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**TROPICANA JOINT VENTURE**
AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited \ A.B.N. 42 008 737 424
GPO Box B91\ Perth \ WA 6831 \ Australia
Tel +61 8 9265 2000\ Website: www.AngloGoldAshanti.com

22 December 2025

Executive Director – Compliance and Enforcement
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Locked Bag 10
Joondalup DC, WA 6919

To Whom it may concern,

Tropicana Gold Project Ministerial Statement No. 839 – 2023/2024 Annual Compliance Assessment Report.

In accordance with Condition 4-6 of Ministerial Statement No. 839, please find enclosed the 2025 Annual Compliance Assessment Report for the Tropicana Gold Mine. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Tropicana Gold Mine Compliance Assessment Plan and covers the period 24 September 2024 – 23 September 2025.

If you have any enquiries, please contact Jennifer Longstaff, Manager Environment Operations, at tgmapprovals@anglogoldashanti.com or on 9265 2215.

Yours sincerely,

_____

Jennifer Longstaff
Manager Environment Operations
**AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited**

*Enclosed: CAR20251224 "Tropicana Gold Mine Ministerial Statement No 839 Annual Compliance Assessment Report"*

*AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd is the Manager of the Tropicana Joint Venture and is acting as agent severally for each of the Joint Venturers in their respective percentage interests in the Joint Venture from time to time, with such interests currently being AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited 70% and Regis Resources Limited 30%. The obligations and liabilities of the Joint Venturers are several only, in accordance with their respective percentage interests.*

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22 December 2025

Executive Director – Compliance and Enforcement
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Locked Bag 10
Joondalup DC, WA 6919

To whom it may concern,

**Tropicana Gold Project**
**Ministerial Statement 839 – Condition 5-3**

The Tropicana Gold Mine (TGM) is an open cut and underground gold mine approved under Ministerial Statement No. 839 (MS839). The Tropicana Joint Venture in Western Australia was formed in 2002 between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (70% and manager) and Independence Group NL – IGO (30%) and as of 31 May 2021, AFB Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Regis Resources Limited) acquired the IGO 30% stake.

In accordance with the requirements of Condition 5-2 of MS839 monitoring of vegetation condition and abundance is conducted on an annual basis across the TGM project area. The 2021 Vegetation Monitoring report *(2024 Compliance Assessment Report - Appendix H)* identified a 25% decline in cover between impact and reference monitoring sites at a limited number of sites across the TGM project area.

As required under Condition 5-3 of MS839, Table 1 provides a summary of the monitoring locations which experienced a 25% deviation in cover between impact and reference sites, outlines the likely cause of the deviation and describes any actions to be undertaken to remediate the decline. TGM received the final vegetation monitoring report on 10 December 2025, therefore this report is being provided within 21 days of identification of the vegetation decline. The full Compliance Annual Report for MS839, including the vegetation monitoring report has been provided to DWER in accordance with Condition 4-6.

The 2025 Vegetation Monitoring Report concludes that:

- In the 15 years since the monitoring program was established, a series of changes have occurred to the mine footprint and development of infrastructure areas. This led to redundancy in placement of several existing monitoring sites and a requirement for the establishment of new impact and reference sites to monitor new areas of potential impact. While several sites have required replacement over the years in response to direct impacts to quadrats, a more comprehensive review of redundancy and gaps in monitoring was undertaken in 2025, leading to the discontinuation of 26 existing monitoring sites and the establishment of 14 new monitoring sites.
- A total of 88 existing monitoring sites located within 13 representative vegetation communities consisting of 44 reference and 44 impact sites were assessed during the 2025 survey. An additional 14 new monitoring quadrats were established, comprising four reference and four impact sites established in the Process Water Supply Borefield and three reference and three impact sites established at the Kamikaze Borefield within the Operations Area.
- An assessment of the monitoring sites against Trigger 1 identified a total of 11 impact sites that exceeded the 25% deviation in overall foliar cover relative to both reference site and either 2024 or the baseline which then triggered an investigation. The 2025 remote sensing analysis detected changes including track

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and infrastructure maintenance and new drill tracks and pads, decline in vegetation in patches of dense annual species cover, growth of vegetation in previously submerged areas and recently burned areas, and variation in vegetative health and cover across the Project area.

- Broadscale variation in vegetative health and cover was observed by remote sensing across the Project area. Majority of the changes observed can be primarily attributed to climatic conditions where patches of the landscape showed varied responses to longer term vegetation growth or declines largely dependent on landscape position and density of annual species in 2024 and are not likely to be related to operational activities.

*Table 1. Quadrats reporting 25% decline in cover or productivity in impact and reference sites identified in the 2025 monitoring event.*

| Impact and Reference Sites | 25% deviation between Impact and Reference Sites (2024 – 2025) | 25% deviation between Impact and Reference Sites (2011-13 – 2025) | Cause of Deviation | Action Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operations Area | | | | |
| A7b-2/ A7b-1 | Y | N | Between 2024 and 2025, an exceedance was recorded due to a 15% reduction in vegetation cover at impact site A7b-2, while reference site A7b-1 showed no change. This decline returned overall cover at A7b-2 to levels consistent with those observed between 2012 and 2023, largely attributable to the temporary abundance of annual species in 2024. In contrast, A7b-1, established in dense mulga low shrubland following a fire event, has remained a slowly regenerating mulga shrubland. The weaker annual species response to 2024 rainfall at A7b-1 was insufficient to alter its overall cover. The observed exceedance at A7b-2 is most likely explained by factors such as fire age and shrub density, rather than operational activities. | Nil |
| C9-1/ C9-3 | N | Y | An exceedance was recorded between the baseline and 2025, driven by a slight reduction in cover at impact site C9-1 compared with a slight increase at reference site C9-3. C9-1 maintained steady overall cover of around 35% between 2016 and 2022, followed by a gradual decline, whereas C9-3 has shown a very gradual increase in cover since 2015. With no clear differences in fire age, landform, or vegetation type to explain the divergence, the potential driver of the exceedance is the proximity of C9-1 to operational activities. | AGAA will undertake a review of further monitoring opportunities to try and confirm that the mining operation could potentially be responsible for the decline in vegetation health in this area. |
| E1b-1/ E1b-2 | N | Y | Between the baseline and 2025, an exceedance was recorded due to a reduction in vegetation cover at impact site E1b-1 compared with the baseline mean, while reference site E1b-2 demonstrated an increase. Since 2022, E1b-1 has shown a consistent decline in overall cover, in contrast to E1b-2, which has maintained a stable foliage cover of approximately 40% since 2015. Although minor differences exist in landform and vegetation assemblage between the two sites, these do not account for the decline observed at E1b-1. The more plausible drivers potentially are dust deposition and altered surface hydrology associated with nearby operational activities, which likely intensified the impacts of the prolonged drought between 2018 and 2024 and restricted vegetation recovery at the impact site. | AGAA will undertake a review of further monitoring opportunities to try and confirm that the mining operation could potentially be responsible for the decline in vegetation health in this area. |
| E1b-8/ E1b-7 | Y | N | Between 2024 and 2025, an exceedance was observed due to a doubling of vegetation cover at impact site E1b-8, increasing from 15% to 30%, while reference site E1b-7 maintained a stable foliar cover of approximately 40%. E1b-7, a long-undisturbed mature mulga woodland, exhibited only minimal response to 2024 rainfall, reflected in the presence of annual species in 2024 and the emergence of a single juvenile *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* in 2025. In contrast, E1b-8 showed a pronounced response, with substantial increases in Acacia and Myoporum cover in the midstorey and grassy species in the understorey. The exceedance is therefore attributed to differing community responses to rainfall events, influenced by post-fire recovery age. | Nil |

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| Impact and Reference Sites | 25% deviation between Impact and Reference Sites (2024 – 2025) | 25% deviation between Impact and Reference Sites (2011-13 – 2025) | Cause of Deviation | Action Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E3-6/ E3-7 | Y | Y | An exceedance was recorded relative to both 2024 and the baseline, though the exceedance against the baseline primarily reflects differences in fire history and uneven site age. Reference site E3-7, established in 2022 within a recently burned dune community, represents post-fire, drought-affected vegetation, while baseline data for E3-6 was collected pre-fire between 2011 and 2013 when cover levels were higher. Recovery at E3-6 has been slowed by drought, keeping cover well below its baseline, whereas E3-7's baseline reflects vegetation already impacted by post-fire drought conditions. The exceedance between 2024 and 2025 resulted from a 5% decline in cover at the reference site compared with a 10% increase at the impact site. These changes in foliar cover are consistent with understorey trends, suggesting the divergence is most likely due to differences in on-ground interpretation or varying recovery rates following fire. | Nil |
| Infrastructure Corridor | | | | |
| A2-1/ A2-7 | N | Y | An exceedance was recorded between 2025 and the baseline, driven by natural recovery and proportionate vegetation growth rates following fire. Both sites were burned in 2011 and showed steady increases in foliar cover through to 2024. Because site A2-1 had a higher baseline cover, proportionate growth from lower starting values has produced a difference greater than 25% between sites. This exceedance reflects variability in natural growth rates rather than any influence from operational activities. | Nil |
| E4-3/ E4-4 | N | Y | Recorded an exceedance between 2024 and 2025 where impact site E4-3 recorded a 10% increase in understorey cover while reference site E4-4 remained unchanged. The understorey in both sites is dominated by spinifex, and it is likely that growth rates in the spinifex after 2024's rainfall have led to one site with more noticeable growth. This is unlikely to be due to operational activities | Nil |
| E4-14 / E4-13 | N | Y | Recorded an exceedance between 2025 and the baseline. Reference site E4- 13 was completely burned in 2019 and has been recovering very slowly ever since, while E4-14 was not impacted by fire and had a relatively stable foliar cover since the baseline. Since the foliar cover in reference E4-13 has not yet reached pre-fire cover, the exceedance was caused. This is a natural process and is not due to operational activities. | Nil |
| Process Water Supply Borefield | | | | |
| E2-1 / E2-4 | N | Y | In 2024, a positive 59% deviation in overall foliar cover was recorded at impact site E2-1 relative to its baseline mean, while reference site E2-4 showed a negative 3% deviation. This exceedance reflects differences in site conditions prior to the 2013 fire event, as E2-1 had much lower initial cover values than E2-4, resulting in a lower baseline. Although both sites have regenerated at similar rates and maintained comparable cover levels since the fire, the deviation is an artifact of the early low cover values at E2-1 and is not attributable to operational activities. | Nil |
| X1-4 / X1-6 | N | Y | In 2025, a positive 57% deviation in overall foliar cover was recorded at impact site X1-4 relative to its baseline mean, while reference site X1-6 showed a negative 52% deviation. These exceedances are attributable to fire events occurring at different times, which affected the sites unevenly despite both having a similar starting fire age in monitoring records. X1-4, burned in 2013, had a lowered baseline value and has since shown gradual increases in foliar cover, whereas X1-6 was not burned until 2019 and has only recovered to 20% cover by 2025. The exceedance reflects differences in fire history and recovery rates, with no evidence of influence from operational activities. | Nil |
| X1-7/ X1-8 | N | Y | In 2025, impact site X1-7 recorded a positive 95% deviation in overall foliar cover relative to its baseline mean, compared with a positive 28% deviation at reference site X1-8. The exceedance reflects differing understorey responses to rainfall in 2024. Both sites, burned in 2013, have regenerated with young *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa* and Acacia shrubs over spinifex, but X1-7 regenerated with fewer shrubs and more spinifex, while X1-8 developed more shrubs and less spinifex. The 2024 rainfall promoted longer-term spinifex growth, resulting in greater understorey cover at X1-7. This exceedance represents a natural vegetative response to rainfall rather than an effect of operational activities. | Nil |

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If you have any queries, please contact Jennifer Longstaff, Manager Environment, at tgmapprovals@anglogoldashanti.com or on 9265 2215.

Yours faithfully,

Jennifer Longstaff
**Manager Environment**
**AngloGold Ashanti Australia**

# Tropicana Joint Venture

# Tropicana Gold Mine (TGM)
# Ministerial Statement No 839
# Annual Compliance Assessment Report
# 24 September 2024 to 23 September 2025

Document Reference: CAR20251224

# Tropicana Gold Project, Annual Compliance Assessment Report

## Ministerial Statement No. 839

*This report has been developed by AngloGold Ashanti Australia on behalf of the Tropicana Joint Venture.*

| Revision | Author | Reviewer | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Draft - for internal review | Erin Marsh | Nick Courts | 10/12/2025 |
| Final – for review and release | Nick Courts | Andrew McTaggart | 22/12/2025 |

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# 1 Introduction

The Tropicana Gold Mine (TGM) (the Project) is an open cut and underground gold mine located approximately 330 kilometres (km) east northeast of Kalgoorlie on the western edge of the Great Victoria Desert (GVD) (Figure 1). The Project is a joint venture (Tropicana JV) formed in 2002 between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (70% and manager) and IGO Ltd. As of 31 May 2021, AFB Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Regis Resources Limited) acquired the 30% stake from IGO Ltd.

The Project was approved under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) in September 2010 and issued with Ministerial Statement No. 839 (MS839). Condition M4-6 of MS839 requires the preparation and submission of an annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) for the preceding 12 months.

This CAR has been prepared to meet Condition M4-6 and covers the period 24 September 2024 to 23 September 2025 (the reporting period). The TGM Ministerial Statement of Compliance and audit compliance table for the reporting period are provided in Appendix A.

This is the fifteenth CAR prepared by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (AGAA) on behalf of the Tropicana JV for the Project and has been prepared in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) dated 13 December 2010 prepared and submitted to the Office of the EPA in 2010.

The TGM is comprised of:

- *Operational area*

Open pits, underground operation, waste landforms, stockpiles, tailings storage facility, processing plant, mine village, aerodrome, and other supporting infrastructure.

- *Infrastructure corridor*

Including an access road and communications corridor linking the operational area to existing communications and road networks in the Goldfields regions. This corridor is referred to as the Pinjin Corridor.

- *Process water supply area*

Containing the Process Water Supply Borefield (PWSB) and Kamikaze Borefield.

## 1.1 Approvals History

After the issuance of MS839 in September 2010, the Tropicana JV has sought and gained approvals under section 45C of the EP Act to implement non-substantial changes to the original approved Project (Table 1).

**Table 1: Non-substantial changes to MS839 Key Characteristics**

| Application | Date Approved | Element | Original Proposal | Approved Change to Proposal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tailings Storage Facility Design – Two Cell vs. Single Cell. August 2012 | 19 November 2012 | Tailings Storage Facility | Up to 7 mtpa; two-cell paddock tailings storage facility with possible in-pit TSF deposition. Maximum height of 372 mRL. Approximately 1330 m wide by 1850 m. | Up to 7 mtpa; single-cell paddock tailings storage facility with possible in-pit deposition. Maximum height of 372 mRL. Maximum 292 ha footprint. |
| Water Supply Area Increased Footprint and Abstraction Volume. September 2014 | 17 December 2014 | Mining Rate | Up to 75 mtpa (ore and waste) | Removed as not a significant key characteristic relevant to the environment. |
| | | Stripping ratio | 8:1 | Removed as not a significant key characteristic relevant to the environment. |
| | | Water Supply | Up to 7GL/year | Up to 9 GL/year |
| | | Mine Access Road | Pinjin Option – 370 km (~210 km of road construction) | Pinjin Route – 370 km (~210 km of road construction. |
| | | Communications | Fibre Optic or Microwave via either Pinjin or Tropicana Transline Corridor | Removed as not a significant key characteristic relevant to the environment. |
| | | Main Power Supply | Onsite power station with an installed capacity of up to 40 Mw | Removed as regulated under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. |
| | | Disturbance Area | Not more than 3,440 ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – 2,570 ha<br>• Water supply area – 200 ha<br>• Infrastructure area – 670 ha | Not more than 3,650 ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – 2,680 ha within 27,241 ha Operational Development Envelope.<br>• Water supply area – 300 ha within 19,663 ha Water Supply Area Development Envelope.<br>• Infrastructure areas – 670 ha within 18,494 ha Infrastructure Development Envelope. |
| | | Figures | Figure 1 – Regional location of mine site<br>Figure 2 – Proposal footprint and conceptual layout of key components | Figure 1 and 2 of Schedule 1 replaced by:<br>Figure 1: Development Envelopes<br>Table 2: Development Envelopes – Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 51 Coordinates. |
| Operational Area Waste Landform. October | 8 December 2016 | Overburden and waste | Not more than 800 mt | Not more than 800 mt placed in waste landforms. |
| | | Waste landform | Not more than 1,200 hectares. | Not more than 1,200 hectares. |

| Application | Date Approved | Element | Original Proposal | Approved Change to Proposal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maximum height 375 mRL. Slope with maximum angle of 15 degrees | Maximum height 417 mRL including rehabilitation cover. Slope with maximum angle of 15 degrees. |
| | | Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) | Up to 7 mtpa; single-cell paddock tailings storage facility with possible in-pit deposition.<br>Maximum height of 372 mRL.<br>Maximum 292 ha footprint. | Single-cell tailings storage facility with possible in-pit deposition. |
| Operational Area Underground Mining | 18 April 2019 | Short Description | The construction and operation of an open-cut gold mine and associated infrastructure, located approximately 330 km east northeast of Kalgoorlie and 200 km east of Laverton. | The construction and operation of a gold mine utilising open-cut and underground mining methods, and associated infrastructure located approximately 330 km east northeast of Kalgoorlie and 200 km east of Laverton. |
| | | Disturbance Footprint | Not more than 3540 ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – 2570 ha within a 27,241 ha Operational Development Envelope.<br>• Water supply area – 300 ha within a 19,663 ha Water Supply Area Development Envelope.<br>• Infrastructure areas – 670 ha within a 4269 ha Infrastructure Development Envelope. | Not more than 3,650 ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – 2680 ha within a 27,241 ha Operational Development Envelope.<br>• Water supply area – 300 ha within a 19,663 ha Water Supply Area Development Envelope.<br>• Infrastructure areas – 670 ha within a 18,494 ha Infrastructure Development Envelope. |
| | | Figures | | Figure – all previous Figures in Attachment 3 are replaced by the following:<br>Figure 1 Tropicana Gold Project Development Envelope |
| | | Table 4 | | Table 4: Development Envelope Coordinates<br>Coordinates defining the Tropicana Gold Project development envelope are held by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, document reference number 2019-1554437706567. |
| Water Supply Kamikaze Borefield | 13 October 2020 | Water Supply | Up to 9 GL/year | Up to 9 GL/year with no more than 4 GL/year from the Kamikaze Borefield. |

| Application | Date Approved | Element | Original Proposal | Approved Change to Proposal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operational Area Open Cut Mining | 3 June 2022 | Open pit void | Not more than 400 ha | Not more than 420 ha in total |
| | | Number of pits | Up to 4 | Removed maximum number, length and width of the open pits as physical elements unnecessarily constrained open pit development within the limits of the Operational Area Disturbance Envelope where this development does not affect the key environmental values of the TGM. |
| | | Maximum length of pits | 6 km (if pits combine) | |
| | | Maximum width of pits | 1.5 km | |
| Renewable Energy Project | 1 September 2023 | Disturbance footprint | Not more than 3,540 ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – 2,570 ha within 27,241 ha Operational Development Envelope.<br>• Water supply area – 300 ha within 19,663 ha Water Supply Area Development Envelope.<br>• Infrastructure areas – 670 ha within 18,494 ha Infrastructure Development Envelope. | Not more than **3,650** ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – **2,680** ha within 27,241 ha Operational Development Envelope.<br>• Water supply area – 300 ha within 19,663 ha Water Supply Area Development Envelope.<br>• Infrastructure areas – 670 ha within 18,494 ha Infrastructure Development Envelope. |
| | | Proposal Time | Approximately 15 years of mining; total project duration up to 25 years (including post closure monitoring) | Approximately 15 years of mining **with mining ceasing in 2032**; total project duration up to 25 years (including post closure monitoring) |
| In-pit TSF | 22 March 2024 | Tailings Storage Facility | Single-cell tailings storage facility with possible in-pit deposition | **Single-cell tailings storage facility with in-pit deposition** |

# 2 Current Status

The Project status remained in operation during the reporting period. Key activities undertaken during the reporting period included:

- Continuation of mining in the Havana Open Pits.
- Continuation of mining in the Boston Shaker and Tropicana Underground mines.
- Construction of the Havana Underground Portal and associated infrastructure.
- Continued processing plant operation and gold production.
- Continued updates to the Mine Closure Plan (Appendix B)
- Groundwater abstraction from the Process Water Supply Borefield.
- Groundwater abstraction from the Kamikaze Borefield.
- Installation and commencement of the four wind turbines and solar farm as a part of the renewable energy project.

Table 2 provides an overview of the Project's key characteristics and current status while the updated disturbance footprint is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

**Table 2: Tropicana Gold Project Key Characteristics Status Report**

| Element | Description | Status / Comment |
|---|---|---|
| **Physical Elements** | | |
| Disturbance Footprint | Not more than **3,650** ha comprising:<br>• Operational area – **2,680** ha within 27,241 ha Operational Development Envelope.<br>• Water supply area – **300** ha within 19,663 ha Water Supply Area Development Envelope.<br>• Infrastructure areas – **670** ha within 18,494 ha Infrastructure Development Envelope. | End of reporting period total disturbance:<br><br>Total Area: 3,360.04 ha<br>Operational Area: 2,533.36 ha<br>Water Supply Area: 204.24 ha<br>Infrastructure Area: 622.96 ha |
| Open Pit Voids | Not more than 420 hectares in total | Current open pit area: 316.19 ha |
| Waste Landform | Not more than 1200 hectares.<br>Maximum height 417 mRL including rehabilitation cover. Slope with maximum angle of 15 degrees. | Current Waste landform area: 890.16 ha<br>Current max height: 413 mRL |
| Mine Access Road | Pinjin Route –370 km (~210 km of road construction) | Pinjin Mine Access Road construction was completed during the 2012 reporting period. |
| Aerodrome | All weather strip 2.4 km | Aerodrome completed and commissioned.<br>2.1 km all weather strip. |
| Water Pipeline | Approximately 50 km in length from the borefield (located north northwest of Operational Area) to process plant | Pipeline completed and commissioned.<br>Pipeline length is approximately 42 km. |

| Element | Description | Status / Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) | Single-cell tailings storage facility with possible in-pit deposition. | Single-cell TSF constructed and operated. |
| **Operational Elements** | | |
| Overburden and Waste | Not more than 800 mt placed in waste landforms. | Total of 566.1 Mt of waste material placed within the following waste landforms:<br>LEA – 350.43 Mt (not including 42.23 Mt from the backfilling the Tropicana Pit)<br>LTA – 54.25 Mt<br>LWE – 161.40 Mt (not including 42.53 Mt from the backfilling the Havana Pit) |
| Water Supply | Up to 9 GL/year with no more than 4 GL/year from the Kamikaze Borefield. | Total of 5.2 GL abstracted from the borefields:<br>PWSB – 2.3 GL<br>Kamikaze – 2.9 GL |
| Dewatering Rate | 1,000 to 5,000 kL/day | Average daily dewatering rate of 244 kL/day.<br>89,060 kL total volume dewatered during reporting period. |
| **Other elements which affect extent of effects on the environment** | | |
| Proposal Time | Approximately 15 years of mining **with mining ceasing in 2030**; total project duration up to 25 years (including post closure monitoring) | Mining and Processing activities continued at a steady rate during the reporting period |

*Note – Data correct as of September 2025 aerial imagery fly over reconciliation.*

# 3 Compliance

This CAR represents the fifteenth reporting period for TGM and the eleventh full operating period, with the processing plant commencing operation during September 2013.

During the 2024-25 reporting period the Tropicana JV was compliant with all ministerial conditions associated with the Conditions of MS839. The Statement of Compliance and completed Ministerial Statement No.839 Audit Table are included with this report in Appendix A and provide further detail on compliance with all conditions.

In accordance with the Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP), the CAR for the 2024-25 reporting period will be made publicly available once the Tropicana JV has received acknowledgement from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) that the report has been accepted. A copy of the CAR 2024-25 will then be publicly available on the Tropicana JV website.

# 4 Environmental Monitoring and Management

During the 2024-25 reporting period groundwater, vegetation condition and fauna monitoring programs were undertaken. Details of monitoring activities conducted throughout the 2024-25 reporting period and further analysis on monitoring results are provided to the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) and DWER in separate annual compliance reports.

## 4.1 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring from the seven environmental monitoring bores installed around the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and waste landform footprints (Figure 4) continued throughout the reporting period. A summary of results from the sampling events are provided in Appendix C. Groundwater monitoring has been undertaken in line with internal procedures and the Environmental Monitoring Strategy. An internal audit of the sampling and analysis process has been included in Appendix D.

Results obtained from these monitoring bores were compared against baseline trigger values which were established in 2014. Analysis of results during the 2024-25 reporting period indicates that changes in groundwater quality (baseline groundwater quality +/- 10%) has occurred in some monitoring locations.

ENVMB001, ENVMB002 and ENVMB003 located to the north/northwest of the TSF, returned concentrations, for multiple parameters, that are above upper trigger value based on 10% variance on baseline water quality. Groundwater quality changes at ENVMB001, ENVMB002 and ENVMB003 are likely influenced by the operation of the nearby TSF. Conversely, monitoring for ENVMB004 has recorded results below the lower trigger values for multiple parameters. Results recorded lower than the minimum trigger value is associated with natural fluctuations in groundwater quality and not associated with operational activities. The patterns seen in these bores is not dissimilar from the patterns seen in the previous reporting period.

During this reporting period changes in groundwater quality were detected in ENVMB008. Based on an internal investigation it was found that during the reporting period AGAA installed in-bore pumps in each of the wells but, during installation the pumps were set 12m below the baseline depths. The pumps have now been adjusted, and the groundwater quality will be monitored closely in the next reporting period as we expect the results to return to baseline levels. It is not believed that the operation has affected the quality of water in this bore.

Localised changes in groundwater quality are not considered to have any detrimental impact on environmental values. The existing groundwater environment is typically saline to hypersaline and has no known beneficial users. No stygofauna were identified within the Operational Area during baseline surveys. Monitoring of vegetation condition in proximity to operational areas has not identified any impacts to vegetation health associated with changes in groundwater quality.

ENVMB007 was decommissioned in early July 2022 due to the expansion of the waste rock landform East (LEA) footprint.

## 4.2 TSF Seepage Mitigation Project

In 2016, AGAA implemented a Seepage Mitigation Project to mitigate localised rises in groundwater levels in proximity to the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to reduce the potential for future impacts of shallow saline groundwater on vegetation. The Seepage Mitigation Project was continued throughout the reporting period with the installation of two new recovery bores along the west and northwestern edge of the TSF (Table 3).

**Table 3: Current Equipped TSF Recovery Bores. Cumulative Abstraction ($m^3$/hr) 255$m^3$/hr**

| TSF Recovery Bore | Date of Pump Installation | Location | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| TSF Trench Pond | April 2021 | North of TSF | This is now called TSFRB585 |
| TSFRB005 | August 2019 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB006A | December 2019 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB007 | January 2020 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB009 | July 2020 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB010 | March 2021 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB017 | June 2019 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB019 | July 2019 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB022 | June 2020 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB025 | April 2019 | TSF East Wall Causeway | |
| TSFRB026 | December 2019 | TSF East Wall | |
| TSFRB038 | June 2020 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB041 | August 2020 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB049 | December 2019 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB050 | July 2019 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB057 | January 2021 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB061 | June 2019 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB062 | June 2020 | North of TSF | |
| TSFRB078 | July 2021 | South-east of TSF | |
| TSFRB079 | June 2021 | South-east of TSF | |
| TSFRB080 | July 2021 | South-east of TSF | |
| TSFRB083 | July 2022 | West of TSF | |
| TSFMB084 | July 2022 | West of TSF | Headworks removed – used as monitoring bore |
| TSFRB086 | February 2024 | West of TSF | |
| TSFRB087 | April 2025 | South of TSF | |
| TSFRB089 | March 2022 | TSF North Wall Causeway | |
| TSFRB090 | March 2022 | TSF North Wall Causeway | |
| TSFRB091 | April 2024 | West of TSF | |
| TSFRB092 | December 2022 | West of the TSF | |
| TSFRB093 | July 2024 | NW edge of the TSF along the diversion drain line | |
| TSFRB094 | September 2024 | NW edge of the TSF along the diversion drain line | |
| TSFRB095 | July 2024 | NW edge of the TSF along the diversion drain line | |
| TSFRB096 | June 2024 | NW edge of the TSF along the diversion drain line | |
| TSFRB098 | July 2024 | SW corner of the TSF | |

AGAA will continue to monitor groundwater across TGM and will implement additional mitigation actions as and when required to minimise the environmental impacts of the operation.

## 4.3 Threatened Species and Communities

In line with conditions 6-1 through 6-3 of the MS839 Tropicana Gold Mine has created and implemented a Threatened Species and Communities Management Plan to minimise adverse impacts to conservation significant species and communities. This document is required to be reviewed every 3 years, and version 6 was submitted to EPA in September 2024 for review. DWER requested an RFI in December 2024 and the AGAA response was submitted in January 2025. Full approval from DWER was received on 28th February 2025. The TSCMP audit table is provided in appendix E. Appendix F provides copies of Ground Disturbance Permits (GDPs) completed in the 2024-2025 reporting period which are one of the control processes AGAA have in place to mitigate loss/impact to any conservation significant species or communities.

## 4.4 Vegetation Monitoring

Monitoring of vegetation condition and abundance is required on an annual basis across TGM in accordance with Condition 5-2 of MS839. A Vegetation Monitoring Strategy (VMS) was developed in 2011 to achieve the requirements of Condition 5-2. The VMS was designed using an integrated remote sensing (entire site) and targeted field assessment (local scale) approach to detect and quantify decline in vegetation condition that may result from any of the identified impacting processes. In 2025 health and cover indices were recorded using a combination of remote sensing and field assessment techniques.

The VMS establishes the vegetation monitoring triggers for the Project. Triggers relate to native vegetation cover and productivity, indicator species, clearing boundaries, weeds, and rehabilitation. The 2025 program involved an assessment of the survey findings against four of the Project triggers – Trigger 1 (25% deviation in cover or productivity within monitoring (impact) sites relative to reference sites), Trigger 2 (25% deviation of indicator species within monitoring (impact) sites relative to reference sites), Trigger 5 (Identification of a weed species in a site where it had not previously been recorded) and Trigger 6 (25% increase of weed species in abundance or cover relevant to reference site) as outlined in the VMS.

A total of 88 existing monitoring sites located within 13 representative vegetation communities consisting of 44 reference and 44 impact sites were assessed during the 2025 survey. An additional 14 new monitoring quadrats were established, comprising four reference and four impact sites established in the Process Water Supply Borefield and three reference and three impact sites established at the Kamikaze Borefield within the Operations Area. The locations of the vegetation monitoring sites are shown in Figure 6.

Exceedances of Trigger 1 were identified at 11 impact sites throughout the Operational Area, Infrastructure Corridor and Borefield (Water Supply Area), which is unchanged from the 2024 monitoring program. Nine of these were found not to be due to operational activities and were all attributed to natural causes such as drought and fire events with subsequent variable regrowth of vegetation. The remaining two sites, showed greater decline in condition and showed more limited recovery since 2024; the proximity of both sites to operational activities, and hence associated dust and surface hydrology changes, were considered the potential drivers of the exceedance.

Exceedances of Trigger 2, either between 2024 or baseline, were identified at 30 impact sites that exceeded the 25% deviation in indicator species cover, compared to the 38 impact sites in 2024. Majority of exceedances in Trigger 2 across these 30 impact sites were attributed to a combination of natural processes and likely not due to operational activities. These natural processes include growth of vegetation, fire events, extended drought conditions between 2019 and early 2024, high 2024 rainfall and the effect of low cover values on deviation. Fire events in previous years abruptly reduced the cover of all species in impacted sites between pre and post fire. Consecutive years of drought conditions caused widespread senescence of vegetation, particularly in drought susceptible species. High 2024 rainfall caused widespread removal of accumulated dust from operational activities and an improvement in vegetation health which remained through to 2025 in most areas. The proportional effect where a small change in already low foliar cover values can result in a proportionately large deviation, can trigger an exceedance without a significant change in vegetation cover being present.

There were no exceedances against Triggers 5 or 6, as no weed species were recorded within monitoring quadrats during the 2025 vegetation monitoring program.

## 4.5 Fauna Monitoring

Fauna monitoring conducted during the reporting period has included:

- Daily wildlife inspections at the TSF.
- Fauna observations at the TSF by Donato Environmental Services (DES) on a quarterly basis to support the TGM Cyanide Code certification.
- Fauna Carcass detection at the Renewable Project wind turbines.
- Photographic monitoring of artificial water sources Plate 1, Plate 2, and Plate 3.

Several artificial water sources (Figure 5) have been established around the TSF to provide an alternate water source for wildlife which are monitored via motion-sensing cameras and periodically reviewed. Photographic monitoring has captured several fauna species utilising the artificial ponds including a variety of birds, marsupials, mammals and reptiles.

During the reporting period there were eight environmental incidents recorded at TGM with regards to fauna mortalities, none of these events recorded the death of a Priority or Threatened species.

## 4.6 GHG Emissions

In accordance with Condition 11, AGAA sought an extension from DWER to the submission date for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Environmental Management Plan (GHG EMP) until 28 February 2025. This extension request was granted by DWER on 14 March 2024 (ref: DWERA-000439). The GHG EMP was subsequently submitted to EPA Services on the 27th February 2025 (Appendix H).

1. The quantity of proposal GHG emissions for the FY25 (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) period = **280,553 tCO2 e** (scope 1 emissions) for TGM operations.
2. The emissions intensity for the proposal GHG emissions per tonnes per annum of gold produced = 19,364 tCO2 e / tonne of gold produced, at TGM operations.

The assessment of the GHG EMP by EPA Services is currently on hold as Condition 11 of MS839 is subject to the Section 46 Inquiry initiated by the Minister of Environment to review the GHG conditions imposed within Ministerial Statements under Part IV.

# 5 Endorsement

This Report has been endorsed by:

Mr Brad Catto
General Manager
Tropicana Gold Mine
AngloGold Ashanti Australia

I have reviewed this document and accept that the information provided is an accurate account of the activities undertaken during the current reporting period (24 September 2024 to 23 September 2025).

Date: 15/12/2025

**Brad Catto**
General Manager
Tropicana Gold Mine
AngloGold Ashanti Australia

# FIGURES

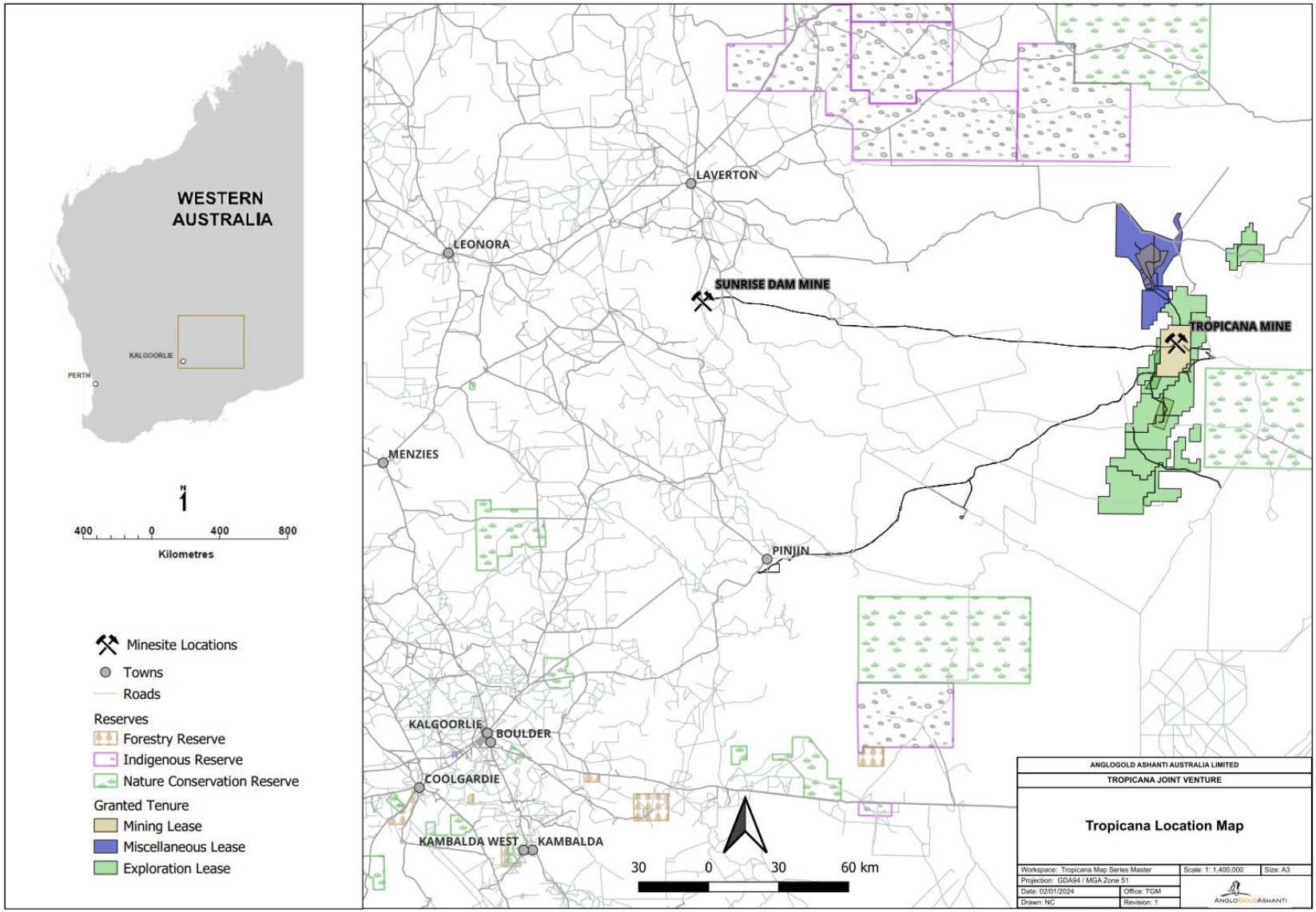


**Figure 1: General Location of the Tropicana Gold Mine**

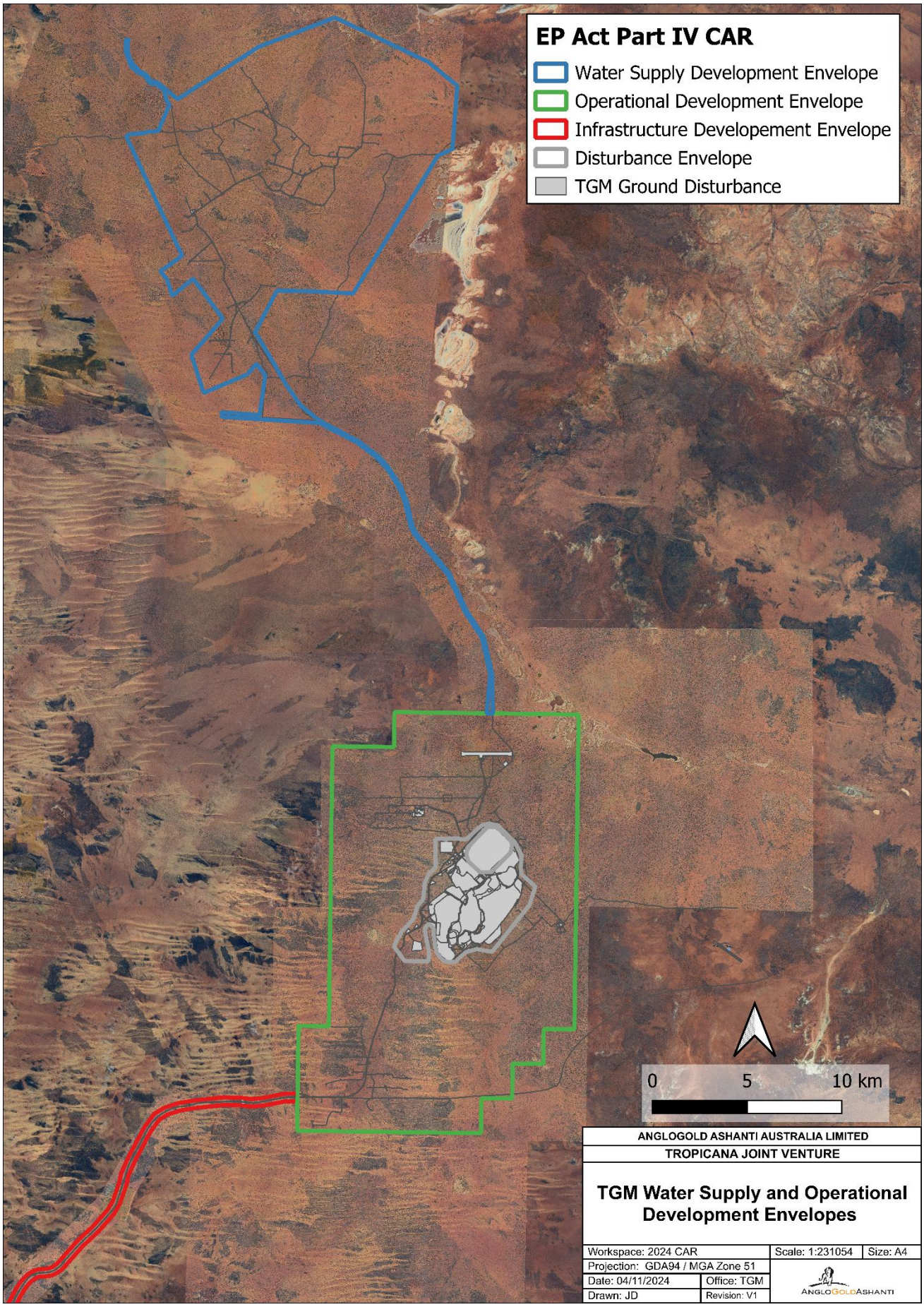


**Figure 2: Water Supply and Operational Development Envelopes**

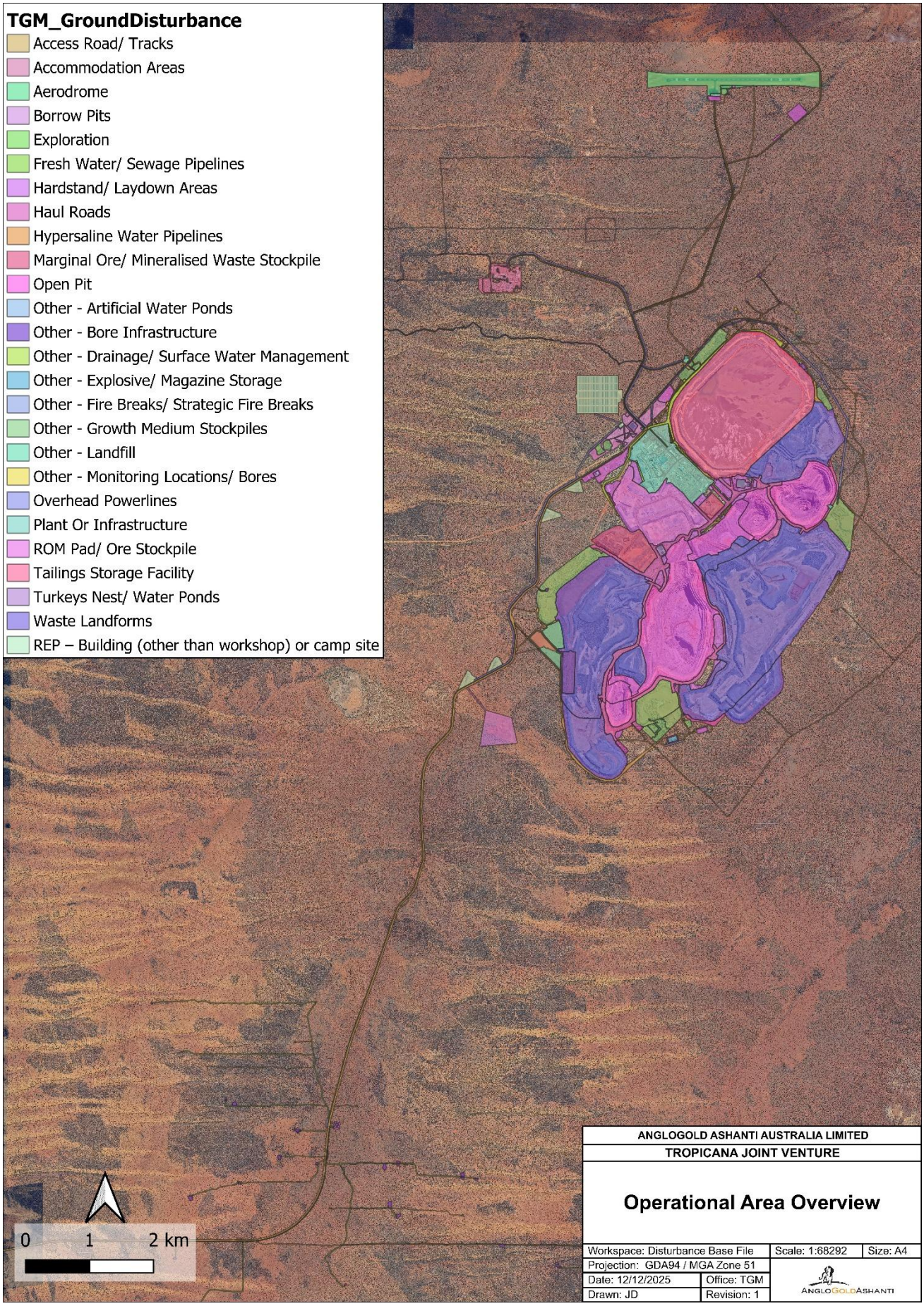


**Figure 3: Operational Area Disturbance Footprint**

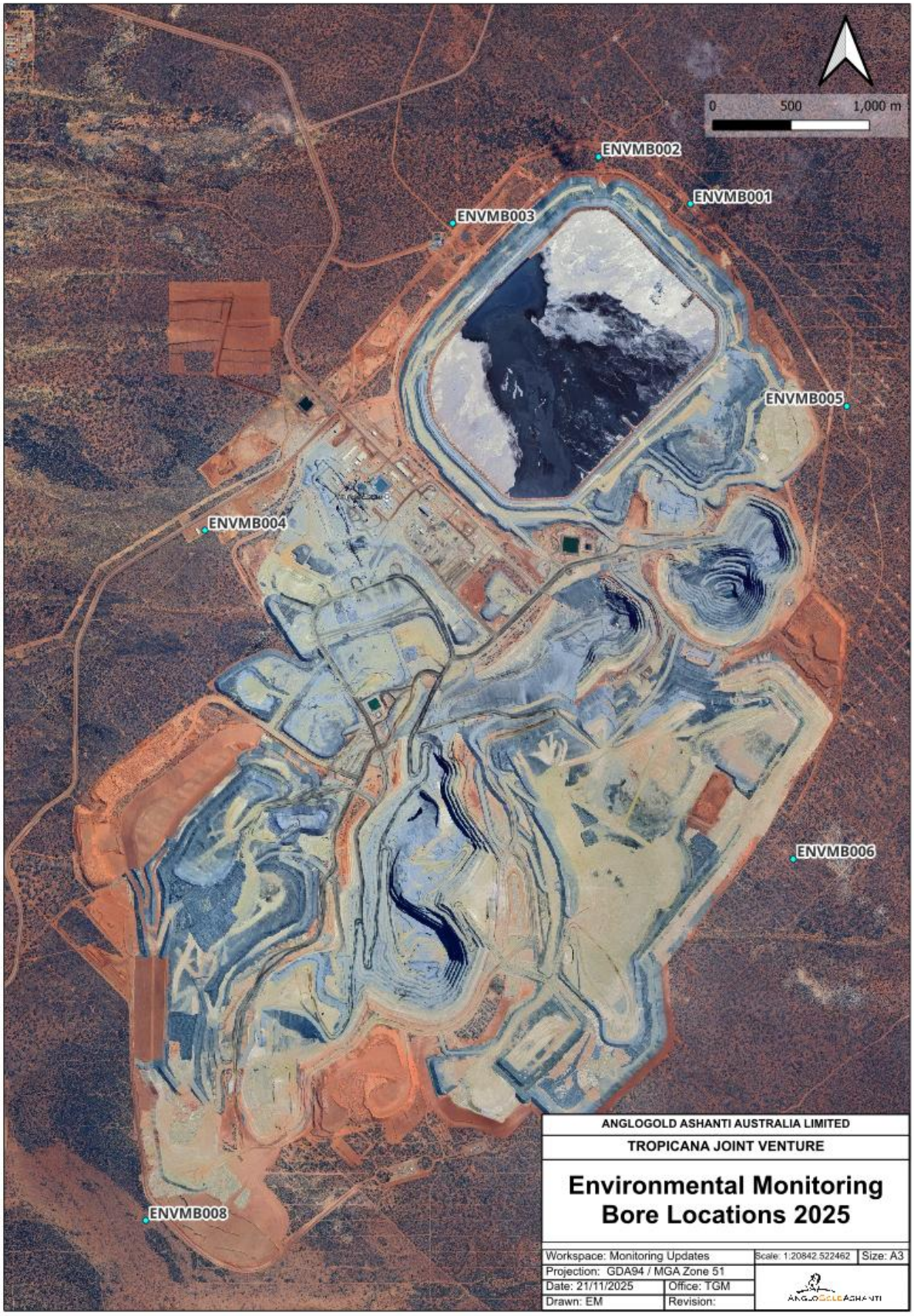


**Figure 4: MS839 Groundwater Monitoring Bore Locations**


**Figure 5: TSF Fauna Pond Locations**

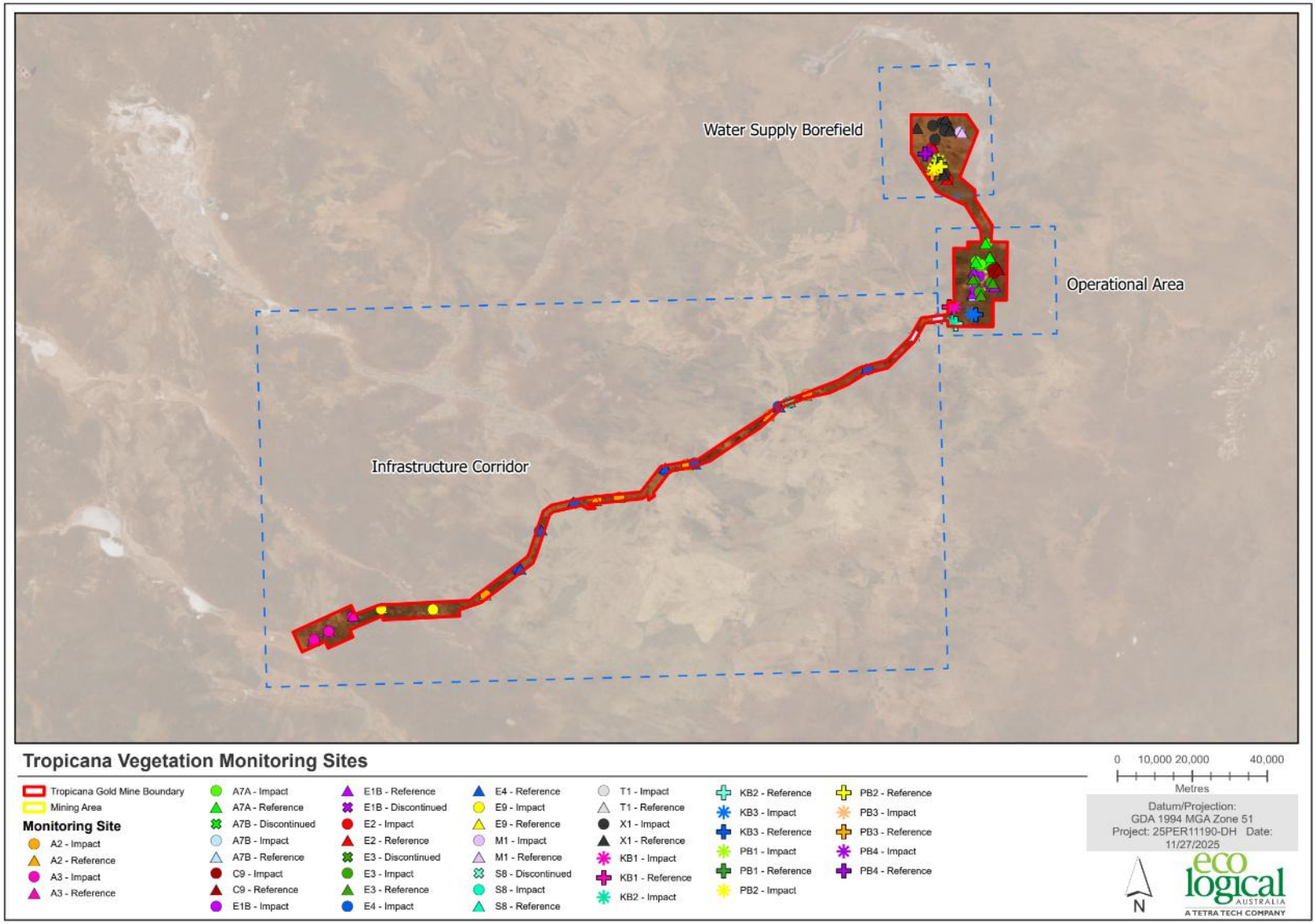


**Figure 6: Vegetation condition monitoring quadrat locations (2025)**

# SITE PHOTOGRAPHS


**Plate 1: Photo monitoring of TSF artificial water sources [TSF ART 3] – Perente (January 2025)**


**Plate 2: Photo monitoring of TSF artificial water sources [TSF ART 5B] – Pair of wedge-tailed eagles (July 2025)**


**Plate 3: Photo monitoring of TSF artificial water sources [TSF ART 6B] – Kangaroo (April 2025)**

# APPENDICES

# Appendix A – Statement of Compliance and Audit Table

# Appendix B – Rehabilitation Summary

# Appendix C – Groundwater Monitoring Summary

# Appendix D – Water Quality Monitoring Method Audit

# Appendix E – Threatened Species and Communities Management Plan (TSCMP) Audit

# Appendix F – Ground Disturbance Permits

# Appendix G – Vegetation Monitoring Report

# Appendix H: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Environmental Management Plan Extension Letter