

Newmont Boddington Mine Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal

Application Number: **03030**

Commencement Date:

Status: **Locked**

05/08/2025

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Newmont Boddington Mine Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Mining

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Other

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

31/10/2027

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2046

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

The Proposed Action will require an additional footprint of 1300.2 ha which consists of clearing of up to 414 ha of native vegetation, 805.5 ha of plantation and 80.7 ha of previously cleared land. The Proposed Action lies within a Revised Development Envelope (**RDE**) (see Att_1 - Referral Supporting Document Figure 2-1), which is provided to define the broader context within which the Proposed Action will be implemented.

This Proposed Action is required to undertake ancillary works to support safe construction and operation of a future tailings storage facility at Newmont Boddington (referred to as RDA2). It also includes activities to support future closure activities (e.g. stockpiling of gravel and soil materials for closure and the future construction of a closure spillway from F1/F3 RDA).

The implementation of this Proposed Action requires additional footprint to previously Approved Actions and comprises, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- bauxite preservation and stockpiling as required
- expansion of the access road from Albany Highway
- access and perimeter roads
- pipeline and powerline corridors
- surface water management infrastructure
- construction laydowns
- office and workshop areas
- access road from the mine
- rehabilitation material (topsoil and gravel) stockpiles and construction material stockpiles
- footprint for the F1/F3 RDA closure spillway construction
- potential discharge of treated water to the environment; and
- other associated infrastructure for the Proposed Action and Approved Action.

Expansion of Plantation Road (which connects the construction site to the Albany Highway) will be required to allow safe delivery of construction materials and equipment. Some minor changes to the perimeter boundary of RDA2 from the Approved Action are also included in the scope of the Proposed Action.

Newmont Boddington currently deposits tailings into the F1/F3 RDA (see Att_1 - Referral Supporting Document Figure 2-1). This facility will reach its current maximum design capacity in early 2030. RDA2 will be required by this time for deposition of tailings and to ensure continued operations. At the time that RDA2 was approved under the Approved Action, there was limited understanding of the bauxite resources in the vicinity and no detailed design of supporting infrastructure. Understanding this has been the focus of a pre-feasibility study, resulting in this Proposed Action.

The mining operations associated with the broader Newmont Boddington operations are approved under EPBC 2011/6192 and EPBC 2012/6370 and do not form part of this assessment. The footprint and activities authorised under these approvals which are inclusive of pit and waste dump expansions, as well as the inundation area for RDA2, are deemed approved and do not form part of the approval for the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action does not include:

- Existing, ongoing and future exploration activities and support infrastructure
- Feasibility-related studies including but not limited to ongoing test work, geotechnical and geophysical assessments, water monitoring and management trials/activities
- Heritage and environmental surveys; and
- Associated rehabilitation.

More detailed description of the Proposed Action is provided in Att_1 – Referral Supporting Document (Section 1.3).

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 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (**EPBC Act**) provides for the protection of Matters of National Environmental Significance (**MNES**). In accordance with the Significant impact guidelines 1.1, the MNES applicable to this Proposed Action includes nationally threatened species and ecological communities. An assessment on whether the Proposed Action is likely to have a significant impact on MNES will determine if a classification of 'Controlled Action' will be applied. In the event this outcome is reached, approval under the EPBC Act will be required.

Part IV of the Western Australian *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (**EP Act**) provides for the environmental impact assessment of proposals that are likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Newmont Boddington referred the Proposal to the WA Environmental Protection Authority (**EPA**) in June 2025. The EPA has determined the Proposed Action requires assessment and has set this at a Public Environmental Review.

It should be noted the original approved footprint for RDA2 under MS971 resulted in direct impact of Gringer Creek, with a two kilometer planned diversion for this creek to the east. This was amended in MS971 in 2019, with the facility being moved further west. This original footprint is still represented in EPBC 2012/6370. The feasibility design for RDA2 sits within the EPBC 2012/6370 approved footprint and is aligned with the MS971 footprint. The referred footprints under the EP Act and EPBC Act will be slightly different.

If the Proposed Action is deemed a Controlled Action, Newmont Boddington will consult with the EPA and DCCEEW on the appropriate assessment pathway with an accredited assessment preferred.

Other approvals that will be required for the Proposed Action include:

- Works Approval and Licence under Part V of the EP Act for specific activities within a prescribed premise that produce emissions and discharges that pose significant risk to the environment and trigger the regulation of management through a licence.
- Sections 16 or 18 consents under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) (AH Act) required for any proposed disturbance to Aboriginal heritage sites and materials.
- Water licences will be required under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI Act) for disturbance to beds and banks of creeklines.
- Authorisation to take flora and fauna under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act) is required for the taking of native fauna in implementing the Proposed Action.
- Appropriate tenure will be applied for under the *Mining Act* (WA). A Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) will also be required under the *Mining Act 1978* (WA) to construct, operate and close the Proposed Action.
- A Dangerous Goods Licence under the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* (WA) will be required to manage the storage, handling, transport, and use of dangerous goods used in the operation of the Proposed Action.
- *Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement Act 1973* (**Worsley State Agreement**) - Newmont Boddington does not have a State Agreement but operates on land covered by Worsley State Agreement. As such, Newmont Boddington is required to preserve bauxite prior to undertaking works that would otherwise prevent later bauxite extraction (e.g. construction of RDAs). This bauxite must then be stockpiled until it is required by Worsley.

Other policy and guidance relevant to the Matters of National Environmental Significance (**MNES**) related to the Proposed Action include:

- EPBC Act referral guideline for the 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) 2022)
- Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds (DEWHA 2010b)
- Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals (DSEWPaC 2011a)
- Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles (DSEWPaC 2011b)

- Recovery Plan for the Forest Black Cockatoo (Baudin's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (DEC 2008)
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan: Western Australian Wildlife Management Program No. 52 (DPaW 2013)
- National Recovery Plan for the Woylie (*Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*) (DEC 2012a)
- National Recovery Plan for the Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) (DEC 2012b)
- National Recovery Plan for the Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) (DPaW 2017)
- Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE 2013)
- National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEE 2023)
- Threat Abatement Plan for Dieback caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (DotEE 2018)
- Corporate Policy Statement No. 3: Management of Phytophthora Dieback (DBCA 2022)
- Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DBCA 2023b).

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. *

Newmont Boddington seeks to build enduring relationships with local stakeholders Building and maintaining trust with those impacted by our business is core to Newmont's approach, to which a methodical approach is applied to stakeholder relationship management to understand and manage our impacts. The expectations of community to be informed and consulted on resources projects reflects an increasing understanding of stakeholder rights, the imperative for community acceptance, and the relevance of these factors for regulatory approvals.

Under Newmont's global standards for social baseline and impact assessment (**SIA**), sites are required to update SIAs no less than every five years. This is to ensure Newmont Boddington's understanding of potential impacts of the operations and concerns or issues of the community are current. Data collection methodologies include both qualitative and quantitative processes and are conducted in a culturally appropriate manner. Newmont's Boddington operation completed SIAs in 2010, 2015 and 2020. The next SIA will commence in 2025.

Stakeholders are engaged through regular forums, publications in local community communications, and publicly available information on Newmont.com.

Newmont Boddington Mine is on the traditional land of the Gnaala Karla Booja (**GKB**) native title claimants. The surrounding land uses include State Forest, timber production, agriculture and mining. Newmont Boddington Mine is located in the local Shire of Boddington, a primarily rural community.

Newmont Boddington defines its Area of Influence (**Aoi**) communities and key stakeholders as:

- Host communities within 50 km radius (i.e., Boddington, Wandering, Williams Local Government Authorities (**LGAs**) and the town of Dwellingup)
- Employees and business partners within host communities and the broader Southwest Region and greater Perth metropolitan area
- Traditional Owners via the GKB Agreement Group represented by the GKB Aboriginal Corporation (**GKBAC**) with whom Newmont Boddington has a voluntary and multi-year Indigenous Land Use Agreement (**ILUA**), forming the Moorditj Booja Community Partnership Agreement (**CPA**). A preservation of Aboriginal Heritage Agreement (**PAHA**) underpins the CPA. GKBAC represents interests across a region including Kwinana; Armadale; Rockingham; Bunbury; Collie; Narrogin; and Mandurah; and
- Regulatory and government agencies, non-government and community stakeholder groups with an interest in the ongoing sustainable operation of the mine.

Stakeholders identified for the operations and this Proposed Action are grouped into categories. These categories support the stakeholder analysis process, including identification of appropriate engagement levels and engagement methods. The following categories been developed for key stakeholders:

- Landowners
- Native Title groups
- Indigenous groups
- Local community
- Local services
- Local government
- Regional community
- Internal Newmont and Business Partners
- State agencies and departments
- State government
- Federal agencies and departments, and
- Federal government.

As part of the established stakeholder engagement process, Newmont Boddington undertakes structured regular, routine engagement with various identified stakeholders to inform, consult, collaborate with and empower the community and other stakeholders in the planning and decision-making process. The objectives of the established stakeholder engagement process are to:

- Identify Newmont Boddington stakeholders, including marginalised groups, and manage the relationships in a consistent manner
- provide sufficient information to interested stakeholders such that they can make informed decisions, raise issues and concerns, and obtain feedback as part of the life of mine process
- establish relationships with key stakeholders that enable ongoing dialogue through the mine development and operation, and
- ensure effective monitoring, measurement and tracking processes for all stakeholder interactions.

Newmont Boddington has several standing representative and consultative stakeholder engagement forums and established communication channels.

- Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)
- Moorditj Booja CPA Relationship Committee
- South West Sustainability Partnership (SWSP)
- Community Reference Group (CRG), and
- Boddington Gold Mine Environmental Management Liaison Group (BGMEMLG).

In addition to the regular stakeholder forums listed in Att_1 – Referral Supporting Document Table 5 2, Newmont Boddington has also conducted community town halls consisting of an open invitation for community members to discuss aspects of Newmont Boddington operations held locally in the town of Boddington, site visits with stakeholder groups, stakeholder specific briefings, and regular operational updates in local community newsletters.

Newmont Boddington has also developed a microsite for communication of the Proposed Action at Newmont.com. As this Proposed Action progresses through the regulatory processes and project lifecycle, Newmont Boddington will continue to engage with key stakeholders on a regular basis. Stakeholder engagement will be recorded and maintained in the stakeholder engagement database. The Proposed Action's stakeholder engagement program seeks to support a consistent approach to managing stakeholder and community relations.

Newmont Boddington regularly engages with GKBAC in respect of the Approved Action and this Proposed Action. Through this engagement, and via heritage survey participation, GKB Aboriginal people have raised matters in respect of potential indirect impacts of the Proposed Action, including downstream impacts to water courses such as changed hydrological regimes. Newmont Boddington continues to engage with GKBAC and GKBAC Cultural Advice Committee (**CAC**) regarding environmental and cultural heritage management protocols in accordance with the PAHA and the future Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (**NSHA**).

Further detail on consultation with the traditional owners and local community including stakeholder engagement outcomes is provided in Att_1 – Referral Supporting Document (Section 1.6, 1.7. 1.8 and 1.9).

Attachment 1: Referral Supporting Document; Section 1.6

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

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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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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 101199731
Organisation name NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD
Organisation address 6008 WA

Referring party details

Name STEPHANIE MYLES
Job title Lead Permitting
Phone 0409584539
Email stephanie.myles@newmont.com
Address Level 5/500 Hay Street Subiaco, Western Australia

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? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN 101199731
Organisation name NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD
Organisation address 6008 WA

Person proposing to take the action details

Name STEPHANIE MYLES
Job title Lead Permitting
Phone 0409584539
Email stephanie.myles@newmont.com
Address Level 5/500 Hay Street Subiaco, Western Australia

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. *

Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd has a satisfactory record of environmental management. Newmont Boddington has developed and refined environmental management policies, systems and procedures. The key components of Newmont Boddington's environmental management approach that apply to the Proposed Action include:

- Newmont Corporation Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy
- Fit for purpose Management System, and
- Management Plans will be developed and implemented for the Proposed Action.

These are successfully applied for the Approved Action and will be applied to the Proposed Action.

No proceedings have been taken against Newmont Boddington or known to be in the process of being taken against the Newmont Boddington under the EPBC Act or any State or Territory law for the protection of the environment.

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

Newmont Corporation's Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy is the guiding document for environmental management and provides context and direction for continuous improvement.

Newmont Boddington operates under a fit for purpose management system which is a continuous improvement model covering systematic assessment of environmental risk and legal requirements and the development of objectives and targets for improvement. Systems are in place for training, operational control, communication, emergency response, corrective actions, assessment and review processes. The Proposed Action will be undertaken in accordance with both Newmont Corporation's Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy and management systems.

Att_2 Newmont Corporation Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy.

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	101199731
Organisation name	NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD
Organisation address	6008 WA

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	STEPHANIE MYLES
Job title	Lead Permitting
Phone	0409584539
Email	stephanie.myles@newmont.com
Address	Level 5/500 Hay Street Subiaco, Western Australia

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	101199731
Organisation name	NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD
Organisation address	6008 WA
Representative's name	STEPHANIE MYLES
Representative's job title	Lead Permitting
Phone	0409584539
Email	stephanie.myles@newmont.com
Address	Level 5/500 Hay Street Subiaco, Western Australia

✔ 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.

Same as Referring party information.

✔ 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? *

No

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

No

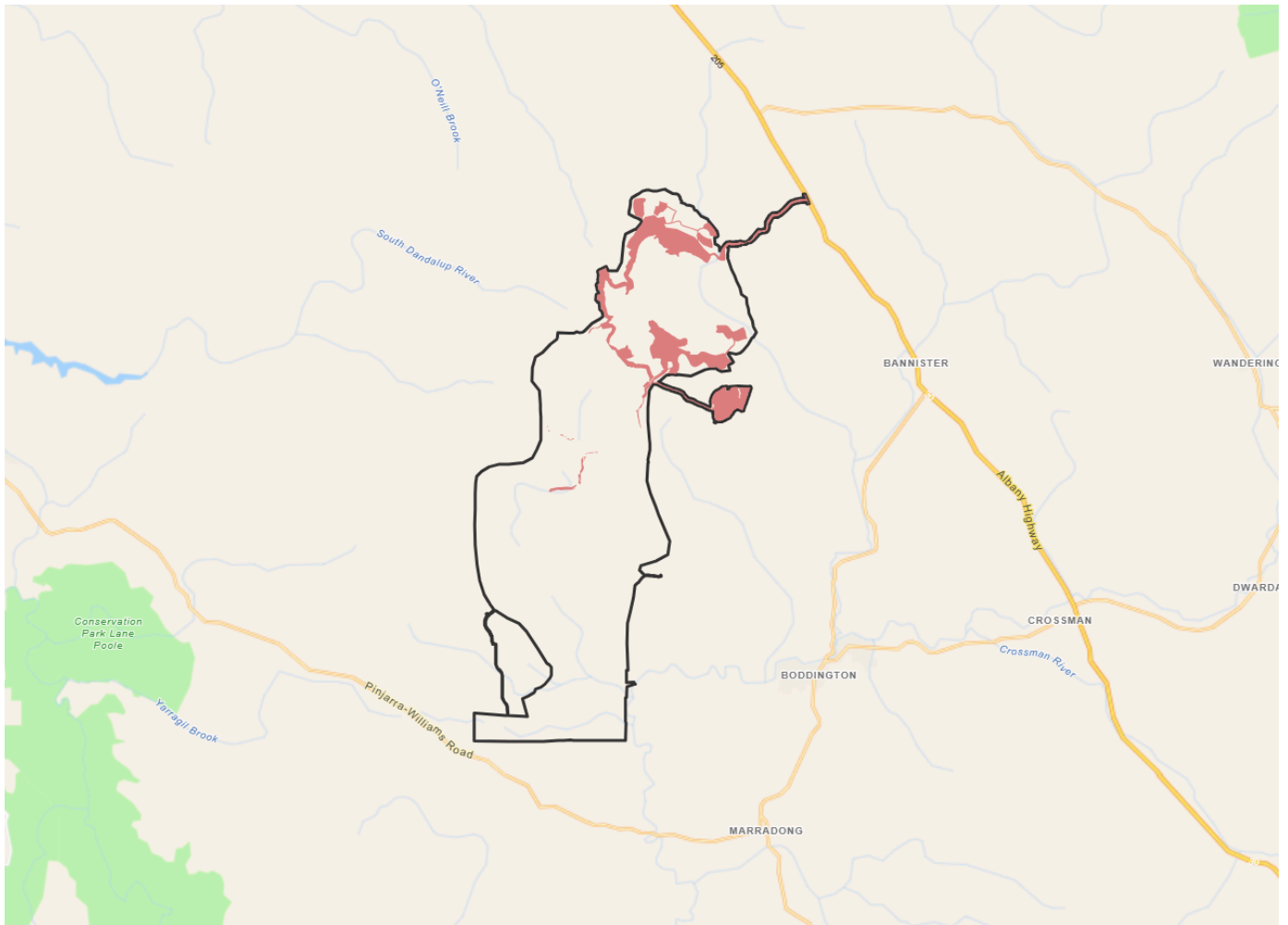
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Referring party

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 14200.57 Ha Disturbance Footprint: 1301.55 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Newmont Boddington, Gold Mine Road, Boddington, Western Australia 6390

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? *

The Proposed Action lies wholly within the Shire of Boddington, with the majority of the activities occurring on Newmont freehold owned land.

The existing mining operations are located on a mix of state-owned and Newmont freehold owned land and are operated under leases in accordance with the WA Mining Act. The majority of the freehold land on which the Newmont Boddington Mine operations are located, and which is owned by Newmont Boddington, is also subject to a State Agreement for bauxite mining under the *Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement Act 1969 (Worsley State Agreement)*. The western extent of Newmont Boddington Mine resides in the Dwellingup State Forest which is also subject to a bauxite state agreement, the *Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Act 1978* which permits bauxite mining by Alcoa within mineral lease 1SA (ML1SA).

The area surrounding Newmont Boddington Mine formed part of the recent environmental impact assessment for the Worsley Mine Expansion – Revised Proposal (Proponent: South32 Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd (**Worsley**)). This proposal was approved by the WA Environmental Protection Authority (**EPA**) on 20 December 2024 (Ministerial Statement 1237) and the Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (**DCCEEW**) on 11 February 2025 (EPBC 2019/8437).

Newmont Boddington acknowledges that Worsley's approvals provide permission to clear additional native vegetation on Newmont Boddington (and other) owned land in accordance with the conditions required under its approvals. In addition to the clearing approved for Worsley's operations, the Worsley Joint Venture hold the bauxite rights over the land covered by the Worsley State Agreement, which includes the area of this Proposed Action. Commercial arrangements with Worsley require Newmont Boddington to conserve bauxite through recovering and stockpiling bauxite on behalf of the Worsley Joint Venture when its operations would otherwise sterilise that bauxite. Hence, under this Proposed Action, bauxite recovery and stockpiling has been considered.

An outline of the Proposed Action and Approved Action tenure is shown in Att_1 – Referral Supporting Document (Figure 1.2).

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

The Proposed Action and Project Area is located approximately 12 kilometers (km) northwest of the town of Boddington and around 130 km to the southeast of Perth, Western Australia. The Proposed Action is located within Wilman Country which is primarily within the Gnaala Karla Booja (GKB) Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) area (WI2015/005), in the Southwest region of Western Australia (ALS 2024).

Albany Highway is closest sealed road to the Proposed Action. Unsealed internal access routes are present throughout the Proposed Action area to allow for seasonal plantation harvesting in the Saddleback Treefarm.

Newmont Boddington Mine is located in the Jarrah Forest Biogeographic Region and Northern Jarrah Forest Subregion as per the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA). The biological setting has been characterised through a range of biological surveys conducted in and around Newmont Boddington Mine. These surveys have focused on recording species present as well as identifying species and communities of conservation significance. The Northern Jarrah Foerst subregion is characterised by Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest on ironstone gravels and Marri-Wandoo (*Corymbia calophylla* - *Eucalyptus wandoo*) woodlands on loamy soils, with sclerophyll understoreys.

Vegetation condition within the 14,182 ha Project Area ranges from Completely Degraded (approximately 60%) to Excellent (approximately 17%). The western boundary of the existing Newmont Boddington Mine extends into the Dwellingup State Forest. This large contiguous block of native vegetation is managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and undergoes fuel reduction burning in accordance with DBCA schedules. The Bibbulmun Track runs in a north-south direction along the western side of the existing Newmont Boddington operations, with the Mount Wells campsite approximately 1.5 km west of F1/F3 RDA. The Dwellingup State Forest provides for many recreational activities by locals and tourists, such as bushwalking, mountain biking, camping, wildlife watching and water-based activities like kayaking, canoeing and fishing.

The existing Newmont Boddington Mine operations are located within the catchment of Thirty Four Mile Brook, a tributary of the Hotham River. The Hotham River flows in a south-westerly direction into the Murray River. The Proposed Action lies in the adjacent Gringer Creek catchment which flows southwest into the Bannister River, which in turn flows into the Hotham River (BDH, 2025). The majority of surface systems in the area are ephemeral and flow in response to seasonal rainfall. The Hotham River is the primary permanent surface water feature in the Boddington region. Generally, waterways in the vicinity of Hotham River have been characterised by varying degrees of legacy impacts from clearing of native vegetation for agriculture and forestry (SLR, 2024a). Winter flows in the Hotham River are related to catchment-scale rainfall events, while summer flows are considered to result from groundwater baseflow throughout the catchment (BDH, 2025c).

The surrounding land use is a mixture of agricultural, forestry, and other mining and extractive activities. The majority of the Proposed Action covers area of plantation and native vegetation. The neighbouring mining operators are Alcoa and Worsley who are mining for bauxite under State Agreements.

An outline of the Proposed Action including proximity to Boddington and roads is shown in the Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Figure 1.1). Surrounding land use is depicted in the Referral Supporting Document (Figure 1.2). Vegetation condition is provided in Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Figure 2.5), A map of the catchments is provided in Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.4.1, Figure 2.20).

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

The majority of the freehold land on which the Newmont Boddington Mine operations are located, and which is owned by Newmont Boddington, is also subject to a State Agreement for bauxite mining under the *Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement Act 1973 (Worsley State Agreement)*. The western extent of Newmont Boddington Mine resides in the Dwellingup State Forest which is also subject to a bauxite state agreement, the Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Act 1978 which permits bauxite mining by Alcoa within mineral lease 1SA (ML1SA).

The western boundary of the existing Newmont Boddington Mine extends into the Dwellingup State Forest. The Bibbulmun Track is present in this area of the State Forest and runs in a north-south direction along the western side of the existing Newmont Boddington operations and intersects with the Project Area. One of the tracks campsites, Mount Wells, is approximately 1.5 km west of F1/F3 RDA. The Dwellingup State Forest provides for many recreational activities by locals and tourists, such as bushwalking, mountain biking, camping, wildlife watching and water-based activities like kayaking, canoeing and fishing.

An outline of the Proposed Action and Approved Action tenure is shown in Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Figure 1.2).

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

No unique or outstanding natural features or other important environmental values are within the Proposed Action and Project Area, that are not otherwise discussed in other sections. In Att_1 Referral Supporting Document, the conservation significant flora and fauna species are described in Section 3.2 and heritage values are discussed in Section 3.3.2.

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

The natural topography of the local region slopes from around 340 m above Australian Height Datum (mAHD) to the north of the operations, down to 200 mAHD at the Hotham River in the south.

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.

Survey Effort

Flora, vegetation and fauna surveys including baseline and targeted surveys, have been undertaken in the wider survey area extent (Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Table 2.1, Figure 2 1)) since the 1980s. Results of these surveys have assisted in developing a detailed understanding of the vegetation, flora and fauna that exists in and around the footprint required for this Proposed Action and analysis of potential impacts. Detail on relevant studies completed is provided below.

Threatened Flora

Desktop searches indicate that nine Threatened flora species under the *EPBC Act* have the potential to occur within the Project Area, including:

- *Caladenia hopperiana*
- *Caladenia dorrienii*
- *Pultenaea pauciflora*
- *Eleocharis keigheryi*
- *Morelotia australiensis*
- *Andersonia sp. Saxatilis* (F. & J. Hort 3324)
- *Verticordia fimbrilepis subsp. fimbrilepis*
- *Diuris micrantha*, and
- *Anthocercis gracilis*.

Based on local landforms, soil characteristics, and distribution patterns derived from previous studies and Florabase (Western Australian Herbarium 2024), only four species have a low to moderate potential to occur within the RDE:

- *Andersonia sp. Saxatilis* (F.J. Hort 3324)
- *Caladenia dorrienii*
- *Caladenia hopperiana*
- *Morelotia australiensis*.

A 200-meter survey was conducted around the Approved Action footprint within the footprint required for this Proposed Action. No Threatened species were recorded (Mattiske 2025a).

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) were found to occur in the Project Area.

An overview of the threatened provided in the Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.1.6, Figure 2.7).

Terrestrial Fauna

Fourteen broad scale remnant habitat types were identified in the footprint required for this Proposed Action and Project Area during the desktop review (Att_1, Table 2-6).

The dominant habitat within the footprint required for this Proposed Action include Jarrah/Marri woodland, Jarrah/Marri/Allocasuarina woodland and Wandoo woodland. At the finer-scale, additional fauna habitats were identified that are associated with either the valley floors dissecting the uplands, the exposed granite formations, and modified landscapes for plantations or artificial water sources.

Jarrah/Marri Forest provides a wide range of microhabitats for terrestrial vertebrate fauna, including tree hollows, leaf-litter, woody debris and rocky substrates. This habitat type supports important foraging, roosting and nesting/denning habitat for a range of terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa including all three species of black cockatoo.

Generally, most upper slope and ridge jarrah/marri communities (JC/JM) are found on rockier soils and have a lower tree layer characterised by the presence of Bull Banksia (*Banksia grandis*) with an understorey of low shrubs and native grasses (BIOSTAT 2021). Where they occur on mid and lower slopes

(JM/JC/DL), these communities tend to be located on soils with a higher organic content and a relatively denser shrub understorey (Att_1, Table 2-6). The presence of sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) is an important landscape characteristic for these jarrah/marri communities as it is a food resource for black cockatoo species and Phascogales (Att_1, Table 2-6).

Wandoo woodland is comprised of small patches of *Eucalyptus wandoo* and *Eucalyptus rudis*, with minor drainage lines and creeks on valley floors. Hollow bearing eucalypts and other microhabitats present within this habitat type provide important refugia for arboreal mammals and significant avifauna taxa, while woody debris provides foraging opportunities and shelter for nonvolant mammal species (Att_1, Section 2.2.2).

Heaths and perched heaths occur as isolated patches. These vary from dense low shrubland to sparsely treed open shrubland. Heaths can offer a refuge for fauna due to their extended moisture retention (Att_1, Table 2-6). Heaths containing eucalypts and proteaceous species can also be a foraging resource for all three species of black cockatoo.

Plantation habitat type accounts for most of the footprint required for this Proposed Action and within the RDE to be cleared. This area is an active plantation subjected to regular clearing activities and plantation areas may be either vegetated or cleared at any given point in time.

Approximately 80.4 ha of the footprint required for this Proposed Action was mapped as cleared and does not provide suitable habitat for fauna.

Six *EPBC Act* listed species have been recorded in the Project Area:

- Woylie (*Bettongiapenicillata ogilbyi*) – Endangered – High likelihood of occurrence – Recorded
- Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) – Endangered – High likelihood of occurrence – Recorded
- Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) (BBC) – Endangered – High likelihood of occurrence – Recorded
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (CBC) – Endangered – High likelihood of occurrence – Recorded
- Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) – Vulnerable – High likelihood of occurrence – Recorded
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus naso banksia*) (FRTBC) – Vulnerable – High likelihood of occurrence – Recorded

Habitat types are described in Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.2.2, Table 2.6, Figure 2.9) and shown with the locations of listed species in Att_1 Referral Supporting Document (Figure 4-11, Figure 4-12, Figure 4-13, Figure 4-14, Figure 4-16 and Figure 4-17).

Aquatic fauna

Baseline aquatic ecology surveys were undertaken in Gringer Creek, Boggy Brook and Hotham River (App D1, App D2 and App D3). No listed aquatic species were identified.

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

The Project Area is located within Northern Jarrah Forest as defined by IBRA wholly within Northern Jarrah Forest subregion (JF1) (DCCEEW 2020). The Northern Jarrah Forest subregion is characterised by Jarrah forest on ironstone gravels and Marri-Wandoo woodlands on loamy soils, with sclerophyll understoreys.

Vegetation complexes, Cooke, Coolakin, Dwellingup 4, Pindalup and Yalanbee 5 occur within the disturbance footprint required for this Proposed Action (Att1_Referral Supporting Document, section 2.1.2). None of these complexes are restricted or less represented (<10%) in all DBCA managed lands (Government of Western Australia 2019)

Vegetation types are shown in the Att1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.1.3, Figure 2-4). A description of vegetation complexes is provided in the Att1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.1.3, Figure 2-3).

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.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database indicates that there are no National Heritage Places, Commonwealth Heritage Places, or other federally listed cultural heritage sites protected under the *EPBC Act* located within the footprint of the Proposed Action.

Numerous sites of Aboriginal cultural significance have been identified in the area surrounding Newmont Boddington. Many of these are recorded as either Registered Sites, Lodged Places under the WA *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AH Act)*, and both are treated as places in which the AH Act applies. It is understood the *AH Act* applies to all Aboriginal sites including sites about which the DPLH does not hold any information.

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

Newmont Boddington Mine is on the traditional land of the Gnaala Karla Booja (**GKB**). The surrounding land uses include State Forest, timber production, agriculture, and mining. Newmont Boddington Mine is located in the local Shire of Boddington, a primarily rural community.

Five heritage places are known to exist within the Saddleback Treefarm area (which forms part of the Project Area) including:

- Boddington Forest 44 (DPLH ID 4238) – Water source
- Boddington Forest 45 (DPLH ID 4239) – Grinding area/grooves (was collected as accessioned into the WA Museum collection)
- Dukatj (34 Mile) Creek (DPLH ID 21471) – Camp; creation/dreaming narrative; other; water source (access to this file is restricted for cultural reasons)
- Dandalup River (DPLH ID 27937) – Creation/dreaming narrative; hunting place; landscape/seascape feature; plant resource; water source, and
- BGA_S32_2_001 – Modified Tree (DPLH ID 40453) – Modified tree (two modified jarrah trees).

Additional surveys have been undertaken in Saddleback Treefarm and consultation is underway with GKBAC CAC regarding survey findings.

Within a 10 km radius of the Saddleback Treefarm additional Aboriginal cultural heritage places have also documented including:

- Boddington Forest 40 (DPLH ID 4234) – Artefacts/scatter
- Boddington Forest 42 (DPLH ID 4236) – Artefacts/scatter
- Boddington Forest 36 (DPLH ID 4230) – Artefacts/scatter
- Bannister Gnamma Hole (DPLH ID 3269) – Ritual/ceremonial; water source
- Kitty's Grave, Bannister (DPLH ID 3267) – Burial
- Pollard's Possum Tree (DPLH ID 3270) – Modified tree
- HEA01 (DPLH ID 18749) – Artefacts/scatter
- Birdiya Hill (Mt Wells) (DPLH ID 21470) – Camp; creation/dreaming narrative; hunting place, and
- BGA_S32_3_001 – Modified Tree (DPLH ID 40512) – Modified tree.

The Hotham River from Pumphrey's Bridge to the Murray River, and its direct tributaries (which includes Bannister River, 34 Mile Brook, Boggy Brook and Junglen Gully), forms registered heritage site (DPLH ID 27935). The Hotham River holds mythological significance and is a customary home of the Waugal and is recognised as a creation/dreaming narrative. Traditional owners also recognise the site as being an important source of fresh water and a travel route.

Aboriginal heritage is discussed in Section 2.3 of Att1_Referral Supporting Document.

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. *

Surface Water

The Proposed Action will be constructed in the Gringer Creek catchment. Gringer Creek flows into the Bannister River, which in turn reports to the Hotham River, just upstream of where the Hotham passes the main Boddington township.

Gringer Creek is highly seasonal with flows commencing in late May/early June and usually ceasing by late November or December. Summer rainfall tends to generate only short-lived flow events, if at all. Total yearly streamflow from Gringer Creek has been recorded between 0.8 and 7.6 GL/yr. Water quality in Gringer Creek varies from fresh to brackish.

The natural topography of the local region slopes from around 340 m above Australian Height Datum (mAHD) to the north of the operations, down to 200 mAHD at the Hotham River in the south. The Hotham River retains pools during the summer period, and regional groundwater investigations indicate these pools are supported by groundwater discharge (App_D4). Similar summer pools have been observed in Gringer Creek, suggesting these are also supported by groundwater discharge (App_D4).

Surface water quality ranges across the local ephemeral creeks with water quality generally considered good in the forested catchment areas, becoming more saline in downstream reaches adjacent to farmland (e.g. Boggy Brook, App_D2). The water quality of Gringer Creek is generally good with TDS, EC and sulphate being reduced during high flow conditions, and higher in low flow conditions due to influences from groundwater and evapoconcentration (App_D1).

The Hotham River is the primary permanent surface water feature in the Boddington region. Generally, waterways in the vicinity of Hotham River have been characterised by varying degrees of legacy impacts from clearing of native vegetation for agriculture and forestry (App_D3). The Hotham River is a major sub-catchment of the Murray River with a catchment area of 3,938 km² (Red Creek, 2017). The sub-catchment is predominantly cleared, being part of the Wheatbelt region, and water quality is affected by secondary salinisation (App_D3). Total annual flow in the Hotham River since 2015 has varied between 10 and 254 gigalitres per year (**GL/yr**) with an average flow of 61.5 GL/yr (App_D3).

Winter flows in the Hotham River are related to catchment-scale rainfall events, while summer flows are considered to result from groundwater baseflow throughout the catchment (App_D4). Monitoring of the groundwater systems adjacent to the Hotham River has identified groundwater elevations in the weathered and fractured upper bedrock closely mimic elevations within shallow gravels and mimic the river elevations, indicating that hydraulic connection is present between the regional groundwater system and surface water flows in the Hotham River (BDH 2025b).

A map of the catchments is provided in the Att1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.4.1, Figure 2.16). Description of surface water is provided in the Att1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.4.1).

Ground Water

Groundwater investigation programs undertaken since the oxide mining period have consistently identified the following hydrogeological units in the region of Newmont Boddington's mining operations comprising (App_D4 and App_D5):

- The seasonal shallow groundwater system (**SSGS**) which occurs at surface and comprises a mix of clays with laterite gravel and cemented laterite hardcap or in low elevation locations near creek lines where there is alluvial gravels and sands. The SSGS occurs as discrete, isolated lenses and is not regionally continuous or consistently saturated. Large changes in thickness may occur through this system and depending on the landscape elevation, the SSGS can be dry through summer in higher elevations and permanently saturated along rivers and creeklines. Many of the monitoring bores screened in this formation are dry in summer and contain water for some portions of the winter months. In some locations, significant precipitation events saturate this zone and form perched aquifers above the underlying oxide clay

- The oxide unit comprises highly weathered bedrock material and occurs in the zone beneath the SSGS and above the interface with the weathered and fractured bedrock groundwater system (**WFBGS**). Although this unit is not interpreted to act as a regional groundwater transmitting unit, it is interpreted to store groundwater and has been thought to act as a control on the vertical movement of recharge and groundwater within the regional system. Based on groundwater bores present in the region, the thickness ranges from 0-6 m near the Hotham River and up to 100 m closer to the mining operation. On average the oxide has a thickness of 29 m across the current mining operation
- The WFBGS is the major regional groundwater system at Boddington occurring at the interface at the base of the oxide material. Transmission from the oxide unit occurs through fracture zones at the surface of the unweathered bedrock with the primary storage and transmission of groundwater inferred to occur in the saprock zone at the interface with the upper bedrock surface. The fracturing, veining and mineralisation is highly variable across the unit. In general, there is a relatively low hydraulic conductivity in the WFBGS. Based on monitoring data from the region, there appears to be a seasonal recharge to this unit. However, it is also able to transmit natural recharge and seepage from mine facilities, and
- The deep fractured bedrock groundwater system (**DFBGS**) comprises zones of open fracturing occurring at depths of 100 metres below ground level (**mBGL**) to 200 mBGL. Groundwater transmission and storage in the DFBGS is controlled by the intensity and openness of the fracture zones present in the unweathered bedrock.

The majority of the footprint for this Proposed Action, will be located in the Gringer Creek catchment to the north-east of the current approved operation. Groundwater elevations in the Gringer Creek catchment, are predominately less than 20 mBGL and less than 5 mBGL in the lower elevations near Gringer Creek (App_D5). Seasonal changes in groundwater elevations of 2 m to 3 m occur in most bores, driven by winter recharge, which is consistent with monitoring in all other catchments at Newmont Boddington Mine (App_D5). Two main differences seen in the groundwater units in Gringer Creek, when compared to 34 Mile Brook include:

- In the Gringer Creek area, the SSGS appears to be thinner (when compared to the 34 Mile Brook catchment) with hardcap and lateritic gravels less common, and clayey horizons more common, and
- In the Gringer Creek area, the oxide is thinner, with an average thickness of 15.7 m. It is particularly thin to the east of the approved RDA2 area.

Conceptual hydrogeological units and interconnections are shown in the Att 1_Referral Supporting Document (Figure 2.18). Description of groundwater water is provided in the Att 1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.4.2).

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 or 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.

—

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

No

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

*

No World Heritage areas within the Project Area or vicinity of the Shire of Boddington.

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.

*

There are no National Heritage Places in or near the Proposed Action or Project Area.

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.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
Yes		Peel-Yalgorup System

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 Peel-Yalgorup System is the nearest Ramsar-listed wetland, located ~70km from the Proposed Action. No direct or indirect impacts are likely to occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

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.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface
Yes	Yes	<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>	Woylie
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
Yes	Yes	<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Purdie's Donkey-orchid
No	No	<i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i>	Keighery's Eleocharis
No	No	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl
Yes	Yes	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	Numbat
No	No	<i>Phascogale calura</i>	Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor
No	No	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka
No	No	<i>Verticordia fimbrialepis</i> subsp. <i>fimbrialepis</i>	Shy Featherflower
Yes	Yes	<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo
Yes	Yes	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

—

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

Yes

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

Potential direct impacts to *EPBC Act* listed fauna species as a result of the Proposed Action include:

- Clearing of up to 414 ha of native vegetation comprising fauna habitat. This potential impact applies to the following:
 - 384 ha of foraging habitat for BBC
 - 383 ha of breeding habitat for CBC and 384 ha of foraging habitat
 - 394 ha of breeding habitat and 403 ha of foraging habitat for FRTBC
 - 386 ha of Woylie habitat
 - 411 ha of Chuditch habitat, and
 - 404 ha low value Numbat habitat.
- Injury and mortality of fauna can result from construction and operation activities. Species at risk of vehicle strike include slow-moving animals, easily startled species and nocturnal animals.

Potential indirect impacts to *EPBC Act* listed fauna species because of the Proposed Action include:

- Increased vehicle movement and earthmoving activities associated with implementing the Proposed Action can potentially introduce or spread weeds and dieback in the Project Area. Weeds and dieback can degrade the native vegetation, as weed species may outcompete native flora and cause structural changes in habitat affecting native fauna. This potential impact applies to Woylie, Chuditch and Numbat.
- Feral animals have been recorded within the Project Area. These species are known from the region surrounding the Project Area. The development of new tracks and increased water points, and the production of domestic waste has the potential to attract and increase the abundance and distribution of feral species. This may increase competition with, and predation of, native fauna species. This potential impact applies to Woylie, Chuditch and Numbat.
- Alterations to fauna behaviour as a result of increased light spill, noise, vibration and dust. The Proposed Action will result in an increase in dust, noise, vibration and/or light, due to vegetation clearing, earthworks and installation of infrastructure associated with the Proposed Action during construction. During operation, there will be noise and vibration emissions due to vehicle movements.

A likelihood of occurrence assessment for significant vertebrate fauna within the Project Area is provided in Att 1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.2.4, Table 2.8). Additional detail on potential direct and indirect impacts to *EPBC Act* listed fauna is provided in Att 1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 3.2.1 and 3.3.2).

Results from desktop searches indicate that the Project Area contains conservation-significant flora. Based on local landforms, soils, and distribution patterns derived from previous studies and Florabase most threatened and priority species have a low to moderate likelihood of occurrence within the footprint required for this Proposed Action (App B3).

Surveys conducted to date within the footprint required for this Proposed Action have not identified any flora species listed as Threatened under the *EPBC Act*. Given threatened species have not been identified, the presence of such species within the footprint required for this Proposal is unlikely. Targeted searches in suitable habitats, undertaken by Mattiske (App B4), did not record any individuals. Further surveys will be conducted in the remaining un-surveyed areas to confirm this, and results of these surveys will be presented during the next impact assessment stage.

A likelihood of occurrence assessment for Threatened flora within the Project Area is provided in Att1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 2.1.6, Table 2.5). Additional detail on potential direct and indirect impacts to *EPBC Act* listed fauna is provided in Att1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).

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

*

Yes

4.1.4.5 Describe why you consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Assessment of the potential direct and indirect impacts on MNES was completed against the significant impact criteria for the listed species identified under question 4.1.4.

Assessment of significance of impact on endangered terrestrial mammal species (woylie and numbat) and endangered black cockatoo species (CBC and BBC) concluded the Proposed Action to be potentially significant by adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of a species.

Assessment of significance of impact on vulnerable terrestrial mammal species (chudtch) and vulnerable black cockatoo species (FRTBC) concluded the Proposed Action to be potentially significant by adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of a species.

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

Yes

4.1.4.8 Please elaborate why you think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

Following the application of the mitigation hierarchy, Newmont Boddington considers there are potential significant residual impacts to listed threatened fauna species associated with clearing of habitat for MNES fauna. A detailed assessment is included in Att 1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 3.2.3).

After the implementation of avoidance, minimisation and rehabilitation mitigation measures, it is predicted that the Proposed Action will have an unavoidable significant residual impact on FRTBC, CBC, BBC, Chuditch, Woylie and Numbat. This includes loss of the following habitat:

- 384 ha of foraging habitat for BBC
- 383ha of medium to high quality breeding habitat for CBC and 384 ha of foraging habitat.
- 394 ha of medium to high quality breeding habitat and 403 ha of foraging habitat for FRTBC
- 386 ha for Woylie
- 404 ha for Numbat, and
- 411 ha for Chuditch.

Additional survey work is currently being undertaken to further understand conservation significant fauna values within the footprint required for this Proposed Action. Results of these surveys will be presented during the next impact assessment stage.

Newmont Boddington acknowledges that habitat loss is a key contributor to the decline of FRTBC, CBC, BBC, Chuditch, Woylie and Numbat in Western Australia. Taking this into consideration, the preliminary assessment of offsets is discussed in Att 1_Referral Supporting Document (Section 7) including how the proposed offsets will counterbalance the significant residual impact on conservation significant fauna values. The referral supporting document also includes a draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy (App H).

Newmont Boddington is adopting a precautionary approach and suggesting the Proposed Action be considered a Controlled Action, with threatened species and ecological communities the controlling provision (under s18 and 18A of the EPBC Act).

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. *

Newmont Boddington has mitigated the potential impacts to conservation significant fauna according to the mitigation hierarchy; avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and offset. To limit the potential impacts on conservation significant fauna, management actions will be implemented in line with the Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan (**TFMP**) (App_F) and Black Cockatoo Management Plan (**BCMP**) (App_G). These actions are also outlined in the Att 1_Referral Supporting Document Table 4-1.

The Weed and Forest Disease Monitoring and Management Plan (**WFMMP**) (App E) is an outcomes-based and a management-based management plan that outlines weed and dieback hygiene measures to minimise potential impacts of habitat degradation from dieback and weeds.

Newmont Boddington will continue to implement the TFMP (App F) and BCMP (App G) which have been updated to include the Proposed Action. The TFMP and BCMP outline the operational management and monitoring to minimise and control the environmental impact of the Proposed Action to fauna values including:

- Environment inductions for site personal
- Dedicated fauna spotters to be present during clearing activities
- Pre-clearance hollow checks and significant fauna trapping and translocation
- Adaptive management approach through 'trigger' and 'threshold' criteria
- Environmental monitoring
- Reporting, and
- Ongoing stakeholder consultation.

Additional surveys and studies have been commissioned to improve understanding of the receiving environment, inform the design process and facilitate adjustments of the above mitigation measures to ensure they are robust across the construction, operations and closure phases of the Proposed Action.

Threatened species-specific mitigation measures are provided in App_1 Referral Supporting Document (Section 4, Table 4.1). The TFMP (App F) and BCMP (App G) are provided as appendices to Att1_Referral Supporting Document. The WFMMP is included as App E.

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

Newmont Boddington is exploring preliminary biodiversity offset options to counterbalance the residual impact of the Proposed Action to *EPBC Act* listed fauna. The final decisions will be outlined in the next stage of impact assessment after detailed consultation and ecological and economic assessments. The two preliminary offsets identified are:

- Habitat Preservation Offset – Safeguarding and enhancing 1,324 hectares of native vegetation in very good or better condition, with management actions to improve habitat value for conservation-significant species, and
- Restoration Offset – Rehabilitation of 150 hectares of Hotham Farm to establish a habitat corridor linking forest areas.

Preliminary assessment of offsets is discussed in Referral Supporting Document (Section 7) including how the proposed offsets will counterbalance the significant residual impact on conservation significant fauna values. Biodiversity offsets are discussed in section 6 of Att 1_Referral Supporting Document Part 3 and a draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy is also provided at App H.

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
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey

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

No

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

*

There are no nationally or internationally important wetlands or habitat likely to support ecologically significant populations of migratory birds within the Project Area or to be impacted by the Proposed Action.

An area is only considered to be an internationally significant for Migratory shorebirds if it supports 20,000 birds or 1% or more of the flyway population of a species, or a nationally significant site if it supports 2,000 birds or 0.1% or more of the flyway population of a species (DEE, 2017). No populations of migratory species have been recorded in the wider survey area that meet the definition of an international or national important population.

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 include any activities that would involve nuclear impacts.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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.

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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 Proposed Action will not occur within any Commonwealth marine areas.

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 Proposed Action occurs in Western Australia and will not impact the Great Barrier Reef.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas

4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

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

*

The Proposed Action does not involve a large coal mining development or coal seam gas.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

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.

—

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

No

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

*

The Proposed Action will not occur on Commonwealth Land.

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.

*

There are no Commonwealth Heritage Places in or near the Proposed Action.

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:

- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)

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)
- 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. *

An alternative location for the Proposed Action was not considered viable due to constraints relating to avoidance of environment and social impacts, operational efficiency, and prior regulatory approvals.

The Proposed Action location is strategically positioned adjacent to existing operations and infrastructure, which is essential for maintaining service continuity and achieving construction and operational efficiencies including reduced haulage distances.

Relocating the Proposed Action outside this context would significantly increase disturbance to native vegetation and potentially impact Priority Ecological Communities (**PECs**) and sensitive hydrological systems.

The current location also avoids the designated drinking water catchment boundaries. Within the footprint required for this Proposed Action, the design has already been optimised to favour previously disturbed or plantation areas, native vegetation disturbance to essential infrastructure corridors only.

Collectively, these factors confirm that there is no alternative site that satisfies both the operational imperatives and the environment protection required for the Proposed Action.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

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	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_2 Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy.pdf Newmont Corporation Global Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy	29/10/2020	No	Medium

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1 - Copy.pdf Referral Supporting Document	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2 - Copy.pdf Referral Supporting Document	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3 - Copy.pdf Referral Supporting Document	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#5.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures	13/08/2025	No	High
#6.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	13/08/2025	No	High
#7.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	13/08/2025	No	High
#8.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#9.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf	13/08/2025	Yes	High

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#5.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	13/08/2025	Yes	High
#6.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	13/08/2025	Yes	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3 - Copy.pdf Referral Supporting Document	12/08/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document	12/08/2025	No	High

Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures					
#4.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#5.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#6.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#7.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	App B1_Assessment of Flora and Vegetation on Worsley Mine Expansion PAA Redacted_Part1.pdf Appendix B1 Assessment of flora and vegetation _part 1	01/09/2021	No	Medium
#2.	Document	App B1_Assessment of Flora and Vegetation on Worsley Mine Expansion PAA Redacted_Part2.pdf Appendix B1 Assessment of flora and vegetation _part 2	01/09/2021	No	Medium
#3.	Document	App B1_Assessment of Flora and Vegetation on Worsley Mine Expansion PAA Redacted_Part3.pdf Appendix B1 Assessment of flora and vegetation _part 3	01/09/2021	No	Medium
#4.	Document	App B1_P1 Assessment of Flora and Vegetation on Worsley Mine Expansion PAA.pdf Assessment of Flora and Vegetation	01/09/2021	Yes	Medium
#5.	Document	App B1_P2 Assessment of Flora and Vegetation on Worsley Mine Expansion	01/09/2021	Yes	Medium

PAA.pdf Assessment of Flora and Vegetation					
#6.	Document	App B1_P3 Assessment of Flora and Vegetation on Worsley Mine Expansion PAA.pdf Assessment of Flora and Vegetation	01/09/2021	Yes	Medium
#7.	Document	App B2_Mattiske 2021c Addendum - Assessment of Threatened and Priority Flora Oct 2023 Redacted.pdf Appendix B2 Assessment of threatened and priority flora_redacted	01/10/2023	No	High
#8.	Document	App B2_Mattiske 2021c Addendum - Assessment of Threatened and Priority Flora Oct 2023.pdf Assessment of Threatened and Priority Flora	01/10/2023	Yes	High
#9.	Document	App B3_Assessment of Flora Vegetation Values on Residue Expansion Areas Newmont Boddington Gold.pdf Assessment of Flora and Vegetation Values	01/10/2024	Yes	High
#10.	Document	App B3_Assessment of Flora Vegetation Values on Residue Expansion Areas Redacted.pdf Appendix B3 Assessment of flora and vegetation values in residue expansion areas_redacted	01/10/2024	No	High
#11.	Document	App B4_Memo Threatened and Priority Flora Residue Dam Expansion Area Redacted.pdf Appendix B4 Memo discussing threatened and priority flora in the residue area_redacted	10/06/2025	No	High
#12.	Document	App B4_Memo Threatened and Priority Flora search for Newmont Boddington RDA Expansion.pdf Memo on threatened and priority flora species search	10/06/2025	Yes	High
#13.	Document	App B5_Assessment of Flora Vegetation Values on Vegetation Plots Proposed Offset Area.pdf Flora and Vegetation Assessment in Potential Biodiversity Offset Area	01/03/2025	Yes	High
#14.	Document	App C1_ Black Cockatoo Breeding Habitat Assessment Phoenix Final March 2023 Redacted.pdf	01/03/2023	No	Medium

Appendix C1 Black Cockatoo breeding habitat assessment redacted					
#15.	Document	App C1_ Black Cockatoo Breeding Habitat Assessment Phoenix Final March 2023.pdf Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment of Wider Survey Area	01/03/2023	Yes	Medium
#16.	Document	App C2 _Phoenix 2023 Black Cockatoo PHT Assessment Redacted.pdf Appendix C2 Assessment of potential habitat trees for black cockatoos redacted	01/09/2023	No	Medium
#17.	Document	App C2 _Phoenix 2023 Black Cockatoo PHT Assessment.pdf Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment of Wider Survey Area	01/09/2023	Yes	Medium
#18.	Document	App C3 _South32 Worsley Alumina - Numbat Habitat Assessment Redacted.pdf Habitat assessment in local Boddington area for Numbat redacted	23/01/2023	No	Medium
#19.	Document	App C3 _South32 Worsley Alumina - Numbat Habitat Assessment.pdf Results of numbat habitat assessment	23/01/2023	Yes	Medium
#20.	Document	App C4_P1 Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey for the Boddington Gold Project.pdf Part 1 Targeted conservation significant fauna survey report	03/04/2025	Yes	High
#21.	Document	App C4_P1 Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey Redacted.pdf Appendix C4 Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey part 1 redacted	03/04/2025	No	High
#22.	Document	App C4_P2 Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey for the Boddington Gold Project.pdf Part 2 Targeted conservation significant fauna survey report	03/04/2025	Yes	High
#23.	Document	App C4_P2 Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey Redacted.pdf Appendix C4 Targeted significant mammal and black cockatoo survey part 2 redacted	03/04/2025	No	High

#24.	Document	App D1_ SLR Gringer Creek Aquatic Fauna Survey and Interim SSGV Final July 2024 Redacted.pdf Appendix D1 Gringer Creek aquatic fauna and water quality report redacted	04/07/2024	No	High
#25.	Document	App D1_ SLR Gringer Creek Aquatic Fauna Survey and Interim SSGV Final July 2024.pdf Gringer Creek aquatic fauna survey and water quality assessment	04/07/2024	Yes	High
#26.	Document	App D2_ SLR Boggy Brook Baseline Aquatic Fauna Survey and Interim SSGV Final July 2024 Redacted.pdf Appendix D2 Boggy Brook aquatic fauna and water quality redacted	04/07/2024	No	High
#27.	Document	App D2_ SLR Boggy Brook Baseline Aquatic Fauna Survey and Interim SSGV Final July 2024.pdf Boggy Brook aquatic fauna survey and water quality assessment	04/07/2024	Yes	High
#28.	Document	App D3_ SLR Draft Hotham River Aquatic Fauna Survey and Interim SSGV August 2024 Redacted.pdf Appendix D3 Draft Hotham River aquatic fauna and water quality redacted	05/08/2024	No	High
#29.	Document	App D3_ SLR Draft Hotham River Aquatic Fauna Survey and Interim SSGV Review and Risk Assessment.pdf Draft report on Hotham River aquatic fauna survey, interim SSGVs and risk assessment on potential discharge water quality	05/08/2024	Yes	High
#30.	Document	Att 1_ 050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#31.	Document	Att 1_ 050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#32.	Document	Att 1_ 050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High

#33.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#34.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#35.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	App_D4 P1 BDH 2025 Mining Influence Review.pdf Part 1 Assessment of mining influences on groundwater at Newmont Boddington Mine	28/05/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	App_D4 P1 BDH 2025 Mining Influence Review_Redacted.pdf Appendix D4 Part 1 2025 Mine influence on groundwater review redacted	28/05/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	App_D4 P2 BDH 2025 Mining Influence Review Redacted.pdf Appendix D4 Part 2 2025 Mine influence on groundwater review redacted	28/05/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	App_D4 P2 BDH 2025 Mining Influence Review.pdf Part 2 Assessment of mining influences on groundwater at Newmont Boddington Mine	28/05/2025	Yes	High
#5.	Document	App_D4 P3 BDH 2025 Mining Influence Review Redacted.pdf Appendix D4 Part 3 2025 Mine influence on groundwater review redacted	28/05/2025	No	High
#6.	Document	App_D4 P4 BDH 2025 Mining Influence Review Redacted.pdf Appendix D4 Part 4 2025 Mine influence on groundwater review redacted	28/05/2025	No	High

#7.	Document	App_D5 P1 BDH Baseline Hydrological Assessment for RDA2 Redacted.pdf Appendix D5 Part 1 Baseline Hydrological Assessment for RDA2 redacted	27/05/2025	No	High
#8.	Document	App_D5 P1 BDH Baseline Hydrological Assessment for RDA2.pdf Part 1 Baseline hydrological and hydrogeological assessment of Proposal Area and Proposed Action	27/05/2025	Yes	High
#9.	Document	App_D5 P2 BDH Baseline Hydrological Assessment for RDA2 Redacted.pdf Appendix D5 Part 2 Baseline Hydrological Assessment for RDA2 redacted	27/05/2025	No	High
#10.	Document	App_D5 P2 BDH Baseline Hydrological Assessment for RDA2.pdf Part 2 Baseline hydrological and hydrogeological assessment of Proposal Area and Proposed Action	27/05/2025	Yes	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	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	App B3_Assessment of Flora Vegetation Values on Residue Expansion Areas Newmont Boddington Gold.pdf Assessment of Flora and Vegetation Values	30/09/2024	Yes	High
#2.	Document	App B3_Assessment of Flora Vegetation Values on Residue Expansion Areas Redacted.pdf Appendix B3 Assessment of flora and vegetation values in residue expansion areas_redacted	30/09/2024	No	High
#3.	Document	App B4_Memo Threatened and Priority Flora Residue Dam Expansion Area Redacted.pdf Appendix B4 Memo discussing threatened and priority flora in the residue area_redacted	09/06/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	App B4_Memo Threatened and Priority Flora search for Newmont Boddington RDA Expansion.pdf Memo on threatened and priority flora species search	09/06/2025	Yes	High

#5.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#6.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#7.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#8.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#9.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#10.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High

4.1.4.8 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	App H_160525 Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy Rev0 Redacted.pdf Appendix H Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy redacted	16/05/2025	No	Medium
#2.	Document	App H_160525 Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy Rev0.pdf Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy	16/05/2025	Yes	Medium
#3.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf	12/08/2025	No	High

EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures					
#5.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#6.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#7.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#8.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	App E_110625 Newmont Boddington WDMMP Rev 0.pdf Draft Revised Weed and Disease Monitoring and Management Plan	11/06/2025	No	Medium
#2.	Document	App F_100625 Newmont Boddington_Terrestrial Fauna MP Rev 0.pdf Draft revised Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan	10/06/2025	Yes	Medium
#3.	Document	App G_100625 Newmont Boddington_Black Cockatoo MP Rev 0.pdf Draft Revised Black Cockatoo Management Plan	10/06/2025	Yes	Medium
#4.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part1.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#5.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part1_Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 1 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High

#6.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part2 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#7.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#8.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part2.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 2 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High
#9.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	App H_ 160525 Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy Rev0 Redacted.pdf Appendix H Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy redacted	15/05/2025	No	Medium
#2.	Document	App H_ 160525 Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy Rev0.pdf Draft Biodiversity Offset Strategy	15/05/2025	Yes	Medium
#3.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document Redacted_Part3 Redacted.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with redacted figures	12/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att 1_050825 Final EPBC Referral Supporting Document_Part3.pdf EPBC Referral Supporting Document part 3 with no redacted figures	12/08/2025	Yes	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	101199731
Organisation name	NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD
Organisation address	6008 WA
Representative's name	STEPHANIE MYLES
Representative's job title	Lead Permitting
Phone	0409584539
Email	stephanie.myles@newmont.com
Address	Level 5/500 Hay Street Subiaco, Western Australia

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. *

By checking this box, I, **STEPHANIE MYLES of NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD 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.

Same as Referring party 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, **STEPHANIE MYLES of NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD**, 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, **STEPHANIE MYLES of NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD**, the Person proposing the action, consent to the designation of **STEPHANIE MYLES of NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD** 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. *

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, **STEPHANIE MYLES of NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD**, 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. *