

5.1 Overview

Land must be rehabilitated to a stable condition as defined in section 111A of the EP Act. Land is in a stable condition if:

- the land is safe and structurally stable, and
- there is no environmental harm being caused by anything on or in the land, and
- the land can sustain a Post Mining Land Use (PMLU).

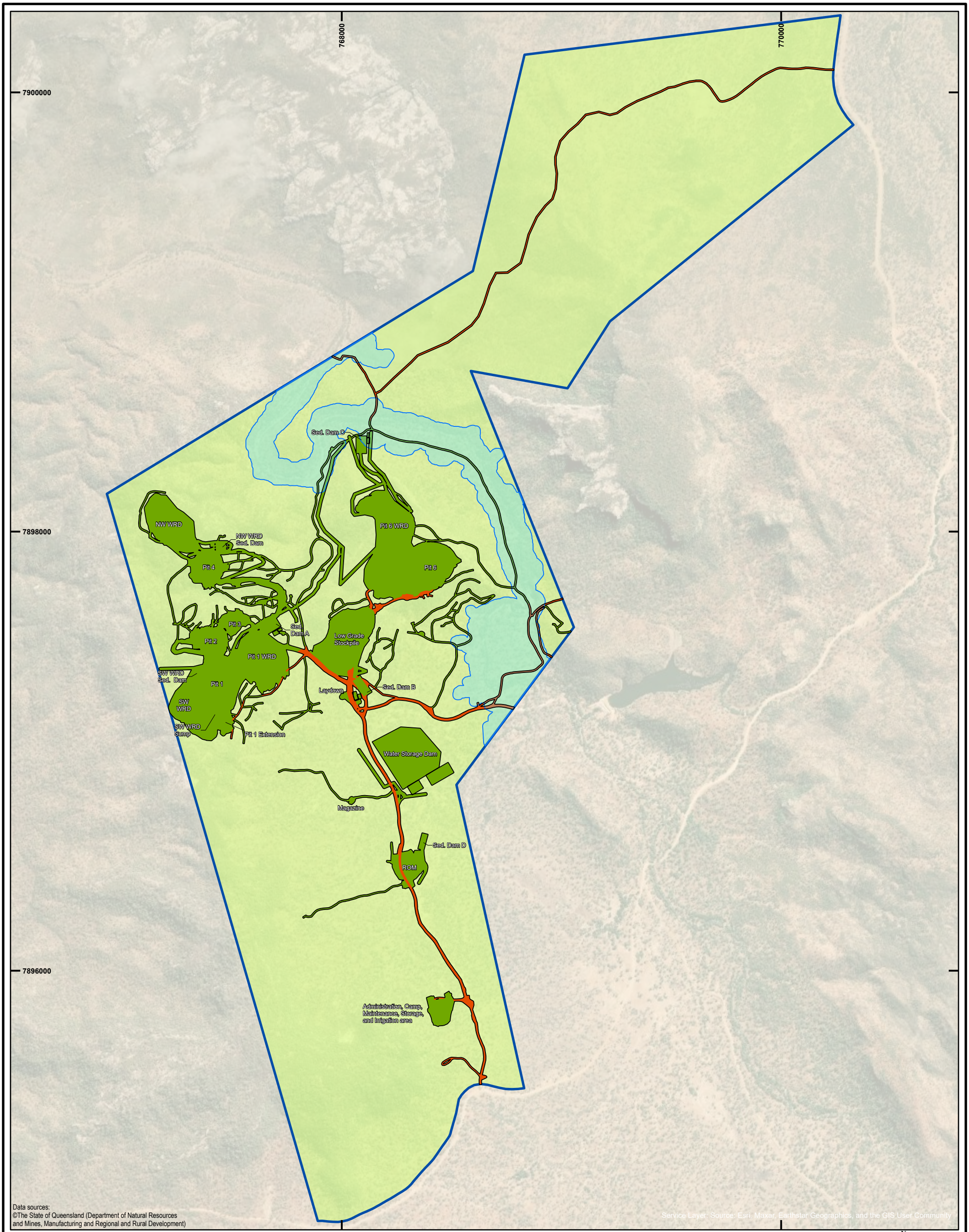
Furthermore, there is a requirement that each PMLU:

a) Is viable having regard to the use of land in the surrounding region, and
b) satisfies at least one of the following:
    a. the use is consistent with how the land was used before a mining activity was carried out on the land;
    b. the use is consistent with a development approval relating to the land;
    c. the use is consistent with a use of the land, other than a use that is mining, permitted under a State or Commonwealth Act, including, for example, a planning instrument under the *Planning Act 2016*; or
    d. the use will deliver, or is aimed at delivering, a beneficial environmental outcome.

Although there is a requirement to assess PMLU options, as completed below in Section **5.2**, the Administering Authority has advised by email in August 2024 that the PMLU across all rehabilitation mine waste areas must be Native Ecosystem. This is detailed below in **Table 20** and shown in **Figure 34**.

Table 20 Post Mining Land Use

Post Mining Land Use	Area (ha)	Comment
Native Ecosystem	62.68	Mining disturbance footprint
Native Ecosystem (Undisturbed)	620.95	Undisturbed footprint in mining lease
Permanent Infrastructure	5.67	Pre-existing roads and tracks to be retained by landholder of Lot 2 on SP242983.



0 100 200 300 400 500

m

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

N W E S

GDA2020, MGA Zone 54

Figure 34
ML 100030
Post-mining Land Use

Drawn By: Chris Schlebusch
Requested by: Jacob Arnold
Date: 10/11/2025

Sheet No.
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- ML 100030
- Native ecosystem
- Permanent infrastructure
- Native Ecosystem (Undisturbed)
- Maximum Disturbance Footprint
- Floodplain Extent

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5.2 Assessment of PMLU Options

Table 21 describes the consideration of PMLU options, as per section 126C(i)(j) or the EP Act and Section 3.2.1 of the PRCP Statutory Guideline.

Table 21 PMLU Considerations

Consideration	Relevance	Interpretation	PMLU options	
			Grazing	Native Ecosystem
Regulatory constraints on, or objectives for, the proposed land use	Etheridge Shire Planning Scheme	Rural Zone	✓	
	Administering Authority correspondence	Native Ecosystem is the only option to be considered for mine waste structures		✓
Physical constraints	Slopes	May limit agricultural use (cropping) but existing slopes are utilised by cattle	✓	✓
Chemical characteristics	No processing on site – no tailings Waste rock assessment has not identified any constraints to the PMLU	Not materially applicable	✓	✓
Available rehabilitation methods	Geographical location	Not materially applicable	✓	✓
Relative cost of each rehabilitation method	Cost differential	Greater cost for native ecosystem, to then be used by leaseholder for grazing	✓	
Potential economic benefit	ESPS objective to maximise rural and agricultural productive capacity	Grazing enterprise will add benefit	✓	
Potential environmental benefit	Low intensity grazing creates minimal environmental harm	Native ecosystem will potentially provide connectivity with nearby protected areas		✓
Potential social benefit	Employment Due to location and nature of region minimal opportunity for recreational use	Greater social benefit to continue to support economy and employment	✓	
Compatibility of surrounding land use	Long history of cattle grazing on the land and in the region	Region supports low intensity grazing practices	✓	

Consideration	Relevance	Interpretation	PMLU options	
			Grazing	Native Ecosystem
Land use before mining activity commenced	Leaseholder was and continues to operate grazing enterprise on land	Leaseholder wants to continue to operate grazing enterprise	✓	
Options for retaining/transitioning infrastructure	Compensation agreement	Where infrastructure can be of benefit to the pastoral business, specific agreement will need to be reached before rehabilitation.	✓	

5.3 Consistency of PMLU and Community Outcomes

The proposed PMLUs of native ecosystem is not consistent with the wishes of the landholder immediately affected by the project (Lot 2 on SP242983). This landholder wishes to continue their pastoral business on the land, post mine closure, and perceives that a PMLU of "native ecosystem" may lead to a future constraint by the State on their pastoral business. The surrounding area is largely comprised of a grazing on native vegetation land use.

The proposed PMLU of native ecosystem is consistent with the stated view of DETSI (representative of the State for Lot 7 on SP275179) over the course of the consultation regarding this project.

5.4 Consistency of PMLU and Planned Government Land Outcomes

Under the Etheridge Shire Planning Scheme, the Project is within the Rural Zone (**Figure 35**). The purpose of the Rural zone is to:

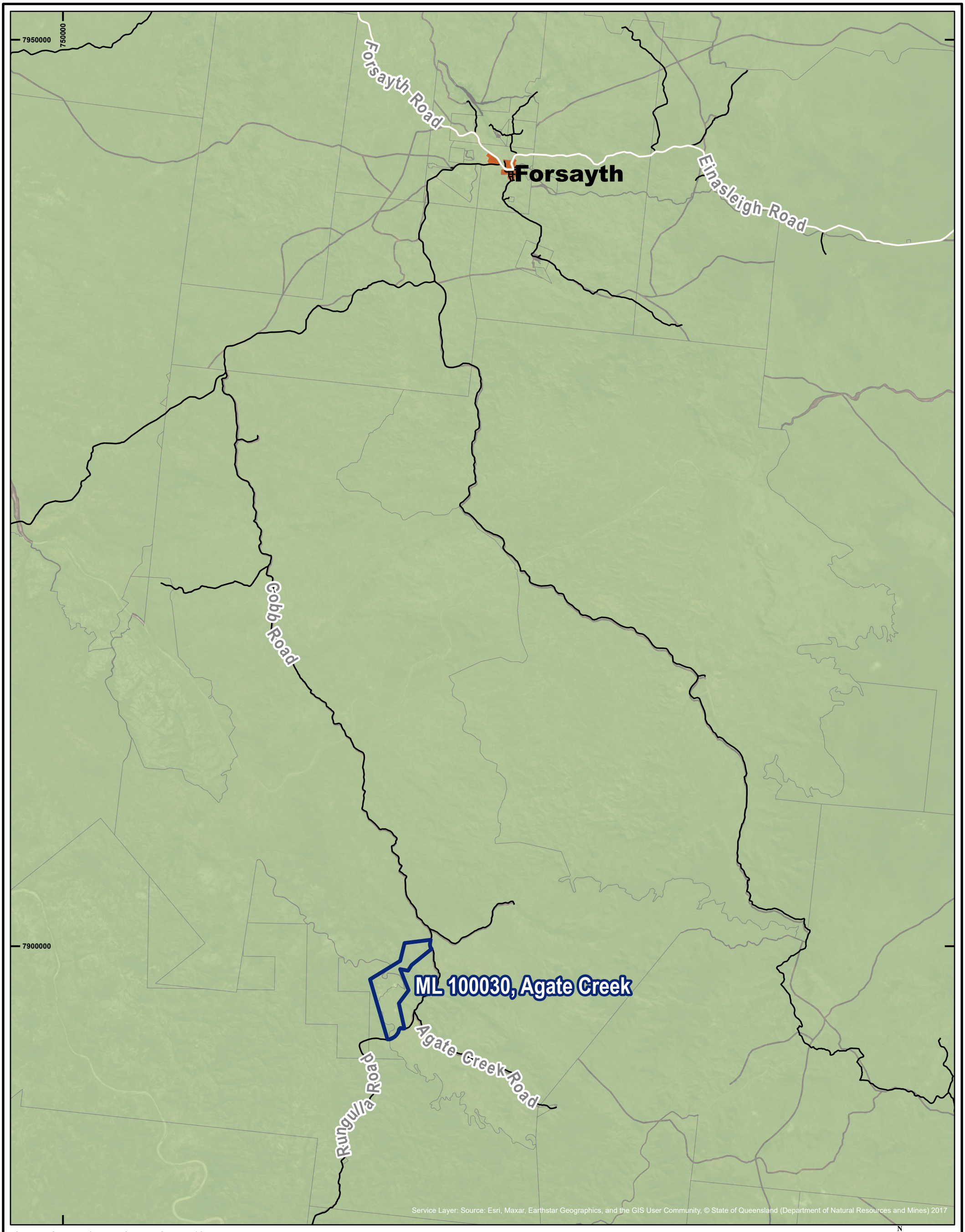
- provide for rural uses and activities;
- provide for other uses and activities that are compatible with—
    - existing and future rural uses and activities;
    - the character and environmental features of the zone;
- maintain the capacity of land for rural uses and activities by protecting and managing significant natural resources and processes (Etheridge Shire Council, 2020).

Etheridge Shire Council's intended purpose for the Rural zone is to also:

- ensure the productive capacity of agricultural and associated rural industries is maximised and maintained, while protecting biodiversity values and allowing for farm diversification and value adding industries to occur in the rural area;
- recognise the importance of agricultural land identified as Class A or B as shown on SPP mapping - Economic Growth, Agricultural land classification – class A and B whilst balancing environmental considerations;
- maintain the character and amenity of the rural and natural environment;

- include recognised environmental areas such as national parks and reserves, and give protection to the shire's biodiversity;
- encourage tourism development where it can value-add to the viability of rural enterprises, does not diminish biodiversity values and avoids impacts of flooding and bushfire;
- ensure that the functional connectivity of the stock route network is maintained and any development within or adjacent to stock routes or reserves provides for their continued function;
- ensure development protects extractive industry or potential resource sites for future development, and also protects existing rural uses from impacts of proposed extractive industry and associated activities;
- allow for the development of renewable energy facilities, whilst protecting agricultural and environmental interests;
- protect existing electricity, telecommunications and emergency services infrastructure (Etheridge Shire Council, 2020).

The proposed PMLUs of native ecosystem would be consistent with the Etheridge Shire Planning Scheme, rural use.



SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

Agate Creek Project PRCP Report

ARDENT GROUP PTY LTD

ML 100030 Etheridge Shire Planning Scheme Zoning

Figure 35

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Requested by: Jacob Arnold

Date: 10/07/2025

Data sources:
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6. Non-Use Management Areas

6.1 Applicability

There are no proposed non-use management areas.

6.2 Voids in Floodplains

There are no voids proposed for the rehabilitation outcomes of Agate Creek.

Furthermore, it has been determined that the project infrastructure, rehabilitation areas and final voids would not be susceptible to flooding or flooding influence, up to a 0.1% AEP event (refer to section **3.1.5** and **Appendix 3**).

7. Rehabilitation and Management Methodologies

7.1 Overview

The proposed rehabilitation strategy for the mine (when operational) will involve a progressive rehabilitation program. Suitable soil resources for use in rehabilitation will be stripped from areas where construction and mining operations will occur. In addition, following clearing, topsoil will be collected where available and either used directly for rehabilitation purposes or placed into clearly marked topsoil stockpiles. The same applies for sub-soil stockpiles. These stockpiles will then be progressively replaced onto the post-mining rehabilitation landform as part of the rehabilitation stages. Adequate controls (including sediment fence and appropriate cover) will be in place to manage the erosion risk of the stockpiles. An inventory of available soils will be maintained to ensure adequate materials are available for planned rehabilitation activities.

The main features of the progressive rehabilitation process are:

- Constructing a stable landform for all disturbed areas;
- Test sub-soils for sodicity and apply ameliorants in accordance with Appropriately Qualified Person (AQP) recommendations before spreading across reshaped areas;
- Test topsoil and apply ameliorants in accordance with AQP recommendations before spreading across reshaped areas;
- Contour ripping immediately after topsoil placement to control erosion;
- Revegetation with an appropriate seed mix prior to the wet season; and
- Management of rainfall and runoff from the rehabilitated landform in sediment dams.

Where topsoil and subsoil are to be stripped, these resources will be separately stockpiled for future use. Progressive rehabilitation, including reshaping, topsoiling and seeding will be undertaken through the operational period.

In parallel, any mine infrastructure that is no longer required will be decommissioned and dismantled for removal from site with the individual locations rehabilitated accordingly. Dams and access roads will remain for future beneficial use or be decommissioned. Rehabilitated areas will be monitored and if necessary reworked to achieve the required completion criteria.

The aim of progressive rehabilitation is to minimise the amount of land disturbed at any one time. Progressive rehabilitation will also include the rehabilitation of any areas disturbed during construction that are not required for ongoing operations. Topsoils and subsoils will be stored around the pit perimeter and will act as a bund wall or safety-berm to the pit in line with industry best practice to prevent the deterioration of soil quality.

7.2 Rehabilitation Objectives

The EP Act requires that mine rehabilitation be conducted for land disturbed by mining activities to ensure that:

- The land is safe and structurally stable;
- There is no environmental harm being caused by anything on or in the land; and
- The land can sustain a post-mining land use.

The Project area is currently used for low-intensity grazing. However, the Administering Authority has advised by email in August 2024 that the PMLU across all rehabilitation mine waste areas must be Native Ecosystem. Savannah Goldfields intends to manage its operations and conduct decommissioning and rehabilitation activities to ensure that the land disturbed is returned to **Native Ecosystem**.

7.3 Rehabilitation Milestones and Criteria

Rehabilitation milestones have been identified for each significant event necessary to rehabilitate the land to a stable condition. Completion criteria are used to determine if rehabilitation milestones have been achieved and ultimately show if the mining domain has been rehabilitated to a point that the Final Landform PMLU has been achieved at surrender.

The Rehabilitation Milestones (RM) are outlined in **Table 22** and the completion criteria for each milestone are defined in **Table 23.**

Table 24 details the key rehabilitation activities for each relevant area. The rehabilitation activities drive achievement of the rehabilitation milestones and inform the associated PRCP schedule.

Table 22 Rehabilitation Milestones

Rehabilitation Milestone	
RM1	Infrastructure decommissioning and removal
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land
RM3	Landform development and reshaping / reprofiling
RM4	Installation of a cover system
RM5	Surface preparation
RM6	Revegetation
RM7	Achievement of surface requirements
RM8	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition

Table 23 PMLU Completion Criteria

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
RM1	Infrastructure Decommissioning and Removal	1.1 With the exception of any infrastructure to remain as part of the post-mining land use (PMLU), the following are complete: (a) All services disconnected, terminated and removed; (b) All pipelines drained and decommissioned; (c) All buildings and associated infrastructure are demolished and removed; (d) All hardstand, concrete areas and roads (concrete, bitumen, gravel, blue metal, aggregate, etc.) removed; (e) All fencing and associated foundations removed; (f) All machinery and equipment not required for rehabilitation works removed from site; (g) All surface water drainage infrastructure removed; (h) All waste not authorised to be disposed of on-site under environmental authority P-EA-100326888 removed; (i) All drillholes, bores, sediment ponds and sumps decommissioned; and (j) All dams are dewatered and desilted. 1.2 An independent appropriately qualified person (AQP) has certified the achievement of RM1.1.	Infrastructure is required to be removed from site to enable surface treatment of areas.	Documented inspection following infrastructure decommissioning and removal.
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land	2.1 Contaminated land investigations (investigation, remediation and validation) completed by a suitably qualified person (SQP) in accordance with appropriate guidance, including but not limited to the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM) and National Remediation Framework (NRF). 2.2 Contaminated water and sediment removed from dams.	Contaminated material is required to be removed to minimise potential for environmental harm to the extent necessary for the proposed PMLU	Contaminated land investigation document prepared by AQP. Validation sampling report and/or Site Management Plan accepted by AQP, where required.

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
		2.3 Contaminated and hazardous material either remediated in-situ or removed/transported to facility lawfully able to accept the material. 2.4 Validation sampling determines that contaminant removal has been successful to the extent that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring. 2.5 Contaminated Land Auditor certifies that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring.	A validation report will provide verification that contaminants have been removed, and landform shaping can commence.	
RM3	Landform Development and Reshaping / Reprofiling	3.1 All major earthworks (including reshaping, pushing/trimming) are completed in accordance with the design specification provided by an AQP. 3.2 Relevant structures developed and/or reshaped, such that they are consistent with the landform closure design report. 3.3 An "As Constructed Report" prepared which details and justifies all variations to the design, including a certification that such variations will not affect the design performance. 3.4 Constructed landform achieves geotechnical stability with a Factor of Safety (FoS) ≥ 1.5, which includes consideration of flood stress. 3.5 Disturbed slopes align with those stated within the landform closure design report. 3.6 Erosion and sediment control (ESC) and drainage structures are installed and functioning as per design specifications and certified by an AQP. 3.7 An independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and certified that RM3.1-3.6 have been achieved.	Landform is made safe to wildlife and humans and prevents erosion.	Survey of landform slope. Inspection and report by AQP. QAQC report detailing that works completed in accordance with design plans.

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
RM4	Installation of a cover system	4.1 Landform design has been reviewed and a detailed cover system design completed. 4.2 The cover system has been installed as per design. 4.3 All potentially acid forming (PAF) material is located within an AQP designed and engineered cell, fully encapsulated in compacted non-acid forming (NAF) material. 4.4 The cover system surface is water shedding and does not display surface ponding. 4.5 The cover system displays erosional stability, is geotechnically stable and supports the PMLU. 4.6 An independent AQP has certified that RM4.1-4.5 have been achieved.	Waste rock characterisation is required to understand the material in the existing RA3 WRD. Engineering and design plan for capping system prepared by AQP. Completion report prepared by AQP.	Waste rock characterisation report including suitability of the capping. Engineering/design plan and completion report by AQP.
RM5	Surface preparation	5.1 Assessment of growth media characteristics and the development of an amelioration and physical treatment plan is completed by an AQP. 5.2 Ameliorant and physical treatments such as fertilisers, lime, gypsum and/or organic matter, are applied as identified in criteria RM5.1. 5.3 Topsoil/growth media placement of a minimum 200mm. 5.4 Deep ripping of compacted surfaces at least 300mm, (or refusal) into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes. 5.5 Following amelioration as per criteria RM5.1 and RM5.2, representative soil testing of growth media confirms: (a) pH in the range of 6-8.5; (b) Electrical Conductivity (saturated extract) (dS/m) ≤2 (2,000 µS/cm); (c) Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) (%) < 6; and	Ripping and application of growth media will encourage establishment of vegetation.	Soil assessment/amelioration report prepared by AQP. QAQC report prepared by AQP detailing that works completed in accordance with design report.

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
		(d) Emerson aggregate class: ≥ 4. 5.6 Growth media and suitability is assessed and documented by an AQP as suitable for the PMLU and target vegetation establishment. 5.7 The surface and groundwater monitoring network are installed, and monitoring is underway (one year of sampling undertaken). 5.8 Independent AQP has certified the plan in RM5.1 and achievement of RM5.2-5.7.		
RM6	Revegetation	6.1 Seeding has been completed using recommended seeding mix in Appendix 1 - Revegetation Species List at a rate of 1-2kg/ha for tree species and 7-9kg/ha for grass/shrub/forb species, or as otherwise specified by the AQP. 6.2 Species chosen reflect Regional Ecosystems (REs) 2.10.5a, 9.5.10a or 9.12.11. 6.3 Non-native seeds must not be used for the revegetation (except when sterile cover crops are used). 6.4 Timing of seeding aligned with wet weather to coincide with elevated levels of soil moisture. 6.5 Stock exclusion fencing installed around all areas that have been seeded. 6.6 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM6.1-6.5.	Vegetation species have been selected based on PMLU of Native Ecosystem.	Revegetation plan certified by AQP. Seed mix QAQC report. AQP certification report.
RM7	Achievement of surface requirements	7.1 Species used in revegetation remain present and show evidence of natural recruitment. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data. 7.2 Weed presence is less than 5% of total vegetative cover;	RAs will be compared to reference sites to account for seasonal fluctuations.	Report prepared by AQP summarising regular rehabilitation monitoring, utilising techniques such as the BioCondition Assessment

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
		7.3 Absence of ecosystem altering weeds. 7.4 Total vegetative groundcover ≥ 60%. 7.5 Total groundcover (combination of vegetative cover, other organic material (i.e., sticks, leaf litter) and inorganic material (i.e., rocks) ≥ 70%. 7.6 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 2 – Erosion classification framework. 7.7 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 7.8 Erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU. 7.9 Corrective actions arising from the routine inspections program have been undertaken and recorded. 7.10 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur, and it is safe to do so. 7.11 Surface water runoff complies with Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits. 7.12 The growth media (topsoil and subsoil) physical, chemical and biological properties do not limit vegetation cover performance or restrict the potential effective depth of rooting. 7.13 A BioCondition assessment is completed by an AQP using the methodology outlined in the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's 'BioCondition Assessment Manual'.		Manual (or similar). The report will include data over a suitable period, considering seasonality. Report prepared by AQP summarising water and sediment quality monitoring. The report will include data over a suitable period, considering seasonality. AQP certification report for erosion assessment.

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
		7.14 The BioCondition assessment completed under RM7.13 complies with the PRCP Benchmark for the PMLU, as per Appendix 4 – PRCP Benchmarks for Rehabilitation Areas. 7.15 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM7.1-7.14.		
RM8	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition	8.1 Safety hazards in the rehabilitation area are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 8.2 The land is structurally and erosionally stable. 8.3 The final landform is geotechnically stable and achieved a FOS ≥ 1.5. 8.4 A BioCondition Assessment is completed by an AQP using the methodology outlined in the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's 'BioCondition Assessment Manual' 8.5 The BioCondition assessment completed under RM8.4 complies with the PRCP Benchmark for the PMLU, as per Appendix 4 – PRCP Benchmarks for Rehabilitation Areas. 8.6 Total vegetative ground ≥ 60 %. 8.7 Weed presence is a maximum of 5% of total vegetative cover as confirmed by an AQP in annual monitoring. 8.8 Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the Biosecurity Act 2014) comprise ≤ 5% of vegetation groundcover. 8.9 Absence of ecosystem altering weeds. 8.10 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 2 - Erosion classification framework.	Site specific vegetation completion criteria will be determined based on reference site monitoring. Excessive rilling is unlikely to occur at erosion rates of <5t/ha/y. Monitoring sites have been selected to capture all areas of disturbance. RA will be compared to reference sites to account for seasonal fluctuations.	Report summarising regular rehabilitation monitoring, utilising techniques such as the BioCondition Assessment Manual (or similar). The report will include data over a suitable period, considering seasonality. Report summarises water and sediment quality monitoring. The report will include data over a suitable period, considering seasonality. Inspection and report by AQP.

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
		8.11 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 8.12 No evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures. 8.13 Total ground cover (combination of vegetative cover, other organic material (i.e. sticks, leaf litter) and inorganic material (i.e. rocks)) ≥ 70% for erosional stability. 8.14 Sediment and erosion control structures removed as certified by AQP and rehabilitated consistent with the PMLU. 8.15 Stock exclusion fencing removed from around revegetation areas. 8.16 Surface water runoff complies with Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits. 8.17 Surface water quality results monitored monthly during flow, but not limited to, downstream at the locations listed in Appendix 5 – Surface water monitoring locations, must not exceed the limits in Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits, for a minimum of 3 consecutive years. 8.18 If the surface water quality exceeds the criteria RM8.17, the applicable upstream site must be compared to the downstream site result; and the quality result measured at a downstream site must be equal to or less than the quality result measured at the applicable upstream site1. 8.19 For a minimum of 3 consecutive years groundwater quality, must be monitored quarterly, but not limited to, locations specified in Appendix 6 – Groundwater monitoring locations, for all quality characteristics listed in Appendix 7 – Groundwater quality limits.		

Rehabilitation milestone		Milestone criteria	Justification of completion criteria	Verification of milestone achievement
		8.20 Groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits specified in Appendix 7 – Groundwater quality limits, for 3 consecutive results. 8.21 Groundwater level is monitored quarterly and for a minimum of 3 consecutive years. 8.22 Soil testing of growth media confirms the topsoil and subsoil physical, chemical and biological properties are not limiting vegetation cover performance (e.g. nutrient availability, drought stress). 8.23 Final landform survey confirms no built structures remain 8.24 There is no evidence indicating an adverse change to the contaminated land status has occurred post the completion of RM2. 8.25 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM8.1-8.24.		

Table 24 Key Rehabilitation Activities to Drive Achieve Rehabilitation Milestones

Rehabilitation Area	Relevant Activities	Rehabilitation Activities	Rehabilitation Timing	Rehabilitation Milestones
RA1	Open cut pits (Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit 3, Pit 4, Pit 6)	• Pits will be backfilled with waste rock. • The surface will be shaped to ensure a safe, stable landform reflective of the surrounding landscape. • Landform will be topsoiled and ripped to promote vegetation growth. • Landforms will be seeded with species relevant to the regional ecosystem. • Domain to be monitored for rehabilitation success. • Landform will be determined to be safe and stable by a suitably qualified person.	• Works to commence 2026.	RM1 RM3 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8
RA2	Former Waste Rock Dumps	• Material to be removed as part of rehabilitation activities of RA1. • Shape landform to be free draining and of similar shape to the surrounding topography. • Spread topsoil on landform to a minimum thickness of 20cm. • Where required, apply ameliorants/ fertiliser. • Rip landform parallel to landform contours. • Apply selected pasture seed mix to landform. • Monitor to assess rehabilitation success and whether the PMLU has been achieved.	• Works to commence 2029. • Follows backfill of Pit 1 and Pit 2.	RM1 RM3 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8
RA3	Low Grade Waste Rock Dump	• The surface will be shaped to ensure a safe, stable landform reflective of the surrounding landscape. • Landform will be topsoiled and ripped to promote vegetation growth. • Landforms will be seeded with species relevant to the regional ecosystem. • Domain to be monitored for rehabilitation success.	• Works to commence 2030. • Follows completion of Pit 6 backfill.	RM1 RM3 RM4 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8

Rehabilitation Area	Relevant Activities	Rehabilitation Activities	Rehabilitation Timing	Rehabilitation Milestones
		• Landform will be determined to be safe and stable by a suitably qualified person.		
RA4	Mine Infrastructure (ROM Pad, Administration, Camp, Maintenance, Storage and Irrigation area, Explosives Magazine, Laydown, Mine Work Areas)	• Decommission any remnant infrastructure and remove/dispose. • Remove contaminated material and dispose of offsite (if required). • Undertake assessment for contaminated land to confirm removal. • Shape landform to be free draining and of similar shape to the surrounding topography, as per design. • Spread topsoil on landform to a minimum thickness of 20cm. • Rip landform parallel to landform contours, seed with appropriate species. • Monitor to assess rehabilitation success and whether the PMLU has been achieved	• Works to commence 2030 • Follows completion of Pit 6 backfill.	RM1 RM2 RM3 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8
RA5	Water Infrastructure (Water Storage Dam, Sediment Dams, Water Diversions, Tank Farm)	• Decommission any remnant infrastructure from mining. • Water evaporated. • Liners removed (where present). • Remove contaminated material and dispose of offsite (if required). • Undertake assessment for contaminated land and remediate if required. • Water storage walls pushed in and reprofiled to match surrounding landscape. • Spread topsoil on landform to a minimum thickness of 20cm. • Rip landform parallel to landform contours, seed with appropriate species. • Monitor to assess rehabilitation success and whether the PMLU has been achieved.	• Works to commence 2031. • Follows completion of Pit 6 backfill (after wet season).	RM1 RM3 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8

Rehabilitation Area	Relevant Activities	Rehabilitation Activities	Rehabilitation Timing	Rehabilitation Milestones
RA6	Haul roads and existing access tracks	• Remove any infrastructure and gravel/concrete/aggregate from site. • Rip landform parallel to landform contours. • Spread growth media on landform to a minimum thickness of 20cm. • Apply selected seed mix to landform. • Monitor to assess rehabilitation success and whether the PMLU has been achieved.	• Works to commence 2034. • Following revegetation of water infrastructure (RA5) and rehabilitation has been completed on other RA's.	RM1 RM3 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8
RA7	Topsoil Stockpiles	• Rip landform parallel to landform contours. • Spread growth media on landform to a minimum thickness of 20cm. • Apply selected seed mix to landform. • Monitor to assess rehabilitation success and whether the PMLU has been achieved.	• Works to commence 2034. • Following revegetation of water infrastructure (RA5) and rehabilitation has been completed on other RA's.	RM1 RM3 RM5 RM6 RM7 RM8

8. General Rehabilitation Practices

8.1 Hydrogeology

A comprehensive assessment of hydrogeology of the project was undertaken by C&R Consulting and is included as **Appendix 5**. The baseline hydrogeology information was summarised in **3.1.6**. The following sub-sections contain further detail reproduced from "Stage 2 Hydrogeological Assessment" (C&R Consulting, 2025a) relevant to rehabilitation planning.

8.1.1 Groundwater Occurrence and Quality

Discussion of the groundwater occurrence and quality is included in section **3.1.6**.

8.1.2 Groundwater Recharge and Discharge Locations

Discussion of the groundwater recharge and discharge locations is included in section **3.1.6**.

8.1.3 Groundwater Uses

Exploration drilling data captured groundwater intersection depths and indicative airlift yields. Many of the drilled exploration holes intersected very low-yielding water. A number of exploration bores were drilled in the area between Sherwood West Fault and Zig Zag Fault – and areas where no groundwater monitoring bores were drilled. A number of these exploration holes – drilled along an east-west ridge line – indicate yields of 1 L/s to 10 L/s, aligning with a ridge line.

In January 2022, CCRC539 was drilled and constructed for the purpose of extracting water to adequately supply the site's water needs. CCRC539 was drilled to 109 m depth, primarily intersecting the Corbett Formation Metasediments prior to intersecting rhyolite between 99 m and 109 m BGL. During construction of the production bore, the final section of the bore collapsed, preventing the casing from reaching full depth, with the screened intervals subsequently placed between 87.8 m and 99.8 m BGL. The water bore drilling log states that the yield was 16.67 L/sec after one hour. The water quality classified the source as potable, with pH and EC of 7.92 and 735 µS/cm, respectively.

The assessment method for possible impacts from mining operations at Agate Creek included a bore network search. No other groundwater users were identified within a 5 km buffer. Therefore, it is concluded that the number of groundwater users in the vicinity of Agate Creek is minimal.

8.1.4 Groundwater Flow Direction and Velocity

The geological lithologies present (granite, rhyolite, andesite, metasediment and veins) – and the data provided in numerous sources (including Brassington, 1988) – indicate that the hydraulic conductivities of the lithologies at Agate Creek are in the very low to low range.

The prime data for this investigation were taken from Lait (2020) – on slug tests on boreholes CCWB517 to CCWB526 in the Agate Creek ML. In addition, the methodology of Marinelli and Niccoli (2000) was used for the estimation of groundwater inflow to the pits on the mine site.

Based on Lait (2020), hydraulic conductivities range from:

- 6.57×10^{-8} m/sec for CCWB523 (Robin Hood Granodiorite); to
- 5×10^{-7} m/sec for CCWB518 (Andesite/Rhyolite).

Distances from individual bores to the Pit 6 range from:

- 50 m to 173 m for CCWB524;
- 150 m for CCWB525;
- 1068 m for CCWB526; and
- 1275 m for CCWB517.

From assessing the range in the hydraulic conductivities (5 orders of magnitude), both linear and logarithmic solutions for inflow rates were obtained for the methodology of Marinelli and Niccoli (2000).

It should be noted that the bore hole design and construction suggest that the screened interval has been placed at the bottom of the hole instead of at water-making beds. Additionally, the aquifers at Agate Creek are believed to be primarily contained within fractured and weathered igneous and metasedimentary rocks – and groundwater was intercepted at depths ranging from 8 m to 68 m below ground level (BGL). Therefore, the indicated, very low conductivity values presented in **Table 25** would only be representative of the solid rock formation.

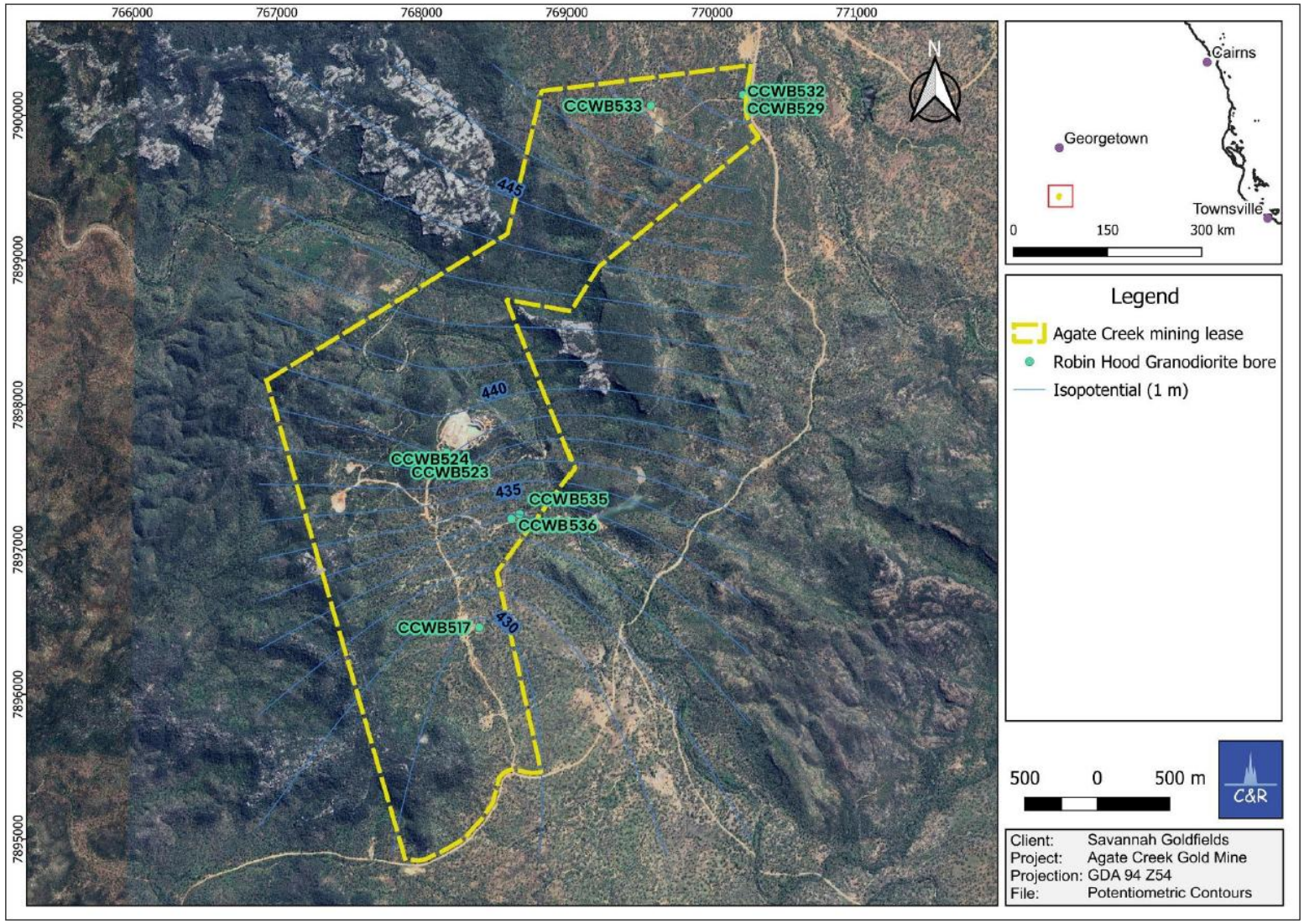
No further hydraulic tests have been completed on the 2021 monitoring bore series or production bores – excluding extraction rates calculated at the time of bore development.

Table 25 Inferred Linear and Logarithmic Inflow Rates Based on Hydraulic Tests Completed in 2020

Bore CCWB	Lithology	Linear Inflow Rate m^3/sec	Log Inflow Rate m^3/sec
CCWB517	Robin Hood Granodiorite	4.464×10^{-5}	2.795×10^{-5}
CCWB523	Robin Hood Granodiorite	1.040×10^{-5}	1.271×10^{-5}
CCWB524	Robin Hood Granodiorite	3.570×10^{-5}	2.275×10^{-5}
CCWB519	Corbett Formation Metasediments	3.707×10^{-5}	2.348×10^{-5}
CCWB521	Corbett Formation Metasediments	1.756×10^{-5}	1.498×10^{-5}
CCWB525	Corbett Formation Metasediments	4.390×10^{-5}	2.735×10^{-5}
CCWB526	Corbett Formation Metasediments	1.954×10^{-5}	1.568×10^{-5}
CCWB522	Corbett Formation Metadolerite	1.306×10^{-5}	1.351×10^{-5}
CCWB518	Andesite/Rhyolite	4.825×10^{-5}	3.037×10^{-5}
CCWB520	Andesite	–	–

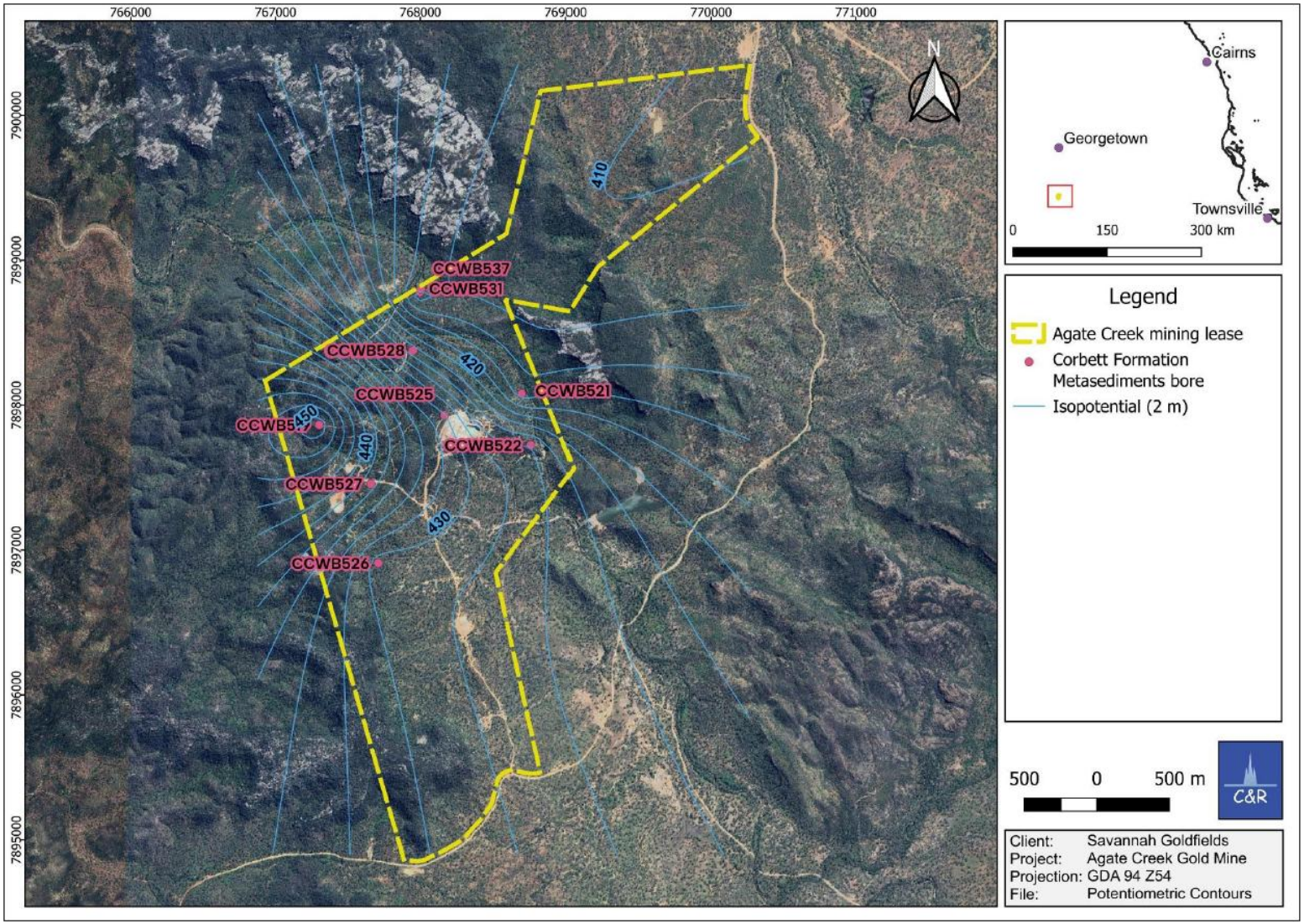
(Source: C&R Consulting, 2025a)

The SWLs across the monitoring network were assessed by C&R Consulting (2025a) to determine the groundwater flow directions. Interpolated isopotentials were derived from the September 2023 groundwater levels for the Robin Hood Granodiorite (**Figure 36**) and Corbett Formation Metasediments (**Figure 37**). Based on the current available data, the Robin Hood Granodiorite bores depict groundwater flow from north to south, while Groundwater flow in the Corbett Formation Metasediments more typically follows the topography from south to northeast, opposite to the of the Robin Hood Granodiorite.



(Source: C&R Consulting, 2025a)

Figure 36 Potentiometric Surface Contours Developed from the September 2023 Groundwater Elevations from Bores Screened in the Robin Hood Granodiorite



(Source: C&R Consulting, 2025a)

Figure 37 Potentiometric Surface Contours Developed from the September 2023 Groundwater Elevations from Bores Screened in the Corbett Formation Metasediments

8.1.5 Conceptual Groundwater Model

Drawing together all of the above elements has enabled the preparation of a conceptual Hydrogeological Model for the project area.

Groundwater recharge is anticipated to occur mainly during the wet season as infiltration in outcropping areas, and during stream flow events. Evapotranspiration from the soil horizon and unsaturated zone will take place all year, with this rate exceeding the rainfall rate for most months of an average year. Rainfall runoff results in ephemeral flow in streams, there are no long-term waterholes remaining past the wet season.

It is concluded that there are four main hydrostratigraphic units present in the project area, the Alluvial deposits, Robin Hood Granodiorite, Corbett Formation Metasediments and the Agate Creek volcanics.

Groundwater flow direction in the Robin Hood Granodiorite is from north to south, whereas the Corbett Formation Metasediments flow direction is from south to north. Groundwater movement is primarily in secondary porosity formed in structural zones (faults, breccias). The discontinuous nature of the Agate Creek volcanics means that the groundwater flow direction in this unit is difficult to determine.

Connectivity between hydrostratigraphic units may be possible, along local and regional fault (breccia) zones.

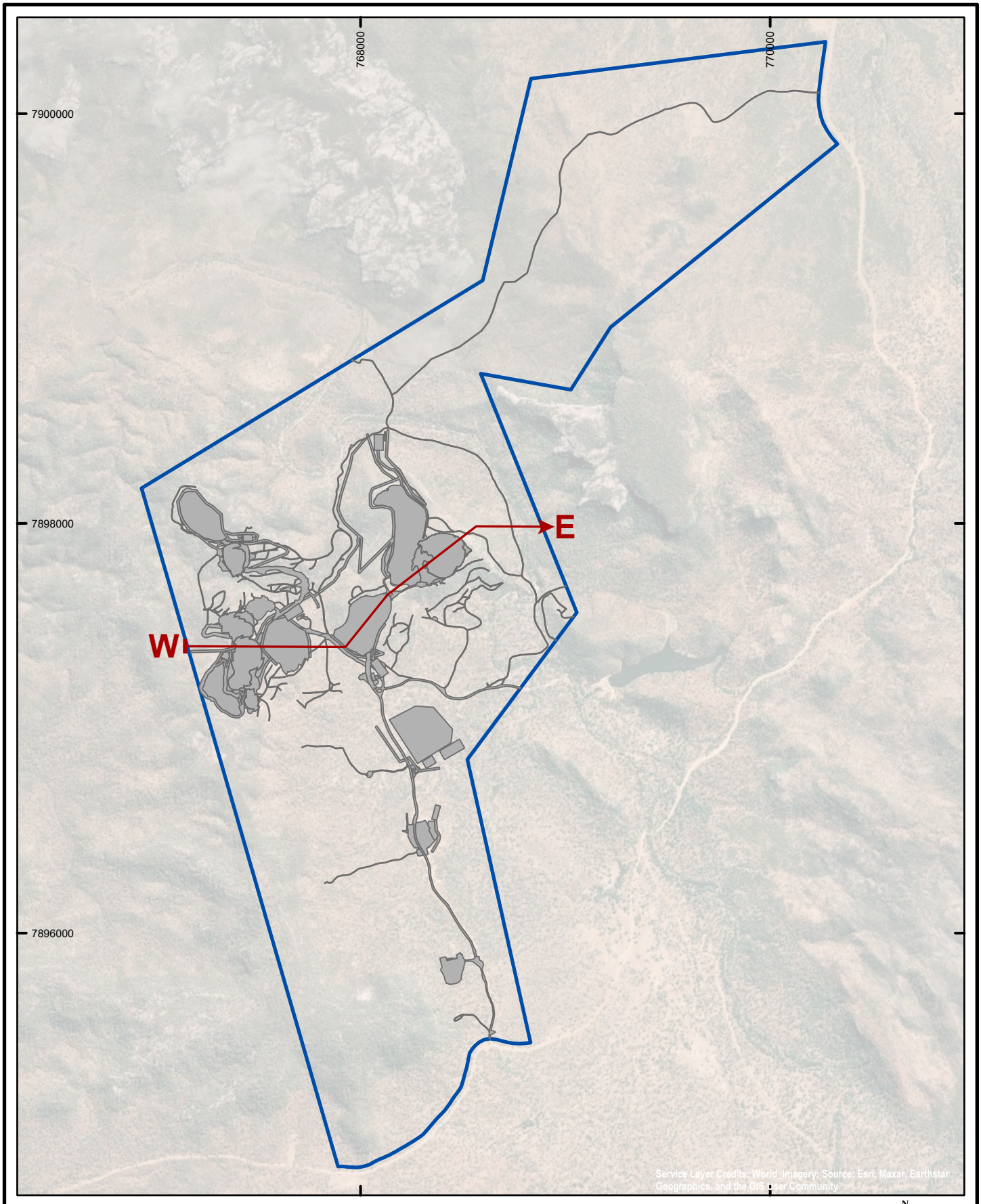
It is interpreted that groundwater in the Alluvial aquifer may be present seasonally during and after the wet season. Bores drilled into this aquifer have so far remained dry. The potential groundwater resource in the alluvial aquifer is therefore limited.

Note the Hamstead Sandstone (middle to late Jurassic pebbly, quartzose sandstone and conglomerate) forms prominent scarps in the region. While this unit is present in the mining lease, there are no boreholes developed into this unit and it is not within the mine plan area. Therefore, it has not been included in the hydrostratigraphic unit summary.

The Hydrostratigraphic Units are summarised in **Table 26** and illustrated in **Figure 39** (refer to **Figure 38** for cross-section location).

Table 26 Hydrostratigraphic Unit Summary

Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Age	Description	Recharge Mechanisms	Discharge Mechanisms	Hydraulic Conductivity	Aquifer classification
Agate Creek Alluvial/ Alluvium	Quaternary	Alluvium, colluvium, sand, silt and gravel	• direct rainfall • stream flow	• limited discharge into underlying formations, • evaporation • flow from south to north (follow topography	not estimated	poor Aquifer
Robin Hood Granodiorite	Siluro-Devonian	Felsic granitoid	• direct rainfall • stream flow where formation is exposed in base of streams	• no discharge to surface (i.e. GDE), • flow from north to south • connection to other formations along fault zones possible	6.57×10^{-8} m/sec	poor aquifer, groundwater hosted in fractured and weathered zones
Corbett Formation Metasediments	Proterozoic	Mudstone, sandstone, phyllite, quartzite and metabasalt	• direct rainfall • stream flow where formation is exposed in base of streams	• no discharge to surface (i.e. GDE) • flow from south to north • connection to other formations along fault zones possible	not estimated	poor aquifer, groundwater hosted in fractured and weathered zones
Andesite and Rhyolite (Agate Creek Volcanics)	Early Permian	Porphyritic rhyolite and andesite extrusives and intrusives	• direct rainfall	• no discharge to surface (i.e. GDE),	5.06×10^{-7} m/sec	poor aquifer, groundwater hosted in fractured and weathered zones



SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

ARDENT GROUP PTY LTD

Figure 38
ML 100030 Conceptual Hydrogeological Model Cross-Section Plan

- ML 100030
- Mine Plan Footprint
- Conceptual Hydrogeological Model Cross-Section

Drawn By: Chris Schlebusch

Requested by: Richard Davis

Date: 10/11/2025

Sheet No.
RTPL_ARD_SVG001_PRCMAP_2006_A

Data sources:
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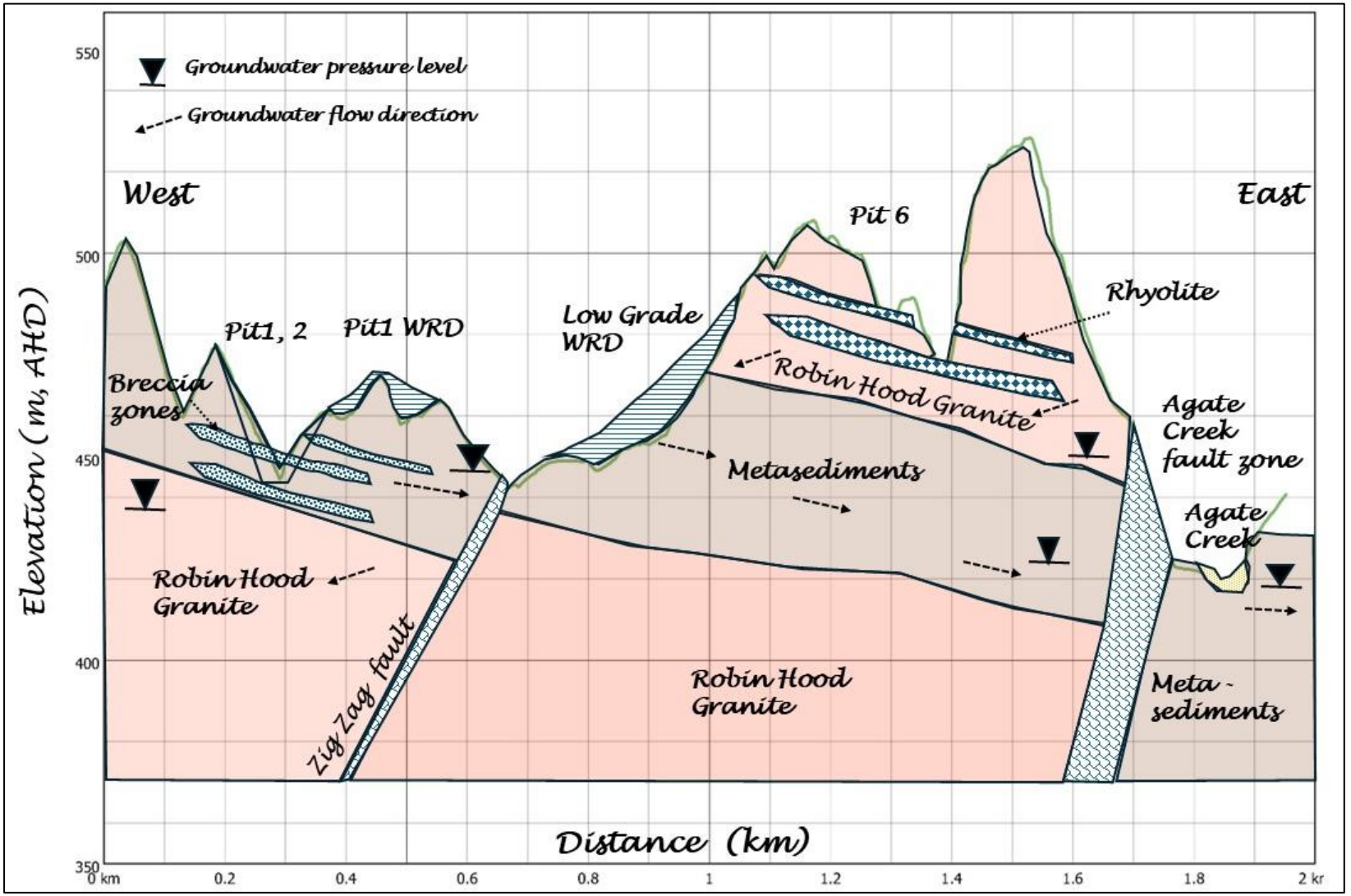


Figure 39 Conceptual Hydrogeological Model Cross-Section

8.1.6 Mining Impacts on Groundwater

Hydraulic conductivities of the rock units within the Agate Creek site are classified as very low to low (10^{-8} to 10^{-7} m/s), indicating limited groundwater movement. Accordingly, inflows into Pit 6 are predicted to be minimal, ranging from approximately 11.3 to 16.2 L/min under a conservative (worst-case) scenario, and 4.8 to 7.7 L/min under more realistic conditions. Any potential impacts are predicted to be negligible and are expected to remain confined within the mine lease area over an extended period. An assessment of potential groundwater drawdown on groundwater bores in the vicinity of Pit 6 resulted in most likely drawdown values of between 0.08m and 0.43m. Given the very low hydraulic conductivities and limited estimated drawdown, both groundwater inflow and drawdown at Pit 6 and the adjacent minor pits are anticipated to be extremely low, indicating that overall hydrogeological impacts will be minimal.

Groundwater extraction is estimated to remove 450 ML per annum. Production bore CCRC539 produced water at 16 L/sec during construction. In operation, the flow rate is said to have declined to 6 L/sec. Based on the available monthly and quarterly standing water levels from monitoring nearby bores, no discernible downward trend as a result of extractions could be ascertained. Additionally, the impact to users is deemed to be negligible. Excluding the designated Agate Creek monitoring bores, no groundwater bores were identified within a 5 km buffer from the mining lease boundary. Further, the closest groundwater dependent ecosystem (GDE) is associated with the sandstone aquifer approximately 10 km away. Two springs were identified by helicopter and therefore little to no information is known about dynamics of the individual systems – although both springs are considered permanently active.

The groundwater across the bore network represents good quality water, with most bores reporting properties below guideline values for drinking water and livestock drinking water, except for. The greatest threat to water quality with the expansion of the Agate Creek mining operations comes from the increased volume of waste rock present on the surface (waste rock characterisation is discussed in later in section **8.5**). However, most waste rock samples returned pH, electrical conductivity and NAF properties which present low environmental risk to surrounding groundwaters. Typical of the surrounding geology, much of the waste rock is benign, with elevated levels attributed to samples collected from within the ore body.

A simple block groundwater numerical model was developed in support of the derived empirical model used to calculate the potential impact of drawdown and contaminant transport with the project site. Initial modelling failed to provide results when modelled contamination was released from the waste rock dumps – due to the infiltration failing to reach surrounding groundwater levels. Conversely, transport modelling of contaminants potentially released into the groundwater from the primary void (if the void acts as a contaminant source) depicts a progression of 247 m from the void over a 300-year period. Based on the available data, this groundwater assessment has determined that the expansion of the Agate Creek mining operations would present a low environmental risk to the hydrogeological systems present.

8.2 Flooding

Floodplain modelling is not required as there are no voids located within a floodplain being rehabilitated. As shown in section **3.1.5**, the flood risk profile is low and is not expected to impact upon the success of rehabilitation activities. The major mine development features are outside of the floodplain extents. In addition, the proposed open cut pits (voids) are not impacted by a 0.1% AEP flood event.

Rehabilitated areas will be re-contoured to achieve a safe and stable landform. Permanent surface water diversions will be incorporated into the final landform to ensure that clean surface waters are directed into the surrounding drainage lines. The stockpiled overburden may be re-used to assist in achieving the final landform.

8.3 Soil and Capping Material Assessment

A soil and land suitability assessment was undertaken by Wulguru Technical Services Pty Ltd (July 2022) and is included as **Appendix 6**. Following subsections, as well as Section **8.4**, summarise the findings of the assessment.

A geochemical waste rock characterisation was undertaken by C&R Consulting (2022) (**Appendix 9**) which determined that the overall risk associated with the Agate Creek waste rock material is most likely very low to possibly low. In the light of this level of risk, capping was not recommended or deemed appropriate. Any waste rock piles developed by the mining activities should be covered with layers of subsoil and topsoil and revegetated with a range of native plant and grass species appropriate to the soils and climate of the area. In addition, there are no heap leach pads or tailings dams proposed as part of the Project. As such, no capping is required for the Project.

8.3.1 Soil Quantity and Balance

Disturbance is occurring predominantly within the brown lithsolic rudosol (67% based on area) and it is the soil most likely available for use in rehabilitation. **Table 27** details the maximum soil resources stripping depths and potential volumes available for use across the entire mining lease. To determine whether there is adequate material available to complete rehabilitation of disturbed areas, disturbance areas have been assessed against available soil resources with projected topsoil volumes are detailed in **Table 28**. The expected disturbance area is 68.45ha, with a topsoil placement of 20cm proposed. Hence required volume is 136,900m^3. Based upon this required volume and the projected topsoil volumes detailed in **Table 28**, there is expected to be sufficient topsoil available to complete rehabilitation.

Table 27 Maximum Soil Resource Stripping Depths and Potential Volumes Available (Adapted from WTS, 2022a)

Soil Type	Stripping Depth (cm)	Soil Type Area within Mining Lease (m^2)	Potential Volume Available (m^3)
Brown Mellic Kandosol	0 – 30	2,325,800	697,740
Red Massive Gypsic Vertosol	0 – 20	639,700	127,940
Brown Bleached Kandosol	0 – 30	835,100	250,530
Brown Lithsolic Rudosol	0 – 20	2,991,300	598,260
Total			**1,674,470**

Table 28 Topsoil Volumes

Soil Type	Stripping Depth (cm)	Disturbance Area (m^2)	Topsoil Stripped (m^3)
Brown Mellic Kandosol	0 – 30	54,989	16,496.66
Red Massive Gypsic Vertosol	0 – 20	59,895	11,978.93
Brown Bleached Kandosol	0 – 30	119,147	35,743.98
Brown Lithsolic Rudosol	0 – 20	448,321	89,664.11
Total			**153,883.68**

While the SLSA (**Appendix 6**) indicated that no soil should be stripped from the brown lithsolic rudosol, this was on the basis of the land suitability assessment that considered grazing and rainfed cropping as land uses and not a native ecosystem. Given that a native ecosystem PMLU is proposed and the brown lithsolic rudosols are currently supporting a native ecosystem, it is proposed to strip the topsoil to a depth of 20cm from disturbance areas across the brown lithsolic rudosol.

8.3.2 Soil Quality

The properties of the stripped topsoils are summarised in **Table 29**. The pH of soils range from strongly acidic to neutral (pH_w 5.3–7.0). Salinity levels ($EC_{1:5}$) were low (<0.04dS/cm) and soils were non-sodic (as measured by ESP <6%). Given that the Project has a PMLU of native ecosystem and that cropping or grazing is not required to be sustained, the addition of ameliorates to achieve the selected PMLU may not be required as the soils are currently supporting a number of regional ecosystems.

Table 29 Stripped Topsoil Properties

Property	Brown Mellic Kandosol (0-30cm)	Red Massive Gypsic Vertosol (0-20cm)	Brown Bleached Kandosol (0-30cm)	Brown Lithsolic Rudosol (0-20cm)
pH_{water}	5.9-6.2	6.6-7.0	6.5-6.7	5.3
EC (µS/cm)	4-20	10-42	11-18	4-6
Nitrite + Nitrate as N (NOx)	0.8-1.4	0.2-0.3	270-292	0.5-0.7
TKN (mg/kg)	140-190	700-780	210-630	360-510
TN (mg/kg)	140-190	700-780	210-630	360-510
TP (mg/kg)	144-173	138-169	116-168	169-256
TOC (%w/w)	0.16-0.23	1.29-1.76	0.32-0.96	0.6-0.9
Colwell K (mg/kg)	437-921	522-1170	270-292	115-224
Exc. Na (meq/100g)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Exc. K (meq/100g)	0.2-0.4	0.8-1.4	0.4	0.1-0.3
Exc. Ca (meq/100g)	0.8-1.9	9.8-13.0	2.1-3.2	0.2-0.5
Exc. Mg (meq/100g)	0.4-0.6	7.0-7.4	0.6-0.8	0.4-0.5
Cation Exc. Capacity (meq/100g)	1.4-2.9	17.6-21.7	3.0-4.4	2.1-2.3
ESP (%)	0.8-1.2	0.1-0.2	<0.1-0.3	1.2-2.6
Ca:Mg Ratio	1.7-3.2	1.4-1.8	3.5-4.0	0.5-1.0
S (mg/kg)	<10	<10	270-292	<10
Gravel (>2mm) (%)	47-54	2-3	1	29
Sand (0.06 – 2.00mm) (%)	30-36	19-20	79-81	21-24
Silt (0.002 – 0.06mm) (%)	3-9	43-47	5-9	34-37
Clay (<0.002mm) (%)	7-11	30-36	10-15	13

8.3.3 Location and Accessibility of Cover Material

The NW WRD, SW WRD, Pit 1 WRD and Pit 6 WRD are all temporary and will be used to backfill the open cut pits, achieving free draining grades. Only the low grade WRD will remain in the post-mining landscape. The waste rock will be located in waste rock dumps located adjacent to the pit in which it was extracted (refer **Figure 3**). It is anticipated that all material required for the backfill and cover system is located within the mining lease.

8.3.4 Need for Ameliorants and Fertilisers

Seeding may be required where revegetation during rehabilitation does not meet the rehabilitation milestones set in the PRCP. Where seeding is required to meet PRCP milestones, it is also recommended that amelioration requirements be reviewed, and amelioration applied where it will assist in achieving the set revegetation milestones.

Soils are generally non-sodic and are not anticipated to need ameliorants, other than fertiliser, to support vegetation growth. The soil types currently support native vegetation communities and there are no detrimental elements in the soil expected to limit that capacity in future. Testing will be completed on stockpiled material closer to use in rehabilitation to better guide amelioration application. Soil amelioration will be applied, where required to meet the PRCP milestones.

8.3.5 Soil and Vegetation Ecosystem Relationships

The Queensland Government classifies ecosystems in Queensland under the Regional Ecosystems (RE) framework which categorises vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil.

There are six REs and four soil types that have been ground-truthed across the mining lease These REs have been compared against soil types to determine if there is a relationship between soil types and regional ecosystems (**Table 30**). RE 9.12.11 has a strong relationship with all four soil types. Brown melic kandosols and brown bleached kandosols also have a strong relationship with RE 9.5.10a, while brown lithsolic rudosols also have a strong relationship with RE 2.10.5a.

Table 30 Soil Types and Corresponding Regional Ecosystems

Soil Management Unit	RE	Area (ha)
Brown Mellic Kandosol	2.10.5a	0.27
	9.3.13	0.37
	9.5.10a	81.52
	9.11.16	41.25
	9.12.11	105.13
Brown Lithsolic Rudosol	2.10.5a	73.41
	9.3.13	0.69
	9.5.10a	0.92
	9.11.16	33.74
	9.12.11	187.07
Brown Bleached Kandasol	9.3.13	1.72
	9.3.26	6.83
	9.5.10a	43.30
	9.12.11	30.71
Red Massive Gypsic Vertosol	2.10.5a	1.81
	9.3.13	1.75
	9.3.26	0.01
	9.5.10a	2.22
	9.12.11	58.66

8.4 Topsoil Management

Topsoil resources are predominantly limited to surface soil horizons, with the upper horizons maintaining seedbank, micro-organisms, nutrients, and organics necessary for plant growth and establishment. Generally, soil nutrients and micro-organism activity decrease with depth. The soil resource assessment is provided in full in **Appendix 6**.

As described **Table 28**, a total of 1,674,470m^3 of topsoil resource has been mapped within the ML, with approximately 153,884m^3 of topsoil anticipated to be stockpiled for use in rehabilitation.

For proposed disturbance areas, topsoil will be stripped and stored at a maximum height of 2 m. A register of topsoil stockpiles will be kept and maintained on-site to ensure adequate materials are available for planned rehabilitation activities, recording stockpile number, placement date, source location, soil type, and any relevant comments.

Long-term stockpiles (present for greater than six months) will be deep ripped and provided with a vegetative cover to maintain the soil heath, maintain biological activity and minimise erosion potential. Stockpiled material will be constructed with batters or gradients of 1:4 wherever possible. Appropriate sediment controls will be installed to prevent soil loss. Weed and pests will be monitored and controlled as required.

Testing will be completed on stockpiled material closer to use in rehabilitation to better guide amelioration application. Soil amelioration will be applied, where required to meet the PRCP milestones.

Topsoil application is to occur as soon as possible following works such as reshaping. Topsoil resources should be spread with fertiliser and seed in one consecutive operation to reduce the potential for soil losses to wind and water erosion.

8.5 Waste Characterisation

There are no heap leach pads or tailings dams proposed as part of the Project.

A geochemical waste rock characterisation (WRC) was undertaken by C&R Consulting (2022) across the proposed pits and is attached as **Appendix 9.** In summary, the results suggest that all waste rock areas:

- Have similar physical and geochemical characteristics;
- Are overwhelming non-acid forming, with 90% of the waste rock considered NAF with the potential to buffer any acid that is produce;
- Have consistently low salinity values (mean of 43.5 µS/cm) in waste rock leachate, indicating a very low risk of saline drainage;
- Have some degree of fluoride enrichment (consistent with regional geological trends of high fluoride); and
- Are not particularly enriched with respect to any of the other elements analysed.

In addition, the kinetic geochemical results compared well with the static results, indicating a level chemical stability. Overall, it was concluded that the waste rock associated with the project is relatively benign and considered of very low to low risk of environmental harm.

The original waste rock characterisation completed in 2022 has been reconsidered by C&R Consulting in 2025 to assess any project changes. Their 2025 review has confirmed the outcomes of the 2022 WRC are still relevant (**Appendix 10**). However, it should be noted that the evaluations undertaken to date have been limited in terms of the spatial distribution of samples and the rock types sampled. The core samples from the 2022 study – along with subsequent waste rock stockpile sampling – were localised to partial pit areas aligned with the October 2023 mine plan. These results have been extrapolated to represent the broader expansion area. Reverse circulation drilling (RCD) within the updated pit extents indicates lithological similarity, supporting this extrapolation. Nevertheless, there remains a very low risk that geochemical heterogeneity across the expanded pit extent may not yet be fully identified.

To reduce this uncertainty and improve confidence in the geochemical characterisation across the expanded footprint and three-dimensional structure of each pit, ongoing static testing will be undertaken during mining. Where possible, representative samples of all rock types will be opportunistically collected from each pit as mining progresses, consistent with best practice.

A summary of the 2022 WRC and 2025 review is provided in the sub-sections below.

8.5.1 Sampling Regime

The waste rock sampling programme for the proposed open-cut pits was guided by the *Australian technical guidelines for the geochemical assessment of mining wastes* (Department of Mines and Energy [DME], 1995; Department of Environment and Heritage Protection [DEHP], 2013; Commonwealth of Australia [COA], 2016). The DME (1995) guideline recommends that the tonnage of mined material determine the sampling interval, whereas the more recent guidelines favour a risk-based approach.

The waste characterisation sampling strategy incorporated the collection of samples from regular intervals (every 3 m) in selected RC drill holes. These selected drillholes were chosen to represent a cross-section of the rock profile in each proposed open-cut pit.

The interval spacing was selected to cover all areas anticipated to have acid rock drainage (ARD) potential – including around the ore bodies, alteration zones, transitional material and fresh rock. This sampling methodology was adopted with the aim to provide a good statistical and spatial representation of the waste rock profile in each pit.

A total of 260 rock samples were collected from 27 drill holes across six proposed pits. Of these 260 samples, 242 were sourced from Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit 3, Pit 4 and Pit 6 (Pit 5 has subsequently been removed from the mine plan since the 2022 WRC) (**Table 31**). The samples represent the rock type (felsic volcanics) and provide a reasonable distribution of alteration zones and weathering types (oxide, transitional and fresh).

Table 31 Summary of Samples Taken Across Proposed Pits (adapted from C&R Consulting, 2022).

Proposed Pit	Waste tonnes	Number of holes	Hole ID	Number of samples	Number of samples / pit
Pit 1	750,195	4	CCGC338	7	22
			CCGC339	1	
			CCGC340	7	
			CCGC341	7	
Pit 2	348,570	3	CCGC321	9	22
			CCGC343	7	
			CCGC344	6	
Pit 3	51,627	2	CCGC323	5	14
			CCGC324	9	
Pit 4	229,591	5	CCGC316	9	34
			CCGC319	11	
			CCGC345	7	
			CCGC346	1	
			CCGC347	6	
Pit 6	2,236,780	11	CCGC302	3	150
			CCGC303	9	
			CCGC306	11	
			CCGC308	11	
			CCGC309	1	
			CCGC311	21	
			CCGC334	6	
			CCGC336	1	
			CCGC349	14	
			CCGC354	25	
			CCGC356	48	
Total	**3,616,763**	**25**	**-**	**242**	**242**

Note: waste tonnes above reflected mine plan at the time of 2022 sampling.

Since the completion of the 2022 WRC, additional waste rock sampling has been regularly conducted by Savannah Goldfields. This sampling has targeted stockpiled waste rock, with cartage records reviewed to determine the rock type and the pit from which the material originated. Using this approach, 24 waste rock samples representing metasediments from Pit 1 (as confirmed by on-site geologists) have been analysed.

8.5.2 Static Tests

All samples underwent static geochemical testing to evaluate the risk associated with the potential oxidation of sulphides, acid generation, and the presence of metals/metalloids and salts.

Each sample underwent static geochemical testing for:

- pH;
- Electrical conductivity (EC);
- Total sulphur;
- Acid neutralising capacity (ANC);
- Net acid generation (NAG);
- Net acid production potential (NAPP);
- Major dissolved anions for Cl, F and SO4; and
- Total metals/metalloids for Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Se, V and Zn.

All static geochemical results are provided in **Appendix 9**.

8.5.3 Kinetic Leach Column Tests

Kinetic leach column (KLC) tests accelerate the weathering of samples and provide information on the magnitude and/or effects of dynamic processes that result from weathering. Unlike static tests, KLC tests measure the varying geochemical characteristics of sample effluent over a prolonged period of time.

Four samples were dispatched to a NATA-accredited laboratory for KLC tests: one from Pit 1, one from Pit 4 and two from Pit 6. These large KLC samples (>25 kg) represent a considerable proportion of the waste rock profile of each pit. Additionally, the sampled waste rock had similar physical and geochemical characteristics, due to the areas being constructed of the same lithology. This sample rate is considered to be sufficient in accordance with the sample methods described in the Commonwealth leading practice guideline *Preventing Acid and Metalliferous Drainage,* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

Each kinetic leachate column underwent kinetic geochemical testing for:

- pH;
- EC;
- Total dissolved solids (calculated);
- Hardness;
- Acidity;
- Alkalinity;
- Major cations for Ca, Mg, Na and K;
- Major anions for Cl, F and SO4; and
- Dissolved metals/metalloids for Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Te, Th, U, V and Zn.

All kinetic geochemical results are provided in **Appendix 9**.

8.5.4 Geochemical Conclusions

8.5.4.1 Acid Mine Drainage

Static testing of 242 samples from Pits 1 to 4 and 6 from Agate Creek Mine were analysed for a broad range of analytes in manners consistent with the relevant protocols. Of the 242 samples analysed only 10 samples could be categorised as PAF (**Table 32**). These samples are all found in Pit 2 and Pit 6 with 7 of the 10 being found in Pit 6. All of these, except for one sample in Pit 2, still only have very low to low sulphur values. Therefore, only one sample presents any possibility of acid mine drainage. Thus, it is expected that:

- The amount of any acid potentially produced will be small; and
- Any acid produced by the waste rock will be buffered by the surrounding NAF rock which makes up >90% of the waste rock.

Therefore, it is considered that the acid mine drainage risk posed by the waste rock associated with the project is very low.

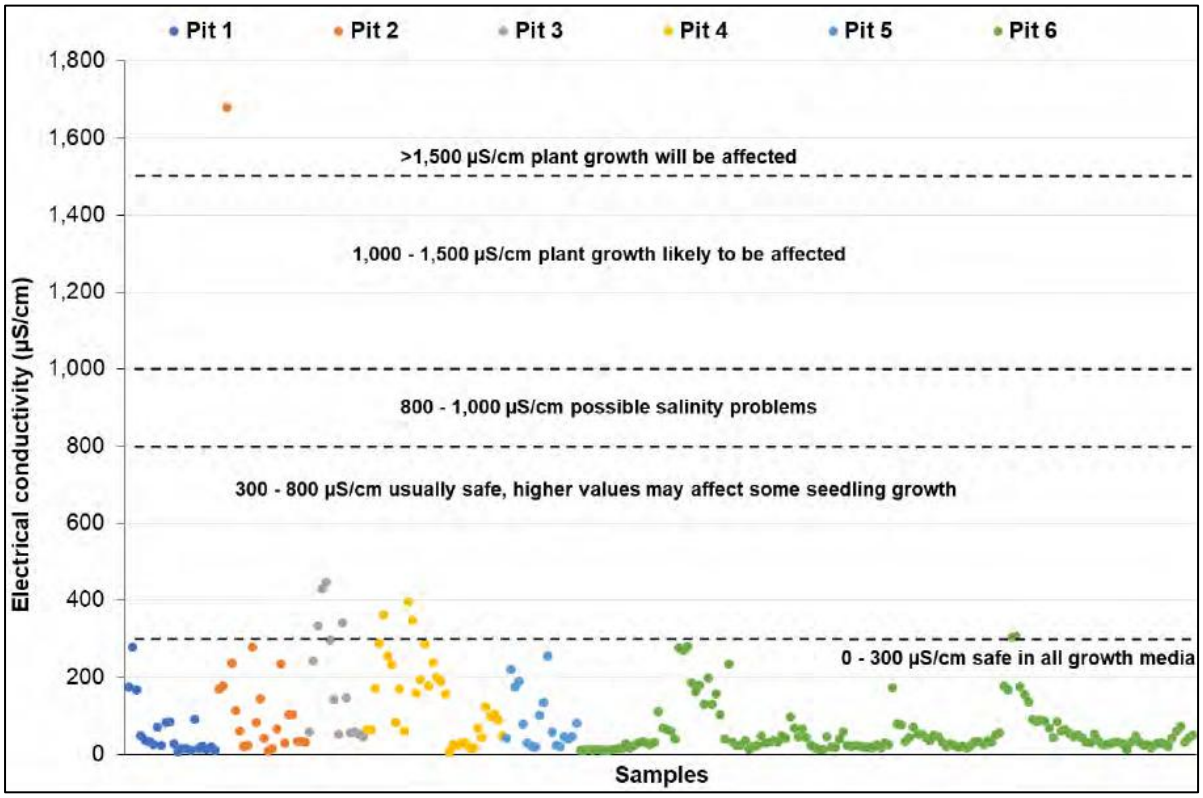
Table 32 Geochemical Classification Criteria for Agate Creek Waste Rock Samples (adapted from C&R Consulting, 2022)

Geochemical Classification	Total Sulphur (%)	NAG(pH)	Pit 1	Pit 2	Pit 3	Pit 4	Pit 6
NAF (barren)	≤0.1	-	22	18	14	34	142
NAF (very low sulphur)	>0.1 to ≤0.55	≥ 4.5	0	1	0	0	1
NAF (low sulphur)	0.55 to 1.5	≥ 4.5	0	0	0	0	0
PAF (very low sulphur)	0.1 to ≤0.55	< 4.5	0	2	0	0	6
PAF (low sulphur)	0.55 to 1.5	< 4.5	0	0	0	0	1
PAF (moderate to high sulphur)	>1.5	< 4.5	0	1	0	0	0
Percentage of NAF samples			100%	86.4%	100%	100%	95.3%
Percentage of very low sulphur PAF samples			0%	9.1%	0%	0%	4.0%
Percentage of low sulphur PAF samples			0%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%
Percentage of moderate to high sulphur PAF samples – actionable levels			0%	4.5%	0%	0%	0%

The additional waste rock sampling since the completion of the 2022 WRC found that NAPP values were all low and non-acid-forming when compared with NAG(pH) results (**Appendix 10**). These findings confirm that the metasediments within the current Pit 1 do not present a greater risk than previously indicated by the 2022 WRC.

8.5.4.2 Saline Mine Drainage

The EC of water from the Agate Creek waste rock samples ranged from 7 to 1680 µS/cm with a very low median value of 43.5 µS/cm (**Figure 40**). These values are all within (or similar to in the case of the maximum value) appropriate guideline values for freshwater systems. Therefore, it is considered that salinity is not an issue in the management of the Agate Creek waste rock piles.



(Source: C&R Consulting, 2022)

Figure 40 Electrical Conductivity for Agate Creek Waste Rock Samples

8.5.4.3 Elemental Analysis

A broad range of analytes were assessed in both the static leach tests and KLC tests, with the following results of note:

- Fluoride: Levels were above the target level of 2 mg/L in many of the 260 waste rock samples analysed using static tests. The range in values overall was >0.5 mg/L to 63 mg/L. These exceedances may be of concern as fluorine is present in most of the waste rock, principally in the alteration zone minerals (fluorite) and in the micas. However, these fluoride values are not universal for the Agate Creek area which is a volcanic province where fluorine enrichment is not unexpected. The possibility of a high ambient level implies that the overall risk associated with fluoride is low.
  In the kinetic leach results, fluoride trended down to the compliance level of 2 mg/L by the 4th leach, supporting the overall proposition that the overall environmental risk from fluoride is low.
- Sulfate: The dissolved sulfate levels in the static test results from the Agate Creek waste rock samples range from 5 mg/L to 1760 mg/L with a low median value of 20 mg/L. Only one sample from Pit 2 is above the ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) Livestock Drinking Water Guideline of 1000 mg/L.
  Sulfate values in the KLC tests were all within compliance levels. Based on these results the environmental risk from sulfate is considered low.
- Metals and Metalloids: In KLC tests, levels above compliance values were detected for aluminium, boron, copper and zinc. These exceedances were relatively low and were probably

associated with adsorbed species on colloids being included in the “dissolved” analyses. As such, these exceedances are considered to display a very low to low environmental risk associated with the Agate Creek waste rock piles.

The additional waste rock sampling since the completion of the 2022 WRC found that all analytes found to comply with relevant guideline values or are comparable to the previously identified ranges in 2022 WRC. Only total fluoride concentrations exceeded guideline values (noting that these guidelines apply to water quality). These findings confirm that the metasediments within the current Pit 1 do not present a greater risk than previously indicated by the 2022 WRC.

8.5.5 Management of Waste Rock

A Waste Rock Dump Concept Design Management Plan has been developed by ATC Williams (2025b) and is attached as **Appendix 11**.

Waste rock will be placed in separate out-of-pit WRDs with sufficient offsets to the Pits. Suitable NAF waste materials will be used to construct a WRD basal platform, liner (if required) and encapsulating cap, for the migration of contaminants from the overlying dump to the receiving environment.

There are five (5) proposed waste rock dumps within the ACGM site, to store waste rock materials during mine operations; Pit 1 WRD, Pit 6 WRD, NW WRD, SW WRD, and the Low grade WRD. The WRDs are proposed to be a low-profile structures, varying in height of approximately 30 - 50 m. Only the Low Grade WRD will remain in the post-closure phase, while all other WRDs are temporary structures and will also be utilised for backfilling of pit voids. There are existing WRDs from the existing mined Pit 1 and Pit 4 which are vegetated dumps that will be used for pit backfilling.

The management of waste rock is summarised in the sub-sections below.

8.5.5.1 Waste Rock Classification

A waste rock geochemical strategy will be developed to mitigate the risks associated with potential PAF waste rock and to assist the waste rock placement programme. The following measures will be implemented as part of the on-going waste rock geochemical strategy:

- Progressive characterisation of the waste rock to predict the proposed placement and disposal strategy and the quality of runoff and seepage generated. This will include but not limited to the following environmental parameters which could potentially cause significant environmental impacts:
    - Salinity and acidity;
    - Alkalinity and dissolved metals;
    - Metalloids; and
    - Non-metallic organic substances.
- Develop a material balance, disposal, and sampling plan to demonstrate and verify the placement and/or encapsulation of PAF waste rock to minimise the risk of acid mine drainage.
- Undertake monitoring, research, and/or trials to verify the requirements and methods for decommissioning and final rehabilitation of the placed materials, including acid mine drainage management, sediment and erosion control, and vegetation cover establishment.

8.5.5.2 *Material Segregation*

During operation, any PAF material identified will be segregated and placed on an impermeable NAF liner within the WRD footprint area to prevent contaminant migration. Material identification and recording will occur in accordance with the Waste Rock Management Plan to ensure all waste rock material, particularly any PAF material that is encountered, can be managed, capped, and rehabilitated appropriately. Management may include:

- Survey control on a regular basis (as required) based on material movement records to ensure the material types are identified and recorded;
- Maintaining an up-to-date waste rock block model;
- Mapping of pit walls and mined faces according to lithological domains;
- Blast hole logging assisting waste characterisation;
- Visual inspections and sampling to differentiate NAF and PAF material; and
- Records of the volume of each waste rock type mined.

The sampling and testing programme will be completed on the same schedule as ore determination (if practically possible) to include it in the mine schedule.

This methodology provides control such that waste rock types are mined and delivered to the correct waste rock storage area. The information will be used to assist in updating the waste rock mining schedule and quantities and the waste rock block model.

8.6 Landform Design

A conceptual landform design has been developed by ATC Williams (2025c) and is attached as **Appendix 12**. The landform design for the Agate Creek final landforms for Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit 4, Pit 6 and the Low Grade WRD are summarised in the sub-sections below. The NW WRD, SW WRD, Pit 1 WRD and Pit 6 WRD are all temporary and will be used to backfill the open cut pits. As such, no landform design components are required for these WRDs.

8.6.1 Landform Design Method

Final landforms should be both geochemically and geotechnically stable, and have self-sustaining vegetation cover, in alignment with the designated PMLU. The following general factors were considered when determining the appropriate design parameters for the final landform:

- Geological factors and geotechnical stability of the materials;
- Surface water runoff;
- Site specific boundaries (property and mining lease boundaries); and
- Final land use.

The objective of the final landform design is to return the land to a stable condition that integrates effectively with the surrounding natural topography. The conceptual final landform designs are predicated on the following goals:

- Final batter slopes will be graded to promote stability and reduce erosion. The maximum vertical distance from lift crest and gradients will be consistent with that defined by Landloch Pty Ltd (Landloch) (**Appendix 13**) to meet the following erosion targets:

    - An average annual erosion rate of less than 5 tonnes per hectare per year (t/ha/yr); and
    - A maximum annual erosion rate of less than 10 t/ha/yr.
- The pits will be backfilled, and the Low Grade WRD will be constructed using Non-Acid Forming (NAF) waste rock as an encapsulating layer to any Potentially-Acid Forming (PAF) waste rock that may be encountered during operations.
- Vegetation layer will be placed to support vegetation growth and achieve groundcover as described by Landloch.

The conceptual final landform designs were developed by ATC Williams using MUK3D software, an advanced earth modelling software, to create a three-dimensional (3D) digital terrain model (DTM) of the final landform surface.

The end of mining land surfaces provided by SVG were imported into MUK3D and adjusted to suit the parameters and gradients based on the erosion assessment completed by Landloch (**Appendix 13**). Landloch's modelling defined the maximum vertical distance from the lift crest and gradients to meet the erosion rate targets. The following key design strategies were adopted:

- Batter slope lengths and gradients were determined by Landloch.
- The final landform surface was designed to blend into the natural terrain, avoiding sharp grade changes.
- A balanced cut-and-fill approach was adopted as much as possible across the features.
- A grid size of between 0.5 m and 2.0 m was used based on the surface area, which is considered an appropriate level of detail to capture the overall shape and contours of the landform.

Rehabilitation milestones and monitoring programs have been developed to provide objective measurement of these requirements.

8.6.2 Final Landform Design Plans

Following the completion of mining, four open cut pits (Pits 1 and 2, Pit 4 and Pit 6) will be backfilled and Low Grade WRD will be constructed. The final landform design plans for these features are detailed below.

Pits 1 and 2

The final landform surface for Pits 1 and 2 was designed with a maximum elevation of approximately RL 512m at Pit 2, RL 490m at Pit 1, and RL 500m at Pit 1 Extension. The disturbance footprint is approximately 6 ha over both Pit 1 and 2 areas.

The design incorporates a series of benches in order to meet target erosion rates. An average bench width of approximately 10 m (varies) was adopted. This bench width was selected to minimise volume; a 26 m bench (as proposed by Landloch) would drastically increase fill deficit due to the steep pre-mining topography. Due to the reduced width, benches will likely need to be constructed as surface water drains (requiring localised rock armouring and longitudinal grade) to effectively manage surface water flow away from the landform.

The final landform for Pit 1 and 2 is also divided by an existing gully that runs west to east that must be maintained and sufficiently rock armoured to protect the rehabilitated surface from erosion. The magnitude of flows through this flow path is discussed in section **8.8**.

The final landform slopes adopted are generally 2H:1V (50%), noting that the pre-mining/natural topography is steeper than 2H:1V to the adjacent hillslopes. This makes it difficult to form a final landform that meets target erosion rates without introducing a large material deficit. A 2H:1V was therefore adopted as it is a balance between natural slopes, constructability, and in aiming for a material balance. The Pit 1 and 2 landforms will require more material for the landform then what is extracted (**Table 34**). This final landform design will depend on the confirmation of existing stockpiled material on-site and refined during a detailed design phase.

The final landforms for Pits 1 and 2 presented in **Figure 41**. The end of mining landform and cross-sections of the final landform are attached in **Appendix 12**.

Pit 3

The mining and backfilling of Pit 3 has been completed before the preparation of this PRCP. Assessment of backfilled Pit 3 using site 1m LiDAR has confirmed that the backfilled landform has been constructed with a landform slope of 4.9H:1V (20%) (**Figure 42**). Note that this is the interim landform and will be subject to further landform development and reshaping/reprofiling as required prior to surface preparation and revegetation. Pit 3 has been allocated for rehabilitation trials to assess the efficacy of the proposed rehabilitation methods. The surface will be segregated and shaped to emulate the most extreme, median and lowest grade final landforms and variations to surface treatment.

Pit 4

Pit 4 was backfilled to approximately RL 490 m. The batters were reshaped to a maximum of 2.7H:1V (37%). The disturbance footprint is approximately 2 ha. This pit is constrained both sides of the pit boundary and therefore the steep side slopes were required to limit the fill deficit.

The final landform concept for Pit 4 is presented in **Figure 43**. The end of mining landform and cross-sections of the final landform are attached in **Appendix 12**.

Pit 6

Pit 6 was backfilled to approximately RL 496m with a 1% gradient across the pit. The highwalls were reshaped to 2.5H:1V (40%) with a maximum height of approximately 25m (varies). The disturbance footprint is approximately 5 ha. Pit 6 has a large base area that will need to be free graded to the south-west corner of the site to allow free draining flows off the landform.

The final landform concept for Pit 6 is presented in **Figure 44**. The end of mining landform and cross-sections of the final landform are attached in **Appendix 12**.

Low Grade Waste Rock Dump

The final landform surface has been modelled to an average elevation of approximately RL 493.4m. A 26m bench has been constructed into the landform in order to meet the target erosion rates and avoid a concentrated flow path. The landform adopts 3H:1V (33%) maximum slopes and the maximum vertical lift crest is 26m, with a disturbance footprint of approximately 5ha. The tie-ins with the natural terrain will require engineered drainage paths and rock armouring to protect the landform edges as these are concentrated flow paths down a steep batter. Given the natural rocky terrain, the drain

would ideally be cut into hard rock, adjacent to the facility to avoid the need for additional placed rock. This would be confirmed at the detailed design phase, and based on available material.

The final landform concept for the Low Grade Ore WRD is presented in **Figure 45**. The end of mining landform and cross-sections of the final landform are attached in **Appendix 12**.

Summary

Table 33 summarises the key landform design outcomes for the mine planning and PRCP, while **Table 34** provides the overall material balance for the site and final landform. Noting that the pit extents in these tables reflect the remaining mining that is planned and does not include previous mining areas that have already achieved the final slope requirements and are vegetated.

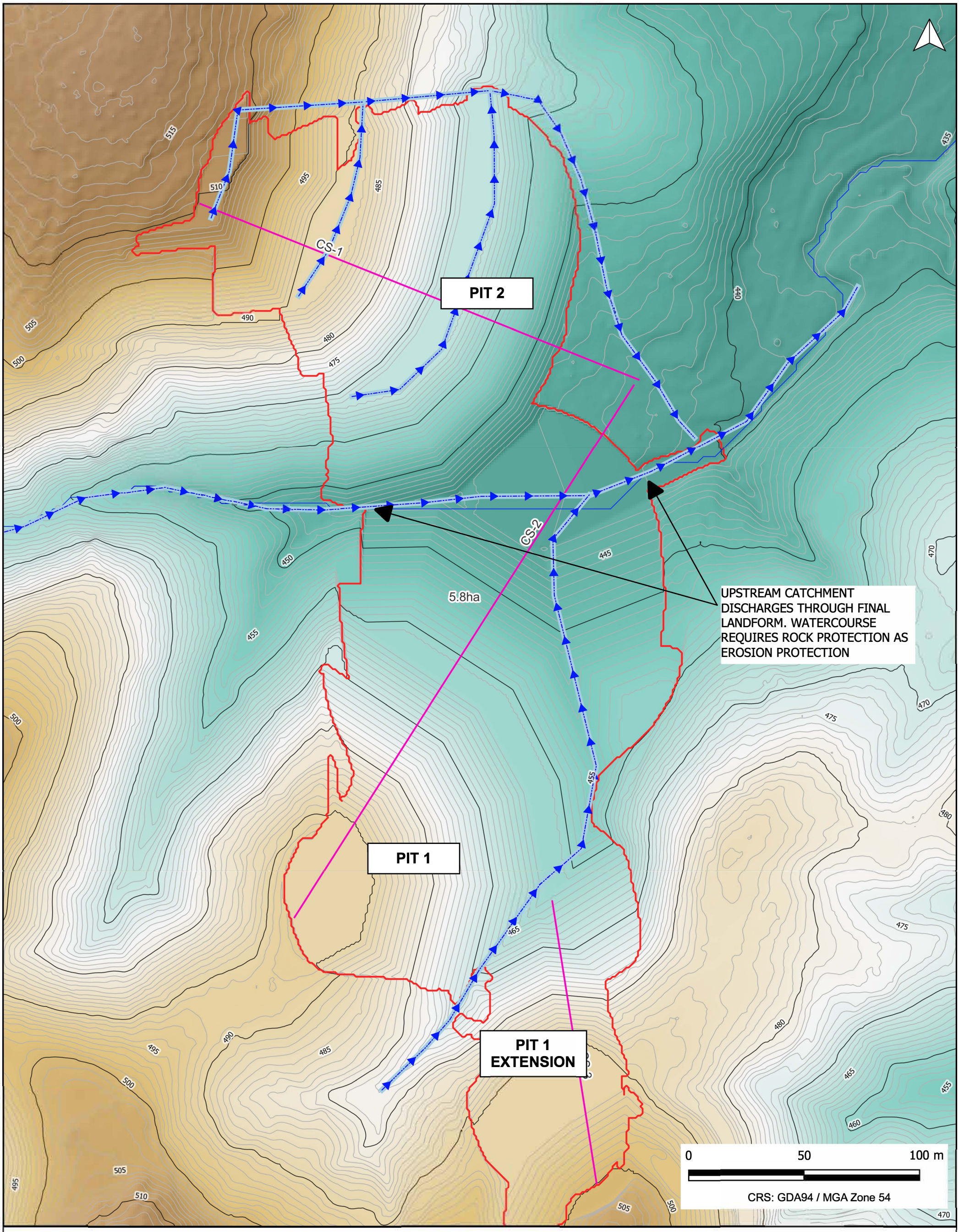
Table 33 Landform Features Summary (ATC Williams, 2025)

Landform	Impact Area (ha)	Maximum Height (m)	Maximum Slope	Bench Width
Pit 1 and 2	6	50 (Pit 1), 65 (Pit 2)	2H:1V (50%)	10m
Pit 4	2	20	2.7H:1V (37%)	N/A
Pit 6	5	25	2.5H:1V (40%)	N/A
Low grade WRD	5	50	3H:1V (33%)	26m

Table 34 Landform Design Materials Balance (ATC Williams, 2025)

Landform	Material Mined/Available (m^3)	Final Landform Material Required (m^3)	Cut/Fill Balance (+/- m^3)
Pit 1 and 2	760,000	975,000	-215,000
Pit 4	170,000	121,000	49,000
Pit 6	990,000	980,000	10,000
Low grade WRD	-	710,000	-710,000[2]
Existing stockpiles on-site	469,900[1]	0 (excavated for backfill)	469,900[1]
SUM	**2,386,196**	**2,786,000**	**-396,100[2]**

1. SVG estimation as provided on 17 July 2025 via email;
2. The current material balance indicates a deficit of approximately 396,100 m^3 required to achieve the final landform design, however, this balance does not consider a bulking factor which would typically be in the order of +20-50% for mined material. A bulking factor applied to the material excavated from the pits impacts the material balance and therefore needs to be confirmed. Furthermore, the volume of the Low grade WRD was advised by SVG to allow operational flexibility and enabling strategic stockpiling of low grade material throughout operations. The WRD material could be reallocated for pit backfilling if required, and final confirmation of the final landform designs and material balance will therefore be needed prior to a detailed design, subject to:
    - Verification of existing stockpile volumes on-site;
    - Bulking factors for material sources;
    - Low grade waste to be stored vs. backfill pit designs to achieve PRCP guidelines.



LEGEND

Contours

1m

10m

Disturbance Footprint

Surface_Water_Closure

Cross Sections

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

AGATE CREEK GOLD MINE

PITS 1 & 2
FINAL LANDFORM CONCEPT

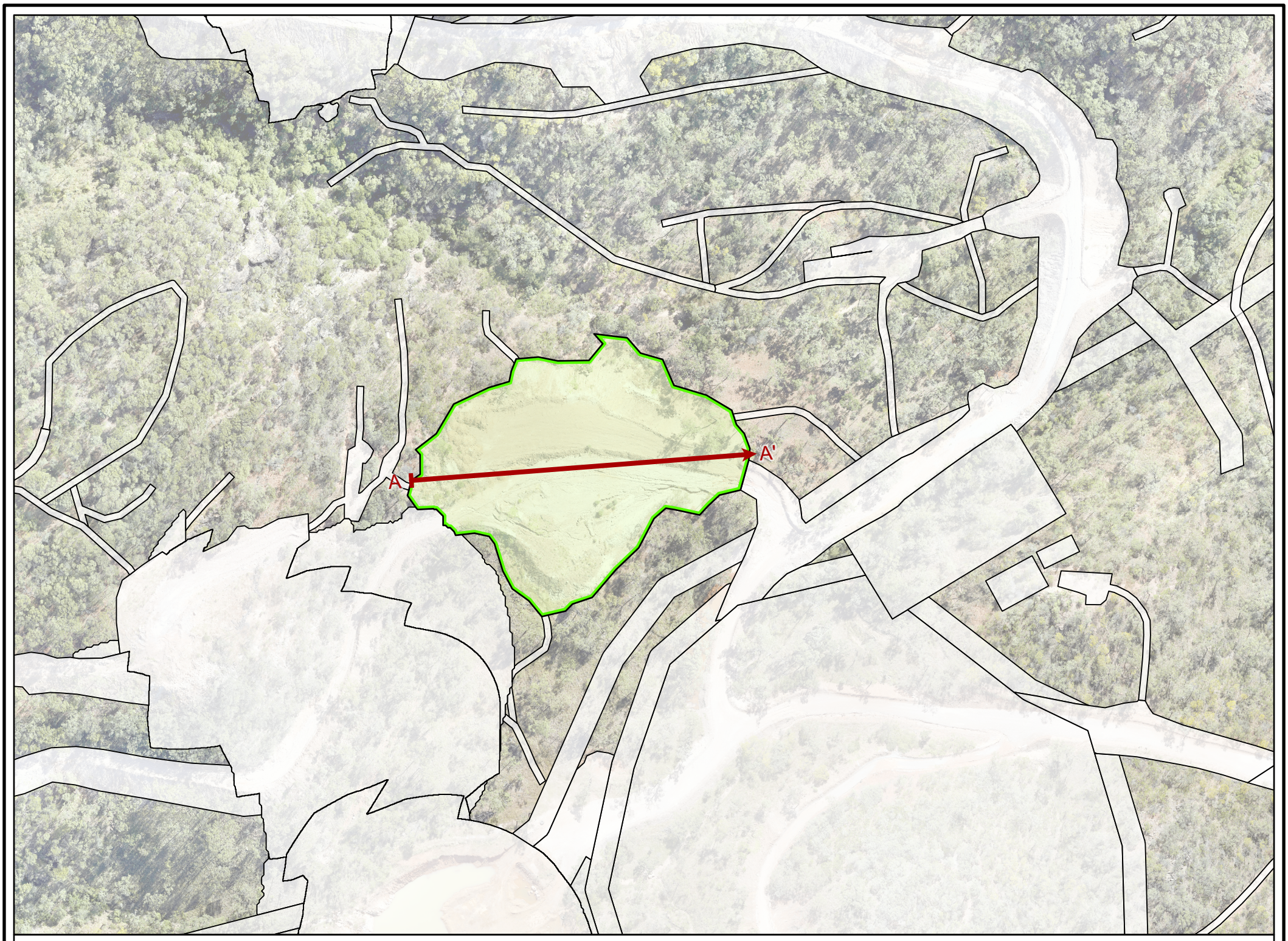
FIGURE 41

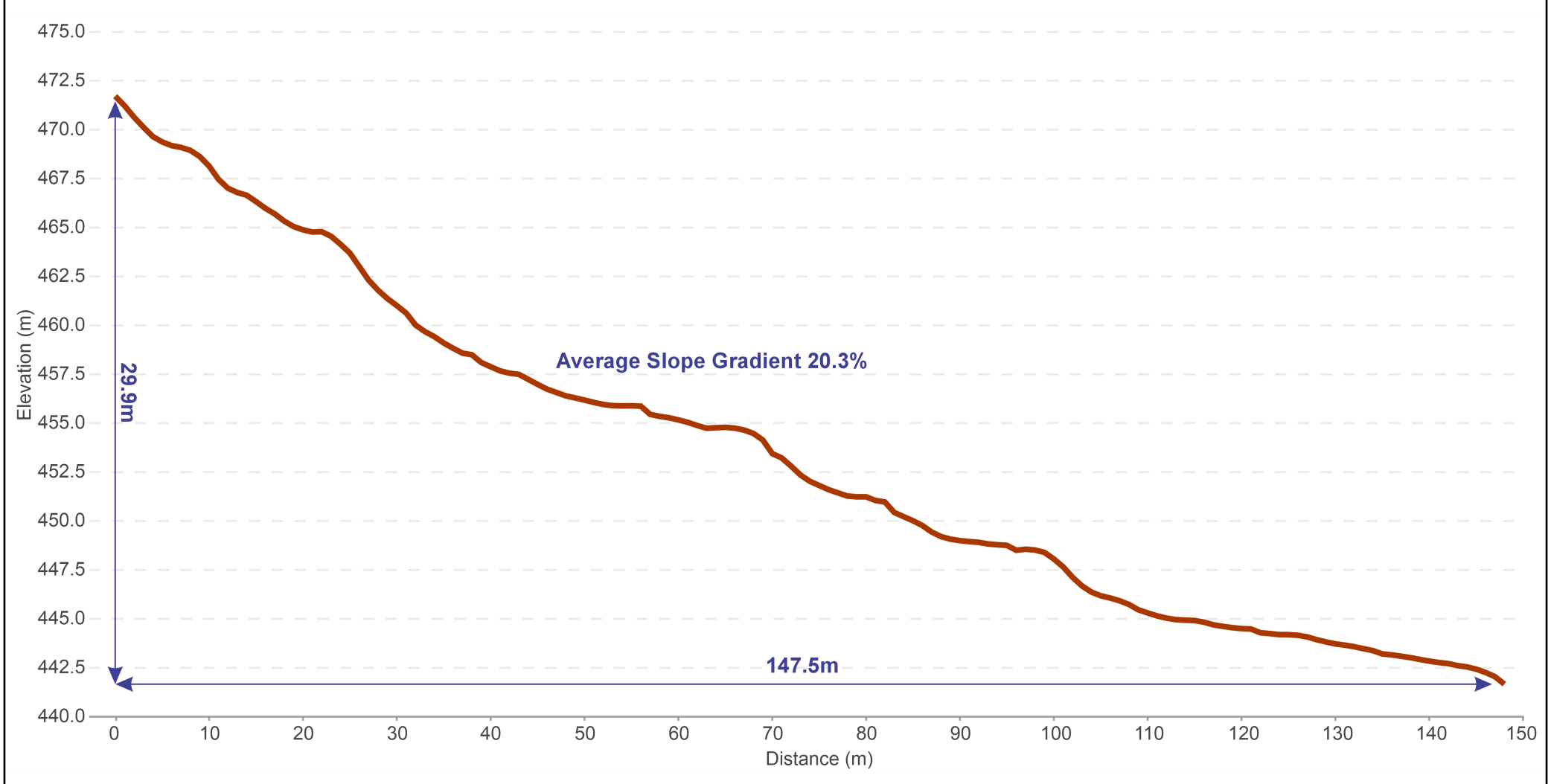
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DATE: 2025-09-16

ATC WILLIAMS

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0 20 40 60 80 100
m

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

N
W E
S
GDA2020, MGA Zone 54

ARDENT GROUP PTY LTD

ML 100030
Pit 3 Backfilled
Landform Profile

- ML 100030
- Authorised Disturbance
- Backfilled Pit 3
- Backfilled Pit 3 Elevation Profile (W tot E)

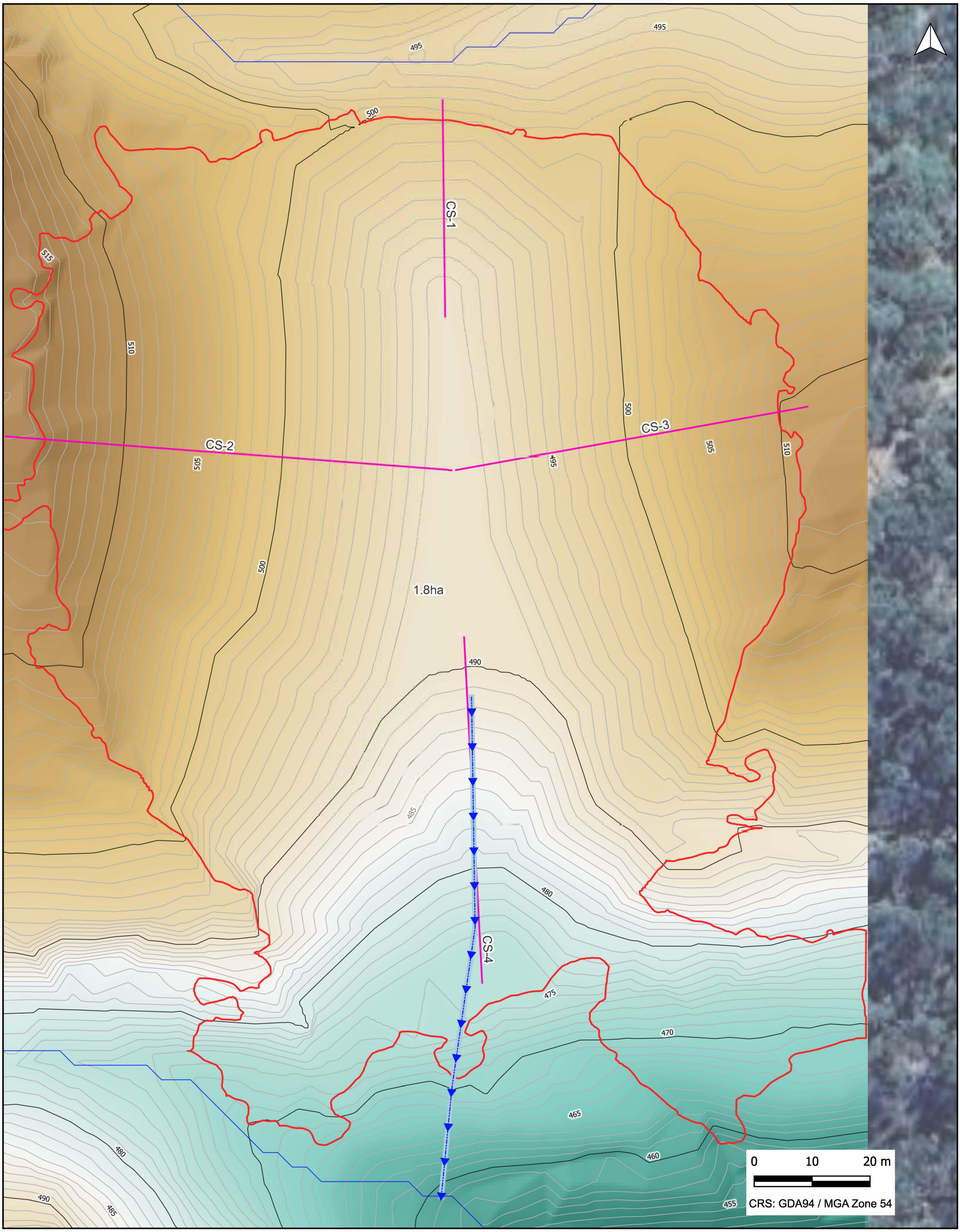
Figure 42

Sheet No.
RTPL_ARD_SVG001_PRCMAP_2012_A

Drawn By:	Chris Schlebusch
Requested by:	Jacob Arnold
Date:	10/11/2025

Data sources:
Savannah Goldfields Ltd Imagery and DEM

Path: S:\Plans\Project_Specific\Ardent\SVG001\PRCP Update Nov 2025\RTPL_ARD_SVG001_PRCMAP_2012_A A3P ML100030 Pit 3 Elevation Profile.aprx



LEGEND

Contours

1m

10m

Disturbance Footprint

Surface_Water_Closure

Cross Sections

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

AGATE CREEK GOLD MINE

PIT 4
FINAL LANDFORM CONCEPT

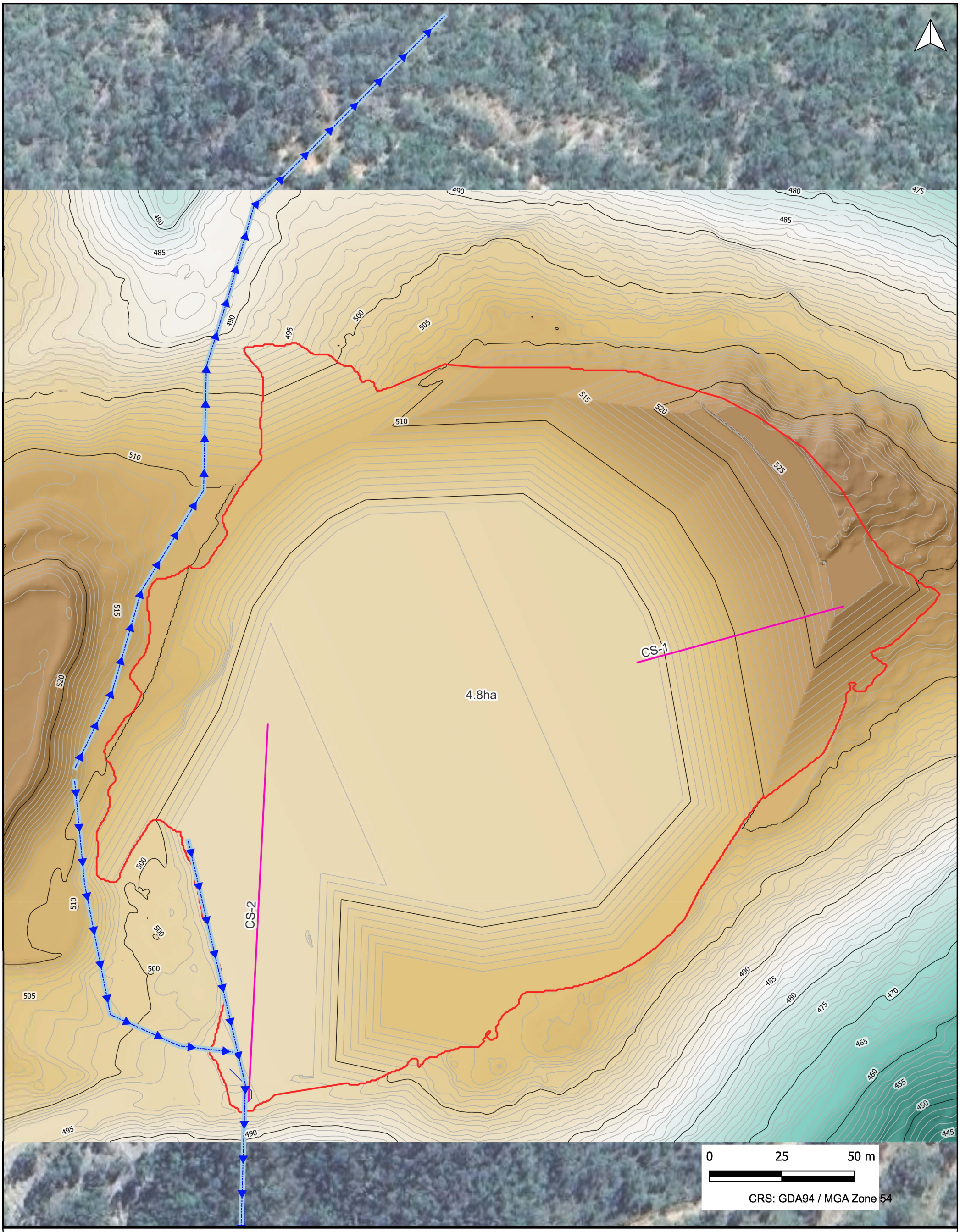
FIGURE 43

250689

DATE: 2025-09-16

ATC WILLIAMS

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LEGEND

Contours

1m

10m

Disturbance Footprint

Cross Sections

Surface_Water_Closure

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

AGATE CREEK GOLD MINE

PITS 6
FINAL LANDFORM CONCEPT

FIGURE 44

250689

DATE: 2025-09-16

ATC WILLIAMS

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CS-1

5ha

0 25 50 m

CRS: GDA94 / MGA Zone 54

LEGEND

Contours

1m

10m

Disturbance Footprint

Cross Sections

Surface_Water_Closure

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

AGATE CREEK GOLD MINE

LOW-GRADE WRD
FINAL LANDFORM CONCEPT

FIGURE 45

250689

DATE: 2025-09-16

ATC WILLIAMS

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8.6.3 Final Landform Design Stability

Erosion and landform evolution modelling for rehabilitated landform designs at the Agate Creek Gold Project has been carried out by Landloch and is attached at **Appendix 13**. Landloch are leading experts in erosion assessment and were engaged by the Office of the Queensland Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner to prepare the "*Leading practice guidance on erosion and landform evolution modelling to design post-mining landforms: Technical Paper*". The mine plan considered as part of Landloch's study includes the following rehabilitated landform features:

- 4 backfilled open pits - Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit 4, Pit 6;
- 1 waste rock landform (WRL) located at the current low grade WRD; and
- The land remaining after removal of temporary stockpiles.

The report provides a review of climate, soil and waste, and vegetation parameters from Agate Creek, details the erosion and landform evolution modelling methods, and outlines the modelling results, including erosion statistics and visualisations. The results of the erosion and landform evolution modelling for the rehabilitated landforms is summarised below.

Input parameters for the SIBERIA landform evolution model were derived for two surfaces, vegetated Soil-Low Grade mix (50% groundcover and 30% tree debris) and a unvegetated Soil-Low Grade mix (0% groundcover and 30% tree debris). SIBERIA input parameters were derived through a process of laboratory-based erodibility testing, long-term WEPP runoff/erosion modelling, and analysis of 100 years of WEPP model output of daily runoff and erosion.

Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP) model predictions indicated that 50 m high batter slopes on uniform gradients of 20–50%, rehabilitated with a Soil-Waste mix or Soil-Low Grade mix, will have a very low tendency for rill or gully erosion if 50% groundcover and 30% tree debris cover is present. The placement of 30% tree debris cover as part of rehabilitation execution will provide suitable protection of the surface as vegetation is establishing, though rates do remain higher than required for long-term erosional stability, i.e. establishment of groundcover is necessary for long-term stability. SVG have indicated that a bonded fibre matrix (BFM) will also be spread using hydromulch techniques as part of rehabilitation. BFM is effective at reducing erosion potential. It is anticipated that a BFM layer would be effective for ~12–18 months, after which it would reduce in effectiveness over time. This would coincide with the time when grass/forbs cover has established and litter cover has progressed.

Failure to establish the required levels of groundcover and to place tree debris at the required levels will result in a surface with a high tendency for rill and gully erosion. This is because the materials by themselves are prone to erosion, even when the rockier wastes are mixed with the soil.

ATC Williams developed geometries for the backfilled pits and waste rock landform (WRL) that are commonly 25–30 m high with uniform gradients of 33–50%. Batter gradients were limited to 33% where possible with small portions using gradients up to 50%. Batter heights were limited to 25 m before the use of a cross slope berm where possible, with small areas having batter heights up to 30 m before use of a cross slope berm. Berms of the WRL were made ~27 m wide, and the berms of the backfilled pits (Pit 1&2) were ~10 m wide.

These geometries were used to model landform evolution using the SIBERIA landform evolution model. Two (2) design concepts for the WRL were provided and both were modelled. In assigning SIBERIA parameters, it was assumed that the modelled surface contained only one surface treatment at a time over the entire modelled surface. These surface treatments included Soil-Low Grade mix

with 50% groundcover and 30% tree debris or Soil-Low Grade mix with 0% groundcover and 30% tree debris.

At a groundcover level of 50% and tree debris cover of 30%, predicted erosion rates were very low (0.1 t/ha/y) for all rehabilitated landforms. Gully erosion was not predicted to occur after 300 years. This result indicates that the landform can be stabilised when suitable levels of groundcover and tree debris are present.

At a groundcover level of 0% and tree debris cover of 30%, predicted erosion rates are high for all landforms, with rates ranging from 9–12 t/ha/y. The maximum gully depths after 300 years is predicted to range from 1.4–1.9 m depending on the landform. Gully development is predicted to be widespread. This result indicates that the surfaces are prone to gully erosion if groundcover is not established. This aligns with the WEPP erosion modelling outcomes.

The output from the SIMulated Water Erosion (SIMWE) model indicates several locations that will require additional armouring to protect the surface against erosion caused by concentrated overland flows. The size of rock varies for each location. In addition to being of sufficient size, the rock must also be durable and have a density greater than 2.6 g/cm^3. The rock must be well graded (a mixture of sizes) and have minimal fines (~10% fines <2mm).

SIBERIA landform evolution model simulations indicate that the Agate Creek landform has a low tendency to promote ongoing rill and gully erosion provided the correct surface materials and the target levels of groundcover and tree debris are achieved. The landform evolution model output has assumed the use a Soil-Low Grade mix. The Soil-Waste mix could also be used and would achieve improved erosion stability results. That said, both materials are predicted to be erosionally stable when suitably vegetated.

Erosion and landform evolution modelling was performed on land surfaces that will be altered by mining (backfilled pits, WRL). Other disturbed areas such as temporary stockpiles will also be rehabilitated. However, erosion modelling was not undertaken in these areas because their rehabilitation will involve removal of the stockpiled materials and return of the land to the pre-mining surface shape and materials that was eroding at a natural (acceptable) rate. A vegetated surface will still need to be achieved. Protection of the surface with 30% tree debris cover (and BFM is required) is recommended in these areas to provide erosion protection while vegetation is establishing.

A summary of the erosion potential of the various surface materials and treatments is given in **Table 35**. This table could be used to consider the suitability of various combinations of surface growth media, surface treatments (groundcover, tree debris levels), and slope geometries from an erosional stability perspective. Cells shaded blue represent combinations of growth media, surface treatment, and slope geometry that are acceptable when long-term erosion is considered. Cells shaded orange represent combinations of growth media, surface treatment, and slope geometry that are not acceptable when long-term erosion is considered. Cells shaded purple represent combinations of growth media, surface treatment, and slope geometry that are acceptable only when short-term erosion is considered (i.e., in the initial 12-18 months) as the required vegetation groundcover is establishing. **Table 35** shows that slope heights of up to 50m with gradients up to 50% can have long term erosional stability when 50% groundcover and 30% tree debris is present.

Pit 3 was backfilled using a soil-waste mix and has a slope height of approximately 30m and gradient of approximately 20%. The Pit 3 landform was not separately SIBERIA modelled, as the slope height and gradient can achieve long term erosional stability when surface growth media and treatments are

applied (**Table 35**). Since the backfilled Pit 3 slope geometries demonstrate acceptable erosion rates, it was considered that specific modelling of the Pit 3 landform to demonstrate the stability of the landform was not required.

Table 35 Summary of Erosion Potential for a Range of Surface Growth Media, Surface Treatments and Slope Geometries (Landloch, 2025)

Slope height (m)	Slope gradient (%)	Acceptable Erosion Potential (Y/N)					
		Soil-Waste Mix 0% groundcover, 0% tree debris	Soil-Low grade Mix 0% groundcover, 0% tree debris	Soil-Waste Mix 0% groundcover, 30% tree debris	Soil-Low grade Mix 0% groundcover, 30% tree debris	Soil-Waste Mix 50% groundcover, 30% tree debris	Soil-Low grade Mix 50% groundcover, 30% tree debris
10	20	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	25	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	33	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	50	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	20	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	25	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	33	Y	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
	50	N	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
30	20	Y	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
	25	N	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
	33	N	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
	50	N	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
40	20	N	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
	25	N	N	Y	Short-term only	Y	Y
	33	N	N	Short-term only	Short-term only	Y	Y
	50	N	N	Short-term only	Short-term only	Y	Y
50	20	N	N	Short-term only	Short-term only	Y	Y
	25	N	N	Short-term only	Short-term only	Y	Y
	33	N	N	Short-term only	Short-term only	Y	Y
	50	N	N	Short-term only	Short-term only	Y	Y

8.6.4 Landform Construction Method

As the landform design is still in the conceptual phase, further assessment is required before the construction methodology can be confirmed. The details of the construction method that will apply will be specified by an RPEQ at the appropriate time.

8.6.5 QA/QC Requirements

The details of the construction QA/QC that will apply will be specified by an RPEQ at the appropriate time.

8.6.6 Trial Methodology

The final landform designs will be consistent with similar examples in mine, quarry and civil development in northern Queensland and therefore trials are not considered necessary at this stage to verify the predicted success of the proposed landforms.

8.6.7 Landform Design Limitations and Assumptions

The following limitations and assumptions apply to the conceptual landform design prepared by ATC Williams:

- **Grid Size**: The 0.5 m to 2.0 m grid provides an adequate level of detail for capturing the overall landform shape and contours; however, it does not accurately represent small-scale terrain variations and includes vegetation present during the survey.
- **Volume Estimates**: The volume estimates are based on volumes provided by SVG and through interpolation of the design between grid points, which introduce inaccuracies in the estimated volumes, making it unsuitable for accurate cost estimates, however the designs are suitable for planning.
- **Balanced Cut and Fill Approach**: The reshaping process ensured a balanced cut and fill approach with a tolerance of +/- 10 % to maintain the overall balance between material excavation and placement.
- **Detailed Design for Construction**: The proposed conceptual final landform designs do not include detailed design specifications for construction.

8.7 Cover Design

8.7.1 Cover System Objectives

The NW WRD, SW WRD, Pit 1 WRD and Pit 6 WRD are all temporary and will be used to backfill the open cut pits, achieving free draining grades. Only the low grade WRD will remain in the post-mining landscape.

Cover system requirements vary for different landforms based on their risk and respective closure objectives. A geochemical waste rock characterisation was undertaken by C&R Consulting (2022) (**Appendix 9**) which determined that the overall risk associated with the Agate Creek waste rock material is most likely very low to possibly low. In the light of this level of risk, capping was not recommended or deemed appropriate. Any waste rock piles developed by the mining activities should

be covered with layers of subsoil and topsoil and revegetated with a range of native plant and grass species appropriate to the soils and climate of the area.

There are no heap leach pads or tailings dams proposed as part of the Project. As such, no capping is required for the Project. The low grade WRD and backfilled pits generally requires a covering layer which allows for erosion protection and supports vegetation cover.

8.7.2 Design

The proposed cover system for the low grade WRD and backfilled pits is summarised below:

- Blended waste rock will be placed to 10 m below the final surface with the remaining material being NAF only and machine roller compaction at 5 m below final surface (**Figure 46**).
- The final 5 m will be track rolled for stability while allowing for root penetration.
- Growing medium to support groundcover. The placement of 30% tree debris cover as part of rehabilitation execution will be undertaken which will provide suitable protection of the surface as vegetation is establishing. A bonded fibre matrix (BFM) will also be spread using hydromulch techniques as part of rehabilitation which is effective at reducing erosion potential for approximately 12–18 months, after which it would reduce in effectiveness over time. This would coincide with the time when grass/forbs cover has established and litter cover has progressed. Refer to **Appendix 13** for further information regarding groundcover options and minimum requirements.

This cover system will be confirmed as part of a detailed design and following confirmation of site materials and rehabilitation strategy.

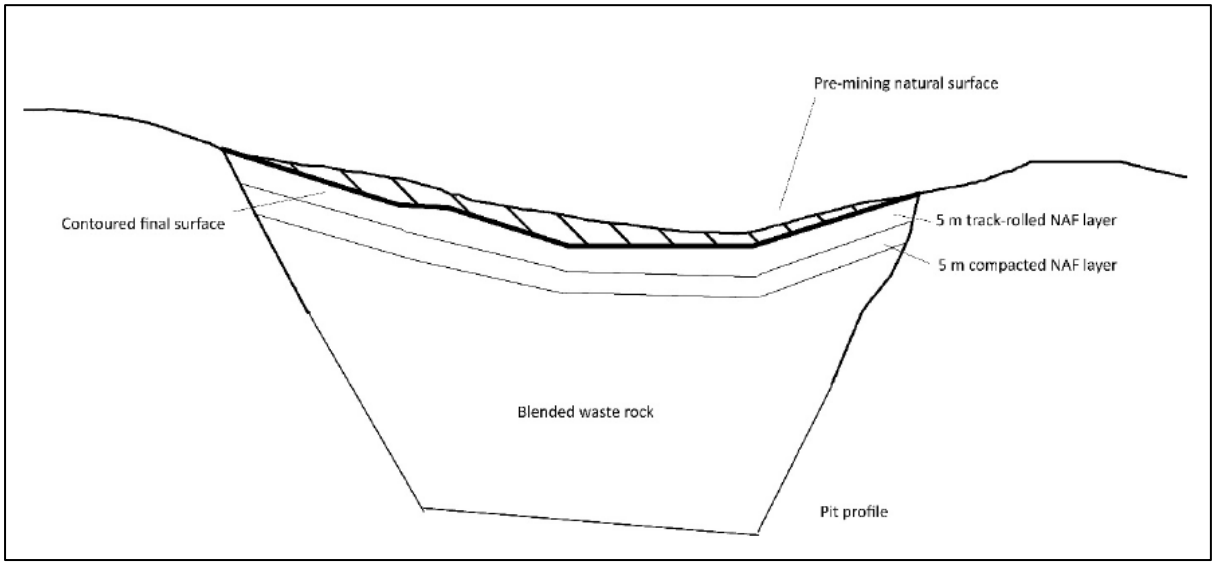


Figure 46 Conceptual Cover Design

8.7.3 Construction Methodology

As the cover design for the low grade WRD and backfilled pits is still in the conceptual phase, further assessment is required before the construction methodology can be confirmed. The details of the

construction method will apply will be specified by an RPEQ at the appropriate time. However, a general construction methodology based on the conceptual design outlined in Section **8.7.2** is provided below.

The final cover designs are likely to be consistent with similar examples in mine sites in northern Queensland and therefore trials are not considered necessary at this stage to verify the predicted success of the proposed cover system.

Prior to soil movement, any stockpiles that have evidence of any weed growth will be treated prior to the use in rehabilitation. Movement and handling from stockpiles to be conducted to minimise structural degradation such as compaction.

The final soil layer will be ripped if compacted, otherwise will have the surface roughened and then seeded. Contour ripping may be conducted on sloped areas to encourage soil keying, water infiltration and minimise runoff.

Mulch, jute netting or other temporary soil covers may be used in selected areas during the revegetation program to reduce the risk of heavy rain eroding the seed bed soil. In addition, slope drainage control features may be used to minimise erosion, together with catch dams to collect runoff and remove suspended solids.

Logs and rocks retained for fauna habitat will be moved into rehabilitated areas at the final stage of surface preparation.

Vegetation which has been stockpiled as a result of clearing activities may be mulched on site and this will also be incorporated into the rehabilitation activities.

8.7.4 Capping Material Availability

No specific cap is required for the Project as detailed in Sections **8.7.1** and **8.7.2**.

8.7.5 Construction QA/QC

The details of the construction QA/QC that will apply will be specified by an RPEQ at the appropriate time.

8.8 Water Management

A water management plan (WMP) has been developed by ATC Williams (2025d) and is attached as **Appendix 14**. The management of water with regard to closure and rehabilitation is summarised in the sub-sections below.

8.8.1 Potential Contaminants of Concern

The Agate Creek project involves open cut pit development, disposal of overburden waste rock material into waste rock dumps, handling of extracted ore and its subsequent transportation off site. Accordingly, the principal contaminant sources on site are the extracted waste rock and ore material from the open cut pit. A geochemical waste rock characterisation was undertaken by C&R Consulting and discussed in Section **8.5**. The results of the assessment indicated that all waste rock areas are

overwhelming non-acid forming, have consistently low salinity values in waste rock leachate, have some degree of fluoride enrichment (consistent with regional geological trends of high fluoride) and are not particularly enriched with respect to any of the other elements analysed. Overall, it was concluded that the waste rock associated with the project is relatively benign and considered of very low to low risk of environmental harm.

Potential secondary contaminant sources are associated with secondary activities and infrastructure, such as road infrastructure, fuel storage and local drainage (such as bunds around any buildings and/or workshops). These aspects must be confirmed as the design progresses and this section of the WMP may need to be updated to reflect the proposed operations.

Based on the above, the potential contaminant sources identified within the site are outlined in **Table 36**. These contaminants have the potential to affect aquatic ecosystems, livestock water quality, and in some cases human health, particularly if they are transported off-site or into sensitive receptors via surface water or groundwater pathways.

Table 36 Potential Contaminants of Concern

Possible Contaminate Source	Potential Contaminant
Water Storages	pH, EC, metals, sulphate
ROM Pad	Suspended solids, metals, sulfate
Waste rock dumps	Suspended solids, fluoride, metals, sulfate
Open cut pits	Fluoride, metals, sulfate, accumulated salt
Administration, Camp, Maintenance and Storage Areas	Hydrocarbons and chemicals

8.8.2 Source, Pathway and Fate of Contaminants

As identified in section **8.8.1**, the principal contaminant sources on site are the extracted waste rock and ore material from the open cut pit, with potential secondary contaminant sources associated with secondary activities and infrastructure, such as road infrastructure, fuel storage and local drainage (such as bunds around any buildings and/or workshops).

Potential contaminants may reach the receiving environment via two main pathways, overland flow and infiltration/seepage to groundwater. WRDs can be particularly susceptible to rainfall infiltration, which can mobilise contaminants and allow leachate to migrate vertically into groundwater aquifers or laterally into nearby creeks.

Post closure, stormwater runoff from RAs will drain into the receiving environment as clean water. Ongoing surface water and groundwater monitoring is proposed to support ongoing rehabilitation. If rehabilitation monitoring identifies any contamination sources causing an unacceptable risk to the post-mining land use or the receiving environment, the site will investigate and develop a response plan based on the assessment findings to ensure the affected area(s) can meet closure requirements.

8.8.3 Seepage and Infiltration Controls

Seepage and infiltration controls will be implemented to minimise the infiltration of rainfall through mine waste and the potential for seepage of contaminants into underlying groundwater systems. These controls form a key part of the site's strategy to develop safe, stable and non-polluting landforms.

The backfilled pits and remaining low grade WRD will be reshaped into free-draining landforms through slope grading and surface contouring. Final surfaces will be designed to promote sheet flow and prevent localised ponding, thereby reducing infiltration potential. While no engineered capping system is currently proposed, the final surface cover design (if required) will be informed by the outcomes of the waste rock characterisation and conducted under RM4. This assessment will determine whether inert cover materials or low-permeability barriers are required. Revegetation will further support water shedding and surface stability by reducing erosion and increasing evapotranspiration.

RAs including ROMs and infrastructure areas will undergo a contaminated land assessment prior to rehabilitation to determine whether residual materials pose a contamination risk as per RM2. Where contaminated soil is identified, it will be removed or remediated prior to landform establishment. These areas will be reshaped to reinstate natural drainage and limit erosion.

8.8.4 Surface Water Diversions and Dewatering

There are no surface water diversions of natural watercourses.

There are no anticipated dewatering requirements to achieve the PMLUs.

8.8.5 On-going Water Management

Closure phase surface water management is required to the Pit 1 and Pit 2, Pit 6 and Low grade WRD landforms based on the outcomes of the erosion modelling (refer Section **8.6.3**) identifying there will be concentrated overland flow paths that will require armouring to mitigate the risk of erosion. Proposed general drainage paths are shown in conceptual landform design document (**Appendix 12**), with the key locations that require armouring summarised below:

1. External catchment that discharges between Pit 1 and 2 that will be reinstated once the pits are backfilled. During operations this catchment will be captured within the pit;
2. Tie-ins to natural slopes to the western and eastern sides of the Low grade WRD;
3. Pit 6 outfall to the natural gully downstream.

Drainage channels are proposed to be sized for the 0.1% AEP, and checked against the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) peak flow event as a sensitivity check to confirm the drains have capacity for this event.

Indicative sizing and peak flow estimations are summarised in the table below. Note the following surface water management strategy is high level and not for detailed design/construction.

Table 37 Design Features of Key Drains (ATC Williams, 2025c)

Input	Drain 1 (Pit 1 and 2)	Drain 2 (Low grade WRD)	Drain 3 (Pit 6 outfall)
Catchment Area (ha)	23.4	3.0	6.2
Base width (m)	6	6	2
Side Slope 1V:?H	4	2	4
Depth (m)	2	0.5	1.5
Longitudinal Slope	1% min.	50% max.	1% min.

Input	Drain 1 (Pit 1 and 2)	Drain 2 (Low grade WRD)	Drain 3 (Pit 6 outfall)
Peak Flow (1:1000 AEP) (m^3/s)	14.9	2.9	3.8
Peak Velocity (1:1000 AEP) (m/s)	1.9	4.8[1]	1.4
Peak Flow PMP (m^3/s)	57.2	15.7	14.5
Rock Size (d50) mm	300[2]	1,000[1]	300[2]

[1] Rock sizing likely impractical to source and difficult to construct, drain to be cut into natural hard rock to resist erosion.
[2] Minimum rock size recommended.

No on-going water treatment is required post closure due to the following:

- WRDs will be shaped as free-draining landforms to shed water and reduce infiltration.
- There are no final voids.
- Stormwater runoff from RAs that have achieved their PMLU are expected to meet applicable closure water quality criteria, enabling its release to the receiving environment as clean water.
- No water storages will be retained post closure.

8.9 Revegetation Plan

8.9.1 Revegetation Objectives

The revegetation objective is to achieve the PMLU of Native Ecosystem, consistent with the current use in the surrounding undisturbed areas. Vegetation to be disturbed by the development of the project is dominated by RE 9.12.11 and is classed as 'least concern' under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and a biodiversity status of 'no concern at present'.

8.9.2 Key Flora Species

The predominant RE (9.12.11) is briefly described as *Eucalyptus crebra* and/or *Eucalyptus whitei* +/- *Corymbia erythrophloia* open woodland on steep to rolling hills on igneous rocks. This RE consists of very open woodland to woodland including combinations of the species:

- *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved ironbark);
- *Eucalyptus whitei* (White's ironbark);
- *Corymbia erythrophloia* (Red bloodwood);
- *Corymbia dallachiana* (Dallachy's gum);
- *Corymbia clarksoniana* (Clarkson's bloodwood);
- *Grevillea glauca* (Bushman's clothes peg); and
- *Brachychiton spp.*

The absent to open shrub-layer includes:

- *Denhamia* cunninghamii (Yellowberry bush);
- *Gardenia vilhelmii* (Breadfruit);
- *Petalostigma banksii* (Smooth-leaved quinine);
- *Bursaria incana* (Prickly pine);
- *Grevillea parallela* (Silver oak); and
- *Carissa spp.*

The ground layer is dominated by the following grasses:

- *Heteropogon contortus* (Black speargrass); and
- *Aristida spp.*

Where the target rehabilitation is RE 2.10.5a, the *Acacia shirleyi* low woodland to open forest is commonly with:

- *Corymbia serendipita*;
- *Corymbia pocillum* and *Eucalyptus chartaboma*;
- *Corymbia gilbertensis*;
- *Callitris intratropica*;
- *Eucalyptus similis*; and
- *Eucalyptus tetrodonta*.

A shrub layer commonly occurs, including:

- *Acacia shirleyi*;
- *Gardenia spp.*; and
- *Grevillea decora*.

The ground layer is tussock grasses, including:

- *Schizachyrium sp.*; and
- *Cleistochloa subjuncea*.

Where the target rehabilitation is 9.5.10a, the low woodland contains any combination of:

- *Eucalyptus microneura* (Georgetown box);
- *Corymbia pocillum*;
- *Corymbia* erythrophloia (red bloodwood);
- *Terminalia spp.*;
- *Erythrophleum chlorostachys* (Cooktown ironwood);
- *Corymbia* dallachiana (Dallachy's gum);
- *Corymbia pocillum*; and
- *Corymbia erythrophloia*.

An open to mid-dense shrub often occurs and usually contains:

- *Gardenia vilhelmii* (breadfruit);
- *Petalostigma banksii* (smooth-leaved quinine);
- *Carissa lanceolata* (currantbush); and
- *Melaleuca citrolens* (scrub teatree).

The often dense grassy ground layer is dominated by:

- *Heteropogon contortus* (black speargrass);
- *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass); and
- *Aristida spp.*

8.9.3 Conservation Significant Species

The Terrestrial Flora and Fauna Baseline Assessment conducted by SLR Consulting (**Appendix 7**), identified 7 conservation significant flora species and 21 conservation significant fauna species or their habitat potentially occurring within 20km of the Study area from desktop searches. However, none were detected within the study area during field assessments.

The likelihood of occurrence assessments determined that 6 flora conservation significant species and 3 conservation significant fauna species had a moderate to high likelihood of occurring within the study area, which included:

- Flora
    - *Pluchea punctata* (EPBC Act – not listed; NC Act – endangered);
    - *Labichea brassii* (EPBC Act – not listed; NC Act – near threatened);
    - *Dichanthium setosum (*Bluegrass*)* (EPBC Act – vulnerable; NC Act – least concern);
    - *Drummondita calida* (EPBC Act – not listed; NC Act – vulnerable); and
    - *Solanum carduiforme* (EPBC Act – not listed; NC Act – vulnerable).
- Fauna
    - Ghost bat (*Macroderma gigas*) (EPBC Act – vulnerable; NC Act – endangered);
    - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (EPBC Act – endangered; NC Act – endangered); and
    - Large-eared horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus robertsi*) (EPBC Act – vulnerable; NC Act – vulnerable).

However, it should be noted that *Leptospermum pallidum* is no longer listed under the NC Act and is therefore not listed above.

Based on the above, there have been no conservation significant species identified that need specific revegetation planning. The reestablishment of the planned PMLU will support the continued use by the above species. There are no specific fauna habitat requirements identified, over and above the reestablishment of the proposed PMLUs.

8.9.4 Fauna Habitat and Use Requirements

There is no specific fauna habitat proposed as part of this PRCP. The reestablishment of the proposed PMLU will provide habitat services, in keeping with the undisturbed portions of the mining leases.

8.9.5 Analogue Sites

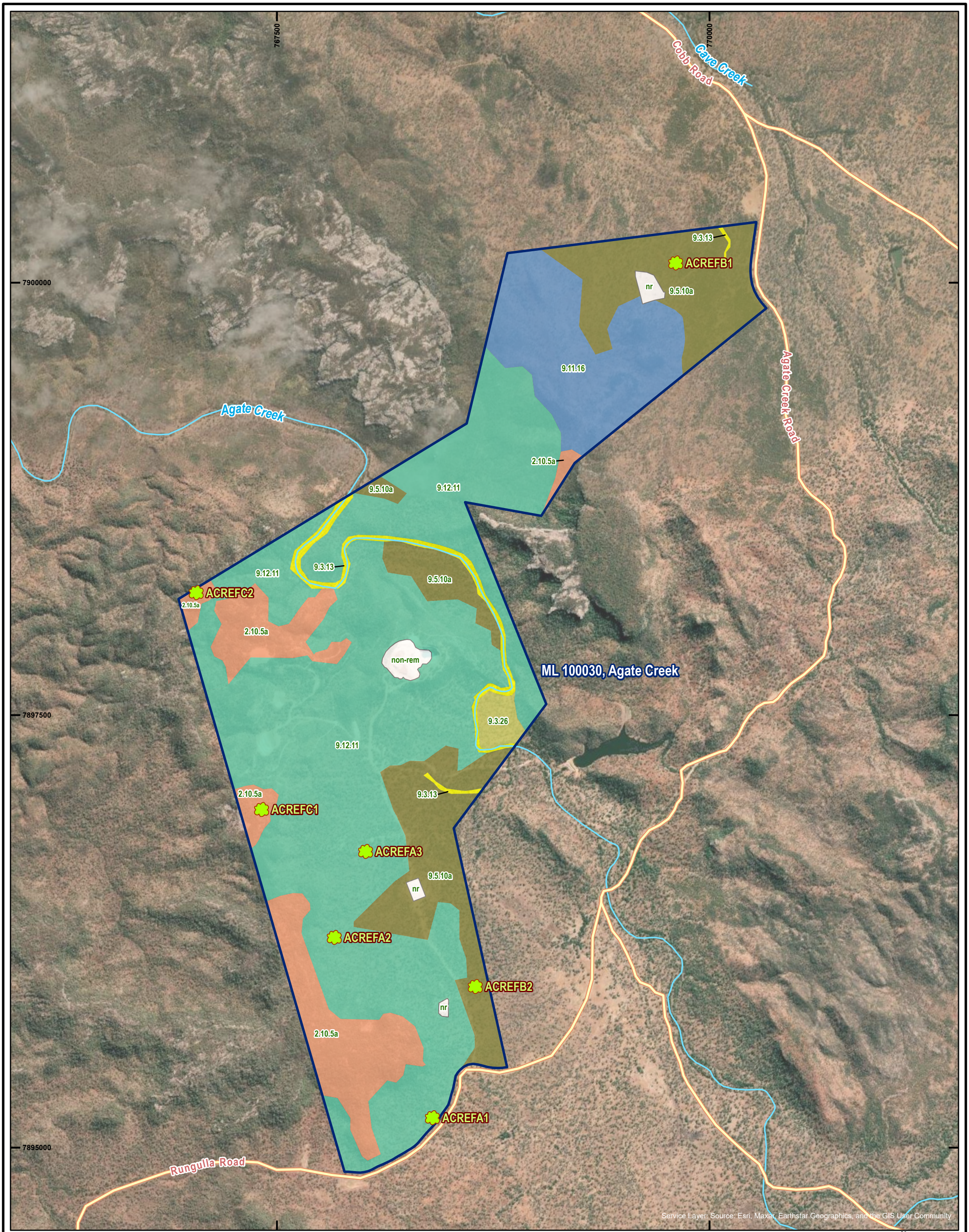
Rehabilitation analogue sites have been selected using the Queensland Herbarium's Method for the Establishment and Survey of Reference Sites for BioCondition Version 3 (Eyre et al, 2017) across the Project encompassing all REs as depicted in **Table 38** and **Figure 47**.

These analogue sites will be used to compare rehabilitation success regarding groundcover, carrying capacity, weed proportion and species mix. Reference sites are recorded using GIS and marked to prevent disturbance during operational activities. Monitoring of reference sites will be completed using the same monitoring methods employed at rehabilitation areas, and completed biannually, in the wet and dry seasons, for the first five years of sites being established. Following this, this monitoring program will be reviewed, and the frequency may be adjusted as required.

Table 38 Proposed Revegetation Analogue Sites

Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Regional Ecosystem
ACREFA1	-19.01856498	143.5497147	9.12.11
ACREFA2	-19.00922733	143.5441854	9.12.11
ACREFA3	-19.00471706	143.5458342	9.12.11
ACREFB1	-18.97376631	143.5623817	9.5.10a
ACREFB2	-19.01168594	143.5519614	9.5.10a
ACREFC1	-19.00260859	143.5400943	2.10.5a
ACREFC2	-18.99133757	143.5363371	2.10.5a

Note: RE classification as at March 2021



0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
km

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

Agate Creek Project PRCP Report

N
W E
S
GDA2020, MGA Zone 54

ML 100030 Rehabilitation Reference Sites

- Agate Creek Project Mining Lease
- Local Road
- Watercourse
- Rehabilitation Reference Site
- 2.10.5a, Least Concern
- 9.3.13, Least Concern
- 9.3.26, Least Concern
- 9.5.10a, Least Concern
- 9.11.16, Least Concern
- 9.12.11, Least Concern
- Non-remnant

Data sources:
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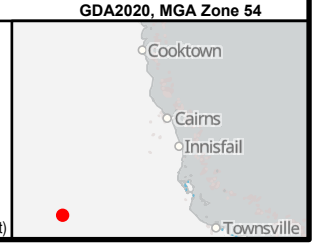


Figure 47

Sheet No. RTPL_ARD_SVG001_PRCPRMAP_1012_B

Drawn By: Chris Schlebusch
Requested by: Jacob Arnold
Date: 24/07/2025

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8.9.6 Seed Mix Selection and Sourcing

Native flora used for rehabilitation will ideally be endemic and will be established through a combination of direct seeding or planting of tube stock from local propagules. Seed will be collected from site where possible and treated, if necessary, to ensure it is adapted to environmental conditions in the area. Tree and shrub establishment onsite will be dominated by the direct seeding method.

An initial tree and shrub mix that will be used for rehabilitation is provided in **Table 39** and is based on the current suite of flora species found in the Project area.

Table 39 Rehabilitation Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Tree	
Acacia shirleyi	Lancewood
Callitris intratropica	Coast cypress pine
Corymbia dallachiana	Dallachy's gum
Erythrophleum chlorostachys	Cooktown ironwood
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved ironbark
Eucalyptus microneura	Georgetown box
Grevillea glauca	Bushman's clothes peg
Terminalia aridicola	Arid peach
Shrub	
Bursaria incana	Prickly pine
Carissa lanceolata	Currantbush
Denhamia cunninghamii	Yellowberry bush
Grevillea decora	-
Grevillea parallela	Silver oak
Melaleuca citrolens	Scrub teatree
Petalostigma banksii	Smooth-leaved quinine
Grass	
Aristida sp.	-
Heteropogon contortus	Black speargrass
Heteropogon triticeus	Giant speargrass
Schizachyrium fragile	Fire grass
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass

8.9.7 Seed Application

Revegetation activities will typically commence at the completion of land forming, such as, reshaping, topsoiling and drainage works. The timing of these works will be scheduled to enable a preferred seasonal sowing of native vegetation seed. Seeding/planting is to be carried out at the beginning of the growing season to allow maximum growing time prior to extreme temperatures, particularly summer heat. Planting must be undertaken in the morning or late afternoon to avoid heat/desiccation stress and must be within seven days of >10mm rainfall.

Where surfaces have been prepared, the nominated revegetation specification for native tree, shrub and grass species, will be sown using seed stock or planted depending on the species and slope gradients.

Rehabilitation will utilise locally relevant tree and shrub species at a density and richness consistent with the surrounding native vegetation and habitat. Final plant selection will be confirmed with the revegetation contractor, based on the following criteria:

- The species will support the proposed PMLU;
- The species will successfully establish on the available growth medium;
- The species will bind the soil; and
- The species diversity will result in a variety of structure and food and habitat resources.

Seeding/planting density is to be determined based on environmental and climatic considerations, as well as the form of plantings (tubestock vs seeding). In particular, increased planting density, compared to target density, is required to account for seedling or sapling mortality; however, each site needs to consider mortality factors such as current weather conditions e.g. drought, capacity/requirement to provide on-going watering, weed management and pest management. The seed density application rate for the canopy species is anticipated to be up to 1kg/ha and for the grass/shrub species, up to 7kg/ha.

A combination of native and introduced pasture species may be used to ensure the establishment of a groundcover and reduce the likelihood of erosion, however the potential for exotic species to outperform native species will be taken into consideration. Legumes may also be selected to assist in the supply of bioavailable nitrogen to the soil.

If local species do not provide adequate cover, it may be necessary to use a cover crop to protect the soil. Should this be required, the crop cover would be an infertile annual species that will die off after one year rather than reproduce and spread to surrounding areas.

This approach will provide initial assistance for endemic species by increasing protection against wind and soil erosion. If the use of introduced grasses and / or legumes is deemed necessary for erosion control in the bushland areas, pasture seed and fertiliser will be applied at a lower rate than for pasture outcomes to reduce competition with tree seed and / or seedlings.

Some seed germination rates are dramatically improved if the seeds are treated prior to planting. A range of treatments are available and would be investigated as necessary to maximise revegetation success and cost effectiveness.

8.9.8 Protection of Revegetation Areas

Revegetation areas will be protected from predation of seedlings by native and introduced fauna, specifically cattle, by the installation of stock exclusion fencing until surface stability is verified by AQP assessment. Revegetation will be undertaken progressively across the site to reduce the impact to the grazing land use.

Tube stock, where planted, will have tree guards installed to prevent herbivory by native or pest animals.

8.9.9 Growth Media Requirements and Application

The description of topsoil and growth media resources on site has been discussed in sections **3.1.7**, **8.3** and **8.4**. It is anticipated that before the reuse of soils and growth media for rehabilitation, test work will be undertaken to assess the need (or not) for amelioration of the soils before use in rehabilitation, taking into consideration the nutrient profile requirements for native species. Ameliorants that may be utilised include NPK fertiliser and gypsum.

Control of weed growth in soil stockpiles will be undertaken before re-use in rehabilitation.

Soils are variable with the spreading of topsoil to a minimum depth of 0.2m proposed. Soils will be recovered from stockpiles by excavator, loaded into a suitable size dump truck and then applied to the rehabilitation area. Soils will be spread to the required thickness by grader before application of seed and fertiliser.

8.9.10 Seed and Fertiliser Application and Management

As detailed above, native seed will be directly sown using seed stock or planted depending on the species and slope gradients. Fertiliser, if deemed to be required, will be applied directly to topsoil ahead of seeding and mechanically incorporated into the soil profile, e.g. tyne attachment behind tractor.

The weights of seed, fertiliser and/or other ameliorants applied will be recorded and those records kept for verification against the revegetation plan by the contractor and AQP.

8.10 Tailings Storage Facilities

There are no tailings storage facilities proposed as part of the Project. Ore is transported to and processed at the Georgetown Gold Processing Plant. Therefore, no rehabilitation or management of tailings storage facilities is required.

8.11 Voids

All open cut pits will be backfilled with material from the waste rock dumps such that no residual voids will remain post closure. In addition, all open cut pits (and associated final landform extents) are sited outside the modelled 0.1% AEP floodplain extent (**Figure 11**).

8.12 Underground Mining

There is no underground mining as part of the Project. Therefore, no rehabilitation or management of underground mining is required.

8.13 Built Infrastructure

8.13.1 Buildings

In the absence of a continuing use for the buildings post relinquishment on the mining lease, all buildings and infrastructure (including footings and foundations) will be removed by low loader (transportable buildings), or where unable to be removed, demolished and removed from site, or if materials constitute clean construction and demolition waste, it will be buried within the final in-pit spoil dumps.

All recoverable scrap steel will be sold and recycled, with the remaining non-recyclable wastes disposed of to an authorised landfill. A land contamination assessment will be undertaken where potential contamination exists. Contaminated materials will either be remediated in-situ or excavated and disposed of to an appropriately licensed facility.

Areas from which buildings and other infrastructure have been removed will be ripped, re-contoured and revegetated.

8.13.2 Roads and Tracks

Roads that are not required post mining will be reshaped, topsoiled, and ripped and seeded. Otherwise, roads which are suitably compacted, non-polluting and stable will be retained on site as beneficial infrastructure for future use by the landholders where agreed under a landholder agreement. The landholder of Lot 2 on SP242983 has agreed as part of the mining lease compensation agreement "*that it may wish to continue to use vehicle tracks, haulage roads, water storage facilities, and other similar infrastructure within ML100030 identified in Attachment 2 (called "the Remaining Infrastructure"), and does not require the MINER to rehabilitate the Remaining Infrastructure at the end of the Mining Lease*".

8.13.3 Water Infrastructure

Water infrastructure such as dams and sediment ponds will be removed and any land disturbance will be filled, reshaped, topsoiled, and ripped and seeded. Otherwise, they will be retained on site as beneficial infrastructure for future use by the landholders where agreed under a landholder agreement.

9. Risk Assessment

9.1 Risk Assessment Purpose

Section 1236C(1)(f) of the EP Act requires the PRCP to identify the risks for each PMLU of a stable condition not being achieved, and how the applicant intends to manage or minimise the risk.

The purpose of the risk assessment was to identify and assess the risks of a stable condition for the land not being achieved for the PMLUs of grazing on native ecosystem and any related potential for environmental harm. The purpose of the risk assessment is to also identify that action to be taken to manage and minimise any identified high risk.

The scope of the risk assessment is restricted to rehabilitation matters including the potential risks associated with the period following rehabilitation and mine closure. The scope covers risks that affect the successful achievement of the nominated PMLU's.

9.2 Risk Assessment Process

The risk assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 *Risk Management – Guidelines* (Standards Australia, 2018). Potential hazards were identified and considered for each rehabilitation area for the Project.

A risk assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the principles outlined in ISO31000:2018 taking into account the areas of impact, events and their causes and potential consequences for the period following mine closure. An assessment of likelihood and consequence of associated risks have been made based to determine unmitigated risk. Definitions of likelihood and consequence of the risk are shown in **Table 40** and **Table 41**. **Table 42** describes how the overall risk level is determined.

A risk assessment relating to mine closure is shown **Table 43**. Proposed mitigation measures are specified. The residual risk based on effective and ongoing implementation of the mitigation measures is also included.

Table 40 Likelihood Definition

Likelihood	Definition
Rare	Likelihood of occurring is less than 3%. It would require a substantial change in circumstances to create an environment for this to occur, and even then, this is a rare occurrence.
Unlikely	Likelihood of occurring is more than or equal to 3% and less than 10%. There are no specific circumstances to suggest this could happen.
Possible	Likelihood of occurring is equal to or more than 10% and less than 30%. There is a possibility of this risk occurring as it has occurred before (albeit infrequently) in the mining industry/local area
Likely	Likelihood of occurring is equal to or more than 30% and less than 90%. This consequence is not uncommon in the mining industry/local area
Almost Certain	Greater than 90% likelihood of occurring. Has happened, will probably happen during the mine life and there is no reason to suspect it will not happen in the post-closure period.

Table 41 Consequence Definition

Consequence Type	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
PMLU not being achieved	Lasting days or less; affecting small area (metres); groundcover affected with no loss of stability.	Lasting weeks; affecting limited area (tens of metres); groundcover affected on rehabilitated surfaces only and/or land slip of rehabilitated surface/profile or one incident of surface water quality deterioration.	Lasting months; affecting extended area (hundreds of metres); groundcover affected within Mine Activity Area only and/or erosion or slumping of rehabilitated surface/profile or successive incidents of surface water quality deterioration.	Lasting years; affecting area on ML area beyond the Mine Activity Area and undisturbed land; landform failure requiring re-mobilisation of rehabilitation efforts. Off lease impacts potential to cause environmental harm.	Permanent impact; affecting area beyond ML area and landholder property, reducing productivity of affected land permanently.

Table 42 Risk Level Matrix

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

The risk assessment outcome, including proposed mitigation measures are shown in **Table 43.**

Table 43 Risk Assessment for Achievement of PMLU

C = Consequence L= Likelihood R = Risk

RISK TO PMLU OUTCOME		Unmitigated Risk			Residual Risk			
Event	**Cause**	**L**	**C**	**R**	**Mitigation**	**L**	**C**	**R**
Revegetation fails/delayed establishment	Weed invasion of rehabilitated areas	Likely	Moderate	High	Complete weed eradication from topsoil stockpile prior to use. Ensure fertiliser use is slow release to allow native species to out compete weeds. Keep weed hygiene measures in place for entire rehabilitation activity schedule. Consider weed control on areas adjacent to the Mine Activity Area. Selective weed eradication on revegetated areas based on weed type and control susceptibility.	Possible	Minor	Medium
	Unsuitable seed blend used	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Reseed area with appropriate seed mix if inundation or persistent water accumulation.	Possible	Minor	Medium
	Extended drought event	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Reseed area in the first available wet season following extended drought.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Uncontrolled fire	Unlikely	Major	Medium	Permits to burn process. Permits for Hot Work. Water truck available. Pasture management regime.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Prolonged wet weather event/flooding	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Ensure surface water diversions/runoff controls are constructed in accordance with design prior to commencing rehabilitation. Schedule reseeding works to commence prior to/at the beginning of the corresponding wet season. Inspect topsoiled/seeded areas once accessible and rework/reseed as required.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Heavy rainfall following seeding	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Review weather forecast prior to rehabilitation.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Vehicle access prior to appropriate timing	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Maintain fence until rehabilitation achieved.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

RISK TO PMLU OUTCOME		Unmitigated Risk			Residual Risk			
Event	Cause	L	C	R	Mitigation	L	C	R
	Native fauna access prior to rehabilitation achievement	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Install tree guards around base of immature tree/shrubs in critical areas.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Intruding livestock prior to rehabilitation achievement	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Areas fenced to prevent livestock into rehab areas.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Instability of landform surface	Soil loss from topsoiled areas	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Installation of runoff controls to limit the potential for erosive events. Confirmation of final profile over backfilled and topsoiled areas. Maintain fence until rehabilitation criteria met.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Slumping of placed materials on slope	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Confirmation of final profile over backfilled and topsoiled areas. Where placed material meets in situ materials key into slope and install water management to direct runoff to dedicated structures and away from placed materials.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Failure to establish proposed vegetation cover and specified PMLU.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Approved seed mix. Certified seed. Seeding to occur during optimal period and optimal conditions. Adequate monitoring. Revegetation strategy to include re-seeding, review of seed mix.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Water management controls fail	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Maintain water management installations throughout rehabilitation schedule and annually prior to each wet season. Inspect status of installations following wet season.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Final landform design not suitable	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Geotechnical assessment to confirm available material can be installed as stable and if not include benching to final profile to decrease slope angle and length.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Slope failure	Possible	Major	High	AQP Assessment of geotechnical stability Enact any AQP recommendations to improve stability Water management systems Diversion drains Monitoring	Possible	Minor	Medium

RISK TO PMLU OUTCOME		Unmitigated Risk			Residual Risk			
Event	Cause	L	C	R	Mitigation	L	C	R
Poor diversity Native Bushland	Dominance of species due to fire, flood, drought.	Possible	Major	High	Approved seed mix.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium

9.3 Risk Treatment Plan

The basis for selection of the various risk treatments is recorded in **Table 44**. The risk mitigations are presented in approximate sequence of application for each cause. It is possible that early treatments may be sufficient for risk eradication and that the full range of options may not be necessary for the mitigative effect to be completed.

Table 44 Risk Treatment Plan

RISK TO PMLU OUTCOME		Treatment of Risk		
Cause	**Mitigation**	**Selection rationale**	**Actions and Performance measures**	**Reporting/Monitoring/Timing**
Revegetation fails/delayed establishment				
Weed invasion of rehabilitated areas	Complete weed eradication from topsoil stockpile prior to use.	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Apply suitable herbicide to weed infested areas seasonally.	Record weed status of stockpiled soils prior to re-spreading on regraded landforms.
	Ensure fertiliser use is low release to allow native species to out compete weeds.	Meets native species recommended outcome	Source suitable fertiliser for use throughout rehabilitation period	Record rate of use and weed emergence.
	Apply weed hygiene measures for entire rehabilitation activity schedule.	Protection of surrounding environment	Keep operational weed hygiene measures in place for entire rehabilitation activity schedule.	Record equipment and maintain hygiene records
	Selective weed eradication on revegetated areas based on weed type and control susceptibility.	Protection of surrounding environment	Surveillance of rehabilitation areas for weed emergence	Record weed emergence
Extended drought event	Reseed area in the first available wet season following extended drought.	Cost-benefit in post-closure period.	Check rainfall records to confirm suitable conditions	Record timing and rate of seed application.
Uncontrolled fire	Reseed area in the first available wet season following extended drought.	Cost-benefit in post-closure period.	Check rainfall records to confirm suitable conditions	Record timing and rate of seed application.

RISK TO PMLU OUTCOME		Treatment of Risk		
Cause	**Mitigation**	**Selection rationale**	**Actions and Performance measures**	**Reporting/Monitoring/Timing**
Prolonged wet weather event/flooding	Ensure surface water diversions /runoff controls are constructed in accordance with design prior to commencing rehabilitation.	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Final landform design plan/schematic to include location and materials for installation	Photo-monitoring of installed feature
	Schedule reseeding works to commence prior to/at the beginning of the corresponding wet season.	Cost-benefit in post-closure period.	Check seasonal extended weather outlook to confirm likely rainfall forecast. Seed as per AQP recommendations.	Record timing and rate of seed application.
	Inspect topsoiled/seeded areas once accessible and rework/reseed as required.	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Surveillance of rehabilitation areas	Inspection records
Vehicle access prior to rehabilitation achievement	Maintain fence until rehabilitation criteria are met.	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Maintenance inspections to ensure integrity of fence.	Implement prior to completion of rehabilitation works.
Native fauna access prior to rehabilitation achievement	Install tree guards around base of immature tree/shrubs in critical areas.	Cost-benefit in post-closure period	Observations of growth and groundcover to include signs of predation on emerging vegetation	Photo-monitoring of emerging tree/shrubs
Intruding livestock prior to rehabilitation achievement	Maintain fence until rehabilitation criteria are met.	Cost-benefit in post-closure period	Observations of growth and groundcover to include signs of predation on emerging vegetation	Photo-monitoring of emerging tree/shrubs
Instability of landform surface				

RISK TO PMLU OUTCOME		Treatment of Risk		
Cause	**Mitigation**	**Selection rationale**	**Actions and Performance measures**	**Reporting/Monitoring/Timing**
Soil loss from topsoiled areas	Installation of runoff controls to limit the potential for erosive events.	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Final landform design plan/schematic to include location and materials for installation	Photo-monitoring of installed feature
	Confirmation of final design profile over backfilled and topsoiled areas	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Measure profiles as installed, prior to topsoiling and revegetating final landforms	Photo-monitoring of completed earthworks
Slumping of placed materials on slope	Confirmation of final design over backfilled and topsoiled areas	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Measure profiles as installed, prior to topsoiling and revegetating final landforms	Photo-monitoring of completed earthworks
	Where placed material meets in situ materials key into slope and install water management to direct runoff to dedicated structures and away from placed materials.	Timely application of control in rehabilitation schedule	Final landform design plan/schematic to include areas for keying and locations for installation of water management structures	Photo-monitoring of completed earthworks
Geotechnical instability	Assessment of Landform geotechnical stability by AQP	Timely Implementation of geotechnical remediation measures identified by AQP	Engineering solutions consistent with the geotechnical stability issues identified	Record of actions taken / survey control and monitoring

10. Monitoring and Maintenance

Rehabilitation monitoring will comprise permanent monitoring locations at which visual and photographic surveys, transects / quadrats, ecosystem function analysis and remote sensing will be applied to determine change.

Rehabilitation monitoring will also include recording the rehabilitation activities in the area so that the performance of a rehabilitation practice can be related to its results. This would include at the time of establishment:

- ground preparation measures,
- topsoil source, handling and respreading rates,
- seeding source and rate of application of seed and timing,
- meteorological information such as rainfall, temperature and wind speed.
- Monitor erosion and sediment control (ESC) devices to ensure ongoing effectiveness and implement corrective actions should a fault in the ESC devices be identified.

Annual monitoring of the following to determine successful achievement of rehabilitation objectives:

- Monitoring of groundcover (percentage and diversity) over successive years
- Photo-monitoring of installed features for erosion protection and assessment of stability
- Monitoring of water quality downstream throughout rehabilitation and closure period.
- Record monitoring of rehabilitated landform and analysis of revegetation trends in strata establishment.

The establishment of suitable analogue monitoring sites in the undisturbed area of the mining lease, will enable the comparison of revegetation success against undisturbed areas.

The ongoing monitoring of the management measures and assessment of attainment of milestone criteria will be conducted as specified in **Table 45.**

Table 45 Rehabilitation Milestone Management and Rehabilitation Criteria Monitoring Program

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
RM1	Infrastructure Decommissioning and Removal	1.1 With the exception of any infrastructure to remain as part of the post-mining land use (PMLU), the following are complete: (a) All services disconnected, terminated and removed; (b) All pipelines drained and decommissioned; (c) All buildings and associated infrastructure are demolished and removed; (d) All hardstand, concrete areas and roads (concrete, bitumen, gravel, blue metal, aggregate, etc.) removed; (e) All fencing and associated foundations removed; (f) All machinery and equipment not required for rehabilitation works removed from site; (g) All surface water drainage infrastructure removed; (h) All waste not authorised to be disposed of on-site under environmental authority P-EA-100326888 removed; (i) All drillholes, bores, sediment ponds and sumps decommissioned; and (j) All dams are dewatered and desilted. 1.2 An independent appropriately qualified person (AQP) has certified the achievement of RM1.1.	Inspection report including photo of location with date
RM2	Identification, remediation and removal of contaminated land	2.1 Contaminated land investigations (investigation, remediation and validation) completed by a suitably qualified person (SQP) in accordance with appropriate guidance, including but not limited to the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM) and National Remediation Framework (NRF). 2.2 Contaminated water and sediment removed from dams. 2.3 Contaminated and hazardous material either remediated in-situ or removed/transported to facility lawfully able to accept the material. 2.4 Validation sampling determines that contaminant removal has been successful.	Contaminated land investigation document prepared by AQP. Validation sampling report and/or Site Management Plan accepted by AQP, where required.

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
		2.5 Contaminated Land Auditor certifies that no contamination unsuitable for the PMLU remains or is occurring.	
RM3	Landform Development and Reshaping / Reprofiling	3.1 All major earthworks (including reshaping, pushing/trimming) are completed in accordance with the design specification provided by an AQP. 3.2 Relevant structures developed and/or reshaped, such that they are consistent with the landform closure design report. 3.3 An "As Constructed Report" prepared which details and justifies all variations to the design, including a certification that such variations will not affect the design performance. 3.4 Constructed landform achieves geotechnical stability with a Factor of Safety (FoS) ≥ 1.5, which includes consideration of flood stress. 3.5 Disturbed slopes align with those stated within the landform closure design report. 3.6 Erosion and sediment control (ESC) and drainage structures are installed and functioning as per design specifications and certified by an AQP. 3.7 An independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and certified that RM3.1-3.6 have been achieved.	Site survey records Inspection report by AQP. QAQC report detailing that works completed in accordance with design plans.
RM4	Installation of a cover system	4.1 Landform design has been reviewed and a detailed cover system design completed. 4.2 The cover system has been installed as per design. 4.3 All potentially acid forming (PAF) material is located within an AQP designed and engineered cell, fully encapsulated in compacted non-acid forming (NAF) material. 4.4 The cover system surface is water shedding and does not display surface ponding. 4.5 The cover system displays erosional stability, is geotechnically stable and supports the PMLU.	Waste rock characterisation report including suitability of the capping. Engineering/ design plan and completion report by AQP.

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
		4.6 An independent AQP has certified that RM4.1-4.5 have been achieved.	
RM5	Surface preparation	5.1 Assessment of growth media characteristics and the development of an amelioration and physical treatment plan is completed by an AQP. 5.2 Ameliorant and physical treatments such as fertilisers, lime, gypsum and/or organic matter, are applied as identified in criteria RM5.1. 5.3 Topsoil/growth media placement of a minimum 200mm. 5.4 Deep ripping of compacted surfaces at least 300mm, (or refusal) into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes. 5.5 Following amelioration as per criteria RM5.1 and RM5.2, representative soil testing of growth media confirms: (e) pH in the range of 6-8.5; (f) Electrical Conductivity (saturated extract) (dS/m) ≤2 (2,000 µS/cm); (g) Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) (%) < 6; and (h) Emerson aggregate class: ≥ 4. 5.6 Growth media and suitability is assessed and documented by an AQP as suitable for the PMLU and target vegetation establishment. 5.7 The surface and groundwater monitoring network are installed, and monitoring is underway (one year of sampling undertaken). 5.8 Independent AQP has certified the plan in RM5.1 and achievement of RM5.2-5.7.	Soil assessment/ amelioration report prepared by AQP. QAQC report prepared by AQP.

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
RM6	Revegetation	6.1 Seeding has been completed using recommended seeding mix in Appendix 1 - Revegetation Species List at a rate of 1-2kg/ha for tree species and 7-9kg/ha for grass/shrub/forb species, or as otherwise specified by the AQP. 6.2 Species chosen reflect Regional Ecosystems (REs) 2.10.5a, 9.5.10a or 9.12.11. 6.3 Non-native seeds must not be used for the revegetation (except when sterile cover crops are used). 6.4 Timing of seeding aligned with wet weather to coincide with elevated levels of soil moisture. 6.5 Stock exclusion fencing installed around all areas that have been seeded. 6.6 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM6.1-6.5.	Revegetation plan certified by AQP. Seed mix QAQC report. AQP certification report.
RM7	Achievement of surface requirements	7.1 Species used in revegetation remain present and show evidence of natural recruitment. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data. 7.2 Weed presence is less than 5% of total vegetative cover; 7.3 Absence of ecosystem altering weeds. 7.4 Total vegetative groundcover ≥ 60%. 7.5 Total groundcover (combination of vegetative cover, other organic material (i.e., sticks, leaf litter) and inorganic material (i.e., rocks) ≥ 70%. 7.6 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 2 – Erosion classification framework. 7.7 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 7.8 Erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU.	Report prepared by AQP summarising regular rehabilitation monitoring. Report prepared by AQP summarising water and sediment quality monitoring. AQP certification report for erosion assessment.

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
		7.9 Corrective actions arising from the routine inspections program have been undertaken and recorded. 7.10 Surface water runoff has been collected across representative areas of rehabilitation when surface flows occur, and it is safe to do so. 7.11 Surface water runoff complies with Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits. 7.12 The growth media (topsoil and subsoil) physical, chemical and biological properties do not limit vegetation cover performance or restrict the potential effective depth of rooting. 7.13 A BioCondition assessment is completed by an AQP using the methodology outlined in the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's 'BioCondition Assessment Manual'. 7.14 The BioCondition assessment completed under RM7.13 complies with the PRCP Benchmark for the PMLU, as per Appendix 4 – PRCP Benchmarks for Rehabilitation Areas. 7.15 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM7.1-7.14.	
RM8	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition	8.1 Safety hazards in the rehabilitation area are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 8.2 The land is structurally and erosionally stable. 8.3 The final landform is geotechnically stable and achieved a FOS ≥ 1.5. 8.4 A BioCondition Assessment is completed by an AQP using the methodology outlined in the latest version of the Queensland Herbarium's 'BioCondition Assessment Manual' 8.5 The BioCondition assessment completed under RM8.4 complies with the PRCP Benchmark for the PMLU, as per Appendix 4 – PRCP Benchmarks for Rehabilitation Areas. 8.6 Total vegetative ground ≥ 60 %.	Report prepared by AQP summarising regular rehabilitation monitoring. Report prepared by AQP summarising water and sediment quality monitoring.

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
		8.7 Weed presence is a maximum of 5% of total vegetative cover as confirmed by an AQP in annual monitoring. 8.8 Restricted invasive plants (as defined in the Biosecurity Act 2014) comprise ≤ 5% of vegetation groundcover. 8.9 Absence of ecosystem altering weeds. 8.10 No evidence of erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 2 - Erosion classification framework. 8.11 Any erosion present will not compromise the achievement of a PMLU to a stable condition. 8.12 No evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures. 8.13 Total ground cover (combination of vegetative cover, other organic material (i.e. sticks, leaf litter) and inorganic material (i.e. rocks)) ≥ 70% for erosional stability. 8.14 Sediment and erosion control structures removed as certified by AQP and rehabilitated consistent with the PMLU. 8.15 Stock exclusion fencing removed from around revegetation areas. 8.16 Surface water runoff complies with Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits. 8.17 Surface water quality results monitored monthly during flow, but not limited to, downstream at the locations listed in Appendix 5 – Surface water monitoring locations, must not exceed the limits in Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits, for a minimum of 3 consecutive years.	AQP certification report for erosion assessment.

Milestone Reference	Rehabilitation Milestone	Milestone Criteria	Method of monitoring
		8.18 If the surface water quality exceeds the criteria RM8.17, the applicable upstream site must be compared to the downstream site result; and the quality result measured at a downstream site must be equal to or less than the quality result measured at the applicable upstream site1. 8.19 For a minimum of 3 consecutive years groundwater quality, must be monitored quarterly, but not limited to, locations specified in Appendix 6 – Groundwater monitoring locations, for all quality characteristics listed in Appendix 7 – Groundwater quality limits. 8.20 Groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits specified in Appendix 7 – Groundwater quality limits, for 3 consecutive results. 8.21 Groundwater level is monitored quarterly and for a minimum of 3 consecutive years. 8.22 Soil testing of growth media confirms the topsoil and subsoil physical, chemical and biological properties are not limiting vegetation cover performance (e.g. nutrient availability, drought stress). 8.23 Final landform survey confirms no built structures remain 8.24 There is no evidence indicating an adverse change to the contaminated land status has occurred post the completion of RM2. 8.25 Independent AQP certifies achievement of RM8.1-8.24.	

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PART B – ATTACHMENTS - PRCP SCHEDULE

The PRCP Schedule is attached as **Appendix 1**.

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

Savannah Goldfields Limited

Appendix 1 PRCP Schedule

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

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Appendix 2 Receiving Environment Monitoring Program 2022-2023 (WTS, 2024)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

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Appendix 3 Flood Impact Assessment (ATC Williams, 2022)

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Appendix 4 Flood Impact Assessment Review (ATC Williams, 2025)

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Appendix 5 Hydrogeological Assessment (C&R Consulting, 2025)

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Appendix 6 Soils and Land Suitability Assessment (WTS, 2022)

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Appendix 7 Terrestrial Flora and Fauna Baseline Assessment (SLR Consulting, 2021)

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Appendix 8 Agate Creek Rehabilitated Disturbance Areas Technical Memorandum (WTS, 2022)

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Appendix 9 Waste Rock Characterisation (C&R Consulting, 2022)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

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Appendix 10 Waste Rock Characterisation Review (C&R Consulting, 2025)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

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Appendix 11 Waste Rock Dump Concept Design and Management Plan (ATC Williams, 2025)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

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Appendix 12 Conceptual Final Landform Design (ATC Williams, 2025)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

Savannah Goldfields Limited

Appendix 13 Erosion and Landform Evolution Modelling of the Rehabilitated Landform Design (Landloch, 2025)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan

Savannah Goldfields Limited

Appendix 14 Water Management Plan (ATC Williams, 2025)