ROE GOLD PROJECT: Purpose Clearing Permit Application:

Supporting Information

M28/388; L28/103

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1. Introduction

1.1. Project

Ramelius is seeking to develop the Roe Gold Project (Project), located approximately 150 km east of Kalgoorlie in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The Project is located on granted mining tenements M28/388 and L28/103, situated on the Yindi pastoral lease LPL N049512 and on Kakarra Native Title lands. This referral will focus on the mining area and associated service corridor.

The Project is to develop and operate a greenfield gold mine. Ore mined at the Project will be transported offsite for processing. Ore will be mined from three open pits; Bombora (BOM) 1800, Bombora (BOM) 1100 and Bombora (BOM) 700. At the conclusion of open pit mining, underground mining will commence with three declines established within the BOM 1800 pit.

The Project includes the following activities and elements:

- Activity of an open pit and underground mining operation with associated ore stockpiles and waste rock landforms (WRL);
- Mining related infrastructure including administration offices, workshops, laydown area, mine dewatering infrastructure and explosives magazine;
- General Infrastructure including power supply, communications systems, and internal roads; and
- Approximately 50 km service corridor.

The Project comprises a Disturbance Footprint of 558 ha within an Activity Envelope of approximately 1,543 ha. As identified in the botanical and terrestrial fauna surveys, some of this area is exposed lake bed and there has been previous disturbance within the pit shell boundaries by exploration activities under numerous Program of Works (POW) approvals. The proposed clearing is regarded as a modest extent for a mining operation; this is achieved by several key factors:

- The Project is a satellite mining operation;
- Utilisation of shared accommodation facility and airstrip; and
- Backfilling one pit, reducing overall WRL footprint.

Table 1 provides summary tenement details.

Table 1: Subject tenements

Tenement	Description	Expiry
M28/388	Mine infrastructure	19/2/2040
L28/103	Service Corridor / access road	9/2/2047

1.2. Scope and Purpose

This application has been prepared to support a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application to the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). Clearing of a total of 558 ha will be required for mine development and an access road/haul road/service corridor.

In addition to this NVCP application, environmental approvals and permits from other regulatory agencies are also required. These are listed in Table 2. Some have already been obtained. Separate applications will be made to these agencies for the required permits.

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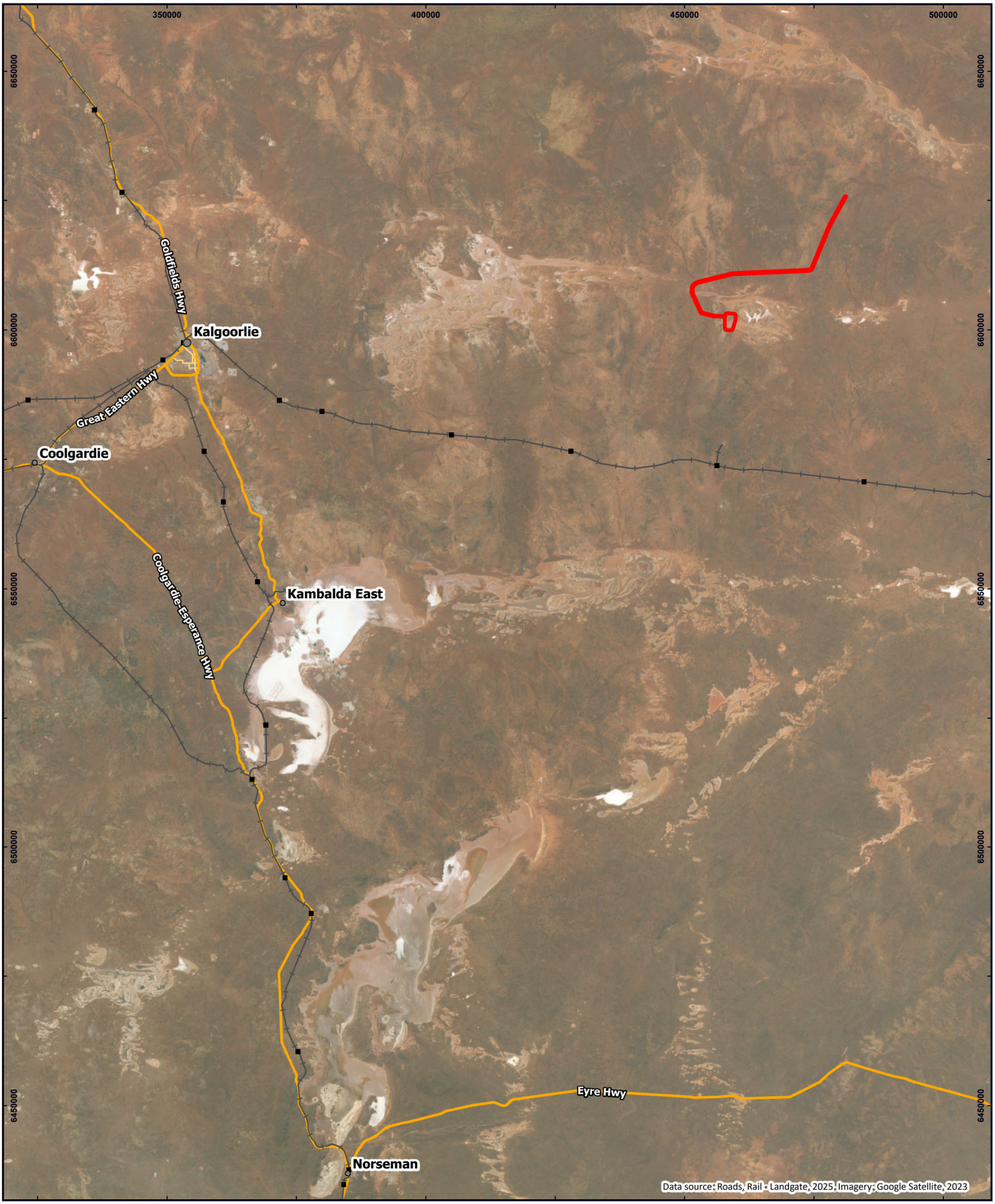

LEGEND

- Activity Envelope

Rail Network

- Railway Stations
- Railway Lines

Western Australian Roads

- Freeway / Highway
- Main Road

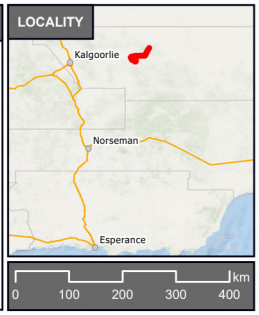

Figure 1

SITE LOCALITY

Roe Gold Project

S38 Referral Supporting Document

Ramelius Resources

N

0 5 10 15 20 km

Scale @ A3: 1:700,000

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

Prepared:	E Jackson
Reviewed:	L Carlsson
Project:	TE24094
Revision:	A
Date:	11/02/2026

Figure 1-1

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Table 2: Other approvals required

Agency	Approval Required	Outcome
DMPE	Mine Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP)	To be submitted
DWER	Works Approval (WA) for Prescribed Premises activities	Application submitted 27/3/2026, pending approval
DWER	Operating Licence	Issued after construction and commissioning.
DWER	Groundwater abstraction licence -mine dewatering	Granted GWL 213761(1) issued 5/5/2026 for 1.0 GL/yr.
DoH	Wastewater treatment plant	To be submitted. Enable treatment and disposal of sewage/wastewater at offices/workshop etc.

1.3. Land ownership

Both AC Minerals Pty Ltd and Lake Roe Gold Mining Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Ramelius Resources Ltd (Ramelius). The tenements covering this clearing permit application are listed in Table 1.

2. Description of Clearing Activity

Figure 2 to Figure 4 shows site layout details of the Project. Vegetation clearing on M28/388 is required to develop an open pit mining operation and ancillary infrastructure. Clearing on tenement L28/103 is to construct a service corridor/access road between the Roe project and the nearby Rebecca operation

Details of the extent of vegetation clearing required for this infrastructure is listed in Table 3. Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken using standard earthmoving equipment such as bulldozers, front end loaders and graders to provide a surface free of vegetative matter. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact of clearing are described in Table 4.

Table 3: Disturbance Area

Mine activity type	M28/388	L28/103
	Ha (rounded)	
Tenement area	3,753.5	1,202
Mine voids	42	
Mine Ore Pad (MOP)	13	
Waste Rock Landform (WRL)	52	
Ancillary Infrastructure	108	
Topsoil stockpiles	19	
Service corridor		324
Total	558	

Table 4: Clearing mitigation measures

Aspect	Mitigation measure
Service corridor	Road will be constructed within the tenement boundary and designed to avoid Priority flora
Mine infrastructure	Site layout is designed within the tenement to avoid significant flora
Topsoil and vegetation stockpiles	Flexibility exists to locate stockpiles to avoid significant features where possible.
All clearing	Managed in accordance with Ramelius Ground Disturbance Procedure.

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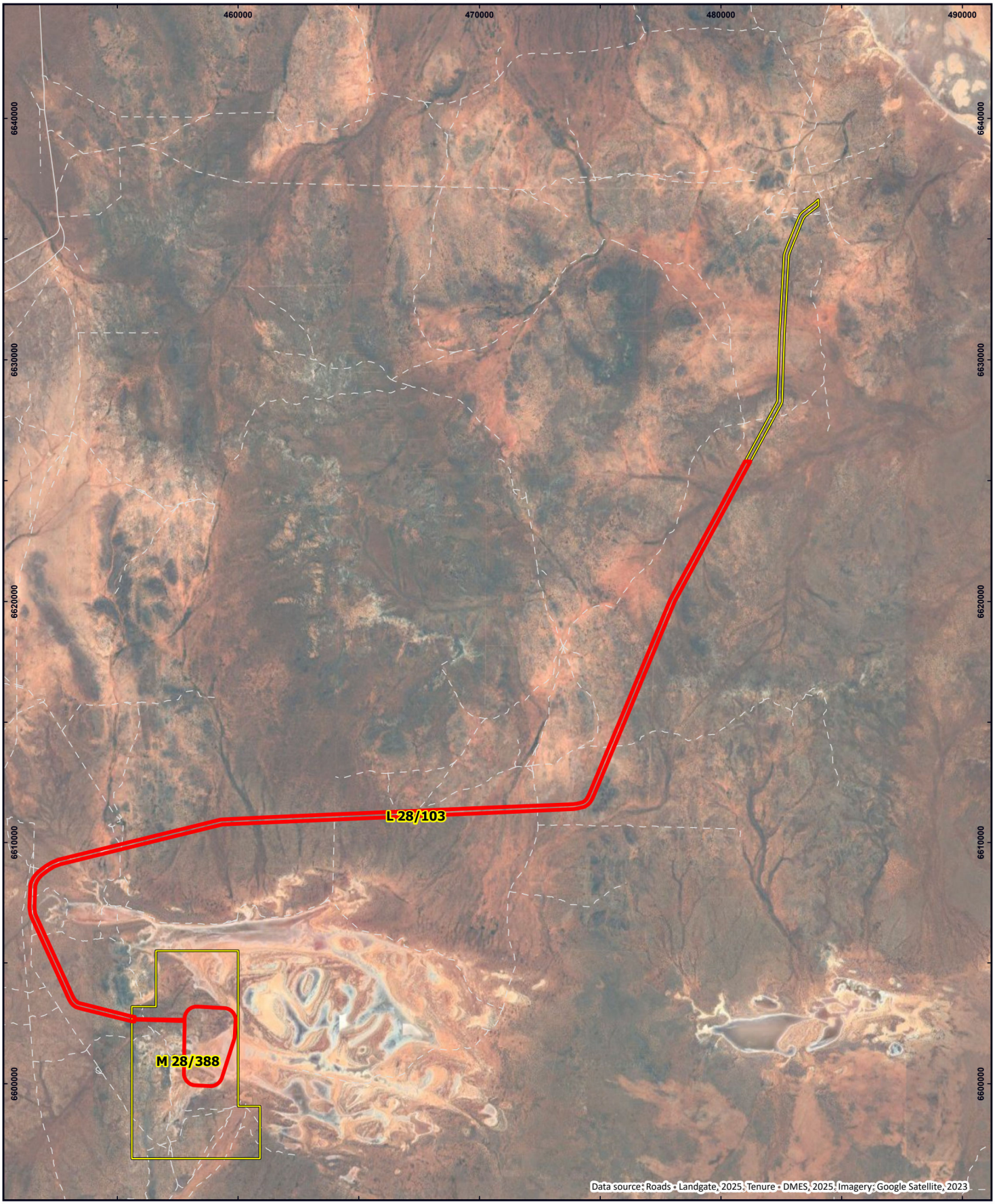

LEGEND

- Activity Envelope
- Mining Tenements

Western Australian Roads

- Minor Road
- Other

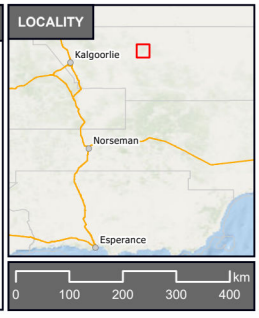

Figure 2

PROJECT TENURE

Roe Gold Project

S38 Referral Supporting Document

Ramelius Resources

N

0 1 2 3 4 km

Scale @ A3: 1:150,000 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

Prepared:	E Jackson
Reviewed:	L Carlsson
Project:	TE24094
Revision:	A
Date:	11/02/2026

Figure 2-1

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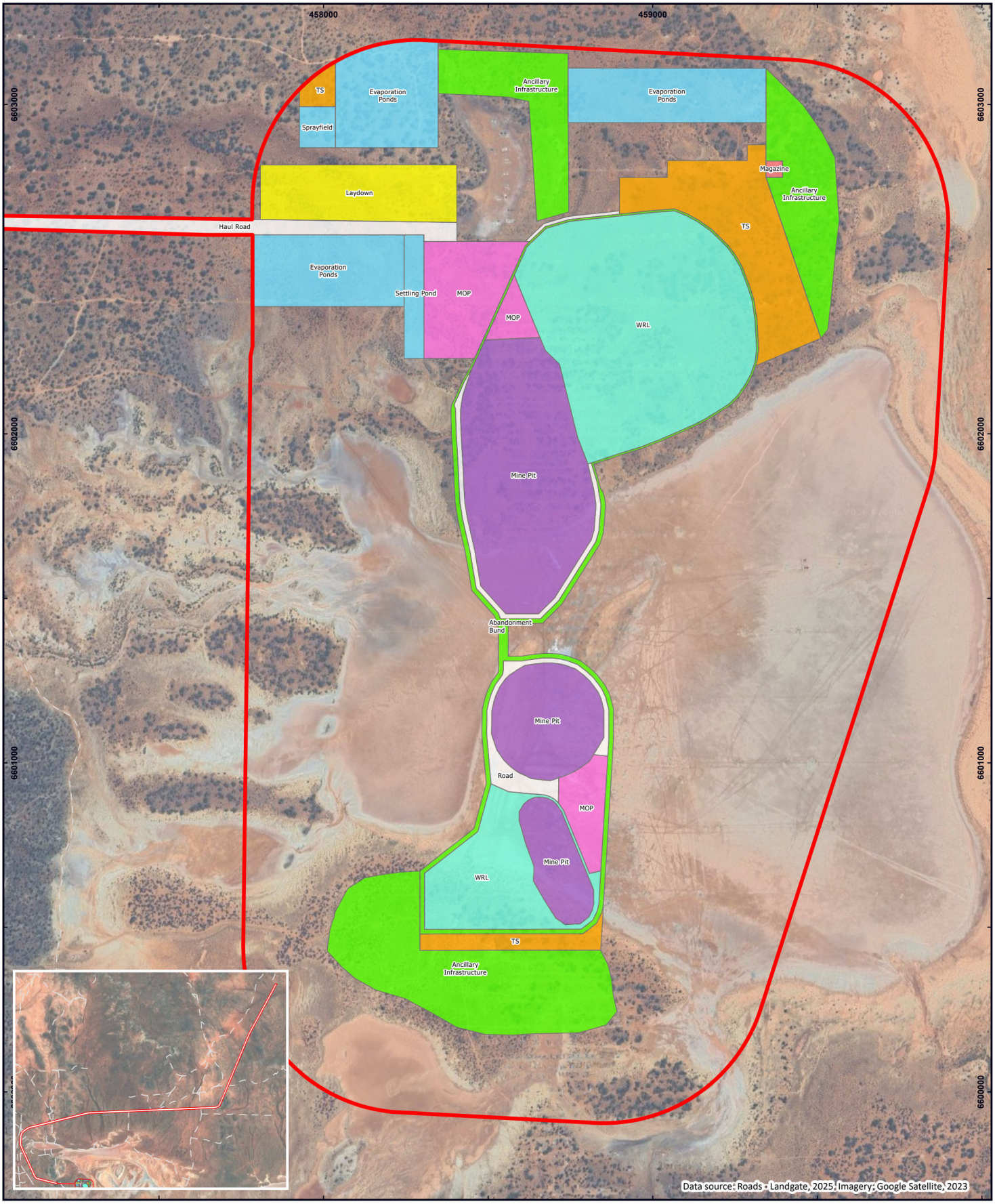

LEGEND

- Activity Envelope

Site Layout

- Transport or Service Infrastructure Corridor
- Laydown or Hardstand Area
- Topsoil Stockpile
- Mine Operational Area
- Magazine
- Other Cleared Land
- Water Management Structures
- Waste Rock Landform
- Mining Void

LOCALITY

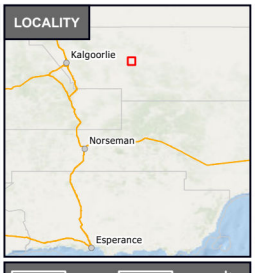

Figure 3

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

Roe Gold Project

S38 Referral Supporting Document

Ramelius Resources

N

0 100 200 300 400 m

Scale @ A3: 1:11,000 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

Prepared:	E Jackson
Reviewed:	V Mugabe
Project:	TE24094
Revision:	B
Date:	11/02/2026

Figure 2-5

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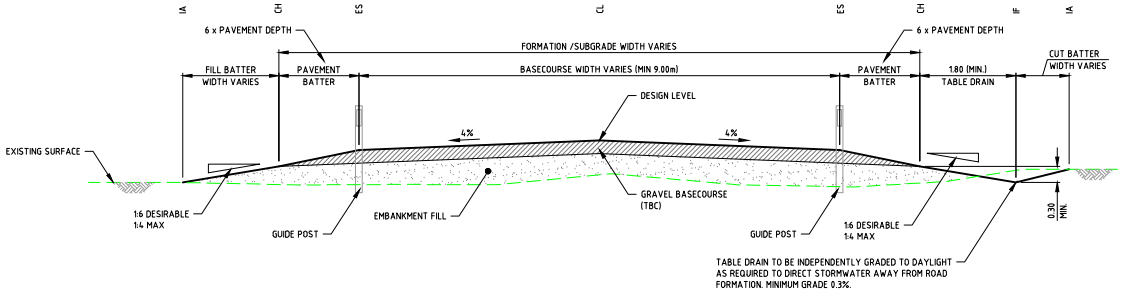
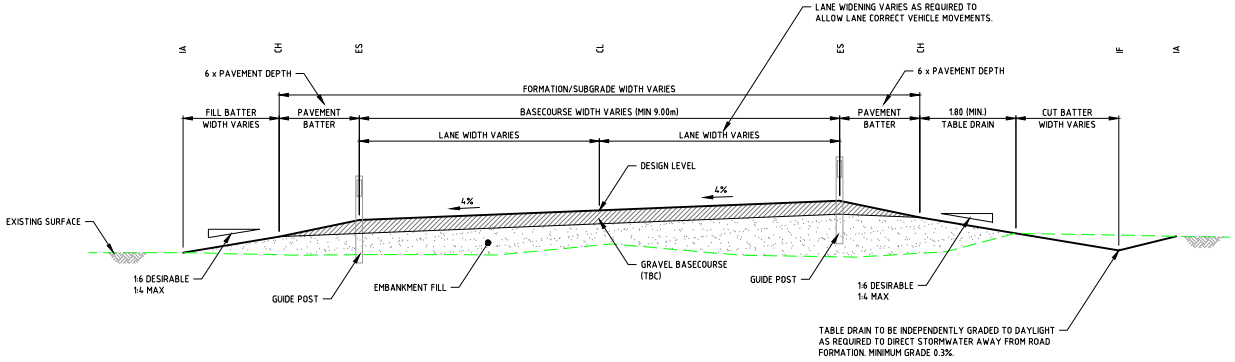
NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
2. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE ALL UNDERGROUND SERVICES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION
3. TYPICAL SECTIONS TO BE USED AS A GUIDE/INFORMATION ONLY AND TO BE AMENDED AS REQUIRED TO SUIT DESIGN, ROAD, AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



TYPICAL FORMATION
1:50



SUPERELEVATION TYPICAL FORMATION
1:50

GUIDE POST SPACING

GUIDEPOSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT KEY POINTS REGARDLESS OF CULVERT LOCATIONS AND THEN ADDING ADDITIONAL GUIDEPOSTS AT CULVERT SITES. IF THE CULVERT IS LOCATED WITHIN 15m OF A NORMAL GUIDEPOST LOCATION, THE GUIDEPOST SPACING SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO MATCH WITH THE CULVERT SITE.

STRAIGHTS:

- THE SPACING SHALL BE ARRANGED SO THAT AT LEAST ONE PAIR OF DELINEATORS SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE VISIBLE, EXCLUDING ANY POSTS AND DELINEATOR CLOSER THAN 40 METRES.
- ALONG STRAIGHTS, NOT AT CREST LOCATIONS, SPACING OF GUIDEPOSTS AND DELINEATORS SHALL BE EITHER 150 METRES OR A MAXIMUM OF 300m AS PER AUSTRALIAN STANDARD 1742.2-2009 CLAUSE 4.2.4.

CURVES:

GUIDEPOSTS ON CURVES SHALL BE PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

CURVE RADIUS (m)	SPACING (m)	
	ON OUTSIDE OF CURVE	ON INSIDE OF CURVE (NOTE 1)
	6	12
100 - 199	10	20
200 - 299	15	30
300 - 399	20	40
400 - 699	30	60
700 - 1199	60	60
1200 - 2000	90	90
>2000	150	150

TABLE NOTES:
1. EACH POST ON THE INSIDE OF A CURVE IS PLACED OPPOSITE A POST ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE CURVE WHEREVER PRACTICABLE
2. GUIDEPOSTS SHALL BE PLACED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD AT THE START AND FINISH OF THE CURVE
3. GUIDE POSTS ARE SPACED UNIFORMLY

FLOODWAYS:

1. IN ADDITION, A PAIR OF GUIDE POSTS SHOULD BE PROVIDED APPROXIMATELY EVERY 25m TO DELINEATE THE EDGE OF THE ROAD PAVEMENT

Figure 4

REV	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP	DRG No.	REFERENCE DRAWING TITLE
A	08.01.26	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	JB	JB		

CLIENT: RAMELIUS RESOURCES

SCALE @A1: HORIZ: 1:50
PROJ. DATUM: HORIZONTAL: N/A; VERTICAL: N/A
LOCAL AUTHORITY: SHIRE OR CITY

SHAWMAC

INFORMATION ONLY

PROJECT INFORMATION	
DESIGNED BY:	N/A
DRAWN BY:	JG
PROJECT No.	2511025
PROJ. MANAGER	JB

RAMELIUS RESOURCES
TYPICAL SECTIONS
SHEET 1 OF 3

DRAWING NUMBER: 2511025-SK-001
REV. A

SCALE 1:50 @ A1

FILE REF: \\shawmacserver\NewData\Jobs Active 2025\CE - Roads & Drainage\Ramelius_Wind Farm Access_2511025\4. Drawings\4.5 Sketches\2511025-SK-001 to 003

LAST SAVED BY: Jgonzalez DATE: 8 January 2026 9:02 AM

3. Baseline Environment

3.1. Flora, Vegetation and Fauna

Document Reference	Appendix
Botanica Consulting June 2025. Lake Roe Project: Detailed Flora Survey	Appendix 1
Botanica Consulting (May 2025) Rebecca to Roe Haul Road: Detailed flora and basic fauna survey	Appendix 2
Terrestrial Ecosystems (March 2025). Lake Roe Gold Project: Basic vertebrate fauna survey	Appendix 3
Terrestrial Ecosystems (November 2025). Roe Project: Basic and Targeted vertebrate fauna survey and assessment	Appendix 4
Bennelongia. May 2025. Rebecca Gold Short Range Endemic Invertebrate Assessment - mine *Relevance: update on 2020 survey*	Appendix 5

ISA packages relevant for this application are as follows:

1.	Botanica (2023)	Haul road	ISA 0001363
2.	Botanica (2025)	Mine	ISA 0001379
3.	Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025)	Mine	ISA 0001381
4.	Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025)	Mine and haul road	ISA 0001382

Flora 2025 survey – mine M28/388

A detailed flora survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) in March and April 2025 over the proposed mine activity envelope. A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- No Threatened flora was located.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were identified.
- The Project is not located within an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).
- There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands).
- There are no proposed or gazetted conservation reserves.
- Eight vegetation types ranging from Degraded to Very Good condition were recorded.
- Ninety-six flora taxa including one conservation-listed species and two potentially significant species were recorded.
- A total of Fifty-four individuals of Calandrinia quartzitica (listed as a Priority 1 species in Western Australia) were recorded. A single population (12 individuals) was identified within the activity envelope, but not within the proposed disturbance area (Figure 5). Another population was identified from outside the Activity Envelope (approximately 40 individuals).
- Two species of Tecticornia could not be identified to species level; one had insufficient diagnostic material, and the other is an undescribed taxon allied to Tecticornia aff. undulata.
- No introduced species were recorded within the mine Activity Envelope

Flora 2025 survey – Service corridor L28/103

Botanica conducted a Detailed flora survey and Basic level fauna survey was conducted in March 2024 over the proposed transport/service corridor on L28/103. A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- No Threatened flora was located.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were identified.
- Twenty-one vegetation types ranging from Completely Degraded to Very Good vegetation condition were recorded. The majority of the survey area was found to be in Very Good condition.
- A total of 113 flora taxa including two introduced species and one conservation-listed species were recorded.
- Sixty-four individuals of *Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera* (listed as a Priority 3 species in Western Australia) were recorded from the clay loam plain landform. Figure 5 shows the alignment of the service corridor can be meandered inside the 200m wide tenement to avoid all these plants
- Two introduced species, were recorded in existing disturbance areas in the Service Corridor. *Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur) and *Salvia verbenaca* (Wild Sage). Neither are classed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).

Ramelius has considered the mitigation hierarchy to develop management measures that meet the objectives in relation to flora and vegetation. These are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Flora and Vegetation Management

Possible Impact from the Project	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mitigation Measures
Clearing of Native Vegetation	Avoid	• No Threatened flora, TECs, PECs, ESA's have been identified. • Design of the site layout has avoided higher condition vegetation where possible. • Exclusion zone and fencing placed around the P1 population of Calandrinia quartzitica to avoid direct disturbance to these plants. • Service Corridor will avoid all locations of Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera P3 plants.
	Avoid/Minimise	• Ramelius will conduct Targeted flora surveys prior to clearing to ensure Priority flora are marked in the field and avoided if possible. • Ramelius has an internal Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) system that will be implemented prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance work. • Topsoil recovery and stockpiling will follow best practice methodology to allow for later use in rehabilitation. • Topsoil stripping will not be undertaken during high wind conditions; • Dust suppression during all stages of the Project.
	Rehabilitate	• A MCP will be developed and updated as required;

Possible Impact from the Project	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mitigation Measures
		• Rehabilitation activities will be undertaken progressively as opportunities arise; and • At completion, all disturbances will be rehabilitated to safe, stable and non-polluting landforms in accordance with the MCP.
Introduction / spread of weeds	Avoid/Minimise	• A weed management plan will be developed and management measures implemented; and • Vehicle hygiene procedures will be adopted.
Other potential impacts:	Avoid/Minimise	• Drainage from roads, hardstand and other disturbed areas will be contained by sumps to control sediment and saline water migration; • The capacity of sumps will be designed to contain all water for rain events up to 50% AEP (1:2 yrs); and • Hot work activities are conducted within designated work areas in accordance with the hot work procedure. The presence of large capacity water trucks on site also provides a ready firefighting capability.

Terrestrial Fauna 2025 survey – Mine M28/388

Terrestrial Ecosystems undertook a fauna survey over the mine Activity Envelope in November 2024. Seventy-five habitat assessments were undertaken in the project area The following seven fauna habitat types are present in the project area:

1. Chenopod shrubland;
2. Eucalypt woodland;
3. Eucalypt over spinifex;
4. Sheoak woodland;
5. Mixed shrubs;
6. Salt lake; and
7. Disturbed areas.

A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- All habitats are present in adjacent areas.
- The Malleefowl, its mounds, and tracks were not recorded during the site survey.
- The proposed mine will impact the western part of Lake Roe and therefore remove some potential migratory shorebird foraging areas when Lake Roe is flooded. Given the substantial area of Lake Roe and nearby lakes that will not be impacted, removing this foraging area is not considered a potentially significant impact.
- Clearing native vegetation for construction and operation of the mine is likely to result in the loss of some small vertebrate fauna that cannot move away during the clearing process. However this loss is not expected to be significant when viewed in a bioregional context.

  Larger and more mobile animals and birds will move into adjacent areas once clearing commences so potential impacts will be low.

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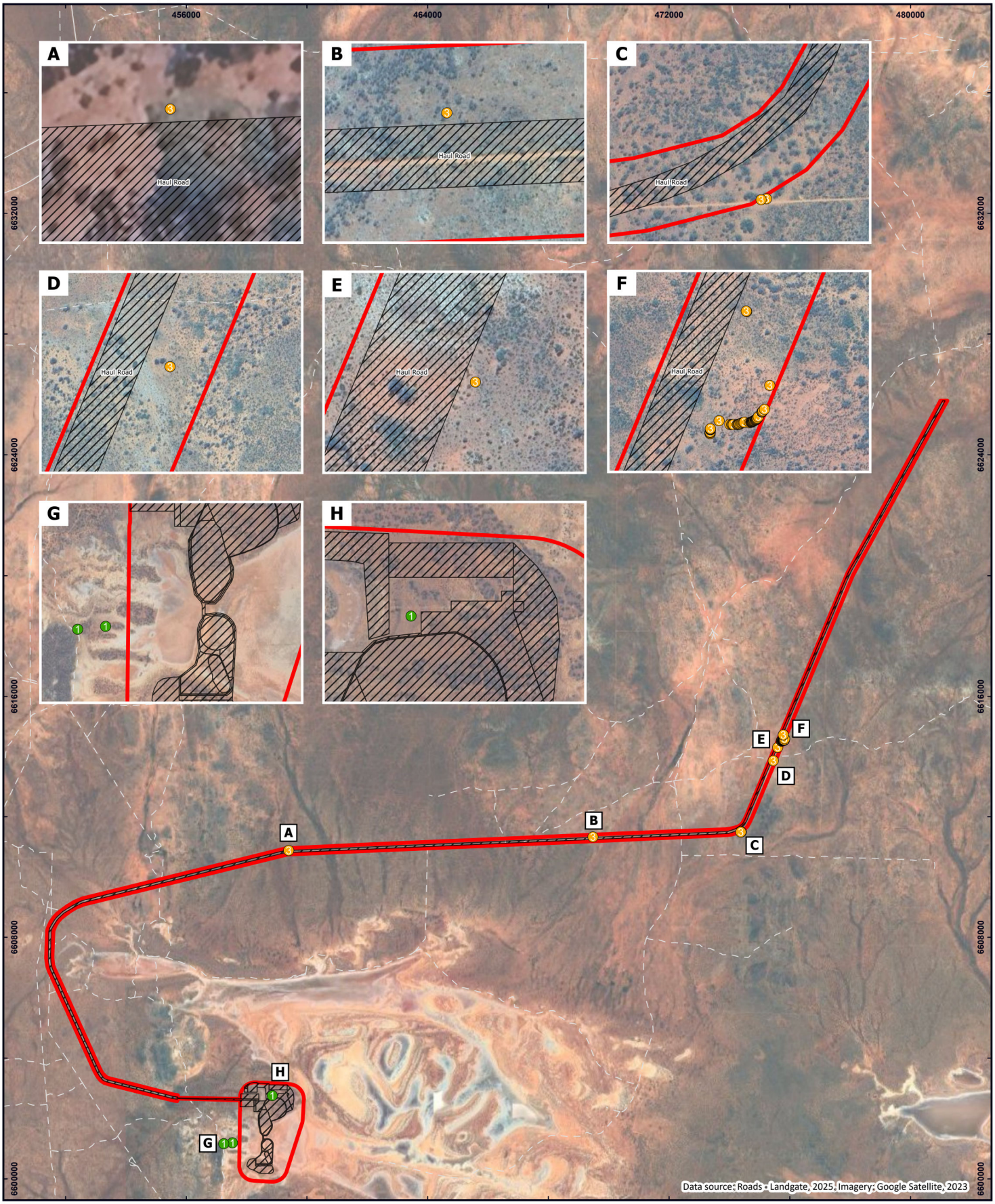


LEGEND

- Activity Envelope
- Site Layout

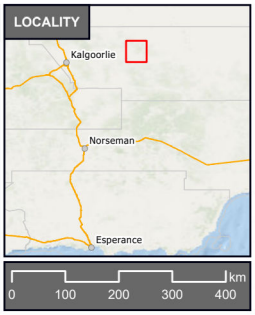
Conservation Significant Flora (Botanica, 2025)

- 1 Calandrinia quartzitica (P1)
- 3 Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera (P3)

Western Australian Roads

- Minor Road
- Other

LOCALITY



CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA

Figure 5

Roe Gold Project

S38 Referral Supporting Document

Ramelius Resources

N

0 1 2 3 4 km

Scale @ A3: 1:120,000

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

Prepared:	E Jackson
Reviewed:	V Mugabe
Project:	TE24094
Revision:	A
Date:	11/02/2026

Figure 8-3

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Terrestrial Fauna 2025 survey – Service Corridor L28/103

Terrestrial Ecosystems undertook a fauna survey over two optional alignments for the service corridor in August-September 2015. A combined 645 habitat assessments were completed for the combined Roe project area. The following habitats were present.

- Sheoak over chenopod shrubland;
- Ephemeral creeklines;
- Mulga over mixed shrubs;
- Mulga drainage;
- Eucalypt woodland;
- Eucalypt woodland over spinifex;
- Mixed shrubs
- Salt lake;
- Stoney areas;
- Chenopods; and
- Disturbed.

A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- Fauna habitats represented in the project area are abundant and in a similar condition to those in adjacent areas. Therefore, the fauna assemblage in the project area will also be similar in the adjacent areas.
- No threatened ecological fauna communities were identified in the project area.
- The project area does not provide an important ecological linkage or fauna movement corridor.
- The Malleefowl, its mounds, and tracks were not recorded during the site survey.
- The ephemeral drainage lines contain denser vegetation but are typically too narrow to support a unique fauna assemblage. However, these areas typically support a higher species richness and abundance of avifauna, and where there are quantities of leaf litter on the ground, an increased abundance of reptiles and small mammals is also observed.
- The Southern Whiteface was recorded at two locations in the northern section of one of the road corridor alignments. The final service corridor will not include this section. The report states “This bird will readily move if disturbed into the suitable adjacent habitat, so vegetation clearing would not significantly impact this species.”
- Clearing native vegetation for construction and operation of the mine is likely to result in the loss of some small vertebrate fauna that cannot move away during the clearing process. However this loss is not expected to be significant when viewed in a bioregional context.
- Larger and more mobile animals and birds will move into adjacent areas once clearing commences so potential impacts will be low.

Ramelius has considered the mitigation hierarchy to develop management measures that meet the objectives in relation to terrestrial fauna. These are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Fauna Management

Possible Impacts form the Project	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mitigation Measures
Loss and fragmentation of fauna habitat	Avoid	• No threatened fauna species have been recorded; • Ramelius has avoided vegetation of highest condition rating (‘Very Good’)

Possible Impacts form the Project	Mitigation Hierarchy	Mitigation Measures
		and therefore fauna habitats of high quality where possible; • No dewatering discharge to Lake Roe will occur to protect aquatic values of the area.
	Avoid/ minimise	• Ramelius will conduct Targeted fauna surveys prior to clearing to ensure significant sites are marked in the field and avoided if possible. • Ramelius will prepare and implement a Vertebrate Fauna Management Plan for the Project; • Ramelius has an internal Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) system that will be implemented prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance work; • If vegetation clearing occurs within the Southern Whiteface breeding season (July-October) a pre-clearance targeted survey by a suitable qualified zoologist will be undertaken. If active nests are identified a 100m exclusion zone will be established and clearing will resume once breeding is finished; and • Dust suppression during all stages of the Project; and • Speed limits to reduce damage to fauna.
	Rehabilitate	• Rehabilitation activities will be undertaken progressively where possible.

Subterranean Fauna

Stantec, (2019) conducted a level 1 subterranean fauna assessment of the Project area. The study found the hypersaline nature of groundwater and the lack of subterranean fauna habitats (interconnected voids or open fractures) was not conducive to subterranean fauna colonisation. No stygofauna or troglofauna species were recorded during subterranean fauna surveys.

Short Range Endemic Fauna

The SRE communities were assessed by Stantec (2020c) and Bennelongia (2025 and 2025a). Bennelongia described 13 habitat types with the drainage areas with shrublands habitat type having the highest potential for SRE taxa to occur.

No confirmed SRE taxa were recorded during the field surveys (Bennelongia, 2025a). Three likely potential SRE taxa were recorded from the proposed Activity Envelope. It is unlikely the Project will adversely affect SREs as no restricted habitat types were recorded. All habitat types are widely represented in the region.

3.2. Inland Waters

3.2.1. Hydrology

Document Reference	Appendix
AQ2 (2026). Bombora Project, Lake Roe Flood Depth Assessment.	Appendix 6
AQ2 (2025) Roe/Rebecca Haul Road- Surface Water Environmental Assessment	Appendix 7
AQ2 (2025). Bombora Project, Lake Roe Flood Depth Assessment.	Appendix 8

Lake Roe is not classified as a RAMSAR wetland or Wetland of National Importance. It is not listed in any conservation reservation and is not considered an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). It is not a DIWA wetland and is listed as a 'Non-perennial Lake' in the Surface Hydrology (Regional) data set (Geoscience Australia, 2015). According to the BoM Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems database there are no known or potential aquatic GDEs in the Project area (BoM 2025a, Botanica 2025). As such, its value must be considered on its merits based on the assessment and survey work completed as part of the Project.

The region lies within an arid zone characterised by large dryland creek systems and highly variable hydrological conditions, which range from prolonged droughts to episodic flood events. Due to these extreme variables, there are no natural permanent watercourses or wetlands within the Project (AQ2,2025a). The drainage lines are small and intermittent, flowing only after major rainfall events. Drainage is considered internal, terminating in salt lakes and clay pans and surface drainage is only significant immediately following rainfall events (AQ2,2025a). Following cyclonic thunderstorms, local flooding may occur.

The Project is located within the catchment area of Lake Roe which is a complex of interconnected smaller lake sub-areas which span approximately 90 km in length (west to east), situated within a broader paleo-drainage system that historically flowed from northwest to southeast. Over time, the gradient of the paleo-drainage system has reduced, and the climate changed, the system has become a number of salt lakes which become terminal drainage points under most runoff events (AQ2,2025a).

Lake Roe receives surface water inflow from a series of catchments that surround the lake. There is one minor ephemeral drainage line located within the Project which drains into Lake Roe.

AQ 2 (2026) undertook a hydraulic behaviour study to assess the behaviour of basins (also called 'pans' in the report) within the vicinity of the Project (Figure 6). Climate data including rainfall, evaporation and temperature was assessed to aid in characterising Lake Roe's hydrological behaviour. The data collected from nearby climate stations can be summarised as follows:

- Long-term average annual rainfall of 260.7 mm;
- Annual average Class A pan evaporation rate of 2,420 mm and an annual average Morton's shallow lake evaporation rate of 1,560 mm;
- Long-term average maximum temperature of 26 °C; and
- Monthly average rainfall, Class A pan evaporation, Morton's shallow lake evaporation, maximum and minimum temperature (AQ2,2024).

Lake Roe consists of a series of pans that appear to be separated by high points, some of which appear to be sand dunes. Each of the small salt pans have a local low point where water may pool (AQ2,2026). The main catchment reporting to the lake comes from the western side of the lake, with other, smaller catchments reporting to the lake around the lake perimeter. Following large enough inflow events, the individual salt pans may become hydraulically connected.

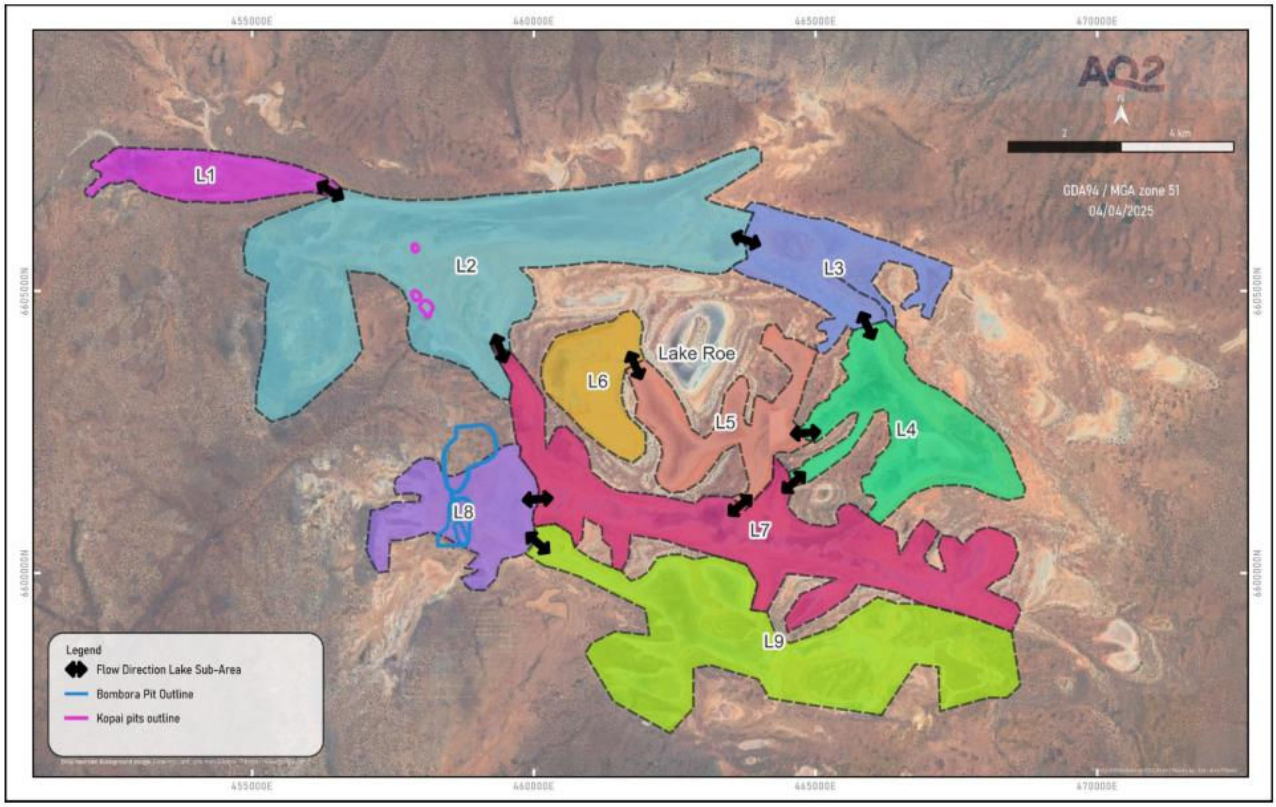

Figure 6: Lake basins

The study also included characterising ponding within Lake Roe with respect to frequency and duration of inundation and estimate potential seepage rates from the lake to the underlying groundwater during ponding events. The inundation observations for Lake Roe and surroundings concluded that:

- Catchment runoff responses causing at least some inundation in Lake Roe were generally observed when rainfall exceeded approximately 25 mm;
- In small inundation events, where widespread flooding across the full lake is not prevalent, some water levels were estimated for the purpose of the study;
- Visible widespread inundation across constituent salt pans was typically observed when a rainfall event occurred over multiple days, with total rainfall over the event exceeding 50 mm;
- The water level can vary between constituent salt pans; however, when widespread inundation is observed, the timing of the inundation is generally consistent across the lake;
- The largest rainfall events within the observation period, correlated with observations of large inundation events; and
- Inundation responses in Lake Roe were generally observed 1 to 3 days after initial rainfall was recorded.

A seepage assessment was completed as part of the ponding behaviour study. Inundation events were used to assess potential seepage from the lake to the subsurface. The water level recession observed from satellite aerial imagery within Lake Roe is assumed to be driven by evaporation and (potentially) seepage into or from the subsurface. It was concluded that groundwater does not contribute to inflow into Lake Roe, and surface water recession/periodic standing water within the claypan(s) is solely accounted for by evaporative losses and seepage (AQ2,2024).

Flood Modelling

To reduce the risk of flooding to the pits from runoff, a flood protection levee is proposed around the perimeter of the open pits. An assessment was undertaken to provide an estimate of the height of flood protection levees required for a 1% AEP recurrence interval (AQ2,2026).

The flood response was simulated by creating a 2D flood model, which was developed to predict inundation extents resulting from the 20%, 1% AEP and Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) rainfall events.

Key outcomes from the 1% AEP flood modelling results are as follows:

- Runoff volumes from this event were large enough for most of the lake sub-areas to become hydraulically connected. As such, over time, the water surface elevation across the majority of the lake area becomes the same;
- The intermediate high points between lake sub-areas need to be overtopped before water can be transferred through the lake system. The runoff from the larger catchments fills the lake sub-areas which they immediately report before runoff spills over and reports to central parts of the lake. In smaller, more frequent runoff events than those simulated, there may be insufficient runoff for inundation to spill to the central lake sub-areas;
- The predicted flood elevation from the 1% AEP 72-hour rainfall event is 314.5 mRL across the major lake sub-areas; and
- Inundation level from the 1% AEP 72-hour rainfall event is below the elevation required for Lake Roe water to overtop to the east, and therefore all runoff is contained within the Lake Roe footprint.

The predicted maximum flood depth resulting from a 1% AEP rainfall event is presented in *Figure 7*.

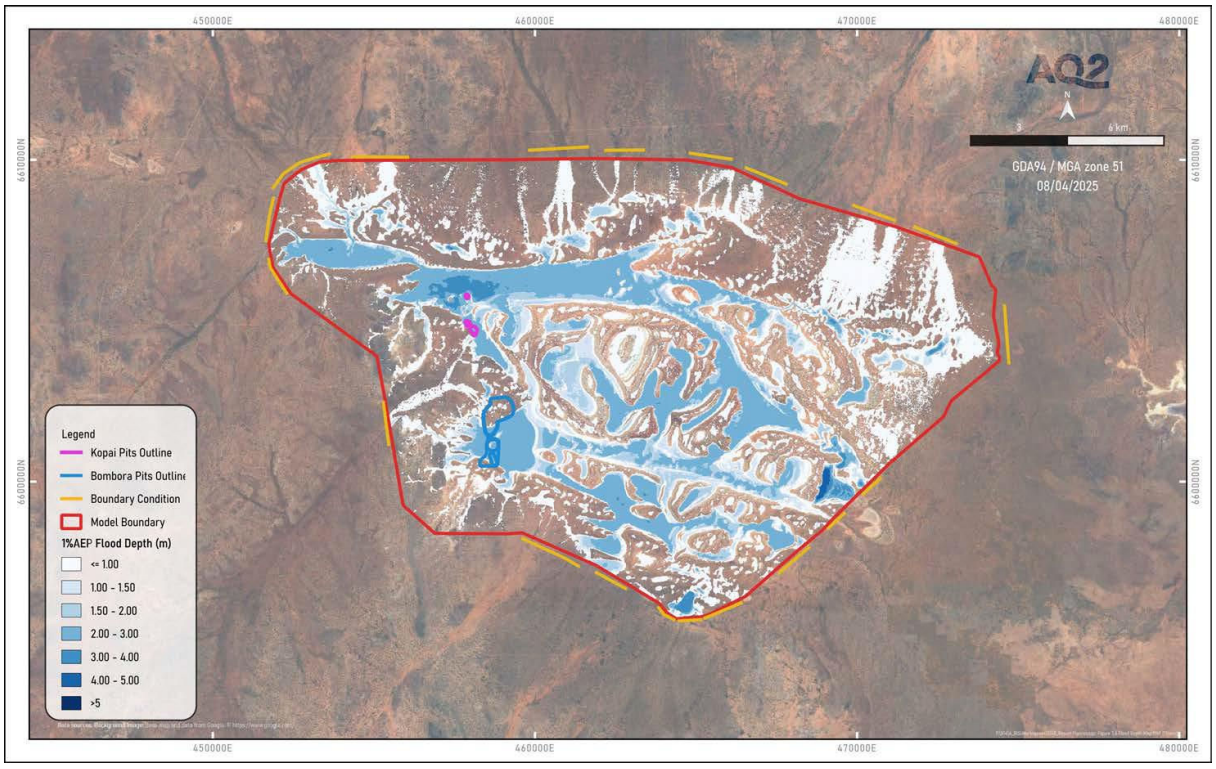

Figure 7: 1% AEP maximum flood depth

Source: AQ2 (2025)

Overall, the assessment was completed to provide estimates of the height of flood protection levee required for different flood recurrence intervals. It also defined the flood depths from various rain events to

establish the size of the bund walls needed to keep water out of the Project pits as seen in *Figure 8* to *Figure 10*. A 1m freeboard was added as a factor of safety. The low tolerance to risk and the probability of different rainfall events over the Project life span, the 1% AEP flood depth was used as the basis for sizing flood levee protection around the pits. The 1% AEP flood depth within the lake is predicted to be in the order of 315.1 mRL.

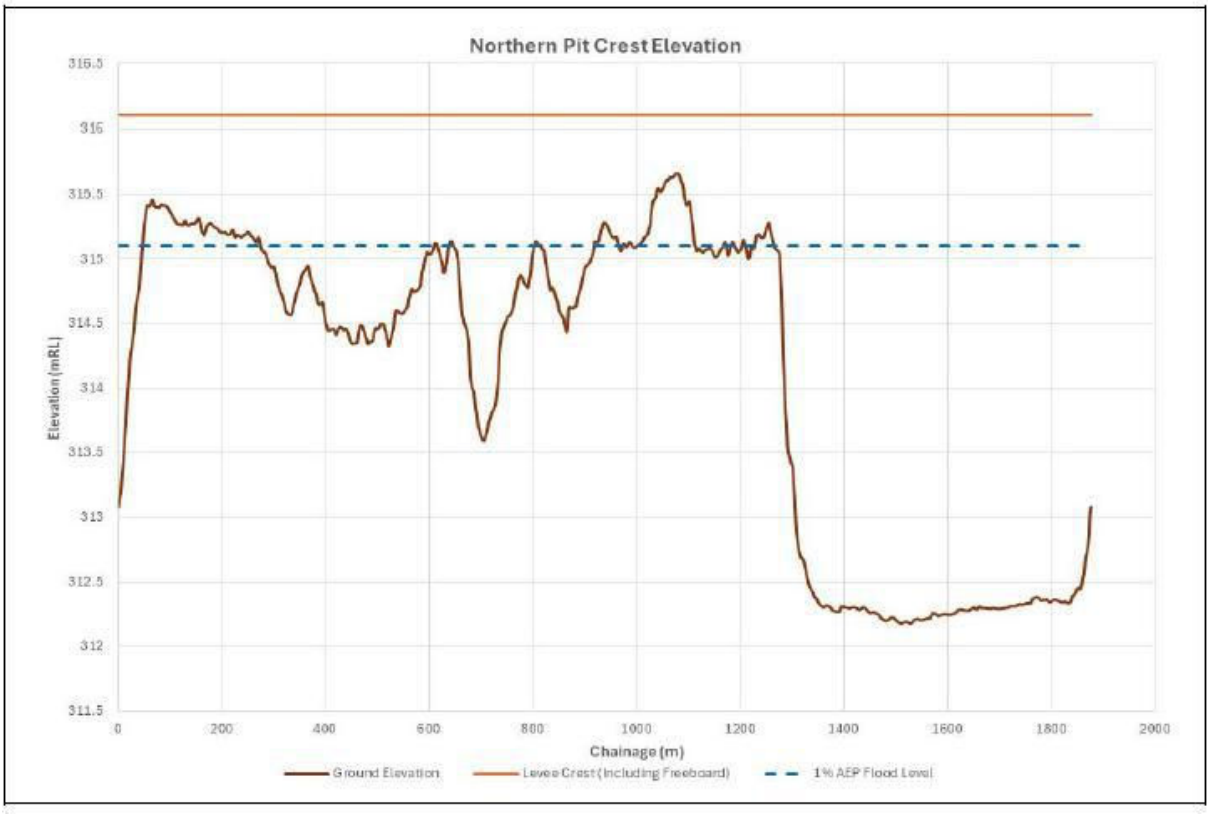

Figure 8: Northern Pit- Flood Levee Crest

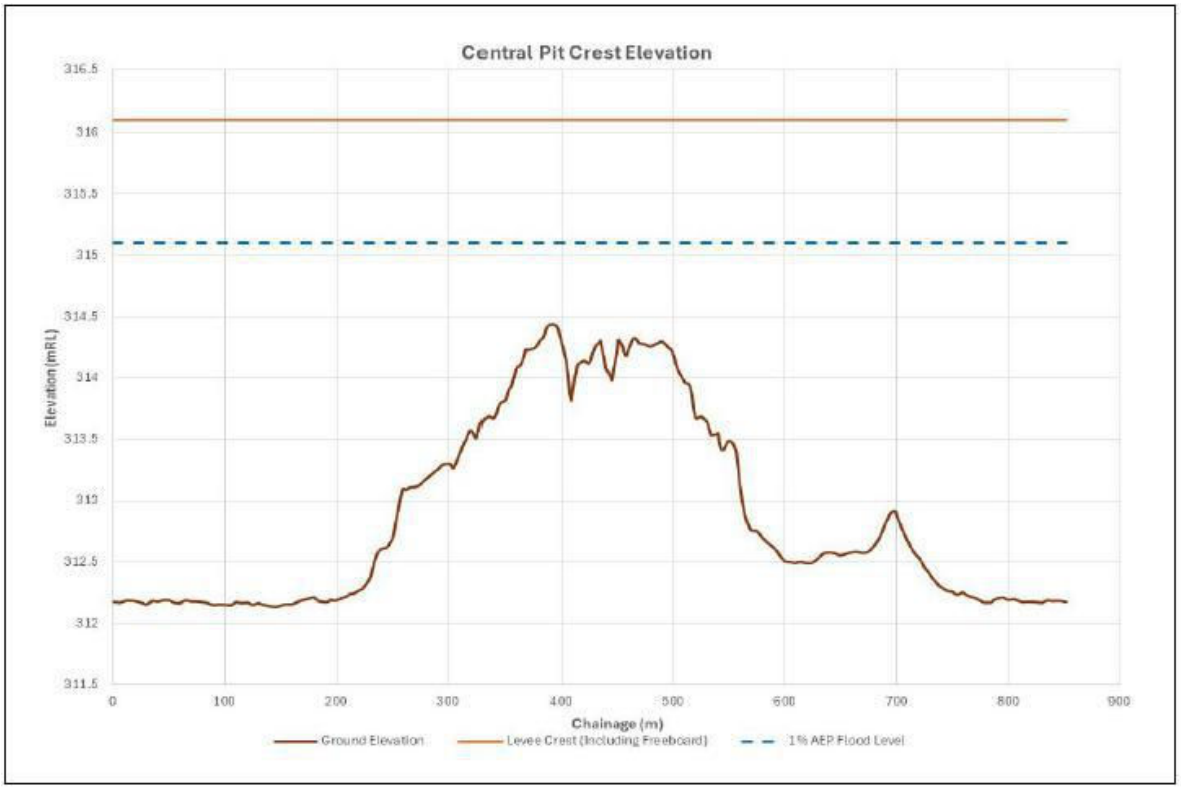

Figure 9: Central Pit-Flood Levee Crest

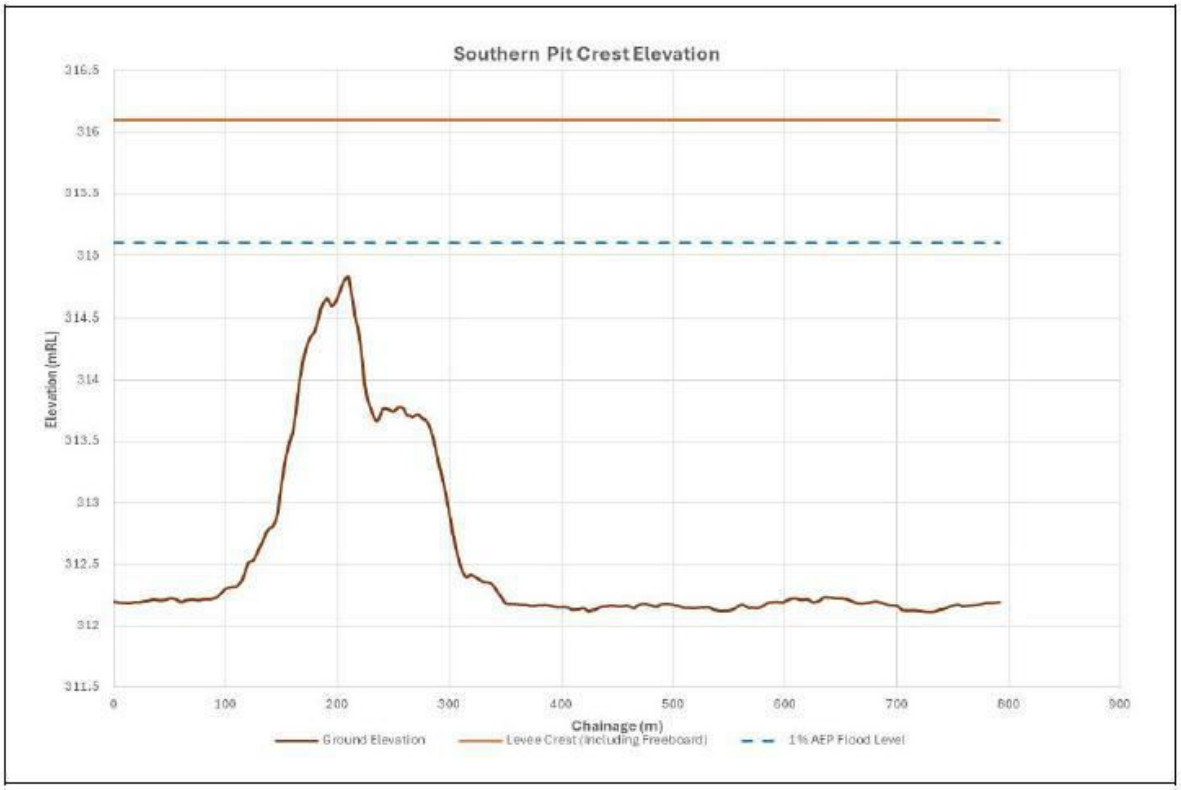

Figure 10: Southern Pit-Flood Levee Crest

Service Corridor Surface Water Management

AQ2 (2025) undertook a surface water assessment of the transport corridor – (Roe toRebecca haul road). The report is attached as Appendix 7. The service corridor commences at the western side of Lake Roe and then runs parallel with the northern side of the lake before turning northwest. Surface water catchment areas draining towards the service corridor are shown in Figure 11.

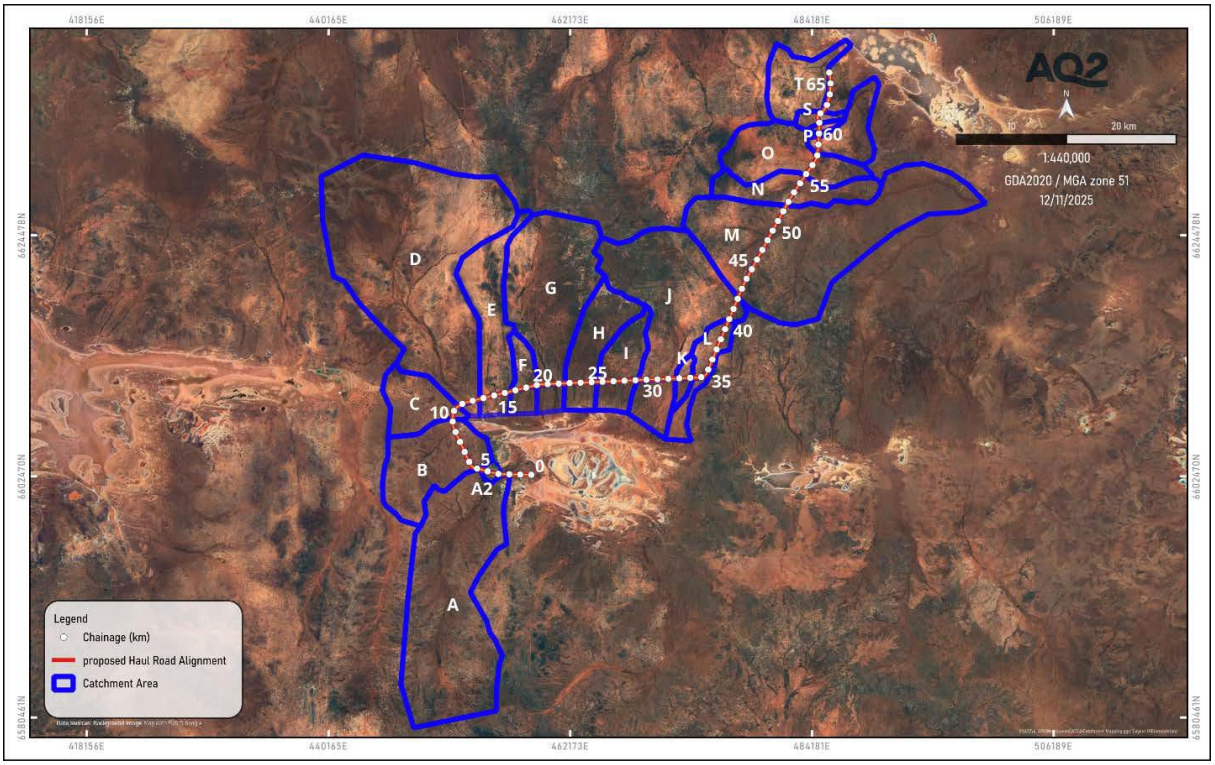

Figure 11: Service Corridor Surface Catchments
Source: AQ2 (2025) – Figure 3.1

Catchment A has a defined channel which would act as the preferential low-flow drainage path. This natural channel would result in runoff from Catchment A reporting to Lake Roe without crossing the service corridor alignment in low flow events. Flow rates from Catchment A which would impact the road would be for the 1% AEP flow hydrograph and less than 5% of the peak flow rate.

The main impact from the construction of linear infrastructure across drainage paths is the concentration of runoff at culvert discharge locations, particularly where the runoff is characterised as sheet flow (AQ2,2025). This can potentially lead to:

- Creation of runoff shadow areas downstream of the infrastructure where the widespread sheet flow zone is concentrated by the culvert installations; and
- Concentration of runoff from sheet flow environments at discharge points from culverts, causing higher stream velocities and the potential for erosion downstream of the culvert discharge point.
- These impacts can be managed to reduce the overall environmental impact as follows:
- Installation of multiple smaller culverts at frequent intervals along the alignment;
- Appropriately designed floodway's which minimise the concentration of sheet flow; and
- Mechanisms to spread flow downstream of culverts to return culvert discharge back to sheet flow behaviour (AQ2,2025).

Ramelius will take the outcomes of this assessment into the detail design phase of the road to minimise impacts to the environment.

3.2.2. *Hydrogeology*

Document Reference	Appendix
AQ2 (2025)_Roe Gold Project: Bombora Hydrogeological Dewatering Assessment	Appendix 9

A detailed hydrogeological investigation was undertaken as part of a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) level study to improve the hydrogeological understanding of the Bombora Activity Envelope (AQ2,2025) (Appendix 9). Table 7 summarises results of the assessment and shows total inflows from open pit and underground mine workings for the duration of the Project.

Dewatering requirements for the Project have been developed using analytical groundwater flow model, based on the conceptual pit dewatering model and prevailing water level and aquifer conditions (AQ2,2025b). Based on dust suppression requirements at other Ramelius mines, water needs for dust suppression around active mine work areas and the service corridor road is estimated at the equivalent of 15L/s (1,300kL/d).

Table 7: Groundwater inflows

Year of mining	Bombora 1800 Pit	Bombora 1100 Pit	Bombora 700 Pit	Bombora Underground	Total Inflow (All pits and Underground)	Surplus to Evaporation Ponds
	Total (L/s)	Total (L/s)	Total (L/s)	Total (L/s)	Total (L/s)	Total (L/s)
1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
	2.9	0	0	0	3	0
	11.2	0	0	0	11	0
	15.1	0	0	0	15	0
2	17.5	0	0	0	17	2
	16.2	0	0	0	16	1
	18.6	0	0	0	19	4
	18.0	0	0	0	18	3
3	17.1	0	3.9	0	21	6
	16.6	3.6	0	0	20	5
	16.2	7.3	0	0	24	9
	15.9	6.3	0	0	22	7
4	14.3	3.9	0	5.1	23	8
5	13.8	3.6	0	11.2	29	14
6	13.3	3.4	3.2	12.1	32	17
7	13.0	3.3	3.0	12.4	32	17
8	12.7	3.2	2.8	10.8	30	15
9	12.4	3.2	2.7	8.2	27	13

Total inflows to the underground mine workings are in order of 5 to 12.5L/s, however for each separate underground area (pit), groundwater inflows are predicted to be between 1.5 L/s and 7 L/s. The BOM 1800 and BOM 1100 Pits will have to be kept dry to allow underground mining, so the pits will be dewatered over

the life of mine. BOM 700 Pit will be dewatered until it is backfilled and integrated into the WRL. Underground dewatering will be completed through a series of sumps at increasing depths as the mine progresses.

The extent of the cone of depression in the groundwater level due to dewatering depends on the depth of mining and the duration of pumping. Regional drawdowns will be constrained by the low permeability of the bedrock away from the immediate area.

The drawdown impact predicted for the Project after the proposed mine of life is shown in Figure 12. The maximum theoretical extent of the drawdowns is likely to be constrained to within 4 km of the mine. Given that no vegetation or fauna species can utilise groundwater due to its high salinity, the reduction of groundwater levels will not have a significant impact to the local and regional environment.

3.3. *Interpretation of Baseline Data*

Table 8 provides an interpretation of environmental factor data provided in sections 3.1 to 3.2.2 with management measures proposed for the Project.

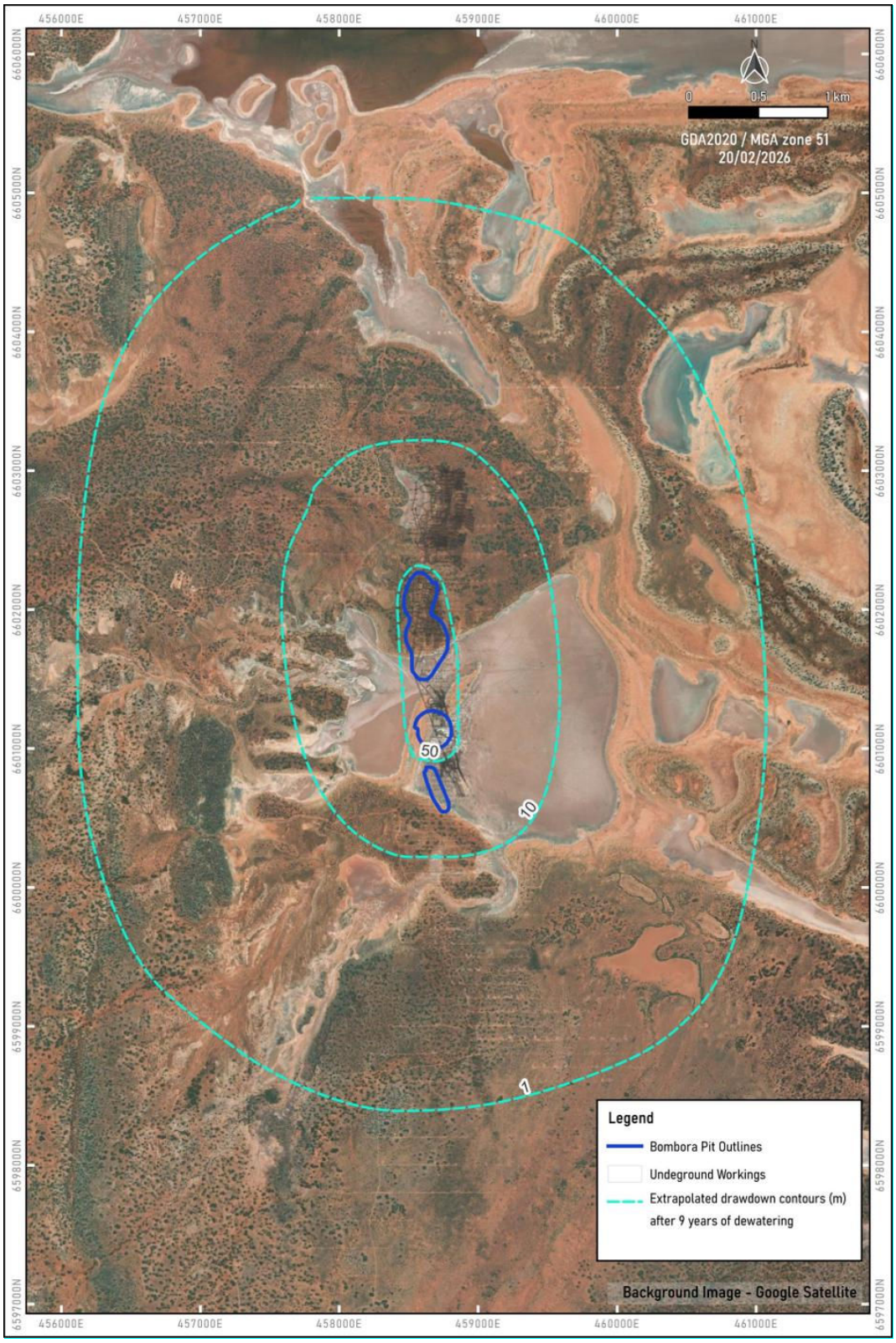

Figure 12: Predicted long term drawdown

Source: AQ2 (2025 – Figure 8.4

Table 8: Management Measures

Factor	Management Measures for the Project	Outcome
Flora, vegetation and fauna	Exclusion zone and fencing placed around the P1 population of *Calandrinia quartzitica*	Avoid impact to this population
Flora, vegetation and fauna	Meander service corridor within the 200m wide tenement to avoid all locations of *Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera* P3 plants.	Avoid direct impact to P3 plants
Flora, vegetation and fauna	Conduct Targeted flora and fauna surveys prior to clearing to ensure Priority flora or fauna are marked in the field and avoided if possible.	Avoid / minimise impact to flora and fauna
Flora, vegetation and fauna	No dewatering discharge to Lake Roe	Avoid impact to aquatic values of the lake
Flora, vegetation and fauna	Ramelius will prepare and implement a Vertebrate Fauna Management Plan for the Project;	Minimise fauna impacts
Terrestrial environment – Soils	Topsoil from Mallee sand and Woodland SMUs have been identified as suitable for use in rehabilitation and will be stripped and stockpiled for later reuse.	SMUs suitable for rehabilitation have been identified and will be stripped and stockpiled for later use
Inland waters Groundwater	Groundwater at the Project is hypersaline (more than 140,000 mg/L TDS).	As the beneficial use of groundwater is restricted to mine water usage, any decrease in water quality (if evident) is unlikely to have any environmental impact.
Inland waters Groundwater	The nearest fractured rock aquifer user is located approximately 14 km to the south. The maximum extent of groundwater drawdown (<1m) after 9 years of dewatering extends approximately 3 km from the mine voids.	The predicted dewatering abstraction from the weathered / fractured bedrock aquifers is highly unlikely to have any adverse impacts on the water supply potential of the overall aquifer system outside of the immediate mining area.

4. Clearing Principles

Table 9 provides an assessment against the 10 clearing principles. The assessment indicates the clearing proposed may be at variance to clearing principle (f).

f) it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

No major drainage lines occur within the survey area, one minor drainage line intersects the survey area. The survey area is on the western edge of Lake Roe, this is not a DIWA wetland and is listed as a 'Non-perennial Lake' in the Surface Hydrology (Regional) data set.

Table 9: Assessment against the Clearing Principles

No.	Principle Native vegetation should not be cleared if-	Existing Environment	Potential Impact	Management Action	Outcome
Biodiversity Significance					
a)	it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	The Project will result in only minor biodiversity loss through localised clearing	Implement clearing procedure to keep clearing to defined areas	Project is not at variance with this principle
b)	it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	The habitats are relatively common in the bioregion and unlikely to act as important ecological linkages.	The Project will result in only minor local habitat loss in a region that is well covered in native vegetation.	Rehabilitation at the completion of operations will return habitat to the disturbed area.	Project is not at variance with this principle
c)	it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa has been located in the Project area	No impact to TF	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
d)	it comprises the whole or a part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.	No Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) is located in the Project area	No impact to TEC	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
e)	it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	All vegetation associations retain over 99% of their Pre-European extent.	No remnant vegetation communities in the Project area	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
f)	it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	No major drainage lines occur within the survey area, one minor drainage line intersects the survey area. The survey area is on the western edge of Lake Roe, this is not a DIWA wetland and is listed as a 'Non-perennial Lake' in the Surface Hydrology (Regional) data set.	Minor impact to fringing vegetation of Lake Roe	Disturbance limited to intersections with open pits	Project may be at variance with this principle
Land Degradation					
g)	the clearing of vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Disturbance limited to thin linear corridors for tracks and pipelines. This is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation	Clearing procedure is to be implemented as a control measure.	Project is not at variance with this principle
Conservation Estate					
h)	the clearing of vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve which is approximately 8.2 km south of the survey area	No impact to the conservation estate	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
Ground and Surface Water Quality					
i)	the clearing of vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	One minor drainage line occurs within the survey area. Disturbances within the survey area are not expected to cause deterioration in the quality of water on the surface or underground.	Localised disturbance areas for mine features and access tracks is unlikely to cause deterioration to surface water quality.	Saline water pipelines buried or in V drains to contain spillage	Project is not at variance with this principle
j)	clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Rainfall in the Eastern Goldfields subregion has an average rainfall of 200-300mm and an evaporation rate of 2400 mm. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	Additional runoff from cleared areas will not significantly change the local hydrological regime	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle