

Memorandum

Attention:	Manohar Ghorpade	From:	MBS Environmental
Company:	Forrestania Resources Ltd	Date:	26 June 2026
Subject:	Malleefowl Mound Survey	Project:	British Hill Gold Project

1. Introduction

MBS Environmental (MBS) has been engaged by Forrestania Resources Ltd (FRS) to support environmental approvals, compliance, and coordination of baseline studies at the British Hill Gold Project (the Project). The Project is located within Mining Tenement M 77/1256 and Miscellaneous Licence L 77/223, approximately 45 km south of Marvel Loch in the Forrestania region of WA.

During a site visit undertaken for an exploration rehabilitation audit, MBS conducted a targeted ground-truthing survey of previously identified Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) mound locations within the project area.

The primary objective of this ground-truthing was to verify and update the status and condition of known mound sites previously recorded within and adjacent to the project area.

The Project is progressing towards submission of the preparation of a Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) and Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP). Information collected on Malleefowl mound locations, and their current condition will support the preparation of future environmental approvals by informing impact assessment and environmental management measures.

2. Baseline Studies

A number of previous fauna surveys and targeted investigations have been undertaken within the project area to inform baseline environmental knowledge and regulatory submissions.

In 2016, Terrestrial Ecosystems completed a Level 1 and targeted fauna survey of the area, providing foundational information on vertebrate fauna assemblages and habitat values.

In 2019, Terrestrial Ecosystems conducted a targeted assessment of potential Malleefowl mound locations using photogrammetry and LiDAR. This investigation identified 22 potential mound sites. Subsequent ground verification confirmed that eight mounds were recognisable as inactive Malleefowl mounds.

In 2025, FRS commissioned Terrestrial Ecosystems to undertake a Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey to update previous datasets and incorporate more recent survey findings under current tenement ownership. During the deployment of camera traps targeting Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), one additional Malleefowl mound was located that was not present in 2019.

The project area is acknowledged to support suitable habitat for Malleefowl. Previous assessments have recognised that the species is likely to occur at low abundance within the broader area, with no recorded breeding activity observed for approximately 5–10 years.

3. Species Profile

The Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) is a ground-dwelling megapode listed as Vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* and the *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016*. The species is characterised by its unique reproductive strategy, in which large incubation mounds are constructed from soil and leaf litter and maintained over extended periods.

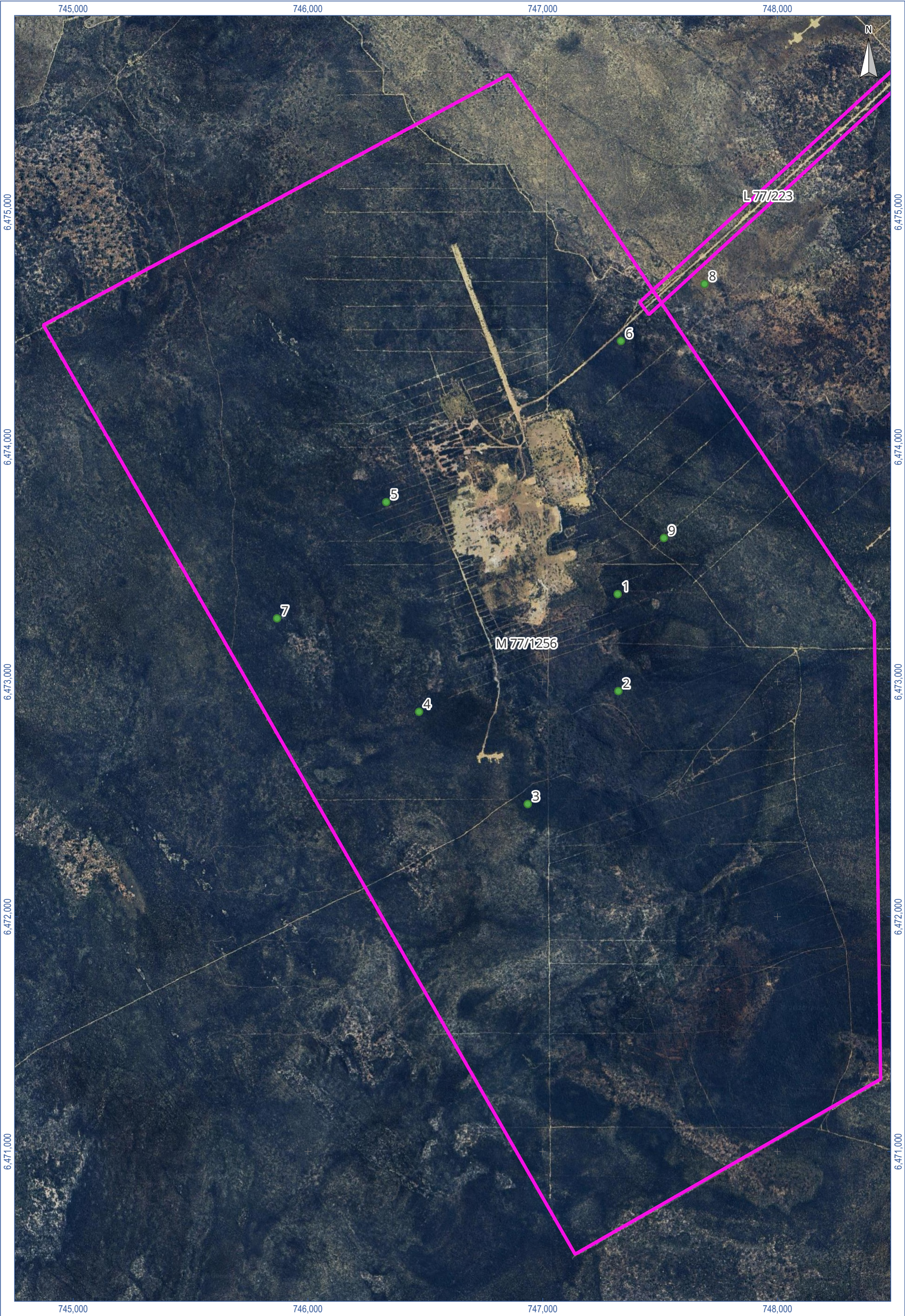
Malleefowl are highly sensitive to habitat disturbance, with threats including vegetation clearing, altered fire regimes, and predation by introduced species such as foxes and cats. Mound condition (active, inactive, or abandoned) is a key indicator of local habitat use and reproductive activity. It is therefore an important consideration in environmental impact assessment and management planning.

4. Methodology

During a field visit to the project area on 17 March 2026, MBS Environmental conducted a targeted ground-truthing survey to reassess and verify the status of the eight Malleefowl mounds previously identified during a 2019 survey by Terrestrial Ecosystems (reported in 2020), as well as the additional mound identified during the 2025 Terrestrial Ecosystems survey (Table 1, Figure 1). The objective of this survey was to verify or update the condition of each recorded mound to inform environmental management measures, impact assessment, and project planning requirements for the proposed future development.

Table 1: Malleefowl Mound Locations (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2019)

Mound ID	Easting	Northing
1	747319	6473373
2	747322	6472960
3	746936	6472479
4	746473	6472872
5	746333	6473765
6	747333	6474451
7	745868	6473270
8	747689	6474694
9	747516	6473612



Scale: 1: 15,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 300 600 m

Legend	
British Hill	
British Hill Project Tenements_2025-09-18	
Fauna	
Malleefowl Mounds	
Google Satellite	

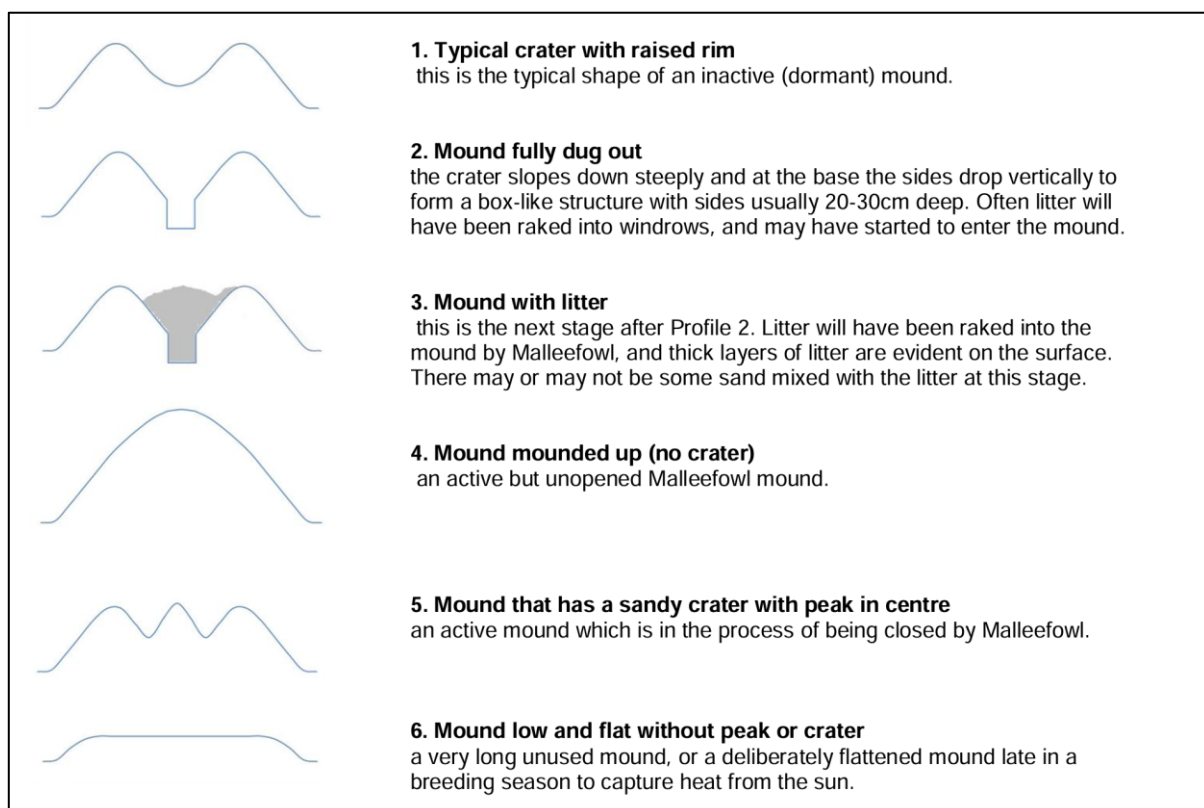
Figure 1

British Hill Malleefowl Mounds and Proposed Site Layout

Each Malleefowl mound was categorised according to the National Malleefowl Monitoring Program's classification system as described below and shown in Figure 2 (Hopkins nd):

- Profile 1 (crater rim apparent) – this is the typical mound shape but is inactive and without any accumulated vegetation in the crater.
- Profile 2 (mound dug out) – this is a recently fully dug out mound with steep sides to the crater, with the base forming a box like structure with the sides normally 20-30cm deep. Sometimes litter has been raked into windrows in readiness to be placed in the mound
- Profile 3 (mound filled with litter) – this mound contains litter in the crater and is the next construction stage after profile 2. It should be apparent where litter has been raked into the mound.
- Profile 4 (active mound with no crater) – this active mound is closed, and dome shaped.
- Profile 5 (mound with crater and often a peak at the centre) – this is an active mound that is being opened or closed.
- Profile 6 (disused or extinct mound) – this mound has not been used for some time, and weathering and erosion have 'flattened' the original mound.

The current status and condition of each Malleefowl mound observed in March 2026 was assessed and compared to the original assessment by Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020, 2026).



Source = National Malleefowl Recovery Team, (2016)

Figure 2: Malleefowl Mound Profiles

Table 2 summarises the current status and condition of each of the Malleefowl mounds and compares them to the original assessment by Terrestrial Ecosystems.

Updated images of the nine Malleefowl mounds are displayed in Plates 1 to 9.

Table 2: Malleefowl Mound Status and Condition Assessment

Malleefowl Mound No.	Mound Profile	2019 Status	2019 Condition	March 2026 Status	March 2026 Condition
1	1	Inactive	Not been used for 5-10 years but may be reusable.	Inactive	Not been used for 5-10 years but may be reusable.
2	2	Inactive	Not been used for 5-10 years but may be reusable.	Inactive	Not been used for 5-10 years but may be reusable.
3	6	Inactive	Reusable.	Inactive	Not reusable, substantial vegetation growth within mound.
4	6	Inactive	No comment.	Inactive	Not reusable, substantial vegetation growth within mound.
5	2	Inactive	Has the form of a Malleefowl mound. Vegetation growing in the mound, so unusable.	Inactive	Not reusable, substantial vegetation growth within mound.
6	6	Inactive	Has the form of a Malleefowl mound. Vegetation growing in the mound, so unusable.	Inactive	Not reusable, substantial vegetation growth within mound.
7	6	Inactive	No comment.	Inactive	Not reusable, substantial vegetation growth within mound.
8	2	Inactive	Has the form of a Malleefowl mound. Vegetation growing in the mound, so unusable.	Inactive	Not been used for 5-10 years but may be reusable.
9	2	Inactive	No comment.	Inactive	Small crater present but almost progressed to Profile 6. No signs of recent activity, however, may be reusable.

**Plate 1: Mound 1 2026****Plate 2: Mound 2 2026****Plate 3: Mound 3 2026****Plate 4: Mound 4 2026****Plate 5: Mound 5 2026****Plate 6: Mound 6 2026****Plate 7: Mound 7 2026****Plate 8: Mound 8 2026****Plate 9: Mound 9 2026**

5. Conclusion

The March 2026 survey conducted by MBS confirmed that all nine Malleefowl mounds identified within the British Hill project area remain inactive. Mounds 2, 8 and 9 were assessed as potentially being reusable. The remaining mounds were each assessed as non-reusable.

Yours sincerely

MBS Environmental



Ed Sampson

Environmental Scientist

References

Hopkins, L. nd. *National Manual for the Malleefowl Monitoring System*. National Heritage Trust, Canberra.

National Malleefowl Recovery Team. 2016. *National Malleefowl Monitoring Manual: Edition 2016–1*, National Malleefowl Recovery Team.

Terrestrial Ecosystems. 2020. *Contextual information and management of potential impacts on conservation significant fauna during the development and operations of the British Hill mine*. Unpublished report prepared for Blue Cap Mining Ltd.

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