



TROPICANA JOINT VENTURE

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31 August 2026

Environmental Audit Section
Office of Compliance
Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2600

Attn: Environmental Audit Section

Re: Tropicana Gold Mine – Annual Compliance Report – EPBC 2008/4270

In accordance with Condition 8 of the Tropicana Gold Mine (TGM) EPBC approval No. 2008/4270, please find attached the Annual Compliance Report for the 2025/2026 reporting period.

Should you have any queries with the attached report or require any additional information please contact me on 0447253390 or email JLongstaff@aga.gold

Yours faithfully,

Jennifer Longstaff
Manager Environment
AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited



Tropicana Gold Mine

Annual Compliance Report

EPBC No. 2008/4270

July 2025 to June 2026



DOCUMENT STATUS				
REVISION	STATUS DESCRIPTION	DATE	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY
1	Internal – Issued for Comment	23/07/2025	T Thompson	J Longstaff
2	External – Approved for Publication			

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1 Introduction

The Tropicana Gold Mine (TGM, the Project) is located approximately 330 km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie on the western edge of the Great Victoria Desert on vacant crown land (Figure 1). The Tropicana Joint Venture in Western Australia was formed in 2002 between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (AGAA) (70% and manager) and Independence Group NL – IGO (30%). As of 31 May 2021, AFB Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Regis Resources Ltd) acquired the 30% stake previously held by IGO Ltd.

In June 2008, the Tropicana Gold Project was referred to the Department of Environment (DoE) for consideration and assessment under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). On 13 December 2010, AGAA was granted approval under the EPBC Act (EPBC 2008/4270) to establish the TGM and associated infrastructure.

Condition 8 of EPBC 2008/4270 requires AGAA to develop and submit an Annual Report that demonstrates compliance with the conditions of the approval by 31 August each year. A declaration of accuracy regarding the contents of this report is provided in **Appendix A**.

This report addresses the status and compliance of the Project against the conditions referred to in EPBC 2008/4270 (as amended on 25 November 2019) for activities undertaken during the reporting period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. This is the fifteenth report associated with the Tropicana Gold Project since the commencement of the Project. This report demonstrates that the AGAA Tropicana Gold Project was compliant with all conditions of EPBC 2008/4270 during the reporting period.

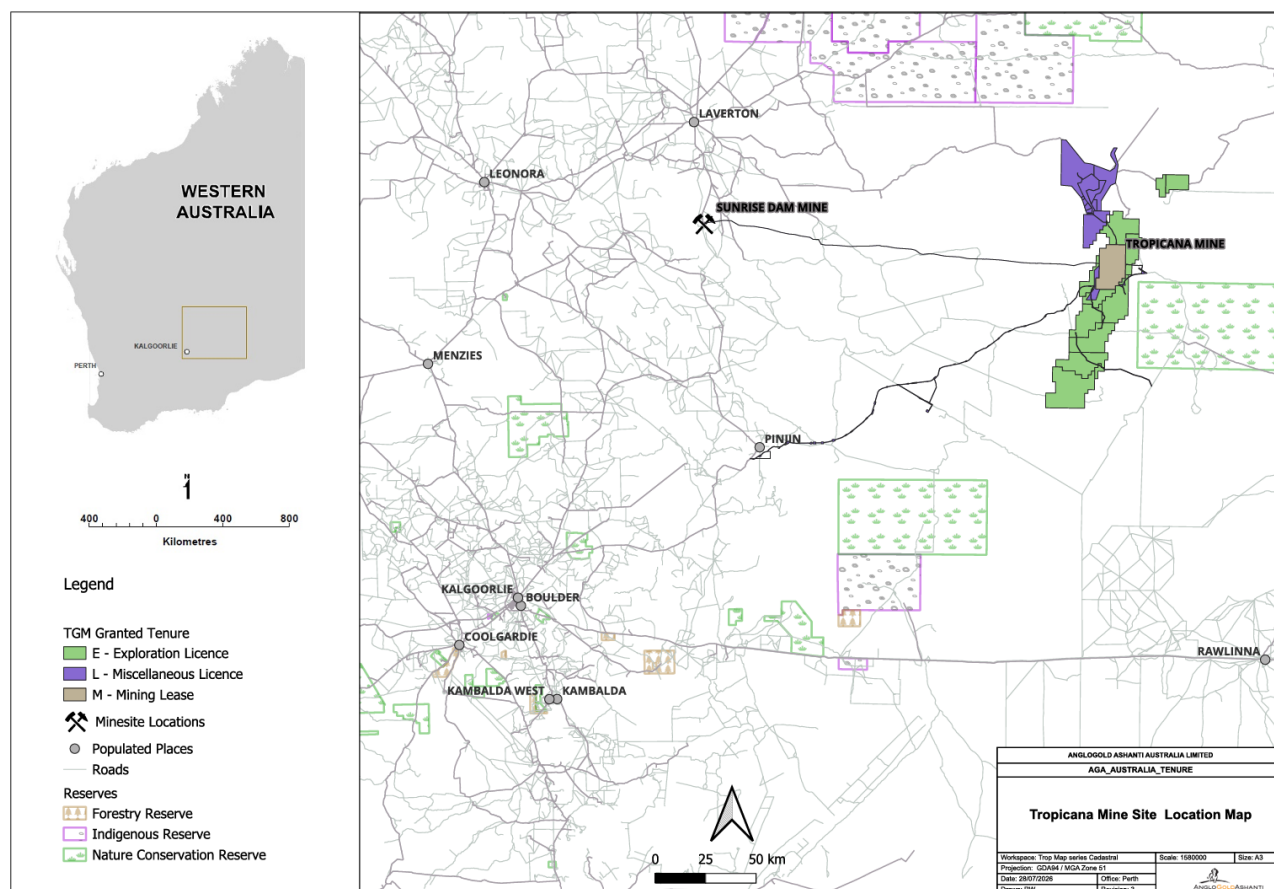


Figure 1: Project Location

2 Project Overview

TGM is an open cut and underground gold mine, and processing plant operation focused on the mining of the Tropicana, Havana, and Boston Shaker deposits. Construction commenced in late 2010, culminating with first gold production during commissioning on 29 September 2013, with the site officially opened on 6 March 2014.

The TGM Project includes (Figure 2; Figure 3):

- Operational Development Envelope containing the pits, underground operation, waste landforms, stockpiles, tailings storage facility (TSF), process plant, village, aerodrome, and other supporting infrastructure.
- Infrastructure Development Envelope including an access road and communications corridor linking the operational area to existing communications and road networks in Kalgoorlie; and
- Water supply Development Envelope providing processing water to the site.

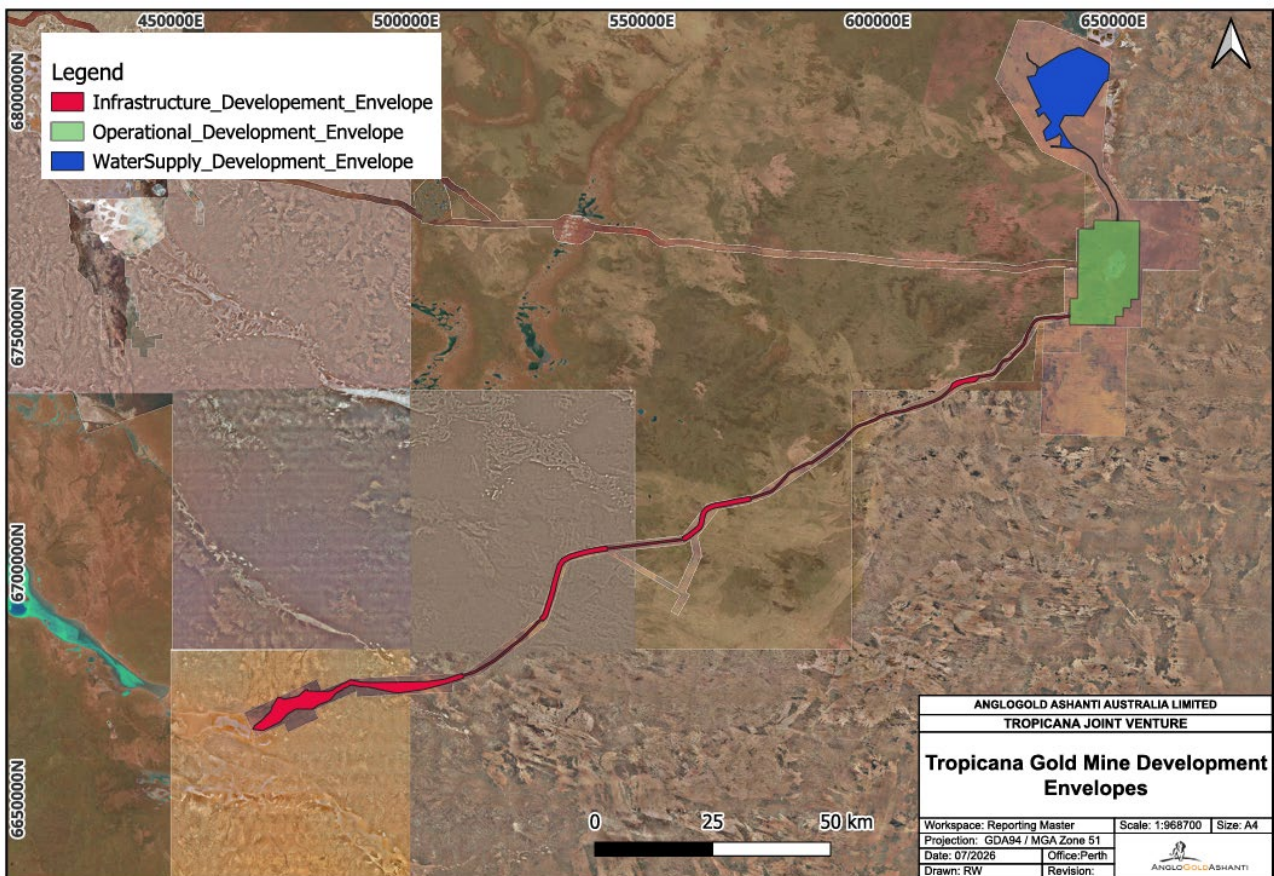


Figure 2: TGM Disturbance Footprint, with Distinct Development Envelopes

2.1 2025 / 2026 Key Operational Activities

A total of 3360.56 hectares (ha) of disturbance, excluding exploration, is currently open for ongoing mining activities at TGM, comprised of 2533.36 ha within the Operational area, 204.24 ha within the Water Supply Area and 622.96 ha within the Infrastructure area (as of the September 2025 Annual Aerial reconciliation).

Annual aerial photography flown in September 2025 was used to reconcile and validate the disturbance footprint across the Project area for the last reporting period. Disturbance features captured by aerial imagery are digitised to create GIS shapefiles which are used to generate disturbance data. This process provides TGM with an annual verified and reconciled disturbance dataset.

During the reporting period (1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026):

- The total area of disturbance decreased by 5.58 ha due to the digitisation process providing accurate delineation of a number of existing features, tempered by new clearing of 5.5 ha.
- 52.4 million tonnes (Mt) of material were mined, comprised of 49.6 Mt from underground operations and 2.8 Mt from the open pit operations.
- Of the 52.4 Mt of material mined from both underground and open pit operations, 6.39 Mt was ore, 46.05 Mt was waste rock.
- 9.24 Mt of material was processed via the processing plant.
- Total volume of water abstracted from the TGM bore fields was 5,054,848 kilolitres (kL), comprising of 2,084,820 kL from the Process Water Supply Borefield and 2,970,028 kL from the Kamikaze Borefield.
- 462,962 ounces (oz) of gold was produced.

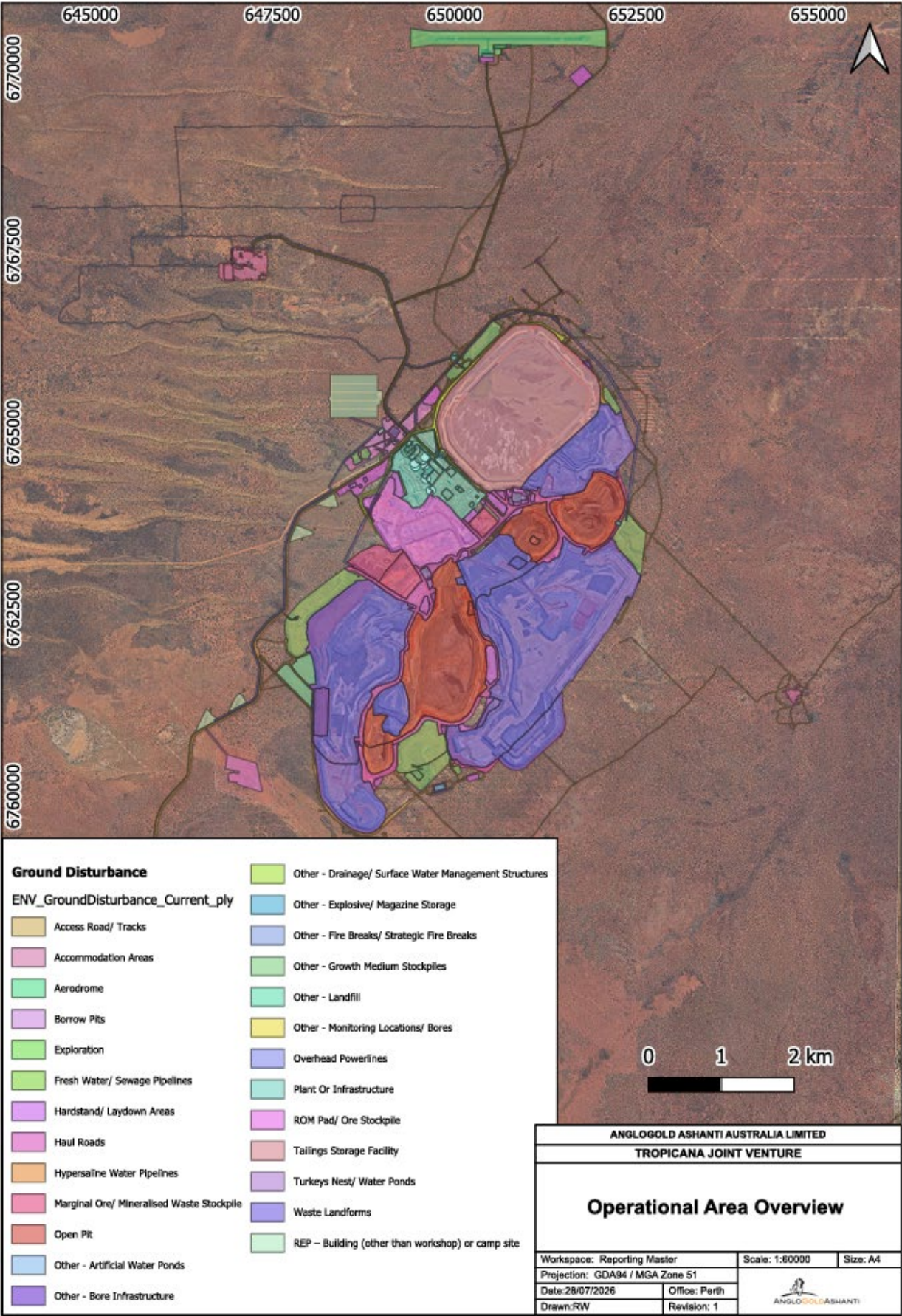


Figure 3: Operational Area Overview

3 Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust

The Great Victoria Desert (GVD) Biodiversity Trust (the Trust) was established in November 2014 to conserve and increase knowledge of biodiversity and deliver benefits to threatened species, landscape-scale biodiversity, and the communities in the region.

The Trust forms the centrepiece of the Tropicana Joint Venture (TJV) biodiversity offsets strategy. The 2025/2026 period represented the thirteenth year of operation for the Trust.

The TJV has contributed initial funding to the Trust of \$1.6 million with additional annual contributions (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: TJV Contributions to the GVD Trust

Year	Amount
2014 (Initial Funding)	\$1,600,000
2015	\$309,040
2016	\$326,872
2017	\$333,684
2018	\$342,402
2019	\$366,985
2020	\$371,692
2021	\$379,803
2022	\$385,035
2023	\$394,669
2024	\$399,751
2025	\$409,532
2026	\$403,679

During the 2025/2026 reporting period, the Trust initiated and/or completed the following works:

3.1 GVD Landscape Conservation Initiative (LCI)

3.1.1 LCI Timeline and Project Update

The Landscape Conservation Initiative (LCI), which commenced in 2020, is an integrated landscape management project in the south-west of the GVD focusing on prescribed, small-scale, cultural burns and introduced predator control. Since May 2022, the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust has operated a network of 96 remote camera traps covering two 30 km × 30 km areas, one reference area and one management area. The purpose of the two areas is to enable a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) experimental design at a landscape scale, relating to fire regime and introduced predator management. The camera network aims to establish a baseline understanding of biodiversity in both areas.

The Management Area (MA) is intended for conservation interventions such as fire regime and predator management, while the Reference Area (RA) serves as an untreated control. During the current survey period, 53 species were recorded, including 36 bird, 13 mammal and 4 reptile species, with conservation-significant detections including Malleefowl, Brush-tailed Mulgara and Sandhill Dunnart, alongside introduced species such as camel, feral cat, fox and rabbit.

The Trust has engaged Curtin University to analyse and expand the existing baseline data to further understand the fauna populations within the study areas. The Trust is also continuing discussions with the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation (UUNAC) to implement a prescribed burning program and feral animal control within the Management Area, supporting progression of the project in line with guidelines provided in 2020 by Burrows, N. in the report 'A Fire and Introduced Predator Management Plan.'

3.1.2 LCI - Fire Scar Mapping

Annual fire scar mapping across the Great Victoria Desert (GVD), funded by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust and undertaken by DBCA's Remote Sensing & Spatial Analysis Program, has provided a record of fire history from 1995 to 2022 using Landsat imagery. The Trust has negotiated a Service Agreement with Landgate to produce automated fire scar mapping files for 2022 until 2025. Further negotiations to extend the mapping for another 10 years are in progress.

The maps are critical for prescribed burning operations within the GVD sub regions by Traditional Owner groups. The combination of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and western science is allowing for greater protection of cultural assets and biodiversity outcomes. Thirty years of continuous fire scar data is available through the Trust's website utilising ArcGIS web maps.

3.1.3 Indigenous Fire Management – The Indigenous Desert Alliance

Fire is one of the largest threats facing biodiversity in the GVD. Very limited fire management occurs across the GVD due to limited funding and resources allocated to fire management in remote areas. Traditional owners have stewardship over the land and are the custodians for the past, present and future management of the land. Recognising this connection to the country, the Trust developed a partnership with the Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA) in 2022 to help support and empower all the Indigenous groups in the GVD to undertake culturally appropriate fire management.

During 2025-26, IDA supported on-country fire management activities with four Indigenous Land Management Organisations, including the Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation, Ngaanyatjarra Council, Yilka Heritage and Land Care, and Barra Parapi Aboriginal Corporation. Activities included three aerial burning operations, fire management training, strategic ground burning, and fire planning focused on protecting threatened species habitat and culturally significant sites. The project aims to increase the use of "right-way" fire, expand cool-season burning, strengthen Traditional Owner participation in land management, and support positive biodiversity and cultural heritage outcomes across the GVD. The funding agreement has been extended through 2025-26 at \$70,000 + GST per year.

3.1.4 Spinifex Biodiversity Project (Spinifex Rangers)

In April 2023, the Spinifex Biodiversity Project was initiated to document the traditional knowledge of Spinifex elders. The project will see local rangers visiting/surveying sites which hold cultural, and biodiversity significance based on traditional knowledge. A desert Ecologist will work with the rangers to document their knowledge.

The Spinifex Biodiversity Project continued to enhance ecological knowledge, ranger capability, and biodiversity monitoring across Spinifex Country over the past 12 months. Field activities included helicopter and vehicle-based surveys, motion-sensor camera deployment and retrieval, pitfall trapping, and targeted searches for *nganamara* (Malleefowl), resulting in the discovery of new nests

and tracks, one Malleefowl sighting, and records of other significant species including Brush-tailed Mulgara and Sandhill Grasswren. Rangers also undertook feral animal control, drone training, fire management, and flora surveys, further strengthening on-country conservation efforts.

A major focus of the project was improving spatial ecology and data management capacity through collaboration with Right Place Geo. This work enhanced data systems, drone operations, orthomosaic mapping, and reporting tools, with Fulcrum remaining the primary field data platform and 14 custom applications now supporting ranger activities. Despite challenges associated with operating in remote environments, including vehicle breakdowns, cultural commitments, and staffing changes, the project delivered important ecological and organisational outcomes and has established strong foundations for future biodiversity monitoring and adaptive management across Spinifex Country.

3.2 Traditional Owner Group Engagement

The Trust is actively engaging with aboriginal corporations located within the Trust area of focus, the Shield and Central sub-regions of the GVD, to build strong working relationships, a priority listed in the Strategic Plan.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Upurli Upurli Nguratja (UUN) Aboriginal Corporation signed in 2024 allows for the codesign of projects on UUN Country. The Trust has signed an agreement with the Barra Parapi Aboriginal Corporation (BPAC) to work with and codesign projects on Nangaanya-ku Country with a focus on fauna surveys, traditional burning regimes and cultural knowledge.

A copy of the GVD Trust Annual Report is provided in **Appendix B**.

4 Compliance Audit: EPBC No.2008/4270 Conditions

An internal compliance audit against the EPBC Act approval conditions has been undertaken for the reporting period and is provided in Table 4.1.

Conditions have been updated to reflect the Approved Variation of Conditions dated 25/11/2019. The audit findings indicate that AGAA was fully compliant with all Conditions.

Table 4-1: Compliance Audit

Condition No.	Condition	Status	Evidence
1	<u>Commencement</u> Within 14 days of commencement of the action, the proponent must notify the Minister in writing of the actual date of commencement	Compliant	Letter from AGAA on behalf of the Tropicana JV dated 12 May 2011 to SEWPaC advising that construction of TGM had commenced, starting with the site access road.
2	<u>Footprint</u> The proponent must ensure that clearing of vegetation is restricted to a maximum of 3,540 ha within the Disturbance Footprint. Changes to the Disturbance Footprint may be made if they result in no net adverse impact on EPBC listed flora and fauna species. The proponent must seek the approval of the Minister in writing for any changes to the Disturbance Footprint prior to any disturbance occurring outside the Disturbance Footprint. If the Minister considers that the changes will result in an adverse impact on EPBC listed species, the Minister may request the proponent to provide specified information or to make specified changes to the Disturbance Footprint. The proponent must comply with any such request.	Compliant	A total of 3360.56 hectares (ha), excluding exploration, has been disturbed to-date for ongoing development of TGM (as of the September 2025 flyover). Annual aerial photography flown in September 2025 was used to reconcile and validate the disturbance footprint across the Project area for the last reporting period. Disturbance features captured by aerial imagery are digitised to create GIS shapefiles which are used to generate disturbance data. This process provides TGM with an annual verified and reconciled disturbance dataset. The next fly over is scheduled for September 2026 to reconcile the disturbance from the last year. Accurate disturbance records are maintained, and reconciled data provided in each annual report to the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Energy (DMPE) as required by tenement conditions. Disturbance data is also used to calculate the TGM contribution to the Mine Rehabilitation Fund payment and for the GVD Biodiversity Trust annual contribution.
3	<u>Monitoring of Flora</u> This Condition was Revoked as per Approved Variation of Conditions dated 25/11/2019. Flora monitoring as formerly described under this condition is now solely reported to the WA DWER (EPA Branch) in the Compliance Annual Report against conditions of Ministerial Statement 839.	Not applicable	N/A
4	<u>Management Strategy</u> The proponent must implement the 'Tropicana Gold Project Threatened Species and Communities Management Strategy (TSCMS) – Version 3.0, September 2009', or subsequent revisions approved by the WA EPA. The proponent must provide the Department with the revised strategy within 14 days of approval by the WA EPA.	Compliant	The (previously named) Threatened Species and Communities Management Strategy (TSCMS) was originally compiled in September 2009, updated in March 2014, and subsequently revised in December 2014 following consultation with the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). A copy of the revised TSCMS was provided to the Department with the 2014/2015 Annual Compliance Report. During the 2017/2018 reporting period, a draft 2017 TSCMS was developed and provided to DBCA for review. TGM received feedback and recommendations from DBCA and consideration of the recommendations and required updates remained in progress during the 2018/2019 reporting period. In December 2021 an updated Threatened Species and Communities Management Plan (TSCMP) was submitted via email to DBCA (murray.baker@dbca.wa.gov.au) and DWER (registar@dwer.wa.gov.au). A copy of the revised TSCMP was submitted with the 2021/2022 Annual Compliance Report. During the 2024/2025 reporting period a triennial review of the TSCMP was undertaken and the updated document was provided to the EPA for review. DWER provided AGAA with an RFI in December 2024 and all items were actioned and responded to, to the satisfaction of the EPA. Approval for Version 7 of the TSCMP was provided on 3 rd March 2025. AGAA noted that it had not provided notice of the newly approved TSCMP to EPBC within 15 days of approval during the previous audit for reporting period 2024/2025. A copy of the approved TSCMP was attached in Appendix C of the report the 2024/2025 reporting period. The TGM TSCMP forms part of the Project's Integrated Management System which is certified in accordance with ISO14001 and OSHAS18001. No changes were made to the TSCMP during the current reporting period. AGAA was compliant with all requirements during this reporting period.

Condition No.	Condition	Status	Evidence
5	<u>Revisions to strategies</u> If the Minister believes that it is necessary or desirable for the better protection of the <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl), or other listed EPBC flora and fauna species to do so, the Minister may request that the proponent make specified revisions to the strategy referred to in condition 4 and submit the revised strategy for the Minister's approval. The proponent must comply with any such request. The revised approved strategy must be implemented. Unless the Minister has approved the revised strategy, then the proponent must continue to implement the strategy referred to in condition 4.	Not Applicable	No such requests were received during the reporting period.
6	<u>Offsets – Biodiversity Trust Fund</u> (a) The proponent must fund and develop the Great Victoria Desert – Biodiversity Trust Fund (the Trust), to achieve the following objectives: (i) Develop a Bioregional Management Plan (the Plan) for the Great Victoria Desert Bioregions 1 and 2 (the Trust Area, at Appendix B). The Plan must identify knowledge gaps relating to species and communities of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act and make recommendations for programs to address those gaps. (ii) Facilitate priority research identified in the Plan at the landscape level and into species and communities of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act. Research outcomes must include a review of the conservation status of species and communities of national environmental significance and the development of predictive models. (iii) Fund on-ground environmental and conservation management at the landscape level, with emphasis on net conservation benefits to threatened species and communities of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act. This must include actions identified in recovery plans for the Marsupial Mole, Sandhill Dunnart and Malleefowl. These objectives must not be modified without the approval of the Minister. The proponent must commence implementation of the Trust on commencement of the action. (b) Before commencement of the action, the proponent must provide the Minister with a Project Plan for the Trust specifying activities to meet the Trust objectives, the amount of funding the proponent will provide to the Trust, and an indicative budget for each of the activities. The action must not commence until the Minister has approved the Project Plan. The approved Project Plan must be implemented. If the Trust Board approves any modifications to the Project Plan, the proponent must advise the Minister of the changes within 14 days of their approval, and the modified plan implemented. (c) If, at any time during the life of this approval, the Minister is not satisfied that the Trust is achieving its objectives relevant to matters of national environmental significance, the Minister may require the proponent to undertake additional measures and/or provide additional funding to the Trust or to activities specified in the Project Plan. The proponent must comply with any such requirement. (d) The proponent (approval holder) must provide the Department by 31 August of each year with an annual progress report describing the actions taken and financial payments made over the preceding 12 months (between 30 June to 1 July of the following year) to implement the objectives of the Biodiversity Trust Fund as described in approval condition 6(a). The annual progress report must be made publicly available on the proponent's website. This report can be submitted as an attachment to the annual compliance report required by condition 8.	Compliant	During the reporting period, the GVD Trust funded or contributed funds to the following projects: • GVD Landscape Conservation Initiative – Fire Scar Mapping • Indigenous Desert Alliance – Indigenous Fire Management • Spinifex Biodiversity Project • Traditional Owner Group Engagement The 2025/2026 Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust Annual Report is provided in Appendix B.
7	<u>Records</u> The proponent must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the above conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the plans required by this approval and the objectives of the Trust, and make them available upon request to the Department. Records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act or used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval. Summaries of audits will be posted on the Department's website. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.	Compliant	Accurate records are maintained of all activities associated with, or relevant to, the conditions of the approval through the TGM records management system. Site reporting is undertaken, and the results of monitoring required to implement activities associated with EPBC 2008/4270 are recorded as required.
8	<u>Compliance Reporting</u> By 31 August each year from the commencement of the action, the proponent (approval holder) must submit to the Minister a report addressing compliance with the conditions of the approval over the preceding 12 months (between 30 June to 1 July of the following year). Annual reports must be provided until the Minister is satisfied that the proponent (approval holder) has complied with all conditions of the approval.	Compliant	This report is the fifteenth annual compliance report to be prepared under EPBC Statement No. 2008/4270.
9	<u>Substantial commencement</u> If, at any time after five years from the date of this approval, the Minister notifies the proponent in writing that the Minister is not satisfied that there has been substantial commencement of the action, the action must not thereafter be commenced without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	This action commenced in May 2011, a letter was submitted in May 2011 to SEWPaC advising that construction of TGM had commenced, starting with the site access road. No further action is required.



Condition No.	Condition	Status		Evidence
10	<u>Audit</u> Upon the direction of the Minister, the proponent must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted, and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent auditor must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister	Not Applicable		No such requests were received during the reporting period.



Tropicana Gold Mine
EPBC No 2008/4270



Appendix A Declaration of Accuracy

DECLARATION OF ACCURACY

Tropicana Gold Mine Annual Compliance Report

EPBC No. 2008/4270

July 2025 – June 2026

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed:



Full name: Glenn Patterson-Kane

Position: General Manager: Tropicana Gold Mine

Organisation: AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (ABN 42 008 737 424)

Date: 31 August 2026



Tropicana Gold Mine
EPBC No 2008/4270



Appendix B GVD Biodiversity Trust Annual Report



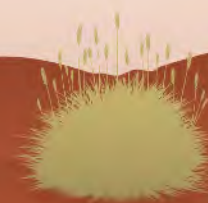
Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust

Annual Report



2025-2026

A report of the outputs, expenditure and governance of the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust



Message from the Chair

On behalf of the Management Panel of the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust, I am pleased to present the thirteenth Annual Report on our activities. This report is a public documentation of the Trust's activities for the 2025-26 financial year, ensuring our accountability to the organisations that fund the Trust, to the key stakeholders in the Great Victoria Desert (GVD), and to the broader WA public.

The Trust's activities this year have been building on the work of previous years in building on working relationships with the Traditional Owners and identifying projects that meet the objectives of the Trust and the Traditional Owners.

I would like to personally thank the members of the Management Panel for their continued commitment to the Trust's objectives and the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) for their high level and invaluable technical advice, all of whom have provided their time without being remunerated. As well, I'd like to acknowledge the excellent work of our Operations Manager Ian Anderson in assisting the Management Panel, working with our stakeholders, implementing and guiding the projects approved by the Panel and assisting me in my work as Chair.

Finally, I would like to formally acknowledge the strong and effective working relationship the Trust has with AngloGold Ashanti Australia, the DBCA, and with the WA Public Trustee who manage the funds for the Trust.

Dr Garry Middle

Cover photos:
Great Victoria Desert (Garry Middle)
Sturt Desert Pea (Ian Anderson)

Internal photos:
Plate 1 Sunset Over the Great Victoria Desert
Plate 2 Moonrise over the Great Victoria Desert



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Introduction

The Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (the Trust) represents a unique model for an environmental offset in Western Australia, and Australia in general. It was established in 2014 by the Tropicana Joint Venture (AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA) Ltd (manager and 70% owner) and Independence Group NL (30% owner) as the central part of an offset package for the Tropicana Gold Mine (TGM) in Western Australia under the Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999.

The Trust's main purpose is to facilitate and/ or undertake research and development, environmental education and on-ground conservation and rehabilitation work to benefit the Trust Area during and after the life off the project. The projects supported in the 2025-2026 financial year have focused on implementing a large-scale land management trial to understand the benefits or otherwise of patch burning to threatened species and biodiversity in the region. Funding has also been provided to Traditional Owner groups with a focus on introducing fire into the landscape and a greater understanding of fauna assemblages within the Great Victoria Desert (GVD).

The Trust's objectives, region of focus ('Trust Area') and governance structure are outlined in more detail below for context.

1. Objectives of the Trust

The purpose of the Trust is to achieve the following objectives:

1. Develop a Bioregional Management Plan (also referred to as a 'Biodiversity Conservation Plan') for the Western Great Victoria Desert bioregions 1 and 2 (i.e., the 'Trust Area').
2. Facilitate and/or undertake priority research in the Bioregional Management Plan at the landscape level and into species considered to be of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*, including the Sandhill Dunnart and Malleefowl.
3. Fund on-ground environmental and conservation management at the landscape level, with emphasis on net conservation benefits to threatened species, including those considered MNES.
4. Facilitate indigenous involvement in land management and conservation activities in support of the above objectives.



These objectives reflect those specified in Condition 6 of the EPBC Act approval 2008/4270 for the TGM.

2. Trust Area

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) classifies Australia's landscapes into 89 large geographically distinct bioregions. These are based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information. The 89 bioregions are further refined to form 419 subregions. These are more localised and homogenous geomorphological units in each bioregion.

The GVD is one of the 89 IBRA bioregions. It is comprised of 6 subregions which extend from approximately 200km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia to cover large areas of South Australia. The entire GVD IBRA region covers 422 465 km².

The Trust's area of focus ('Trust Area') is comprised of the two most western subregions of the GVD, known as Shield and Central, which are entirely located within Western Australia.



Plate 1. Sunset over the Great Victoria Desert (Photo: Ian Anderson)



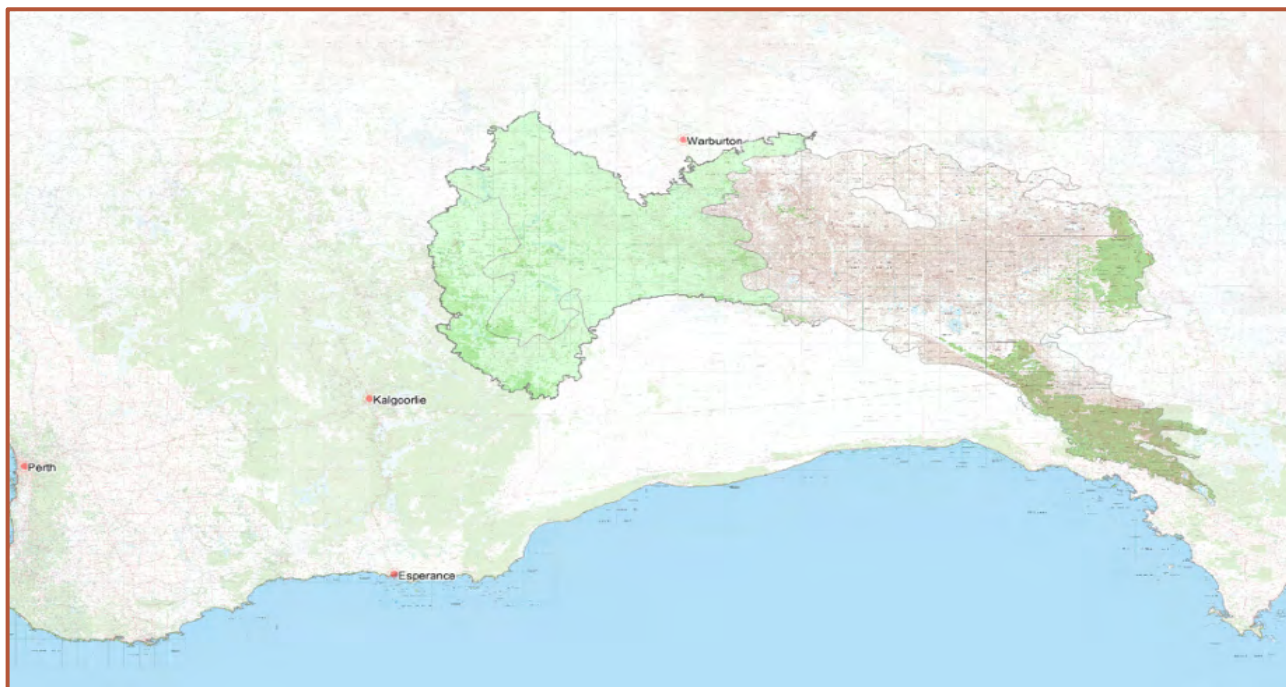


Figure 1. Extent of the GVD and Trust Area

The location and extent of the GVD (outlined) and the Trust Area (bright green)

The Trust's activities are predominantly focussed on ground and research activities within the Shield and Central subregions of the GVD. They must be relevant and beneficial to species and biodiversity within the Trust Area, especially species and communities that are MNES as listed by the *EPBC Act*.

2. Governance

The governance structure of the Trust is a key component of ensuring stakeholder support and the delivery of activities that align with the Project Plan approved by the former Department of Environment as part of the TGM *EPBC Act* approval (2008/4270). The governance structure of the Trust is outlined in Figure 2.

The activities and expenditure of the Trust are the overall responsibility of the Trust's Management Panel, which consists of representatives from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA), as well as an independent Chair.

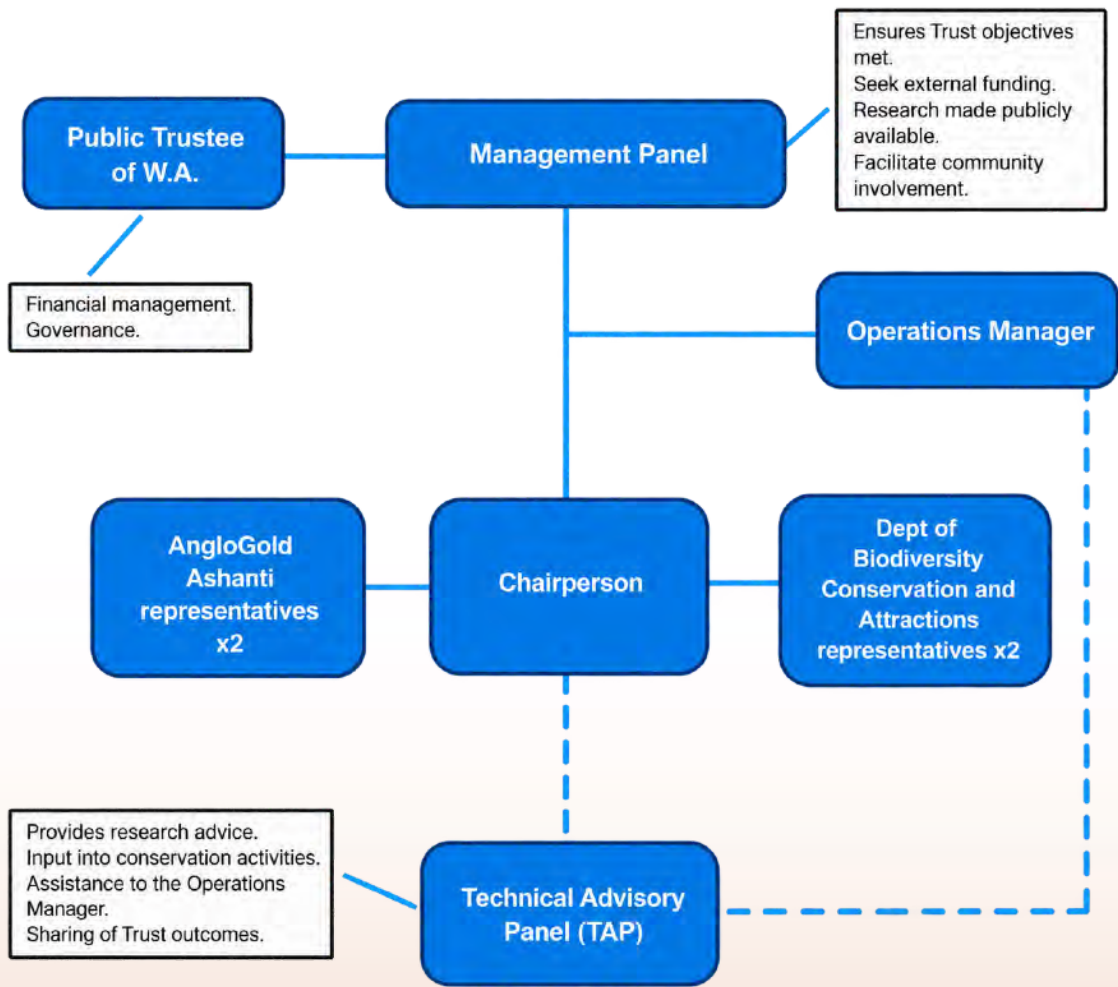
The day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the Operations Manager. The Operations Manager reports to the Trust's Management Panel via the Chair. The Operations Manager and the Management Panel are supported through the provision of technical advice from the Trust's Technical Advisory Panel (TAP). The TAP consists of five

members with experience and technical expertise of the GVD and its landscape. The Trust's Operations Manager holds the position of Chair for the TAP.

The Public Trustee of Western Australia maintains the financial accountability of the Trust, ensuring that all the spending of the Trust account aligns with the Trust Deed. The Public Trustee maintains a role on the Management Panel, having a standing invitation to attend meetings. Governance of the Trust is provided under the Western Australian Trustee Act.

The Trust's funds, held by the Public Trustee, are allocated to various organisations and individual consultants according to anticipated benefit, alignment and value for money with the Trust's objectives and priorities. The recipients may include Traditional Owner groups, researchers, not-for-profit environmental groups, and expert consultants.

Figure 2. The Structure of the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust



The Trust, and all its activities and expenditure, is governed by an overarching Trust Deed. This document details the relationship between:

- The Trust's Management Panel.
- AngloGold Ashanti Australia, as the founder; and
- The Public Trustee of Western Australia, as the financial manager.

The Trust Deed also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Management Panel, Chair, Trustee, Operations Manager and the TAP, and the purposes and scope of the Trust. Additional background information including the Trust Deed can be found on the website: [About Us](#)

2.1. The Management Panel

The Management Panel met in person three times during the 2025-2026 financial year to ensure progress was maintained on key priorities.

Attendee	Meeting 1 21st December 2025	Meeting 2 17th April 2026	Meeting 3 19th June 2026
Garry Middle (Chair)	√	√	√
Rose Lane (AGAA)	√	√	√
Jennifer Longstaff	√	√	√
Ben Miller (DBCA)	Apologies	√	√
Mike Meinema (DBCA)	√	√	√
Ian Anderson (OM)	√	√	√
Attendee	Meeting 1 21st December 2025	Meeting 2 17th April 2026	Meeting 3 19th June 2026
Garry Middle (Chair)	√	√	√
Rose Lane (AGAA)	√	√	√

Table 1. Management Panel meetings and attendance 2025-26

Out of session meetings are held to expedite the timely turnover of project decisions and other matters where the matter being considered is non-contentious. These meetings are held via email to send information to Management Panel members, and responses received back by email. Should the matter turn out to be contentious, a formal in-person meeting would be held.

Five out of session business cases were presented to the Management Panel for the financial year 2025 - 26 for the dates listed:

21/7/2025 | 16/12/2025 | 23/3/2026 | 21/4/2026 | 27/6/2026



2.2. The Operations Manager

The Operations Manager (OM) maintained communication and meeting with the Chair of the Trust, the Technical Advisory Panel, and Management Panel, throughout the year to ensure the Trust maintained steady progress on key activities and maintained a strategic vision of the objectives of the Trust.

The OM coordinated and led field trips with Traditional Owner groups as part of the Landscape Conservation Initiative within the Trust area of the GVD.

2.3. The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee's representative provided assistance with financial documents to the Trust and project invoice payments. The Trustee has provided quarterly and annual financial statements.

The nominated financial auditors, Not for Profit Auditing Services (NFPAS), ensured that all the Trust's spending, accounting, and financial reporting had been conducted appropriately. The Trustee continues to give strong oversight and guidance (as required) to the Trust to ensure it meets both financial and legal obligations.

2.4. The Technical Advisory Panel

The Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) was established in April 2015 to provide expert advice and support to the Trust, such as providing feedback on the scope of research proposals, on-ground environmental or conservation activities, and research reports.

The TAP did not meet for the 2025 – 2026 financial year.

Current membership of the TAP is as follows:

- Stephen Van Leeuwen
- Katherine Moseby
- Belinda Bastow
- Mark Cowan

Throughout the year members on the TAP were individually approached to guide development of Trust project work scopes related to their areas of expertise.

The Chair of the Trust is currently undertaking a review of the existing TAP structure to report back to the Management Panel in FY 2026 -2027.



3. Strategic Direction of the Trust

The GVD Biodiversity Trust Strategic Plan was formulated involving members of the Management and Technical Advisory Panels to set priority directions for the next five years from 2024 -2029.

The document can be found on the Trust website: [Click here](#)

3.1. Priorities and Actions for 2024-2029

1. Communicating our work better and more broadly. The Trust has produced some very useful data and documents, and these should be made more widely available, including as academic papers.

Part of this should include demonstrating the effectiveness of our work.

2. Engage more directly with Traditional Owners groups to build strong working relationships. This includes co-designing the Landscape Conservation Initiative. Explore other programs and projects that would meet the Trust's objectives and provide benefits for Traditional Owners.

3. For any new projects, the preference will be to work with, and build relationships with, research and other organisations who have a long-term interest in the better management of biodiversity in the Great Victoria Desert rather than consultants. Consider partnership with Curtin for a major ARC grant.

3.2. Specific Projects

1. Develop a specific project to celebrate 10 years of the Trust activities.

1. Develop a specific project to celebrate 10 years of the Trust activities.

2. Service camera traps and collect SD cards.

3. Continue with the Curtin Biodiversity monitoring program.

4. Continue with the Indigenous Desert Alliance project and include more direct involvement of the Trust to build our relationships with the Traditional Owners groups.

5. Mallee fowl – establish a program of monitoring some mounds using ranger groups and engage with the Traditional Owners groups to consider LiDAR surveys over additional areas.



6. Ground truth the high-resolution habitat suitability model for Sandhill Dunnart once completed.
7. Consider expanding the Landscape Conservation Initiative to include feral animals, in consultation with Traditional Owners groups.
8. Increase Traditional Owners direct involvement in the Trust – for example, membership of the Management Panel or the TAP or establishing a specific advisory committee. Consider a special training program for selected Rangers to represent their Mob with the Trust.
9. Consider specific training programs for Rangers to enable direct participation in Trust funded projects.
10. Make data from the weather stations more widely available

4. Trust Activities

4.1. Projects & Activities

4.1.1. GVD Landscape Conservation Initiative (LCI)

The LCI is based on the report, A Fire and Introduced Predator Management Plan by Neil Burrows 2020. The report can be found on the Trust website site:

[Fire Manangement Plan](#)

4.1.2. LCI – Timeline and Project Update

Since May 2022, ninety-six remote camera traps have been deployed in two distinct areas of the GVD, each covering approximately 30 km × 30 km. These areas are designated as the Reference Area (RA) and the Management Area (MA). The RA is located adjacent to the south-western boundary of the Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve, while the MA is approximately 23 km east of the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve. The north-eastern corner of the MA lies approximately 20 km from the south-western corner of the RA.

The purpose of these two areas is to enable a before-after-control-impact (BACI) experimental design at a landscape scale. Planned manipulations in the MA may include fire regime modifications and introduced predator management. In contrast, the RA will serve as a control area with no planned interventions. The camera network aims to establish a baseline



understanding of biodiversity in both areas, focusing on conservation-significant species such as Malleefowl, Sandhill Dunnarts and Mulgara, as well as introduced predators and herbivores.

In each area, 25 infrared flash cameras were positioned along track edges at intervals of more than 3 km, while 23 white flash cameras are deployed off-track in long-unburnt vegetation at intervals of more than 1.5 km. In November 2025 twenty infra-red cameras were moved in each area from on track locations to areas of long unburnt spinifex off track.

During the current survey period, a total of 53 species were identified, comprising 36 bird species, 13 mammal species and 4 reptile species. The previous survey period recorded 29 species, including 12 bird species, 12 mammal species and 5 reptile species. This contrasts with the first survey, during which 46 species were identified, comprising 25 bird species, 15 mammal species and 6 reptile species. Notably, the fox and echidna were detected during the first survey, were absent from the second survey, but were recorded again during the current survey.

During this survey, four introduced species were detected: camel, feral cat, fox and rabbit. Three conservation-significant native species were also recorded: Malleefowl, Brush-tailed Mulgara and Sandhill Dunnart. Table 2 provides an overview of all independent detections recorded during the survey, detailing each species and its distribution across the respective study areas.

Table 2. LCI fauna detections

Independent detections of fauna that were identified from camera traps on track and off track in both the management area and the reference area. This covers both survey periods with / delimiting detections from May 25 from October 25.

Common Name	Reference Area Off Track	Management Area Off Track	Reference Area On Track	Management Area On Track	Total
Australian pipit	2/0	—	0/1	—	3
Bearded dragon	—	—	0/1	—	1
Bird	37/7	12/7	8/1	0/1	73
Black tree monitor	8/3	7/0	—	—	18
Black-faced woodswallow	1/0	2/0	1/0	—	—
Budgerigar	91/0	90/1	—	—	182



Common Name	Reference Area Off Track	Management Area Off Track	Reference Area On Track	Management Area On Track	Total
Bustard	2/1	2/5	4/4	2/11	31
Camel	34/27	14/23	1175/902	1240/1021	4436
Cat	32/80	18/90	44/155	16/133	568
Chestnut-backed quail-thrush	5/1	6/4	1/5	—	22
Cockatiel	1/0	1/0	—	—	2
Collared sparrowhawk	1/0	—	—	—	1
Common bronzewing	12/29	8/7	3/1	3/4	67
Crested bellbird	57/15	7/5	2/2	0/5	93
Crested Dragon	—	—	—	—	—
Crimson chat	21/0	8/0	—	—	29
Crow	5/0	2/0	0/3	3/1	14
Currawong	24/18	58/7	2/1	1/5	116
Diamond dove	4/0	2/0	—	—	6
Dingo	11/15	4/3	199/201	78/218	729
Dragon	6/0	3/0	—	—	9
Dunnart	69/28	60/36	—	—	187
Echidna	0/1	1/1	—	—	3
Emu	0/2	2/0	1/16	13/14	48
Euro	5/1	—	—	—	6
Fox	1/17	—	15/67	0/4	104
Gilberts Whistler	—	—	—	—	—
Goulds sand goanna	9/3	15/6	1/0	—	34
Grey butcherbird	2/4	1/3	1/0	—	11
Grey kangaroo	49/58	43/45	39/50	13/39	336
Grey shrike-thrush	10/1	1/5	—	—	17



Common Name	Reference Area Off Track	Management Area Off Track	Reference Area On Track	Management Area On Track	Total
Grey teal	—	3/0	—	—	3
Hooded Robin	—	—	—	—	—
Jacky winter	—	1/0	—	—	1
Little buttonquail	47/0	45/0	1/0	1/0	94
Magpie	1/9	1/3	1/1	1/3	20
Malleefowl	0/6	0/3	0/1	3/14	24
Mammal	10/26	16/27	9/9	3/7	107
Masked woodswallow	12/0	16/0	—	0/1	29
Mouse	0/6	7/6	—	—	19
Owlet nightjar	1/0	6/0	2/0	—	9
Pied butcherbird	1/1	—	—	—	2
Pygmy Desert Monitor	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbit	12/17	28/121	2/5	3/18	206
Red-capped Robin	—	—	—	—	—
Redthroat	2/0	—	—	—	2
Ring-necked parrot	0/2	—	—	—	2
Sandhill dunnart	10/1	32/0	—	—	43
Sandy inland mouse	10/57	22/4	—	—	93
Short-tailed Grasswren	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet-chested parrot	8/2	—	—	—	10
Skink	—	2/0	—	—	2
Spinifex hopping mouse	217/146	130/111	—	0/3	607
Splendid Fairy-wren	—	—	—	—	—
Spiny-cheeked honeyeater	1/0	—	—	—	1



Common Name	Reference Area Off Track	Management Area Off Track	Reference Area On Track	Management Area On Track	Total
Spotted nightjar	2/5	—	1/0	—	8
Striated Pardalote	—	—	—	—	—
Tawny frogmouth	0/1	—	—	—	1
Thorny devil	4/0	—	9/0	—	13
Unknown	10/6	4/6	3/5	0/7	39
Wedge-tailed eagle	1/0	—	—	—	1
White-browed babbler	7/1	1/0	—	—	9
White-fronted honeyeater	1/1	3/0	1/0	—	6
White-winged triller	8/0	7/0	—	1/0	16
Willie Wagtail	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow-throated miner	3/8	3/15	—	6/1	30
Zebra finch	1/0	—	—	—	1
Total	873/605	720/553	1517/1430	1378/1510	8568

The Trust has contracted Curtin University to analyse and add to existing baseline data to further understand the extent of fauna populations within the study areas. Reports are available on the Trust website [PROJECTS - GVDBT](#)

Discussion between the Trust and the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation (UUNAC) is ongoing with a focus on implementing a burning program through the Management area and feral animal control. This will allow the project to progress according to the guidelines provided in the report from Burrows. N. (2020).

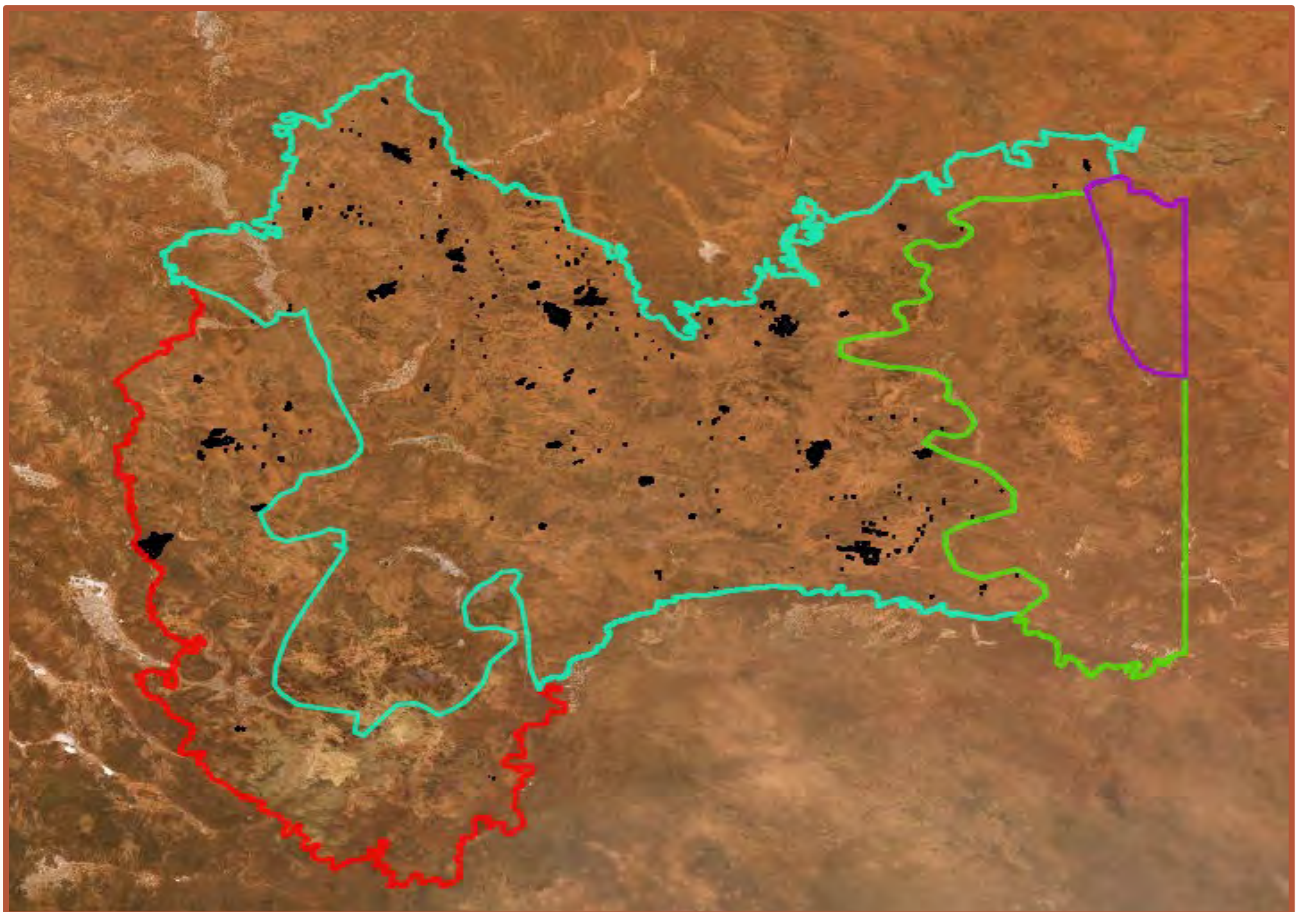
4.1.3. Fire Scar Mapping

In previous years the Remote Sensing & Spatial Analysis Program in Biodiversity and Conservation Science at DBCA has undertaken annual fire scar mapping over the Great Victoria Desert, funded by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust, utilising Landsat imagery.

The fire mapping covers a period of 1995 to 2020, and the GVDBT continued to update the mapping until April 2022. Keeping the fire scar mapping data current is essential for planning and evaluating prescribed burn activities in the GVD.

Over the last 10 years Landgate has been developing the methodology and capacity to process every Landsat and Sentinel-2 satellite tile and have these available for fire scar mapping. The method requires calibration to the various vegetation types and soil backgrounds across Western Australia. Testing the application of this method to a study area in the GVD was proposed by DBCA in March 2023. An agreement to test the application of the method over 4 Sentinel-2 tiles was agreed to April 2023. The outcome of the testing was a success with the trial extended to process the remaining Sentinel 2 tiles covering the GVD Shield and Central IBRA regions.

Figure 3. An example of Sentinel 2 automated fire scar mapping for years 2025



The Trust has negotiated a Service Agreement with Landgate to produce automated fire scar mapping files for 2022 until 2025. Further negotiations to extend the mapping for another 10 years are in progress.

The maps are critical for prescribed burning operations within the GVD sub regions by Traditional Owner groups. The combination of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and western science is allowing for greater protection of cultural assets and biodiversity outcomes. Thirty years of continuous fire scar data is available through the Trust's website utilising ArcGIS web maps. [INTERACTIVE MAP - GVDBT](#)

4.1.4. Indigenous Fire Management (Indigenous Desert Alliance)

The Trust and IDA developed a partnership/ funding agreement in January 2022 to build outcomes in the Indigenous Ranger groups in the GVD. The funding agreement has seen IDA officers spend considerable amounts of time on-country building the capacity of particularly the Yilka land management team and the Spinifex rangers. IDA has also begun to build stronger relationships with rangers in Warburton. The project was funded in 2023 for one year for the amount of \$60,000.

The funding agreement has now been extended from 2025 – 2026 with funding agreed to at \$70 000 + GST/ year.

The objective of the Great Victoria Desert Indigenous Fire Project are as follows:

- An increase in the extent of threatened species habitat managed with "right-way" fire in the GVD
- An increase in the number and cumulative extent of cool season burns in targeted management areas
- An increase in the number of Traditional Owners trained and engaged in fire management in the GVD
- Elders engaged with, and supervising, all fire management activities.
- Maintain or increase the number of ranger groups consistently undertaking planned burning activities in the GVD.
- All activities comply with regulatory requirements.

In 2025 - 26, IDA engaged in On Country fire management activities with 4 x Indigenous Land Management Organisations (ILMO's) in the GVD and conducted 3 x aerial burning activities with these groups (see Figure 4)

Groups engaged in 2025 -26 activities included:

- Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation (representing Spinifex and Pilki Traditional Owners)
- Ngaanyatjarra Council (representing Ngaanyatjarra Traditional Owners).
- Yilka Heritage and Land Care (representing Yilka Traditional Owners).
- Barra Parapi Aboriginal Corporation (representing Nangaanya-ku Traditional Owners).

The project will also provide support for more general fire training, fire management planning, and strategic ground burning focussed on threatened species habitats and cultural heritage sites.



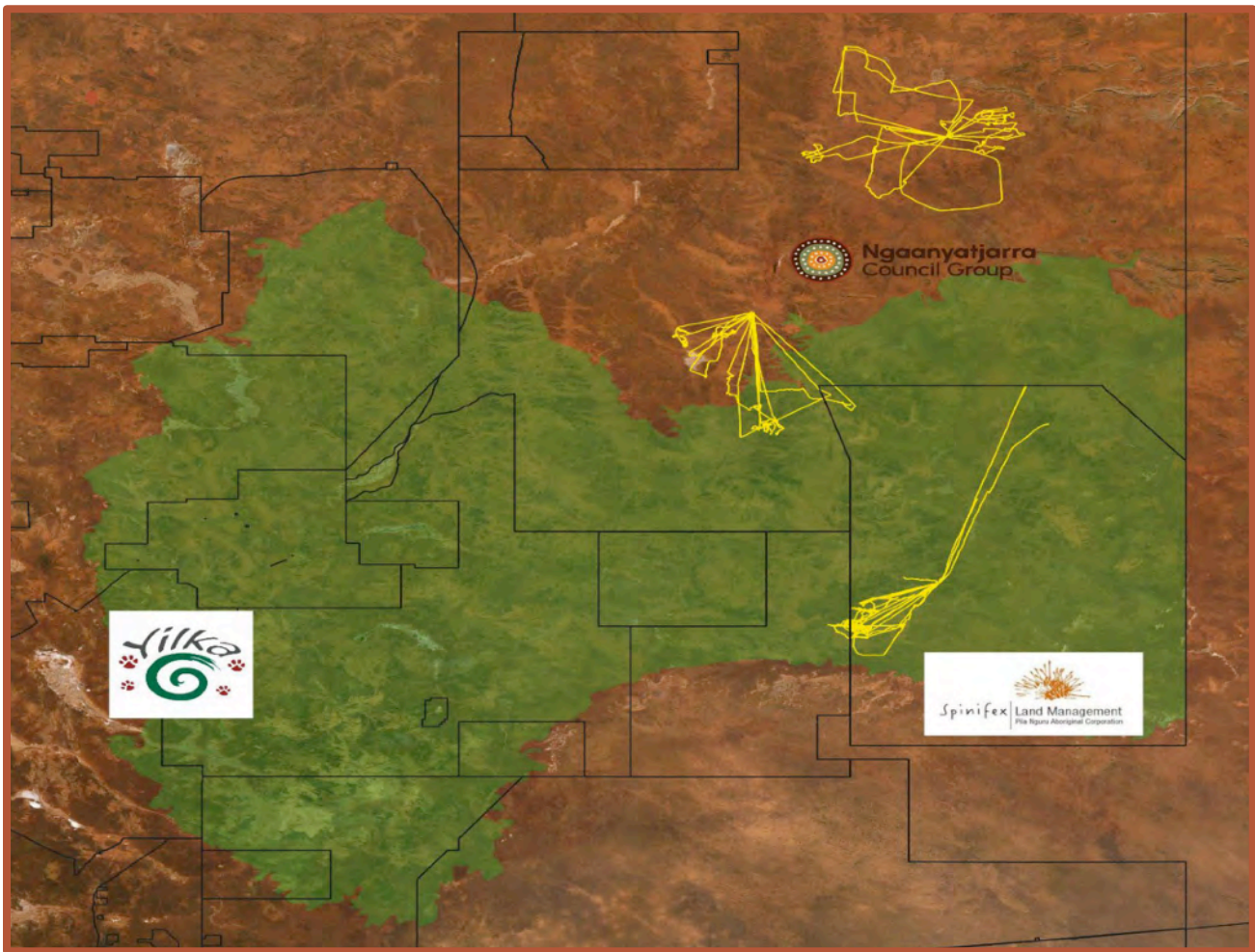


Figure 4: Map of ILMOs engaged and aerial activities in 2026

4.1.5. Spinifex Biodiversity Project (Spinifex Rangers)

Over the last twelve months, the Spinifex Biodiversity Project continued to strengthen ecological knowledge, ranger capability, and data management systems for Pila Nguru. Despite significant logistical, staffing, and environmental challenges, the project delivered outcomes in field ecology, spatial data management, threatened species monitoring, and on-country engagement.

Fieldwork throughout the year included helicopter and vehicle-based surveys, deployment and retrieval of motion-sensor cameras, pitfall trapping, and searching for *nganamara* through various means. These activities resulted in the discovery of new *nganamara* nests and tracks, one *nganamara* sighting, the recording of brush-tailed mulgara and sandhill grasswren, and the collection of other species and habitat data across remote parts of Spinifex country. Rangers also completed feral animal control, drone training, fire management, and flora recording.

Spatial ecology capacity increased significantly through the engagement of Right Place Geo, who supported improvements in data architecture, cross-platform compatibility, drone operations, orthomosaic mapping, and the development of Power BI dashboards to summarise ranger activities. Fulcrum remained the primary data collection tool, with 14 custom applications now in active use.

The reporting period was marked by challenges, including remoteness, vehicle breakdowns, unplanned cultural commitments, and major staffing changes at Pila Nguru. Despite these disruptions, the project maintained momentum and achieved important ecological and organisational outcomes.

With the recent increase in IPA funding and ongoing capacity constraints, it is recommended that decisions regarding Phase 2 of the project be deferred for 6–9 months until organisational stability improves. The project has, however, laid strong foundations for future biodiversity monitoring and adaptive management across Spinifex Country.

Table 3: Summary of Species of Conservation Significance Recorded

Common Name	Species Name	Biodiversity Conservation Act (WA) Status	EPBC Act (Cwlth) Status	Notes
Malleefowl (<i>Nganamarra</i>)	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	One sighting, tracks recorded in four locations, four mounds
Brush-tailed Mulgara (<i>Murtja</i>)	<i>Dasycercus blythi</i>	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	Not Listed	Recorded on camera at one location.
Sandhill Grasswren	<i>Amytornis oweni oweni</i>	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	Critically Endangered	Recorded on camera at one location
Southern marsupial mole, Itjari-tjari	<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	Not Listed	Track and burrow recorded.

4.1.6. Traditional Owner Group Engagement

The Trust is actively engaging with ILMO's located with the Trust area of focus, the Shield and Central sub regions of the GVD, to build strong working relationships as a priority listed in the Strategic Plan.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation signed in 2024 allows for the codesign of projects on UUN Country.

The Trust has signed an agreement with the Barra Parapi Aboriginal Corporation (BPAC) to work with and codesign projects on Nangaanya-ku Country with a focus on fauna surveys, traditional burning regimes and cultural knowledge.

Further discussion is ongoing with other ILMO's within the Trust's area of focus.

4.1.7. Communicating the Trust

The Strategic Plan 2024-2029 priority number 1 is to communicate the work of the Trust better and more broadly

The Trust website now displays all of the available reports and information including annual reports and newsletters to allow for public access to Trust data. This platform is updated regularly in line with the Strategic Plan.

All the Trust data is now stored and backed up on the AngloGold Australia SharePoint platform. Newsletters are produced annually to communicate the work of the Trust.

5. Finances, Administration and Allocation of Funds

5.1. Finances

The annual contribution from the Tropicana Joint Venture (TJV) to the Trust in 2025 - 26 financial year was \$403 879.00 based on an annual fee of \$100,000 plus \$80 per hectare of cleared footprint for the Tropicana gold mine (TGM). The Trust also received \$108 304.35 interest from the funds held on its behalf by the Public Trustee (Appendix 1). An additional \$38 213.00 was received as a GST refund.

A total of \$168 810.93 was spent directly on projects in the 2025 - 26 financial year. This figure does not include the time spent by the Operations Manager managing these projects, or costs associated with asset management fees, or administration-related expenses.

AGAA manages the Trust's day-to-day expenditure as part of its administrative support function, and all Trust expenditure is presented to the Management Panel in quarterly and annual statements provided by the Public Trustee.



The Public Trustee has continued to provide strong support and guidance in 2025 - 26 so that the Trust meets its financial and legal obligations. Financial statements are provided to the Trust by the Public Trustee on a quarterly and annual basis, which are subsequently tabled at Management Panel meetings.

Table 4: Summary of income and expenditure for the Trust during the 2025 - 2026 financial year

Income		
Income		
Annual contribution (AGAA)	403 679.00	
Interest	108 304.35	
Expenditure: management and administration*		
Salary (Operations Manager - project management and administration*)		160 701.64
Public Trustee asset management and transaction fees		10 614.19
Financial audit fees		14 692.50
Expenditure: Projects		
Public liability insurance		1184.82
IDA Fire Project		77 000.00
LCI project field trip		42 718.11
Trust website maintenance and document formatting		2489.00
Curtin University fauna camera analysis report		16 885.00
Iridium data- weather stations		1848.00
Memorandum of Understanding - Central Desert Native Title Services		5647.90
Landgate – automated fire scar mapping		20 758.10
DPIRD ethics license		300.00
Refund		
Refund of GST on expenditure	38 213.00	
TOTAL	550,196.35	423 045.03

Key: * = approximately 80% of time spent on project and contract management and 20% on Trust operations and administration.

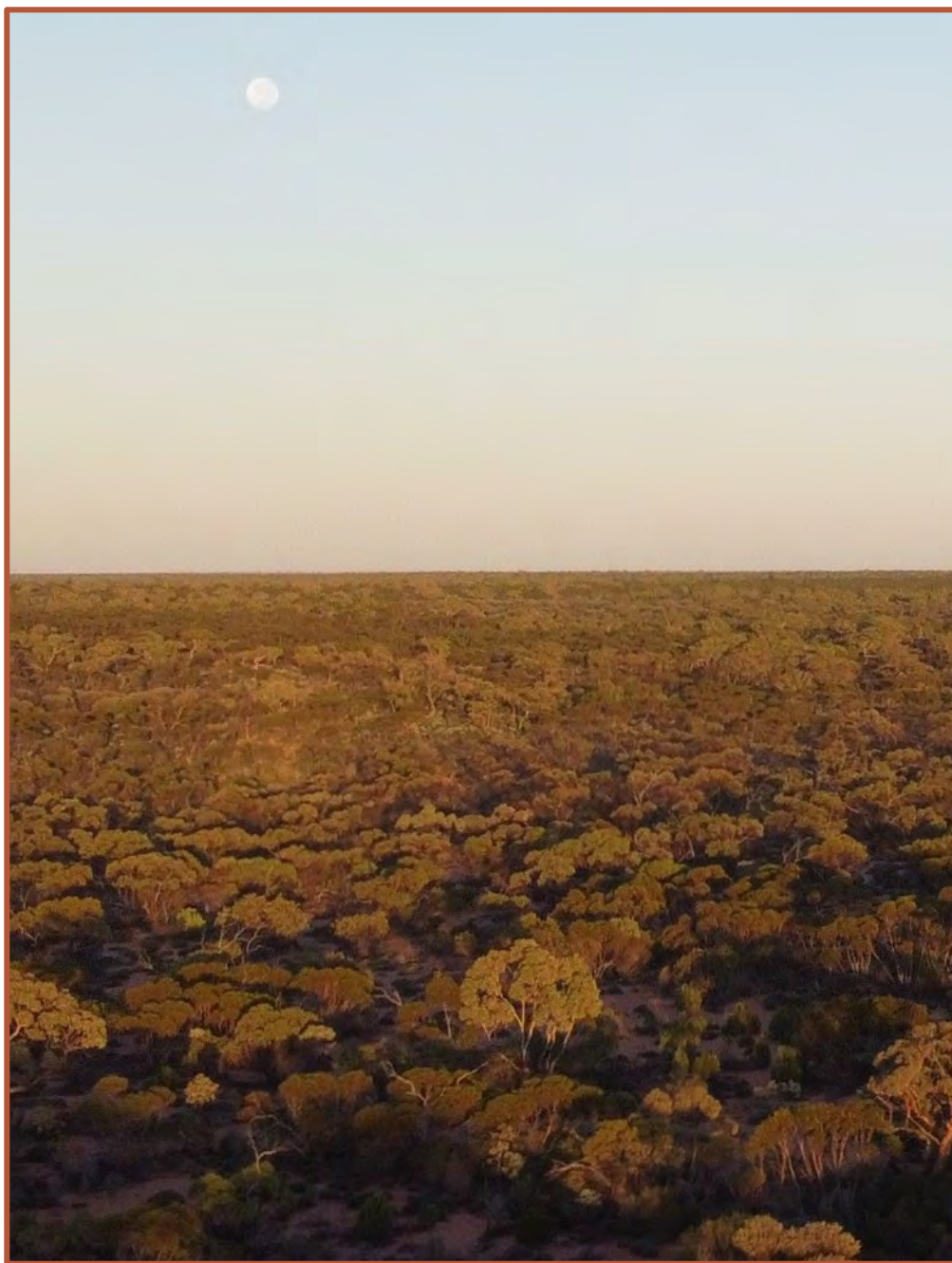


Plate 2. Moonrise over the Great Victoria Desert (Photo: Ian Anderson)

5.2. Administration

AGAA continues to provide essential administrative support to the Operations Manager and Trust, including:

- Human resource services, such as payroll management, employment contract.
- General office administration and equipment, such as IT, mobile phone, office/meeting space.
- Flights, accommodation, and access to vehicles at TGM, as appropriate; and
- Legal services for contracts.



- This substantial in-kind support represents a considerable reduction in the administration expenses that would otherwise be incurred by the Trust and ensures that the Trust maintains its administration cost below the 20% maximum outlined in the Trust Deed.Funding

5.3. Funding

The TGM continues to be the Trust's sole financial contributor.

Appendix 1: Statement of Transactions 2025-26 Financial Year

Statement of Transactions



MR . GREAT VICTORIA DESERT BIODIVERSITY TRUST FUND

Client Reference: 33111845 Contact: TM29

Statement of Transactions Number 16

Public Trustee Activity TRST / 1

Statement Period from 30/06/25 to 30/06/26

Date	Transaction Details	Payments	Receipts
Opening Balance as per Statement of Account Dated 30/06/2025			2,348,017.62
OTHER PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS			
03-JUL-25	WEATHER STATION DATA - ENVIRO PAUL	1,848.00	
14-JUL-25	PUBLIC LIABILITY - SHIELDED INSURANCE BROKER	1,184.82	
29-AUG-25	MARKETING - CREATIVE TONES	760.00	
09-SEP-25	ADMINISTRATION COSTS - CENTRAL DESERT NATIVE TITLE SERVICES	5,647.90	
30-SEP-25	CR INTEREST 30/09/2025		56,757.08
17-OCT-25	CONSULTING DEPOSIT - CENTRAL DESERT NATIVE TITLE SERVICES	19,186.11	
03-NOV-25	GST REFUND		38,213.00
17-NOV-25	CONSULTING FEES - CENTRAL DESERT NATIVE TITLE SERVICES	15,991.89	
09-DEC-25	MILESTONE 4 - INDIGENOUS DESERT ALLIANCE	38,500.00	
23-JAN-26	ACCOUNTING - DOLCE ACCOUNTING	2,200.00	
30-JAN-26	MARKETING - NEWSLETTER - CREATIVE TONES	504.00	
04-MAR-26	REMOTE SENSING SERVICES - LANDGATE	20,758.10	
19-MAR-26	2025 AUDIT - NFPAS	8,662.50	
31-MAR-26	CR INTEREST 31/03/2026		51,547.27
01-APR-26	AGA ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION		403,679.00
14-APR-26	MILESTONE 5 - INDIGENOUS DESERT ALLIANCE	38,500.00	
05-JUN-26	DPIRD LICENCE - DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEV	300.00	
05-JUN-26	TRUST EXPENSES - ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI	160,701.64	
11-JUN-26	MONITORING CAMERAS - CENTRAL DESERT NATIVE TITLE SERVICES	26,532.00	
23-JUN-26	TRUST WEBSITE MAINTENANCE - CREATIVE TONES	1,255.00	
25-JUN-26	CAMERA TRAP IMAGE MANG - CURTIN UNIVERSITY FINANCIAL SERVICES	16,885.00	
25-JUN-26	2026 AUDIT - NFPAS	3,630.00	
30-JUN-26	ASSET MANAGEMENT FEE	7,002.19	
30-JUN-26	TRANSACTIONAL FEE	3,612.00	
Closing Balance			2,524,552.82
Opening Balance		Total Payments	Total Receipts
2,348,017.62		373,661.15	550,196.35
		Closing Balance	
		2,524,552.82	



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Certificate Of Completion

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JLongstaff@aga.gold

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ID: 8d97b6e8-514d-4131-9a55-603d0ec967d5

Glenn Patterson-Kane

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Tropicana General Manager

Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
(None)

Sent: 8/31/2026 2:18:09 PM

Viewed: 8/31/2026 4:01:07 PM

Signed: 8/31/2026 4:01:17 PM

Signature Adoption: Uploaded Signature Image

Using IP Address: 49.255.54.227

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:

Not Offered via Docusign

In Person Signer Events

Signature

Timestamp

Editor Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Agent Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Intermediary Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Certified Delivery Events

Status

Timestamp

Carbon Copy Events

Status

Timestamp

Litia Thompson

LiThompson@aga.gold

Environment Superintendent - TGM

AngloGold Ashanti

Security Level: Email, Account Authentication
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Sent: 8/31/2026 4:01:19 PM

Resent: 8/31/2026 4:01:25 PM

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Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp
Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp
Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	8/31/2026 2:16:28 PM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	8/31/2026 4:01:07 PM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	8/31/2026 4:01:17 PM
Completed	Security Checked	8/31/2026 4:01:19 PM
Payment Events	Status	Timestamps
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