

Karara Mining Limited

Annual Compliance Report

**Karara Iron Ore Project
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity
Conservation Act 1999 Approval 2006/3017**

1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

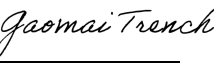
CORP-EN-REP-1142 v1

17 June 2026

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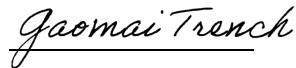
CORP-EN-REP-1142 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT 2025/2026 KIOP EPBC 2006/3017

REV	DESCRIPTION	ORIG	REVIEW	APPROVED	DATE
1	Issued for Use	 S Grimes	 M Chen	 G Trench	17-Jun-26

Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware of sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) making 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):

Dr Gaomai Trench

Position (please print):

General Manager Health, Safety, Environment and
Communities

Organisation:

Karara Mining Ltd / 68 070 871 831

Date:

17 June 2026

CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	3
2	Description of Activities.....	4
3	Compliance with Approval Conditions.....	5
4	Compliance with Management Plans.....	10
4.1	Malleefowl Management and Monitoring.....	10
4.2	Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management and Monitoring	13
5	Status of Research Proposal	19
6	New Environmental Risks.....	20
7	Other Information.....	21
7.1	Feral Animal Monitoring	21
8	Conclusion.....	22
9	References	23
	Appendix A: Malleefowl Mounds Monitored 2025/2026	24
	Appendix B: Malleefowl Sightings 2025/2026.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Malleefowl Mound Monitoring 2025/2026	11
Figure 2: WStS Monitoring Locations 2025/2026 – Section 1.....	14
Figure 3: WStS Monitoring Locations 2025/2026 – Section 2.....	15
Figure 4: WStS Monitoring Locations 2025/2026 – Section 3.....	16
Figure 5: WStS Evidence Recorded at Control / Impact Sites	17

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Acronyms	3
Table 2: Description of Activities	4
Table 3: Compliance Table	6
Table 4: Malleefowl Monitoring Results 2017-2026	12
Table 5: Feral Animals Trapped at KIOP Between 2017-2026	21

1 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Compliance Report 2025/2026 has been prepared by Karara Mining Limited (KML) to demonstrate compliance with the Karara Iron Ore Project (KIOP) conditions of approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (EPBC 2006/3017).

A list of the definitions referred to in this report is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Acronyms

Term	Description
CMSR	Centre for Mine Site Restoration
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (WA)
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EMS	Environmental Management System
GIS	Geographical Information System
KIOP	Karara Iron Ore Project
KMG	Kimberley Metals Group
KML	Karara Mining Limited
PER	Public Environmental Review
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WStS	Western Spiny-tailed Skink

2 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

A description of the approved actions and activities undertaken by KML in the reporting period is listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Description of Activities

Approval	Description
EPBC Number	2006/3017
Project Name	Karara Iron Ore Project (KIOP)
ACN	070 871 831
Approved Action	To construct and operate a magnetite iron ore mine, processing plant and associated infrastructure, as described in the Public Environmental Review dated September 2008, located in the Mid-West Region of WA approximately 215 km south-east of Geraldton and 320 km north-northeast of Perth.
Activities undertaken in the reporting period	Karara Mining Limited continued to maintain KIOP in its operational phase of the project. During the reporting period KML have: • Undertaken magnetite ore mining and processing. • Continued operations of project infrastructure (rail, transmission line, water and port).
Location	Mid-West Region of WA approximately 215 km south-east of Geraldton and 320 km north-northeast of Perth.
Responsibility	Dr Gaomai Trench - General Manager Health, Safety, Environment and Communities.
Reporting Period	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Report Date	17 June 2026

3 COMPLIANCE WITH APPROVAL CONDITIONS

KML conducted an audit against all conditions of approval (EPBC 2006/3017) in June 2026. The findings are outlined in Table 3 below.

As identified in the previous audits, one minor non-compliance in relation to Condition 3, which requires tenements M59/650, E59/1138, E59/1496-99 and E59/1500 to be relinquished by 31 March 2012. This was continuously considered a minor non-compliance due to the failure to relinquish M59/650 within the required timeframe. However, all tenements have now been relinquished, and Condition 3 has been classified as 'Closed'.

KML was compliant with all the other conditions of the approval.

Table 3: Compliance Table

Ref.	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant	Finding	Evidence
1.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered WStS (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) the person taking the action must implement the Environmental Procedure – WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation, dated 12 April 2022.	Compliant	The WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) was implemented in 2010, prior to the commencement of the operations in 2013. During the reporting period, WStS monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the latest version (rev 5, dated 12 April 2022) of the WStS Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1024). Results are detailed in Section 4.2 of this report.	- KML Environmental Procedure - WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024_5) dated 12/04/2022. - KML WStS Monitoring register
2.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must implement the Environmental Procedure – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring, dated 12 April 2022.	Compliant	The Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) was implemented in 2010, prior to the commencement of operations in 2013. During the reporting period, Malleefowl monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the latest version (rev 5, dated 12 April 2022) of the Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1035). The results are detailed in Section 4.1 of this report.	- KML Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) revision 5 dated 12/04/2022. - KML Malleefowl register.
3.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered WStS (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) from the loss of potential habitat the person taking the action must relinquish tenure over the tenements M59/650, E59/1138, 59/1496-99 and E59/1500 at or before the time the Government of Western Australia gazettes the areas for the purpose of Conservation and/or: a) by 31 March 2012 provide the Department with confirmation that the tenements have been relinquished and secured under a conservation agreement or, if not,	Minor Non-Compliant	All tenements have now been surrendered with M59/650 (the final tenement) being surrendered in June 2021 and registered with DMIRS (now 'DMPE') on 17 August 2021. Whilst the State and Federal Governments are aware of the status of tenement relinquishment, and KML had been actively addressing this requirement for a number of years, failure to relinquish M59/650 within the required timeframe is continuously considered a minor non-compliance. As all required tenements have been relinquished, this condition has been classified as 'Closed'.	- EPBC Referral and Determination for Mungada Ridge Rehabilitation (Mining Lease 59/650) (EPBC 2019/8556) - Letters to DMIRS (now 'DMPE') and DBCA outlining status of Mungada Ridge Rehabilitation (dated 21 May 2020) - Email to the DAWE (now 'DCCEEW') outlining surrender of Mining Lease M59/650 - Registration of surrender of M59/650 on DMIRS Mineral Titles Online (MTO) on 17 August 2021. - Final surrender report for M59/650 was submitted to the DMIRS on 1 December 2021.
3.02	b) Provide an offset area approved by the Minister, of at least equal area to the project's disturbance footprint and with suitable habitat for both WStS and Malleefowl, which can be vested for conservation purposes.	Not Applicable	As all tenements have been surrendered, it can be considered that this alternative is now no longer required. This condition has been classified as 'Closed'	- As above
4.01	In order to increase knowledge of the EPBC listed endangered WStS (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must provide for the Minister's approval a Research Plan that includes:	Compliant	DAWE ('now DCCEEW') accepted the KML Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039). The Centre for Mine Site Restoration (CMSR) Research Project addresses priority research areas outlined in the KML Research Plan. The CMSR Research Project was completed in December 2021. Details of the CMSR Research Project is detailed in section 5 of this report.	- Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039) dated 11/08/2017 - 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring (EPBC 2006/3017)' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018
4.02	(a) how the \$400,000 research offset over ten years will be directed to improve knowledge of the WStS and the Malleefowl;	Compliant	The CMSR research project proposal outlines the budget for proposed research. KML cash expenditure totals \$250,000 plus KML cash in-kind of \$200k. KML has paid out the total cash expenditure of \$250k for the CMSR research project including \$100k cash for Project 1 and 2 and \$150k cash for Project 3, which was paid with two instalments in August 2021 and March 2022.	- 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring (EPBC 2006/3017)' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 - CMSR Progress Report - March 2020

				- CMSR Progress Report – March 2021 - CMSR Final Report – December 2021
4.03	(b) who will be responsible for the research;	Compliant	The accepted CMSR Research Project Proposal included details of who will be responsible for the research. The Final Research Project Report - December 2021 includes information on who were involved in conducting the research project.	- 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 - CMSR Final Report - December 2021
4.04	(c) what the aims of the research will be;	Compliant	The accepted CMSR Research Project Proposal details the aims of the research. The Final Research Project Report – December 2021 reiterates the objectives of the three research projects.	- 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 - CMSR Final Report – December 2021
4.05	(d) the commencement date of the research;	Compliant	The research project proposal refers to the project milestones of the research proposal. The commencement date of the research is 8 May 2018, as detailed in the Curtin University Research Services Agreement for EPBC 2006/3017. All research projects (Project 1, 2 and 3) were completed in December 2021, and a final report was received in February 2022.	- 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 - CMSR Final Report – December 2021
4.06	(e) who will be provided with the research data;	Compliant	As outlined in the Final Research Project Report – December 2021, findings from Project 1 were presented to the WA Malleefowl Recovery Group on 27 August 2019. Project 2 research was presented at the National Malleefowl & WA Threatened Species Forum and Society for Ecological Restoration Australasia (SERA) Conference in Darwin in 2021, the Gunduwa Regional Conservation Associate AGM in 2020, the Society for Ecological Restoration: 8th World Conference on Ecological Restoration in South Africa in 2019 and information regarding this project was also presented at a meeting of the Gunduwa Regional Conservation Association in 2018. Key findings from Project 3 were published on online scientific journal of Restoration Ecology and Global Ecology and Conservation in 2021.	- CMSR Progress Report - March 2020 includes copies of presentations made to the WA Malleefowl Recovery Group and at the Society for Ecological Restoration 2019 conference - CMSR Final Report – December 2021 lists the conference/forum and title of presentation of the research findings from Project 2 and publications of key findings from Project 3
4.07	The Research Plan must be provided within six months of commencement of operations. The approved plan must be implemented.	Compliant	The CMSR Research Project Proposal (accepted by DAWE on 1 March 2018) addresses priority research areas outlined in the KML Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039). The Research Proposal has been implemented, and alignment with the research priorities is outlined in Table 4 of the Final Research Project Report – December 2021. All research projects (Project 1, 2 and 3) have been completed.	- CMSR Final Report – December 2021
5.01	The person taking the action must submit to the Department a report annually on 1 July each year addressing the compliance with the conditions of approval (or other data as may be agreed by the Minister). This report must be made publicly available on the internet within 30 days of it being provided to the Minister.	Compliant	Annual compliance reports have been submitted annually since obtaining project approvals. The 2024/2025 EPBC Compliance Report (CORP-EN-REP-1142) was emailed to DCCEEW on 24 June 2025. The 2024/2025 EPBC Compliance Report is available on the KML public website.	- 2024/2025 Annual compliance report (CORP-EN-REP-1142) - Environment – Karara Mining Limited

6.01	The person taking the action must maintain accurate records of all activities associated with or relevant to the above conditions of approval and make them available on request by the Department. Such documents may be subject to audit by the Department and used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval.	Compliant	KML maintain a document control system with the most current procedures, plans and reports made available to employees. This system captures any changes made to plans and procedures from the last revision. The Malleefowl procedure, WStS procedure and the research plan have all been document controlled. Further to controlled documents, KML maintain a designated environment SharePoint folder with filed documents and emails recorded, including monitoring register for Malleefowl and WStS respectively and sightings reports. A comprehensive Geographical Information System (GIS) is also maintained, showing such features as location of habitats and monitoring sites for Malleefowl and WStS.	- KML Environmental Procedure - WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) - KML Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035). - Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039). - 'EPBC Fauna Stress Monitoring' Research Project Proposal Agreement between Curtin University (CMSR) and KML executed on 8 May 2018 - Malleefowl and WStS monitoring registers. - GIS database - layers PER - Fauna survey areas, Malleefowl Mounds, Malleefowl and WStS habitats and Monitoring Sites, Rare fauna sightings, and feral animal sightings.
7.01	The person taking the action may choose to revise a Plan specified in conditions 1 or 2 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact. If the person taking the action makes this choice, they must notify the Department in writing that the approved Plan has been revised and provide the Department, at least four weeks before implementing the revised plan, with: a) an electronic copy of the revised Plan; b) an explanation of the differences between the revised Plan and the approved Plan; and c) the reasons the person taking the action considers that taking the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.	Compliant	The Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) was updated to revision 5 in April 2022 to incorporate a number of minor administrative changes. The Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) was updated to revision 5 in April 2022 to incorporate a number of minor administrative changes. Both documents with table of changes have been submitted to DAWE (now 'DCCEEW') for review and acceptance on 13 April 2022.	- KML Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) Revision 5. - KML Environmental Procedure - WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) Revision 5. - Emails to DAWE (now 'DCCEEW') on 13/04/2022 re 'Submission of updated Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Procedure and WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure' and DAWE's email on 13/04/2022 indicating receipt and assessment of the updated procedures.
7.02	The person taking the action may revoke their choice under condition 7 at any time by notice to the Department. If the person taking the action revokes the choice to implement a revised Plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, the Plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
7.03	If the Minister gives a notice to the person taking the action that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then: a) condition 7 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised Plan; and b) the person taking the action must implement the Plan approved by the Minister. To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 7 and 7A in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving the notice the	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	

	Minister may also notify that, for a specified period of time, condition 7 does not apply for one or more specified Plans required under the approval.			
7.04	Conditions 7, 7A and 7B are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the person taking the action to submit a revised Plan to the Minister for approval.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
7.05	If, for the purposes of the Plan approved by the Minister under condition 4, the person taking the action wishes to carry out an activity otherwise than in accordance with the approved Plan, the person taking the action must submit to the Department for the Minister's written approval a revised version of the Plan. The person taking the action must not commence the varied activity until the Minister has approved the varied Plan. If the Minister approves the revised Plan, the Plan must be implemented in place of the Plan originally approved.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
8.01	If the Minister believes that it is necessary or desirable for the better protection of the listed threatened species to do so, the Minister may request that the person taking the action make specified revisions to any plans approved pursuant to this Annexure. The person taking the action must comply with any such request. The revised plans must be implemented.	Not applicable	This scenario has not occurred to date.	
9.01	If the action has not substantially commenced within 5 years of the date of this approval the action must not commence without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	KML has implemented the proposal. Official grand opening of KIOP occurred on 9 April 2013.	- Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Announcement: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20130409/pdf/42f4rsg492wnz8.pdf

4 COMPLIANCE WITH MANAGEMENT PLANS

During the reporting period, KML undertook management and monitoring of Malleefowl and WStS, in accordance with the following environmental procedures:

- CORP-EN-PRO-1035 – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring,
- CORP-EN-PRO-1024 – WStS Management, Monitoring and Translocation.

4.1 Malleefowl Management and Monitoring

KML has monitored Malleefowl annually since 2008 in accordance with the Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Monitoring and Management.

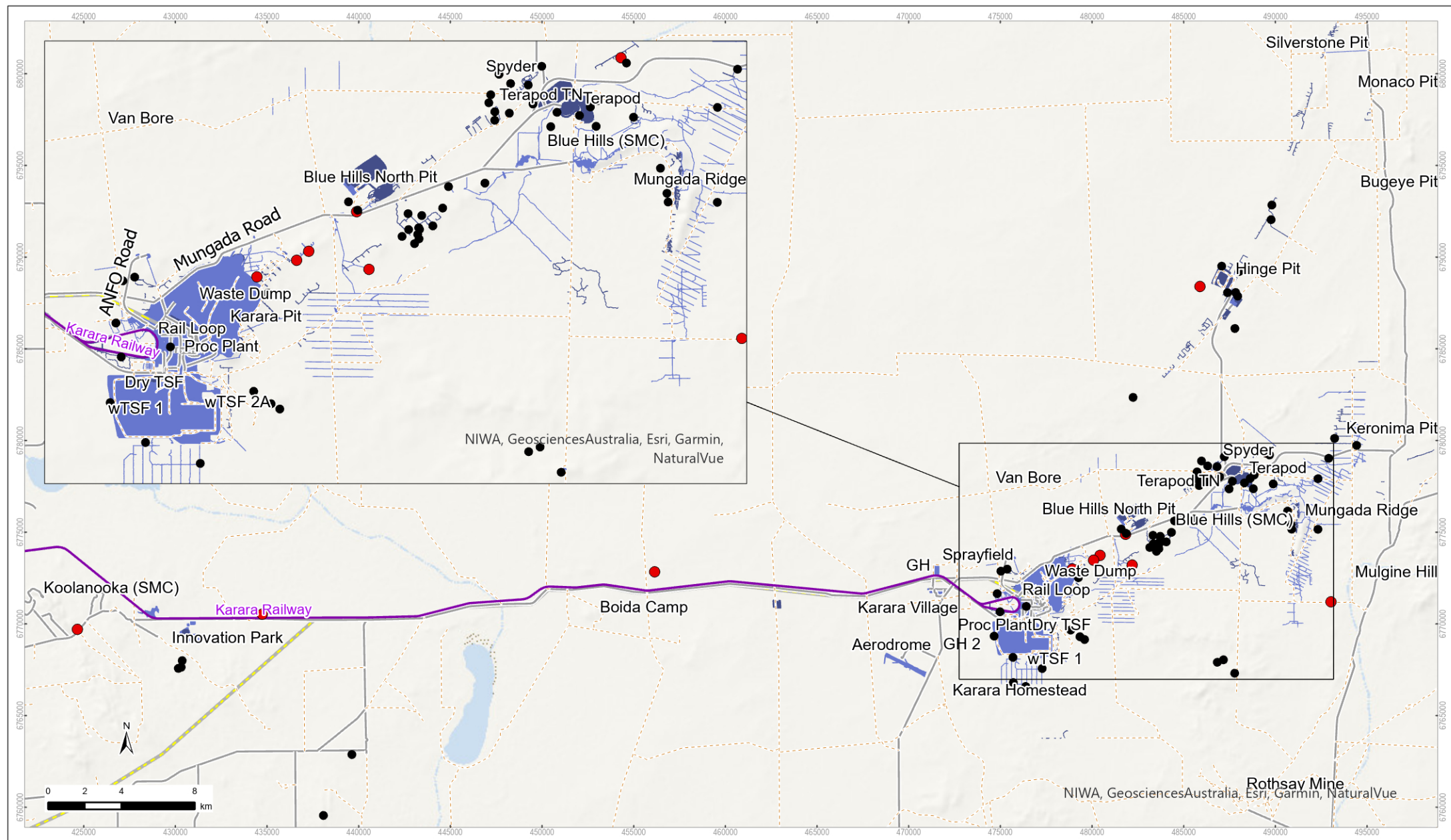
Malleefowl monitoring is conducted by the KML Environmental Department during the Malleefowl breeding season, from 1st September until 30th April, to gather accurate information on populations and mound activity. KML follows the National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual (National Malleefowl Recovery Team, revised in June 2025) to define and determine which mounds should be monitored each year. Mounds that were active in the previous year and those in close proximity to infrastructure are monitored as a priority, followed by mounds with less recent activity. Selections of mounds with an unverified status that are close to activity or infrastructure are included in the monitoring schedule.

A total of 86 mounds were surveyed during the reporting period, of which 13 were reported as active (Figure 1). The percentage of active mounds is in line with previous year (Table 4).

There were two malleefowl sightings during the reporting period (Appendix B). The number of sightings reduced during the reporting period since there were less people accessing the rehabilitated satellite mine areas, where Malleefowl are more likely to be sighted.

One new mound was identified during the reporting period. Details of the surveyed mounds are provided in Appendix A.

No Malleefowl mortalities were recorded during the reporting period.



Karara Mine Iron Ore Project
EPBC 2006/3017

**Figure 1: Malleefowl Mound
Monitoring 2025/26**

Monitored Mounds Linear Infrastructure KML Ground Disturbance

- Active
- Inactive

- Minor Road
- - - Track
- Railway (Freight)
- Karara Power Transmission

- Open Ground Disturbance
- Rehabilitation



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Version: A Scale: 1:275,000
8 June 2026 Size: A4

Table 4: Malleefowl Monitoring Results 2017-2026

Year	Mounds Surveyed	Category		% Active mounds	Number of Sightings	Number of Malleefowl Sighted
		Active	Inactive			
2017/2018	116	7	109	6	29	40
2018/2019	89	10	79	13	17	21
2019/2020	84	10	74	14	20	26
2020/2021	157	10	147	6	19	25
2021/2022	88	15	73	17	6	7
2022/2023	71	19	52	27	17	24
2023/2024	65	8	57	12	19	24
2024/2025	106	15	91	14	4	4
2025/2026	86	13	73	15	2	3

The register has 944 mounds of varying status, ranging from ancient to actively used (including removed mounds) which have been identified and surveyed since 2008. The percentage of all mounds that are active has ranged from 2% (in 2012) to 27% (in 2022) and an average activity of 10% recorded over the past 16 years. The total number of mounds monitored in any given year has varied since the commencement of monitoring (ranging from 63 to 298); however, the total number of active mounds identified each year has remained relatively consistent, with some fluctuations associated with seasonal patterns. Overall, active mounds have ranged from 7 to 19 over the past nine years, with an average of 11 active mounds identified per year over the last 18 years.

A spatial analysis of monitoring data shows that Malleefowl have occupied various mounds within operational areas where impacts to Malleefowl activity may be expected, with many sites being used for multiple years during the reporting period. This suggests that Malleefowl are relatively undisturbed by their proximity to mining activity. This conclusion is supported by findings from other resource companies in the region that actively mine and monitor Malleefowl activity, such as the nearby Extension Hill Hematite Operation (Mount Gibson Mining Ltd and Extension Hill Pty Ltd, 2013).

4.2 Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management and Monitoring

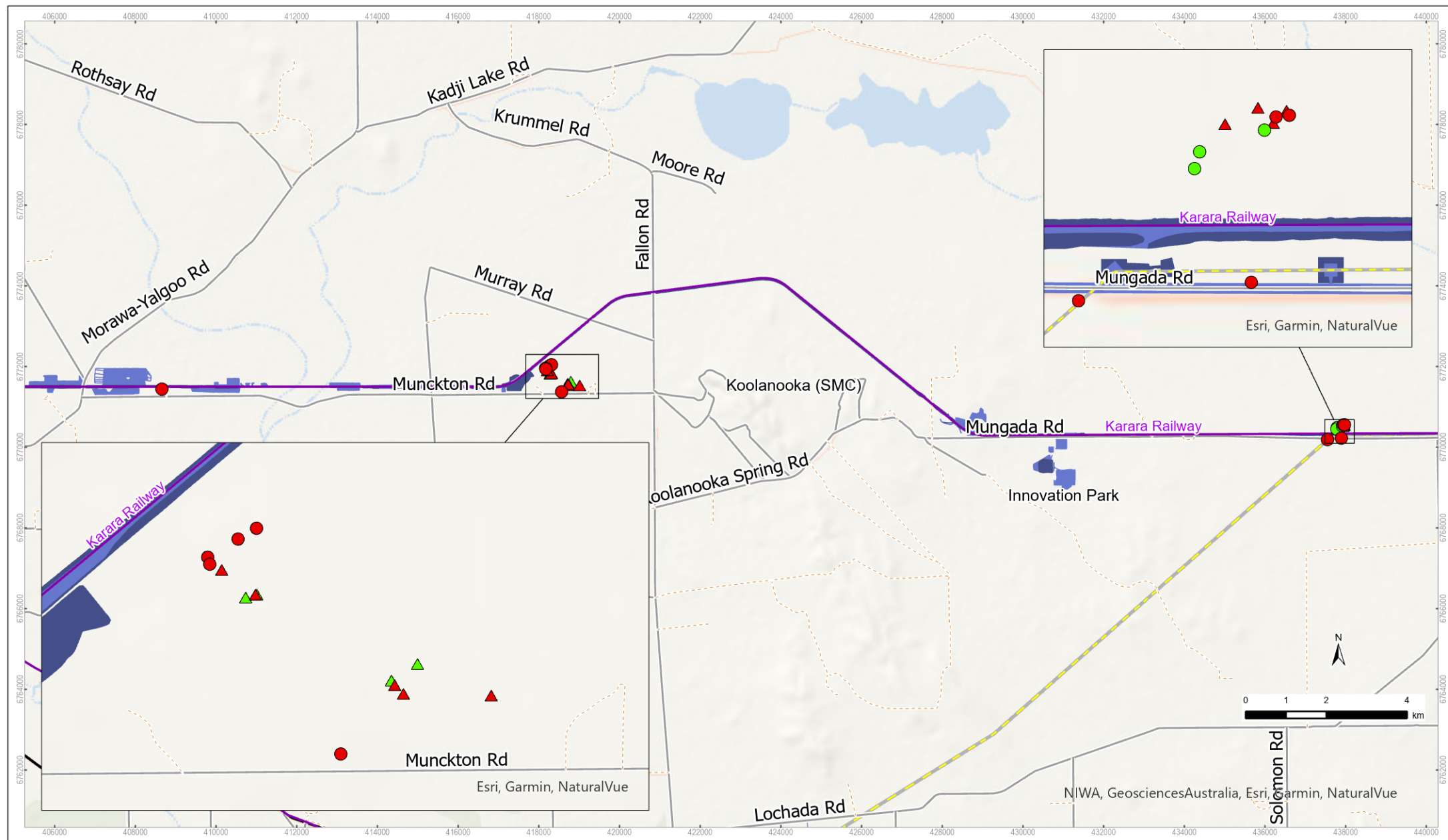
KML mapped prospective WStS habitat in 2008 and has been monitoring it since 2011 to determine whether mining activities are impacting the local population. To investigate potential mining impacts, monitoring sites within the monitoring areas are divided into two categories:

- Impact Sites: within 500m of mining disturbance
- Control Sites: beyond 500m from mining disturbance

WStS monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (now Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)) survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles (Commonwealth of Australia, 2011). Monitoring is conducted during the breeding season between spring and summer, by a fauna specialist or trained personnel from the KML Environmental Department. It involves a thorough search for WStS and/or scats in sheltering sites such as hollow logs, trees and roots, piles of timber, and rocky outcrops within prospective skink habitats. Monitoring includes details on evidence of WStS, such as age, contents, and size of scats and latrines, as well as photographs of monitoring sites and scats to adequately determine recent activity or presence of WStS. WStS are classified as present using direct observation, camera trap evidence, or the presence of scats. Scat evidence is further categorised into fresh or old scats, with fresh scats being stronger indicators of skink activity.

Annual WStS monitoring during the reporting period was conducted in September and October 2025. A total of 154 sites were monitored, including 75 control sites, 67 impact sites, and 12 translocation sites (including one new site this reporting period). Monitoring identified 46 sites with recorded evidence of WStS activities (28 control sites, 17 impact sites and 1 translocation site) and 108 uninhabited sites (47 control sites, 50 impact sites and 11 translocation sites) (Figure 2- Figure 4). These results are comparable to previous years (Figure 5).

A translocation program for WStS colonies within KML disturbance areas has been in place since the commencement of the project in 2010. A total of twelve WStS colonies have been translocated since the start of the project. All translocation sites have been monitored on an annual basis, with presence of WStS (sighting of scats) was recorded at one translocation site (WSTS 136) during the reporting period.



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EPBC 2006/3017

**Figure 2: WStS Monitoring
2025/26 - Section 1**

WStS Presence

- ▲ Inhabited, Control
- Inhabited, Impact
- ▲ Uninhabited, Control
- Uninhabited, Impact

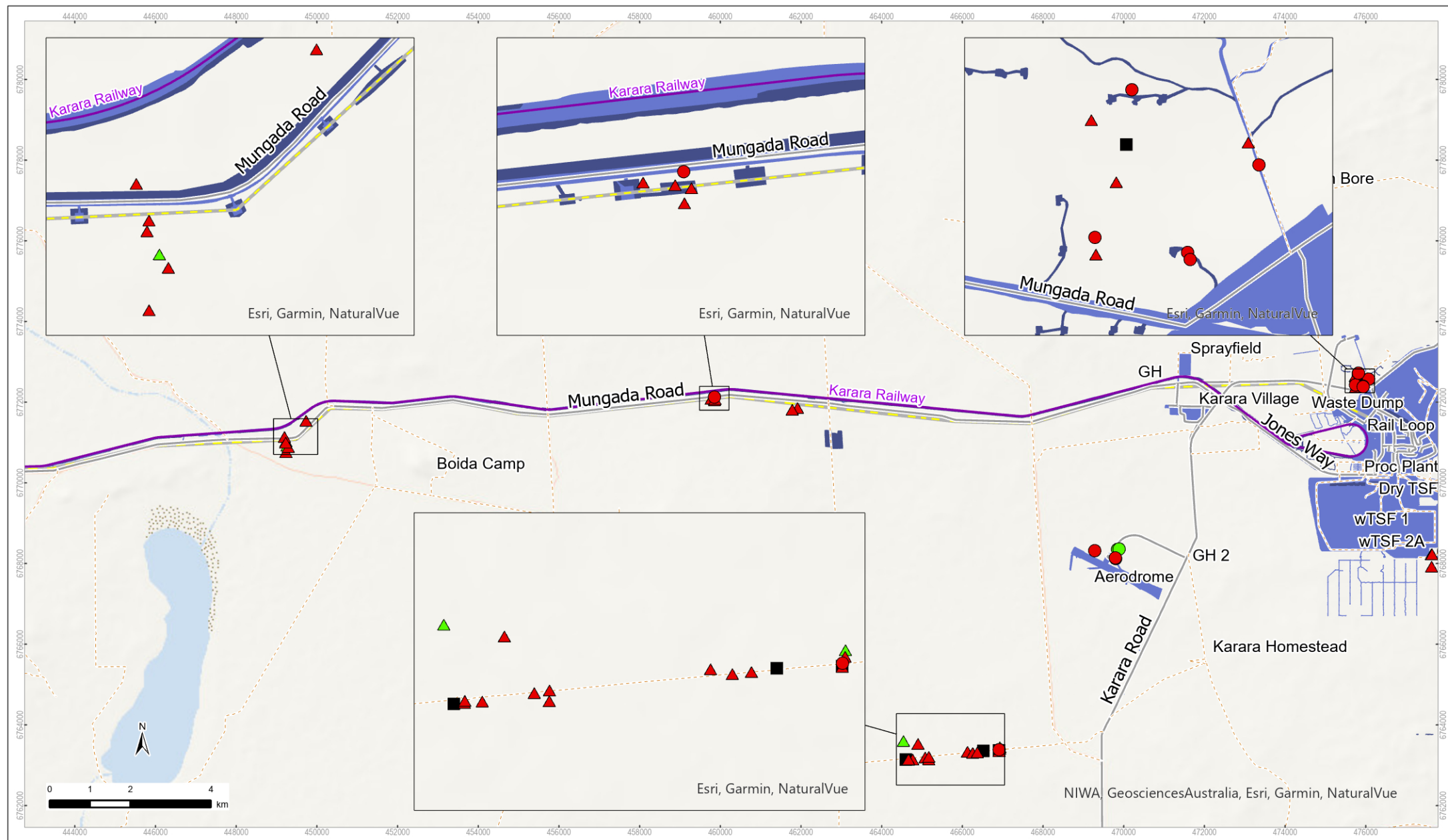
Linear Infrastructure

- Main Road
- Minor Road
- - - Track
- Railway (Freight)
- Karara Power Transmission

KML Ground Disturbance

- Open Ground Disturbance
- Rehabilitation





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EPBC 2006/3017

**Figure 3: WStS Monitoring
2025/26 - Section 2**

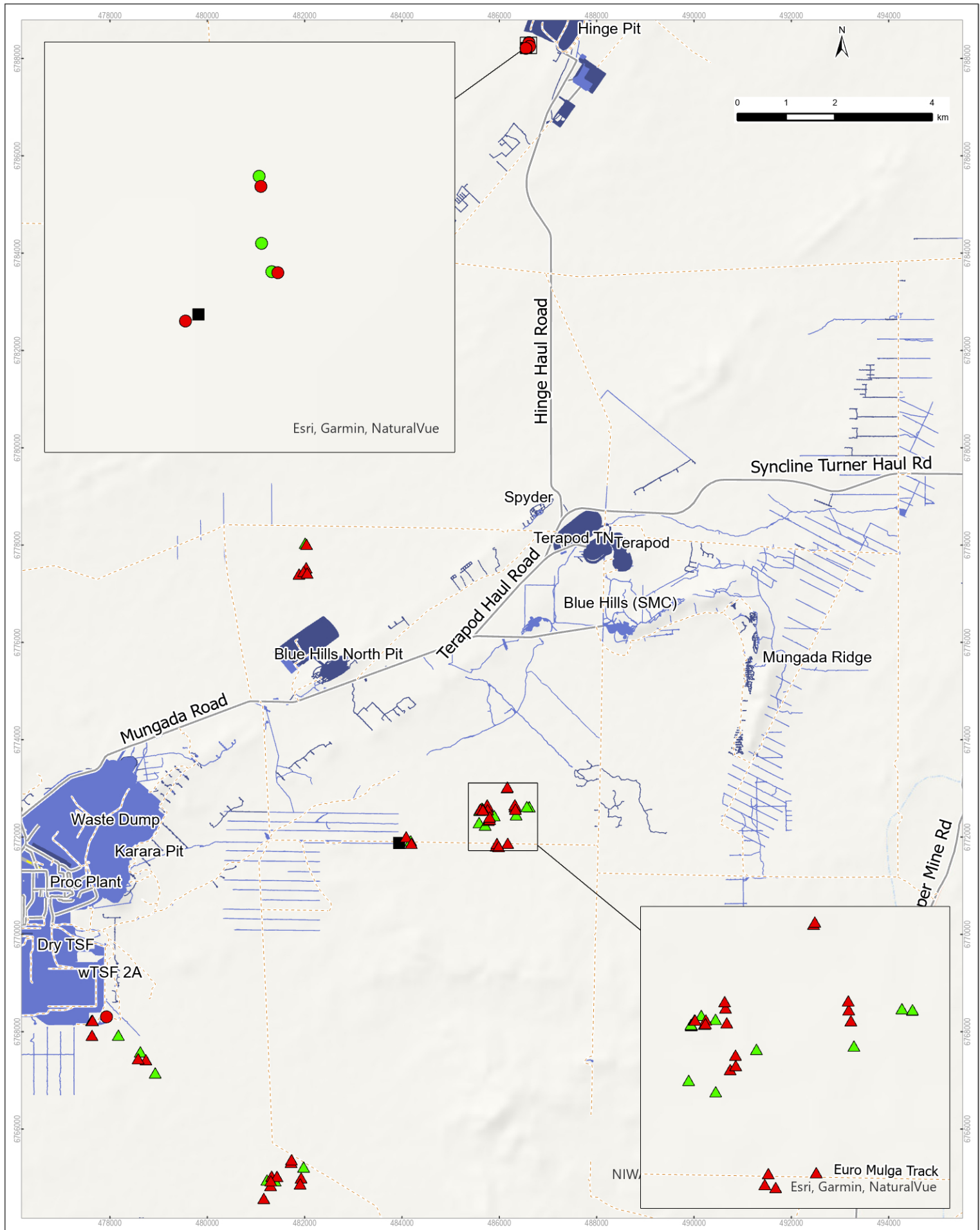
WStS Presence

- Inhabited, Control
- Inhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Control
- Uninhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Translocation

Linear Infrastructure KML Ground Disturbance

- Minor Road
- Track
- Railway (Freight)
- Karara Power Transmission
- Open Ground Disturbance
- Rehabilitation





Karara Mine Iron Ore Project
EPBC 2006/3017

**Figure 4: WStS Monitoring
2025/26 - Section 3**

WStS Presence

- ▲ Inhabited, Control
- Inhabited, Impact
- ▲ Uninhabited, Control
- Uninhabited, Impact
- Uninhabited, Translocation

Linear Infrastructure

- Minor Road
- - - Track
- Karara Power Transmission

KML Ground Disturbance

- Open Ground Disturbance
- Rehabilitation



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Version: A
8 June 2026

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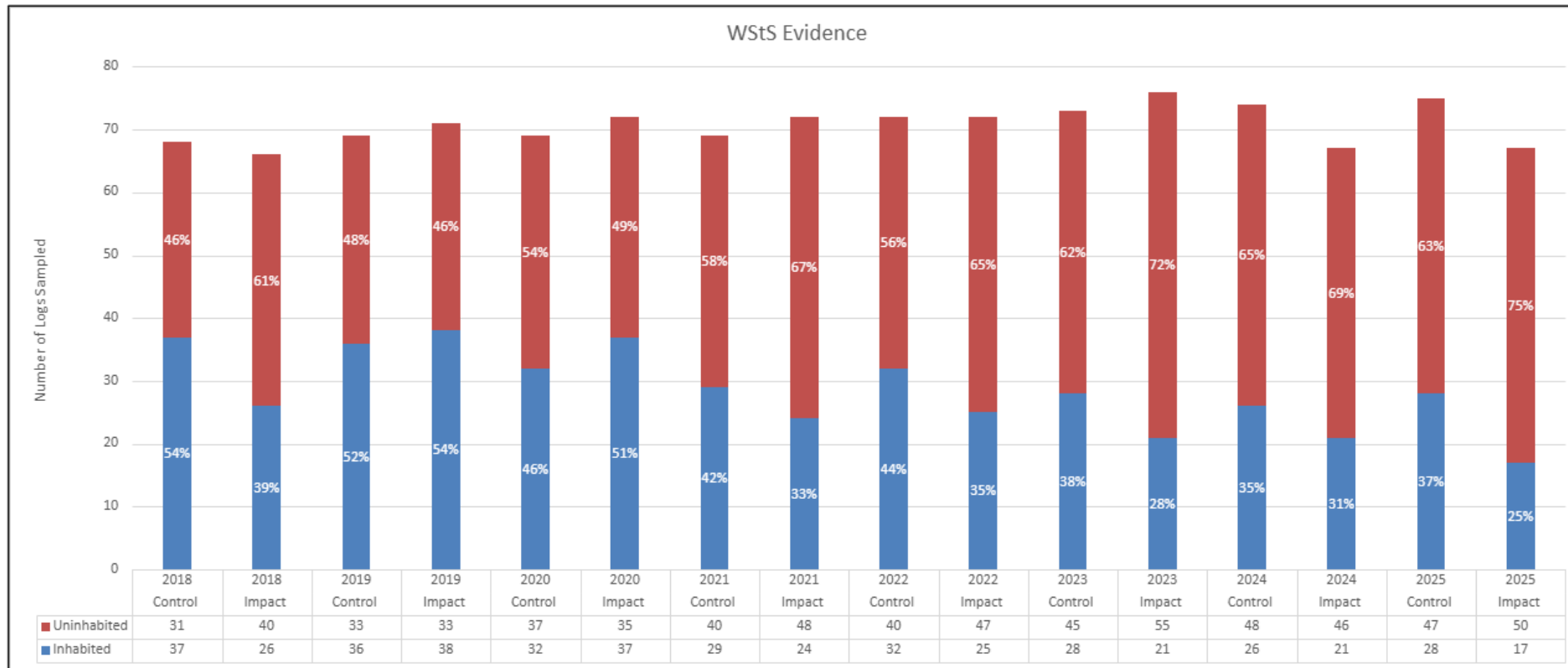


Figure 5: WStS Evidence Recorded at Control / Impact Sites

No mortalities of WStS were recorded over the reporting period.

KML's objective of monitoring for the presence or absence of WStS on an annual basis has been achieved in each successive year since the commencement of monitoring in the spring of 2011. Monitoring results to date strongly suggest that mining related activities are not impacting WStS populations. Whilst presence/absence data varies between years, skink activity at impact and control sites is closely aligned, with the average presence of skinks at control sites comparable to that at impact sites.

5 STATUS OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The CMSR Research Project Proposal addressed priority research areas outlined in the KML Research Plan to Support Offset Requirements for the Malleefowl and WStS (CORP-EN-PLN-1039).

The research proposal was completed in December 2021, and the final report was provided to KML in February 2022. The key highlights and findings of the research program are summarised below (Gagnon et al, 2021):

- A backward projected species distribution model shows that much of the distribution of the Malleefowl available at the time of European settlement in Australia is now unsuitable for the species, meaning that populations that were once on the fringes, such as those at Karara, are now essential holdouts for the species;
- Based on preliminary analysis of camera trap data, the number and diversity of animals detected does not appear to be impacted by noise levels; and
- No robust patterns of metal, metalloid or trace element contamination in relation to proximity of Malleefowl mounds to Karara mine dry tailings was detected. The measured Pb concentrations in soil samples from the Malleefowl mounds at Karara mine site are significantly lower than the guideline value. Consequently, these levels are not expected to cause adverse impacts to biota coming into contact with these sediments.

The findings of the research projects (Project 1, 2 and 3) were published in a range of local, national, and international conferences and technical forums and online scientific journals as detailed in findings of Condition 4.06 in Table 3.

6 NEW ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

No new environmental risks, in relation to management of conservation significant fauna and feral animal management were identified during the reporting period.

7 OTHER INFORMATION

7.1 Feral Animal Monitoring

In accordance with the KML's Environmental Procedure – Feral Animal Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1050), KML monitors feral animal sightings and trapping success to ensure feral animal numbers are not increasing nor having a detrimental impact on conservation significant flora and fauna and other native fauna and flora resident on KML tenements. KML implements an active feral animal control program that includes baiting and trapping.

A summary of the feral animals trapped over the past eight years is provided in Table 5. Sightings for the reporting period have been lower with 5 cat sightings (2 in July, 1 in October and 2 in March). Trappings have also been lower (1) although trapping effort was still considered high (14).

Table 5: Feral Animals Trapped at KIOP Between 2017-2026

Reporting Year	Cats	Foxes	Goats	Other
2017/2018	9	0	3	0
2018/2019	11	0	1	0
2019/2020	5	0	0	0
2020/2021	10	0	1	1
2021/2022	21	0	0	0
2022/2023	9	0	0	0
2023/2024	17	0	0	0
2024/2025	8	0	0	0
2025/2026	1	0	0	0

8 CONCLUSION

As outlined above, operations of KIOP are compliant with the requirements of the EPBC approval conditions (EPBC 2006/3017).

Monitoring data for the reporting period, along with data collected over the duration of mining operations, have continued to demonstrate that KML mining activities have not significantly impacted Malleefowl or WStS populations in the area. During the reporting period, the percentage of active Malleefowl mounds slightly increased from 14% to 15% compared to the previous reporting period. An average percentage of 14% of active mounds has been recorded since 2017. KML will continue to monitor Malleefowl and WStS activity for the life of the mine in accordance with the approved monitoring procedures. Feral animal populations remain at manageable levels, with reduced number of feral cats being trapped during the reporting period. KML's ongoing extensive environmental management activities, such as feral fauna management and progressive rehabilitation, have been successful to date in minimising impacts on Malleefowl and WStS populations in the area, as well as the wider environment in the vicinity of the KIOP operations.

9 REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Australia, 2011. *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Reptiles*. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities.

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Mount Gibson Mining Ltd and Extension Hill Pty Ltd, 2013. *Annual Compliance Report Extension Hill Hematite Haulage Road and Rail Siding*. Retrieved from: http://www.mtgibsoniron.com.au/wp-content/uploads/17.04.13-Extension-Hill-Annual-Compliance-Report-2012_2013.pdf

National Malleefowl Recovery Team, 2025. *National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual: Edition 2025_1*.

APPENDIX A: MALLEEFOWL MOUNDS MONITORED 2025/2026

MFM ID	Easting	Northing	Profile Type	Status
MFM54	424656	6769702	4	A
MFM60	486833	6767906	1	E
MFM66	434739	6770527	5	A
MFM91	493034	6771201	4	A
MFM110	480436	6773735	4	A
MFM134	456142	6772838	3	A
MFM183	490667	6776150	1	D
MFM196	490891	6775167	1	E
MFM199	484502	6775614	3	D
MFM208	488312	6777684	4	E
MFM235	478835	6769662	3	C
MFM241	485561	6775716	1	E
MFM244	486272	6777752	1	D
MFM246	486820	6778570	1	E
MFM251	492326	6777918	1	D
MFM265	439629	6762875	1	E
MFM272	493231	6780116	4	E
MFM314	478929	6772991	4	A
MFM438	430160	6767572	6	E
MFM439	430319	6767633	6	E
MFM442	430374	6767995	6	E
MFM489	438077	6759553	1	E
MFM491	488628	6777930	4	E
MFM518	489884	6777633	1	D
MFM519	492322	6775158	1	C
MFM570	482238	6782350	1	D
MFM588	487833	6788071	1	E
MFM590	487214	6779114	1	E
MFM624	481829	6774884	4	A
MFM629	487793	6786106	1	D
MFM642	485887	6788398	4	A
MFM653	489768	6792042	6	E
MFM655	489809	6792840	1	E
MFM667	495334	6775234	4	A
MFM686	481860	6774930	1	E
MFM694	486960	6778017	1	D
MFM705	487945	6787873	1	D
MFM715	487390	6788063	3	E
MFM718	476413	6770954	6	E
MFM723	483606	6774230	1	E
MFM725	483723	6774774	1	E
MFM727	484332	6774991	1	E

KARARA MINING LIMITED
 KARARA CORPORATE STANDARD
 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT 2025/2026 - KARARA IRON ORE PROJECT EPBC 2006/3017

MFM728	484047	6774472	1	E
MFM729	483342	6774366	6	E
MFM731	483151	6774167	6	E
MFM732	483634	6774416	6	E
MFM733	483659	6774371	1	E
MFM735	489519	6779363	4	A
MFM762	479252	6772517	3	C
MFM768	475030	6772875	4	E
MFM787	483644	6774097	4	E
MFM788	483514	6773957	4	E
MFM795	482188	6773209	5	A
MFM796	483326	6774829	1	E
MFM802	492910	6779030	1	C
MFM826	487658	6777776	3	C
MFM827	474981	6770661	6	E
MFM829	490856	6775420	1	E
MFM905	487166	6768042	1	E
MFM909	475707	6766798	1	D
MFM910	487780	6767307	1	D
MFM911	489679	6779209	1	D
MFM913	494433	6779733	1	C
MFM915	477280	6767564	1	E
MFM916	476384	6766586	3	C
MFM917	481593	6775173	6	E
MFM918	487072	6789508	3	C
MFM919	488022	6789214	1	E
MFM920	473846	6770069	4	A
MFM921	473826	6770423	1	E
MFM922	474660	6769333	1	E
MFM923	474828	6771649	1	E
MFM924	475371	6772983	1	E
MFM925	475688	6768173	1	E
MFM927	479341	6769300	1	E
MFM928	479593	6769146	1	E
MFM929	485675	6778054	1	E
MFM930	485730	6778286	1	E
MFM931	485847	6777544	1	E
MFM932	485849	6777792	1	E
MFM933	485972	6778882	4	E
MFM935	486308	6778612	1	E
MFM939	487476	6777358	1	E
MFM942	488797	6777369	1	E
MFM943	488844	6778116	1	E
MFM944	480083	6773473	4	A

Mound Status	Status Description
A	Active (Profile 4): Mound almost certainly contains eggs. Mound is covered over, dome-shaped and surface is freshly disturbed (that day), often with small excavations around the lower perimeter where the male has scratched material onto the centre of the mound. There will be no ant-line tracks and very few tracks of small animals present, as the surface of the mound is being worked constantly.
B	Inactive (Profile 4): Mound is covered over and dome-shaped, but surface is not disturbed, having assorted animal tracks and ant-lion traps on it. This is a mound that has been fully-prepared for incubation in that year but has been abandoned. Note that it may also have been prepared in an earlier year but this will have been recorded.
C	Inactive (Profile 3 or 5): Mound has been excavated and filled with leaf-litter but has been abandoned.
D	Inactive (Profile 1 or 2): Mound has been excavated but no further progress has been made.
E	Inactive (profile 1 or 6): No recent activity. Profile 1 and 6 grade into each other, but mounds can be roughly aged (i.e. time since last used) by their appearance.
Unverified	Mound found opportunistically and requires inspection by a trained and competent person to verify status

APPENDIX B: MALLEEFOWL SIGHTINGS 2025/2026

Date	Easting	Northing	No.	Location
21-May-26	485370	6776069	2	Way to Terapod, before the Y interception
06-Jun-26	462241	6771981	1	West of Gate 1

Note: sightings up to 16th June 2026