

# **2025 Annual Review**

**Tomingley Gold Operations  
Environmental Performance**

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# Title Block

Table 1: Annual Review Title Block

Name of operation	Tomingley Gold Operations
Name of operator	Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd
Development consent number	SSD 9176045 (Mod 2)
Name of holder of development consent	Alkane Resources Ltd
Mining lease #	ML 1684, ML 1821, ML1858
Name of holder of mining lease	Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd
Water license #	WAL20270; WAL28643; WAL29266
Name of holder of water license	Alkane Resources Ltd
RMP start date	2 July 2022
RMP end date	11 February 2034
Annual Review start date	1 July 2024
Annual Review end date	31 June 2025
<p>I, David Pritchard, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of Tomingley Gold Operations for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Alkane Resources Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Note.</p> <p>a) The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B(2) of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>. Section 122E provides that a person must not include false or misleading information (or provide information for inclusion in) an audit report produced to the Minister in connection with an environmental audit if the person knows that the information is false or misleading in a material respect. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, \$1 million and for an individual, \$250,000.</p> <p>b) The Crimes Act 1900 contains other offences relating to false and misleading information: section 192G (Intention to defraud by false or misleading statement-maximum penalty 5 years imprisonment); sections 307A, 307B and 307C (False or misleading applications/information/documents- maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment or \$22,000, or both).</p>	
Name of authorised reporting officer	David Pritchard
Title of authorised reporting officer	Environment and Community Manager
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	30/09/2025

# 1 Statement of Compliance

Table 2 provides a statement of compliance status for Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (TGO) with its project approval and mining lease (ML), as at the end of the reporting period.

Table 2: Statement of Compliance

Were all conditions of the following approvals complied with?	
SSD 9176045	No
EPL 20169	No
ML 1684	Yes
ML 1821	Yes
ML 1851	Yes

Table 3 provides a summary of approval conditions not complied with as at the end of the reporting period.

Table 3: Non-Compliances

Relevant approval	Condition #	Condition description (summary)	Compliance status	Comment	Relevant Section
EPL 20169	M2	Requirement to conduct quarterly samples on listed groundwater bores	Administrative Non-Compliance	One of the sample sites has been rendered inaccessible due to erosion and is unable to be monitored. The EPA were contacted in relation to this issue and TGO is investigating opportunities to remove or replace this monitoring bore  It is to be noted that this noncompliance was also raised in the previous Annual Report (as they cover the same time period)	7.7.1
SSD 9176045	B29	Requirement to ensure that PM <sub>10</sub> emissions on site do not exceed 50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> over a 24 hour period	Administrative Non-Compliance	PM10 emissions exceeded the limit of 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> over a 24 hour period on two occasions. Weather records at the time suggest this was due to dust from town rather than from the mine.  It is to be noted that one of these non-compliances was also raised in the previous Annual Report (as they cover the same time period)	6.4.1

SSD 9176045	B29	Requirement to ensure that PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions on site do not exceed 25 ug/m <sup>3</sup> over a 24 hour period	Administrative Non-Compliance	PM2.5 emissions exceeded the limit of 25 µg/m <sup>3</sup> over a 24 hour period on two occasions. The two nearby monitors (~20 metres distance) did not record any elevated results, suggesting equipment error. The monitors have been reviewed post this event.  It is to be noted that one of these non-compliances was also raised in the previous Annual Report (as they cover the same time period)	6.4.2
SSD 9176045	B89	Requirement to prepare and implement a Geotechnical Stability and Erosion Trial (GSET) Plan		The GSET Trial report was not submitted in time due to delays surveying and getting the data processed. The report is currently being produced and will be provided to TGOs regulators with a detailed explanation of the issues encountered.	8.5
SSD 9176045	B54A	Requirement to ensure offsets are in place prior to disturbing areas of biodiversity values	Administrative Non-Compliance	Minor pre-construction activities were conducted in June 2025 in areas within the Stage 1b zone in preparation for the highway realignment.  It is discussed further in Section 11.4.	11.4

<b>Compliance status key for Table 3</b>		
<b>Risk level</b>	<b>Colour Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
High	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with potential for significant environmental consequences, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence
Medium	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potential for serious environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or</li> <li>potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is likely to occur</li> </ul>
Low	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or</li> <li>potential for low environmental consequences, but is likely to occur</li> </ul>
Administrative non-compliance	Non-compliant	Only to be applied where the non-compliance does not result in any risk of environmental harm (e.g. submitting a report to government later than required under approval conditions)

## 2 Introduction

This Annual Review reports on the environment management activities undertaken at TGO during the Financial Year 2025 (FY 25), and provides details on activities proposed for the subsequent Financial Year (FY 26). This report has been produced in accordance with the *Post-approval requirements for State significant mining developments. Annual Review Guideline* (DP&E, October 2015) to meet the annual reporting requirements conditions in the TGO MLs (ML 1684, ML 1821 and ML1858) and the project approval (SSD 9176045).

Previously the Annual Return was required to be completed at the end of the calendar year, and so the most recent Annual Return was submitted in March 2025. As such, there is some overlap between this Annual Return and the previous one, with several comments appearing in both. Going forward, there will no longer be overlap unless the submission date changes again.

### 2.1 Tomingley Gold Mine

TGO is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alkane Resources Ltd, an Australian Gold Mining operator with several sites in a range of jurisdictions, including Sweden, Victoria and New South Wales. In addition to operating sites, Alkane manages a range of exploration tenements in these jurisdictions.

The Tomingley area has a long history of gold mining and exploration, with gold first discovered and mined from the Tomingley Goldfield in the 1880s. Numerous underground mining operations were subsequently located in the McPhail area, immediately south of the TGO minesite. The last economic ‘mining’ activities were completed in the late 1990s and involved the re-treatment of tailings from the McPhail Mine.

Mining at Tomingley recommenced in 2014 by TGO with the opening of the open cut pit and commissioning of the processing plant and associated residue facilities.

In January 2019 the Tomingley Mine commenced development for underground mining with the establishment of 2 portals from the base of Wyoming 1 open cut pit. Development and processing of stope material continued throughout 2022.

In June 2022, the now Department of Planning and Environment approved Modification 6 to PA 09\_0155 to allow an increase in capacity for RSF1 and a 2m increase in the approved maximum elevation of Cell 2 of RSF1.

In December 2022, the then Department of Planning and Environment approved Modification 7 to PA 09\_0155 which approved the construction of a new access ramp (Northern Ramp) for the Wyoming 1 Open Cut, and allows for minor changes to the approved final landform.

In February 2023, the then Department of Planning and Environment approved SSD 9176045 for the development of the (San Antonio and Roswell) SAR mine (both open cut and underground) and associated infrastructure (sedimentation ponds, haul road, water storage dams, pastefill plant and offices). The expansion area is referred to as the Tomingley Gold Extension Project (TGEP).

In August 2023, the Department of Planning and Environment approved Modification 1 to SSD 9176045 which approved the temporary relocation of the pastefill plant and several other minor changes. Since approval, work has commenced on the construction of the pastefill plant and minor infrastructure for TGEP.

In July 2025, the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) approved Modification 2 to SSD 9176045 which changes the delivery of offsets and the staging of the project.

A number of projects have progressed well over FY25. The majority of these works occurred as part of Stage 1a of the development. These in particular are highlighted in *Figure 1*. Cells 3 & 4 of RSF2 have been completed, commissioned and are receiving tailings. The pastefill plant, mill fine grind circuit were both completed in this period and are also active. The TGEP access road connecting the two sites has been largely completed, with the amenity bunds partially established.

Ongoing works are occurring north of Kyalite Road to prepare the infrastructure for mining operations. The two road deviations (Kyalite Road and the Newell Highway) are expected to start in FY26.

All mining activity currently occurs underground at both TGO and TGEP. Waste rock from the operations are disposed of according to site plans, while ore is transported to the existing ROM pad for processing at the processing plant.

Other operations on site during the reporting period include the ongoing completion of regular site monitoring and maintenance activities in accordance with the SSD 917 6045 and site management plans.

TGO hosted four community Consultative Committee (CCC) meetings during FY25.

## 2.2 Mine Contacts

The primary contacts for TGO during the review period are detailed in *Table 4*.

*Table 4: TGO Key Contacts*

Key Contact	Position	Contact Details
Rod Griffith	General Manager Operations	PO Box 59 Peak Hill, NSW, 2869 (02) 6867 9780
Andrew Brown	Underground Manager	
Daniel Short	Open Cut Manager	
Varun Patel	Processing Manager	
David Pritchard	Environment and Community Manager	
Community Information Line		(02) 6865 6116

Figure 1: TGO Site Layout

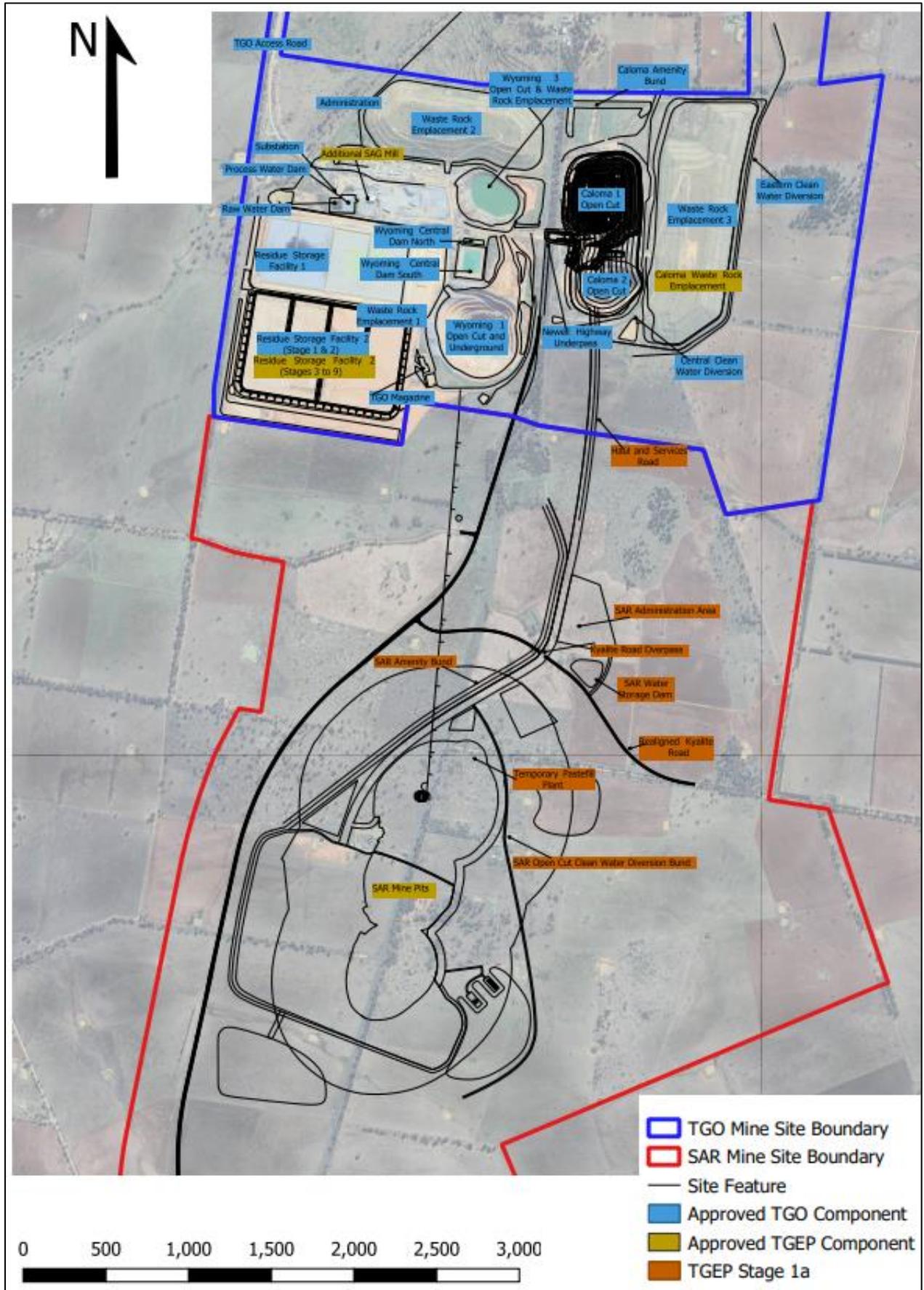
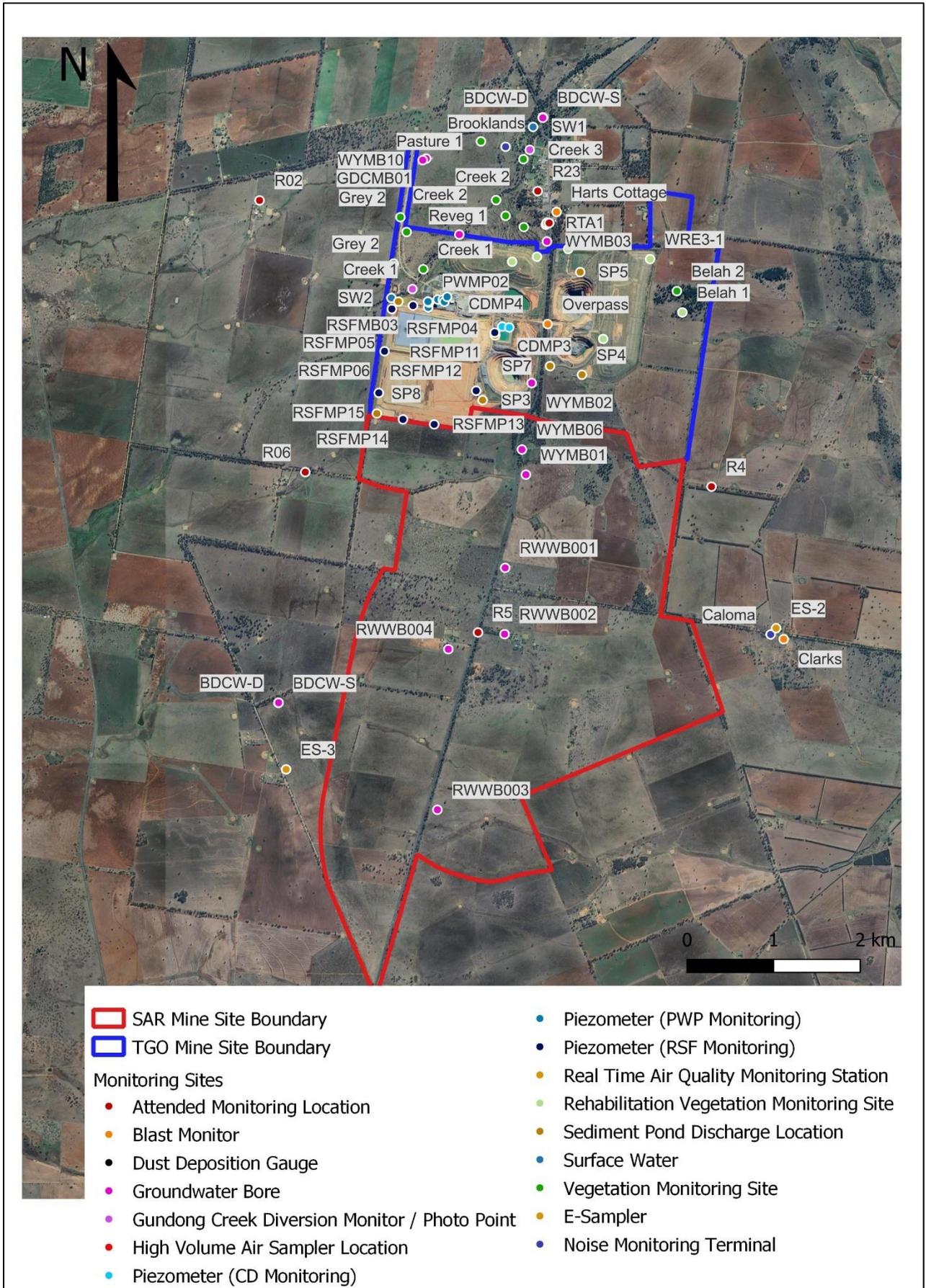


Figure 2: TGO Regional Setting



Figure 3: TGO Environmental Monitoring Locations



## 3 Approvals

TGO operates with the following consents, leases and licences specified in *Table 5*.

*Table 5: Consents, Leases and Licences*

Title	Legislation	Regulatory Authority	Approval Duration / Expiry
SSD 9176045 (Granted -21 February 2023 (Mod 1 – 8 August 2024) (Mod 2 – 15 July 2025)	Environmental Planning & Assessment (EP&A) Act 1979	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)	31 December 2032
Mining Lease 1684	Mining Act 1992	Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	11 February 2034
Mining Lease 1821	Mining Act 1992	Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	11 February 2034
Mining Lease 1858	Mining Act 1992	Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	19 July 2044
Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) 20169	Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997	NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Ongoing until surrendered
Flood Works Approval 80FW723901 (Gundong Creek levy)	Water Management Act 2000	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	2 January 2028
Water Access Licence (WAL) 20270	Water Management Act 2000	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	N/A
WAL 28643	Water Management Act 2000	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	N/A
WAL 29266	Water Management Act 2000	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	N/A
Notification of Dangerous Goods (NDG) 200150	Work Health & Safety Act (WHS) 2011	Workcover NSW	N/A

## 4 Operations Summary

### 4.1 Mining

Underground Mining has continued with the extraction of ore at both TGO and TGEF. TGO has completed the development. The main focus has been ore bodies at the SAR mine, though open stoping has also occurred at the Caloma and Wyoming 1 ore bodies.

Waste rock has been used to backfill stope voids underground. In addition, some material has been hauled to the surface via the Wyoming 1 Pit and either stored on surface dumps, used to backfill Wyoming 1 Pit partially, or crushed for road base for use in the TGE haul roads. Ore has been transported to the existing ROM pad for processing at the processing plant.

Allowing for replacement and temporary introduction of additional plant for short projects, the TGO mobile plant fleet remained generally consistent (if not slightly smaller) with the indicative mining fleet presented in the TGE Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) during the reported period.

In late 2024, four underground loaders were replaced with four new Caterpillar 2900 EX underground loaders. These are diesel hybrid loaders and were purchased in part due to their improved diesel use and reduced emissions.

No open cut mining has occurred in 2024 or 2025.

## 4.2 Next Reporting Period

During the next reporting period, underground mining will continue with further development and mining of stopes at the SAR mine on a 24/7 basis.

Processing of ore will continue on a 24-hour roster.

The relocation of the Newell Highway and Kyalite Road will commence.

Further resource definition underground will continue in the SAR mine.

A summary of production during the last calendar year is provided in *Table 6*.

*Table 6: Production Summary*

Material		Approved Limit	Previous Reporting Period (Actual) (CY 2024)	This reporting Period (Actual) (FY 2025)	Next Reporting Period (Forecast) (FY 2026)
Waste Rock (t)	Underground	-	467,334	327,000	300,000
	Open Cut	-	0	0 <sup>1</sup>	0 <sup>1</sup>
Ore (t)	Underground	1.75 million	1,047,033	1,160,986	1,250,000
	Open Cut	tonnes	0	0 <sup>1</sup>	0 <sup>1</sup>
Process Residue (tailings) (t)		-	1,101,317	1,132,538	1,200,000
Saleable Product (Oz)		-	62,779	70,120	75,000
<p>Note: No coarse process waste produced at TGO</p> <p><sup>1</sup> No open cut mining occurred in FY 25, or is expected to occur in FY 26. Topsoil and overburden has been moved, but no waste rock.</p>					

Total material processed did not exceed the limit of 1.75 million tonnes as described by SSD 9176045 Condition A13.

## 5 Actions Required from Previous Annual Return

No additional actions were required from the previous Annual Return.

## 6 Environmental Performance

### 6.1 Environmental Management

Environmental Management continues to be a key focus of TGO’s operations. Management at site is governed by the sites Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) with relevant sub plans covering each individual source of impact.

### 6.2 Noise Management

#### 6.2.1 Statutory Attended Monitoring

Statutory attended noise monitoring to meet the requirements of EPL 20169 Condition M4.1 and SSD 9176045 Condition B10 was completed over three separate days, evening and night periods between 4-7<sup>th</sup> November 2024. It should be noted that this monitoring has been covered by the previous Annual Review. Results of this monitoring can be found on the Tomingley Gold website (<https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>). The monitoring indicated that noise generated by TGO complies with noise limits at all six monitored locations as shown in *Table 7*.

To address Condition 6 of Schedule 3 of PA 09\_0155, and Condition B10 of SSD9176045 a program to calibrate and validate the real-time noise monitoring results with the attended monitoring results has been completed. The validation compares monthly attended monitoring results against the closest assessed unattended monitoring location.

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) states that a comparison of mine noise contributions between attended and unattended noise monitoring demonstrates a general consistency between attended and unattended results (available on the company’s website (<https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>)).

*Table 7: Attended Noise Monitoring Summary 2024*

Noise Receiver Locations	DAY Approval criteria LAeq 15 min (dBA)	DAY Results (dBA)	EVENING Approval criteria LAeq 15 min (dBA)	EVENING results (dBA)	NIGHT Approval criteria LAeq 15 min (dBA)	NIGHT Results (dBA)	Key Management Implications
R2	40	33	35	33	35	32	Compliance with EPL 20169 and SSD 9176045
R3/R29	40	35	39	33	38	35	
R4	40	1	35	1	35	1	
R5	40	1	35	1	35	1	
R6	40	1	35	1	35	34	
R23	40	37	37	1	37	1	

1. Mine Inaudible

#### 6.2.2 Supplementary Attended Monitoring

As required by SSD 9176045, supplementary attended monitoring is undertaken for the 11 months each year that the statutory EPL attended monitoring does not occur. The results are all uploaded onto the Tomingley Gold website (<https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>).

All months showed no exceedance of noise criteria during this supplementary monitoring.

TGO’s noise consultant also reviews real time monitoring data on a weekly basis to monitor compliance. Whilst this is only an indicator due to not being able to validate data in the field, nil exceedances were recorded during the reporting period.

Whilst TGO does not consider the number of complaints to be a measure of compliance, TGO received nil noise related complaints for the reporting period. This can be seen on the Tomingley Gold website (<https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>).

### 6.2.3 Proposed Improvements

Monitoring locations were being reviewed at the time the Annual Review was written to better ensure that noise impacts from TGEP are assessed appropriately. It is not envisaged that any additional improvements will be required during the next annual review period.

### 6.2.4 EA Predictions

TGO’s noise levels are generally consistent with and/or below those predicted in the original TGO Environmental Assessment and EIS for TGEP.

## 6.3 Blasting

Blasting at TGO is managed in accordance with the TGO Blast Management Plan (BMP), which was prepared to meet the relevant conditions of EPL 20169 and SSD 9176045.

During the reporting period, TGO fired both production and development blasts underground. All blasts were below the prescribed levels for overpressure and vibration (SSD 9176045 Condition B13) as presented in *Table 8*.

*Table 8: Blasting Criteria*

Location	Airblast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground Vibration (mm/s)	Allowable Exceedance	Exceedances During Reporting Period
Residence on privately-owned land	120	10	0%	0
	115	5	5% of total blasts over any 12 month period	0
All public infrastructure	-	50, or alternatively, a specific limit determined to the satisfaction of the Secretary by the structural design methodology in AS 2187.2-2006, or its latest version	0%	0
RSF 1 and RSF2 embankments	-	49	0%	0

With regards to blast timing, TGO complied with Condition 5.6 of EPL 20169 and SSD 9176045 Condition B15 for all underground blasting which states that underground blasting is permitted at anytime.

No surface blasts were undertaken in FY 25.

### 6.3.1 Management Measures

Blasts are designed and scheduled to ensure air blast overpressure and ground vibration levels remain within EPL and SSD blast criteria. Weather conditions are also monitored to avoid open pit blasting in conditions that will enhance offsite impacts, such as south westerly winds and low cloud cover. Underground blasts are designed carefully to management ground movement when firing. These management measures have been successful in the prevention of any exceedances in FY 25.

### 6.3.2 EA / EIS Predictions

TGO's overpressure and vibration levels are consistent with and/or below those predicted in the TGO Environmental Assessment (EA) and TGEP EIS.

### 6.3.3 Proposed Improvements

TGO will continue to monitor and record blast results. Given very few blasts were recorded having an impact on the surface, and that no open cut blasts are expected in FY 25, TGO is not considering any improvements.

While TGO does not consider the number of complaints to be a measure of compliance, TGO received nil blast related complaints for the reporting period (available on the companies website at <https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>)

## 6.4 Air Quality

The TGO Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQGGMP) was prepared to describe dust control and monitoring measures at TGO and meet SSD 9176045 Condition B33.

Air quality monitoring results for the reporting period are available on the company's website at <https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>

During the reporting period, TGO did not receive any complaints relating to dust. There was one complaint relating to Odour from site.

### 6.4.1 PM10

At the end of the reporting period, the rolling average PM<sub>10</sub> was measured at four different locations. These values are summarised in *Table 9*. Results for this period are slightly lower than the previous.

*Table 9: PM<sub>10</sub> Annual Average*

Monitor	Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Previous Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
RTA1 TEOM	12.7	14.9
E-Sampler 1	Not recorded (Not enough data – monitor failure)	Not recorded (not installed)
E-Sampler 2	6.54	Not recorded (not installed)
E-Sampler 3	Not recorded (Not enough data - installed May 2025)	Not recorded (not installed)

During the reporting period, two results exceeded the PM<sub>10</sub> 24 hour average criteria of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. These occurred on the 17<sup>th</sup> November 2024 and the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2025 with values of 76.34 and

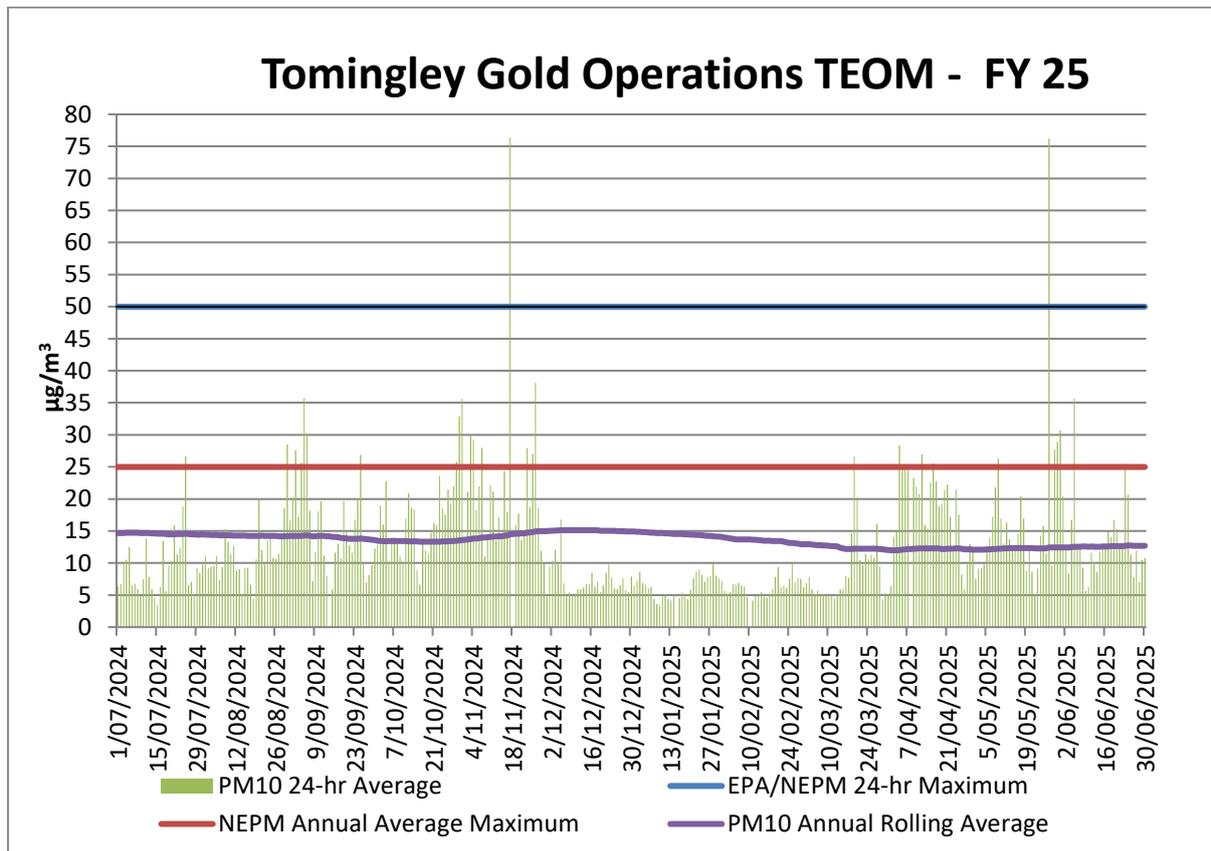
76.19  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  respectively. On both occasions, northeasterly winds were being blown from Tomingley town over the respective monitors. While these two events were investigated internally, they were not reported as incidents as the occurrence was unrelated to any site activities. They were also addressed in the respectively monthly reports on the TGO website.

It has been noted on several occasions that false positives can be recorded due to the number of unsealed surfaces in town and the volume of trucks using the town for parking. The lot across from one set of monitors has recently been restored, removing dirt surfaces and replacing it with paving. This is likely to reduce the occurrences of false positives.

The previous reporting period also recorded two exceedances, but it should be noted that one is repeated here due to changes to the reporting period. On average, dust is again low for the reporting period, partly due to an abundance of groundcover and lack of open pit blasting on site.

PM<sub>10</sub> results from the TEOM are displayed in *Figure 4*, as they represent the higher average for the period.

Figure 4: TGO TEOM Values



### 6.4.2 PM<sub>2.5</sub>

PM<sub>2.5</sub> is also required to be monitored in line with SSD 9176045 Condition B29. A series of e-samplers were installed progressively through 2024 and 2025 to allow monitoring in line with the consent. As noted in the previous report, there had been delays commissioning and two monitors suffered errors and needed to be replaced / repaired within the first several months. There were reported two exceedances on the 22<sup>nd</sup> December and the 29<sup>th</sup> January at 33.83 and 25.56  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  respectively. The first was noted in the previous report to likely have been monitor

failure, while the second event was investigated and determined to be due to dust from the Newell Highway and Tomingley. *Table 10* summarises the annual averages recorded for PM<sub>2.5</sub>

*Table 10: PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual Average*

Monitor	Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Previous Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
E-Sampler 1	6.34	Not recorded (not installed)
E-Sampler 2	4.66	Not recorded (not installed)
E-Sampler 3	4.87	Not recorded (not installed)

### 6.4.3 TSP

Total Suspended Particles (TSP) are measured at one high volume air sampler (HVAS) – HVAS1, and is compared with the annual average criteria of 90 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

The average for the reporting period was 41.49 µg/m<sup>3</sup> which was slightly lower than the previous reporting period at 43.78 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The annual average for TSP in 2023 was 40.10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2022 was 24.88 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2021 was 42.94 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2020 was 69.84 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 2019 was 89.96 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, 57 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2018, 58 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2017, 38 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2016 and 59 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2015.

### 6.4.4 Management Measures

As is described in the Dust Site Specific Procedure (SSP), Shift supervisors, and the mining production team are provided with forecasts of high dust risk weather (such as hot, dry south westerly winds) in pre-shift meetings, sourced from the TGO Weatherzone portal.

During these conditions, PM<sub>10</sub> levels measured at RTA1 are monitored online and, where required, modifications are made to mining operations until conditions improve. Such modifications include the:

- Reduction, cessation or relocation of dust generating activities;
- Increased watering of the operational footprint.

### 6.4.5 Proposed Improvements

TGO will continue with its current dust management systems so as to maintain its ongoing level of compliance. It is not proposed that there will be any changes to the Dust SPP unless there is a new issue identified.

### 6.4.6 EA / EIS Predictions

TGO's performance in relation to dust emissions is consistent with and/or below those prediction in the EA for the initial Project Approval and the EIS for TGEP.

## 6.5 Biodiversity

Biodiversity at TGO is managed under the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), completed in accordance with SSD 9176045 Condition B62. The BMP details the actions implemented at TGO to mitigate impacts on native fauna and vegetation from mining related activities such as the storage of potentially hazardous process residue and the clearing of native vegetation.

Along with mitigation of mining impacts, the major biodiversity enhancement measure at TGO is the establishment, management and long term protection of biodiversity offset areas in accordance with SSD 9176045 Conditions B53 to B58.

To facilitate long-term security for the offset areas, a Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) was agreed to by TGO and approved by Local Land Services NSW in April 2015. The BMP incorporates measures and activities to manage and enhance TGO biodiversity offset areas, as required by the PVP. The new offsets were established in FY 25.

## 6.5.1 Management Measures

### 6.5.1.1 Clearing Management

Scattered light clearing of native vegetation occurred in FY 25 as part of the TGEP extension. All clearing was conducted in line with the currently approved TGO BMP.

### 6.5.1.2 Offset Management

In accordance with the authorised activities and management actions required by the PVP, the offset areas continued to be managed to enhance and maintain their biodiversity values during the reporting period.

Specific management measures within the biodiversity offset areas included:

- Spraying of African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) and other common pasture weeds such as Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*);
- Maintenance and repair of fencing to separate offset areas from cropping/grazing;
- Exclusion of grazing livestock and native herbivores where possible to reduce potential impacts on replanted native vegetation.
- Exclusion of grazing livestock to increase natural regeneration, and
- Regular inspection to monitor overall condition of all offset areas.

## 6.5.2 Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Monitoring

TGO Biodiversity and rehabilitation monitoring was completed by DnA Environmental to assess the condition and development of remnant and re-established native vegetation communities (DnA Report) over the preceding 12 months.

The DnA Report presents tables for the performance of the woodland biodiversity monitoring sites and pasture monitoring sites against “Primary Performance Indicators”.

The monitoring methodology is based on Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) and ecosystem diversity / habitat value measurements adapted from the Biometric Assessment Methodology (BAM).

Monitoring sites have been established (year established), consisting of:

- Six remnant woodlands sites (2014);
- Two EEC woodland revegetation sites (2014);
- Two riparian woodland sites along Gundong Creek (2014);
- Two pasture reference sites (2014);
- Two pasture rehabilitation sites (2017);
- One rehabilitation monitoring site (2016);
- Three pasture rehabilitation sites (2020 and 2024); and
- Two woodland rehabilitation sites (2020 and 2024).

Biodiversity and rehabilitation monitoring has been undertaken during August in all monitoring years and was completed from the 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> August 2024.

Key observations from the DnA Report are summarised below. Broad information has been included on each reference site in previous years, however, as the number of reference sites grows, it is becoming more difficult to summarise these in a concise manner. As such, only a short summary is provided.

#### 6.5.2.1 General Observations

Data indicates that the various biodiversity monitoring sites are different in structure and function and have recovered to varying degrees from a long history of disturbance largely associated with clearing, grazing and cultivation. Sites with intact woodland typically occur along the roadsides and within farm laneways as well as sections along Gundong Creek with most of these sites recovering relatively well following the removal of grazing livestock.

During 2017-2019 prolonged drought conditions combined with the simultaneous increase in grazing and disturbance by wildfire, typically caused a decline in ecological function all monitoring sites. Since 2020 however, improved seasonal conditions resulted in an abundance of annual and perennial ground covers and overall ecological function has typically improved, although this has fluctuated slightly in line with the environmental conditions of each year.

#### 6.5.3 Fauna Monitoring

TGO has previously engaged AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants to complete its biannual field survey for the fauna monitoring program. The most recent survey was conducted between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2024, outside the period of this Annual Review, but covered by the previous one. At the time, the survey indicated there is still a moderate diversity of fauna within the mine site which is on par with previous assessments. The trend is likely linked to environmental conditions rather than disturbance.

Separately from the field survey, fauna can be noted on site by employees when sighted. A range of fauna has been sighted over FY 25 by employees that is consistent with what had been found in the field survey. Any drastic changes to observations would be noted and investigated.

Cyanide does not appear to be significantly affecting fauna. Fauna observations on and around the RSF are recorded twice daily.

#### 6.5.4 Proposed Improvements

During the next reporting period, TGO will continue to implement the biodiversity conservation and enhancement measures outlines in the BMP.

The next fauna field survey is scheduled to occur in the next reporting period in March 2025.

### 6.6 Heritage

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) and Historical Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) outlines measures to manage Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage sites respectively at TGO.

Both plans have been developed from the TGO EA and TGEP EIS which identified numerous Aboriginal sites and Non-Aboriginal heritage features. The ACHMP has been developed with feedback from local indigenous groups.

### 6.6.1 Management Measures

In preparation for the highway realignment, several archaeological salvages were conducted in FY 25. The collected artefacts are being stored securely and will be reburied in a location agreed to by the Peak Hill Aboriginal Land Council (PHLALC) once earthworks have been completed.

The management of existing sites consist of weed control and ensuring appropriate signage and demarcation remains in place.

### 6.6.2 Proposed Improvements

TGO is investigating the position of three scar trees in respect of approved development. While the EIS initially suggested that these trees would have to be removed, TGO is reconsidering how they interact with the development to heighten the chance that they will not be disturbed and can remain in situ.

No other improvements to the management of cultural heritage sites and items is proposed in the next reporting period.

## 6.7 Contaminated Land

TGO utilises compliant bunding structures, designated areas for oils and contaminants and the risk of site contamination remains relatively low.

Since operations commences, there have been a number of small hydrocarbon spills on site, with only one major spill occurring in 2021. Where the minor spills have occurred, workers have cleaned up the area using spill kits, and where needed, scraping the ground with an excavator to remove contaminated material. None of these spills have caused contamination on site.

In FY 25, there was two small localised spills. All spills were promptly cleaned once workers were aware of the situation. Due to the small nature, and them being restricted to site (and away from receptors) none of these were considered to have caused environmental harm. They have been logged on site as incidents but not reported as they do not breach any conditions.

### 6.7.1 Management Measures

Following the previous diesel spills, reviews of processes took place with TGO implementing more controls to manage the risk of spills on site.

The safe and responsible storage and handling of hazardous materials remains the key strategy to preventing, and therefore managing land contamination.

All chemical and hydrocarbon storage at TGO has been designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard, including:

- AS/NZS 4452: The Storage and Handling of Toxic Substances; and
- AS 1940-2004: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids

Vehicle washdown and re-fuelling facilities were upgraded in 2017, which have assisted in the prevention of land contamination.

Upgrades to the mobile maintenance workshop were completed during the reporting period. These upgrades significantly reduce the risk of spills and contaminated land by provided increased bunded areas for mobile maintenance.

## 6.7.2 Proposed Improvements

TGO is investigating the potential to extend chemical and hydrocarbon bunds around site over the next FY.

No other improvements to the management of contaminated sites is proposed in the next reporting period.

## 6.8 Waste Management

As part of TGO's waste management practices, TGO aims to minimise the volume of waste generated by reusing and recycling where possible. Waste generated on site is appropriately stored until it is collected by a licenced contractor for disposal.

The total waste removed from site during the reporting period is listed below. It has been elevated in 2024 due to the expansion of site undergone as part of TGEP, partly due to the amount of construction that occurred throughout the year. Waste volumes are likely to drop or stabilise in the next reporting period. For reporting purposes, waste is split into the following categories;

- Approximately 37000 kg of Hazardous Recycling (waste oil, oily water, waste coolant, oil filters, waste grease, empty drums, etc)
- Approximately 21290 kg of Non Hazardous Recycling (paper and cardboard, scrap steel, etc)
- Approximately 8298 kg of Hazardous Disposal (hydraulic hoses, etc)
- Approximately 494020 kg of Non Hazardous Disposal (mixed solid waste)
- Approximately 90,000kg of Tyres.

### 6.8.1 Proposed Improvements

There has been interest in establishing a circular waste hub in Dubbo with the aim of reducing the material going to landfill. TGO is investigating opportunities to participate to reduce waste going to landfill.

TGO is also investigating external waste management sorting solutions with the aim of increasing the amount of recycled material from site.

TGO will continue to reduce waste and recycle where possible.

## 7 Water Management

The approved Water Management Plan (WMP) details how TGO will manage site water to comply with the *Water Management Performance Measures* contained within SSD 9176045 Condition B48. *Table 11* presents these measures.

*Table 11: Water Management Performance Measures*

Feature	Performance Measure
Water management - General	Maintain separation between clean dirty (i.e. sediment laden) and mine water management systems
	Minimise the use of clean and potable water on the site

	<p>Maximise water recycling, reuse and sharing opportunities</p> <p>Minimise the need for make-up water from external supplies</p> <p>Design, install, operate and maintain water management infrastructure in a proper and efficient manner</p> <p>Minimise risks to the receiving environment and downstream water users</p>
Clean water diversions and storage infrastructure	<p>Design, install and maintain the clean water system to capture and/or convey the 100-year ARI flood event</p> <p>Maximise, as far as reasonable, the diversion of clean water around disturbed areas on site</p>
Residue Storage Facility	<p>Ensure that the capacity of the residue storage facilities (RSF1 and RSF2) and associated collection pond are designed to meet the requirements of the <i>Australian National Committee on Large Dam's Guidelines on Tailings Dams – Planning, Design and Construction, Operation and Closure</i> (July 2019) or its latest version</p> <p>Designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Dams Safety Act 2015</i> and <i>Dams Safety Regulation 2019</i></p> <p>Ensure that the floor and walls are lined to achieve a permeability standard equivalent to 1,000 mm clay of permeability of at least 1 x 10<sup>-9</sup> m/s, unless otherwise agreed by the EPA and the Planning Secretary</p>
Mine water management system, excluding the residue storage facility	<p>Design, install and maintain mine water storage infrastructure to ensure no unlicensed or uncontrolled discharge of mine water offsite (except in accordance with condition B388)</p> <p>Ensure that all water storages on site, except open cut pit voids, that receive chemical or salt laden water, including the dewatering ponds, raw water dams and process water dams are lined to achieve a permeability standard equivalent to 1,000 mm clay of permeability of at least 1 x 10<sup>-9</sup> m/s, unless otherwise agreed by the EPA and the Planning Secretary</p> <p>Maintain adequate freeboard (i.e. minimum 200 mm) in all process water and raw water storages at all times</p>
Erosion and sediment control works – including dams	<p>Design, install and maintain erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the best management practice guidance series <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1</i> (Landcom, 2004) and <i>2E Mines and Quarries</i> (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>Design, install and maintain any new infrastructure within 40 metres of watercourses in accordance with the guidance series for <i>Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land</i> (DPI Water, 2012) or latest versions and <i>Guideline for</i></p>

	<i>fish habitat conservation and management – Chapter 4 (DPI 2013), or its latest version</i>
Aquifers	Negligible impacts to fractured rock aquifers caused by the development beyond those predicted in the EIS, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Negligible change in groundwater levels beyond those predicted.</li> <li>– Negligible change in water quality beyond those predicted.</li> <li>– Negligible impact to other groundwater users.</li> <li>– No exceedance of the minimal impact considerations in the <i>NSW Aquifer Interference Policy</i></li> </ul>
Waste Rock Emplacement	Minimise the potential for acid mine drainage
	Design, install and maintain emplacements to encapsulate and prevent migration of acid forming and potentially acid forming materials
Flood Mitigation	Negligible change to off-site flood regime (including flows, levels, storage capacity or velocities) as a result of the development, beyond those predicted in the EIS
	Realigned Newell Highway to be designed and constructed to achieve the same or greater flood immunity as the redundant section of highway
Chemical and Hydrocarbon Storage	Chemical and hydrocarbon products to be stored in bunded areas in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard
Aquatic and riparian ecosystems (including Gundong Creek)	Negligible environmental consequences beyond those predicted in the document/s listed in condition A2A2(c)
	Maintain or improve baseline channel stability
	Develop site-specific in-stream water quality objectives in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC & ARMCANZ, 2000) and Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (DEC, 2006)

## 7.1 Water Supply

The principal source of water for TGO is a licenced production bore located approximately 7km east of Narromine, with water transported to the TGO site Raw Water Dam via the Narromine water pipeline.

Maximum Harvestable Rights Dams Capacity (MHRDC) is the volume of water landholders are entitled to capture and use without need for licencing. Landholders and permitted intercept and store a proportion of runoff from their property without a licence under the *Water Management Act 2000*. In addition, no licence is required for water stored within dams that:

- Control or are used for the prevention of soil erosion
- Capture, contain and recirculate drainage
- Have no catchment (i.e. “turkey’s nests”)

The existing surface water storages that are part of TGO all fall into one of the above categories and therefore do not require licencing. During the reporting period, the SAR dam was constructed, though as a “turkey’s nest” it requires no licence.

Processing water (including RSF decant) is recovered and pumped to the Process Water Dam for re-use in processing. The bulk of the water used in the processing plant is recycled process / decant water, which significantly reduces the volume of water needing to be imported.

An onsite water treatment plant is used to produce potable water onsite, eliminating the requirement to import potable water.

Table 12 details the various licenced sources of water for TGO.

Table 12: Water Supply

Water Licence	Water sharing plan, source and management zone (as applicable)	Entitlement	Passive take / inflows (ML)	Active pumping (ML)	Total (ML)
WAL 20270 (Narromine Pipeline)	Lower Macquarie Zone 6 Groundwater	1,000	nil	477	477
WAL 28643 & WAL 29266 (Open Cut)	NSW Murray Darling Basin Fractured Rock Aquifer	220	Negligible (not measurable)	Nil	Negligible
N/A	Direct Rainfall and Catchment Runoff Captured Under Harvestable Rights	N/A	0	Nil	0
WAL 34968 (Peak Hill Gold Mine)	Upper Bogan River Water Source / Macquarie Bogan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2012	300	nil	nil	Nil

## 7.2 Water Balance

The current water balance indicates that TGO is dependent on raw water supplied from the licenced “Woodlands” bore and conveyed to site via the Narromine pipeline.

The water balance indicated that approximately 50% of TGO’s water supply is sourced from the borefield with the remaining 50% sourced from recycled water from processing and water captured and retained on site from sediment ponds.

The water balance is currently under review to incorporate TGEP and the paste plant. The updated balance will be discussed in the next Annual Review. Stored water volumes and water demand will be much better understood once this is completed.

## 7.3 Clean Water Management (Surface)

At TGO, clean water management is divided into:

- Site Water; and
- Gundong Creek

### 7.3.1 Site Water

Clean water consists of through-flow from offsite and water from onsite non-mine disturbed catchments. This water is diverted away from contamination sources (mine disturbance and infrastructure) and directed offsite.

Management includes the construction of drains and bunds to collect and divert surface water flow past, or away from, mining disturbed catchments. Management of site drains and sediment basins is discussed in Section 7.6

### 7.3.2 Gundong Creek

Gundong Creek is an ephemeral watercourse which flows along the northern and western boundaries of the TGO site. TGO sample the creek during any flow, which is over and above the requirements prescribed in condition M2 of EPL 20169, which requires sampling on discharge.

Gundong Creek did not flow at all during FY 25 and was unable to be sampled.

### 7.3.3 Bulldog Creek

Bulldog Creek is an ephemeral watercourse which flows to the South and West of TGEP. To ensure no discharges from TGEP into the watercourse, TGO sample the creek during rain events.

Gundong Creek did not flow at all during FY 25 and was unable to be sampled.

## 7.4 Dirty Water Management

Dirty water runoff is intercepted and managed by a series of dirty water drains and sediment basins to allow for treatment and reuse on site for various activities such as dust suppression.

### 7.4.1 Sediment Basins

Water collected in the sediment basins may be pumped into the partially backfilled Wyoming 3 void and subsequently to the north cell of the Wyoming Central Dam (WCD) for reuse in dust suppression and as process water make up.

### 7.4.2 Offsite Discharge

TGO has traditionally operated as a “nil discharge” site with all water captured in the site’s sediment basins being retained on site and pumped to the Wyoming 3 void for storage and reuse on site. No discharges have occurred in the previous FY in accordance with this goal.

### 7.4.3 EA / EIS Predictions

More frequent discharges were predicted in the original EA with the suggested processes for managing discharges in the original EA proven to not be practical in the operational environment.

## 7.5 Mine Water Management

Water which has been impacted by mining operations, is considered to be not suitable for offsite discharge and requires onsite management or treatment (mine water). This includes:

- Open cut pit water – water collected in the Wyoming 1, Caloma 1 and Caloma 2 voids is pumped to the Wyoming 3 void and re-used for site operations;
- Process water – recycled for re-use via decant from the RSF, the raw water dam and process water dam;
- Oily water – treated at onsite oily water separator, with clean discharge to a site drain that reports eventually to sediment basin 1; and
- Onsite sewerage – treated at an onsite treatment plant and used to irrigate site revegetation adjacent to the mine access road.

Decant water from the RSF was sampled twice daily during the reporting period for Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) Cyanide, with no WAD cyanide concentrations above the limits of 20 and 30 mg/L as specified by Condition L2.4 of EPL 20169.

## 7.6 Erosion and Sediment Control

Inspections of drains and sediment basins were conducted throughout the reporting period, with all sediment basins being inspected every quarter. Following heavy rain and/or dewatering, sediment basins were inspected, and when water levels allows, can be sampled for reference purposes.

There were no desilting works undertaken during the reporting period and no works were required on any of the sediment ponds or associated water control structures.

## 7.7 Groundwater

Sampling and inspection of local district groundwater and RSF monitoring piezometers continued during the reporting period.

Any groundwater inflows into the open cut pits could be best described as seepage and intermittent. Ground water inflows are not measurable. This is due to the nature of the fractured rock zone that the ground water is captured in. There is no water table present at TGO.

### 7.7.1 Depth

As shown in *Table 13*, four of the seven bores recorded relatively steady groundwater levels during the reporting period (i.e. less than 1m range).

EPL 20169 requires the seven bores listed below to be monitored on a quarterly basis, unfortunately due to erosion at the edge of the pit, one of these bores (WYMB02 / EPA10) is now inaccessible. TGO is committed to identifying a solution to ensure adequate data is still being measured around the pit and the EPA were contacted in relation to this.

The onsite meteorological station recorded 542 mm of rainfall in FY 25 (approximately equal to the annual average).

WYMB02 (EPA10) is a deep bore located adjacent to the Wyoming 1 Open Cut. During the previous reporting period TGO water levels in the bore had increased by 31 metres due to high rainfall on site.

WYMB01 (EPA09) and WYMB06 (EPA13) are to the south of site and are influenced from rainfall and surface water inflows into the historic McPhails underground workings. Levels and water quality are not influenced by site activities.

WYMB03 (EPA11), WYMB04 (EPA12) and WYMB10 (EPA14) are deep bores around the perimeter of the mine and show very little movement in depth consistent with each being located in a fractured rock aquifer.

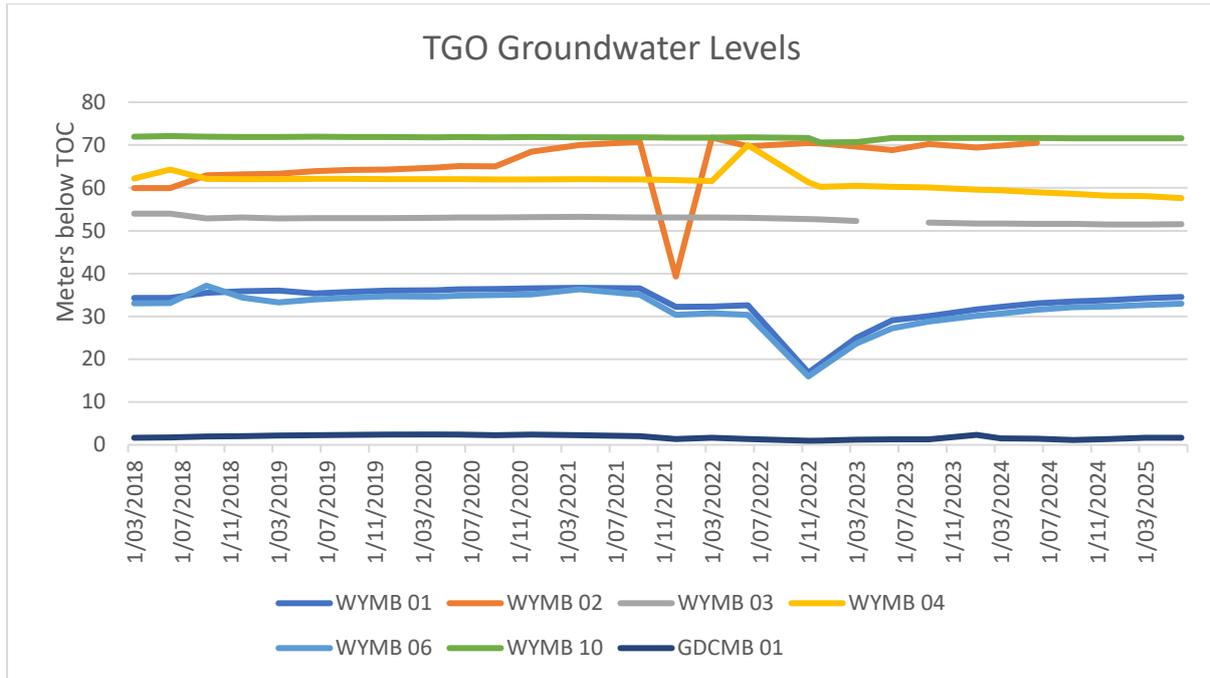
GDCMB01 (EPA15) is located in the shallow Gundong creek aquifer and any variations in levels are dependent on rainfall.

A summary of water chemistry results is provided in Appendix 1.

*Table 13: Groundwater Bore Water Levels*

Period	Groundwater Level (Metres Below Top of Casing)						
	EPA09	EPA10	EPA11	EPA12	EPA13	EPA14	EPA15
16/09/24	33.51	*	51.57	58.59	32.18	71.57	1.14
16/12/24	33.82	*	51.46	58.2	32.26	71.58	1.34
17/03/25	34.22	*	51.45	58.08	32.67	71.6	1.65
17/06/25	34.51	*	51.53	57.61	32.97	71.6	1.69
Range	1	*	0.12	0.98	0.79	0.03	0.55
Range (24)	2.21	1.13	0.24	1.41	2.15	0.07	1.22
Range (23)	5.08	1.43	0.40	0.39	5.16	1.00	0.07
Range (22)	15.72	2.04	0.41	9.73	14.77	1.16	0.68
Range (21)	4.48	31.49	0.11	0.23	5.95	0.11	0.89

*Figure 5: Groundwater levels (2018-2025)*



### 7.7.2 RSF Piezometers

During the reporting period the RSF monitoring piezometers were monitored on a monthly basis. The depth from Top of Casing (TOC) to water is recorded and water samples are taken where possible. During the reporting period, water samples were taken from piezometers RSFMP03A, RSFMP04, RSFMP05, RSFMP06, RSFMP07, RSFMP08, and RSFMP11.

Piezometer RSFMP05 was decommissioned and buried in 2022 as part of further operational development. RSFMB01, RSFMB02, RSFMP03, RSFMP09 and RSFMP10 were decommissioned and buried in previous years as part of operational development.

RSFMP02, RSFMP09, and RSFMP10 were dry throughout the reporting period with no samples being able to be collected.

During the reporting period, additional monitoring points were established along the walls of RSF2. These new bores have been sampled, though some remain dry.

Results continue to show that water chemistry is consistent with the water coming from existing shallow aquifers that were intercepted during the RSF construction.

### 7.7.3 EA / EIS Predictions

The initial groundwater modelling and assessment that accompanies the project predicted some groundwater drawdown and groundwater production in the pits. This has not occurred.

## 7.8 Community Water

TGO continues to supply Tomingley town with water from the “Woodlands” bore near Narromine. Water provided to the town is done on a “as needs” basis when requested to so by Narromine Shire Council.

There is unlikely to be any change to this process over the next reporting period.

## 8 Rehabilitation

Current rehabilitation activities and outcomes on site are guided through a range of documents and plans, including:

- Rehabilitation Risk Assessment
- Rehabilitation Management Plan
- Rehabilitation Objectives Statement
- Rehabilitation Completion Criteria Statement
- Final Landforms and Rehabilitation Plan
- Forward Program, and
- Annual Rehabilitation Report

A copy of the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) can be found on the company's website at <https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>

### 8.1 Rehabilitation During Reporting Period

During the reporting period, rehabilitation and land management activities comprised of ongoing monitoring and maintenance of the extensive rehabilitation work that was completed on WRE 2 and 3. Most of the site is still operational and as such opportunities for rehabilitation activities are quite limited and no additional rehabilitation has occurred since 2023.

### 8.2 Post Rehabilitation Land Use

The approved post rehabilitation areas proposed at TGO consist of the following land uses:

- Infrastructure – entrance roads and void safety berms;
- Water Management Areas – water bodies on floor of final voids
- Grasslands – rehabilitated WRE outside batters;
- Woodlands – rehabilitated WRE outside batters;
- Rural Land – existing open buffer land;
- Final Void – residual open cut voids; and
- Conservation and Biodiversity Offset – registered offset areas under PVP.

These post-rehabilitation land uses are described in detail in the RMP and are shown in *Figures 6 and 7* (taken directly from the plan).



Figure 6: TGO Mine Final Landform

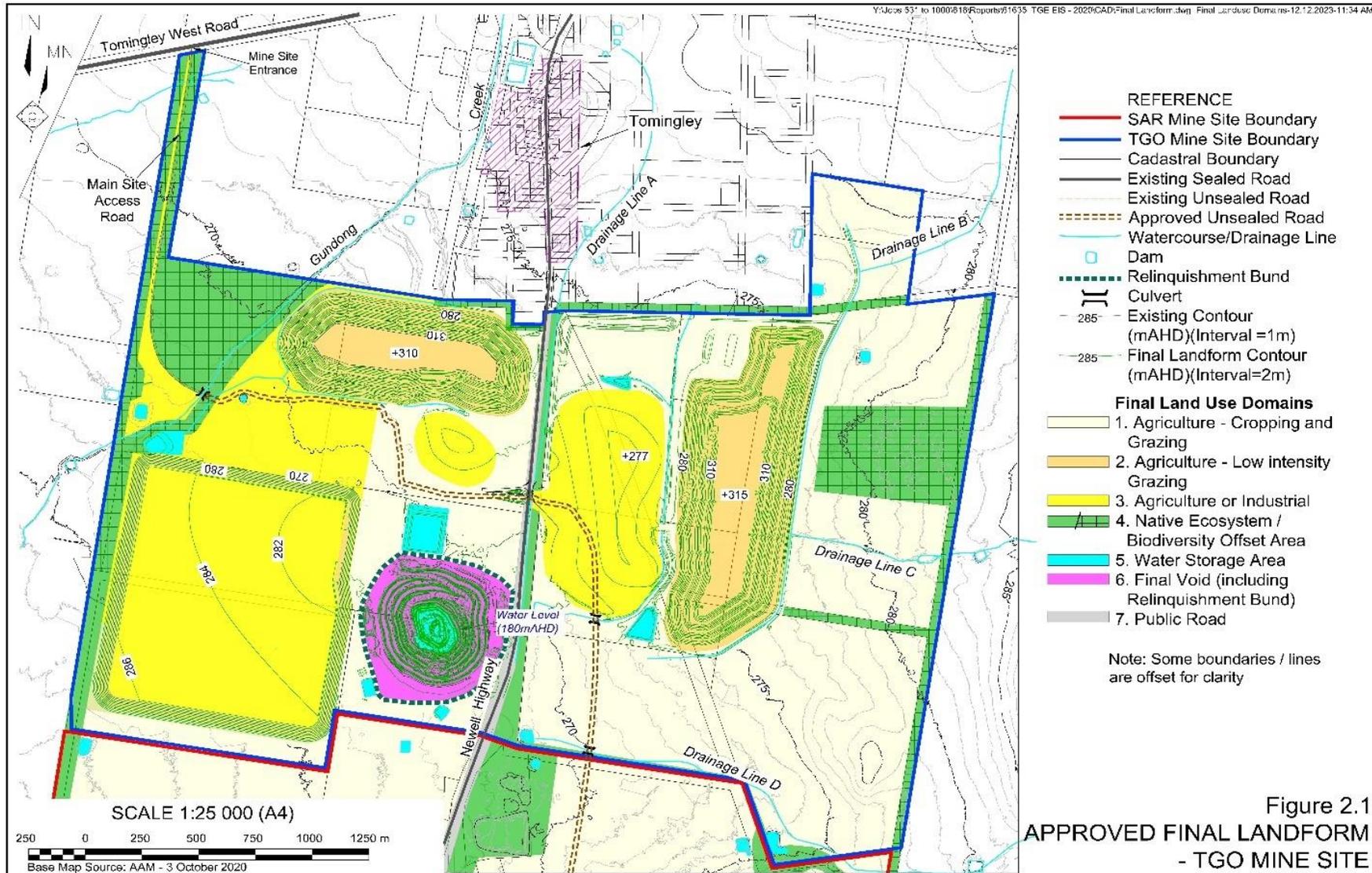
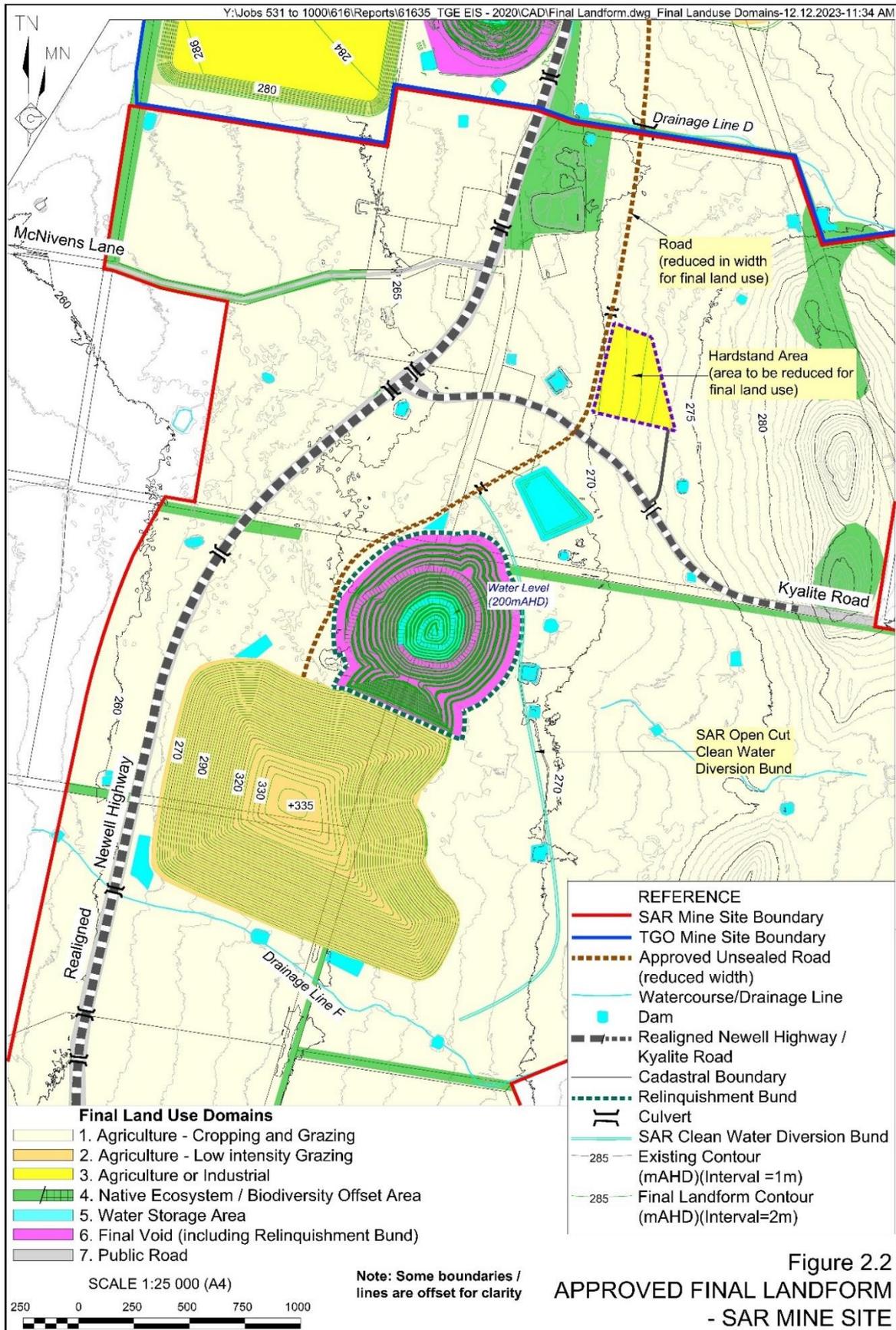


Figure 7: SAR Mine Final Landform



## 8.3 Buildings, Infrastructure, and other Rehabilitation

All buildings and infrastructure were still operational during the reporting period and no decommissioning, removal or demolition was undertaken.

## 8.4 Completed Rehabilitation

No areas of final rehabilitation have received formal relinquishment sign-off from Regional NSW-MEG. Nor are any areas anticipated to do so in the next reporting period.

## 8.5 Trials, Monitoring and Research

TGO invested significant time and resources in 2015 and 2016 to ensure the final landform design is constructed to protect the dispersive waste material and ameliorate the sodic topsoil used for vegetation establishment. TGO has continued to engage with soil and waste dump specialists from various consultancies with site visits during the 2020 reporting period to review vegetation establishment.

As WRE landform areas are rehabilitated, monitoring plots are established and incorporated into the biodiversity monitoring program (see Section 6.5.2 for details).

During 2016 biodiversity monitoring, the first rehabilitation monitoring plots were established and monitored, along with two pasture reference sites. Two additional pasture monitoring sites were established in 2017. In 2020 an additional pasture and woodland rehabilitation monitoring site was established on new areas of rehabilitation completed in February 2019 on WRE3 and WRE2 respectively. In 2024, new survey areas were added with the intent to expand coverage of site given that additional rehabilitation will be required due to the TGEP disturbances.

Monitoring has been carried out annually by DNA Environmental with a comprehensive report tracking progress over time summarised in Section 6.5.2.

The Geotechnical Stability and Erosion Trial (GSET) had been established on the side of the Wyoming 1 ramp in accordance with the SSD 9176045 condition B88. No new works were undertaken on the trial site in 2024. The annual survey was conducted in late 2024, though was heavily delayed due to access issues. The data analysis was due in late 2024, but has been delayed to 2025 due to a number of reasons. Correspondence detailing this was submitted to the DPHI. Monitoring of the trial has been ongoing as required since its commencement with the amount of data collected increasing each year. As the trial is still relatively new the amount of data available is limited at present. When submitted, the first report will detail the reasons for the delay. The same issues that have caused the delay are unlikely to reoccur, and future reports should be submitted on time.

## 8.6 Actions for Next Reporting Period

Routine maintenance will continue to control noxious weeds such as African Boxthorn in rehabilitated areas. The GSET Trial data from the first survey will be analysed and assessed to provide insight to erosion rates. This data will also be used to compile the first Trial Evaluation Report which will be submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) as required under SSD 9176045.

## 9 Community

### 9.1 Consultation

The key strategy to ensure an effective passage of information between TGO and the surrounding community is the Community Consultative Committee (CCC). The CCC is an independently chaired eight member committee representing TGO, the local community, and the Aboriginal community. During the reporting period, the CCC met in:

- February,
- May,
- August, and
- November

At CCC meetings, members are updated by TGO personnel on the progress of current and proposed mining operations and projects. Community representatives are given the opportunity to raise concerns regarding the project and to offer advice regarding TGO's consultation with the community. CCC meeting minutes are available via the Alkane Resources website (<https://alkres.com/>). TGO will continue with quarterly meetings moving forward.

In addition to the CCC, TGO utilised a number of methods of communication/consultation with the community during the reporting period including;

- Making relevant information regarding mine approvals, operations and environmental monitoring available to the public on the Alkane Resources website;
- One on one discussions with near neighbours;
- Distributing a community newsletter 3 times a year, to provide the Tomingley community with information on TGO operations; and
- Providing a 24 hour community information line.

These methods of community consultation will continue during the next reporting period.

### 9.2 Support

As per TGO's planning agreement in SSD9 176045, Appendix 7, the following contributions to Narromine Shire Council are made annually.

- \$75,000/annum to the Community Fund;
- \$85,000/annum for general council expenses including road and infrastructure maintenance.

The Tomingley Gold Project Community Fund has been established to support projects within the Narromine Shire that promote the long term economic growth, community connectivity, education and training, or community infrastructure.

Allocation of funds is decided by a fund panel, consisting of two TGO representatives and nominated staff and Councillors from NSC. TGO contributions for 2024 and early 2025 are publicly listed on its webpage at <https://alkres.com/community-hub/tomingley-community-hub/tomingley-gold-operations-community-fund/>

Additional funding is made available through donations on a case by case basis, and can vary year to year.

## 9.3 Complaints and Enquiries

TGO manage complaints in accordance with the protocols and procedures contained in the EMS.

During the reporting period, one (1) complaint was received via the community information line, other Alkane/TGO phone lines, or other method. TGO complaint history for the previous 5 years is presented in *Table 14*.

A register of complaints and enquiries received from the community is maintained by TGO. A modified version of this register (excluding personal details of complainants) is published on the Alkane Resources website at <https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>

*Table 14: Complaint History*

Year	Number of complaints	Complaint Types				
		Dust	Noise	Blasting	Traffic	Other
2025	1	0	0	0	0	1
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0

One complaint was received on the 29<sup>th</sup> January 2025 and related to a potential odour release from site. The complaint was investigated by TGO and the use of equipment that could have potentially caused the odour ceased. An action plan was developed to ensure any potential for odour being released from site was minimised or eliminated. The complainant was contacted via telephone and advised on the course of action taken by TGO. The complainant was satisfied with the response by TGO and there has been no further complaints or enquiries relating to Odour since then.

## 10 Independent Audit

The current Independent Environment Audit (IEA) period for the TGO is 2021 to 2024, and as a result the IEA was conducted late in 2024.

The IEA identified several minor non compliances against conditions of SSD 9176045. TGO has submitted an action plan for addressing these non-compliances.

The IEA report also provided a series of recommendations arising from a review of site documentation and identified non-compliances.

TGO will continue to address the non-compliances and recommendations ahead of the next IEA.

The full audit report and responses to the recommendations are available on the TGO's website at <https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/>.

The next Independent Environmental Audit of the TGO is scheduled to be undertaken in 2027.

## 11 Incidents and Non-Compliances

This section lists the incidents and non-compliances reported in Section 1.

### 11.1 EPL Groundwater Monitoring

This has been discussed in Section 7.7.1

### 11.2 Two PM<sub>10</sub> Exceedances over a 24 Hour Averaging Period

This has been discussed in Section 6.4.1

### 11.3 Two PM<sub>2.5</sub> Exceedances over a 24 Hour Averaging Period

This has been discussed in Section 6.4.2

### 11.4 June 2025 Earthworks

In June 2025 surface disturbance began in Category 1 (Exempt) land within the Newell Highway realignment approved disturbance area. The disturbance was undertaken as part of pre-construction works and consisted of establishing a minor access track and geotechnical test pits. It was alleged that there was a breach of SSD 9176045 Condition B54A as the area involved was part of TGEP's Stage 1b development phase, for which the required biodiversity offset credits had not yet been retired. As part of the consultation with DPHI for the SSD 9176045 Modification 2 application, concerns were raised by DPHI that work had commenced prior to retiring the required number of credits. Following DPHI expressing their concerns, TGO requested the contractors undertaking the work on their behalf to cease work, and submitted the required notification to DPHI of a potential non-compliance within the required time frame.

The DPHI attended site and conducted an investigation at the time and came to the determination that a non-compliance occurred at this point. Correspondence from the department noted the breach, and TGO has committed to ensuring similar events do not occur.

It is unlikely that any environmental harm occurred as a result of this incident, as all disturbance was undertaken within a heavily disturbed cropping paddock. This non-compliance also corresponded with the approval of SSD 9176045 Modification 2 which included changes to the wording relating to the retirement of biodiversity offset credits for Stages 1(b)(i) and 1(b)(ii) under Condition B54A under SSD 9176045.

## 12 Activities to be Completed in the Next Reporting Period

Environmental activities and initiatives to be implemented in the next reporting period will focus on continuity of the TGO monitoring program for noise, dust, vibration and water quality, continued management of all biodiversity offset areas, and monitoring of revegetation on WRE 2 and WRE3.

Details on these activities are shown in *Table 15*.

*Table 15: Environmental Management Activities Proposed for FY 26*

<b>Proposed Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed Completion Date</b>
Pest Control Program	TGO site & biodiversity offset areas	Ongoing
Maintenance of offset areas	TGO site & biodiversity offset areas	Ongoing
Weed management	TGO site & biodiversity offset areas	Ongoing
Regular monitoring	TGO site	Ongoing
Continue monitoring and maintenance program for WRE2 and WRE3 including progress of revegetation	Waste rock emplacements	Ongoing
Noise, air quality, blasting and water quality monitoring in accordance with EPL and SSD	TGO site district	Ongoing



Location Code Field ID Date Sample Type Lab Report Number	Unit	EQL	GDCMB01(EPA15)	GDCMB01(EPA15)	GDCMB01(EPA15)	GDCMB01(EPA15)	WYMB10(EPA14)	WYMB10(EPA14)	WYMB10(EPA14)	WYMB10(EPA14)
			GDCMB01 (EPA15)	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	WYMB10 (EPA14)	WYMB10 (EPA14)	WYMB10 (EPA14)	WYMB10 (EPA14)
			17 Sep 2024	16 Dec 2024	17 Mar 2025	17 Jun 2025	17 Sep 2024	16 Dec 2024	17 Mar 2025	17 Jun 2025
			Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
EN2411350	EN2416929	ES2507980	ES2518574	EN2411350	EN2416929	ES2507980	ES2518574			
<b>Cyanides</b>										
Cyanide (VAD)	mg/L	0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
<b>Inorganics</b>										
Reactive Phosphorus (Orthophosphate)	mg/L	0.1	0.28	0.21	-	-	0.55	0.37	-	-
Reactive Phosphorus (Orthophosphate)	mg/L	0.1	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.86
Total Phosphate	mg/L	0.1	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	0.39	-
Sulfate as SO4 - Turbidimetric (filtered)	mg/L	1	8	6	6	8	2,100	2,560	2,770	631
Nitrite + Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.06	0.80	0.72	4.83
Alkalinity (Bicarbonate as CaCO3)	mg/L	1	101	102	90	96	942	1,040	955	938
Alkalinity (Carbonate as CaCO3)	mg/L	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as CaCO3	mg/L	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Alkalinity (total) as CaCO3	mg/L	1	101	102	90	96	942	1,040	955	938
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.10	<0.01	0.02	0.01
Anions Total	meq/L	0.01	3.31	3.23	3.08	3.47	242	308	304	91.4
Cations Total	meq/L	0.01	3.77	3.19	3.03	3.50	240	276	310	90.0
Chloride	mg/L	1	40	39	41	49	6,360	8,300	8,060	2,110
Cyanide (Free)	mg/L	0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Cyanide Total	mg/L	0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1	348	328	334	378	23,000	28,000	27,600	12,100
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
Ionic Balance	%	0.01	6.45	0.68	0.86	0.48	0.43	5.58	0.88	0.76
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.04	0.80	0.72	4.83
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
pH (Lab)	-	0.01	6.86	6.81	6.83	6.76	6.90	7.07	7.20	6.92
Reactive Phosphorus as P (Orthophosphate as P)	mg/L	0.01	0.09	0.07	-	-	0.18	0.12	-	-
Reactive Phosphorus as P (Orthophosphate as P)	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.05	0.11	-	-	0.12	0.28
Sodium (filtered)	mg/L	1	80	68	63	78	4,440	5,070	5,710	1,740
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	10	648	496	511	550	15,200	18,000	19,100	5,760
Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	1	13	9	<1	4	2,320	2,730	3,030	708
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	5	195	82	331	108	11	21	106	<5
<b>Metals</b>										
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.004
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0003
Calcium (filtered)	mg/L	1	2	2	<1	<1	188	233	246	79
Chromium (III+VI)	mg/L	0.001	0.021	0.016	0.012	0.016	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.004
Copper	mg/L	0.001	0.017	0.014	0.008	0.013	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.039
Iron	mg/L	0.05	17.2	12.6	10.6	13.1	0.47	2.01	0.25	0.60
Lead	ug/L	1	18	10	5	8	<1	2	<1	<1
Magnesium (filtered)	mg/L	1	2	1	<1	1	449	522	587	124
Mercury	mg/L	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.016	0.011	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.007
Potassium (filtered)	mg/L	1	1	2	1	1	17	20	23	7
Zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.105	0.050	0.031	0.044	0.025	0.012	0.013	0.052