10 Annual Reporting Information

10.1 FY2026 Rehabilitation

As required by condition B14-3 of MS1237, this report must also provide outcomes of the rehabilitation related activity undertaken in the previous reporting period. This section of the report will provide those outcomes for the rehabilitation conducted in FY26 (between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2026).

During the reporting year 301.22 ha of rehabilitation was completed including 173.30 ha of State Forest, 118.88 ha of private land bush and 9.04 ha of pasture rehabilitation. The areas rehabilitated are shown in Figure 10-1.

10.1.1 FLORA SPECIES USED IN FY26 REHABILITATION

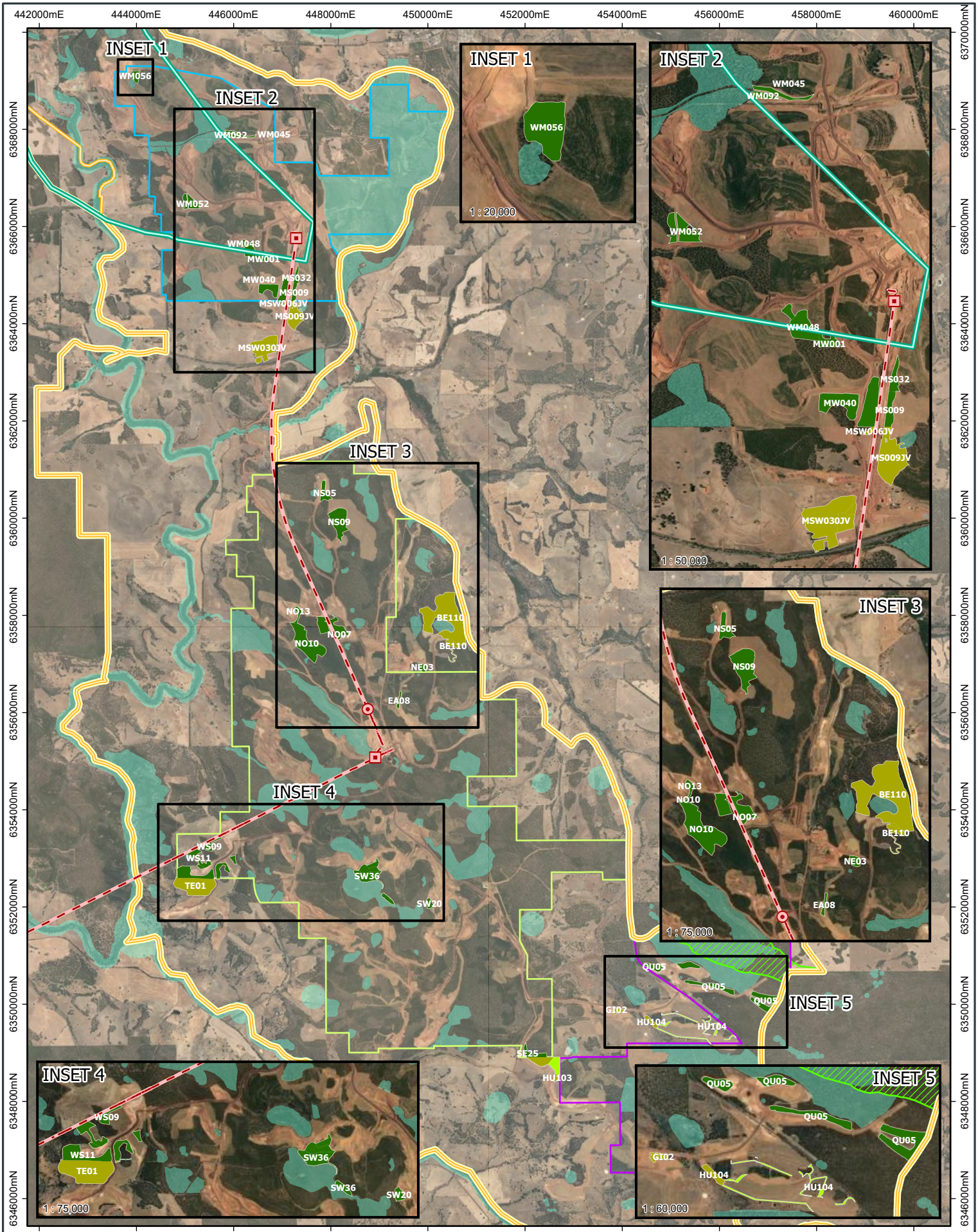
During FY26 forest rehabilitation areas were hand planted with seedlings and broadcast with seed from 169 species of local provenance trees and understorey species, including recalcitrant species. A full list of species utilised in FY26 is shown in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Species List – FY26 Rehabilitation

Species	Species	Species
Acacia alata	**Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima*	**Melaleuca incana*
Acacia browniana	**Drosera menziesii*	*Melaleuca radula*
**Acacia dentifera*	**Eucalyptus accedens*	*Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*
**Acacia drummondii subsp. candolleana*	**Eucalyptus aspersa*	**Melaleuca tuberculata var tuberculata*
**Acacia drummondii subsp. drumondii*	**Eucalytpus drummondii*	**Melaleuca viminea*
Acacia ericifolia	*Eucalyptus marginata*	*Morelotia octandra*
Acacia extensa	*Eucalyptus patens*	*Netrolstylis capillaries*
**Acacia gemima*	*Gastrolobium sp. Prostrate Boddington*	**Neurachne alopecuroidea*
**Acacia incurva*	*Gastrolobium bilobum*	**Olax benthamiana*
**Acacia nervosa*	*Gastrolobium calycinum*	**Opercularia vaginata*
**Acacia pulchella*	*Gompholobium cyanium*	**Orthrosanthus laxus var. gramineus*
**Acacia pulchella var. glaberrima*	*Gompholobium knightianum*	*Persoonia eliptica*
**Acacia pulchella var. gloadbyi*	**Gompholobium marginatum*	*Persoonia longifolia*
**Acacia saligna*	*Gompholobium preissii*	**Petrophile heterophylla*
Acacia urophylla	**Gonocarpus cordiger*	*Phyllanthus calycinus*
**Acacia willdenowiana*	**Grevillea monticola*	**Pimelia ciliata*
Allocasuarina fraseriana	*Grevillea pulchella*	**Poa drummondiana*
**Allocasuarina huegeliana*	*Grevillea quercifolia*	**Podolepis gracilis*
**Allocasuarina humilis*	*Haemodorum paniculatum*	*Podolepis lessonii*
Andersonia involucrata	*Hakea amplexicaulis*	**Podotheca angustifolia*
Andersonia latiflora	*Hakea cyclocarpa*	*Pterochaeta paniculata*
Anigozanthos manglesii	**Hakea incrassata*	**Ptilotus drummondii*
Astartea scoparia	**Hakea lissocarpha*	**Ptilotus manglesii*
Asteridea pulverulenta	*Hakea petiolaris*	*Ranunculus colonorum*
**Austrostipa campylachne*	**Hakea prostrata*	*Scaevola calliptera*

Species	Species	Species
**Austrostipa elegantissima*	**Hakea undulata*	*Scaevola glandulifera*
Austrostipa mollis	*Hakea varia*	*Sowerbaea laxiflora*
Babingtonia camphorosmae	*Hemiandra pungens*	**Sphaerolobium medium*
**Banksia fraseri var. fraseri*	**Hemigenia pritzelii*	**Stackhousia monogyna*
Banksia grandis	*Hibbertia amplexicaulis*	**Stackhousia scoparia*
**Banksia sessilis var. sessilis*	**Hibbertia commutata*	*Stirlingia simplex*
**Banksia sphaerocarpa var. sphaerocarpa*	*Hibbertia improna*	*Stylidium affine*
**Banksia squarrosa subsp. squarrosa*	*Hibbertia subvaginata*	**Stypandra glauca*
**Billardiera fusiformis*	**Hovea chorizemifolia*	**Styphelia epacridis*
**Bossiaea eriocarpa*	**Hyalosperma cotula*	**Styphelia nitens*
Bossiaea ornata	**Hypocalymma angustifolium*	**Styphelia tenuiflora*
**Bossiaea pulchella*	*Isotoma hypocrateriformis*	**Templetonia drummondii*
**Bossiaea spinescens*	*Jacksonia alata*	**Tetrarrhena laevis*
**Brachyscome iberidifolia*	*Kennedia coccinea*	**Tetratheca virgata*
**Calothamnus quadrifidus*	**Kennedia prostrata*	**Thryptomene australis*
**Calothamnus sanguineus*	*Kunzea recurva*	*Thysanotus multiflorus*
**Cassytha glabella*	*Labichea punctata*	**Trachymene pilosa*
**Chamaescilla corymbosa*	**Lagenophora huegelii*	**Tricoryne elatior*
**Chorizema dicksonii*	*Lasiopetalum cardiphyllum*	*Tripterococcus brunonis*
Clematis pubescens	**Laxmannia squarrosa*	**Trymalium ledifolium*
**Conostylis setigera*	**Lechenaultia biloba*	*Trymalium odoratissimum subsp. odoratissimum*
**Corymbia calophylla*	**Lepidosperma apricola*	**Verticordia densiflora*
**Craspedia variabilis*	*Lepidosperma asperatum*	*Verticordia picta*
**Dampiera alata*	*Lepidosperma drummondii*	*Verticordia plumosa*
**Daucus glochidiatus*	*Lepidosperma 'septate culms'*	**Waitzia suaveolens*
**Daviesia cordata*	**Lepidosperma tenue*	**Wurmbea dioica*
**Daviesia decurrens*	*Leptomeria cunninghamii*	*Xanthorrhoea gracilis*
**Daviesia incrassata*	*Leptospermum erubescens*	**Xanthorrhoea preissii*
**Daviesia longifolia*	** Levenhookia pusilla*	*Xerochrysum macranthum*
**Daviesia preissii*	**Lomandra micrantha*	
**Daviesia rhombifolia*	*Lomandra preissii*	
**Dodonaea ceratocarp*	**Macrozamia riedlei*	
	**Marianthus bicolor*	

* Identifies a species considered to be a potential climate-adapted species.



LEGEND

- Primary Crusher
- Secondary Crusher
- Overland Conveyor

Development Envelopes [MS1237]
- BTC (Bauxite Transport Corridor)
- WMDE (Worsley Mining Development Envelope)
- PAA (Primary Assessment Area)

MS1237 Ecological Linkages (EcoLs)
- MS1237 Ecological Linkages (EcoLs)

Timber Reserves
- MTR (Marradong Timber Reserve)
- QTR (Quindanning Timber Reserve)
- STR (Saddleback Timber Reserve)

Protected Areas [WAPL]
- Protected Areas [WAPL]

Areas of Rehabilitation FY26
- Rehab State Forest (173.3 ha)
- Rehab Private Bush (118.88 ha)
- Rehab Pasture (9.04 ha)

Projected: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
Datum: GDA2020
0 2.5 Kilometres

SOUTH32 Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd

Rehabilitation Undertaken During the Reporting Period FY2026

FIGURE 10-1

Annual Rehabilitation Plan (ARP) FY2026

Date: 23 September 2026 | Author: dlimm1

Path: C:\Users\dlimm1\South32\Worsley - ERD Development - Documents\GIS\Requests\0124_Worsley_ERD\FIGURES\ARP_2026\ARP_FY26_Fig10-1_RehabilitationFY26_A4P.aprx

10.1.2 SEED PROPORTIONS & QUANTITY PER HECTARE

Seed proportions for the FY26 rehabilitation program are provided below in Table 10-2 and Table 10-3. Table 10-4 lists the vegetation codes between the Havel and Mattiske community identifiers.

Table 10-2: Seed Mixes and Rates Used in FY26 Rehabilitation

Seed Type	Mix Design (ha)	Rate (g/ha)
Understorey	285	833
JBg (S)	130	542
JLc (P)	125	459
JPs (H)	30	580

Table 10-3: Tree Seeding Rates in FY2026 Native Vegetation Rehabilitation

Vegetation Community & Area (ha)	Tree Species	Seed Used (g)	Direct seeded area – proposed tree seeding rates (germ/ha)	Target Density (trees / ha)	Grams / Ha
JLc (S) (125ha)	*A fraseriana*	1200	180	167	10
	C. calophylla	4590	85	78	37
	E accedens	445	45	42	4
	E. marginata	50665	467	433	405
	E. wandoo	360	45	68	3
JBg (P) (130ha)	*A. fraseriana*	937	135	130	7
	C. calophylla	4435	78	76	34
	E. accedens	452	44	43	3
	E. marginata	64479	571	550	496
	E. wandoo	275	53	51	2
JPs (H) (26.5ha)	*C. calophylla*	3324	256	256	111
	E. accedens	159	25	25	2
	E. marginata	13965	536	535	466
	E. wandoo	59	55	55	2

Table 10-4: Vegetation Codes

Mattiske	Havel	Mattiske	Havel
JBg	S	JPs	H
JLc	P	JHl	D
JMr	Z	JSd	ST
HDc	G3	11W1	M

10.2 Outcomes Identified in Condition B14-1 (Condition B14-3(1))

Condition B14-3(1) requires assessment of whether the environmental outcomes of B14-1 have been achieved. Formal assessment of achievement of the environmental outcomes in Condition B14-1 cannot yet be undertaken because agreed completion criteria and biodiversity indicators have not been finalised by the CEO. Table 10-5 therefore provides a summary of progress towards achievement of these outcomes based on rehabilitation activities completed during FY2026.

Table 10-5 Progress for Condition B14-1

Condition 14-1	Summary
14-1(1) – (5) & (7)	Reporting against these conditions will be provided once completion criteria and BIs are agreed. These will be provided and agreed as part of the Rehabilitation Performance Report, as outlined in sections 4.5.2 and 4.5.3. Once completion criteria are agreed, trigger and threshold criteria will be determined and reported on in this section of the ARP. Refer to section 4.5.1 for the native vegetation rehabilitation approach applied during the reporting period. In addition in regard to condition B14-1(4) the seed mix utilised for this reporting period is provided in Table 10-1.
B14-1(6)	The addition of coarse woody debris (CWD) has been assessed for each pit rehabilitated during the reporting year, see Table 10-6 for details. While the completion criteria for this metric have not been finalised, Worsley has proposed a minimum average quantity of CWD for State Forest areas of 76 m^3 per hectare in any given rehabilitation year. The selected target reflects the outcomes of a review conducted by DBCA (Whitford et al, DEC 2011) on forest residue within Forest-Check reference sites which had undergone various levels of harvesting intensities and therefore represent comparative reference locations for Worsley operational areas. It can be seen from Table 10-6 that overall CWD application was slightly below target at 74.66 m^3/ha. Whilst below target this is still considered to be consistent with comparable analogues (98%).

Note: B14-1(8) – B14-1(13) were not considered to represent outcomes but processes to be followed and reporting requirements.

Table 10-6 Summary of Coarse Woody Debris – Per Pit for FY26

Pit	Coarse Woody Debris m^3 / ha
State Forest Pits	
WM092	239.56
WM045	168.09
WM052-2	77.16
WM052-1	92.62
WM048_WM001	93.31
MW001	59.48
MW040_2	72.98
MW040-1	61.02
MS009	93.14
MS32	75.81
EA08	56.84
SW39	79.84
QU05_S20	30.27
QU05	107.19
QU05_S2	68.41
QU05_S7	69.73

Pit	Coarse Woody Debris m^3 / ha
State Forest Pits	
NO10	52.58
NO13_2	10.57
SW20	28.36
NO13-1	67.12
WS11-2	52.93
WS11_1	73.59
WS11_3	66.53
WS09_2	80.83
WS09_3	52.21
WM056	27.90
NO07	79.38
NS09	91.67
SW36	41.25
SE25	101.99
NS05	42.02
AVERAGE FOR STATE FOREST REHABILITATION	**74.66**
Private Land Pits	
MS009JV (Private Land)	0
GI02JV (Private Land)	45.33
NE03 (Private Land)	67.65
TE01J (Private Land)	38.47
BE110 East (Private Land)	46.00
BE110 West (Private Land	201.64
MSW030JV (Private Land)	48.57
MSW006JV (Private Land)	0
HU103 (Private Land)	Pasture (no CWD)
HU104 (Private Land)	Pasture (no CWD)

10.3 Annual Comparison of Environmental Values (Condition 14-3(2))

Condition B14-3(2) requires Worsley to undertake an annual comparison of environmental values identified in conditions B14-1(4), (5), (8), (9) and (11) annually. Table 10-7 provides a reflection of progress against the conditions and where appropriate directs the reader to locations within the ARP that describe the activity.

Table 10-7 Progress for Condition B14-1 (4), (5), (8), (9), (11)

Condition 14-1	Summary
14-1(4)	This condition requires native vegetation rehabilitation completed after the date of MS1237, to be consistent with the species diversity and abundance of native vegetation within comparative analogue or reference sites. Rehabilitation completed during FY26 was undertaken as outlined in section 4.5.1. The seed mix used for FY26 is provided in Table 10-2 and Table 10-3 – the seed is collected from within the defined local provenance and is intended to develop rehabilitation comparable with reference sites (see Table 10-9 for historic monitoring of forest control plots). No rehabilitation monitoring has been undertaken as yet for areas of rehabilitation completed after the date of issue of MS1237 (Dec 2024). Rehabilitation is first monitored at 18 months post establishment – The first areas rehabilitated under MS1237 will reach the initial 18-month monitoring milestone during Spring 2026. Results will therefore be reported in the FY27 ARP.
B14-1(5)	This condition requires rehabilitation completed after the date of MS1237, to be consistent with the species diversity and abundance of native fauna within comparative analogue or reference sites.. Rehabilitation completed during FY26 was undertaken as outlined in section 4.5.1 with further information related to creation of fauna habitat provided in section 4.5.4. The aim for fauna return is to ensure the rehabilitation can provide habitat in the long term for species found in comparative reference sites. Information related to the FY26 rehabilitation relevant to establishing habitat is outlined in section 10 of this report – specifically: • Seed: Table 10-2 and Table 10-3 • Coarse Woody Debris (habitat): Table 10-6 No rehabilitation monitoring has been undertaken as yet for areas of rehabilitation completed after the date of issue of MS1237 (Dec 2024). Monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the CSFMP, first monitoring is currently determined to commence once the rehabilitation reaches 5 years – the first rehabilitation undertaken following the date of MS1237 will be 5 years old, and subject to first monitoring, in 2029. Ongoing fauna monitoring for existing rehabilitation is discussed in section 10.6.1
B14-1(8)	This condition requires the prioritisation of rehabilitation areas to reduce fragmentation and edge effects on remnant native vegetation. Figure 10-1 shows the locations of completed rehabilitation during the reporting period. This figure shows that many pits rehabilitated in FY26 occur adjacent to remnant forest areas and previously established rehabilitation contributing to a reduction in fragmentation and associated edge effects for these areas. This includes multiple pits adjacent to Protected Areas. To further reduce fragmentation, pasture areas that are impacted by mining operations within Worsley Joint Venture owned land are also rehabilitated back to native vegetation.
B14-1(9)	Condition 14-1(9) requires Worsley to prioritise rehabilitation to enhance fauna ecological linkages. Clearing has only commenced in one area adjacent to the Ecological Linkages, and this clearing only occurred this year. No rehabilitation areas completed during FY2026 were located adjacent to mapped ecological linkages. Consequently, no direct enhancement of ecological linkages occurred during the reporting period. Rehabilitation planning will continue to prioritise opportunities to establish rehabilitation adjacent to ecological linkages and protected areas where practicable.
B14-1(11)	This condition is covered for reporting by condition 14-3(3) and will be included in the ARP once the completion criteria and biodiversity indicators are agreed. As outlined in sections 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 the biodiversity indicators and completion criteria have not yet been agreed. Reporting on these factors will commence once they are agreed and a monitoring program is established (see Table 6-2).

10.4 Progress Against Completion Criteria & Agreed Biodiversity Indicators (Condition 14-3 (3))

This condition has been repeated in the reporting requirements of MS1237 as it is already captured in condition 14-3(1) which requires reporting on whether the outcomes specified in condition B14-1 were achieved – condition B14-1(11) requires annual reporting on agreed biodiversity indicators and agreed completion criteria. Worsley has provided draft completion criteria and biodiversity indicators however these have not been agreed (see section 4.5.2), no report can be made regarding the progress against them in this year's ARP.

Consultation with regards to the completion criteria has been ongoing with DBCA since 2017 and this information was provided in the Environmental Review Document (2022) and Response to Submissions

(2024). In accordance with condition 14-2 Worsley submitted the Rehabilitation Performance Report, which includes proposed completion criteria and biodiversity indicators, to DWER for review and acceptance in December 2025. No comments on the submitted Rehabilitation Performance Report had been received at the time of finalising this report.

10.5 Progressive Rehabilitation Schedule (Condition 14-3(4))

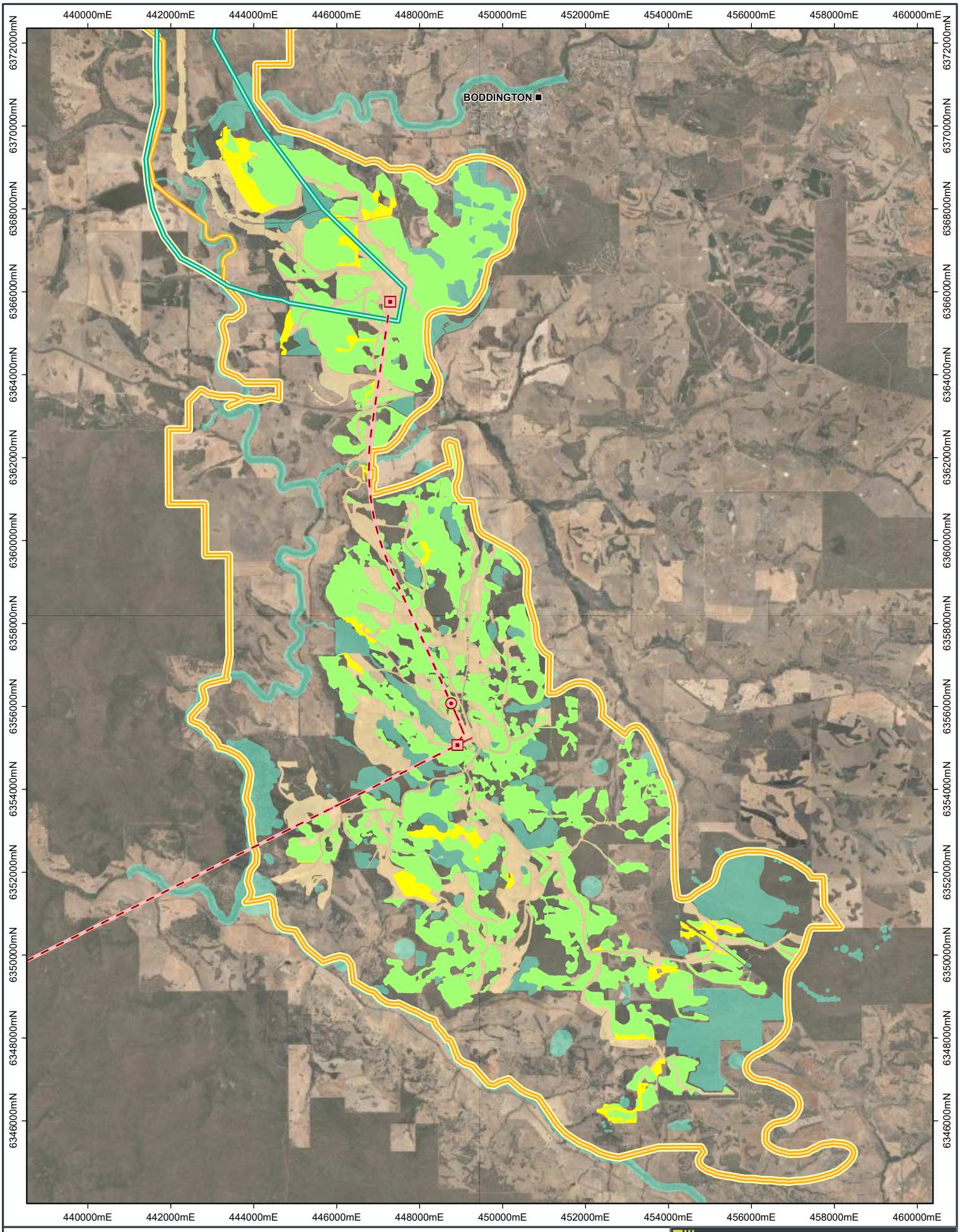
A rehabilitation schedule is included in the annual Plan of Bauxite Mining Operations (10 Year Mine Plan). The areas proposed for rehabilitation under this schedule in the 2026-2035 10 Year Mine Plan are summarised below, including mining and infrastructure rehabilitation activities. The target area provided includes rehabilitation for State forest, private property bush and private pasture areas. Figure 10-2 provides the targeted rehabilitation areas for FY27 from the 2027-2036 10 Year Mine Plan which are subject to change based on finalisation of mining operations in surrounding areas.

The FY2026 rehabilitation target of 417.6 ha was not achieved, with 301.2 ha of rehabilitation undertaken during the reporting period. Achievement of the target was affected by changes to the sequencing and timing of clearing and completion of mining activities during the year, which reduced the area available for rehabilitation establishment relative to that assumed during annual planning.

Table 10-8: Progressive Rehabilitation Schedule (2027-2029)

Financial Year	Target Area (ha) [native veg component]	Total Rehabilitated (ha) [native veg component]
FY26 (past)	417.6 [379]	301.2 [292.2]
FY27	393.2* [357]	-

* Planned FY27 Rehabilitation as of May 2026. Final target to be confirmed in the 2027-2036 Plan of Bauxite Mining Operations (Oct 2026).



LEGEND

- Town
- Primary Crusher
- Secondary Crusher
- Overland Conveyor
- BTC (Bauxite Transport Corridor)
- WMDE (Worsley Mining Development Envelope)
- PAA (Primary Assessment Area)
- Proposed Rehabilitation - 2027
- Rehabilitated Area
- Protected Area
- Cleared Area

Projected: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
Datum: GDA2020
0 3 Kilometres

N

SOUTH32 Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd

Proposed Rehabilitation FY2027

FIGURE 10-2

Annual Rehabilitation Plan (ARP) FY2026

Date: 23 September 2026 | Author: dlimm1

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10.6 Research, Trials & Monitoring Programs (Condition B14-3 (5), (6) & (7))

10.6.1 REHABILITATION MONITORING

10.6.1.1 Flora Monitoring

The regeneration of flora characteristics that are compatible with the eastern jarrah forest is a fundamental objective of the Rehabilitation Prescription. Rehabilitation flora is regularly monitored as part of the BBM rehabilitation flora monitoring program. Figure 10-3 shows the location of the plots monitored during the reporting period. Photographic evidence of progression of rehabilitation has not been included, as monitoring plots are only assessed at 18 months and then five yearly thereafter. This information would therefore only be provided sporadically, and progress would only demonstrate five yearly stages.

Understorey Development

Monitoring that was conducted during the reporting period, included an establishment and understorey assessment for 1995, 2005, 2015, 2020, and 2024 rehabilitation (Mattiske, 2026). Results are collated in Table 10-9.

The field survey was conducted according to standards set out in the Environmental Factor Guideline: *Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016a) and Technical Guidance- Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA 2016b). The data gathered from each understorey quadrat was as follows:

- Species (or a collection if unknown);
- Number of alive and dead individuals of each species (including only those rooted within the quadrat);
- Alive and dead percentage foliage cover of each species (including species rooted outside the quadrat, but with foliage overhanging it); and
- Any anecdotal observations.

Although completion criteria are not yet agreed, the information collected during routine monitoring allows for interpretation against metrics within the draft completion criteria (see section 4.5.2.2). Annual rehabilitation vegetation monitoring within the reporting period showed that all draft completion criteria metrics were met (Table 10-11). Previous reporting metrics were established to be monitored as the rehabilitation is initially establishing. These are listed in Table 10-10.

Table 10-9: Vegetation Monitoring Data for Forest Control Plots and State Forest Rehabilitation Areas

Age (Year Rehabilitated)	Species Richness (species/80m2)		% Foliage Cover[1]	Plant Density (No / m^2)[2]	Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index	
	Native	Weeds			Density	Foliage
1 (2024)	51.03	6.77	9.56	6.56	2.13-3.51	0.48-3.18
5 (2020)	50.00	4.67	37.62	5.30	2.54-3.39	2.05-2.99
10 (2015)	47.00	3.33	40.51	5.70	2.77-3.45	1.94-2.86
20 (2005)	49.50	1.33	39.88	5.12	2.55-3.51	2.18-2.71
30 (1995)	35.60	1.00	36.58	6.99	1.77-3.02	1.47-2.38
Forest Plots[3]	55.38	1.38	21.30	11.99	N/A	N/A

1. Includes % alive foliage cover.
2. Includes only alive plants
3. Numbers are averaged from the 4 dominant vegetation types typically disturbed for mining operations (JBg, JLc, JPs and JSd).

Table 10-10: Rehabilitation Establishment Metrics for CY2024

Location	Category	Criteria	Assessed Status
State Forest	Mean trees (all tree species)	500-700 trees/ha	Pass
	Mean legumes / m^2	>1	Pass
	Mean non-legumes / m^2	>1	Pass
	Mean all plants / m^2	>2	Pass
Private Property	Mean trees (all species)	≥400 trees/ha	Pass

Table 10-11: Understorey Vegetation Monitoring Data – Performance Against Draft Completion Criteria

Age (Year Rehabilitated)	Species Richness[1]		% Foliage Cover	Plant Density (No / m2)[2]
	Native	Weeds		
1 (2024)	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
5 (2020)	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A
10 (2015)	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A
20 (2005)	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A
30 (1995)	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A

1. Varying metrics depend on age and category, percentage or plants per m2
2. Metrics only against rehabilitation initial establishment
3. N/A – metrics not required for year group.

Tree Development

During the reporting period, trees from 1995, 2005, 2015, 2020, and 2024 rehabilitation were monitored (Mattiske, 2026). The results of the total tree densities over time are summarised in Table 10-12.

Although Completion Criteria are not yet agreed, data collection allows for interpretation against metrics within the draft completion criteria. Annual rehabilitation vegetation monitoring within the reporting period showed that all draft completion criteria metrics were met (Table 10-13).

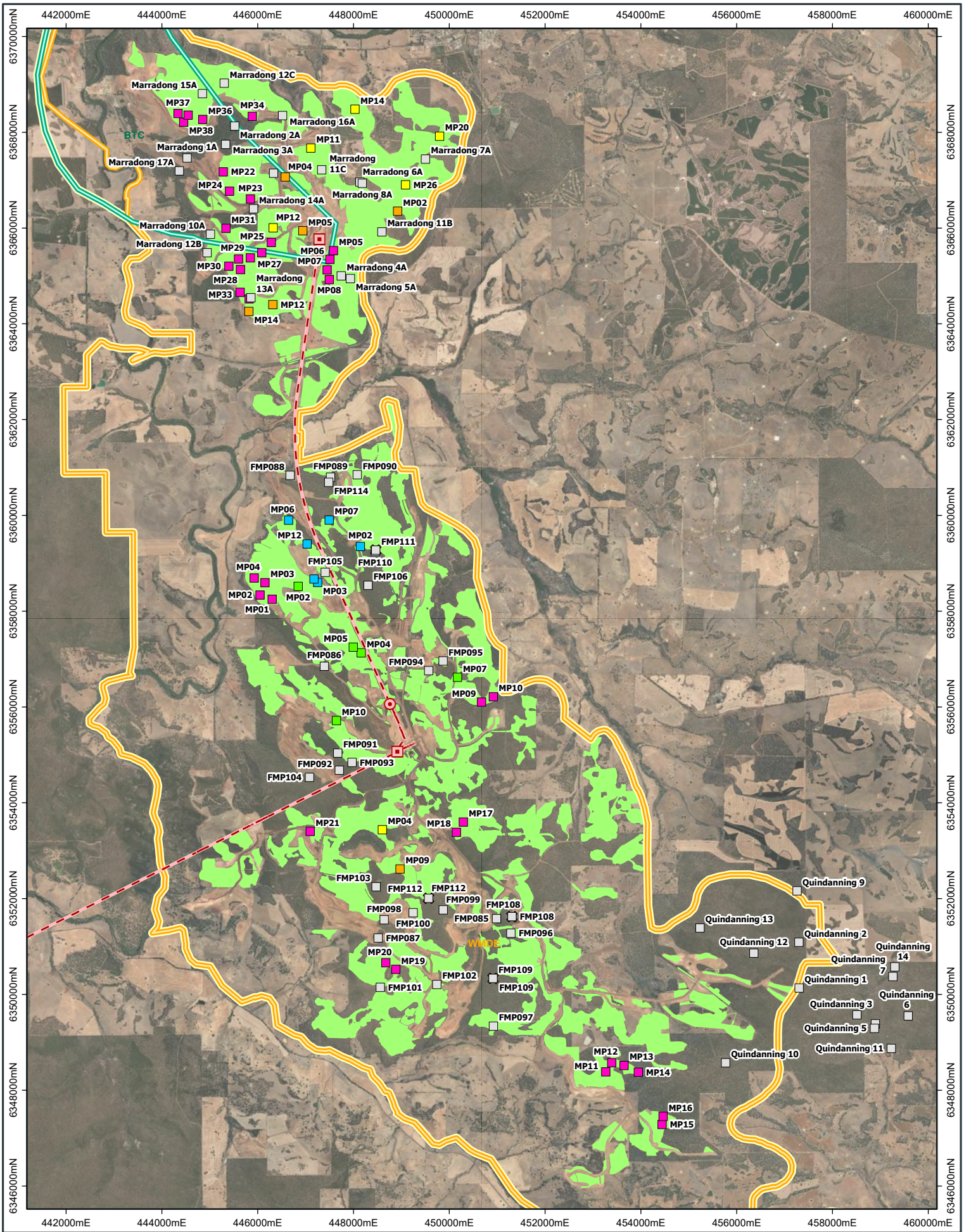
Table 10-12: Average Number of Trees for State Forest, per Hectare for 1995-2024 Rehabilitation Areas

Year Rehabilitated[2]	Age of Rehabilitation								
	1 year[3]	2 years	4 years	5 years	7 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	30 years
1995	481	-	1139	-	803	889	828	6081	779
1996	2475	-	3275	-	3325	795	668	5921	
1997	1045	-	1155	-	730	965	750	4871	
1998	217	-	312	-	550	580	530	3701	
1999	2000	-	2475	-	625	745	695	1391	
2000	542	-	689	-	830	854	8001	590	
2001	467	-	711	-	880	680	5671	537	
2002	658	-	504	-	854	508	4881	745	
2003	318	-	365	-	458	479	N/A	268	
2004	257	-	735	-	360	490	N/A	488	
2005	680	-	654	-	580	9291	N/A	679	
2006	1415	-	1621	-	1941	17081	N/A		
2007	1110	-	805	-	1283	7151	N/A		
2008	695	-	1054	-	7121	10001	N/A		
2009	930	-	1346	-	11791	1188	N/A		
2010	352	-	1045	-	8791	525	N/A		
2011	896	-	3251	-	N/A	604			
2012	640	-	9001	-	N/A	863			
2013	1218	-	8791	8791	N/A	525			
2014	1663	-	N/A	696	N/A	1167			
2015	7181	-	N/A	321	N/A	492			
2016	19601	-	N/A	870	N/A				
2017	10851	11831	N/A	1283	N/A				
2018	N/A	11211	N/A	733	N/A				
2019	N/A	1202	N/A	733					
2020	N/A	1090	N/A	242					
2021	N/A	667	N/A						
2022	N/A	949	N/A						
2023	N/A	680	N/A						
2024	N/A	1274							

1 Includes *Corymbia calophylla, Eucalyptus marginata and Allocasuarina fraseriana* .(considered timber production trees)

2 Data pre 1995 available upon request.

3 Year 1 inclusive of seedlings.



LEGEND

- Primary Crusher
- Secondary Crusher
- Overland Conveyor

Development Envelopes [MS1237]

- BTC (Bauxite Transport Corridor)
- WMDE (Worsley Mining Development Envelope)
- PAA (Primary Assessment Area)

Monitoring Plots Spring 2024

- 2023
- 2019
- 2014
- 2004
- 1994
- Forest Control Plot

Monitoring Plots April 2025

- Forest Monitoring Plot
- Rehabilitated Area

Projected: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
Datum: GDA2020
0 2.5 Kilometres

N

SOUTH32 Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd

Monitoring Plots Surveyed in FY2026

FIGURE 10-3

Annual Rehabilitation Plan (ARP) FY2026

Date: 23 September 2026 | Author: dlimm1

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Table 10-13: Overstorey Vegetation Monitoring Data against Draft Completion Criteria

Age (Year Rehabilitated)	Target1	Sustainable Overstorey	Timber Production	C.c. and E.m2 Only
1 (2024)	≥ 200 trees/ ha	Pass	Pass	Pass
5 (2020)	≥ 200 trees/ ha	Pass	Pass	Fail 3
10 (2015)	≥ 200 trees/ ha	Pass	Pass	Pass
20 (2005)	≥ 200 trees/ ha	Pass	Pass	Pass
30 (1995)	≥ 400 trees/ ha	Pass	Pass	Pass

1. Targets will vary depending on State Forest and private property agreed outcomes.
2. C.c. = *Corymbia calophylla*, E.m.= *Eucalyptus marginata*.
3. 2020 areas pass criteria if SE (standard error) is taken into account

10.6.1.2 Fauna Monitoring

Worsley has committed to a series of ongoing seasonal fauna monitoring programs to enable reporting on the vertebrate fauna across multiple areas, as well as species specific monitoring to assess population and/or occurrence (Table 10 CSFMP 2025).

Seasonal monitoring is typically completed every three years and covers three of the four seasons and typically includes systematic trap sampling, electronic recordings and opportunistic sightings. Other areas committed to for monitoring will follow a similar methodology in order to identify seasonal dependant species.

The Saddleback rehabilitation monitoring program is focussed on four identified stages of rehabilitation:

- One to four years of vegetation growth;
- Five to eight years of vegetation growth;
- Nine to 15 years of vegetation growth; and
- Over 15 years of vegetation growth.

The last fauna monitoring program concluded in 2022 and was reported within the 2023 Annual Environmental Report (AER).

During the reporting period, the ongoing monitoring program commenced for the Saddleback and Quindanning mining areas. The Saddleback program is inclusive of established rehabilitation and forest analogue sites, while the Quindanning program included only forest analogue sites.

Both programs include multi-seasonal surveys which cross reporting period timeframes. An interim data package was provided for the Saddleback monitoring program which includes information collected during the current reporting period. A summarised list of species observed over the two seasonal surveys is provided in Table 10-14 (a full list of species is provided in Appendix 1). Results of the Quindanning surveys were not available at the time of reporting. It is anticipated that these two surveys will be completed in FY27 and results will be included in the next annual report.

Table 10-14 Interim Fauna Survey Results

Taxa	Total Species identified	Conservation Significant Species Identified
Amphibian	8	
Bird	66	Forest Red-Tailed-Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable EPBC Act) Baudins Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable, EPBC Act) Carnaby Black Cockatoo (Endangered, EPBC Act)
Mammal	15	Western Brush Wallaby (Priority 4, BC Act) Chuditch (Vulnerable, EPBC Act, BC Act) Brush Tailed Phascogale (Priority 3, BC Act)
Reptile	17	
Bat	8	

Monitoring programs within Marradong areas are due to commence in subsequent years.

Fauna monitoring programs included within the CSFMP are currently being reviewed by qualified external ecologists in consultation with DBCA and DWER. This review is taking into consideration learnings from historic monitoring and advancement in monitoring techniques (since the establishment of the rehabilitation fauna monitoring program) to develop a revised vertebrate fauna monitoring program to address the requirements of MS1237, including rehabilitation fauna monitoring. Once this review is completed, the CSFMP will be updated and submitted for approval with the revised fauna monitoring programs implemented if/when approval is received.

The development of agreed biodiversity indicators and completion criteria may likewise result in a requirement to modify existing monitoring programs.

10.6.1.2.1 Feral Animal Monitoring

A targeted feral animal monitoring program for the PAA has been developed by Ecology Matters Australia with feedback on the methodology provided by DBCA and industry partners. The program is planned to commence in Spring 2026. Results from this monitoring program will be included in subsequent CAR's. Specific results relevant to Rehabilitation will also be included in future ARPs.

10.6.2 REHABILITATION RESEARCH & TRIALS

During the reporting period a number of research programs and trials progressed. A summary of activities completed for each project is provided below.

10.6.2.1 Environmental DNA PhD

During 2022 Worsley established an agreement with Curtin University for a four-year project to support a PhD student on the use of Environmental DNA (eDNA). The aim of the study is to advance the use of eDNA biomonitoring within terrestrial systems and explore its ability to not only increase understanding of the ecology of animal species but also aid in the development of informed management strategies that conserve them. This project explores the use of eDNA to monitor fauna in restoration landscapes, determine the capability of sampling techniques and examine distribution of species within the mosaic rehabilitation structure of the Boddington Bauxite Mine. Outputs will be reported through Worsley and where required through external journal articles. Any major changes in monitoring practises may be integrated or extended into current operating procedures, following discussion with DBCA.

All field sampling at the nest boxes was completed in FY2025 with no further field work to be completed as part of the study. This reporting period saw the drafting of another scientific paper and the initial draft of the final thesis. Publication of these is expected in FY27 with the conclusion to the overall study.

Broad outcomes from the paper include:

- Monitoring of cryptic species is possible with eDNA within suitable artificial habitat features

- Methodologies for sampling artificial hollows defined
- Degradation timeframes for eDNA understood when sampling Artificial hollows.
- Recolonisation of restored ecosystems without viable nesting habitat is impeded for target mammal species,
- Artificial habitats can provide immediate response for cryptic species, with the aim for monitoring presence and population.
- Rehabilitation in progressive age scales can provide habitat function for a range of mammals that utilise hollows.
- Camera traps had a lower detection rate than that of eDNA when monitoring artificial hollows, however both are still critical for fauna monitoring programs.
- Monitoring using eDNA can provide spatial and temporal outputs

From these outcomes, eDNA monitoring will be integrated, where possible, into future fauna monitoring programmes. Including the resampling of the established artificial hollows in the future.

10.6.2.2 Fauna Camera Tracking Program

A project partially funded by Worsley and run by DBCA ecology staff commenced during 2025. This project represents a multi-year monitoring program assessing how fire, climate, and predator management interact to influence threatened fauna in the Northern Jarrah Forest (NJF) of south-western Australia. The project targets five priority species—woylie, quenda, quokka, chuditch, and the western false pipistrelle—using a combination of remote camera traps and autonomous acoustic recorders deployed across 180 stratified sites.

The 2026 program saw the publication of results in a scientific journal (Moore et al, 2026), proving the understanding of the level of impact that the Western Shield baiting program has on the fox population in the Northern Jarrah Forest. The lack of detection of foxes throughout baited areas infers that populations of targeted native fauna will be at lower risk of predator interactions promoting more stable numbers.

The program also identified alterations in behaviour of chuditch between areas that were baited compared to those that were unbaited. Detections of the species occurred at set peak periods in baited areas which aligned with the lowest fox activity periods, whereas unbaited areas saw a more sustained detection rate throughout the night.

Post publication of the first paper, the research program has shifted focus to review bird activity in areas with various ages since wild-fires and prescribed burns. Field sampling for this study is expected to commence in the next reporting period, post ethics and methodology approvals.

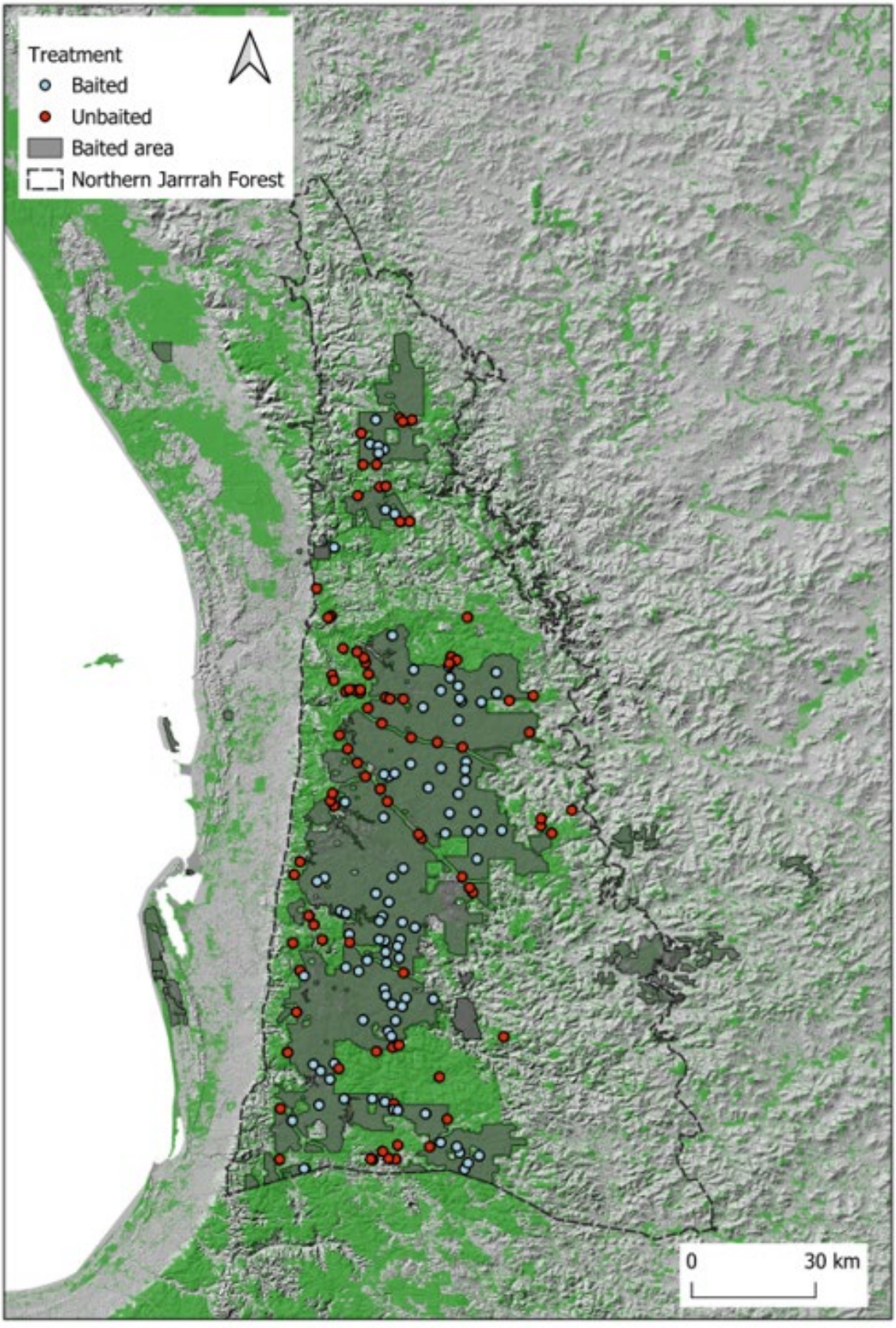


Figure 10-4: DBCA Camera Locations

10.6.2.3 Ericaceae Seed Dormancy Research

During the reporting period, Worsley has continued to support a research agreement with Curtin University (partnered with Alcoa) to investigate the ongoing seed dormancy issues within the *Ericaceae* family, specifically the *Styphelia* and *Leucopogon* genera. The project aims to review seed morphology and replicate the previous successes of research for other members of *Ericaceae* under lab and nursery conditions and field trials.

- Phase one of the project was to review seed measurements and X-Ray outcomes for the species. Initial germination tests were conducted using Gibberellic acid and Karrikinolide, however only two species showed germination response, while three other species showed no response at all.
- The after-ripening experiment examined wet/dry cycling and various treatment methods for 5 species, reviewing germination at different ages since sowing. Results collected during the reporting period have been completed for 3, 6, and 12 months. Modest germination has been observed for three species only with no clear signs of enhanced germination observed to date.
- Nursery trial 1: A nursery trial was undertaken in randomised forestry pots to investigate intermittent summer watering (similar to what has been observed to stimulate germination in *Persoonia longifolia*), aerosol smoke application in late autumn and two types of seed sowing substrates (white sand or mulch). Four species were used for this trial with a 20 mm rainfall equivalent applied monthly to a subset of seeds during summer. Aerosol smoke was applied with regular watering commencing from May 2026. Germination from two species was observed in June, with germination reviews occurring as an ongoing monitoring suite.
- Nursery Trial 2: A second nursery trial also commenced in November 2025 using one species only (*Leucopogon capitellatus*) where portions of seeds were retrieved from the growth media monthly to determinate changes to their germinability following monthly intermittent watering (20 mm rainfall equivalent) applied to a subset of pots. Low amounts of incubator germination have been observed from all monthly retrievals so far assessed. Results on the outcomes are expected after a 12 month collection period.
- Nursery Trial 3: A third nursery trial also commenced in November 2025 using one species only (*Leucopogon capitellatus*) where portions of seeds were sown each month (January, February, March, April, May) into forestry pots to determinate whether sowing time impacts winter germinability. Once sown, a subset of seeds was also subjected to intermittent monthly watering (20 mm rainfall equivalent) to a subset of pots. Aerosol smoke was also applied in May 2026. No germination has been observed to date

Outcomes from results will be reported on in subsequent annual reports and ultimately be published within relevant scientific journals. Any confirmed alterations to seed dormancy treatments will be communicated with seed collection, management and treatment contractors.

10.6.2.4 Spider Orchid Seed Project

Previous agreements between Worsley and Kings Park Botanic Gardens (KPBG) saw positive outcomes from the collection of seed from populations of the Quindanning Spider Orchid (*Caladenia hopperiana*). Collected seed and symbiotic fungi were added to the cryopreservation storage facilities at KPBG with evidence provided that the seed can safely be germinated post storage. This program has successfully preserved the species and potentially eliminated the risk of extinction for the species.

The success of the program has initiated a duplicate program for other threatened or at risk *Caladenia* species known to exist in the region. During the reporting period, a research agreement between KPBG and Worsley was generated to replicate the methodology and collection regime for *Caladenia dorrienii* (BC Act, Threatened and EPBC Act, Endangered) and *Caladenia caesarea* subsp. Mooradung (name and conservation status yet to formalised).

These species were selected as they are under threat from multiple factors, including; a drying climate, human disturbance activities and feral pigs.

Seed collection and storage are planned for Spring 2026, with multiple sub populations within the region to be targeted. Low rainfall during Winter 2026 may reduce flower occurrence and collection possibilities. Outcomes on the collection will be presented in the next reporting period.

10.6.2.5 Dieback Detector Dog trial

Worsley conducts significant operational activities in areas of private land pasture, degraded private land bush and forest areas labelled as dieback uninterpretable or unmappable. These classifications can cause significant delays in development and operations to manage the risk of disease spread. A research program was initiated in FY26 with Glevan Consulting, to review future potential disturbance areas of private land paddocks and the ability for the dieback detector dogs to confirm the existence of the disease.

The location selected by Worsley and Glevan and has been reviewed by DBCA as a suitable site for the trial. The location includes forest upslope of the private pastures. The forest area includes historical records of a dieback infection, a wandoo vegetation type labelled as 'uninterpretable' and a gully land formation which would receive occasional surface water movement during high rainfall events. The private property down slope includes dams in the drainage channel and has undergone multiple years of agricultural activities (cropping and pasture rotations with livestock).

The intent of the trial is to use the dogs to determine if dieback can be detected within the high-risk downslope areas of uninterpretable forest (Wandoo vegetation type) and in the cleared private property areas. The detector dogs will be supplemented with field soil and tissue samples to determine their success in identification.

Field visits are commencing in Winter 2026, this time frame is suitable for increased dieback movement through surface water flows and after a cropping program has occurred. Dogs will be tested prior to field visits to confirm they are calibrated for the pasture assessment program.

Outcomes and available mapping will be provided to DBCA for review. Proposed outcomes are to confirm the methodology for conducting dieback surveys in areas that would have previously been labelled as Uninterpretable or Unmappable. These outcomes will influence future surveys, dieback risk assessments and operational management activities.

10.6.2.6 Recalcitrant Seed Species Trials

Since 1994, Worsley has investigated alternative methods of introducing 'recalcitrant' plant species into rehabilitation. As part of the rehabilitation prescription, seedlings of a number of recalcitrant species are raised at nurseries for planting into the rehabilitation. Ongoing research is aimed at progressively increasing the number of recalcitrant species returned to the rehabilitation.

Worsley currently defines recalcitrance as species which occur at lower frequencies within the rehabilitation as compared to undisturbed forest. From the records of forest monitoring plots, the review identified the major flora species within the major vegetation types which are cleared. The performance of these species in rehabilitation was quantified using the relative 'frequency of occurrence' in monitoring quadrats. A species is classified as recalcitrant if the frequency of occurrence in rehabilitation-monitoring plots is less than 30% of that in the forest-monitoring plots. 'Recalcitrant' species are further divided into those that are highly recalcitrant (frequency of less than 1% of that in forest areas), moderately recalcitrant (1-10% frequency of that in forest monitoring plots) and slightly recalcitrant (10-30% frequency of that in forest areas). Trials are conducted to ensure seedlings are establishing and to monitor longer-term survival.

Worsley's recalcitrant species research studies are generic investigations into various aspects including seed supply, germination and propagation. Research plantings are small scale evaluations in the field. Species showing success in the research plantings are trialled on an operational scale to identify logistical issues prior to incorporation into operational practices. Worsley had maintained in-field trials of 20 recalcitrant species over several years providing long-term establishment data. These species are now successfully incorporated into the recalcitrant species operational practice with seedling and seed hand planting at rates in accordance with early establishment survival rates.

During the previous reporting period 10 species with moderate to high recalcitrance were selected for research propagation and in field planting trials to gauge suitability for inclusion into operational practice. Four of the ten species failed propagation in the nursery while the remaining six species have been successfully propagated and planted out into field trials where they were monitored to determine if they can be successfully incorporated into operational planting.

The following species were planted in four trial locations in EA08 (west), EA08 (east), NE05 and BE101 pits; *Thysanotus pattersonii, Ptilotus manglesii, Neurachne alopecuroidea, Labichea punctata,*

Craspedia variabilis and Lagenphora huegelii.

Survival counts for each species were carried out at 4 months and 10 months post planting. Survival rates for each species at 10 months are shown below;

- *Thysanotus pattersonii* 9%
- *Ptilotus manglesii* 61%
- *Neurachne alopecuroidea* 70%
- *Labichea punctata* 52%
- *Craspedia variabilis* 0%
- *Lagenphora huegelii* 0%

Initial indications show that there is potential for the incorporation of *Ptilotus manglesii, Neurachne alopecuroidea* and *Labichea punctata* into the operational recalcitrant program. It is worth noting that all three of these species suffered significant browsing by rabbits at both the NE05 and BE101 sites due to their proximity to private land.

A third round of survival counts will be carried out in late Spring 2026 and the results of this survey will help provide guidance on the decision to proceed to operational plantings.

10.6.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF HISTORIC TRIALS

The history of research conducted and the adaptive management for the rehabilitation will be provided in the Rehabilitation Performance Report. For future ARPs this section will include reporting on implementation of any findings within the reporting year which have changed the rehabilitation practices.

No changes to rehabilitation practices were made as a result of research findings during the current reporting period.

10.7 Alignment with the Forest Management Plan 2024-2033 (Condition B14-3 (8))

Planning for and implementation of rehabilitation activities has been undertaken in accordance with section 4.5.1.2. The following section provides an update on how activities undertaken at Worsley align with the outcomes of Part C of the Forest Management Plan 2024 – 2033 (FMP 2024-2033).

10.7.1 FOUNDATION 1: NOONGAR CULTURAL HERITAGE & MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS

During the reporting period Worsley and the Leschenault Catchment continued their partnership which included participating in the ecological restoration program of one of the Worsley Offset properties. While not directly involved in post mine rehabilitation, the activity included seedling establishment along a creek line adjacent to mining areas.

10.7.2 FOUNDATION 2: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Relevant management objectives contained in the FMP 2024-2033 considering biodiversity conservation relate to section 5.4.3 “Managing permitted Disturbance activities” in which the department management objective is “Manage and minimise the impact of permitted disturbance activities, development and infrastructure projects on values of the planning area”. The relevant management activity for the department is “Continue to advise regulatory agencies and industry whether agreed rehabilitation completion criteria have been met prior to hand back so the land is able to be incorporated into the normal departmental management of the surrounding area.” In accordance with section 10.4 Worsley will report annually on progress towards completion criteria, once finalised, to support DBCA in their assessment.

10.7.3 FOUNDATION 3: FOREST HEALTH AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Foundation 3 of the FMP 2024-2033 includes several factors outlined below, also included is the association / relevance to Worsley rehabilitation planning and implementation:

- Climate mitigation: carbon storage. The management activity includes “Seek to promote recovery of carbon stores following disturbance events where appropriate, including through - rehabilitation following other disturbance events or in degraded areas. The activity of ongoing

rehabilitation implementation at Worsley, as outlined in this ARP is aligned with the management activity of the FMP 2024-2033.

- Active forest management & Ecological thinning: Ecological thinning will be considered following finalisation of completion criteria.
- Fire Management: Completion criteria relating to fire resilience of rehabilitation have been proposed. Should this be incorporated, reporting will be ongoing.
- Weeds: see the Worsley FVMP for management activities related to weeds and section 10.8 of this report for reporting in the annual reporting period in relation to rehabilitation.
- Pest animals: see the Worsley CSFMP for management activities and section 10.8 of this report for activities related to rehabilitation in the reporting period.
- Diseases: see the FVMP for management activities related to disease management and section 4.5.1.10 and section 10.8 of this ARP.
- Soil & Water: See the WMP and CEMP for management activities at Worsley in relation to soil and water conservation. Also see section 4.5.1.4 for the process of rehabilitation implemented to improve the success of rehabilitation and reduce the risk of impact to soil and water.
- Regeneration & rehabilitation: In accordance with the management objectives outlined in the FMP 2024-2033, Worsley rehabilitation also has the following objectives:
    - Develop and maintain self-sustaining ecosystems of native species following disturbance activities in the planning area, where practicable and appropriate (see section (see section 10.6)
    - Seek to improve biological diversity and ecological integrity with respect to forest health in degraded ecosystems and rehabilitated areas. (see section 10.6)

Reporting against these factors will be incorporated into future ARP's in section 10.4 once completion criteria and biodiversity indicators are agreed.

10.7.4 FOUNDATION 4: SOCIAL & ECONOMIC BENEFITS & OPPORTUNITIES

Foundation 4 of the FMP 2024-2033 includes several factors outlined below, and also included is the association / relevance to Worsley rehabilitation planning and implementation

- Nature based tourism & recreation: During the reporting period Worsley has continued to facilitate monthly rehabilitation tours to ensure the public has access to information about how the Worsley mine is managed post mining. In the long term, as outlined in section 4.5.1.3 an objective of the Worsley rehabilitation is to ensure the mining area can be incorporated back into the State Forest estate, and this includes supporting future goals of recreation.
- Other Australian Heritage: Heritage surveys include Aboriginal Heritage as well as other historic heritage sites and these are avoided wherever possible. Notification of these sites will be provided to relevant agencies if they are identified.
- Forest based resources: In accordance with the Worsley State Agreement, notification of proposed clearing areas is provided to DBCA for removal of 'merchantable timber' or other 'forest produce'. During the reporting period, forest clearing notices were provided to DBCA.

10.8 Pest & Disease Control & Management (Condition B14-3(9))

10.8.1 FOREST DISEASE

Forest Hygiene control and management measures are discussed in Sections 4.5.1.4 and 4.5.1.10.

One area rehabilitated in FY2026 had a portion of the pit classified as Dieback infested (NE03, WAPL JV private bush). All activities followed the pit specific Soil Hygiene Management Plan to ensure risk of dieback spread was reduced.

The pit was separated into two sections, with the dieback infested area occurring upslope of the uninfested area. Work within the pit was targeted during dry soil conditions, with all gravels and topsoils being handled separately with dedicated clean on exit locations utilised in the field. All surface water from clean down locations were controlled within the infested area and a contour bund has been installed to prevent surface water flow into the uninfested area. Monitoring of the infested area

will occur when suitable vegetation has established and in line with FVMP requirements.

Rehabilitation undertaken in areas classified as having an increased risk of infestation (i.e. classified as Excluded or Uninterpretable) were seeded using the Worsley standard forest establishment processes and using relevant area specific hygiene controls. Pits returned to vegetation may be interpreted for dieback in the future once appropriate indicator species occur.

10.8.2 PEST CONTROL

Feral animal control mechanisms applied at Worsley are detailed in the CSFMP. A summary of control measures applied during the reporting period is provided below.

10.8.2.1 Pig Control

During 2024, a request to conduct pig management activities was approved by DBCA. Conditions under the approval included the management of pigs within the mining footprint of state forest to include the option of trapping. Trapping would typically require the pigs to be destroyed by firearm at or near the trap location, this restriction has previously been the reason Worsley has not previously conducted pig trapping on site. The DBCA approval has been granted with added permission from DPIRD to allow a specific trapping contractor to transport the pigs to a neighbouring private property for destruction and disposal processes.

The trapping program was initiated within FY25 and continued into FY26, with traps being able to be relocated to locations that showed recent pig activity. The trapping program occurred at multiple locations across active areas of mining, including the southern boundary of Saddleback Timber Reserve and western boundary of Marradong Timber Reserve. Neighbouring Worsley owned properties were also targeted, including those that adjoin Saddleback and Marradong Timber Reserves and the Tullis Bridge area. Neighbours were informed of the trapping program and were typically in support, with some conducting trapping in conjunction with Worsley's trapping program to maximise the impact on the population.

During the reporting period, 53 feral pigs were trapped and destroyed from within targeted locations. This program will be ongoing for the foreseeable future.

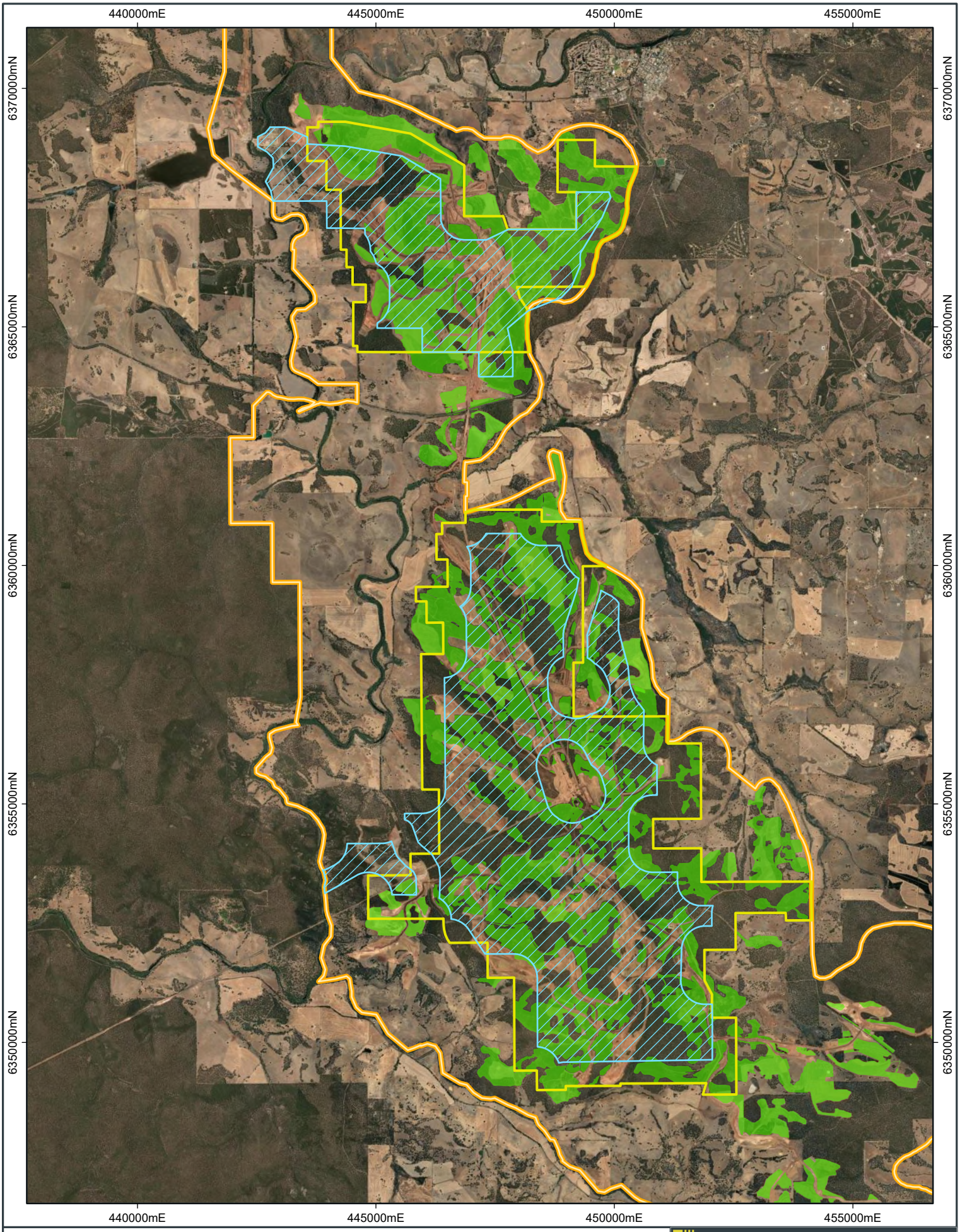
10.8.2.2 Fox and Cat Control

Aerial Baiting

An ongoing contract continued with DBCA to extend the current aerial baiting (1080 meat baits) regime as an extension to the Western Shield program. Areas included Saddleback and Marradong Timber Reserves and Worsley Joint Venture owned properties with large proportions of forest or 'bush' ecosystems. The baiting process follows all regulatory, frequency and management guidelines as provided by DBCA, with the frequency set to six baiting times per year and the inclusion of Eradicat® for feral cat control. The inclusion of additional Worsley Joint Venture properties into the FY25 baiting program saw the total area baited at the mine increase to 5,365 hectares. The targeted baiting areas remained the same for FY26.

The contract with DBCA will remain as an ongoing process with an annual update to available areas. Any extension of the baiting areas would require agreement with DBCA and relevant land managers, with notifications being sent to neighbours.

Figure 10-5 shows the area subject to aerial baiting in FY2026.



N

0 3.5

Kilometres

Coordinate System:
Projected: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Datum: GDA 1994

Legend

- Aerial Baiting Boundary
- Timber Reserves
- Worsley Mining Development Envelope (WMDE)
- Rehabilitated Area

SOUTH32 Worsley Alumina

Aerial Baiting Area

FY2026

Date: 29 September 2026	Author: 16549san
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10.8.2.3 Weeds

No declared weeds were identified within areas of rehabilitation during the reporting period. Previously identified populations of weeds (Cottonbush, Cape Tulip and Bridal Creeper) were treated across areas of the mine, neighbouring Worsley Joint Venture properties and road reserves. Ongoing management of these populations will reduce potential further spread into active areas and provides localised support for neighbours and the community.

10.9 Topsoil Management (Condition B14-3(10))

The current practices employed for the management of topsoil are provided in section 4.5.1.5.

FY 26 Direct Return Topsoil

Direct return has historically only been implemented within areas of State Forest due to targeted outcomes for species richness for vegetation establishment and also to manage soil movement restrictions between separate land holdings. Direct return commitments are to be established at the commencement of each rehabilitation. Direct return targets for FY2026 were established at 35% for State Forest areas. During FY2026, the BBM achieved a direct return rate of 30.25% for native vegetation topsoil within State Forest. Achievement of the target was primarily constrained by reduced native vegetation clearing opportunities following delays in approval of the FY2026 Forest Vegetation Management Plan V6 (FVMP), which limited access to areas that had been assumed to be available for clearing and topsoil direct return. In addition, the availability of suitable native vegetation topsoil for direct return was constrained by the seasonal timing of clearing activities and the requirement to undertake topsoil stripping under dry conditions to meet soil handling requirements. The planning process has since been updated to improve integration of environmental planning elements, including completion of additional pre-clearance surveys ahead of schedule, and opportunities to increase direct return rates will continue to be considered through annual mine planning and rehabilitation scheduling.

No topsoil sieving, or other soil treatment, was undertaken for the rehabilitated areas in FY2026. Topsoil records for each pit in the FY2026 rehabilitation program within crown land are shown in Table 10-15. Figure 10-1 includes pit names to support a spatial review of the information provided in Table 10-15.

Given soil hygiene risks, land access limitations and mining agreements which restrict topsoil and overburden movements across property boundaries, private land restoration is not included in planning for direct return of topsoil.

Table 10-15: Topsoil Records for Rehabilitated Pits FY2026 (State Forest)

Pit Name	Area (ha)	Topsoil origin – stockpiled or direct return
EA08	1.10	Stockpiled Topsoil
MS009	2.51	Stockpiled Topsoil
MS032	1.95	Stockpiled Topsoil
MW001	2.12	Stockpiled Topsoil
MW040	13.58	Direct Return from WM052
NE03	2.03	Stockpile Topsoil
NO07	7.14	Direct Return from NO18
NO10	24.42	Stockpiled Topsoil
NO13	7.28	Direct Return from NO18

Pit Name	Area (ha)	Topsoil origin – stockpiled or direct return
NS05	4.63	Stockpiled Topsoil
QU05	25.56	Direct Return from QU05
SE25	4.23	Stockpiled Topsoil
SW20	2.20	Stockpiled Topsoil
SW36	16.79	Stockpiled Topsoil
WM045	1.94	Stockpiled Topsoil
WM048	7.11	Direct Return form WM052
WM052	5.29	Direct Return form WM052
WM056	3.07	Direct Return from WM052
WM092	1.30	Direct Return from WM052
WS09	2.84	Stockpiled Topsoil
WS11	20.23	Direct Return from WS10

10.10 Climate Change Considerations (Condition B14-3(11))

The annual seed mix has been reviewed against climate adapted species to ensure a diverse richness capable of establishing within a drier climate, including such species as Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) and Rock Sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*). As per Table 10-1, 104 species have been identified as representing potential climate-adapted species, these species are primarily species that are found on the eastern edge of our provenance and are also found in the western wheatbelt, therefore are known to tolerate lower rainfall conditions, which is the primary expected outcome for climate change in our region.

All seed for restoration is sourced within the relevant provenance requirements for each species.