Ravensthorpe Gold Project

Application Number: 02675

Commencement Date:

07/11/2024

Status: Locked

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *
Ravensthorpe Gold Project
1.1.2 Project industry type *
Mining
1.1.3 Project industry sub-type
Other
1.1.4 Estimated start date *
01/09/2025
1.1.4 Estimated end date *
31/12/2031

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

The Project seeks to establish an underground gold and copper mining operation that will access the resource via three box cuts. Ventilation and services for the operations will be established with surface raises that will be positioned as required, relative to the stages of development of the underground workings. Supporting infrastructure such as workshops, laydown areas, administration and offices areas will be required, as well as internal access roads and dewatering corridors. Topsoil and vegetation debris stockpiles will be established in strategic locations within the indicated Project footprint.

The Project has a current Life of Mine of six years and intends to achieve an annual milling throughput of 600,000 tonnes. Over the Life of Mine, an estimated 800,000 tonnes of waste rock will be generated. This material will be utilised on site for the construction of bunding and surface improvements for infrastructure areas, with the remainder to be stored within a waste rock landform.

The waste landform will be established to manage underground waste rock that is to be stored on surface, however processing will occur off site so there will be no requirement for the establishment of a processing facility or a Tailings Storage Facility at the Project. Run-of-Mine (ROM) pads will be established adjacent to the haulage access road for the management of ore prior to off-site transport.

Dewatering of the underground operations will be required with groundwater abstracted via stages pumping from the rising mains. Groundwater in the Project area has salinities of approximately 20,000 to 40,000 ml/L and a near neutral pH. Peak groundwater flows are estimated at 33 l/s, which will produce approximately 2,850 m3/day. Water will be stored in settling ponds, prior to re-use on site or for dust suppression activities. Excess water will be stored in the evaporation ponds to be established in the southeastern area of the Project.

Management of the existing firebreak will also be required during the Life of Mine.

Access to the Project will be via a slip road to be established from the Hopetoun-Ravensthorpe Road located adjacent to the Project. Ore will be transported for off-site processing via the public road network, 170km to the Cosmic Boy processing plant that is located within the Forrestania Nickel Operations.

- Development Envelope: 432.86 ha
- Disturbance footprint: 57.81 ha
- · Vegetation clearing footprint: 44.37 ha
- Habitat Avoidance: 17.06 ha (in comparison to the Phillips River Project 2005 referral (determined not a controlled action).

(ATT 10 EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 1.4, Page 8-10)

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

The Project has been assessed and granted consent to proceed under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act (WA) 1986, with the issue of Ministerial Statement 1143 on 21 July 2020. The current scope of the project approved under this Statement will be revised to reduce the overall Project footprint to minimise impacts, and as such an amendment to the Ministerial Statement will be sought under S45C of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

Approval under the *Mining Act (WA) 1978*, through the submission of a Mining Proposal with Closure Plan, has not yet been sought. An application for appropriate tenure has been made to facilitate legal access under the *Mining Act (WA) 1978* for the slip road that connects the Hopetoun-Ravensthorpe Road to the existing Project tenements. This tenure is a Miscellaneous Licence for the purposes of a haul/access road (L74/64).

(ATT 10 EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 2, Page 11/12)

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

Medallion Metals is committed to an open and transparent approach to stakeholder consultation and stakeholder identification and early engagement has been a key component of this Projects developmental evolution. Active engagement with the community and local governments has been an ongoing process and will continue as the Project progresses into operation through to decommissioning and eventual closure.

Following approval of the Project under the EP Act and issuance of Ministerial Statement 1143 in 2020, the Medallion Metals Board and Senior Management team have maintained a regular presence within Ravensthorpe. Members of the Board have visited the Local Government Area (LGA) on 32 occasions for a total of 61 days present in the local community. On most occasions these visits are timed to coincide with opportunities to provide community updates at various public forums.

Additionally, Medallion maintains a permanent presence in Ravensthorpe with a number of full-time employees' residing in the area. These employees and their families provide an indirect conduit for communicating the Company's plans and progress to members of the community. This also acts as a feedback mechanism if there are problems or misunderstandings, of which there have been very few during the Company's eight-year presence in the region.

The strategy to process gold-copper ore at Forrestania was made public in August 2024 and the process of consulting and informing various stakeholders of the new development strategy is in its early stages. Prior to that, the Company's communications focused on a stand-alone development scenario within the Shire of Ravensthorpe, similar to that which is approved under the Ministerial Statement.

With respect to Traditional Owner groups, the principal forum for engagement has been through the Regional Coordination Group (RCG) and now the Fitzgerald Business Network (FBN) meetings which have occurred regularly since 2020. The Southwest Settlement has been a significant influence on the nature of engagement between proponents and Traditional Owners. Under the Southwest Settlement between the Western Australian Government and Six Native Title Groups, a settlement was reached whereby native title rights of the Groups were surrendered in consideration of economic benefits. Terms of engagement with individual Native Title groups are dependent upon any existing agreements and are managed according to those requirements. (ATT 10 EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 3, Page 13-15)

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

By completing and submitting this form, you consent to the collection of all personal information contained in this form. If you are providing the personal information of other individuals in this form, please ensure you have their consent before doing so.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) collects your personal information (as defined by the Privacy Act 1988) through this platform for the purposes of enabling the department to consider your submission and contact you in relation to your submission. If you fail to provide

some or all of the personal information requested on this platform (name and email address), the department will be unable to contact you to seek further information (if required) and subsequently may impact the consideration given to your submission.

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See our Privacy Policy to learn more about accessing or correcting personal information or making a complaint. Alternatively, email us at privacy@awe.gov.au.

Confirm that you have read and understand this Privacy Notice *

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN 96158360046

Organisation name TALIS CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

Organisation address PO Box 454 Leederville WA 6903

Referring party details

Name Daisy Tills

Job title Environmental Consultant

Phone 1300251070

Email daisy.tills@talisconsultants.com.au

Address PO Box 454 Leederville 6903

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN 89609225023

Organisation name MEDALLION METALS LIMITED

Organisation address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

Person proposing to take the action details

Name Paul Bennett

Job title Managing Director

Phone (08) 6424 8700

Email pbennett@medallionmetals.com.au

Address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

The proponent currently undertakes exploration activities within the region, executing those activities in accordance with relevant approvals and licences, including the Ministerial Statement 1143, Programmes of Works, Native Vegetation Clearing Permits and Conservation Management Plans. These instruments of

approval as required under the *Mining Act (WA) 1978*, and the *Environmental Protection Act (WA) 1986* by delegation, are issued and managed by the Department of Mines, Energy, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS).

The proponent has no record of legal proceedings pertaining to these activities.

(ATT 10 EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 2, Page 11/12)

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

The Company has adopted comprehensive systems of control and accountability as the basis for the administration of corporate governance. The Board is committed to administering the policies, procedures and guidelines with openness and integrity, pursuing the true spirit of corporate governance commensurate with the Company's needs (https://medallionmetals.com.au/corporate-governance/).

In establishing its corporate governance framework and the policies and practices that comprise the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, the Company has referred to the Australian Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Council's Fourth Edition (February 2020) of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations. To the extent applicable, commensurate with the Company's size and nature, the Company has adopted the Recommendations, unless otherwise stated (https://medallionmetals.com.au/corporate-governance/).

The Company will review on an annual basis, all of its corporate governance policies and practices under this Plan to ensure they are appropriate for the Company's current stage of development (https://medallionmetals.com.au/corporate-governance/).

Medallion Metals accepts its responsibility in contributing to a sustainable and clean environment and undertakes to facilitate all works with as minimal damage to the environment as possible with future generations in mind (Att 1, Medallion Metals Environmental Policy_2020).

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN

89609225023

Organisation name MEDALLION METALS LIMITED

Organisation address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

Proposed designated proponent details

Name Paul Bennett

Job title Managing Director

Phone (08) 6424 8700

Email pbennett@medallionmetals.com.au

Address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN 96158360046

Organisation name TALIS CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

Organisation address PO Box 454 Leederville WA 6903

Representative's name Daisy Tills

Representative's job title Environmental Consultant

Phone 1300251070

Email daisy.tills@talisconsultants.com.au

Address PO Box 454 Leederville 6903

Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN 89609225023

Organisation name MEDALLION METALS LIMITED

Organisation address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

Representative's name Paul Bennett

Representative's job title Managing Director

Phone (08) 6424 8700

Email pbennett@medallionmetals.com.au

Address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

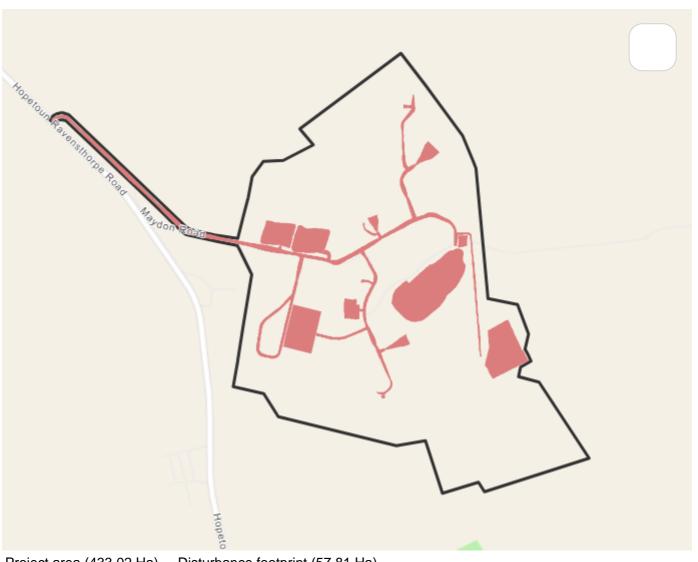
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project area (433.02 Ha) Disturbance footprint (57.81 Ha)



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Powered By Esri - Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, F...

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Intersection of Maydon Rd and Hopetoun-Ravensthorpe Rd, Ravensthorpe, WA, 6346

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Western Australia

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

Mining Act (WA) 1978 Tenure (M 74/41, M 74/51, M 74/53, M 74/135, M 74/180, L 74/34, L 74/64)

3. Existing environment
3.1 Physical description
3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.
The Project area is currently comprised of historic mining activities and more recent exploration activities within native vegetation broadly described as predominantly proteaceous scrub and mallee heaths on sandplain, as well as herbfields and heaths, which are rich in endemics and Eucalypt woodlands in gullies and footslopes (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 2.4, Page 20).
The Project area is ranging from 'Completely Degraded' where areas of historic mining and exploration activities remain, through to 'Very Good' where there is evidence of regeneration in previously disturbed areas (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.5.2.2, Page 28).
3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.
Where not impacted by the proposed activities for mining operations, the project area is not intended to be utilised for other purposes, other to remain as standing native vegetation. Upon completion of the Project, or progressively where possible, the disturbed areas will be rehabilitated in accordance with obligations under the Mining Act (WA) 1978 and any future ministerial statement.

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

In addition to those MNES identified as relevant to the Project, including Threatened Fauna species and a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) (Att 9, MNES Search Results_September 2024), several Priority flora (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.5.4, Page 35) and fauna species (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.6.4, Page 45), as listed under Western Australian legislation, have been recorded within the Project area.

The Fitzgerald Biosphere region includes a core area of 329,000 ha (Fitzgerald River National park (FRNP)), a buffer zone of 130,000 ha (comprised of Crown land and some unvested reserves) and a zone of cooperation (comprised of private freehold farmland of which 557,000 ha is cleared and 166,000 ha is uncleared). The Project is wholly located in the eastern part of the region within the zone of cooperation. The biosphere is one of only two biosphere reserves in Australia and is recognised as a one of the Earth's 25 biodiversity hotspots (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.5, Page 20/21).

The Kundip Nature Reserve (Reserve No. 31128) is located between 0.4-1 km south of the Project tenements with a proposed nature reserve continuing west of the Ravensthorpe-Hopetoun Road. The FRNP is located south of the proposed nature reserve and south-west of the Project tenements. It is intended by the DEC (now DWER and DBCA), that the Kundip Nature Reserve and Proposed Nature Reserve will continue to provide a regional linkage between the Ravensthorpe Range and the FRNP (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.5, Page 20/21).

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

Landscape elevation is highest in the north-eastern corner of the site at 228 meters (m) Average Heights
Datum (AHD), falling to 127 m AHD in the southwestern corner (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part
A_APM 2018, Section 2.4.2, Page 21).

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

Dominant vegetation of the region is predominantly proteaceous scrub and mallee heaths on sandplain. Other vegetation types include herbfields and heaths, which are rich in endemics. Eucalypt woodlands also occur in gullies and foot-slopes (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 2.4, Page 20).

The vegetation is presumed diverse (species and endemic-rich), with Eucalyptus the most prevalent genera. The most prominent vegetation types include coastal dune woodlands, coastal shrublands and heathlands, mallee shrubland and heath. Herbfields and heaths can be found on granite tors, quartzite ranges and greenstone heath and shrublands (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 2.4, Page 20).

Vegetation in the Stirling Province is highly complex, however can be summarised broadly as a transitional vegetation type dominated by open mallee scrub and woodlands in the northeast, to mallee scrub and salmon gum-yate woodlands on the Ravensthorpe Range. Accompanying these Myrtaceous mosaics is a presumed rich and highly endemic Kwongan vegetation type characterised by proteaceous scrub patches (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 2.4.1, Page 20).

The vegetation within the road access corridor survey area is typical of that within the soil-landscape Kybulup System and forms part of the Ravensthorpe corridor which has been recognised as an important linkage between the Fitzgerald River National Park (FRNP) and Crown land east of the Vermin Proof Fence which extends to the southern Goldfields (Att 6, Flora and Vegetation Survey_Craig 2021, Section Executive Summary, Page v).

This vegetation has previously been mapped as 'Mallee on greenstone' (e28Si) and as being part of the Qualup System. The vegetation description was 'Mallee: Eucalypt shrubland Eucalyptus eremophila, E. redunca, E. spp.' of which there was 84.5 % remaining in 2002 (Att 6, Flora and Vegetation Survey_Craig 2021, Section Executive Summary, Page v to vi).

Several flora and vegetation studies have been undertaken for various holders of the Kundip mining tenements and surrounds since 2003, see Attachments 3 to 8; APM (2018, Att 3A and Att 3B), Craig GF (2020, Att 5), Craig, G.F. (2021, Att 6), Craig, G.G. (2022, Att 7) and Craig, G.G. (2024, Att 8).

Baseline fauna surveys have recorded a total of 101 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species in the Project area, including 54 bird species, 12 mammals (9 native and 3 introduced), 29 reptiles and 6 amphibians. The assimilated survey records represent collections of approximately 50% of the expected fauna species likely to be present in the Project area (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 5.1, Page 76).

Meliphagidae (honeyeaters and wattlebirds) were the most abundant avifauna group recorded during the survey. This is likely a function of the structure of the vegetation, with low mallee woodlands and heaths dominant, as well as abundant Myrtaceae & subordinate Proteaceae species (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.2.2, Page 85).

The number of small mammals captured during the surveys provides some indication of the quality of fauna habitat in the area. A total of 56 Pygmy Possums (*Cercartetus concinnus*) and 87 Honey Possums (*Tarsipes rostratus*) were captured in pit traps around the Project area (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.2.3, Page 85). The same four species of bats have been recorded within the Project area during surveys completed in 2008 and later in 2016/2017 (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.2.4, Page 94).

All four species of gecko recorded in the Project area, as well as a suite of fossorial skinks, were collected from the Low Dense Forest/Forest habitat. Chuditch and the ground-dwelling, Grey-bellied Dunnart and the arboreal Honey Possum and Pygmy Possum are also represented within this habitat. Evidence of a diverse and abundant small fauna assemblage was further supported by the presence of larger predatory fauna species such as Rosenberg's Monitor and the Dugite (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.2.5, Page 94).

The Low Woodland Mallee and Heath represents the most abundant habitat type within the Project area. Of the 47 non-volant species recorded, 43 were recorded within this habitat type. Large skinks, as well as the *Pygopid* (true legless lizards), the Dugite, the two small elapids, Crown snake and Gould's hooded snake were collected from within this habitat type. Noting that some snake species were collected from beneath building refuse within this habitat area. The Bush Rat was most commonly recorded within this habitat type, Chuditch were recorded on motion sensing cameras near historic mining areas and Malleefowl was observed foraging in the same area (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.2.5, Page 95).

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

The Project is located within the Esperance Plains Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA 7.0). The Esperance Plains Bioregion is characterised by a plain broken by quartzite ranges and granite domes/outcrops. These isolated structures provide habitat diversity and unique microclimates compared to regional conditions, supporting a high species diversity and level of endemism (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 2.4, Page 20).

The Esperance Plains Bioregion is further subdivided into the Fitzgerald (ESP01) and Recherche (ESP02) subregions. The Project lies entirely within the Fitzgerald (ESP01) sub-region. Topography of the Fitzgerald subregion is variable, ranging from sandplains on the coast to granite and quartzite ranges on both the coastal plain and inland. Soils are predominantly duplex, deep and yellow sands on the plains with shallow sandy soils on mountain ranges (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 2.4, Page 20).

Soil-landscape mapping delineates repeating patterns of soils and landscapes across WA's rangelands and arid interior. Mapping completed by the Department of Agriculture places the Project within the Ravensthorpe Zone of the Stirling Province. The Stirling Province is broadly described as a gently undulating plain in the northeast, occasionally broken by small valleys, low narrow rocky hills and ridges, and granitic tors and bosses. In the northwest a gently undulating plain occurs, dissected by short rivers. In the western half of the Stirling Province, hills and ranges are noticeable features (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 2.4.1, Page 20).

Soils of the Ravensthorpe Range are mostly shallow gravels and red/brown non-cracking clays. The Project lies between two major geological units, including; the Ravensthorpe Terrane spanning the northern section, and to the south the Mount Barren Group. The Ravensthorpe Zone itself is characterised as rolling low hills on greenstone (mafic and ultramafic). Southflowing rivers moderately dissect the zone, and soils are red fine-textured (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 2.4.1, Page 20).

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth heritage places overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

There are no Registered Cultural Heritage Sites located within the Project area, as indicated on the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry system (26/8/2024). The nearest Registered site is the Jerdacuttup River (Place ID 21378) which is approximately 3 km from the Project area at its nearest point (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 4.7, Page 57).

An ethnographic survey was completed in December 2003 to identify and delineate any sites of Aboriginal significance within M74/51, M74/53, M74/71, M74/135, P74/153 and M74/176. There were no sites of significance identified during the conduct of this survey (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 4.7, Page 57).

There are no other Registered Heritage places (State or Commonwealth) within or in close proximity to the Project area. Condition 8 of the Ministerial Statement (MS 1143) issued for the Project requires the development and implementation of a Heritage Management Plan, which requires engagement with Traditional Owner Groups, and the appropriate management of the Hopetoun-Ravensthorpe Railway Heritage Walk Trail to ensure that the social, cultural and heritage values of the Project area maintained (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.7, Page 57).

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

There are no Registered Cultural Heritage Sites located within the Project area, as indicated on the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry system (26/8/2024) (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting
Document_TE24091, Section 4.7, Page 57).

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

The Project area is located primarily within the Steere River catchment, with the local hydrology characterised by ephemeral stream, creek and drainage networks consisting of a mixture of steep and incised hillslopes with well-defined streamlines; broad and wide valleys with clear alluvial channel bed forms that are well vegetated; interspersed with comparatively flat damp lands which have poorly defined drainage (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 4.2, Page 16).

Landscape elevation is highest in the north-eastern corner of the site at 228 m Average Heights Datum (AHD), falling to 127 m AHD in the southwestern corner. Surface drainage in the region trends north to south from the Ravensthorpe Range towards the Southern Ocean. The main drainage channels in the Kundip area are the Phillips River, Steere River and Jerdacuttup River (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 2.4.2, Page 21).

Stream channels within the Project are moderately spaced forming an integrated network of convergent creeks. The divide between the Steere River sub-catchments and Jerdacuttup River catchment to the east varies in elevation from 232 at the divide to 80 m AHD at the river. The primary channel of the Steere River

falls from 145 to 117 m AHD over a 2.75 km north-to-south stretch adjacent the western extent of the site (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A APM 2018, Section 2.4.2, Page 21).

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	No	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact and indirect impact impact impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action. 4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? 4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? 4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact impact impact on any of these protected matters? 4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact 4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact impact and the impact impact impact impact impact and the impact impact and the impact impact and indirect impact a	No	
The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with World Heritage Properties 4.1.2 National Heritage You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters. A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels. An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action. 4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? * No 4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with	4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indi	rect impact
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these protected matters? * No 4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact * The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with		
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The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with	4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indi	rect impact
, , ,	*	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ection with

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland
You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.
A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.
An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.
_
4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of
these protected matters? *
No
4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *
* The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with
* The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with
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A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Acacia rhamphophylla	Kundip Wattle
No	No	Anigozanthos bicolor subsp.	Little Kangaroo Paw, Two-coloured Kangaroo Paw, Small Two-colour Kangaroo Paw
No	No	Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface
No	No	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Dasyornis longirostris	Western Bristlebird
Yes	Yes	Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	Daviesia megacalyx	Long-sepalled Daviesia
No	No	Eremophila denticulata subsp. denticulata	Fitzgerald Eremophila
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
Yes	Yes	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Myrmecobius fasciatus	Numbat
No	No	Parantechinus apicalis	Dibbler
No	No	Pseudomys shortridgei	Heath Mouse, Dayang, Heath Rat
No	No	Ricinocarpos trichophorus	Barrens Wedding Bush
No	No	Roycea pycnophylloides	Saltmat
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black- cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes	Yes	Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia

4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

<u>Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) – 'Proteaceae dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of WA'</u>

The Proposed Action will require clearing of 14.44 hectares of a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) – 'Proteaceae dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of WA' (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.1.1, Page 64).

Direct and Indirect Impacts (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59):

- Clearing of TEC (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66/67).
- Introduction of "Dieback" into the area impacting susceptible species that comprise the TEC (Att 10, Section 5.2.3, Page 68/69).
- Dust generation covering leaves of vegetation impacting health of plants within the TEC (Att 10, Section 5.2.5, Page 72).
- Saline water runoff into vegetated areas from operational areas where dust suppression activities utilising saline water have been undertaken. This may result in adverse health impacts or death of vegetation within the TEC (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59).
- Introduction of weed species that compete with native species resulting in degradation of the structure of the TEC (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66), (Att 10, Section 5.2.2, Page 68).
- Operational activities may result in uncontained fires impacting the TEC (Att 10, Section 5.2.6, Page 72/73).

Carnaby's Cockatoo

Carnaby's Cockatoo is a postnuptial nomad and typically moves west soon after breeding. The species nests in hollows of smooth-barked eucalypts, particularly Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) and Wandoo (*E. Wandoo*) but is not limited to these eucalypts. Diet consists of an array of Proteaceous and Myrtaceous species. Foraging habitat, including Banksia woodlands, is habitat critical to the survival of the species (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.1, Table 5.1, Page 78). The majority of vegetation remaining at the Project Area represents potential feeding habitat for this species. While the Project is located on the edge of the breeding range for Carnaby's Cockatoo, no hollow-bearing trees have been identified within the Project area (Att 3A, Section 5.1, Table 5.1, Page 78).

Direct and Indirect Impacts (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59):

- Roosting and foraging habitat loss from clearing of vegetation (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66).
- Habitat fragmentation from vegetation loss through direct or indirect means (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66).
- Introduction of "Dieback" into the area impacting susceptible species that comprise suitable habitat (Att 10, Section 5.2.3, Page 68/69).
- Dust generation covering leaves of vegetation impacting health of habitat species (Att 10, Section 5.2.5, Page 72).
- Saline water runoff into vegetated areas from operational areas where dust suppression activities utilising saline water have been undertaken. This may result in adverse health impacts or death of vegetation that comprises suitable habitat (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59).
- Introduction of weed species that compete with native species resulting in degradation of the structure of the vegetation within habitat areas (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66) (Att 10, Section 5.2.2, Page 68).
- Noise and light spill generated through continuous operations impacting the foraging and roosting habits of the species (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59).

- Loss of individuals of the species through vehicle strike (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66/67), (Att 10, Section 5.2.9, Page 74).
- Operational activities may increase local populations of introduced fauna species that may predate upon the threatened species or compete for foraging and roosting resources (Att 10, Section 5.2.4, Page 72).
- Individuals of the species may become entrapped or obstructed by operational infrastructure (Att 10, Section 5.2.10, Page 74/75).
- Operational activities may result in uncontained fires impacting habitat structure and quality or individuals of the species (Att 10, Section 5.2.6, Page 72/73).

Chuditch

Following European settlement, the range of this species contracted dramatically, from much of the continent to a small area in the southwest. It currently only occurs in areas dominated by sclerophyll forest or drier woodland, heath and Mallee shrubland. Most of the records are found in the contiguous Jarrah forests of the southwest of Western Australia. Recent records exist within the Gnangara pine forest and Walyunga National Park (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.1, Table 5.1, Page 81).

The 'Low Dense Forest/Forest' habitat of the Kundip Mine Site provides suitable habitat and individuals were recorded on camera during some surveys discussed in Attachment 10 in the same location. In the area within which this species was recorded was a number of mine shafts and a significant amount of building debris from the old Kundip Battery (Att 3A, Section 5.1, Table 5.1, Page 81).

Direct and Indirect Impacts (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59):

- Habitat loss from clearing of vegetation (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66).
- Habitat fragmentation from vegetation loss through direct or indirect means (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66).
- Introduction of "Dieback" into the area impacting susceptible species that comprise suitable habitat (Att 10, Section 5.2.3, Page 68/69).
- Dust generation covering leaves of vegetation impacting health of habitat species (Att 10, Section 5.2.5, Page 72).
- Saline water runoff into vegetated areas from operational areas where dust suppression activities utilising saline water have been undertaken. This may result in adverse health impacts or death of vegetation that comprises suitable habitat (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59).
- Introduction of weed species that compete with native species resulting in degradation of the structure of the vegetation within habitat areas (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66) (Att 10, Section 5.2.2, Page 68).
- Noise and light spill generated through continuous operations impacting the habits of the species (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59), (Att 10, Section 5.2.8, Page 74).
- Loss of individuals of the species through vehicle strike (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66/67), (Att 10, Section 5.2.9, Page 74).
- Operational activities may increase local populations of introduced fauna species resulting in predation upon the threatened species or competition for foraging and roosting resources (Att 10, Section 5.2.4, Page 72).
- Light spill during night operations attracting insects and prey into operational areas, may alter feeding
 habits and increase potential for threatened species to be impacted by mining activities (Att 10,
 Section 5, Page 59).
- Individuals of the species may become entrapped or obstructed by operational infrastructure (Att 10, Section 5.2.10, Page 74/75).
- Operational activities may result in uncontained fires impacting habitat structure and quality or individuals of the species (Att 10, Section 5.2.6, Page 72/73).

Malleefowl

The species requires unburnt Mallee and woodland with low scrub and abundant litter to use in nesting mounds. One historically inactive mound has been located within the Project area in the 'Low Woodland Mallee and Heath habitat' and individuals were recorded during a survey foraging in the 'Low Woodland and Mallee Heath' habitat around the Kundip Battery and running across the Hopetoun- Ravensthorpe Road adjacent to the Site entrance. In 2017 one individual dashing across the main road further towards the town of Ravensthorpe, outside of the Project Area. Despite extensive ground searches, no active or recently inactive mounds have been located (Att 3A, Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018, Section 5.1, Table 5.1, Page 79).

Direct and Indirect Impacts (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5, Page 59):

- Roosting and foraging habitat loss from clearing of vegetation (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66).
- Habitat fragmentation from vegetation loss through direct or indirect means (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66).
- Introduction of "Dieback" into the area impacting susceptible species that comprise suitable habitat (Att 10, Section 5.2.3, Page 68/69).
- Dust generation covering leaves of vegetation impacting health of habitat species (Att 10, Section 5.2.5, Page 72).
- Saline water runoff into vegetated areas from operational areas where dust suppression activities utilising saline water have been undertaken. This may result in adverse health impacts or death of vegetation that comprises suitable habitat (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59).
- Introduction of weed species that compete with native species resulting in degradation of the structure of the vegetation within habitat areas (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66) (Att 10, Section 5.2.2, Page 68).
- Noise and light spill generated through continuous operations impacting the foraging and roosting habits of the species (Att 10, Section 5, Page 59).
- Loss of individuals of the species through vehicle strike (Att 10, Table 5-4, Page 66/67, Section 5.2.9, Page 74).
- Operational activities may increase local populations of introduced fauna species that may predate upon the threatened species or compete for foraging and roosting resources (Att 10, Section 5.2.4, Page 72).
- Individuals of the species may become entrapped or obstructed by operational infrastructure (Att 10, Section 5.2.10, Page 74/75).
- Operational activities may result in uncontained fires impacting habitat structure and quality or individuals of the species (Att 10, Section 5.2.6, Page 72/73).

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact?

No

4.1.4.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Threatened Ecological Community:

The Proposed Action will disturb up to 14.44 ha of this vegetation community as indicated in Att 10, Figure 4-9 (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Figure 4-9, Page 39). The TEC occurs throughout the wider area and the Ravensthorpe Range and has a known distribution extending along the southern coast of Western Australia through the Esperance Sandplain and Mallee bioregions. The clearing of this TEC for the Project does not represent a significant impact to its known extent, both locally and regionally (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 6.3, Page 76).

The Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia covers an area of 67,032 ha in its known extent. The area of this vegetation community to be disturbed within the Project area represents 0.02 % of the total area it currently occupies. This should not be considered a Significant Impact to the vegetation community on a local or regional scale ((Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 5.1.1, Page 64).

The areas cleared for the development of the Ravensthorpe Gold Project will be rehabilitated upon completion of the Project, or progressively where possible. Rehabilitation will involve the return of native vegetation in accordance with the closure targets to be defined in the Project's Mine Closure Plan (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 6.3, Page 76).

There has been no record of Threatened flora species having been located within the Project are during the conduct of baseline surveys (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Table 4-4, Page 21/22), (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.1.2, Page 65).

The Threatened fauna species located within the Project during surveys completed in 2004, 2005 and 2016 to 2018 were recorded within broad habitat types that are not locally significant nor restricted (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 5.1.2, Page 64/65).

Minimising the potential impacts to individuals of these species will be managed on the Project level through the implementation of general fauna management strategies as detailed in Att 10, Section 5.2 (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Table 5-4, Pages 66/67), (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.2.4, Page 72), (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Sections 5.2.6 to 5.2.10, Pages 72 to 75).

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

No

4.1.4.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action.

*

The clearing of vegetation for Project development represents the most direct environmental impact of the proposed action. The total footprint of the Proposed action will be 57.81 hectares, of which 14.44 hectares is represented by the TEC "Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the southeast coastal province if Western Australia" as mapped within the Development Envelope of the Proposed action (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 4.5.5, Table 4-8, Page 38).

This TEC is known to occupy an area of 67,032 hectares and the area to be disturbed under this Proposed action represents 0.2% of the TEC's known extent. The current Life of Mine of the Ravensthorpe Gold Project is six years and the proponent is obligated under the *Mining Act 1978* to rehabilitate the Project area upon closure. The clearing of the TEC area should not be considered a Controlled Action as the Proposed action does not represent a significant impact on a local or regional scale, and the residual impact will be reduced by the rehabilitation of the Project areas upon closure of the operation (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 5.1.1, Page 64).

Three Threatened fauna species (MNES) have been recorded within the Development Envelope of the Proposed action in surveys completed in 2004 and later in 2016/2017; Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), and Chuditch/Western Quoll (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.6.4, Page 45).

Three broad habitat types have been mapped within the Development Envelope of the Proposed action; Low dense forest/Forest, Damplands and Drainage lines and Low woodland Mallee and Heath, with any remaining areas being disturbed and degraded (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091,

Section 4.6.2, Table 4-9 and Page 43).

Targeted surveys have been completed to determine the suitability of the Development Envelope area for the needing and breeding of the Carnaby's Cockatoo, with four Eucalypts meeting the Diameter at Base Height (DBH) criteria, however none contained the required hollows. Whilst the Development Envelope area does not meet the requirements for breeding, 51% of that area is considered suitable foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo. Within the Proposed action footprint, 33.47 ha of the area to be cleared may be regarded as suitable foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo. Noting that suitable foraging areas include those areas mapped as the TEC given the predominance of Proteaceae species which are not only a structural requirement of that TEC, but also contain species required for suitable foraging habitat which is described as "native shrubland, kwongan heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as Banksia spp. (including Dryandra spp.), Hakea spp. and Grevillea spp." (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 4.6.4.1, Page 51).

The 'Low Woodland Mallee and Heath' habitat is regarded as that most suitable to breeding of the Mallefowl. This habitat type represents the most widespread within the Development Envelope (66%), of which 35.10 hectares will be cleared under this proposed action (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.6.4.2, Page 54). The Chuditch was recorded within the 'Low Dense Forest' habitat, of which a total of 33.02 ha was recorded within the Development Envelope. The Proposed Action footprint comprises 9.27 ha of this habitat type (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.6.4.3, Page 54).

There is significant cross-over in habitat suitability between the three Threatened fauna species identified as potentially utilising the Project area and it is therefore considered appropriate that the overall habitat assessment for the Project consider the broad habitat types of 'Low Dense Forest/Forest' and 'Low Woodland Mallee and Heath' as representing potential habitat for these species. It should be noted that the TEC located within the Project area is classified almost entirely within the 'Low Woodland Mallee and Heath' habitat type. Of the total footprint of the Proposed action, 44.37 hectares is regarded as potential habitat for these three Threatened species (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.6.4.4, Page 54). The habitat types in which these species were recorded are considered broad habitat types that are not locally significant nor restricted (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.1.2, Page 65). The proponent is obligated to rehabilitating the Project area progressively and at closure, thereby minimising the residual impact to those areas affected by the Proposed Action (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 6.4, Page 76/77).

The clearing of these habitat areas should not be considered a Controlled Action as the Proposed action does not represent a significant impact on a local or regional scale, and the residual impact will be reduced by the rehabilitation of the Project areas upon closure of the operation (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document TE24091, Section 6.4, Page 76/77).

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

Medallion Metals has committed to implementing a wide range of environmental management measures, which aim to reduce the impact of the Project on the surrounding environment and the flora and fauna values within. These management measures cover a broad range of potential impacts, including clearing of native vegetation, weeds, dieback (*Phytopthora cinnamomi*), introduced fauna, dust emissions, fire, noise and vibration, artificial lighting, vehicle strike, and fauna entrapment and poisoning. These are further detailed in Att 10, Section 5.2 (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.2, Pages 65 to 75).

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

Medallion acknowledges the impact of the proposed action during the life of the Project through the removal of vegetation and habitat areas to facilitate the construction and development of the Project. Those areas of vegetation to be cleared for construction and operation of the Project comprise areas of Threatened Ecological Community (14.44 ha), and habitat for Threatened Fauna (44.37 ha) (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 4.5.5, Page 38 / Section 4.6.2, Page 42-44 / Section 4.6.4, Page 45-50).

Medallion is committed to rehabilitating, progressively and at closure, those areas directly impacted by the Project and acknowledges its responsibility to offset initial biodiversity impacts through the implementation of an offset strategy. The determination of area required for biodiversity offsetting will be derived from the clearing of vegetation and habitat areas conducted upon commencement of the Project and although there is cross-over between the TEC and Habitat areas, these will be considered discretely within the offsetting calculation framework. The specific details of Medallions offsetting strategy are in negotiation, however through its obligations under Ministerial Statement 1143, Medallion has an existing commitment to undertake biodiversity offsetting (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.4, Page 75).

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

None of the Migratory or Marine avian species that may potentially occur within the Project, as detailed in Attachment 10 have been recorded during surveys conducted. The proposed environmental management practices, as discussed in Section 5.2 of Attachment 10, as applied generally to the Project are considered appropriate to suitably manage the environmental values of the Project.
4.1.6 Nuclear
4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this
protected matter? *
No
4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *
The proposed action does not relate to Nuclear activities.
4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

4.1.5.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *
No
4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *
The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with Commonwealth Marine Areas (Attachment 9)
4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef
4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *
No
4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.
The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with the Great Barrier Reef (Att 9)

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

I.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam
1.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *
No
I.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.
The proposed action is not related to the development of coal seam gas or a large coal mining project. The proposed action is to develop a gold mining project, that is primarily comprised of underground mining operations.
I.1.10 Commonwealth Land
ou have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected natters.
direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened pecies or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.
An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action. —
I.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of hese protected matters? *
No
I.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impac
The MNES search completed for the Project area (26/8/2024) indicates that there is no intersection with Commonwealth Lands (Att 9)

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas
You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.
A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.
An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.
_
4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *
No
4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.
*
The Proposed Action occurs in Australia
4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

None

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- · Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

The Ravensthorpe Gold Project is associated with a high grade Gold and Copper resource and the only alternative is to not mine the resource which would in turn reduce employment and investment in the local government area, and reduce royalty and tax revenue to the Government.

The scope of the Project as detailed in this referral (has been revised from that under referrals made previously in 2005 (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Table 1-2, Page 7) and later in 2020 (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 1.1, Page 6), and therefore represents the application of an alternative having been reduced in both footprint and through the removal of those activities with the highest environmental risks (Att 10, EPBC Referral Supporting Document_TE24091, Section 5.1.1, Page 64).

These changes to the footprint and scope of the project have significantly reduced the potential impacts to the environment and subsequently to MNES.

The approved Project footprint (MS 1143) was 244.7 ha. The aspects included:

- · Development of six open pits;
- · Construction of two waste rock landforms;
- · Onsite processing and storage of tailings within an engineered dam; and
- · Extensive supporting infrastructure.

This referred project footprint is 57.81 ha and Includes:

- · Underground mining via three box cuts;
- · Construction of one waste rock landform;
- · Off-site processing; and
- Off-site haulage via existing road network.

These changes to the project have significantly reduced the potential impact to the environment.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type Name	Date	Sensitivi © onfidenc
#1.	DocumenATT 1_Medallion Metals Environmental Policy_2020.pdf Environmental Policy document	18/12/20	0. 24 b High
#2.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	18/12/20	D 2∕4e s High
#3.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0_REDACTED.pdf Referral supporting document with Redactions	19/12/20	D 2N b High
#4.	DocumerATT 11_Hydrogeology_Rockwater_2018_CONFIDENTIAL.pdf Hydrogeology Assessment	18/12/20	024∕es High
#5.	DocumerATT 12_Hydrology_Soilwater_2018_CONFIDENTIAL.pdf Hydrology Assessment	18/12/20	02Wes High
#6.	DocumerATT 13_Dieback Assessment_Terratree_2013_CONFIDENTIAL.pdf Dieback Assessment	18/12/20	024∕es High

#7.	DocumenATT 14_Dieback Management Plan_Southern Ecology_2021.pdf Dieback Assessment	18/12/20 2⁄4 s	High
#8.	DocumerATT 15_Subterranean Fauna_OES_2010.pdf Subterranean Fauna Risk Assessment	18/12/20 2\ b	High
#9.	DocumenATT 16_Aboriginal Heritage Assessment_Machin_2003_CONFIDENTIAL.pdf Heritage Assessment_CONFIDENTIAL	18/12/20 2⁄4 es	High
#10.	DocumenATT 2 _Medallion Metals Risk Management Policy_2020.pdf Corporate Risk Management Policy	18/12/20 24 b	High

1.2.6 Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents that are relevant to the proposed action

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	0 2/4e s	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

Туре	Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1. Docun	nerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	20 2/4e s	High

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi © onfidence
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	0 2/4e s	High

1.3.2.18 (Person proposing to take the action) If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

	Type Name		Date	Sensit	ivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumerATT 1_Medallion Mo	etals Environmental Policy_2020.pdf cy document	17/12/2	024	High
#2.	DocumerATT 2 _Medallion M Policy_2020.pdf Corporate Risk Mar	<u> </u>	17/12/2	102N/10	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf	17/12/2	0 2/4e s	High
	Referral Supporting Information			

#2.	DocumerATT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM	18/12/20 2⁄4 es	High
#3.	Documer A TT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018_SENSITIVITIES REDACTED.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM_REDACTED	18/12/20 24 b	High

3.1.3 Natural features, important or unique values that applies to the project area

	Type Name	Date	Sensitivi © onfidence
#1.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/20	2¥es High
#2.	DocumerATT 9_MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES Search Report	18/12/20	2N4o High

3.1.4 Gradient relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	Docum	enATT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM	17/12/2	024	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Туре	Name	Date	Sens	itivi 6 jonfidenc
#1.	Docume	enATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	:0 2/4e s	High
#2.	Docume	enATT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM	17/12/2	.0 2/4e s	High
#3.	Docume	enATT 3B_Flora and Fauna Survey Part B_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM_Part B	18/12/2	10 2/4 es	High
#4.	Docume	enATT 3B_Flora and Fauna Survey Part B_APM 2018_SENSITIVITIES REDACTED.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM_Part B_REDACTED	18/12/2	20 2\4 0	High
#5.	Docume	enATT 5_Priority Flora Survey_Craig 2020.pdf Priority Flora Survey	18/12/2	.0 2/4 es	High
#6.	Docume	er&TT 5_Priority Flora Survey_Craig 2020_SENSITIVITIES REDACTED.pdf Priority Flora Survey_REDACTED	18/12/2	20 2\4 0	High
#7.	Docume	enATT 6_Flora and Vegetation Survey_Craig 2021.pdf Flora and Vegetation Survey	18/12/2	.0 2/4 es	High
#8.	Docume	enATT 6_Flora and Vegetation Survey_Craig 2021_SENSITIVITIES REDACTED.pdf Flora and Vegetation Survey_REDACTED	18/12/2	20 2V4 0	High
#9.	Docume	enATT 7_Threatened Ecological Community Survey_Craig 2022.pdf	18/12/2	.0 2N 10	High

TEC Survey		
#10. DocumerATT 8_Flora and Vegetation Survey_Craig 2024.pdf Flora and Vegetation Survey	18/12/20 2⁄4 es	High
#11. DocumenATT 8_Flora and Vegetation Survey_Craig 2024_SENSITIVITIES REDACTED.pdf Flora and Vegetation Survey_REDACTED	18/12/20 24 b	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

Тур	pe Name	Date	Sensit	ivi © onfidence
#1. Doo	cumer A TT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM	17/12/2	20 2N 40	High

3.3.1 Commonwealth heritage places overseas or other places that apply to the project area

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	0 2∕4e s	High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

Туре	Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1. Docui	menATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	20 2/4e s	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Туре	Name	Date	Sensitiv	/i 6 jonfidence
#1.	Docume	enATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/20) 2/4e s	High
#2.	Docume	enATT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM	17/12/20) 2/4e s	High

4.1.1.3 (World Heritage) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi © onfidence
#1.	DocumenAtt 9-MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES search completed for the Project area	26/08/2	0 2VI b	High

4.1.2.3 (National Heritage) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

Туј	pe Name	Date	Sensitiv	vi © onfidenc
#1. Do	ocumen A tt 9-MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES search completed for the Project area	25/08/20) 2\4 b	High

	Туре Name	Date	Sensitiv	vi 6 jonfidence
#1.	Documer A tt 9-MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES search completed for the Project area	25/08/20	2 14 0	High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type Name	Date	Sensit	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	0 2/4 es	High

4.1.4.6 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/20	0 2/4 es	High
#2.	DocumenATT 3A_Flora and Fauna Survey Part A_APM 2018.pdf Flora and Fauna Survey_APM	17/12/20	0 2/4e s	High

4.1.4.9 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi G onfidenc
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf	17/12/2	20 2/4 es	High
	Referral Supporting Information			

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi © onfidenc
#1.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf	17/12/2	20 2/4e s	High
	Referral Supporting Information			

4.1.4.11 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Proposed offsets relevant to avoidance or mitigation measures

	Type Name	Date	Sensit	ivi 6 jonfidenc
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/20	0 2/4e s	High

4.1.5.3 (Migratory Species) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type Name	Date	Sensiti	vi G onfidenc
#1.	DocumerATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/20) 2/4 es	High

T	ype Name	Date	Sensi	tivi © onfidence
#1. D	Documer A tt 9-MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES search completed for the Project area	25/08/2	0 2\4 b	High

4.1.8.3 (Great Barrier Reef) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type Name	Date	Sensiti	vi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumerAtt 9-MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES search completed for the Project area	25/08/2	024	High

4.1.10.3 (Commonwealth Land) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type Name	Date	Sensiti	vi G onfidence
#1.	DocumerAtt 9-MNES Search Results_2024.pdf MNES search completed for the Project area	25/08/2	0 2N	High

4.3.8 Why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible

	Type Name	Date	Sensi	tivi 6 jonfidence
#1.	DocumenATT 10_EPBC Referral Supporting Document_4.0.pdf Referral Supporting Information	17/12/2	20 2/4 es	High

5.2 Declarations

Address

Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN 96158360046

Organisation name TALIS CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

Organisation address PO Box 454 Leederville WA 6903

Representative's name Daisy Tills

Representative's job title Environmental Consultant

Phone 1300251070

Email daisy.tills@talisconsultants.com.au

Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

PO Box 454 Leederville 6903

- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
- By checking this box, I, **Daisy Tills of TALIS CONSULTANTS PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *
- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN 89609225023

Organisation name MEDALLION METALS LIMITED

Organisation address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

Representative's name Paul Bennett

Representative's job title Managing Director

Phone (08) 6424 8700

Email pbennett@medallionmetals.com.au

Address Suite 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue, West Perth WA 6005

- Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *
- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
- I, Paul Bennett of MEDALLION METALS LIMITED, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

☑ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.
Same as Person proposing to take the action information. Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. * I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
I, Paul Bennett of MEDALLION METALS LIMITED, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *
■ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *