

Boddington Life of Mine Extension Amendment Proposal

ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

Newmont Boddington operates a gold and copper mine located approximately 16 kilometres from the town of Boddington, primarily on Newmont freehold land, with some operations extending into State Forest.

The Boddington Life of Mine (LOM) Extension Project was approved by the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the Australian Government in 2014 with a permitted mine life to 2041 (see the grey approved footprint area shown in Figure 1).

This proposal included open pit and waste dump expansions, additional water storage dams and a new tailing storage facility (RDA2) located in the Saddleback Tree farm area to the northeast of the active Residue Disposal Area (RDA), also known as a tailings storage facility.

With an improved understanding of the construction and operational footprint required for supporting infrastructure at RDA2, the operation is now seeking approval to assess the potential for discharging treated water in years when there is excess water (i.e. when more water is generated than can be used or recycled). Boddington has not previously discharged water.

Studies which are underway include additional baseline fauna, flora and heritage surveys, ecotoxicology assessments and water mixing models in the Hotham River, and revised modelling for air quality and noise.

The Proposal footprint being referred is an additional 1,560ha of which 528ha will be native vegetation, and this is shown by the yellow outlined area in Figure 1. This is in addition to the Approved Proposal under MS971 and EPBC 2012/6370.

RDA2 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The current tailings storage facility (F1/F3 RDA) will reach its maximum storage capacity in approximately 2029. The new RDA2 facility will need to be operational by this time so the mine can continue to operate and manage tailings waste.

A feasibility study for RDA2 has commenced to understand additional requirements for safe and efficient construction and operation. This includes considerations for laydown and stockpiling areas, pipelines, roads, powerlines, water management infrastructure and bauxite preservation activities (as this footprint sits over State Agreement land for bauxite mining, Newmont is obliged to preserve this resource).

The anticipated additional footprint area around the RDA2 is shown in the yellow outline in Figure 1.

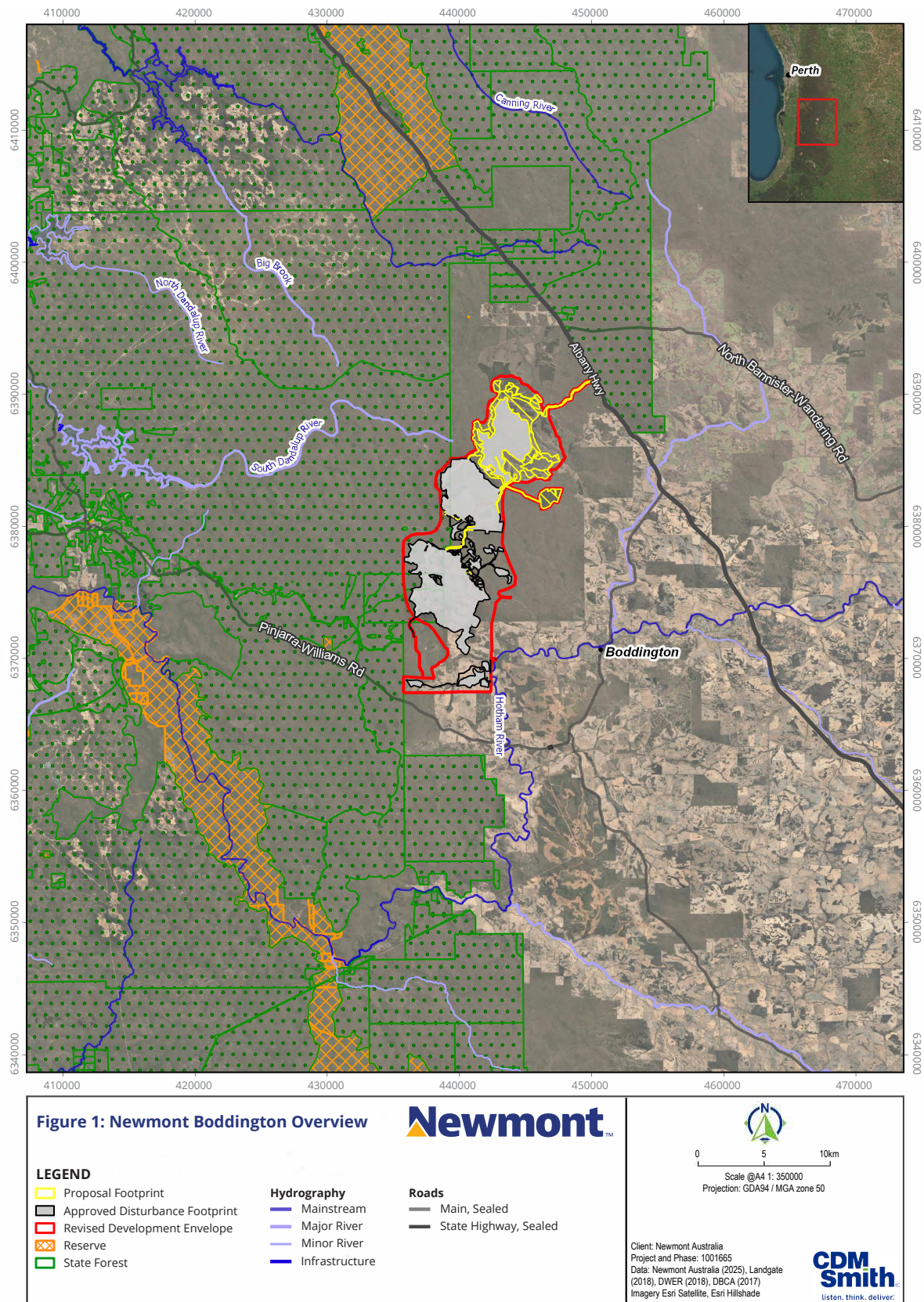
The protection of sensitive plant communities is an important part of Newmont's commitment to minimising and reducing the environmental impact of our operations.

Newmont has committed to preventing loss of Priority Ecological Community (PEC) in the Proposal area and is investigating options for preservation of PEC on other Newmont-owned land.

Part of the study includes incorporating RDA2 into the site water balance. Initial assessments of the water balance indicate there is potential for the operation to have excess water for up to five years after RDA2 becomes operational (referred to as a net positive water balance).

The feasibility study is investigating options to achieve acceptable water quality for discharging into local watercourses during these periods of net positive water balance.





BAUXITE MINING ACTIVITIES

As presented in the recent Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Worsley Mine Expansion – Revised Proposal, South32 will be mining bauxite in the areas surrounding and close to Newmont’s Boddington operation.

The two companies are working collaboratively to ensure future operational activities can occur safely and to minimise the cleared area. Wherever possible, Newmont will also work to minimise impact to Worsley’s proposed ecological corridors in the area.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL PROCESS

Newmont submitted a referral to the Boddington LOM Extension Amendment Proposal under Part IV of the *WA Environmental Protection Act* (EP Act) in June 2025, followed by a referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act* in July 2025.

Whilst baseline surveys have been ongoing since 2023, additional surveys are planned including heritage, flora and fauna and Newmont will update previous air, noise and visual impact assessments.

Newmont is planning to start ground preparation works within the Approved Footprint in 2026 and will be applying for a General Purpose Lease and associated approvals under the Mining Act in 2025.

It is anticipated that State and Commonwealth assessments will run in parallel, led by the Western Australian EPA. There will be public review periods during the assessment process.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT

Newmont’s submission to regulators will describe:

- Amendments to the LOM Extension Project
- Potential social (including cultural heritage) and environmental impacts
- Measures to mitigate potential impacts.

This assessment will be informed by operational monitoring and additional baseline surveys to build understanding on local creeks, the PEC, and significant fauna including three black cockatoo species (Carnaby, forest red-tailed and Baudin), chuditch, numbat, woylie, and red-tailed phascogale.

Baseline data collection has been ongoing in the Saddleback Treefarm for several years, including monitoring of surface water flow and quality, groundwater levels and quality, as well as noise and dust emissions.

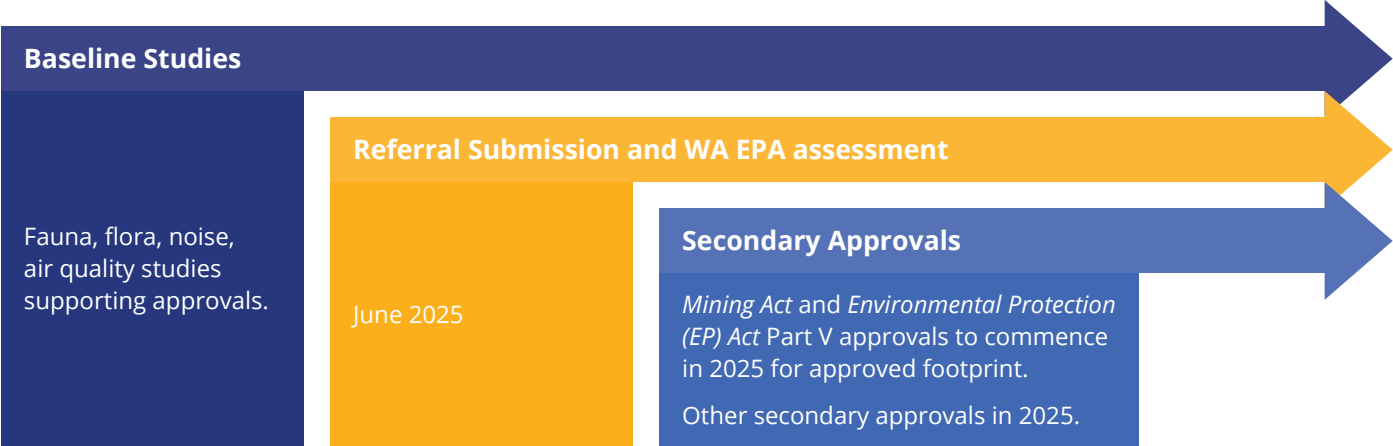


Figure 2. Anticipated assessment activities and lodgement dates



How has Newmont reduced the total amount of clearing during referral preparation?

Changes to the incremental increase in footprint have been made in response to the outcomes of baseline heritage and flora/fauna surveys.

Additional footprint requirements have been designed to reduce native vegetation disturbance as much as possible. This includes application of the following principles:

- Avoid clearing of Priority Ecological Communities
- For infrastructure to support RDA2, priority placement should be on fallow or previously cleared areas (e.g. access roads), followed by plantation land (blue gum or pine) before clearing native vegetation
- Where clearing native vegetation is required, management measures will be required for fauna and forest disease management as outlined in management plans

What measures will be implemented to minimise habitat loss for significant vegetation and fauna, including species of conservation significance (i.e. Saddleback Heath Priority Ecological Communities, three species of black cockatoo, woylie, chuditch, red tailed phascogale)?

Detailed tree assessments for potential black cockatoo breeding activity will be completed prior to clearing, with no clearing of confirmed breeding hollows until fledging.

Newmont Boddington will continue its fauna translocation programs that have included relocation to nearby Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) breeding areas.

Newmont will collaborate with other local businesses to use existing disturbed land and maintain ecological corridors wherever possible.

Revision of current environmental and biodiversity offset obligations and assessment of residual significant impacts associated with the new proposal for additional offsets. We are exploring potential and extended partnership opportunities with research partners and PHCC.

How will you ensure effective dust management for the community and surrounding vegetation?

Newmont is currently undertaking air quality studies for the LOM Extension Amendment Proposal.

Active monitoring of offsite migration of dust generated from operations is completed through real time monitors located at the site boundary. Since monitoring commenced, dust levels have not exceeded the National Limits (50 micrograms [μg]/m³ for particulate matter [PM]₁₀ or 25 μg /m³ for PM_{2.5} over a 24-hour period) at any of the monitoring locations.

Our approach to reducing the impact of dust includes improving and validating system effectiveness, and live tracking of trigger action response plans.

Further refinements to the real time monitoring program may be required following the completion of air quality studies for the LOM Amendment Proposal.

How will Newmont ensure no significant impacts to heritage sites, tourism, and recreational values of the Bibbulmun Track?

Newmont acknowledges Australian Aboriginal People and their inherent rights and interests based on their unique and enduring relationship with the land, cultural knowledge, spiritual traditions, and stories. The protection and preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage is integral to Newmont's relationship with Noongar People.

Newmont has long standing heritage and community partnership agreements in place with the Gnaala Karla Booja people. Delivery on agreement commitments has established the foundation for strong and mutually beneficial relationships.

For our LOM Amendment Proposal, we are currently designing new disturbance areas to avoid known registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Newmont is working with Traditional Owners to understand further cultural heritage impacts and co-design management.

The new project footprint area is near the Bibbulmun Track, and we acknowledge the potential for the facility to be visible from lookouts, and vantage points on, and adjacent to the track. Newmont has supported the development of interpretive signage that will provide track walkers information on the operational viewscape along the track.

Existing baseline information continues to be reviewed, and further studies are underway to identify areas of cultural, historical, scientific, aesthetic, and social value and significance – including recreation areas, tracks, and trails.

SUMMARY OF EPA OBJECTIVES, KEY POTENTIAL IMPACTS, AND MITIGATIONS/MANAGEMENT MEASURES

EPA Objective	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures
Flora and Vegetation	Loss of conservation-significant vegetation communities from clearing	Avoid PEC within the footprint wherever possible. Application of the Avoid/Mitigate/Offset mitigation hierarchy to reduce clearing of native vegetation. New infrastructure or expansion to use pre-cleared areas wherever possible such as fallow plantation, tracks, and farmland.
Terrestrial Fauna	Loss of conservation-significant fauna from clearing	Detailed tree assessments for potential breeding activity prior to clearing with no clearing of confirmed breeding hollows until fledging. Prioritise disturbance of farmland, fallow, or plantation land before clearing additional native vegetation. Work with other industry in the area to re-use existing disturbed land and maintain ecological corridors where possible. Revision of current offset obligations and assessment of any additional significant residual impact for additional offsets.
Inland Waters	Alteration to surface water flow regimes and quality from treated water discharge	Short term surplus water may be discharged during high winter flows only. Discharge site selection and discharge water quality criteria ensure no significant impact to aquatic fauna and riparian vegetation.
Social Surrounds including Cultural Heritage	Direct impacts to culturally significant sites	Completion of Cultural Heritage Surveys. Development of construction specific Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). Avoidance of heritage sites wherever possible.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the Boddington operation can be found here:
[Boddington – Australia | Newmont Corporation – Operations & Projects](#)

Additional information on the proposed changes to the footprint and the reasons for these changes can be found [here](#).

COMMENTS AND ENQUIRIES

We welcome your feedback on the LOM Extension Amendment Proposal. You can provide your feedback and comments by sending us an email at boddingtonlom@newmont.com

How is your feedback used?

Your feedback will assist Newmont to:

- Understand your needs
- Identify potential environmental, social, cultural impacts and risks
- Refine management measures to mitigate and/or reduce any potential impacts.

Stakeholder feedback received will be managed through Newmont's [community feedback management process](#). All communications will be logged, assessed, and addressed in a timely manner.

