

# Edna May Operations

## Compliance Report EPBC 2018/8213

24 January 2025 to  
23 January 2026

<b>Document Title:</b> EPBC2018-8213 Annual Compliance Report 2026	<b>Version:</b> 1.0	<b>Revision Date:</b> 21/04/2026
<b>Department:</b> Environment	<b>Site:</b> Edna May	<b>Page</b> 1 of 26

**Declaration of accuracy**

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed  \_\_\_\_\_

Full name (please print) **Richard Jones** \_\_\_\_\_

Position (please print) **Company Secretary** \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation **Edna May Operations Pty Ltd** \_\_\_\_\_

Date        /        /        /        **22/04/2026** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 1. Approved Action

### 1.1. The Action

Clearing of vegetation for the expansion of the existing Edna May Gold Project (Project) including the establishment of an open pit (the 'Greenfinch pit'), storage of non-reactive waste rock in an expanded North-North West waste rock landform, buttressing of an existing Tailings Storage Facility, development of a noise abandonment bund and construction of a haul road, site drainage works and storage of topsoil approximately 1 km north of Westonia, Western Australia.

The Action commenced on the 24th of January 2020.

Details on the approval are provided below in **Table 1**.

**Table 1:** Details of Action

EPBC Number	EPBC 2018/8213
Project Name	Edna May Gold Project Expansion – Greenfinch Pit, Western Australia
Approval Holder	Edna May Operations Pty Ltd
ACN	136 365 001

### 1.2. Location of Project

The Project is located approximately one kilometre north of the town of Westonia in the Shire of Westonia, Western Australia.

### 1.3. Report Period

An Annual Compliance Report (ACR) for each 12 month period following the date of commencement is submitted. The report is to be published on the Ramelius Resources Ltd website within 60 business following the reporting period.

This ACR covers the reporting period 24th January 2025 to the 23rd of January 2026.

## 2. Background Information

The Project is a medium-sized, gold mining operation that consists of conventional open cut pits, underground, and a carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing plant. The Project has been on Care and Maintenance since April 2025.

The Project is owned and operated by Edna May Operations Pty Ltd (EMO) a subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Ltd (Ramelius).

This compliance report is a condition of the approval for the Project expansion under the EPBC Act. The document provides a description of activities undertaken during the reporting period and documents compliance with the conditions of the permit.

Development of the Greenfinch pit included the clearing of up to 16.6 hectares of native vegetation. Due to the potential threat to EPBC Act-listed species and ecological communities, the project was assessed under the EPBC Act. This included the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Endangered), the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community (Critically endangered) and *Eremophila resinosa Resinous Eremophila* (Endangered).

To compensate for the unavoidable impacts of removing up to 16.6ha of native vegetation, an Offset Plan was developed and approved.

The Offsets for the Action include:

- Revegetation of 75ha of ex-farmland including a 60ha area immediately north of the Project and directly north of the Westonia Common (Lots 161 and 162) and 15ha of ex-farmland located directly south of the Project which will provide additional fauna habitat corridor for the Westonia Common (Lot 1578).
  - Status – planting and seeding completed 2020, 2021. Monitoring ongoing.
- Protection, management and improvement (interplanting, weed control) of a remnant 15ha block of *Eucalyptus longicornis* on Lot 162.
  - Status - Interplanting completed (2021). Monitoring ongoing.
- Placement of a conservation covenant over revegetated parts of Lots 161, 162 and 1578 (subject to government approval) –
  - Status – Covenant agreement discussed with National Trust – positive feedback (2023), They will not enter into an agreement until completion criteria met.
- provide \$10,000 per year for two years from the commencement of the action (indexed to the National Consumer Price Index value in 2019) to the Shire of Westonia for the purpose of funding activities in the Westonia Common Management Plan 2016-2020 and subsequent versions –
  - Status - Completed

### 3. Clearing

The EPBC Act approval allows EMO to clear up to 16.6ha of native vegetation (**Figure 1**). This area includes up to 9.3ha of Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), up to 9.3ha of foraging habitat and no more than 38 potential breeding trees for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (**Figure 2**).

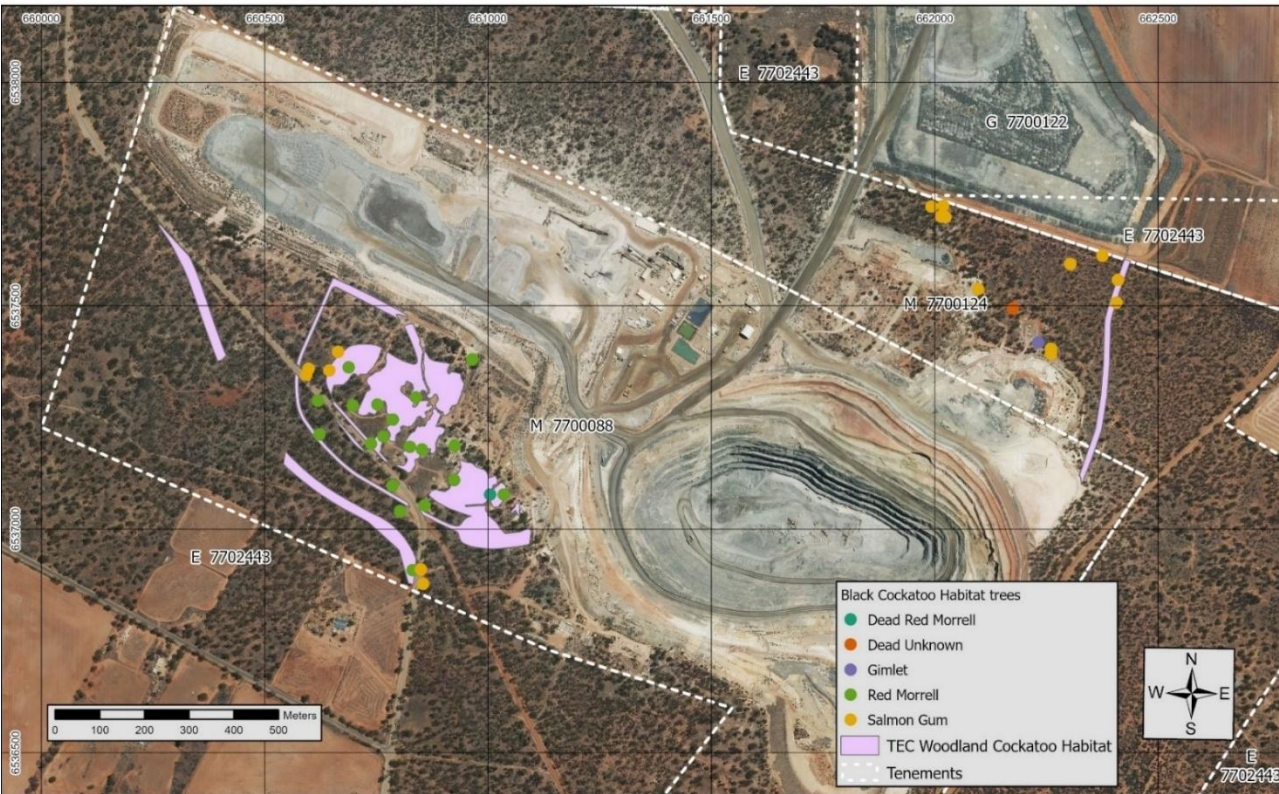
Clearing commenced on the 24th of January 2020. A total of 11.5 ha of native vegetation was cleared for the purpose of developing the Greenfinch pit (**Figure 3**). The area cleared was for the diversion of the Warrachuppin Road, the Greenfinch pit, safety bund and access track, extension of the noise bund and for construction of the abandonment bund. No clearing was undertaken during the reporting period.

All clearing occurred within the approved areas stated in the EPBC Act Approval EPBC 2018/8213 and Clearing Permit CPS8550.

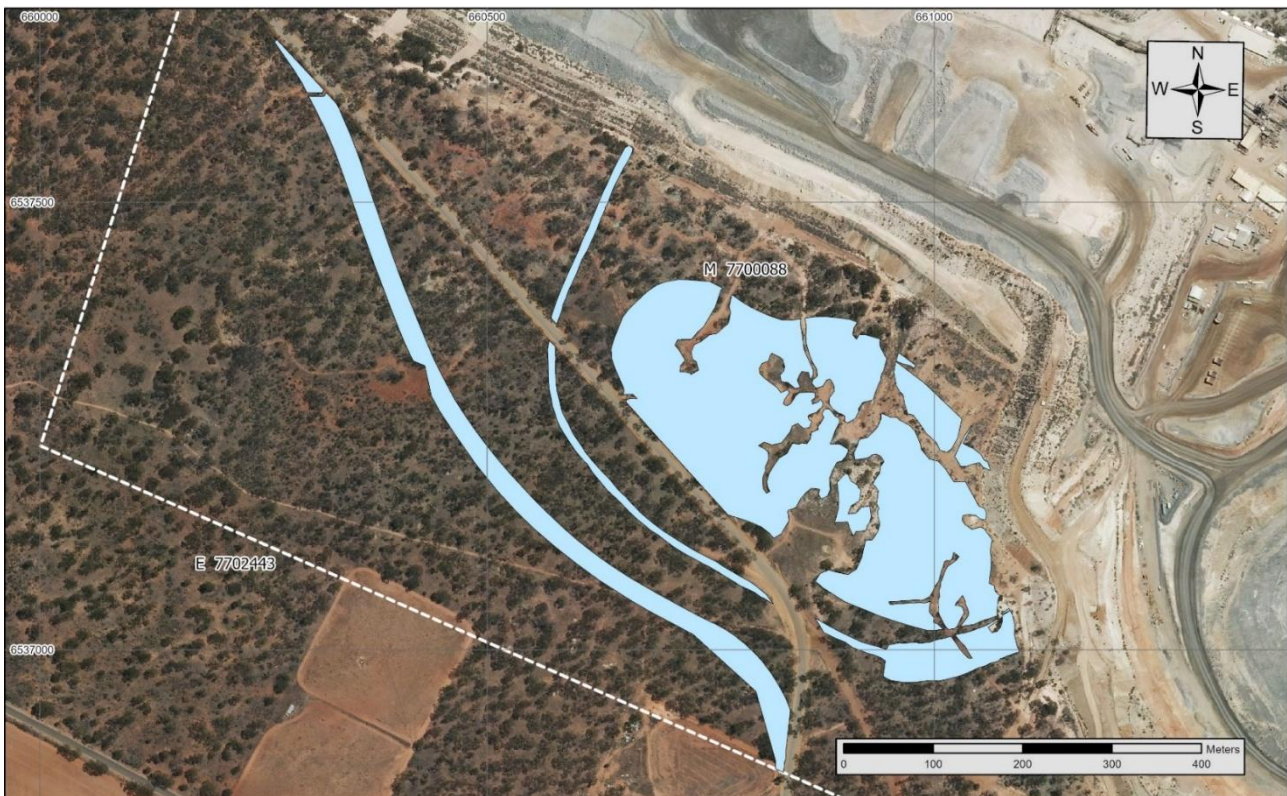
Clearing was minimised where practicable resulting in a reduced total project footprint from planned 16.6ha to 11.5ha. Clearing for the extension of the Corsini Flood bund to the south of the Corsini WRL has not yet been undertaken.



**Figure 1:** Approved clearing area



**Figure 2:** Approved clearing area of potential Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat



**Figure 3:** Native vegetation cleared to develop the Greenfinch pit

### 3.1. Eucalypt Woodland

Approval was granted to clear up to 9.3ha of Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC. No clearing was completed during the reporting period. A total of 7.556 ha of Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC (**Figure 4**) was cleared, as per the approval.

### 3.2. Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat

No clearing was undertaken during the reporting period.

Clearing of 7.556 ha potential foraging habitat, and 14 trees that were identified as potential nesting trees (**Figure 4**) was cleared to date. The Carnaby's Black Cockatoo has been documented to feed on Salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) which is found in the Woodlands (Harewood 2018). There were no recorded sightings of the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo during the reporting period.



**Figure 4:** Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat (Eucalypt woodland TEC) and potential breeding trees cleared during the development of the Greenfinch pit

#### 4. Vegetation Corridors

The Greenfinch pit was designed to minimise clearing to maintain connectivity between the east and west remnant woodland blocks of the Westonia Common and avoid habitat fragmentation (**Figure 5**).

Clearing minimisation initiatives implemented include:

1. a 50m wide vegetation corridor between the abandonment bund and the diverted road to the south was retained to facilitate fauna movement; and
2. no clearing between the pit and the abandonment bund conserving a 40 m wide vegetation corridor to facilitate fauna movement and reduce impact on the TEC.



**Figure 5:** Vegetation Corridors

## 5. Rehabilitation Areas

The permit conditions include a requirement to rehabilitate the following areas within 12 months of completing construction of the abandonment bund:

### Warrachuppin Road

The original Warrachuppin Road, was diverted, to the north of the Greenfinch pit for construction of an abandonment bund. The approved clearing area was 1.9ha however this was minimised to an actual cleared area of 1.06ha.

Rehabilitation of the original road footprint commenced in 2021 which consisted of removing the bitumen road surface and ripping the road base. In June 2022, EMO seeded and planted seedlings on the site.

The rehabilitation area as at March 2026, is shown below in **Figure 6** and location shown in **Figure 7**.



**Figure 6:** Photo of Warrachuppin Road rehabilitation - March 2026

## 6. Rehabilitation Offset

A condition of the permit includes 75 ha of ex-farmland (Lot 1578, Lot 161 and Lot 162) is required to be rehabilitated with Eucalypt woodland of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC species. An additional 15 ha of degraded remnant vegetation in the north-east corner of the Lot 162 is required to be improved with infill planting. The location of ex-farmland rehabilitation areas is shown in **Figure 7**.

The Offset Rehabilitation Plan was developed to continue the woodland rehabilitation of ex-farmland program that commenced in 2015. The objectives of the Offset Rehabilitation Plan are:

- ensure annual planning and resourcing of ex-farmland rehabilitation;
- outline procedures for rehabilitation activities; and
- Demonstrate commitment to the rehabilitation of ex-farmland is guided by a well-established, evidence-based process that monitors trial and research outcomes.

Implementation of the Offset Rehabilitation Plan is intended to achieve the following:

- maintain a linkage between the eastern and western native vegetation blocks of the Westonia Common and avoid fragmentation,
- widen biodiversity corridor plantings already implemented on ex-farmland on Lots 161 and 162, and
- maintain and improve the biological diversity and ecological integrity of flora and vegetation protected under the EPBC Act (*E. resinosa* and the TEC woodland).

During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken in accordance with the Offset Rehabilitation Plan:

- annual vegetation monitoring (Section 7)
- earthworks to maintain a firebreak proximal to the revegetated area
- repair/replacement of boundary fences.

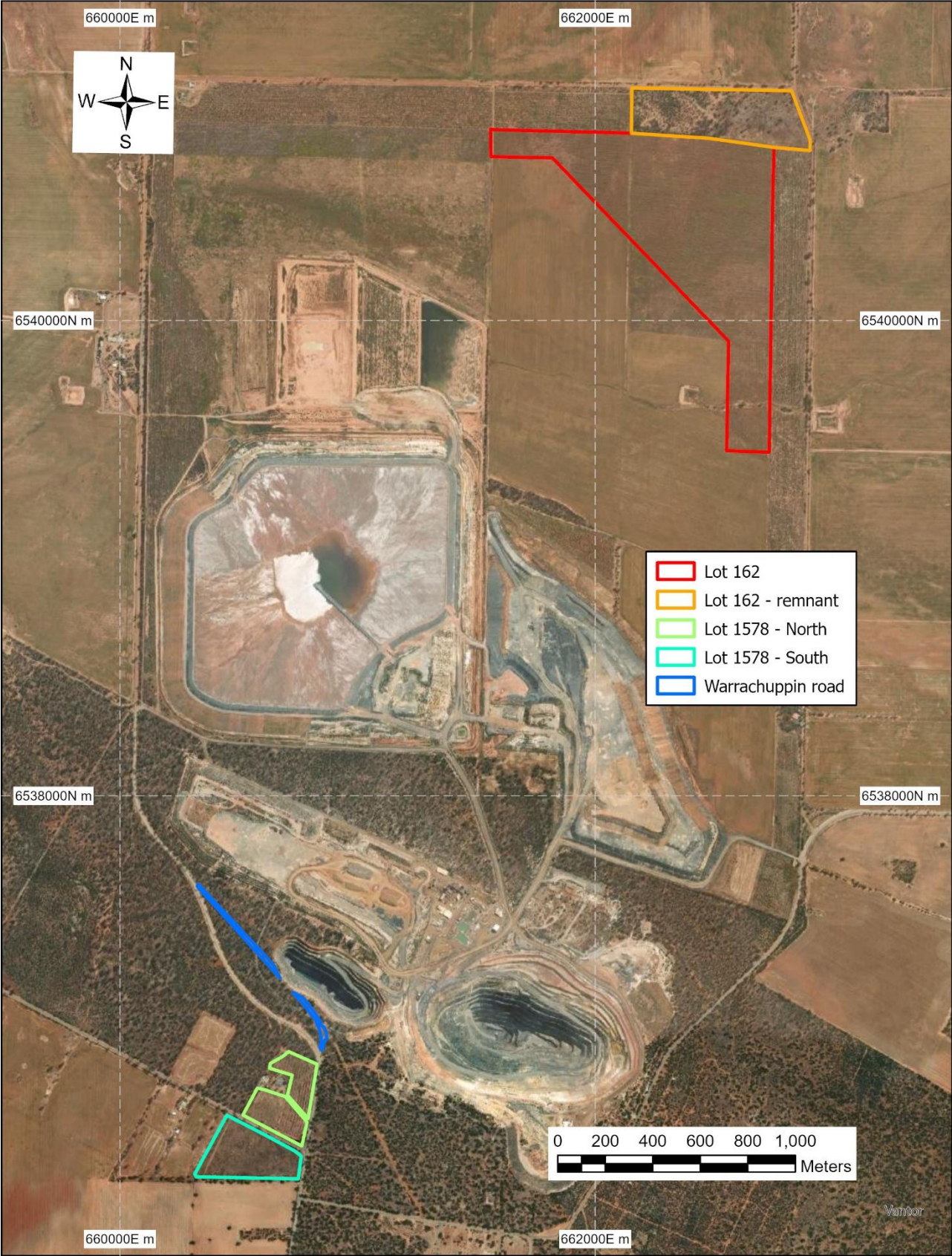


Figure 7: Location of rehabilitation areas

## 6.1. Farmland Revegetation

### 6.1.1. Lot 1578

The revegetation of 13.65 ha of ex-farmland on lot 1578, known as Greenfinch Farm, commenced in early 2020. The site is intersected by Stoneman Road which is a public road. Infill planting and seeding of the northern paddock was completed in 2024. Recent pictures of the sites are provided in **Figure 8** and **Figure 9**.



*Figure 8: Photo of Lot 1578 north paddock rehabilitation, firebreak in foreground – March 2026*



*Figure 9: Photo of Lot 1578 south paddock rehabilitation – March 2026*

### 6.1.2. Lot 161 and Lot 162

The revegetation of 62.28 ha of ex-farmland (Lot 162) commenced in 2021. Infill planting was undertaken during the winter of 2022 and 2024. Revegetation species included the threatened flora, *Eremophila Resinosa*. A recent picture of the site is provided in **Figure 10** and **Figure 11**.



*Figure 10: Photo of Lot 162 rehabilitation with mine site in the background – March 2026*



*Figure 11: Photo of Lot 162 rehabilitation with Eremophila Resinosa in foreground – March 2026*

## **6.2. Remnant 15ha Block of *Eucalyptus longicornis* (Lot 162)**

Bare degraded patches of this block were planted with seedlings in 2021 and subsequent infill planting occurring in 2024. A recent picture is provided in **Figure 12**.



*Figure 12: Photo of rehabilitation in area of remnant vegetation – March 2026*

## 7. Monitoring And Completion Criteria

Revegetation areas are monitored annually to assess performance against completion criteria (**Table 2** and **Table 3**) outlined in the Offset Rehabilitation Plan. Remnant Eucalypt woodland vegetation are used as analogue reference sites. Monitoring is conducted on species richness, species diversity, plant density, vegetation cover, relative weed cover and presence of any Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).

Annual monitoring undertaken in November 2025 used the Landscape Function Analysis method to determine ecosystem stability and health. The survey was completed by Botanica Consulting (2026), and the report is included as Appendix A.

**Table 2:** Completion criteria for flora/vegetation in ex-farmland revegetation

Aspect	Closure Objectives	Closure Indicators	Completion Criteria	Management/ Measurement Approach
Flora / Vegetation	Revegetation of disturbed areas are the best achievable with available rehabilitation resources and are rehabilitated using local provenance species to reflect the surrounding Westonia Common	Vegetation comprised of local provenance species in a self-sustaining and resilient community comparative to natural landscape	Vegetation cover (total percentage cover of live vegetation) and species density (total no. perennial plants) levels $\geq 50\%$ of the mean value from the analogue sites in the target ecosystem . Species diversity (total no. perennial species) levels $\geq 50\%$ of the mean value from the analogue sites in the target ecosystem	Landscape/Vegetation monitoring on rehabilitated landforms and target ecosystems in Spring to measure biodiversity. Reporting of monitoring results annually in AER
		Weed species not impacting upon the recruitment and growth of indigenous flora	Percentage cover of weeds of National Significance (listed by DotEE) or Declared Plants (listed by DPIRD) on rehabilitated landforms no greater than 0%	Weed monitoring during landscape/ vegetation monitoring and/ or WRL assessments. Management of weeds as per Weed Management Plan

**Table 3: Completion Criteria targets**

Completion Criteria	Completion Criteria Target
Species Diversity (400 m <sup>2</sup> )	>80% of the analogue mean
Plant Density (plants/ha)	50% of the analogue mean
Vegetation Cover (%)	50% of the analogue mean
Relative Weed Cover (%)	<20% of the analogue mean
Weeds of National Environmental Significance (%)	<0%
Declared Plants (%)	<0%
Species Diversity (400 m <sup>2</sup> )	>80% of the analogue mean

The location of the analogue and monitoring transects across the project are shown in **Figure 13**. Monitoring results compared with completion criteria are provided in **Table 4** and discussed in Sections 7.1-7.3.

**Table 4: Monitoring results against completion criteria**

Site	Transect	Plant Density (m <sup>2</sup> )	Species Richness (25m <sup>2</sup> )	Vegetation Cover (%)	Relative Weed Cover (%)	Declared plants (%)	WoNS (%)
<i>Completion Criteria</i>		50% of the analogue mean (3)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	50% of the analogue mean (61)	<20% of the analogue mean (1)	0%	0%
	<i>Year</i>	2025	2025	2025	2025	2021-2025	
	<i>Target =</i>	1.4	6.4	30.5	0	0%	0%
Lot 162	T7	0.08	2	5	95.28	0	0
Lot 162	T8	0.8	1	6	94.12	0	0
Lot 1578 (N)	T9	2.56	7	49	45.56	0	0
Lot 1578 (N)	T10	1.16	6	32	69.52	0	0
Lot 1578 (S)	T11	0.36	2	38	48.65	0	0
Lot 1578 (S)	T12	0.28	4	18	60	0	0
W. Road	T13	3	5	58	0	0	0

\*Green shaded cell indicate completion criteria is being met.



Figure 13: Farmland rehabilitation and vegetation monitoring transect locations (Botanica 2026)

### **7.1. Warrachuppin Road Monitoring**

The site met all completion criteria aside from species richness. T13 is the only transect without weeds recorded. Completion criteria were unchanged from previous year of monitoring.

### **7.2. Lot 1578 Monitoring**

There are two monitoring transects in the northern paddock and two in the southern paddock.

- On average the northern paddock is meeting criteria for plant density, species richness and vegetation cover.
- The southern paddock is not yet meeting completion criteria. Relative weed cover remains high, likely due to windblown seeds from the surrounding paddocks.

### **7.3. Lot 162 Monitoring**

There are two transects Lot 162 which were installed in 2021, T7 & T8. All measures rated poorly, and relative weed cover was high, however no WoNS or declared plants were recorded (Botanica 2026). Weed cover is slightly trending downwards whilst vegetation cover inversely increased. Weed is likely due to windblown seeds from the surrounding paddocks.

On visual inspection, the rehabilitation in the area of the transects is underperforming against the rest of the rehabilitation site. EMO will consider monitoring additional transects next year to accurately reflect the performance of the rehabilitation.

## 8. Compliance

EMO has complied with all permit conditions. Commentary against each condition is provided below in **Table 5**.

**Table 5:** Compliance table

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
Part A – Conditions specific to the action			
1	To minimise impacts to EPBC Act listed species and ecological communities, the approval holder must not clear more than 16.6 hectares of native vegetation within the Clearing Permit Area. Within the Clearing Permit Area the approval holder must not clear more than the following:	Compliant	EMO has cleared a total of 11.5 ha of the native vegetation within the clearing permit. No clearing was completed during the reporting period.  For more information refer to Section 3
1a	9.3 ha of Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community; and	Compliant	EMO has cleared a total of 7.556 ha of the Eucalypt Woodlands within the clearing permit area. No clearing was completed during the reporting period.  For more information refer to Section 3
1b	9.3 ha of foraging habitat and no more than 38 potential breeding trees for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.	Compliant	EMO has cleared a total of 7.556 ha of foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo within the clearing permit area. EMO has cleared 14 potential breeding trees for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo within the clearing permit area. No clearing was completed during the reporting period. For more information refer to Section 3.
2	To minimise the impacts of fragmentation on the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community, the approval holder must retain and maintain the two corridors of native vegetation shown as '40m wide corridor' and '50m wide corridor' in Attachment A. The approval holder must maintain these corridors as self-sustaining and fully functioning Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community, integrated with Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community in the surrounding ecosystem. The '40m wide corridor' must be maintained so as to be at least 40 metres wide at its narrowest point for the life of the approval. The '50m wide corridor' must be maintained so as to be at least 50 metres wide at its narrowest point for the life of the approval.	Compliant	EMO has retained and maintained the two corridors of native vegetation shown as '40m wide corridor' and '50m wide corridor' in Attachment A. The Width of the corridors exceeds the narrowest widths of 40m and 50m.  For more information refer to Section 4.

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
3	To minimise the impacts of clearing, fragmentation and edge effects on the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community and foraging habitat and potential breeding trees for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, the approval holder must rehabilitate at least 1.9 hectares identified as 'Rehabilitation Areas (1.9ha)' in Attachment C. The rehabilitation must establish and maintain self-sustaining and fully functioning Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community in the Rehabilitation Areas, integrated with the surrounding Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community within ten years of the commencement of rehabilitation activities. In order to meet this objective, the approval holder must:	Compliant	<p>EMO commenced rehabilitation activities of the area identified as 'Rehabilitation Areas (1.9ha)' in July 2021.</p> <p>The total 'Rehabilitation Areas' will be smaller than 1.9ha as EMO has managed to develop the project within a smaller disturbance than that which was approved. An access road to construct the abandonment bund to the west of the pit was not required. The total area of rehabilitation to complete is 1.06 ha.</p> <p>EMO has ripped the road in 2021 and sown local provenance seed and planted seedlings in June 2022. As of 2025, this rehabilitation has met all but one of its target criteria.</p>
3a	Rehabilitate the Rehabilitation Areas using species representative of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community;	Compliant	EMO planted the area in June 2022. Seedlings and seed, representative of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community, were used.
3b	Commence rehabilitation activities in all Rehabilitation Areas within twelve months of the completion of construction of the abandonment bund;	Compliant	Construction of the west and south section of the abandonment bund was completed in December 2020. EMO commenced rehabilitation activities in July 2021.
3c	Implement sufficient monitoring and management of the Rehabilitation Areas to a standard that will ensure that the objective of condition 3 is met within ten years of the commencement of rehabilitation activities;	Compliant	EMO commenced rehabilitation activities in 2021, and the area planted in 2022. Vegetation monitoring plots were installed in November 2022. Annual monitoring will be completed, and a report prepared by a qualified consultant. For details on this year's monitoring refer to Section 7.
3d	Provide, within eleven years from the commencement of rehabilitation activities, a report prepared by an independent and suitably qualified expert verifying that the rehabilitation areas comprise self-sustaining and fully functioning Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community; and	Not Applicable	
3e	Continue the same standard of monitoring and management of the Rehabilitation Areas until the Department advises in writing that it has reviewed and accepts the report of the independent and suitably qualified expert.	Not Applicable	

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
4	To minimise the impacts of weeds on the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community, foraging habitat and potential breeding trees for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, the approval holder must implement the Weed and Vertebrate Pest Management Plan from the commencement of the action for the life of the approval.	Compliant	
5	To minimise the impacts of predation by feral animals on the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, the approval holder must implement the Fauna Management Plan from the commencement of the action for the life of the approval.	Compliant	
6a	To compensate for the residual significant impact on the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community, the approval holder must:  Rehabilitate, to establish and maintain self-sustaining and fully functioning Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheat belt Threatened Ecological Community on 70 ha comprising the portions of Lots 161 and 162 shaded in dark blue in Attachment D;	Compliant	EMO Rehabilitated 62.280 ha of farmland and began improvements on 15ha remnant block of <i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> in 2021 within Lot 162.
6b	rehabilitate, to establish and maintain self-sustaining and fully functioning Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community on 15 ha comprising the portions of Lot 1578 shaded in dark blue in Attachment D; and	Compliant	EMO has completed rehabilitation of Lot 1578.
6c	provide \$10,000 per year for two years from the commencement of the action (indexed to the National Consumer Price Index value in 2019) to the Shire of Westonia for the purpose of funding activities in the Westonia Common Management Plan 2016-2020 and subsequent versions. The first payment must be made within six months from the commencement of the action.	Compliant	On the 7th of July 2020, EMO provided \$10,000 to the Shire of Westonia for the purpose of funding activities in the Westonia Common Management Plan 2016-2020. The second payment was made in July 2021.
7	To provide for the establishment and ongoing management of the compensatory measures described in condition 6a and 6b, the approval holder must implement the Rehabilitation Offset Plan within 12 months of the commencement of the action. The purpose of the Rehabilitation Offset Plan will be to establish and maintain a self-sustaining native vegetation cover that is representative of the Eucalypt Woodlands	Compliant	EMO began implementing the Rehabilitation Offset Plan in 2020, within 12 months of the commencement of the action.

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
	of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community within twenty years from the commencement of rehabilitation activities. In addition the approval holder must:		
7a	Commence rehabilitation activities in the offset areas described in Attachment C within 18 months of the date of this approval;	Compliant	EMO commenced rehabilitation works in the offset area, LOT 1578, in 2020 which was within 18 months of the date of this approval.
7b	Undertake a review by an independent and suitably qualified expert at five years, ten and fifteen years from the commencement of the rehabilitation activities. The purpose of the reviews will be to determine if the performance indicators and completion criteria as described in the Rehabilitation Offset Plan have been met. The approval holder must provide the results of each review to the Department within five months of the completion of each review;	Compliant	Independent review was completed in January 2026. The review has been emailed to the Department with notification of the publication of this report.
7c	Provide to the Department details of corrective actions, including triggers and timeframes for the implementation of corrective actions, that will be undertaken by the approval holder in the event that the reviews undertaken under condition 7b show that rehabilitation activities are not meeting the performance indicators and completion criteria as described in the Rehabilitation Offset Plan;	Not Applicable	
7d	Provide the Department, within twenty years from the commencement of rehabilitation activities, a report prepared by an independent and suitably qualified expert verifying that the rehabilitation areas comprise self-sustaining and fully functioning Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community;	Not Applicable	EMO commenced rehabilitation activities in 2020. Verification report is not yet required.
7e	Continue the same standard of monitoring and management of the rehabilitation areas identified in Attachment C until the Department advises in writing that it has reviewed and accepts the report of the independent and suitably qualified expert; and	Not Applicable	
7f	Within 12 months of the advice notification in condition 7e, provide the Department with written evidence for the legal protection of the rehabilitation offset described in conditions 6a and 6b in perpetuity (for example, through a covenant agreed with the Western	Not Applicable	EMO commenced rehabilitation activities in 2020. Verification report is not yet required. Initial discussions with DBCA in 2020 indicated that their covenant agreement is not suitable to the rehabilitation offset areas.

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
	Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions).		EMO have approached the National Trust in Jan 2023 to protect the areas through their covenant agreement. The feedback was positive, although they would not consider entering into an agreement until the completion criteria were met. EMO will conduct further discussions with National Trust after receiving the initial audit report due in 2025.
Part B – Standard administrative conditions			
Notification of date of commencement of the action			
8	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of commencement of the action within 10 business days after the date of commencement of the action.	Compliant	EMO provided notice to the Department on the 23rd of January 2020 that they will be commencing the action.
Compliance records			
9	The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.	Compliant	EMO is maintaining accurate and complete compliance records. Data is stored and backed up on the site server or databases.
10	If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.	Not Applicable	The Department have not requested copies of compliance records. Records are available if requested.
Preparation and publication of plans			
11a	The approval holder must: submit plans electronically to the Department for approval by the Minister;	Compliant	Plans were submitted to the Department and approved by the Minister on the 22/1/2020.
11b	publish each plan on the website within 20 business days of the date the plan is approved by the Minister or of the date a revised action management plan is submitted to the Minister or the Department, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister;	Compliant	Plans are published and available on the Ramelius website:
11c	exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or provided to a member of the public; and	Compliant	No sensitive ecological data is published in the plans available on the website
11d	keep plans published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Compliant	Plans are published and available on the Ramelius website
12	The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under a plan is prepared in accordance with the Department's Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data (2018) and submitted electronically to the	Not Applicable	Plans do not require monitoring data to be submitted to the Department.

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
	Department in accordance with the requirements of the plan.		
Annual compliance reporting			
13	The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action, or otherwise in accordance with an annual date that has been agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must:	Compliant	Compliance Report completed for 12-month period 24th January 2025 to 23rd January 2026.
13a	publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the relevant 12 month period;	Compliant	EMO will publish this report on the Ramelius website within 60 business days (before 22/04/2026)
13b	notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website and provide the weblink for the compliance report within five business days of the date of publication;	Compliant	EMO will notify the department and provide a weblink within five business days of this report's publication
13c	keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires;	Compliant	EMO will publish this report and make all compliance reports available on the Ramelius website until the approval expires
13d	exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website; and	Compliant	EMO has not included any sensitive ecological data in this report
13e	where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submit the full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication.	Not Applicable	No sensitive ecological data was included or excluded from this report.
Reporting non-compliance			
14	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any: incident; non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify:	Not Applicable	EMO is not aware of any incident; non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans.
14a	any condition which is or may be in breach;	Not Applicable	
14b	a short description of the incident and/or non-compliance; and	Not Applicable	
14c	the location (including co-ordinates); date, and time of the incident and/or non-compliance. In the event the exact information cannot be provided, provide the best information available	Not Applicable	
15	The approval holder must provide to the Department the details of any incident or	Not Applicable	

Number	Condition	Compliance	Comments
	non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as practicable and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance, specifying:		
15a	any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future;	Not Applicable	
15b	the potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and	Not Applicable	
15c	the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.	Not Applicable	
Independent Audit			
16	The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the Minister.	Not Applicable	The Minister has not requested from EMO an independent audit of compliance with the conditions.
17a	For each independent audit, the approval holder must: provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the Department;	Not Applicable	
17b	only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and	Not Applicable	
17c	submit an audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.	Not Applicable	
18	The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Not Applicable	
Completion of the action			
19	Within 30 days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data.	Not Applicable	EMO has not completed the action.

## 9. New Environmental Risks

EMO is unaware of any new risks which may impact the achievement of the approval conditions or pose a risk to the Environment in the project area. The EMO mine site has entered Care and Maintenance in April 2025, though compliance monitoring is proceeding as normal.

The success of plantings established will depend on factors including seasonal weather and impact of climate change.

## 10. Future works plan

Based on the most recent monitoring in the EFA report and 5 year review, there are no immediate plans to commence further rehabilitation on either Lot 161, 162 or Lot 1578. Current objectives are to manage the presence of weeds in offset areas while vegetation matures and continue monitoring progress to target criteria.

## 11. References

Botanica Consulting (2026). Edna May Project Farmland and Offset Rehabilitation Monitoring Report 2025. Unpublished report prepared for Ramelius Resources Ltd.

## 12. Appendices

**Appendix A:** Edna May Project Farmland and Offset Rehabilitation Monitoring Report 2026

# EDNA MAY OPERATIONS

## Farmland and Offset Rehabilitation 2025 Monitoring



Prepared by



33 Brewer St PERTH WA 6000 | 0419 916 034

## Document Information

**Prepared for:** Ramelius Resources Limited  
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Cover Photo: T12, transect 12 rehabilitated in 2020 (taken November 2025)

**Prepared by:** Amy Johnston  
Environmental Consultant  
Botanica Consulting

**Reviewed by:** Andrea Williams  
Director  
Botanica Consulting

**Approved by:** Jim Williams  
Director  
Botanica Consulting

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Appendix D: Assessment of rehabilitation sites against completion criteria (2021 to 2025)

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Edna May Gold Mine is located in the Shire of Westonia, approximately 1 km north of the township of Westonia and approximately 280 km east-northeast of Perth Western Australia (Figure 1-1). Mining of the Edna May deposit has been conducted periodically since the early 1900s with current operations being conducted by Edna May Operations Pty Ltd (EMO), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Limited (Ramelius). The site has been on Care and Maintenance since April 2025. The Mining Operation is referred to in this document as the Project.

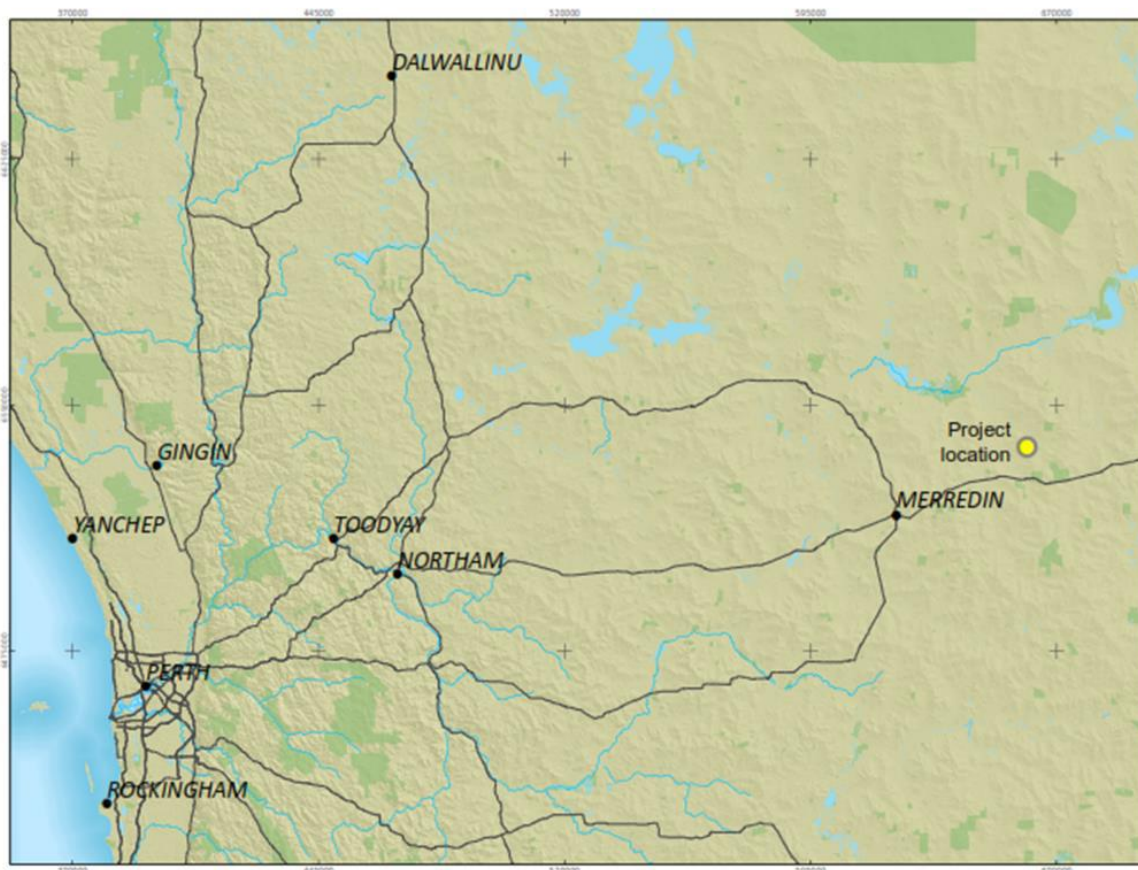
The Project is located within the Merredin Subregion of the Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion, which has been subject to extensive clearing for agriculture. Remnant Eucalypt woodland vegetation within the region is protected under Commonwealth legislation as a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) known as the 'Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt'. EMO commenced a large-scale rehabilitation programme in 2015 with the intention of rehabilitating ex-farmland and agricultural land back to woodland, similar to that of the TEC. The latter 74.5ha of farmland rehabilitation, completed in 2020 and 2021 was completed as part of an offset for the development of the Greenfinch Pit.

Annual monitoring of the farmland rehabilitation commenced in July 2017 and completed by Phoenix Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd (Phoenix). Botanica Consulting (BC) took over the monitoring of these sites in 2018.

The objectives of the vegetation monitoring program were to:

- Undertake vegetation monitoring of each analogue and rehabilitation site and assess rehabilitation against baseline data and completion criteria.
- Present a report detailing the current status of the rehabilitated areas.

The 2025 monitoring was completed by Jennifer Jackson (Senior Botanist) and Amy Johnston (Environmental Consultant) on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2025.



**Figure 1-1: Regional Map – Project Location**

## 1.1 Project Background

The Project is a medium-sized, gold mining operation that consists of two open cut pits, waste rock landforms, underground mining operation and a carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing plant. It processed approximately 2 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of oxide and primary ore. Tailings were discharged in a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) located within the Integrated Waste Landform (IWL) (namely the TSF/IWL).

The Project was placed under care and maintenance in April 2025.

### 1.1.1 Farmland Rehabilitation

Approximately 195 ha of farmland surrounding the Project has been rehabilitated since 2010 across numerous sites (Figure 1-2). Earlier rehabilitation, monitoring Sites 1-6, were completed with an aim to provide a biodiversity corridor from the Westonia Common and as a screen between the IWL and neighbouring landowner residence.

EMO rehabilitated 74.5 ha of farmland in 2020 and 2021, (Sites 7,8,9) as per Federal Government EPBC (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) approval conditions. Site 8 & 9 are referred to as Slippery's Paddock. Re-vegetation was undertaken across sites utilising direct seeding and planting of tube stock (Table 1-1).

Direct seeding was undertaken utilising a Commercial Native Vegetation Seeder (CommVeg seeder developed by Dr Geoff Woodall). In a single pass operation, the CommVeg seeder scalping blade produces a flat-bottomed scalp which is followed by a shallow rip (0.3 m) with a spring tyne followed by paired tillage disks and then the passage of the floating seeder arm which flattens the ripped and tilled soil then forms a seeding trench at a present depth, then places seed before closing the trench and pressing the soil.

In the majority of earlier rehabilitated areas tube stock was hand planted utilising Pottiputki planters. Since 2016 tube stock was planted by a Chatsfield tree planter that in a one pass operation rips, scalps and plants a seedling with infilling completed using Pottiputki planters.

The seeding and planting methods result in parallel shallow trenches that have been seeded and/or planted interspaced by areas that are not tilled and received no native seed or plants.

There are three sites where the Threatened flora, *Eremophila resinosa*, has been included.

In July 2017 Phoenix Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd (Phoenix) was engaged by EMO to undertake a rehabilitation assessment in areas rehabilitated in 2015 and 2016 surrounding the Edna May Gold Mine. These sites were monitored in December 2018, 2019, and 2020 by Botanica Consulting (BC). In December 2020, BC established two transects on rehabilitated land in Slippery's Paddock to begin vegetation monitoring there. In 2021 an additional four transects were established; two in Slippery's Paddock and two between Sites 3 and 4. For the 2021 monitoring there were 12 sites in the farmland rehabilitation areas and six analogue sites in nearby Eucalypt woodlands (Figure 1-2).

### 1.1.2 Warrachuppin Road Rehabilitation

There are two features within the EMO which were required to be rehabilitated as per Federal Government EPBC (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) approval conditions. This included the original Warrachuppin road, southwest of the EMO. This was rehabilitated in 2022.

**Table 1-1: Revegetation methods**

Site	Transect	Rehabilitation Year	Area (ha)	Methods
1	T1	2015	4.1	Direct seeded using the CommVeg seeder, seedlings were hand planted into the direct seeding rows
2	T2	2016	5	Site was direct seeded using the CommVeg seeder, seedlings were hand planted into the direct seeding rows. This site is also <i>Eremophila resinosa</i> translocation site
3	T3	2016	5.3+21.4	Site was direct seeded using the CommVeg seeder, seedlings were hand planted into the direct seeding rows. This site is also <i>Eremophila resinosa</i> translocation site
4	T4	2016	36.8	Site was direct seeded using the CommVeg seeder, seedlings were planted into separate rows to the direct seeding using the Chatsfield tree planter. This site is also <i>Eremophila resinosa</i> translocation site planted 2018– direct seeding and seedlings with CommVeg seeder, (established between existing rows)
5	T5	2015	0.9	Direct seeded using the CommVeg seeder, seedlings were hand planted into the direct seeding rows. Previous failed revegetation attempts in 2011 & 2013
6	T6	2016	9.8+13.2	Direct seeded using the CommVeg seeder, seedlings were hand planted into the direct seeding rows. Previous failed revegetation attempts in 2011 & 2013
7	T7, T8	2021	62	Direct seeding using the CommVeg seeder, Seedlings planted in separate rows using the Chatsfield tree planter. <i>Eremophila resinosa</i> seed sown in own rows using CommVeg seeder.
8	T9, T10	2020	5.7	Topsoil, sourced from Greenfinch Pit clearing, spread 200mm deep in rows. Seedlings hand planted into topsoil within rows created by the Chatsfield tree planter (See Appendix 5 for species composition)
9	T11, T12	2020	6.8	Seedlings planted with Chatsfield tree planter.
Warrachuppin Road	T13	2022	1.06	Rehabilitation earthworks commenced in 2021 which consisted of removing the bitumen road surface and ripping the road base. In June 2022 EMO seeded and planted seedlings on the site. This was completed using the CommVeg direct seeder. Seedlings were planted using potti-putki in seeded and ripped rows.



Figure 1-2: Farmland Rehabilitation and Vegetation Monitoring Transect Locations

## 1.2 Regional Setting

### 1.2.1 Vegetation

The Edna May Gold Mine is located within the Merredin Subregion of the Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion, which has been subject to extensive clearing for agriculture and grazed by stock. Remnant Eucalypt woodland vegetation within the region is protected under Commonwealth legislation as a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) known as the 'Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt'.

The Merredin subregion is characterized by gently undulating landscapes of low relief; proteaceous scrub heaths on residual lateritic uplands and mixed woodlands on quaternary alluvial soils. The region is dominated by mixed woodland of Mallee and Eucalyptus species. Remnant vegetation, riparian systems, populations of threatened native flora and fauna species and ecosystems are in poor condition, with the trend expected to decline (McKenzie, May and McKenna, 2002). Extensive clearing of native vegetation has led to salinity problems being experienced throughout the bioregion.

Multiple reconnaissance flora and vegetation surveys of native vegetation surrounding the Edna May Gold Mine have been conducted, including surveys conducted by MWH (2014), Phoenix Environmental Services (2016; 2017) and Botanica Consulting (2018). From these surveys, a total of five natural vegetation communities are present in the area surrounding the Edna May Gold Mine:

1. *Eucalyptus corrugata* Mallee Woodland
2. *Eucalyptus longicornis* Woodland
3. *Eucalyptus loxophleba* Mallee Woodland
4. *Eucalyptus salubris* Woodland
5. *Melaleuca/Acacia* Scrub

### 1.2.2 Land Systems

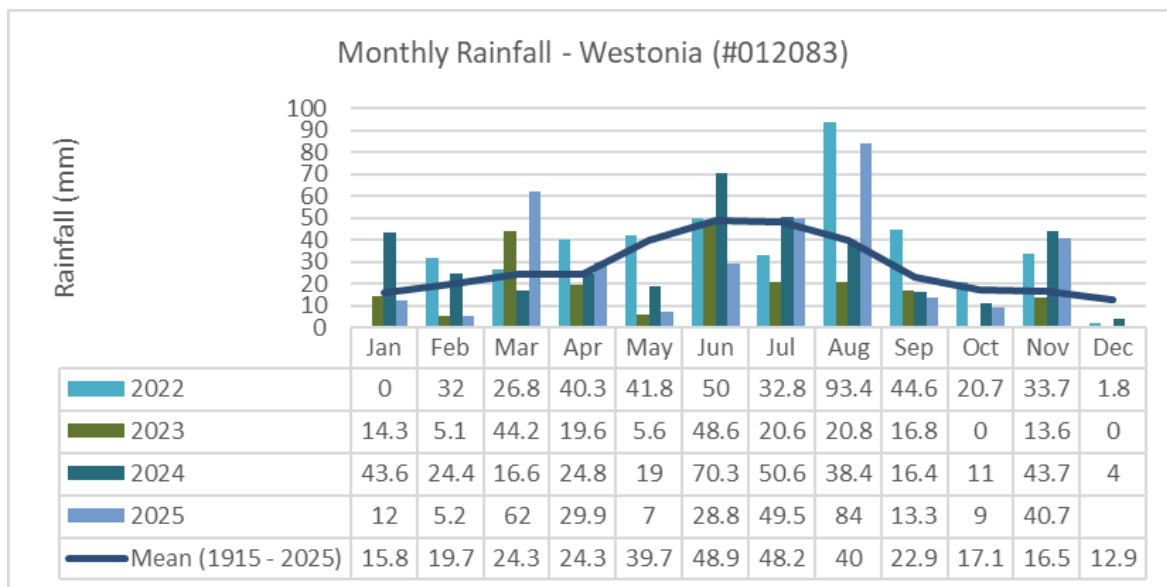
Land systems are defined by Tille (2006) as areas or groups of areas throughout which there are recurring patterns of topography, soil and vegetation. The Edna May Project farmland revegetation is located across four land systems as described in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2: Land Systems across the EMO Project area**

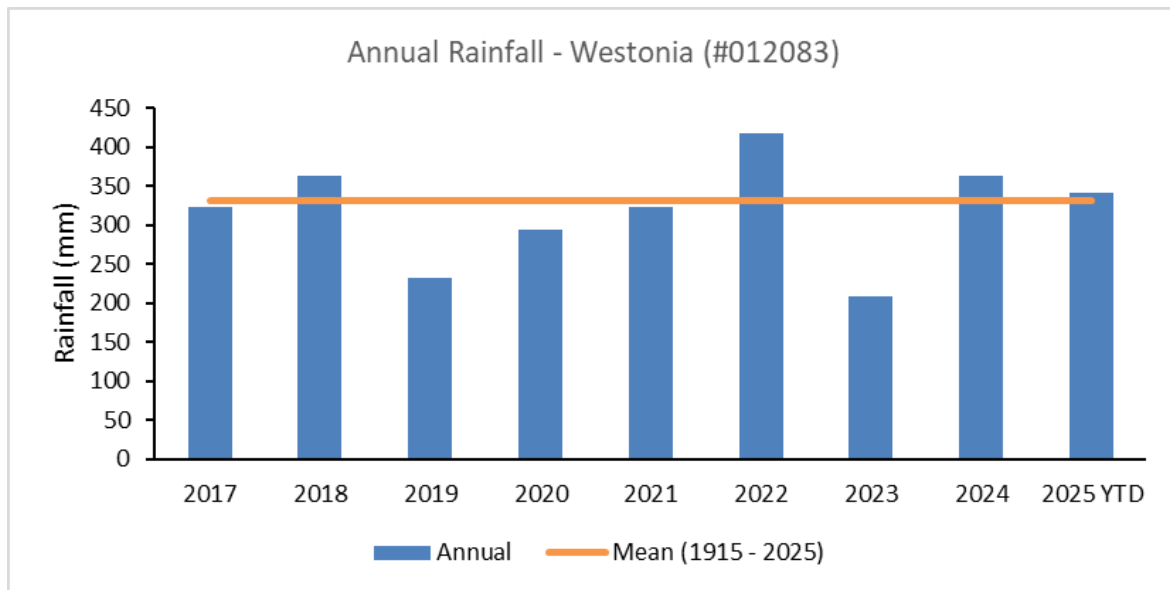
Land System	Description
Baladjie	Valley floors and lower slopes, in the northern Zone of Ancient Drainage, with calcareous loamy earth and alkaline red loamy duplex (mostly shallow). Woodland.
Bencubin	Gently undulating gneissic and granitic terrain with rock outcrop surrounded by mallee-broom bush duplexes and yellow sandplain.
Holleton	Lateritic sandplain and other soil formations on low isolated often mafic hills. Isolated low hills and rises with yellowish red sandplain and Mallee and Gimlet duplexes on lower slopes.
Tandegin	Sandplain dominated interfluves with weakly indurated lateritised crests and upper slopes and long colluvial yellow sandplain upper to lower slopes. Unlateritised surfaces dominated by sodic and alkaline duplex soils.

### 1.2.3 Climate

The climate of the Merredin subregion is characterised as semi-arid warm Mediterranean and is characterised by hot dry summers and wet winters (Beard, 1990; Beecham, 2001). Rainfall data for the Westonia weather station (#012083), located approximately 1 km south-east of the Edna May Gold Mine (BoM, 2025). Rainfall for 2025 was above the annual mean of 330.5 mm (Figure 1-4), with the months of March, April, July, August and November receiving above the monthly mean (Figure 1-3) (BoM, 2025).



**Figure 1-3: Monthly rainfall data at Westonia weather station (#12083) (BoM, 2025)**



**Figure 1-4: Annual rainfall data at Westonia weather station (#0128083) (BoM, 2025)**

## 2 METHODS

For the 2025 monitoring there were 13 sites in the farmland rehabilitation areas, including a site at the old Warrachupin Road, and six analogue sites in nearby Eucalypt woodlands. Transect coordinates and year of rehabilitation are presented in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1: Monitoring Transect Details**

Rehabilitation/ Analogue Site	Rehab year	Transect ID	GPS Coordinates (GDA 94, 32751)
Site 1	2015	T1	51J 91495 6530951
Site 2	2016	T2	51J 91501 6531500
Site 3	2016	T3	51J 91406 6532358
Site 4	2016	T4	51J 89807 6534117
Site 5	2015	T5	51J 88761 6533229
Site 6	2016	T6	51J 88797 6532647
Site 7	2021	T7	51J 91283 6534011
	2021	T8	51J 91129 6534031
Site 8	2020	T9	51J 89538 6529943
	2020	T10	51J 89399 6529969
Site 9	2020	T11	51J 89278 6529787
	2020	T12	51J 89424 6529744
Warrachupin Road	2022	T13	51J 89119 6530737
Analogue 1	-	A1	51J 91391 6530770
	-	A2	51J 91375 6530778
Analogue 2	-	A3	51J 90486 6529443
	-	A4	51J 90444 6529468
Analogue 3	-	A5	51J 89261 6530010
	-	A6	51J 89290 6530091

Each transect comprised of 1m x 1m quadrats (25 quadrats per transect) along the length of the transect (25m length).

Quantitative floristic data collected in each sequential 1 m x 1 m quadrat along the 25 m transect included:

- Identification of all vascular plants within the quadrat (species richness);
- Count of all vascular plants of each species recorded in the quadrat (plant density);
- Visual estimate of the perennial foliage cover of each species in the quadrat (vegetation cover); and
- Visual estimate of the weed cover in the quadrat (weed cover).

The following assessments were conducted on the quadrat data collected for each transect:

- Species Richness (total number of perennial species) within each transect
- Species Diversity (Shannon diversity index (H)) within each transect
- Plant Density (total number of perennial plants) within each transect
- Vegetation Cover (percentage of live perennial foliage) within each transect
- Relative Weed Cover (percentage of weed foliage<sup>1</sup>/total foliage cover X100) within each transect
- Weed cover (total percentage of foliage) for Weeds of National Environmental Significance (WONS) listed by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE, 2022) and Declared Plants listed by Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD, 2020) within each transect.

Annuals/ short-lived species and weed species were excluded from the biodiversity assessments (richness, diversity, density and vegetation cover).

Completion criteria has been taken from the EMO Offset Rehabilitation Plan 2020 – 2022 (2019) (Table 2-2). Completion criteria based on the minimum biodiversity and landscape function critical threshold as described by Tongway & Hindley (2003) based on three successive years of monitoring data at which a landform is self-sustaining (Beyond the critical threshold, the ecosystem becomes increasingly more self-sustaining and able to survive stress and disturbance), both natural and human induced the ecosystem becomes increasingly more self-sustaining and able to survive stress and disturbance, both natural and human induced (Tongway, & Hindley 2003). Results will be compared against analogue site/s to ensure target biodiversity values are representative of the natural environment and consistent with the Westonia Common.

Completion criteria targets for weed coverage are based on published literature which suggests that weed cover (non-naturalised weeds) exceeding 40% impedes native vegetation growth. Target has been set at lower threshold to ensure weeds identified/ managed before native vegetation impacts occur (<20% target for weeds not listed as WONS or Declared Plants; 0% target for weeds listed as WONS or Declared Plants).

The completion criteria targets were modified in the 2020-2022 Offset Rehabilitation Plan and are different to what has been presented in previous reports. Therefore, all previous years monitoring assessments can be found in Appendix C.

---

<sup>1</sup> Relative weed cover calculated for all weeds not listed as WONS or Declared Plants. Much of the weed cover was dry/ dying off at the time of assessment (summer) however distinction between live and dead weed foliage was not possible. As a result, the total coverage was recorded which provides a conservative/ over-estimation of the actual weed cover. Further monitoring in cooler climatic conditions (winter) will determine whether weeds have persisted.

**Table 2-2: Completion Criteria Targets**

Completion Criteria	Completion Criteria Target
Species Richness (400 m <sup>2</sup> )	>80% of the analogue mean
Plant Density (plants/ha)	50% of the analogue mean
Vegetation Cover (%)	50% of the analogue mean
Weeds of National Environmental Significance (%)	<0%
Declared Plants (%)	<0%
Relative Weed Cover <sup>3</sup> (%)	<20% of the analogue mean

### 2.1 Analogue Site Selection

The analogue sites were selected to represent native vegetation in close proximity to the rehabilitated areas that the rehabilitated areas could be expected to return to. The analogue sites were selected to replicate the species composition, biodiversity, and landscape function that probably existed at the site before mining disturbance. The analogue sites are within the Baladjie and Holleton landscape systems. There are four of the rehabilitated sites within the Baladjie system.

The rehabilitation transect monitoring results are compared against the analogue transect monitoring results to confirm that target biodiversity and landscape function values of the rehabilitation sites are comparative to the surrounding natural landscape.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Vegetation Monitoring

The total species list for the 2025 monitoring (including annuals/short-lived species and weed species excluded from the analysis) is provided in Appendix A. Photographic monitoring records for each transect is provided in Appendix B. The 2017-2025 results for each transect are summarised in Table 3-1.

No Weeds of National Significance or Declared plants have been recorded at any of the sites during the previous monitoring, and this data is not presented in this table.

Table 3-1: Monitoring Results Summary 2017-2025

Site	Site	Species Richness								Plant Density (m <sup>2</sup> )								Vegetation Cover %								Relative Weed Cover (%)								
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Site 1	T1	15	16	16	10	7	8	8	8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	35	40	40	40	68.5	73	62	43	28	7	0	0	9	6.3	0	18.7	
Site 2	T2	8	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	5	10	10	10	16	24.5	24	26	82	89	45	10	50	60	4	3.07	
Site 3	T3	10	10	9	7	11	10	12	13	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	15	15	15	15	63	56	51	45.5	50	60	0	0	28	26.1	0	2.11	
Site 4	T4	8	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	15	10	20	30	34	35.5	37	57	20	54	51	30	14	12.8	0	5.13	
Site 5	T5	7	5	7	7	6	5	6	6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	10	10	10	10	18	20.5	26	28	2	89	0	20	74	65.7	43.5	41.7	
Site 6	T6	12	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	18	10	10	20	39	40.5	53	53	28	40	0	5	50	46.1	7.02	7.02	
Site 7	T7					2	2	2	2					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					0.5	1	2	5					99	98.9	98	94.3	
Site 7	T8					1	2	2	2					0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7					0	1	2	7					99	99	94.9	90.5	
SLP	T9				5	9	7	6	6				1.8	2.3	2.6	3.2	1.2				10	25	24	30	32				20	59	59.7	70.9	68.9	
	T10				3	8	7	7	6				0.8	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.2				10	20	19.5	33	48				10	62	64.9	2.63	2	
	T11					2	2	4	3					0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4					1.5	20.5	27	38					97	82.1	56.5	48	
	T12					3	2	3	5					0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4					3	5	11	19					71	92.2	56.4	52.4	
Warra Rd	T13						3	3	5								3.0	2.8	3.1					5	36	58						1.92	15.5	0
A1T1	A1	11	11	11	6	12	10	10	10	4.4	5.0	2.2	0.4	3.6	5.4	3.2	2.2	50	50	50	50	56	67	54	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A1T2	A2	14	12	12	6	9	10	10	10	2.8	2.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.7	80	70	70	65	67	67.5	63	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A2T1	A3	7	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	2.8	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	100	100	100	84	76.5	77	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A2T2	A4	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	75	70	70	70	37	37.5	40	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A3aT1	A5				3	7	7	6	6				1.6	1.6	3.0	2.5	4.3					75	51	53.5	51	57				0	0	0	0	
A3aT2	A6				4	8	7	7	6				2.0	3.4	5.0	4.7	4.2					80	71	91	88	75				0	0	0	0	
Mean Analogue		9	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	70	67	67	73	61	66	62	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Site	Site	Species Richness								Plant Density (m <sup>2</sup> )								Vegetation Cover %								Relative Weed Cover (%)							
		2025								2025								2025								2025							
Site 1	T1	9								1.0								46								17.9							
Site 2	T2	6								0.3								26								54.4							
Site 3	T3	12								1.0								45.5								4.21							
Site 4	T4	6								1.2								37								7.5							
Site 5	T5	6								0.4								28								42.9							
Site 6	T6	9								1.2								53								8.62							
Site 7	T7	2								0.1								5								95.3							
Site 7	T8	1								0.8								6								94.1							
SLP	T9	7								2.6								49								45.6							
	T10	6								1.2								32								69.5							
	T11	2								0.4								38								48.7							
	T12	4									0.3								18								60						
Warra Rd	T13	5								3.1								58								0							
A1T1	A1	10								2.6								49								2							
A1T2	A2	10								2.6								63								5.97							
A2T1	A3	9								2.5								78								0							
A2T2	A4	6								1.5								44								0							
A3aT1	A5	7								4.3								57								0							
A3aT2	A6	7								4.3								76								0							
Mean Analogue		8								3.0								61								1							

T\* sites are rehab sites, A\* sites are Analogue sites.

### 3.1.1 Completion Criteria Assessment

An assessment of the rehabilitation sites against completion criteria targets for 2025 monitoring is provided in Table 3-2. Completion criteria has been taken from the EMO Offset Rehabilitation Plan 2020 – 2022 (2019). All previous years monitoring assessments can be found in Appendix C.

The plant density (m<sup>2</sup>) met the completion criteria at two sites. Species richness (25m<sup>2</sup>) met the completion criteria at four sites, an increase from three sites in 2024. Vegetation cover (%) completion criteria was met at eight sites, the same as in 2024. One site met completion criteria for relative weed cover which was the same as in 2024, however a decrease from 2023. No WoNS or declared plants were present at any sites.

Overall, the assessments against completion criteria have been consistent for the six years of monitoring, with each site not varying greatly. However, the rehabilitation at the farmlands sites north of the Edna May operations has consistently rated better than the Slippery's Paddock rehabilitation (Appendix C).

**Table 3-2: Assessment of rehabilitation transects against completion criteria for 2025 monitoring**

		Plant Density (m <sup>2</sup> )	Species Richness (25m <sup>2</sup> )	Vegetation Cover (%)	Relative Weed Cover (%)	Declared plants (%)	WoNS (%)
	Completion Criteria Target	50% of the analogue mean (3.0)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	50% of the analogue mean (61)	<20% of the analogue mean (1)	0%	0%
		2025	2025	2025	2025	2021-2025	
	=	1.5	6.4	30.5	0.2	0%	0%
2015 Rehabilitation	T1	1.0	9	46	17.86	0	0
	T5	0.4	6	28	42.86	0	0
2016 Rehabilitation	T2	0.28	6	26	54.39	0	0
	T3	0.96	12	45.5	4.21	0	0
	T4	1.24	6	37	7.5	0	0
2021 Rehabilitation	T6	1.2	9	53	8.62	0	0
	T7	0.08	2	5	95.28	0	0
2020 Rehabilitation	T8	0.8	1	6	94.12	0	0
	T9	2.56	7	49	45.56	0	0
2020 Rehabilitation	T10	1.16	6	32	69.52	0	0
	T11	0.36	2	38	48.65	0	0
	T12	0.28	4	18	60	0	0
2022 Rehabilitation	T13	3	5	58	0	0	0

Green shading = site has met completion criteria target; Red shading = did not meet completion criteria target.

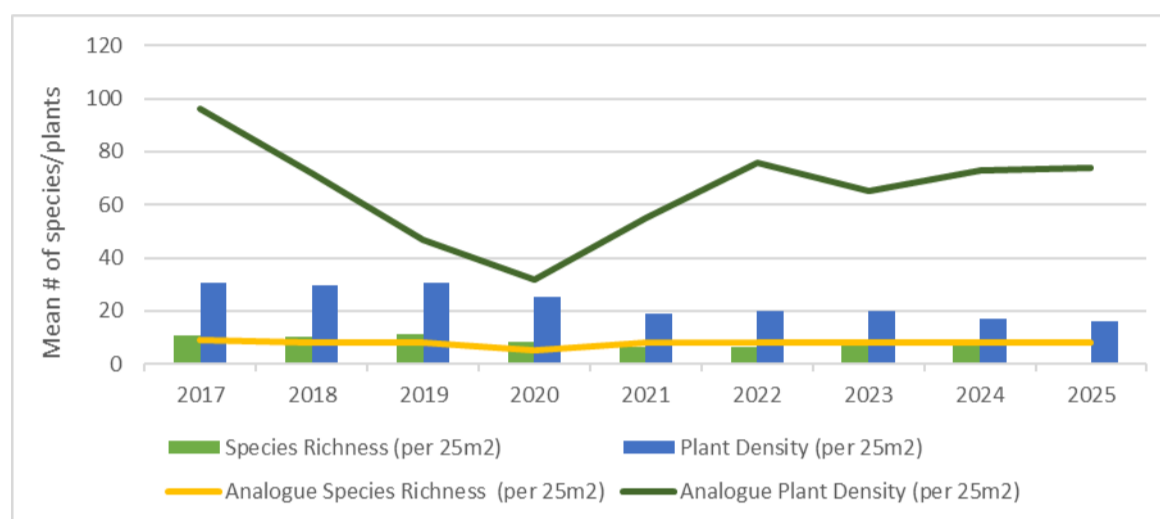
### 3.1.2 2015 Rehabilitation

In 2025, a total of 22 taxa were recorded within the transects in the 2015 rehabilitated areas (T1 and T5). Of these, 19 were native plants, including four species of native annuals. Three weed species were present; these results were similar to the 2023 and 2024 results.

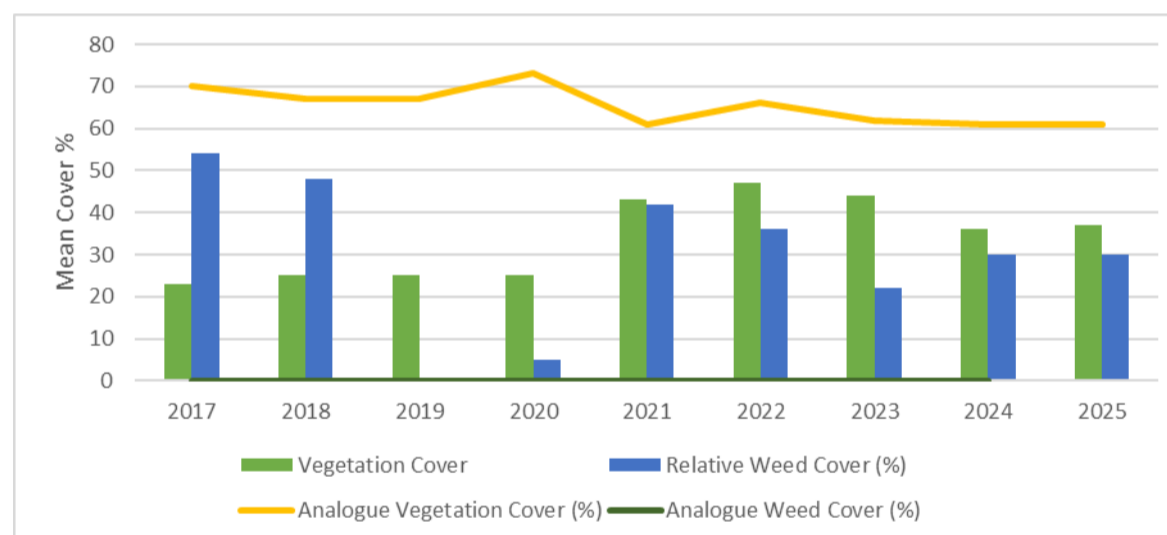
Species richness results were stable and recorded the same results from 2023 and 2024 at T5 and increased by one at T1. Plant density had increased slightly from 2024 (Figure 3-1). Vegetation cover increased slightly to 46% at T1 and 28% at T5 (Figure 3-2). Weed cover decreased slightly to 17.9% at T1 and T5 increased slightly to 42.9%. Weedy grass was dominant at T5 (Figure 3-3), and seed of this is likely blown in from adjacent agricultural areas. No WoNS or declared plants were present at these sites.

The mean species richness remained at 7 species per 25m<sup>2</sup> while the mean plant density decreased slightly to 16 plants per 25m<sup>2</sup>. The mean vegetation cover increased by 1% to 37%, while weed cover remained at 30%. All mean vegetation monitoring parameters were below the mean of the analogue sites, which is consistent with previous years.

T1 met the completion criteria target for species richness and vegetation cover. T5 did not meet any completion criteria targets in 2025, which is consistent with previous years (Table 3-2).



**Figure 3-1: Mean species richness and mean plant density of 2015 Rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)**



**Figure 3-2: Mean vegetation cover and mean relative weed cover (%) of 2015 Rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)**



**Figure 3-3: 2025 photos of transects T1 (left) and T5 (right)**

### 3.1.3 2016 Rehabilitation

In 2025, a total of 27 taxa were recorded within the four transects in the 2016 rehabilitated areas (T2, T3, T4 and T6). Of these, 19 were native taxa, with five weed species present, this is an increase from two weed species present in 2023 and four in 2024. The Threatened flora *Eremophila resinosa* was present at T2 and T3.

The mean species richness had decreased slightly from 2024 to 8 species per 25m<sup>2</sup>, which equal to the 2023 results. The mean plant density increased slightly again to 23 plants per 25m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 3-4). The mean vegetation cover decreased to 40% while the mean weed cover increased significantly from 4.3% to 19% (Figure 3-5). This was still below the initial weed cover recorded from 2017 – 2019. A daisy, Globe chamomile (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*) was a weed that was present at all 2016 rehab sites (Figure 3-6).

No sites met the completion criteria target for plant density (m<sup>2</sup>) or weed cover (%). Two sites (T2 and T4) met the completion criteria for species richness (25m<sup>2</sup>) and three sites (T3, T4 and T6) met the vegetation cover (%) target. All sites met the completion criteria targets for not having any WoNS or declared plants present (Table 3-2).

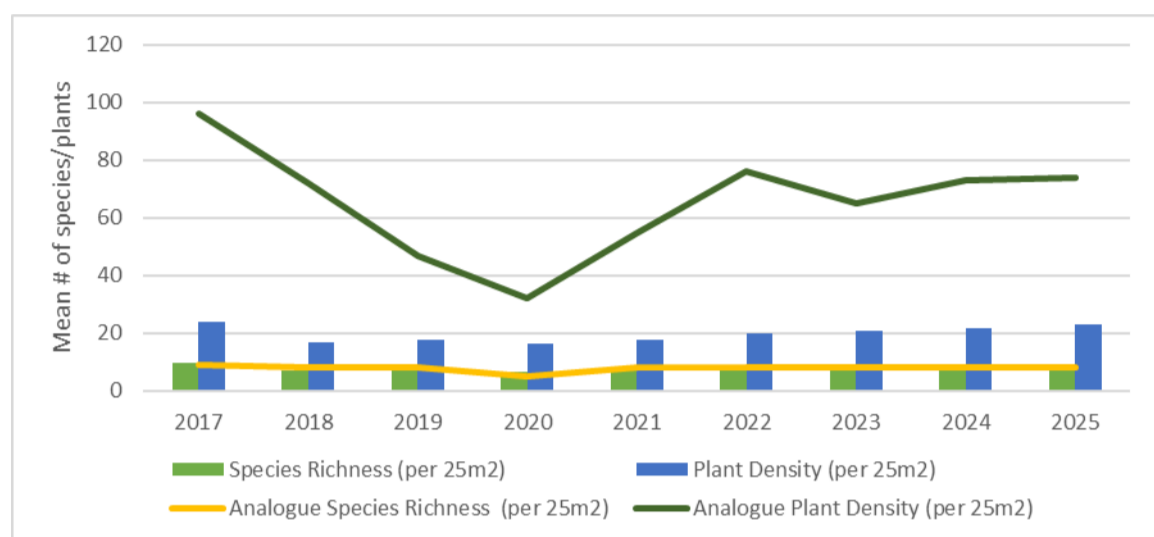


Figure 3-4: Mean species richness and mean plant density of 2016 Rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)

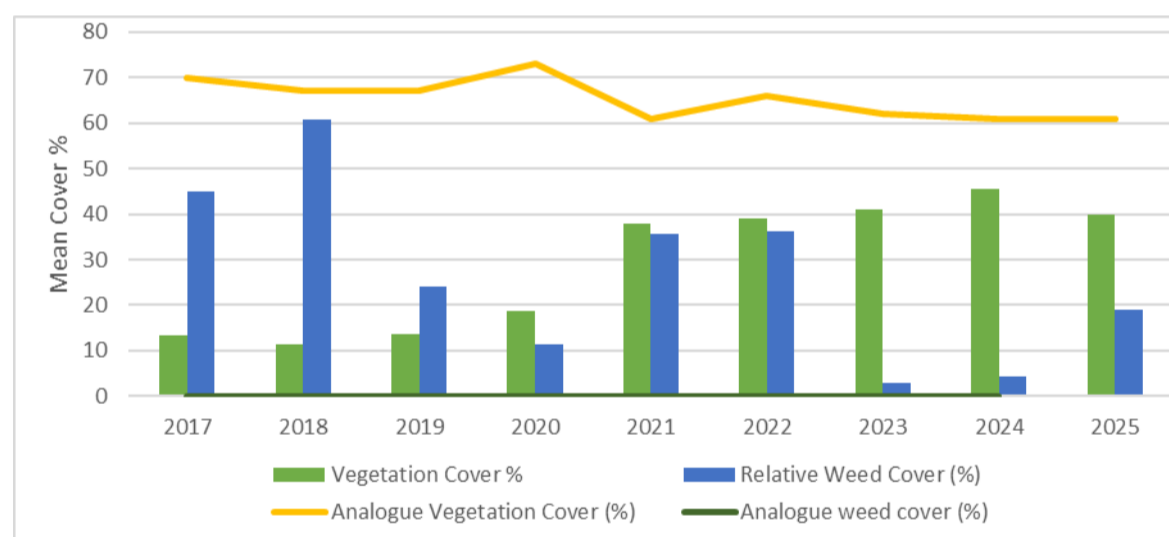


Figure 3-5: Mean vegetation cover and mean relative weed cover (%) of 2016 Rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)



Figure 3-6: 2025 photos of transects T2 (left) and T3 (right)



**Figure 3-7: 2025 photos of transects T4 (left) and T6 (right)**

### 3.1.4 2020 Slippery's Paddock Rehabilitation

In 2020, Slippery's Paddock transects were established and monitoring commenced at two sites (T9 and T10). In 2021 an additional two transects were added to the Slippery's Paddock rehabilitation (T11 and T12).

In 2025, a total of 16 taxa were recorded within the transects. This was comprised of 10 native plants, and six weed species were present.

The mean species richness has remained stable since 2022 at 5 species per 25m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 3-8). The mean plant density increased by 0.5% to 27 plants per 25m<sup>2</sup>. The mean vegetation cover has remained stable, while the mean weed cover increased by 13% to 56% (Figure 3-9).

T9 was the only transect to meet the completion criteria target for plant density (m<sup>2</sup>) and species richness (25m<sup>2</sup>) in 2025. Three transects (T9, T10 and T11) met the criteria for vegetation cover (%). All sites met the completion criteria targets for not having any WoNS or declared plants present (Table 3-2).

The relative weed cover has remained high at all transects and no transects have met the completion criteria in 2025 or previous years. Weed cover at T10 has increased significantly in 2025. Similar previous years, weedy grasses were dominant at T10, T11 and T12. The seeds of these grasses has likely blown in from adjacent agricultural areas, which is evident in the photos shown in Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11.

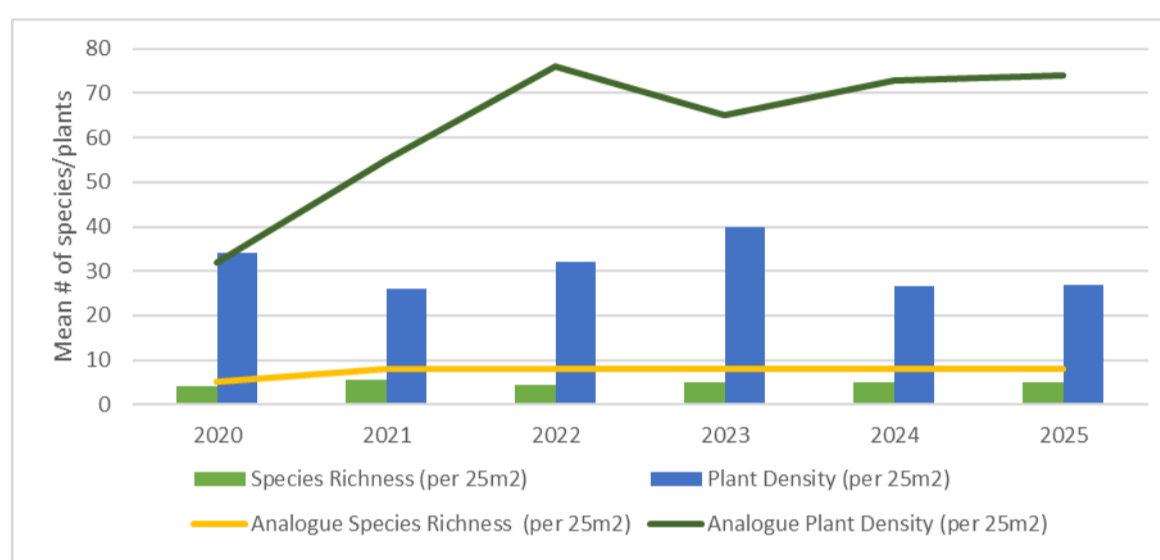


Figure 3-8: Mean species richness and mean plant density of the Slippery's Paddock Rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)

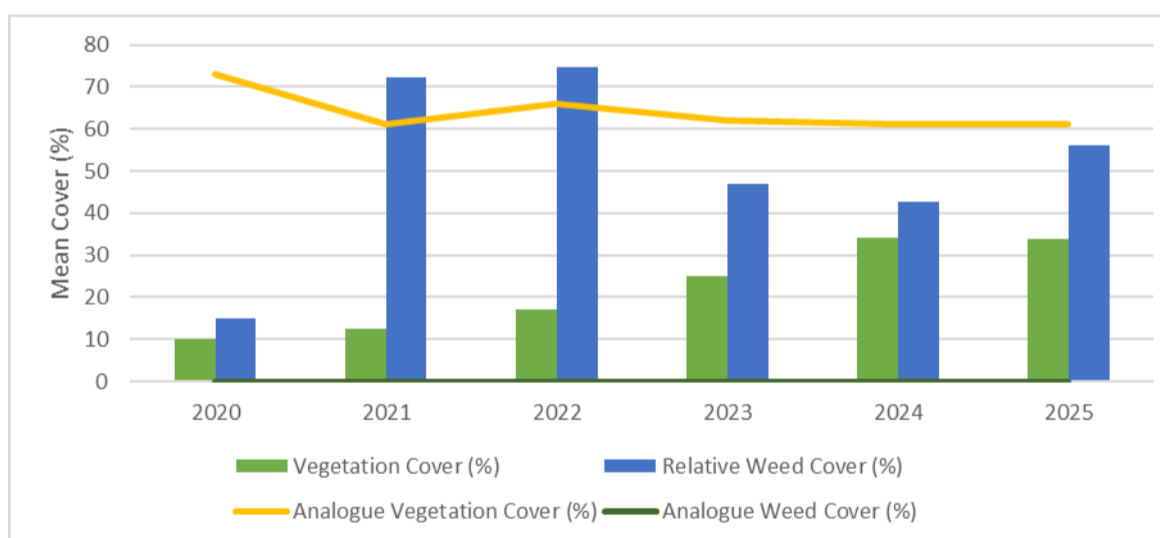


Figure 3-9: Mean vegetation cover and relative weed cover (%) of the Slippery's Paddock rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)



Figure 3-10: 2025 photos of transects T9 (left) and T10 (right)



Figure 3-11: 2025 photos of transects T11 (left) and T12 (right)

### 3.1.5 2021 Rehabilitation

Approximately 62 ha was rehabilitated in 2021, and two sites were established here during the 2021 monitoring (T7 and T8).

In 2025 a total of eight taxa were recorded within the transects. This was comprised of five natives including two annual taxa, and three weeds.

The mean species richness has remained at 2 species per 25m<sup>2</sup> for the past four years. The mean plant density increased to 11 plants per 25m<sup>2</sup>. These were still well below the mean of the analogue sites (Figure 3-12). The mean vegetation cover has steadily been increasing since monitoring began in 2021 and has remained at 6% in 2025. The mean relative weed cover remained high at 95% (Figure 3-5), however no WoNS or declared plants were recorded.

Both transects have not met any of the completion criteria targets since monitoring began, with this trend continuing in 2025.

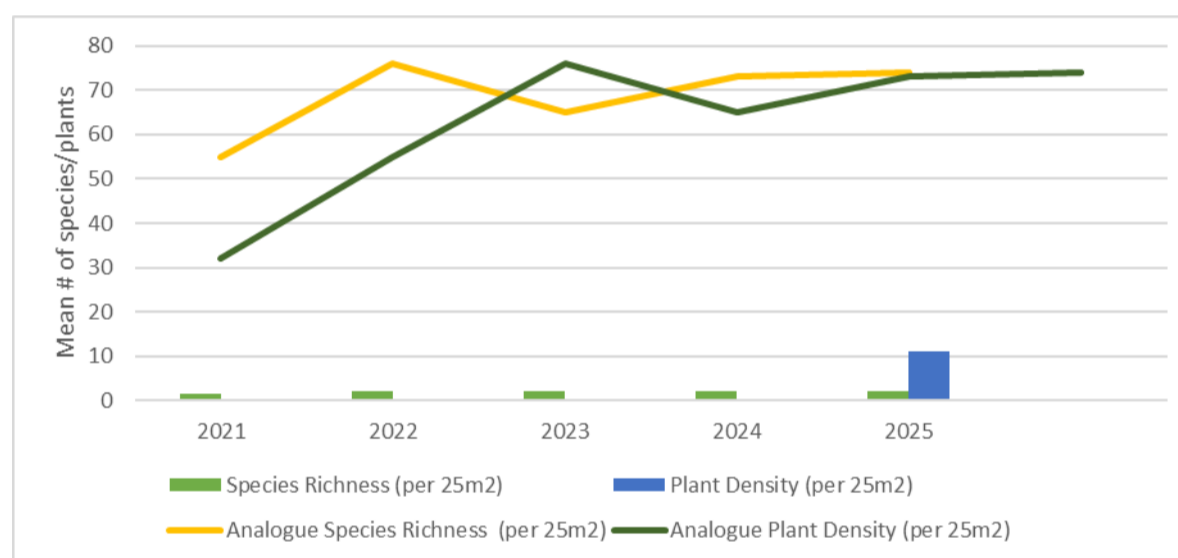


Figure 3-12: Mean species richness and total plant density of the 2021 rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)

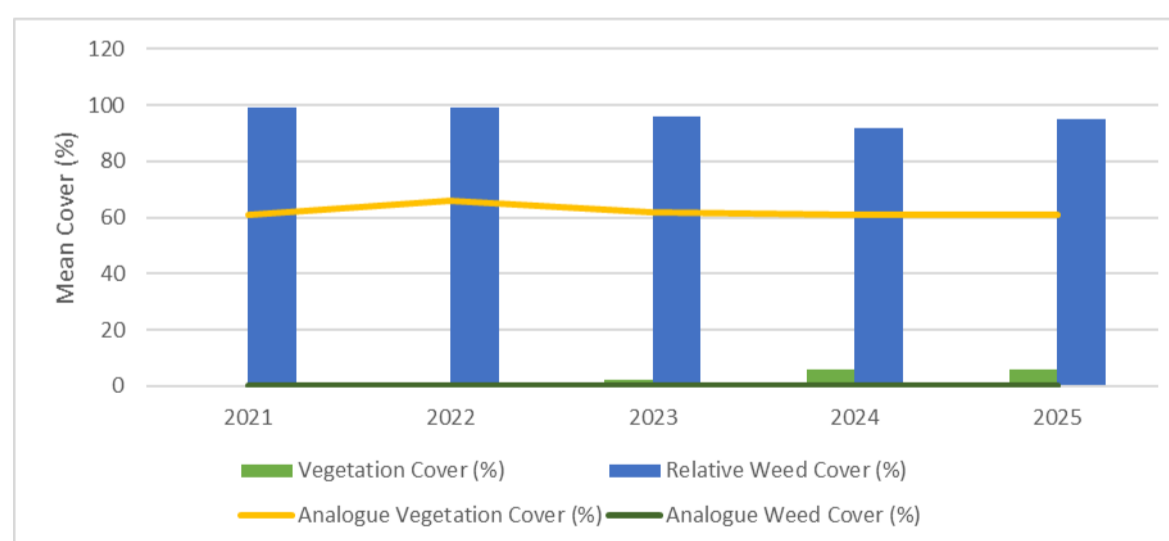


Figure 3-13: Mean vegetation cover and relative weed cover (%) of the 2021 rehabilitation sites compared to the mean of the analogue sites (2025)



**Figure 3-14: 2025 photos of transects T7 (left) and T8 (right)**

### 3.1.6 2022 (Warrachuppin Road) Rehabilitation

Approximately 1.06 ha was rehabilitated in 2022, and one new site was established here during the 2022 monitoring (T13). Results against completion criteria are presented in Table 3-2. The site met the completion criteria target for plant density, vegetation cover (%) and relative weed cover (%), which remained unchanged from the 2024 monitoring results. All results remained stable since 2025, and this was the only rehab site with no weeds present (Figure 3-15). Similar to the rest of the transects, no WoNS or declared plants were recorded.



**Figure 3-15: 2025 photo of transect T13**

## 4 DISCUSSION

Vegetation cover and plant density criteria have not yet been met for the majority of rehabilitated sites; however, given the rehabilitation is at an early stage of development (less than ten years old) this result is not unexpected when compared to the very mature and stable environments of the analogue sites.

The plant density (m<sup>2</sup>) results met the completion criteria at two sites, which remained unchanged from 2024. Species richness (25m<sup>2</sup>) met the completion criteria at four sites, which was an increase from 2024, and the equal to the 2023 results. Eight sites met the completion criteria for vegetation cover (%), consistent with the 2024 results. For the second year in a row, one site (T13) met completion criteria for relative weed cover, with 0 weeds recorded within the transect. No WoNS or declared plants were recorded on any monitoring transects; therefore, all transects met these completion criteria targets.

Overall, the assessments against completion criteria have been consistent for the seven years of monitoring, with each site having minimal variation. However, the rehabilitation at the farmlands sites just north of the Edna May operations have consistently rated better than the Slippery's Paddock rehabilitation. These results are expected given the Slippery's Paddock rehabilitation is four to five years younger (Appendix C).

Weed presence and density (none of which were listed as WONS or Declared Plants) of the rehabilitated sites remains high in 2025. Notably T2 had a 50% increase in relative weed cover due to the large amount (500 plants) of *Carrichtera annua* (Wards weed) recorded. T10 also recorded a significant increase of >65% in relative weed cover due to the Poaceae weed species (500 plants) and *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* (Iceplant) recorded. It is likely that many of the weeds present are being blown in from seed from surrounding farms and will be difficult to manage in the long term, until more native plants establish and increase in vegetation cover. Given the current cover of weeds at all sites, continued weed management is advised.

Emergent Eucalypts identified in the first year of monitoring (2017) at the farmlands sites have continued to show good growth over the past 12 months and were in a healthy condition yet were sterile and could not be identified to species level. Other chenopod species that were present at the analogue sites are consistently occurring and recolonising the rehabilitation sites.

For future monitoring, it is recommended that additional monitoring transects be established across the northeastern 2021 rehabilitation site. This will account for the large size of the area and enable the collection of more representative data, as the current transect location does not adequately reflect the site as a whole.

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## Appendix A: Species list 2025










\*Green shading indicates weed species; blue shading indicates annual species; red shading indicates Threatened flora.


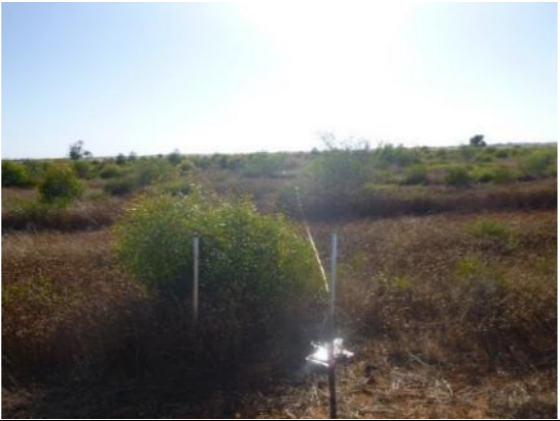







Taxon	Site 1		Site 2		Site 3		Site 4		Site 5		Site 6		Site 7				Slippery's Paddock				Warra Rd		Analogue 1				Analogue 2				Analogue 3													
	T1		T2		T3		T4		T5		T6		T7		T8		T10		T9		T11		T12		T13		A1		A2		A3		A4		A5		A6							
	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover	No. plants	% Cover								
<i>Acacia ?coolgardiensis</i>	3	8																																										
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	6	12			2	1												1	1						1	10																		
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	2	3			1	0.5	2	0.5			1	1																																
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>					1	1																																						
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	2	3	1	1	3	6	4	6			2	4																																
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>			1	5	5	12	7	20			2	4										1	2				1	2																
<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	1	2																																										
<i>Acacia murrayana</i>					1	1																																						
<i>Acacia</i> spp.																								58	30																			
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i>	4	2																																										
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	4	10																																										
<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i>							15	<1																																				
<i>Aristida contorta</i> (A)	4	0.5																																										
<i>Asteridea athrixioides</i> (A)																										1	<1																	
<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>									1	3																																		
<i>Atriplex bunburyana</i>																									1	6																		
<i>Atriplex hymenotheca</i>																																												
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>									1	6																																		
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> (A)			1	<1																				4	1																			
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>											7	10			20	6																					1	1						
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>																										2	<1	6	1					2	2	2	1							
<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>											3	<1				2	<1									2	<1	6	<1	1	<1			1	<1	2	1							
<i>Avena barbata</i> (W)																12	1	12	1	30	1	30	3																					
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> (W)																																												
<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>	1	3																																										
<i>Carrichtera annua</i> (W)			500	30	1															30	1	60	4			30	1	60	4	1	<1													
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (W)																							1	<1																				
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>																																												
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>					4	2												1	1																	6	4							
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>																										1	1																	
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>																												3	2					3	2	1	4							
<i>Eremophila resinosa</i>			2	8	2	5																																						
<i>Eucalyptus ?salmonophloia</i>			1	6	1	5	2	10																																				
<i>Eucalyptus ?salubris</i>			1	6	1	6			2	14	2	6																																
<i>Eucalyptus ?yilgarnensis</i>											2	8																																
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>																																					2	50		2	30	3	30	
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>																												1	10															
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>																										1	20	1	10															
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.													1	3			1	2	5	24	8	34	3	10	6	10																		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>																											1	6	2	3	1	3												
<i>Lolium rigidum</i> (W)							30	1					1000	90	1000	80																												
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>			1	<1	2	1	1	0.5	2	1	10	16	1	2			4	22	10	1						7	2																	
<i>Maireana georgei</i>																																							1	<1				
<i>Maireana tomentosa</i>																	16	3	28	8																	1	<1	3	<1	12	1	12	10
<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>																											30	2												30	6	60	15	
<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>	1	3								1	3	1	4																															
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>					1	5																																		2	30			
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp. seedlings																	1	1	7	4	1	4	2	4	5	10																		
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> (W)					30	1											80	2																										




Appendix B: Photographs of Transects

	2017	2018	2019	2020
T1				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T1				
	2025			
T1				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
T2				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T2				
	2025			
T2				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
T3				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T3				
	2025			
T3				






	2017	2018	2019	2020
T4				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T4				
	2025			
T4				




	2017	2018	2019	2020
T5				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T5				
	2025			
T5				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
T6				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T6				
	2025			
T6				

	2021	2022	2023	2024
T7				
	2025			
T7				

	2021	2022	2023	2024
T8				
	2025			
T8				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
T9				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T9				
	2025			
T9				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
T10				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
T10				
	2025			
T10				

		2021	2022	2023	2024
T11					
		2025			
T11					








		2021	2022	2023	2024
T12					
	2025				
T12					

	2021	2022	2023	2024
T13				
T13				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
A1				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
A1				
	2025			
A1				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
A2				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
A2				
	2025			
A2				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
A3				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
A3				
	2025			
A3				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
A4				
	2021	2022	2023	2024
A4				
	2025			
A4				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
A5				<p>The original A5 was removed in 2020</p> 
	2021	2022	2023	2024
A5				
	2025			
A5				

	2017	2018	2019	2020
A6				<p>The original A6 was removed in 2020</p> 
	2021	2022	2023	2024
A6				
	2025			
A6				

**Appendix C: Assessment of rehabilitation sites against completion criteria (2017 to 2020)**

Measure	Target	Rehabilitation Category	2017						2018						2019						2020						Slippery's Paddock 2020 Rehabilitation	
			2015 Rehabilitation		2016 Rehabilitation				2015 Rehabilitation		2016 Rehabilitation				2015 Rehabilitation		2016 Rehabilitation				2015 Rehabilitation		2016 Rehabilitation				SLP T1	SLP T2
			Site 1	Site 5	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 6	Site 1	Site 5	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 6	Site 1	Site 5	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 6	Site 1	Site 5	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 6	SLP T1	SLP T2
Plant Density (m <sup>2</sup> )	≥2.4	Excellent																										
	≥1.2	Satisfactory	1.9	0.5	0.5	1	1.1	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	1	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.8
	<1.2	Requires review																										
Species Diversity Index	≥1.4	Excellent																										
	≥1.1	Satisfactory	2.3	1.6	2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.3	2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.8
	<1.1	Requires review																										
Species Richness	≥8	Excellent																										
	≥6	Satisfactory	15	7	8	10	8	12	16	5	4	10	5	10	16	7	4	9	6	10	10	7	4	7	5	10	5	3
	<6	Requires review																										
Vegetation Cover (%)	≥69	Excellent																										
	≥35	Satisfactory	35	10	5	15	15	18	40	10	10	15	10	10	40	10	10	15	20	10	40	10	10	15	30	20	10	10
	<35	Requires review																										
Relative Weed Cover (%)	0	Excellent																										
	<20	Satisfactory	28	80	82	50	20	28	7	89	89	60	54	40	0	0	45	0	51	0	0	20	10	0	30	5	20	10
	>20	Requires review																										
WoNS (%)	0	Excellent																										
	0	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>0	Requires review																										
Declared Plants (%)	0	Excellent																										
	0	Satisfactory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>0	Requires review																										

**Appendix D: Assessment of rehabilitation sites against completion criteria (2021 to 2025)**

Completion Criteria Target	Plant Density (m <sup>2</sup> )					Species Richness (25m <sup>2</sup> )					Vegetation Cover (%)					Relative Weed Cover (%)					Declared plants (%)	WoNS (%)	
	50% of the analogue mean (2.2)	50% of the analogue mean (3.0)	50% of the analogue mean (2.6)	50% of the analogue mean (2.8)	50% of the analogue mean (3.0)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	>80% of the analogue mean (8)	50% of the analogue mean (61)	50% of the analogue mean (66)	50% of the analogue mean (62)	50% of the analogue mean (61)	50% of the analogue mean (61)	<20% of the analogue mean (0)	<20% of the analogue mean (0)	<20% of the analogue mean (0)	<20% of the analogue mean (0)	<20% of the analogue mean (1)	0%	0%	
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021-2025		
=	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	30.5	33	31	30.5	30.5	0	0	0	0	0.2	0%	0%	
2015 Rehabilitation	T1	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	7	8	8	8	9	68.5	73	62	43	46	9	6.3	0	18.66	17.86	0	0
	T5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	6	5	6	6	6	18	20.5	26	26	28	74	65.7	43.5	41.7	42.86	0	0
2016 Rehabilitation	T2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.28	4	5	6	13	6	16	24.5	24	45.5	26	50	60	4	3.1	54.39	0	0
	T3	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.96	11	10	12	5	12	63	56	51	57	45.5	28	26.1	0	2.1	4.21	0	0
	T4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.24	6	6	5	6	6	34	35.5	37	28	37	14	12.8	0	5.1	7.5	0	0
	T6	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	9	9	9	9	9	39	40.5	53	53	53	50	46	7	7.02	8.62	0	0
2021 Rehabilitation	T7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.08	2	2	2	2	2	0.5	1	2	5	5	99	99	98	94.26	95.28	0	0
	T8	0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	7	6	99	99	95	90.52	94.12	0	0
2020 Rehabilitation	T9	2.3	2.6	3.2	1.2	2.56	9	7	6	6	7	25	24	30	32	49	59	60	71	68.87	45.56	0	0
	T10	1.4	2	2.4	2.2	1.16	8	7	7	6	6	20	19.5	33	48	32	62	65	2.6	2	69.52	0	0
	T11	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.36	2	2	4	3	2	1.5	20.5	27	38	38	97	82	56.5	47.95	48.65	0	0
	T12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.28	3	2	3	5	4	3	5	11	19	18	71	92	56.4	52.38	60	0	0
2022 Rehabilitation	T13		3	2.8	3.1	3		3	3	5	5		5	36	58	58		1.9	15.5	0	0	0	0

Green shading = site has met completion criteria target; Red shading = did not meet completion criteria target

