ALKANE RESOURCES

Tomingley Operations Annual Review

2026

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Title Block

Table 1 – Annual Review title block

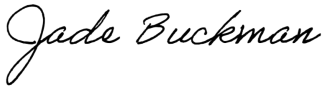
Name of operation	Tomingley Operations (TO)
Name of operator	Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd
Development consent number	SSD 9176045 (Mod 2)
Name of holder of development consent	Alkane Resources Ltd
Mining lease #	ML 1684, ML 1821, ML1858
Name of holder of mining lease	Tomingley Gold Operations Pty 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 2025
Annual Review end date	30 June 2026

I, Jade Buckman, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of Tomingley Operations for the period 1 July 2026 to 31 June 2026 and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Alkane Resources Pty Ltd.

Note.

a) The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. 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.

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).

Name of authorised reporting officer	Jade Buckam
Title of authorised reporting officer	HSEC Manager
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	29/09/26

1 Statement of Compliance

Table 2 provides a statement of compliance status for Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd, otherwise known as Tomingley Operations (TO), against its project approval (SSD 9176045), EPL (20169) and ML (1684, 1821 and 1851) conditions. *Table 3* references the clauses non-compliances are associated with while *Table 4* details the risk associated with the categories of non-compliance.

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 – Non-Compliances

Relevant Approval	Condition	Condition Description	Compliance Status	Comment	Relevant Section
SSD 9176045	B29	Requirement to ensure that PM_{10} emissions on site do not exceed 50 ug/m^3 over a 24-hour period	Administrative non-compliance	PM_{10} emissions exceeded the limit of 50 µg/m3 over a 24-hour period on multiple occasions. No evidence of site being a contributing factor was found as a part of the investigation into these exceedances.	11.2
SSD 9176045	B29	Requirement to ensure that $PM_{2.5}$ emissions on site do not exceed 25 ug/m^3 over a 24-hour period	Administrative non-compliance	$PM_{2.5}$ emissions exceeded the limit of 25 µg/m3 over a 24-hour period on multiple occasions. No evidence of site being a contributing factor was found as a part of the investigation into these exceedances.	11.3
SSD 9176045	B79	Requirement to classify all waste in accordance with the Waste Classification	Administrative non-compliance	No waste classification procedures are documented on site and no reference to the waste classification guidelines are made. While waste	6.8.1

		Guidelines (EPA, 2014)		procedures are followed and waste sent to appropriate locations, no formal documentation of a policy is present	
SSD 9176045	B91	Requirement to prepare and implement a Geotechnical Stability and Erosion Trial (GSET) Plan	Administrative non-compliance	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 TOs regulators with a detailed explanation of the issues encountered.	**Error! Reference source not found.**
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 TO is investigating opportunities to remove or replace this monitoring bore It is to be noted that this non-compliance was also raised in the previous Annual Report (as they cover the same time period)	7.7.1

Table 4 – Compliance Status Key

Risk Level	Colour Code	Description
High	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with potential for significant environmental consequences, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence
Medium	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: • Potential for serious environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or • Potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Low	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: • Potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or • Potential for low environmental consequences, but is likely to occur

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 TO during the reporting period (aligned with Financial Year 2026) and provides details on activities proposed for the subsequent reporting period (aligned with Financial Year 2027). 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 TO MLs (ML 1684, ML 1821 and ML1858) and project approval (SSD 9176045).

2.1 Tomingley Gold Mine

TO 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.

Figure 1 and *Figure 2* provide an overview of the location of site and currently operating areas. *Figure 3* is included to provide reference to the location and scale of TO's environmental monitoring program.

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 TO mine site. 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 TO 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 then 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). Previous reports have made distinctions between TO and TGEP due the existence of two separate consents, but following the surrender of the old project approval, both are now reported as TO.

In August 2023, the then 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.

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. By this point in time, a number of projects had been completed including Cells 3 and 4 of the RSF2, the pastefill plant and mill fine grind circuit.

The new haul road has been partially completed over the reporting period, with work also progressing on the Newell Highway Realignment and the Kyalite Road Realignment.

All mining activity currently occurs underground at both TO 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.

TO hosted four community Consultative Committee (CCC) meetings during FY26.

2.2 Mine Contacts

The primary contacts for TO during the review period are detailed in *Table 5*.

Table 5 – Mine Contacts

Key Contact	Position	Contact Details
Andrew Brown	General Manager Operations	PO Box 59, Peak Hill, NSW, 2869 (02) 6867 9780
Murray Roll	Underground Manager	
Daniel Short	Open Cut Manager	
Varun Patel	Processing Manager	
Jade Buckman	HSEC Manager	
Community Information Line		(02) 6865 6116

Figure 1 – TO Site Map

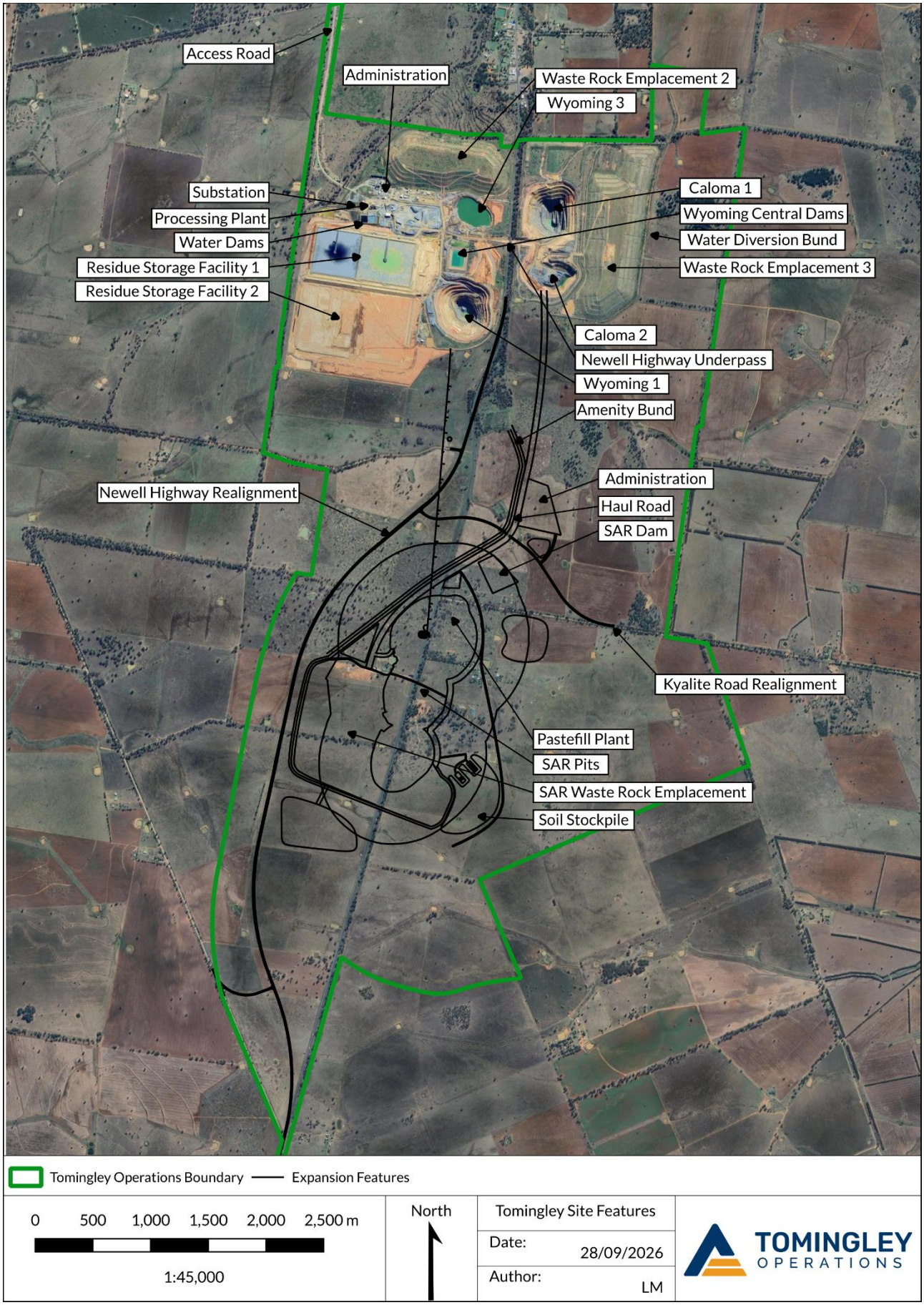


Figure 2 – TO Regional Setting

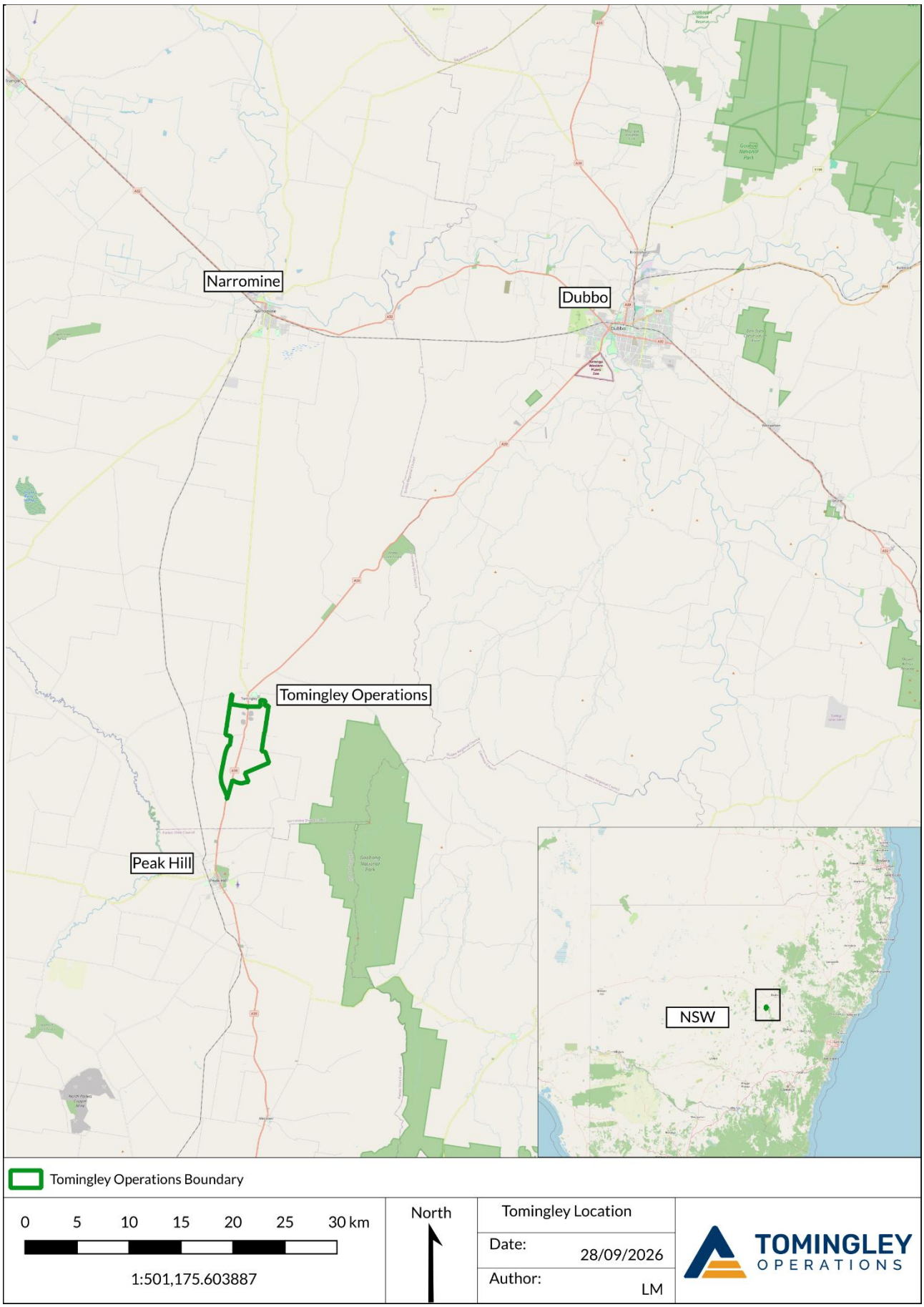
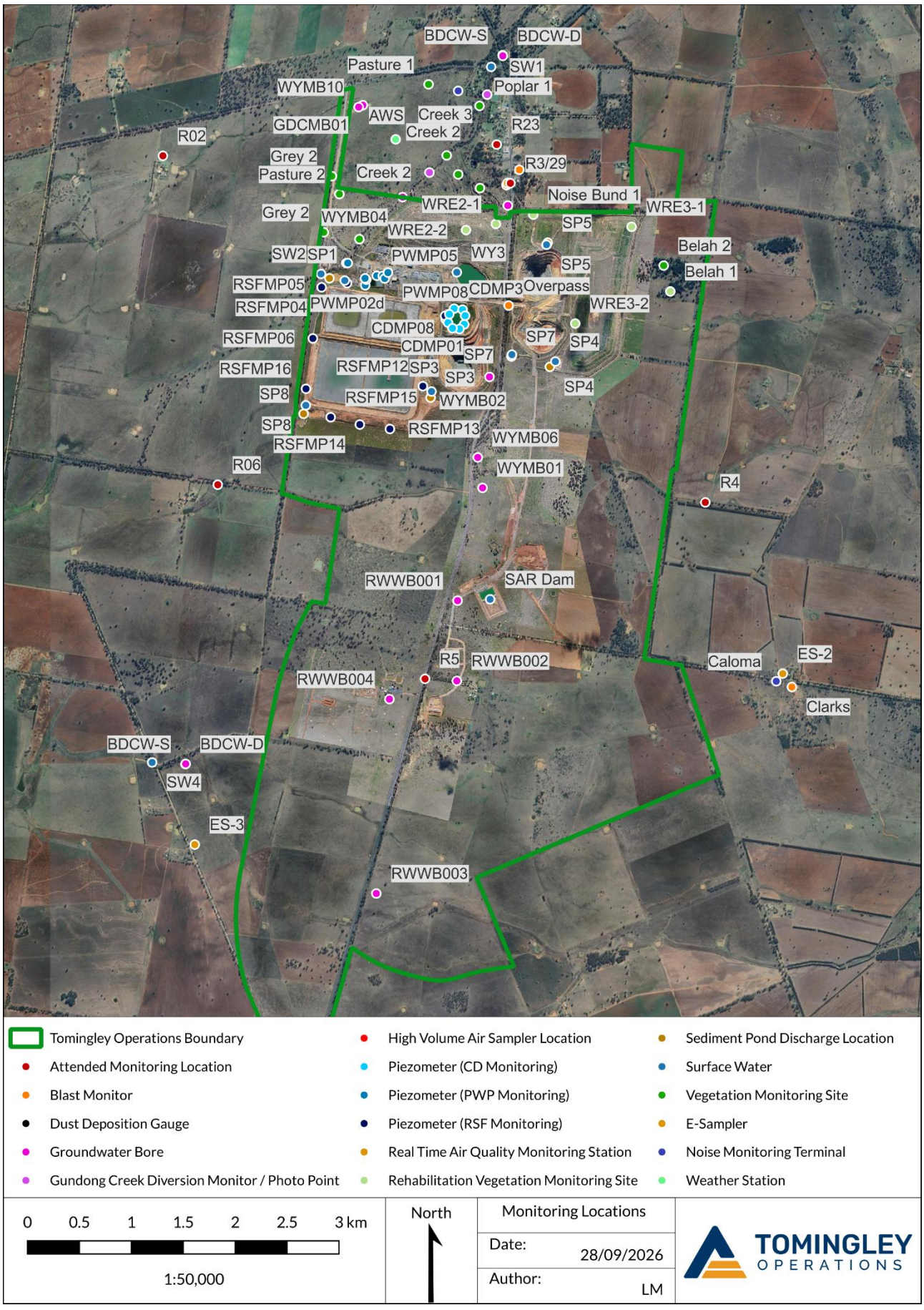


Figure 3 – TO Environmental Monitoring Locations


BDCW-S
BDCW-D
Pasture 1
SW1
WYMB10
Poplar 1
AWS
Creek 3
GDCMB01
Creek 2
R23
R02
Grey 2
Pasture 2
Creek 2
R3/29
Noise Bund 1
WRE2-1
WRE3-1
Grey 2
WYMB04
SP5
WRE2-2
Belah 2
SW2
SP1
PWMP05
WY3
SP5
Belah 1
RSFMP05
PWMP08
CDMP3
Overpass
RSFMP04
PWMP02d
WRE3-2
CDMP08
SP7
SP4
RSFMP06
CDMP01
SP7
RSFMP16
RSFMP12
SP3
SP3
SP4
SP8
RSFMP15
WYMB02
SP8
RSFMP13
WYMB06
RSFMP14
R06
WYMB01
R4
RWWB001
SAR Dam
R5
RWWB002
Caloma
ES-2
RWWB004
Clarks
BDCW-S
BDCW-D
SW4
ES-3
RWWB003
Tomingley Operations Boundary
High Volume Air Sampler Location
Sediment Pond Discharge Location
Attended Monitoring Location
Piezometer (CD Monitoring)
Surface Water
Blast Monitor
Piezometer (PWP Monitoring)
Vegetation Monitoring Site
Dust Deposition Gauge
Piezometer (RSF Monitoring)
E-Sampler
Groundwater Bore
Real Time Air Quality Monitoring Station
Noise Monitoring Terminal
Gundong Creek Diversion Monitor / Photo Point
Rehabilitation Vegetation Monitoring Site
Weather Station
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 km
1:50,000
North
Monitoring Locations
Date: 28/09/2026
Author: LM
TOMINGLEY OPERATIONS

3 Approvals

TO operated with the following consents, leases and licences specified in *Table 6*.

Table 6 – Consents, Leases and Licences

Title	Legislation	Regulatory Authority	Approval Duration / Expiry
State Significant Development (SSD) 9176045 (Granted – 21 February 2023) (Mod 1 – 8 August 2024) (Mod 2 – 15 July 2025)	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	31 December 2032
Mining Lease (ML) 1684	Mining Act 1992	Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	11 February 2034
ML 1821	Mining Act 1992	Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	11 February 2034
ML 1858	Mining Act 1992	Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	19 July 2044
Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) 20169	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	N/A
Flood Work 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 2011	Workcover NSW	N/A

4 Operations Summary

4.1 Mining Operations

Underground Mining has continued with the extraction of ore at both TO. TO has completed the development. The 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 new TO 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 TO mobile plant fleet remained generally consistent (if not slightly smaller) with the indicative mining fleet presented in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) during the reported period.

No open cut mining has occurred in reporting period, though it will potentially recommence in the next reporting period.

4.2 Other Operations

Work commenced on the realignment of the Newell Highway and the realignment of Kyalite Road. Both projects are being managed by contractors as civil projects rather than being managed by TO as part of the day-to-day operations.

Both projects are expected to be completed within the next reporting period.

4.3 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. Depending on timeframes, clearing and works to establish the open cut pits at the SAR mine may occur.

Processing of ore will continue on a 24-hour roster. The relocation of the Newell Highway and Kyalite Road will continue. Further resource definition underground will continue in the SAR mine.

A summary of production during the last calendar year is provided in *Table 7*.

Table 7 – Production Summary

Material		Approved Limit	Previous Reporting Period (Actual) (CY 2025)	This Reporting Period (FY 2026)	Next Reporting Period (FY 2027)
Waste Rock (t)	Underground	-	327,000	360,837	378,000
	Open Cut	-	0*	0*	0#
Ore (t)	Underground	1.75 million tonnes	1,160,986	1,247,507	1,350,000
	Open Cut		0*	0*	0#
Process Residue (tailings) (t)		-	1,132,538	1,274,508	1,300,000
Saleable Product (Oz)		-	70,120	82,973	78,000

Note: No coarse waste produced at TO.
* No open cut mining occurred in the previous two reporting periods. Topsoil and overburden have been moved, but no waste rock produced.
# No open cut mining is forecast to occur in the next reporting period.

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 Review

The previous Annual Return identified several activities that would take place over the following reporting period. These activities were all ongoing activities relating to rehabilitation and site maintenance. These activities remain ongoing.

6 Environmental Performance

6.1 Environmental Management

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

6.2 Noise

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 period between 10th-13th November 2025. Results of this monitoring can be found on the Tomingley Operations website (https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/). The monitoring indicated that noise generated by TO complies with noise limits at all six monitored locations as shown in *Table 8*.

Table 8 – Attended Noise Monitoring Summary

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	<30	35	<30	35	<30	Compliance with EPL 20169 and SSD 9176045
R3/R29	40	35	37	31	37	34	
R4	40	<30	35	<30	35	<30	
R5	40	<30	35	<30	35	<30	
R6	40	<30	35	<30	35	<30	
R23	40	<35	37	31	37	34	

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 TO website (https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/).

No exceedance of the noise criteria was identified during this supplementary monitoring.

6.2.3 Management Measures

A number of measures are in place to reduce the volume of noise coming from site, these include;

- Site topography and structures are designed to minimise noise emissions off site;
- Utilising broadband reversing alarms on site equipment and vehicles;
- Where feasible, equipment is purchased with lowest possible sound power levels;
- Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment to ensure good working order; and
- Ongoing real time noise monitoring to alert of any exceedances or potential issues.

A number of additional controls are discussed within the approved TO Noise Management Plan (NMP).

6.2.4 EA/EIS Prediction

TO's noise levels are consistent with those predicted in the EA and EIS.

6.2.5 Proposed Improvements

TO will continue to monitor and record noise results and investigate opportunities to reduce the emissions coming from site where possible.

6.3 Blasting

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

During the reporting period, TO fired both production and development blasts underground. The depth and positioning of the current workings combined with the size of the blasts prevents vibration from reaching the surface. The blast monitors do detect blasts, but the vast majority fall below the 0.03mm/s detection threshold. All blasts were below the prescribed levels for overpressure and vibration (SSD 9176045 Condition B13) as presented in *Table 9*.

With regards to blast timing, TO 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 any time.

No surface blasts were undertaken in the reporting period.

Table 9 – 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
RSF1 and RSF2 embankments	-	49	0%	0

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. Underground blasts are designed carefully to manage ground movement when firing. These management measures have been successful in the prevention of any exceedances over the reporting period.

6.3.2 EA/ EIS Predictions

TO's overpressure and vibration levels are consistent with and/or below those predicted in the EA and EIS.

6.3.3 Proposed Improvements

TO will continue to monitor and record blast results. Given very few blasts were recorded having an impact on the surface, TO is not considering any improvements. When open cut blasting resumes within the next reporting period, TO will remain conscious of potential impacts and review the first few blasts to ensure compliance is achieved with our conditions.

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

6.4 Air Quality

The TO Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQGGMP) was prepared to describe dust control and monitoring measures at TO 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/

A number of exceedances occurred throughout the reporting period, though none were identified to be because of activities on site. All exceedances are investigated to find a point of origin or significant source. A number have been found to occur due to the large volume of trucks passing through town and parking up in the exposed truck bays and this is expected to continue into the next reporting period.

During the reporting period, TO did not receive any complaints relating to dust.

6.4.1 PM10

At the end of the reporting period, the rolling average PM_{10} was measured at four different locations. These values are summarised in *Table 10*. Results for this period are slightly higher than the previous reporting period, in part due to the much drier conditions present.

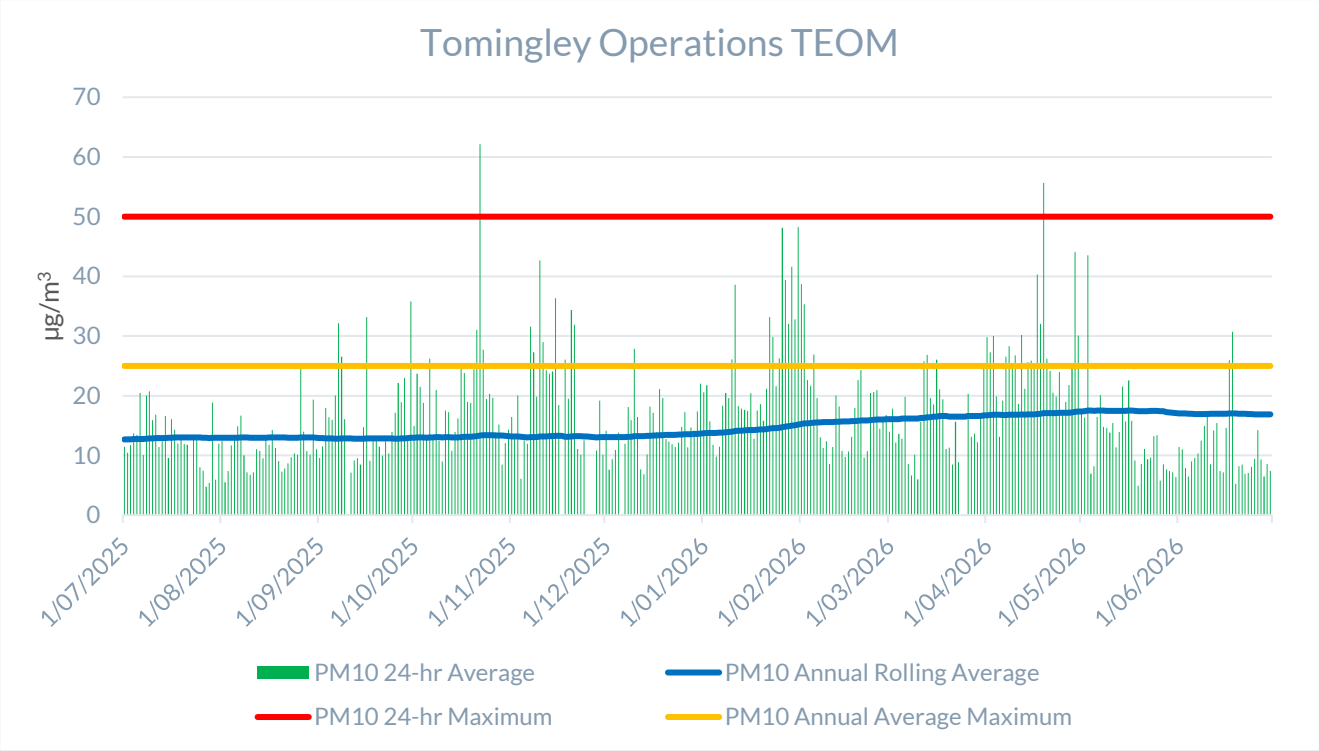
Table 10 – PM_{10} Annual Average

Monitor	Annual Average (µg/m^3)	Previous Annual Average (µg/m^3)
RTA1 TEOM	17.27	12.7
E-Sampler 1	7.80	Not recorded (not enough data)
E-Sampler 2	6.79	6.54
E-Sampler 3	5.60	Not recorded (not enough data - monitor installed May 2025)

There were several occasions where dust recorded around site exceeding the 24-hour average. These are discussed in detail in Section 11.2.

PM_{10} results from the TEOM are displayed in *Figure 4*, as they represent the higher average for the period.

Figure 4 – TO TEOM Data



6.4.2 PM2.5

$PM_{2.5}$ is also required to be monitored in line with SSD 9176045 Condition B29. A series of e-samplers were installed progressively through 2025 and 2026 to allow monitoring in line with the consent. *Table 11* summarised the annual average PM2.5 concentrations recorded during this reporting period. Once again, dust values are tending upwards, likely because of drier than usual conditions.

There were several occasions where dust recorded around site exceeding the 24-hour average. These are discussed in detail in Section 11.3.

Table 11 – $PM_{2.5}$ Annual Average

Monitor	Annual Average (µg/m^3)	Previous Annual Average (µg/m^3)
E-Sampler 1	5.52	6.34
E-Sampler 2	4.89	4.66
E-Sampler 3	6.56	4.87

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^3. Values are recorded in *Table 12* below. Dust values have been trending up, likely due to the presence of drier conditions over the last couple of years.

Table 12 – TSP Annual Averages

Reporting Period	Annual Average (µg/m^3)
FY 2026	45.63
CY 2025	46.76
CY 2024	41.69
CY 2023	40.10
CY 2022	24.88
CY 2021	42.94
CY 2020	69.84

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 TO Weatherzone portal.

During these conditions, PM_{10} 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 EA/EIS Predictions

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

6.4.6 Proposed Improvements

TO will continue with its current dust management systems to maintain its ongoing level of compliance.

The AQGGMP will be reviewed in the next reporting period, and the management of odours will be considered to ensure that TO has appropriate plans in place to manage any air quality issues arising from the operations on site.

6.5 Biodiversity

Biodiversity at TO is managed under the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), completed in accordance with SSD 9176045 Condition B62. The BMP details the actions implemented at TO 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 TO 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 TO and approved by Local Land Services NSW in April 2015. The BMP incorporates measures and activities to manage and enhance TO biodiversity offset areas, as required by the PVP. New offsets were established in FY25.

Additionally, further offsets and voluntary biodiversity enhancement areas are currently being established as part of the final mine plan ahead of open cut works. While not replacing any offsets established, the voluntary biodiversity enhancements areas will be managed by Alkane to help promote connectivity between the ecosystems in the region, furthering biodiversity values.

6.5.1 Management Measures

6.5.1.1 Clearing Management

Scattered light clearing of native vegetation occurred in the reporting period as part of the Newell Highway and Kyalite Road Realignments. This clearing was overseen by a qualified ecologist. Additionally, work was undertaken to install hollows in trees around the mine to replace the loss of hollow bearing trees during this clearing. All clearing was conducted in line with the currently approved TO BMP.

Additional clearing is expected over the next reporting period. All clearing will take place in line with the TO BMP and be supervised by an appropriately qualified individual.

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 weeds such as 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 grazing
- 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

TO 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 4th to 7th August 2025. Key observations from the DnA Report are summarised below.

Data indicates that the Biodiversity Offset Areas have improved significantly following the removal of livestock grazing and other forms of disturbance. The areas have continued to progress towards their identified benchmarks over the last decade and generally have a reasonable level of diversity.

Ecological function, composition and stability in the monitoring sites tends to fluctuate with seasonal conditions. Given the drier weather over the reporting period, a reduction in diversity compared to previous years is expected. The report makes several recommendations to improve the development of sustainable native ecosystems. TO considers all the recommendations and aims to implement them where possible.

Weeds are present in most of the offset areas and rehabilitation sites, however, several weeds have been identified to only be appearing during drier weather and not persisting long term. For other species, more active management is needed to ensure they do not undermine the sustainability of the offset and rehabilitation areas.

6.5.3 Fauna Monitoring

TO engaged AREA Environmental & Heritage Consultants to complete its biannual field survey for the fauna monitoring program. The most recent survey was conducted between the 10th to 14th November 2025. A total of 80 native fauna species were recorded around site during the survey period including;

- 58 species of birds
- 15 species of mammals
- 3 species of amphibians
- 4 species of reptiles

This number was higher than previous monitoring results but have partly been driven by an expansion of the monitoring area which now covers a broader area and wider habitat area than previous surveys.

A number of pest species were also identified. TO has undertaken a number of pest management strategies through the reporting period to help control these species and limit their impact on TO and the surrounding landscape.

Separately from the field surveys, fauna can be noted by employees when sighted. A range of fauna is routinely sighted, particularly on the waste rock emplacements. The fauna sighted is generally consistent with what has been found in the field survey. Any drastic changes to observations would be noted and investigated.

There is no evidence of fauna being affected by either the RSF or from Cyanide.

6.5.4 Proposed Improvements

During the next reporting period, TO will continue to implement the biodiversity conservation and enhancement measures outlines in the BMP and consider the suggestions from both the Fauna and Flora monitoring reports.

The next flora survey is scheduled to occur around August 2027, and the next fauna survey is scheduled to occur in November 2027. Both reports are outside the next reporting period.

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 TO.

Both plans have been developed from the TO EA and 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 FY25. 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. This is likely to occur within the next reporting period.

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

During the reporting period, several scar trees were noted as being at the edge of relevant work areas. Following review and discussion with the PHLALC, it was decided that the trees could be kept in situ rather than being relocated to the front of site. Work has been undertaken to protect them from nearby works in the meantime.

6.6.2 Proposed Improvements

No further improvements to the management of cultural heritage sites and items are proposed for the next reporting period.

6.7 Contaminated Land

TO manages the risk of chemical spill through the Hazardous Material Management Plan, using designated areas for oils and contaminants and other appropriate controls to reduce the risk of site contamination.

No significant spills occurred on site during the reporting period. Routine environmental monitoring has not identified any issues of concern around site or within the surrounding landscape.

6.7.1 Management Measures

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

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

All chemical and hydrocarbon storage at TO 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

6.7.2 Proposed Improvements

TO is investigating potential improvements to the washbay area and reviewing management of hydrocarbons and other chemicals on site.

6.8 Waste Management

As part of TOs waste management practices, TO 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. For reporting purposes, waste is split into the following categories;

- Hazardous Recycling (waste oil, oily water, waste coolant, oil filters, waste grease, empty drums, etc);
- Non Hazardous Recycling (paper and cardboard, scrap steel, etc);
- Hazardous Disposal (hydraulic hoses, etc);
- Non Hazardous Disposal (mixed solid waste); and
- Tyres.

Waste volumes on site are generally tracked and effort made to reduce disposal and increase recycling where feasible.

6.8.1 Proposed Improvements

TO has been sending a representative to a circular economy hub in Dubbo focused on attempting to reduce the amount of material sent to landfill and find ways to increase recycle / reuse more waste.

TO will continue to attempt to reduce waste on site and increase the volume of recycled where possible.

While waste is currently managed by qualified individuals and in conjunction with regulated waste management companies, TO will develop a formal procedure for the management of waste in accordance with Condition B79 of SSD 9176045 over the next reporting period.

7 Water Management

The approved Water Management Plan (WMP) details how TO will manage site water to comply with the *Water Management Performance Measures* contained within SSD 9176045 Condition B48. *Table 13* presents these measures.

Table 13 – 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
	Maximise water recycling, reuse and sharing opportunities
	Minimise the need for make-up water from external supplies
	Design, install, operate and maintain water management infrastructure in a proper and efficient manner
	Minimise risks to the receiving environment and downstream water users
Clean water diversions and storage infrastructure	Design, install and maintain the clean water system to capture and/or convey the 100-year ARI flood event
	Maximise, as far as reasonable, the diversion of clean water around disturbed areas on site
Residue Storage Facility	Ensure that the capacity of the residue storage facilities (RSF1 and RSF2) and associated collection pond are designed to meet the requirements of the *Australian National Committee on Large Dam's Guidelines on Tailings Dams – Planning, Design and Construction, Operation and Closure* (July 2019) or its latest version
	Designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with the requirements of the *Dams Safety Act 2015* and *Dams Safety Regulation 2019*
	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 10-9 m/s, unless otherwise agreed by the EPA and the Planning Secretary
Mine water management system, excluding the residue storage facility	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)
	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 10-9 m/s, unless otherwise agreed by the EPA and the Planning Secretary
	Maintain adequate freeboard (i.e. minimum 200 mm) in all process water and raw water storages at all times

Erosion and sediment control works – including dams	Design, install and maintain erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the best management practice guidance series *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1 (Landcom, 2004) and 2E Mines and Quarries (DECC, 2008)*
	Design, install and maintain any new infrastructure within 40 metres of watercourses in accordance with the guidance series for *Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (DPI Water, 2012)* or latest versions and *Guideline for fish habitat conservation and management – Chapter 4 (DPI 2013)*, or its latest version
Aquifers	Negligible impacts to fractured rock aquifers caused by the development beyond those predicted in the EIS, including: – Negligible change in groundwater levels beyond those predicted. – Negligible change in water quality beyond those predicted. – Negligible impact to other groundwater users. No exceedance of the minimal impact considerations in the *NSW Aquifer Interference Policy*
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 TO is a licenced production bore located approximately 7km east of Narromine, with water transported to the TO 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)"

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.

In the reporting period, a reverse osmosis water treatment plant was installed to improve recirculation of process water through the plant.

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

Table 14 details the various licenced sources of water for TO.

Table 14 – Site Water Sources

Water Licence	Water sharing plan, source and management zone	Entitlement	Passive take / inflows (ML)	Active pumping (ML)	Total (ML)
WAL 20270 (Narromine Pipeline)	Lower Macquarie Zone 6 Groundwater	1,000	Nil	664.3	664.3
WAL 28643 & WAL 29266 (Open Cut)	NSW Murray Darling Basin Fractured Rock Aquifer	220	Negligible (not measurable)	Nil	Negligible
WAL 34968 (Peak Hill Gold Mine)	Upper Bogan River Water Source / Macquarie Bogan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2012	300	Nil	Nil	Nil
N/A	Direct Rainfall and Catchment Runoff Captured Under Harvestable Rights	N/A	0	Nil	0

7.2 Water Balance

The current water balance indicates that TO is dependant on raw water supplied from the licenced "Woodlands" bore and conveyed to site via the Narromine pipeline.

The water balance is currently undergoing a major review to incorporate all aspects of the SAR mine and future consumption. This will be updated 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)

Clean water management at TO is divided into:

- Site Water;
- Gundong Creek; and
- Bulldog 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 7.4

7.3.2 Gundong Creek

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

Gundong Creek did not experience any significant flow during the reporting period. No site water was discharged into Gundong Creek throughout the reporting period.

7.3.3 Bulldog Creek

Bulldog Creek is an ephemeral watercourse which flows to the South and West of TO. TO plans to routinely sample the creek during any flows to ensure no discharges from site reach the creek.

Bulldog creek did not experience significant flow during the reporting period. No site water was discharged into Bulldog Creek throughout the reporting period.

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 to supply process water.

7.4.2 Offsite Discharge

TO operates 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 reporting period.

7.4.3 EA / EIS Predictions

The original EA predicted a number of water discharges from site into Gundong Creek. No discharges have occurred for a number of years as dirty water is currently managed on site.

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. Additionally, water is treated in a reverse osmosis treatment plant to improve its quality prior to reuse in the plant;
- 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 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 TO.

7.7.1 Depth

As shown in *Table 15*, all the monitored bores recorded relatively steady groundwater levels during the reporting period (i.e. less than 1m range). Additionally, the long-term trend is visible in *Figure 5*. A summary of water chemistry results is provided in Appendix 1.

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

The onsite meteorological station recorded 540.6 mm of rainfall in the reporting period (approximately equal to the annual average).

WYMB02 (EPA10) is a deep bore located adjacent to the Wyoming 1 Open Cut.

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.

Figure 5 – EPA Groundwater Bore Levels

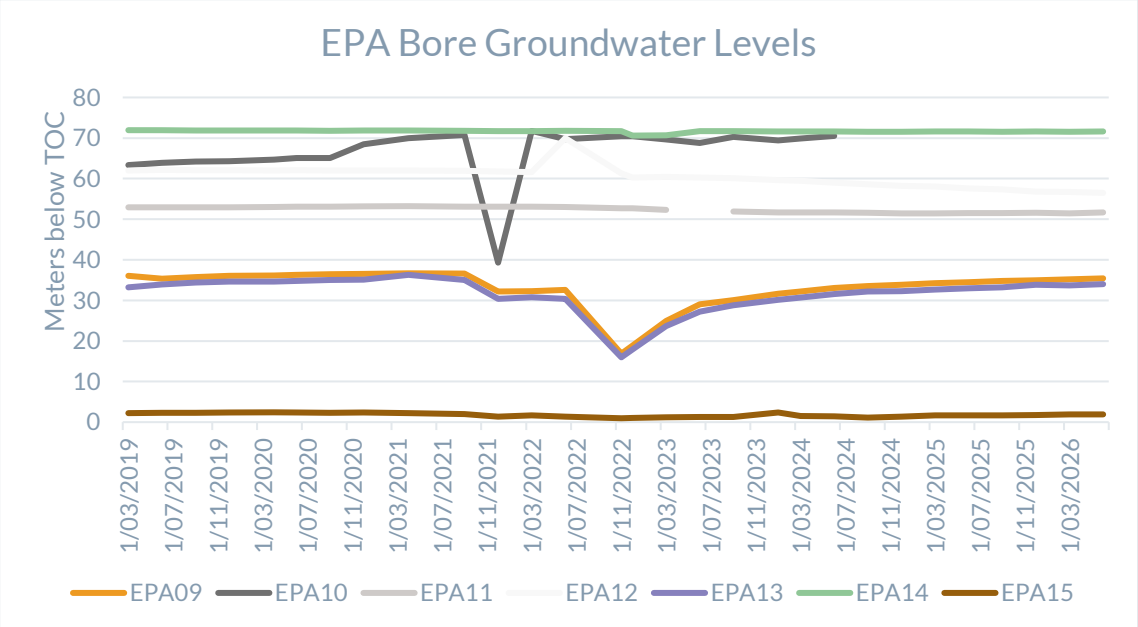


Table 15 – Groundwater Bore Levels

Period	Groundwater Level (Metres below Top of Casing)						
	EPA09	EPA10	EPA11	EPA12	EPA13	EPA14	EPA15
09/09/25	34.77	*	51.50	57.35	33.23	71.54	1.66
15/12/25	34.92	*	51.61	56.81	33.86	71.60	1.72
16/03/26	35.15	*	51.44	56.70	33.71	71.52	1.93
24/06/26	35.45	*	51.66	56.49	33.98	71.64	1.93
Range	0.68	*	0.22	0.86	0.75	0.12	0.27
Range 25	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
*EPA10 is no longer accessible but remains on the EPL.							

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, RSFMP03 was 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. Additional bores RSFMP13, RSFMP14, RSFMP15, RSFMP16 were established along the boundary of RSF2, though these bores 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

TO 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 so by Narromine Shire Council.

During the reporting period, a flow meter was installed to allow for accurate tracking of the volumes transferred to the town.

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 (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 had been undertaken on WRE2 and WRE3. Most of the site is still operational and no rehabilitation has occurred since 2023.

A number of trial works and studies have been undertaken during the reporting period to support TO in achieving the desired final land use outcomes. These are discussed in Section 8.5.

8.2 Post Rehabilitation Land Use

The approved post rehabilitation areas proposed at TO 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). The suitability of the post-rehabilitation land uses will be reviewed over the next reporting period.

Figure 6 – TO Final Use Domains (North)

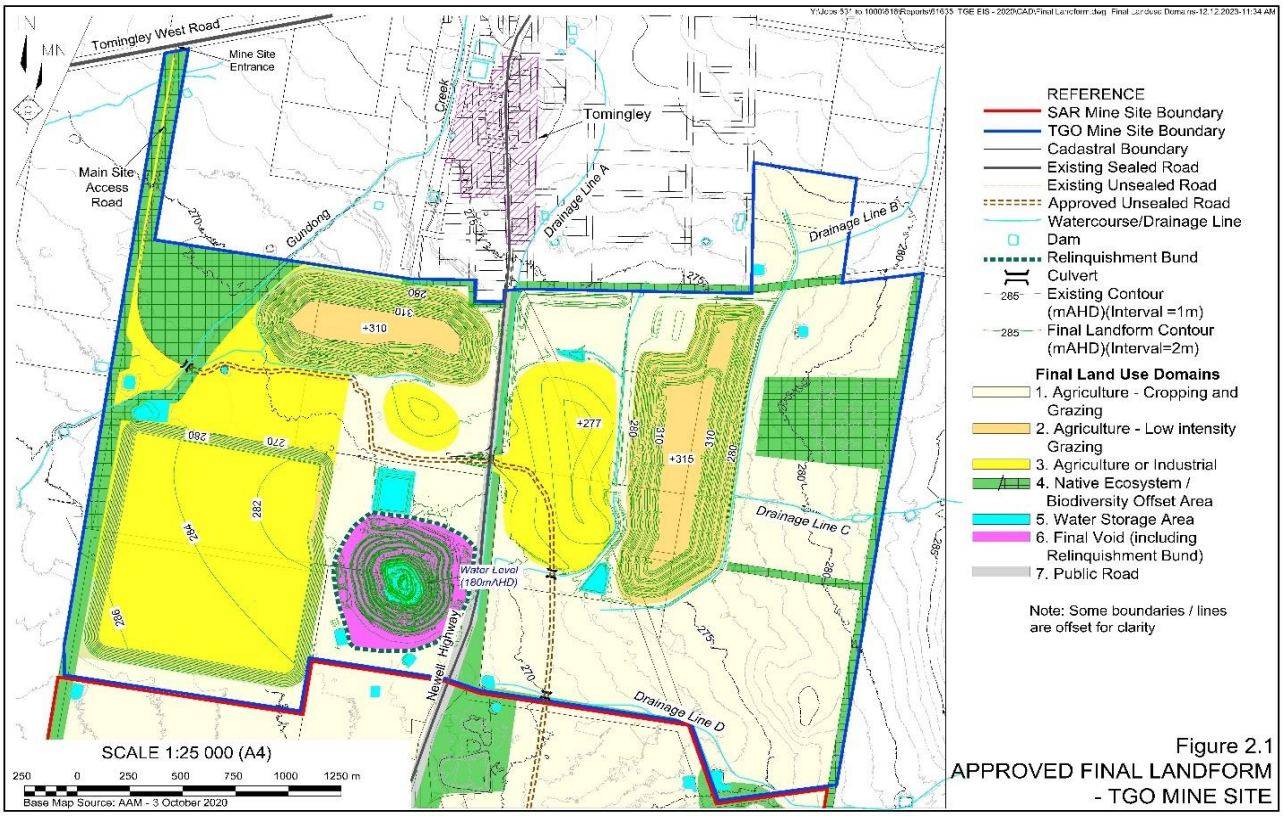
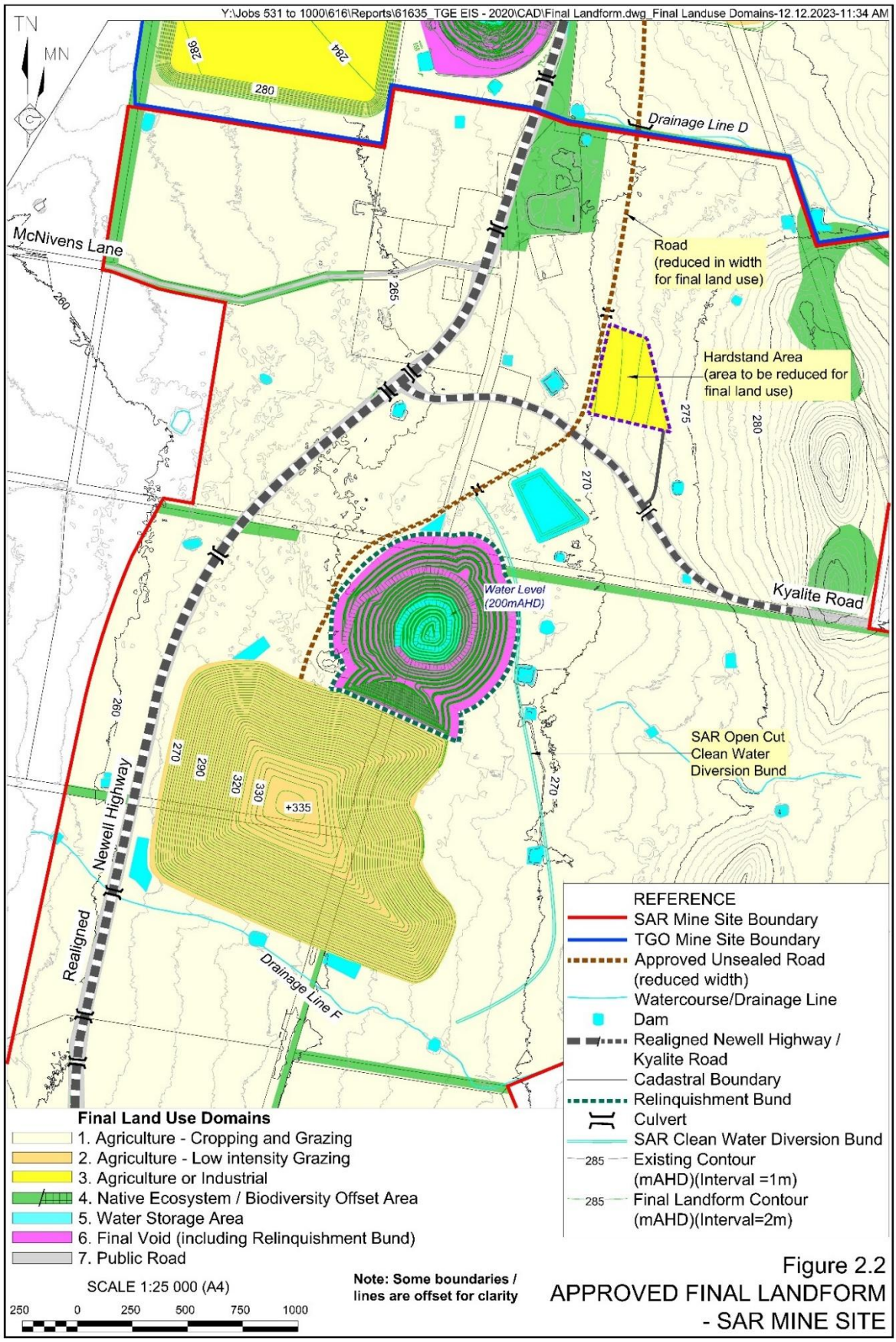


Figure 7 – TO Final Use Domains (South)



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.

No buildings or infrastructure are anticipated to be removed from site for rehabilitation in the next reporting period.

8.4 Completed Rehabilitation

No areas of final rehabilitation have received formal relinquishment sign-off from the Resources Regulator. No areas are anticipated to be formally relinquished in the next reporting period.

8.5 Trials, Monitoring and Research

TO 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. TO has continued to engage with soil and waste dump specialists from various consultancies including site visits during the reporting period to review landform and vegetation management.

Currently, a number of issues have been identified on the WRE that may prevent final relinquishment of the structure. Specialists have been engaged and have provided significant detail around the issues present. It is hoped that in the next reporting period, a series of trials can be attempted to remediate these issues, but the exact timing on any trials is partly dependant on the long-term weather outlook.

As the WRE landform areas are rehabilitated, monitoring plots are established and incorporated into the biodiversity monitoring program (see Section 6.5.2 for details). New survey areas have slowly been added to the WRE landforms as the structure has been revegetated to track the ongoing progression back to a sustainable ecosystem.

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 has been conducted since 2024 with additional surveys conducted in the interim period. Data analysis for the surveys (erosion wise) has been completed, providing confidence relating to the rate of erosion. A small number of recommendations have been made from external consultants to improve the collection of erosion data, and these have been implemented where possible.

The geotechnical assessment of the trial area has been significantly delayed, with issues with availability of consultants. Correspondence detailing this has previously been submitted to the DPHI. Despite this delay, monitoring of the trial has been ongoing as required since its commencement.

9 Community

9.1 Consultation

TO maintains a Community Consultative Committee (CCC) as a means to ensure effective passage of communication between TO and the surrounding community. The CCC is an independently chaired eight-member committee representing TO, the local community and the local aboriginal land council. Additionally, representatives from Narromine Shire Council and the Alkane exploration team also sit on the committee. During the reporting period, the CCC met in:

- August 2025
- November 2025
- February 2026
- June 2026

9.2 Support

As per TO'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.

TO contributions for the reporting period were $153,280 are publicly listed on its webpage (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

TO manage complaints in accordance with the protocols and procedures contained in the EMS. TO complaint history for the previous 5 years is presented in *Table 16*.

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

Table 16 – Complaints Register

Year	Number of Complaints	Complaint Types				
		Dust	Noise	Blasting	Traffic	Other
2026	1	0	1	0	0	0
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

One complaint was raised to the DPHI during the reporting period. It was in relation to operational noise coming from evaporators located on the RSF. A similar issue has previously been identified and as a response, TO had an independent assessment of the equipment and noise monitoring of it conducted. These reports found that the equipment were inaudible at the identified receptor.

Following the complaint, TO reviewed the available information again and conducted an internal investigation. The details of this investigation have been provided to DPHI. Additional controls to help reduce the risk of excess noise emissions have been considered.

No other complaints were received during the reporting period for the year.

10 Independent Audit

The previous Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) was conducted in late 2024.

The IEA identified several minor non compliances against conditions of SSD 9176045. TO had previously submitted an action plan for addressing these non-compliances. Additionally, the IEA report provided a series of recommendations arising from a review of site documentation and identified non-compliances.

TO 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 TO's website (https://alkres.com/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-document-hub/).

The next IEA is scheduled to be undertaken in late 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 PM_{10} Exceedance over a 24 Hour Averaging Period

A number of exceedances of the 24 Hour averaging limit for PM_{10} (50µg/m^3) were recorded through the reporting period. A summary of these events is provided in *Table 17* below.

Table 17– PM_{10} Exceedances

Date	Monitor	Value (µg/m^3)	Comment
5th July 2025	E-Sampler 1	52.73	Strong N/NE'ly wind associated with a cold front was likely blowing material from Tomingley and the town truck stops over the dust monitors. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
6th July 2025	E-Sampler 1	53.87	Associated with the event on the afternoon / evening of the 5th July. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
22nd October 2025	TEOM	62.14	Associated with a strong NW'ly wind approach not from the direction of site. Dust peaked at a single point in time and there was no prolonged exposure. Most likely source of dust was from truck and other vehicles passing through Tomingley and using the exposed truck parking bays. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
19th April 2026	TEOM	55.66	This event appeared to be associated with site due to the S'ly winds. An investigation looked at operating equipment at the time and could not identify anything that could have produced the dust. Additionally, a review of cameras could not identify any dust present in the air at the time of the event. It is likely that the event was caused by motorists passing into Tomingley.

11.3 $PM_{2.5}$ Exceedance over a 24 Hour Averaging Period

A number of exceedances of the 24 Hour averaging limit for $PM_{2.5}$ (25µg/m^3) were recorded through the reporting period. A summary of these events is provided in *Table 18* below.

Table 18 – $PM_{2.5}$ Exceedances

Date	Monitor	Value (µg/m^3)	Comment
5th July 2025	E-Sampler 1	27.46	Strong N/NE'ly wind associated with a cold front was likely blowing material from Tomingley and the town truck stops over the dust monitors. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
5th July 2025	E-Sampler 3	26.86	Strong N/NE'ly wind associated with a cold front was likely blowing material from Tomingley and the town truck stops over the dust monitors. Dust levels peaked overnight when no vehicles operating in the Newell Highway Realignment, indicating that operations was not directly responsible for dust. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
6th July 2025	E-Sampler 1	29.38	Associated with the event on the afternoon / evening of the 5th July. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
	E-Sampler 2	25.58	Associated with the event on the afternoon / evening of the 5th July. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
	E-Sampler 3	28.7	Associated with the event on the afternoon / evening of the 5th July. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
26th September 2025	E-Sampler 1	53.48	Associated with a strong NW'ly wind approach not from the direction of site. Dust peaked at a single point in time and there was no prolonged exposure. It is believed earthworks or yard works in the adjacent property nearby the monitor. It was also noted that the PM_{10} value was lower than the $PM_{2.5}$ value, indicating the monitor was not operating to the conditions adequately. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.
27th September 2025	E-Sampler 1	54.67	Associated with the event on the afternoon / evening of the 26th September. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.

1st April 2026	E-Sampler 1	28.6	Strong NE'ly winds were present likely moving material from Tomingley town over the dust monitor. No evidence of site significantly contributing to this event was found.

11.4 Waste Management Non-Compliance

This has been discussed in Section 6.8.1.

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 TO 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 19*.

Table 19 – Environmental Management Activities Proposed for the next Reporting Period

Proposed Activities	Location	Proposed Completion Date
Pest control program	TO site and biodiversity areas	Ongoing
Maintenance of offset areas	TO site and biodiversity areas	Ongoing
Weed management	TO site and biodiversity areas	Ongoing
Routine environmental monitoring	TO site	Ongoing
Continue monitoring and maintenance program for WRE2 and WRE3 including progress of revegetation	Waste rock emplacements	Ongoing
Review of environmental management plans	TO site	Ongoing

Appendix 1 Groundwater Bore Summary

		Field ID	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	GDCMB01 (EPA15)	WYMB01 (EPA9)	WYMB01 (EPA9)	WYMB01 (EPA9)	WYMB01 (EPA9)
		Date	9/09/2025	15/12/2025	16/03/2026	24/06/2026	9/09/2025	15/12/2025	16/03/2026	24/06/2026
		Sample Type	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
		Lab Report Number	EN2515616	EN2521272	EN2604350	EN2609708	EN2515616	EN2521272	EN2604350	EN2609708
		Unit								
Cyanides										
	Cyanide (WAD)	mg/L	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Inorganics										
	pH (Lab)	-	7.19	6.92	6.90	6.97	7.68	7.46	7.43	7.26
	Electrical Conductivity (Lab)	µS/cm	394	377	438	325	12,000	12,000	12,100	13,200
	Total Suspended Solids (Lab)	mg/L	106	826	825	202	7	11	8	5
	Reactive Phosphorus (Orthophosphate) (filtered)	mg/L	0.18	0.15	<0.10	0.37	0.18	<0.10	0.15	0.21
	Sulfate as SO4 - Turbidimetric (filtered)	mg/L	10	9	54	<10	1,030	340	808	821
	Nitrite + Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.95	<0.01	0.14	0.16	<0.01
	Alkalinity (Bicarbonate as CaCO3)	mg/L	38	36	33	61	425	418	424	404
	Alkalinity (Carbonate as	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (total) as CaCO3	mg/L	38	36	33	61	425	418	424	404
	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.75	0.38	0.19	0.13
	Anions Total	meq/L	4.17	3.66	5.10	2.83	142	135	142	130
	Cations Total	meq/L	4.00	4.07	4.78	3.78	131	119	141	131
	Chloride	mg/L	71	55	75	57	3,380	3,780	4,140	3,710
	Cyanide (Free)	mg/L	<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	0.016	<0.004	<0.004	0.011
	Fluoride	mg/L	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Ionic Balance	%	2.00	5.40	3.18	14.4	4.01	6.21	0.50	0.50
	Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.95	<0.01	0.12	0.16	<0.01
	Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.10	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
	Reactive Phosphorus as P (Orthophosphate as P)	mg/L	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07
	Sodium (filtered)	mg/L	86	87	102	76	2,200	1,960	2,470	2,160
	Total Dissolved Solids (Lab)	mg/L	576	650	594	843	7,860	7,530	8,410	7,550
	Hardness as CaCO3 (filtered)	mg/L	13	13	17	20	1,770	1,670	1,660	1,850
Metals										
	Arsenic	mg/L	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.004
	Arsenic (filtered)	mg/L				0.004				0.003
	Cadmium	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Cadmium (filtered)	mg/L				<0.0001				<0.0001
	Calcium (filtered)	mg/L	2	2	2	3	274	275	239	314
	Chromium (III+VI)	mg/L	0.018	0.016	0.006	0.027	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.005
	Chromium (III+VI) (filtered)	mg/L				0.013				<0.001
	Copper	µg/L	10	14	12	39	12	13	15	11
	Copper (filtered)	µg/L				25				5
	Iron	mg/L	14.7	14.2	5.88	20.8	1.12	0.37	0.32	0.51
	Lead	ug/L	6	11	3	16	31	20	8	16
	Lead (filtered)	ug/L				4				<1
	Magnesium (filtered)	mg/L	2	2	3	3	264	239	257	259
	Mercury	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Mercury (filtered)	mg/L				<0.0001				<0.0001
	Nickel	mg/L	0.010	0.012	0.008	0.023	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005
	Nickel (filtered)	mg/L				0.018				0.004
	Potassium (filtered)	mg/L	<1	1	<1	3	6	7	6	7
	Zinc	mg/L	0.033	0.048	0.044	0.171	0.039	0.034	0.043	0.048
	Zinc (filtered)	mg/L				0.083				0.037

		Field ID	WYMB03 (EPA11)	WYMB03 (EPA11)	WYMB03 (EPA11)	WYMB03 (EPA11)	WYMB04 (EPA12)	WYMB04 (EPA12)	WYMB04 (EPA12)	WYMB04 (EPA12)
		Date	8/09/2025	15/12/2025	16/03/2026	24/06/2026	9/09/2025	15/12/2025	16/03/2026	24/06/2026
		Sample Type	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
		Lab Report Number	EN2515616	EN2521272	EN2604350	EN2609708	EN2515616	EN2521272	EN2604350	EN2609708
		Unit								
Cyanides										
	Cyanide (WAD)	mg/L	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Inorganics										
	pH (Lab)	-	7.63	7.48	7.45	7.17	7.58	7.36	7.51	7.23
	Electrical Conductivity (Lab)	µS/cm	20,500	22,200	22,100	23,300	26,200	26,700	26,800	29,400
	Total Suspended Solids (Lab)	mg/L	<5	14	<5	<5	525	454	1,000	8
	Reactive Phosphorus (Orthophosphate) (filtered)	mg/L	0.31	<0.10	0.15	0.24	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Sulfate as SO4 - Turbidimetric (filtered)	mg/L	2,120	2,030	2,010	1,920	2,520	2,420	2,340	2,350
	Nitrite + Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.31	0.40	0.36	0.31	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.43
	Alkalinity (Bicarbonate as CaCO3)	mg/L	1,260	1,280	1,310	1,300	1,120	1,120	1,150	1,140
	Alkalinity (Carbonate as	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (total) as CaCO3	mg/L	1,260	1,280	1,310	1,300	1,120	1,120	1,150	1,140
	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.20
	Anions Total	meq/L	254	252	275	253	311	308	326	314
	Cations Total	meq/L	240	255	267	246	301	314	324	302
	Chloride	mg/L	6,550	6,530	7,330	6,630	8,370	8,330	9,000	8,600
	Cyanide (Free)	mg/L	<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
	Fluoride	mg/L	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6
	Ionic Balance	%	2.91	0.64	1.41	1.38	1.68	0.97	0.20	2.01
	Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.40	0.33	0.36	0.43
	Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
	Reactive Phosphorus as P (Orthophosphate as P)	mg/L	0.10	<0.01	0.05	0.08	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.03
	Sodium (filtered)	mg/L	4,250	4,550	4,320	4,370	5,230	5,430	5,310	5,290
	Total Dissolved Solids (Lab)	mg/L	15,400	14,800	16,900	13,500	19,100	18,800	21,100	17,500
	Hardness as CaCO3 (filtered)	mg/L	2,720	2,850	2,640	2,780	3,640	3,730	3,340	3,570
Metals										
	Arsenic	mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.005	<0.001
	Arsenic (filtered)	mg/L				0.002				<0.001
	Cadmium	mg/L	0.0002	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001
	Cadmium (filtered)	mg/L				0.0002				<0.0001
	Calcium (filtered)	mg/L	193	196	170	214	309	285	228	300
	Chromium (III+VI)	mg/L	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.021	0.017	0.029	0.001
	Chromium (III+VI) (filtered)	mg/L				<0.001				<0.001
	Copper	µg/L	53	9	9	11	26	17	36	7
	Copper (filtered)	µg/L				<1				4
	Iron	mg/L	0.56	0.24	0.31	0.33	24.9	22.4	38.6	0.32
	Lead	ug/L	36	8	5	8	12	11	18	5
	Lead (filtered)	ug/L				1				<1
	Magnesium (filtered)	mg/L	541	573	538	546	697	732	674	686
	Mercury	mg/L	<0.0001	0.0004	0.0014	0.0006	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Mercury (filtered)	mg/L				<0.0001				<0.0001
	Nickel	mg/L	0.008	0.004	0.010	0.004	0.016	0.014	0.025	0.002
	Nickel (filtered)	mg/L				0.003				0.002
	Potassium (filtered)	mg/L	15	18	14	16	16	19	15	15
	Zinc	mg/L	0.107	0.024	0.028	0.035	0.037	0.075	0.155	0.029
	Zinc (filtered)	mg/L				0.022				0.014

		Field ID	WYMB06 (EPA13)	WYMB06 (EPA13)	WYMB06 (EPA13)	WYMB06 (EPA13)	WYMB10 (EPA14)	WYMB10 (EPA14)	WYMB10 (EPA14)	WYMB10 (EPA14)
		Date	3/09/2025	15/12/2025	16/03/2026	24/06/2026	3/09/2025	15/12/2025	16/03/2026	24/06/2026
		Sample Type	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
		Lab Report Number	EN2515616	EN2521272	EN2604350	EN2609708	EN2515616	EN2521272	EN2604350	EN2609708
		Unit								
Cyanides										
	Cyanide (WAD)	mg/L	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Inorganics										
	pH (Lab)	-	7.53	7.80	7.89	7.67	7.54	7.27	7.40	7.11
	Electrical Conductivity (Lab)	µS/cm	13,300	10,500	10,700	11,800	17,800	11,600	12,200	14,300
	Total Suspended Solids (Lab)	mg/L	14	32	13	11	18	23	<5	14
	Reactive Phosphorus (Orthophosphate) (filtered)	mg/L	0.37	0.34	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.80	0.80	0.70
	Sulfate as SO4 - Turbidimetric (filtered)	mg/L	2,400	1,920	1,710	1,770	1,760	899	841	853
	Nitrite + Nitrate as N	mg/L	<0.01	0.02	0.06	0.37	2.86	5.13	5.00	4.37
	Alkalinity (Bicarbonate as CaCO3)	mg/L	1,210	1,250	1,270	1,250	973	979	993	987
	Alkalinity (Carbonate as	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as	mg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Alkalinity (total) as CaCO3	mg/L	1,210	1,250	1,270	1,250	973	979	993	987
	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.12	0.66	0.49	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
	Anions Total	meq/L	176	129	130	122	202	125	145	137
	Cations Total	meq/L	162	129	132	126	193	130	140	138
	Chloride	mg/L	3,610	2,260	2,460	2,130	5,160	3,030	3,800	3,540
	Cyanide (Free)	mg/L	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
	Cyanide Total	mg/L	0.143	0.061	<0.004	0.108	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
	Fluoride	mg/L	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0
	Ionic Balance	%	4.18	0.23	0.58	1.55	2.13	1.65	1.59	0.35
	Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.37	2.84	5.10	4.97	4.32
	Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	<0.01	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05
	Reactive Phosphorus as P (Orthophosphate as P)	mg/L	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.26	0.26	0.23
	Sodium (filtered)	mg/L	2,860	2,330	2,450	2,260	3,600	2,470	2,730	2,610
	Total Dissolved Solids (Lab)	mg/L	9,820	7,380	7,480	6,850	10,700	7,500	7,970	7,630
	Hardness as CaCO3 (filtered)	mg/L	1,860	1,390	1,260	1,360	1,810	1,100	1,050	1,230
Metals										
	Arsenic	mg/L	0.014	0.062	0.061	0.079	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005
	Arsenic (filtered)	mg/L				0.051				0.004
	Cadmium	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004
	Cadmium (filtered)	mg/L				0.0002				0.0004
	Calcium (filtered)	mg/L	165	137	110	139	148	108	92	120
	Chromium (III+VI)	mg/L	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.004
	Chromium (III+VI) (filtered)	mg/L				<0.001				0.001
	Copper	µg/L	11	23	29	25	29	40	44	36
	Copper (filtered)	µg/L				14				32
	Iron	mg/L	0.73	0.94	0.61	1.04	0.31	0.56	0.56	0.52
	Lead	ug/L	4	25	22	43	1	<1	<1	2
	Lead (filtered)	ug/L				5				<1
	Magnesium (filtered)	mg/L	353	254	239	247	351	201	200	225
	Mercury	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Mercury (filtered)	mg/L				<0.0001				<0.0001
	Nickel	mg/L	0.012	0.018	0.021	0.020	0.008	0.013	0.014	0.015
	Nickel (filtered)	mg/L				0.019				0.012
	Potassium (filtered)	mg/L	6	8	6	7	14	11	9	11
	Zinc	mg/L	0.024	0.106	0.120	0.118	0.048	0.067	0.085	0.091
	Zinc (filtered)	mg/L				0.098				0.078