APPLICATION FOR WORKS APPROVAL AND OPERATING LICENCE

Iguana Mobile Crushing Plant

Beacon Mining Pty Ltd

Category 5 - Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore

Date	Version	Company
23/09/2025	1.0	Beacon Mining Pty Ltd ACN 603 853 916 144 Vivian Street, Boulder WA 6432 (08) 9093 2477

Abbreviations and Terminology

The following abbreviations have been used in this document

Abbreviation	Description
AACR	Annual Audit Compliance Report
AER	Annual Environmental Report
ANCOLD	Australian National Committee on Large Dams
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
Beacon	Beacon Mining Pty Ltd
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DGS Act	*Dangerous goods safety act 2004*
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration, Western Australian Government
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australian Government
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australian Government
EC	Electronic conductivity
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*
EPBC Act	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
GWL	Groundwater Licence
ha	Hectare
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
kL/annum	Kilolitre per annum
Km	Kilometre
L	Litres
LoM	Life of Mine
LV	Light Vehicle
m	Meter
m^3	Cubic metre
m^3/d	Cubic metres per day
MB	Monitoring bore
mg/l	Milligrams per Litre
Mgbl	Meters below ground level
ML	Mine lease
Mm	Millimetres
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NGERS	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme
NPI	National Pollutant Inventory
OSCAR	Online System for Comprehensive Activity Reporting
pa	Per annum
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Project	Lady Ida Project
RL	Reduced Level relative to a fixed datum
ROM	Run of Mine
TDS	Total dissolved solids
tpa	Tonnes per annum
tpd	Tonnes per day
TSF	Tailing storage facility
UCL	Unallocated crown land
WADCN	Weak acid dissociable cyanide

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1. PROJECT SUMMARY

Beacon Mining Pty Ltd (Beacon), a wholly owned subsidiary of Beacon Minerals Limited intends to install a mobile crushing plant at the Iguana Run of Mine (RoM) Pads at the Lady Ida Project (Project). Specifically, Beacon seeks a Works Approval and subsequent Licence for construction and operation of the mobile crushing plant in order to crush and screen ore for transport to the Jaurdi Gold Project processing plant, owned and operated by Beacon. A maximum of 1,200,000 tonnes of ore per annum is required to be crushed and screened over a five-year period.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. General Company Description

The Lady Ida Project (the Project) tenements are owned by Geoda Pty Ltd and Lamerton Pty Ltd with the mining activities to be operated by Beacon Mining Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Beacon Minerals Limited.

2.2. Purpose and scope

The purpose of this application is for the issue of a Works Approval and subsequent Operating Licence for the construction of the Iguana Mobile Crushing Plant; Category 5: Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore.

2.3. Location of Premises

The Prescribed Premise is located within mining tenement M16/262 (Table 1) which is located within the Goldfields region of Western Australia, approximately 65 kilometres north of Coolgardie and 80 kilometres north-west of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (Figure 1). A map of the prescribed premise activities proposed under this application is provided in Figure 2.

Table 1: Tenement Details and Ownership

Tenement Name	Tenement Owner	Granted	Expiry	Area (Ha)
M16/262	Geoda Pty Ltd Lamerton Pty Ltd	12/03/1999	11/03/2041	989.35

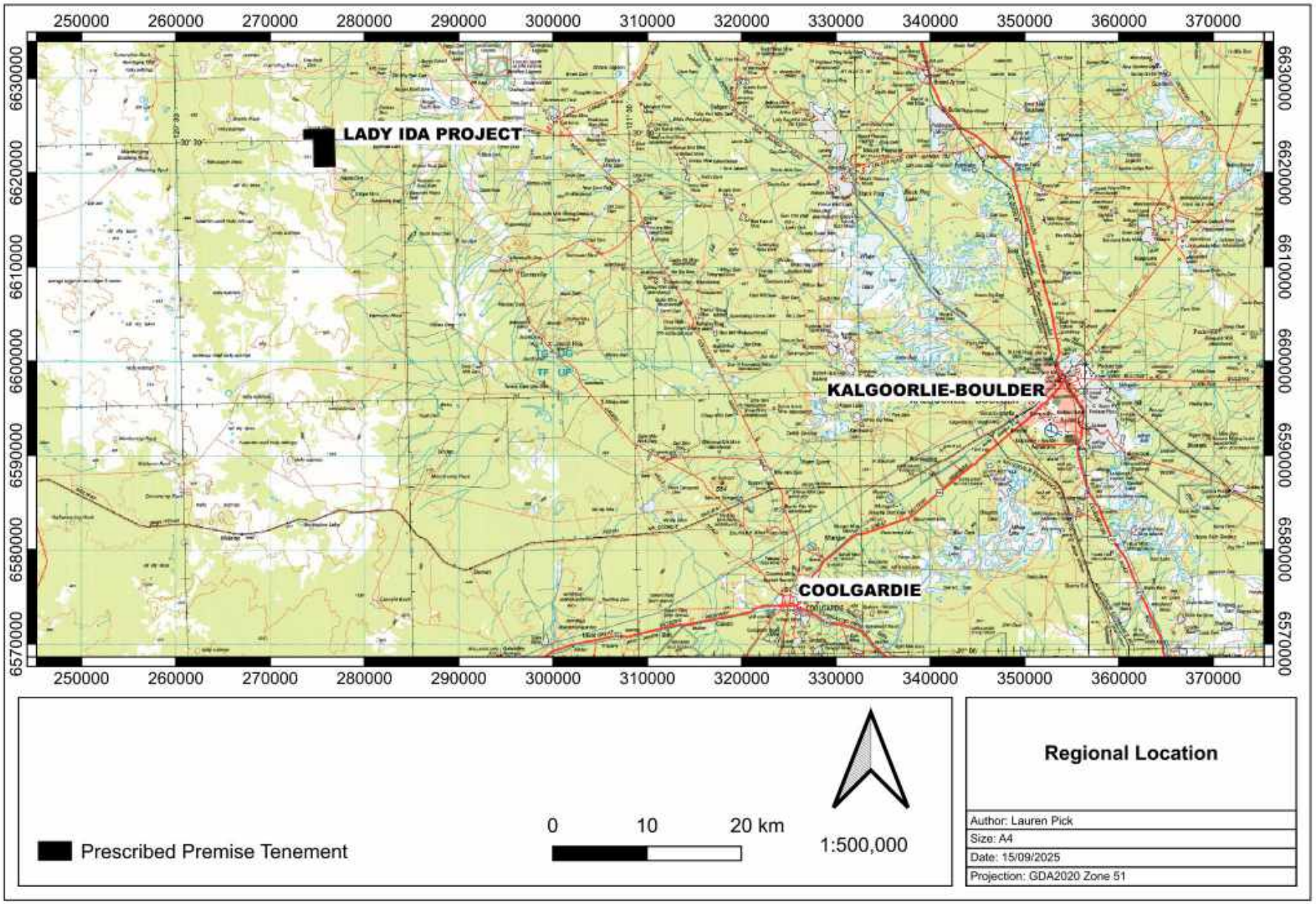

Figure 1: Regional Location of the Lady Ida Project

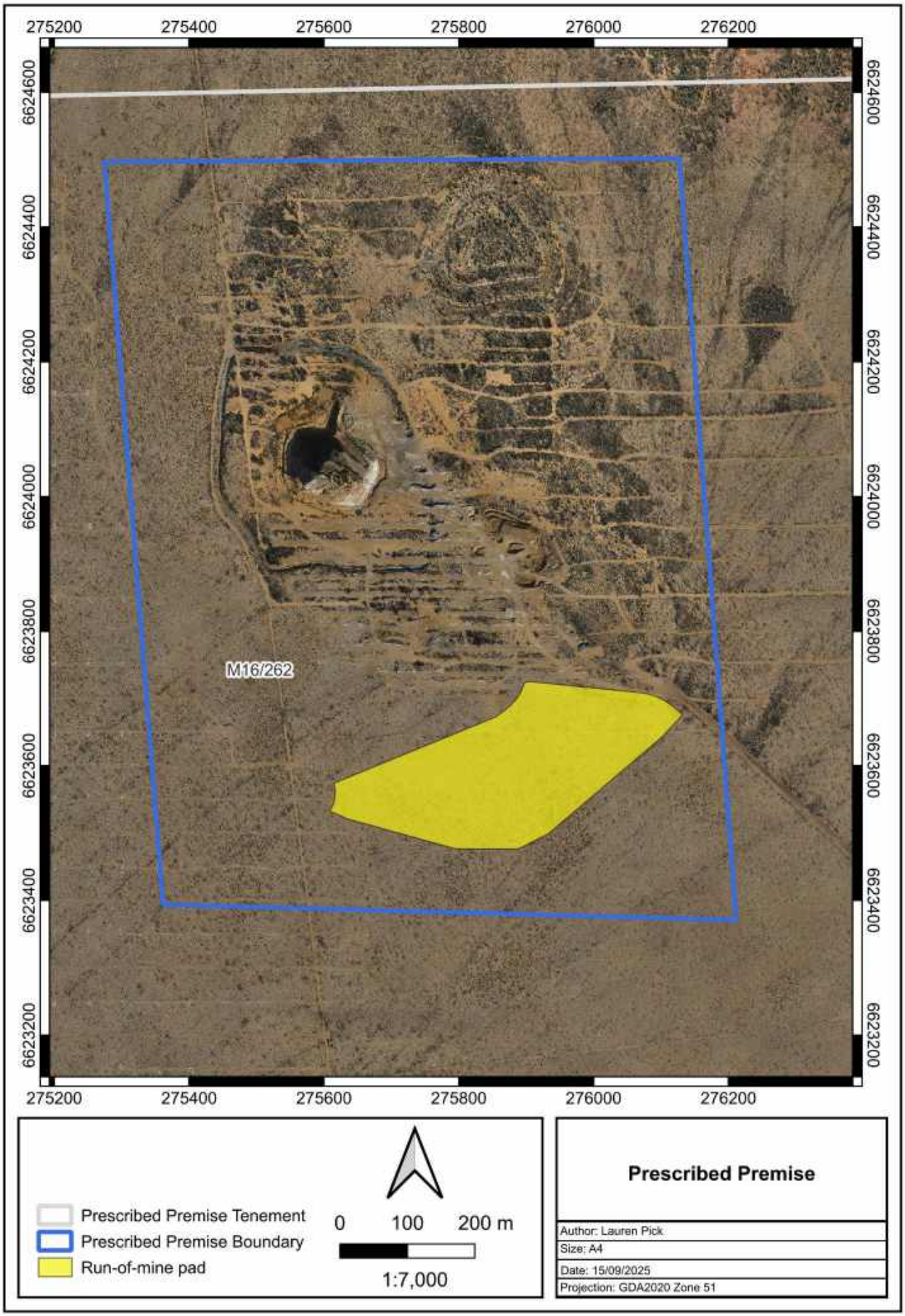

Figure 2: Proposed Prescribed Premise

3. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION AND OTHER APPROVALS

A summary of relevant environmental approvals is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Relevant Project Approvals

Agency	Approval
DWER	This document serves as the supporting information for Works Approval Application. Beacon will submit an environmental compliance report confirming that the works have been undertaken in accordance with this works approval in order for an operating licence to be issued. A Groundwater Licence (GWL) under the *Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914* has been issued for the Project; GWL207623(3) which allocates a total of 200,000kL/ annum abstraction. Beacon will utilise this licence for construction/ operation of the mobile crushing plant.
DMIRS	A Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan has been approved as per the *Mining Act 1978*-Reg ID 500587. Any clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulation 2004. A Clearing Purpose Permit (CPS10586/1) has been issued for the Project which allows for 200 ha of clearing.

4. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

4.1. Land Use

The Project lies within the Eastern Goldfields subregion (COO3) of the Coolgardie Bioregion. The dominant land uses of the Eastern Goldfields subregion are: Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves, grazing-native pastures-leasehold (37.8%), freehold (7.15%), conservation, mining leases (CALM, 2002) The region is actively explored and mined by numerous mining companies. The Project site is located adjacent to the Credo Conservation Park (LR3067/590) UCL.

4.2. Climate

The Coolgardie Bioregion is considered to be semi-arid with cool winters and hot summers. The nearest weather stations to the Project are located at Coolgardie, approximately 36 km to the south, and at Kalgoorlie-Boulder, approximately 46 km to the east-southeast. The mean daily maximum temperatures range from approximately 16°C in mid-winter (July) to approximately 33°C in summer (January). Mean daily minimum temperatures range between about 5°C (July) and 17°C (January) (Figure 3).

Mean annual rainfall at Coolgardie is 265.6 mm. Although mean monthly rainfall tends to be higher in winter months (May through July), extreme rainfall events mostly occur during late summer as a result of cyclonic systems from the north (Figure 3).

Wind speed and direction can only be obtained from the Kalgoorlie weather station (Figure 4); strongest winds are generally from the east in the morning, with more variable wind directions in the afternoon.

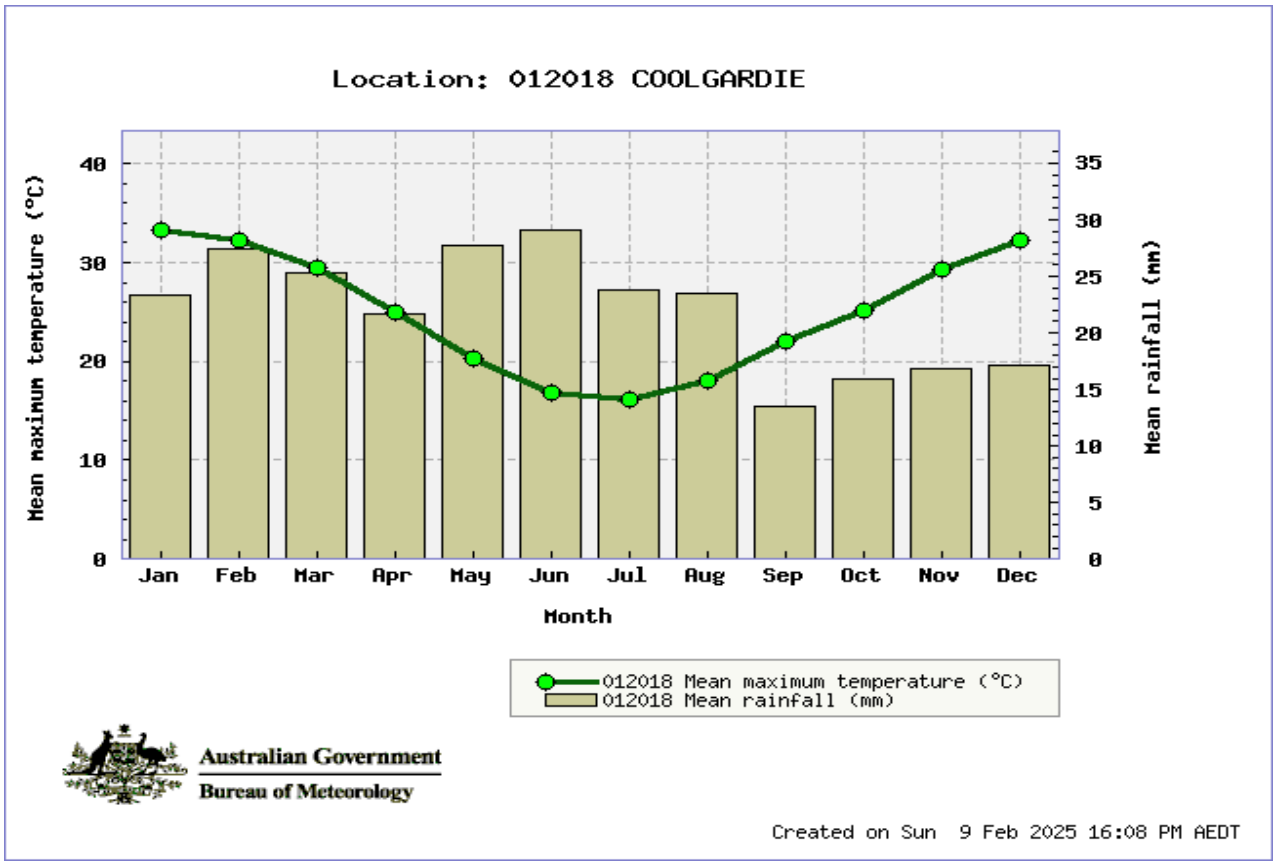

Figure 3: Mean maximum temperature and rainfall-Coolgardie weather station (BOM, 2025)

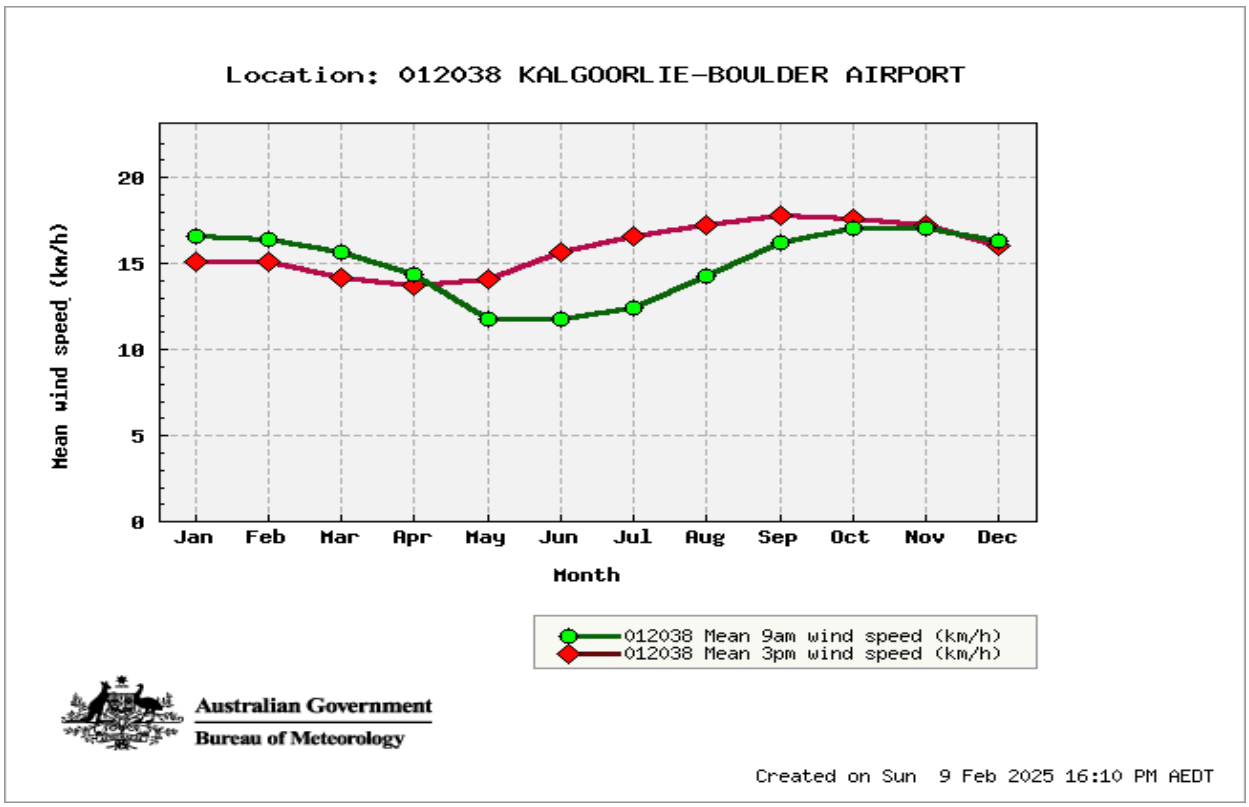

Figure 4: Mean 9am and 3pm wind speed-Kalgoorlie Boulder Airport weather station (BoM, 2025)

4.3. Topography and Landforms

The area is gently undulating with the basement granite to the west forming a regional high and gently sloping to the south southeast. Seasonal drainage runs to the southeast into the Rowles Lagoon West land system on the eastern side of the Project.

Based on geographic information provided by the DPIRD (2022b), the Project is located within the Norseman Zone (266) of the Kalgoorlie Province (26).

The Kalgoorlie Province is characterised by undulating plains (with some sandplains, hills and salt lakes) on the granitic rocks and greenstone of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils include calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with some salt lake soils, red deep sands, yellow sandy earths, shallow loams and loamy duplexes. Vegetation is dominated by Eucalypt woodlands with some Acacia-Casuarina thickets, Mulga shrublands, Halophytic shrublands and Spinifex grasslands. This Province is located in the southern Goldfields between Paynes Find, Menzies, Southern Cross and Balladonia (Tille, 2006).

The Norseman Zone is characterised by undulating plains and uplands (with some sandplains and salt lakes) on granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils comprise of calcareous loamy earths, yellow sandy and loamy earths, red loamy earths, red deep sands and salt lake soils. Vegetation includes Salmon Gum-redwood-merrit-red mallee-gimlet woodland with Acacia/ Casuarina thickets (and some Mulga shrublands and Spinifex grasslands). This zone is located in the southern Goldfields between Koolyanobbing, Menzies, Zanthus (Trans-Australian Railway), Norseman and Lake Hope (Tille, 2006).

The Norseman Zone is further divided into soil landscape systems with the Premise located within the MX41 soil landscape system; Flat to undulating pediments marginal to unit AC1; granitic rock outcrop; some low escarpments.

4.4. Hydrology

4.4.1. Surface Water

A surface water assessment was conducted by Rockwater (2022). To the east of the drainage divide a series of east to north-easterly drainages flow toward the Clear and Muddy Lakes Nature Reserve and the Rowles Lagoon Conservation Park located approximately 25km to the northeast of the Project. This reserve contains Rowles Lagoon, one of the largest semi-permanent fresh water bodies in the Goldfields region.

The planned Iguana mine is situated on a catchment divide where there are no drainage lines that could impact the pit or WRD during major rainfall events. The planned safety/abandonment bund will protect the pit from any local surface water flow during any rainfall event. These local flows would be small, of very short duration and of low velocity, and so there will be no potential for scouring of the walls of the WRD, or the pit bund (Rockwater, 2022).

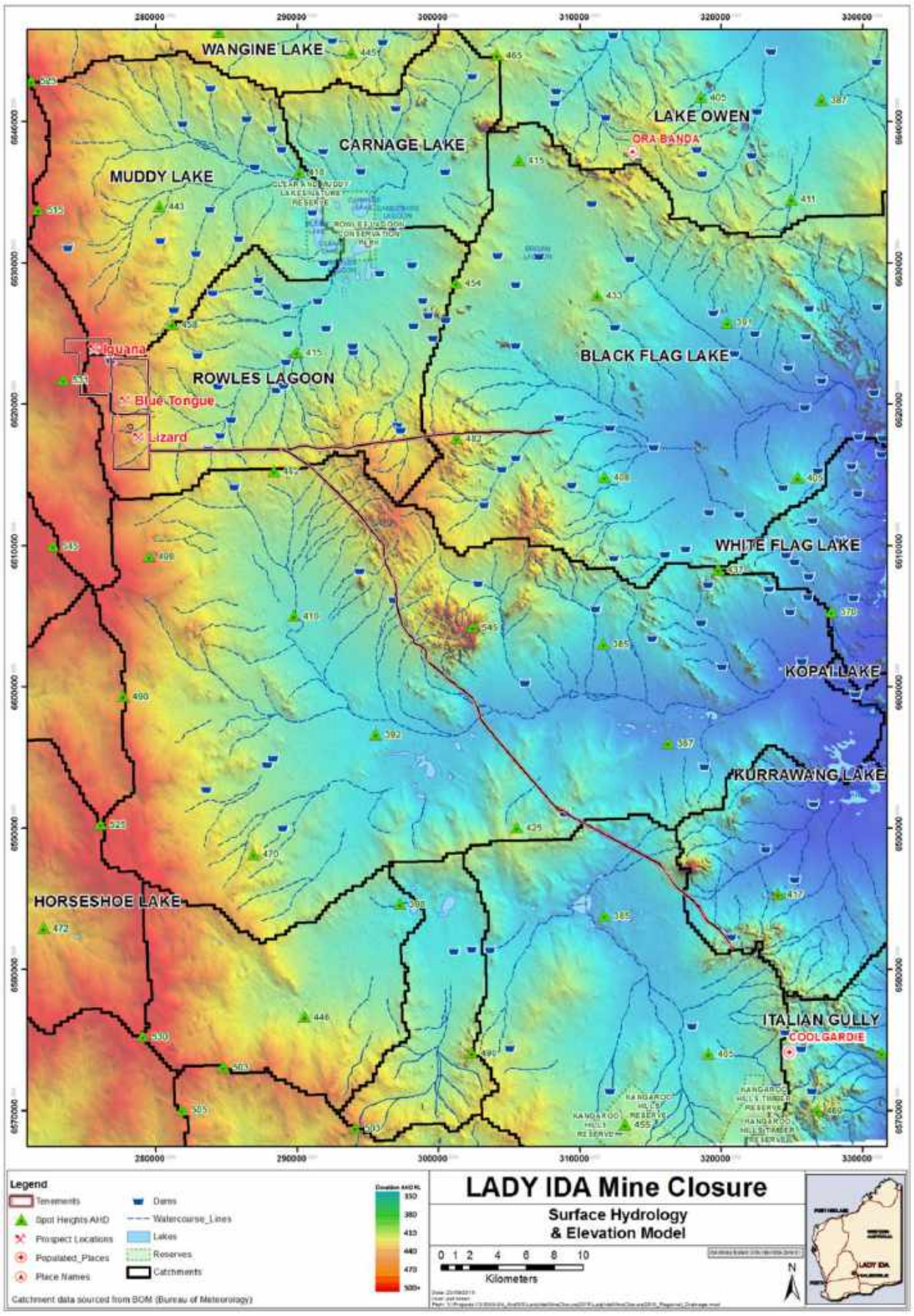

Figure 5: Lady Ida Gold Project: Regional Surface Hydrology, Catchments and Elevations

4.4.2. Groundwater

Hydrogeology assessments of the project were conducted by Rockwater (1997) and Groundwater Development Services (2024).

The Project is located in an area of low rainfall, complex geology and on a major drainage divide. Groundwater occurs in bedrock (fractured rock) west of the Ida Fault, and in bedrock and surficial sediments (inferred palaeodrainage sand, and alluvium) in the east. The Iguana deposit lies on this regional catchment divide (Figure 6) with drainage being to the west into the Rebecca system or to the east into the Roe system. The haul road to the east of the Lizard deposit is also aligned with a sub-catchment divide, with drainage being to the north towards Rowles Lagoon or to the south into the Kunanalling System.

A water table decreasing from about RL 460 m (75 m below surface) along the drainage divide to about RL 400 m (10 m or less below surface along the drainage lines in the extreme east) occurs in the area (Rockwater, 2007). As a result of the limited cover and high elevation of the deposit areas. Structures with potential to transmit groundwater are limited to bedrock features. Recent alluvial sediments or Tertiary palaeochannel type sediments which contain large amounts of groundwater in storage may be present in the more well-developed drainage systems at a distance from the ore deposits.

4.4.3. Water Quality

The most recent groundwater quality parameters measured during field activities were conducted by Coffey on 20 February 2007 and OBM in 2022. Laboratory analytical results are summarised below.

- The static water level (SWL) in monitoring bore LADYIDA2 was 71.2 metres below ground surface (mbgs) with a maximum depth greater than 100mbgs.
- Electrical conductivity (EC) was 2,380µScm-1 and field total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration (calculated from the field EC measurements) was 1,547mg/L.
- Based on the Water and Rivers Commission (WRC) (1997b) draft beneficial use by TDS guidelines, the highest beneficial use of the groundwater is for irrigation purposes (<3,500 mg/L).
- pH indicates mildly alkaline conditions.
- Sodium, chloride and sulphate are the predominant ions in groundwater.

Rockwater (2007) hypothesised that the groundwater salinity is expected to be least on the groundwater divide and to increase eastward and with depth. On the divide, it is known to be about 4,000 mg/L TSS and· is reputed to be stock quality (<10,000 mg/L TDS) in a bore drilled near Credo Station about 10 km east of the divide (T. Funston, pers. comm.)

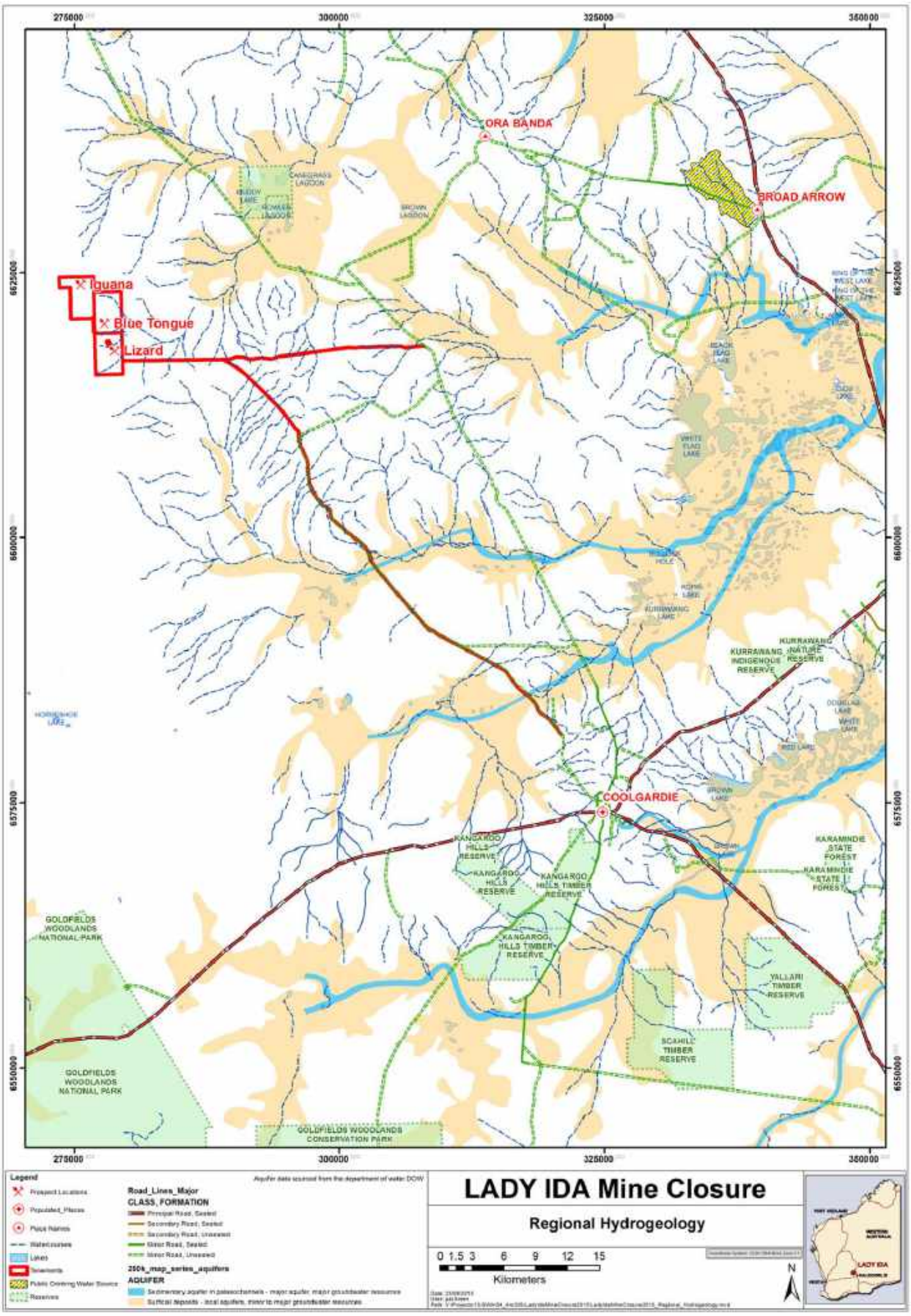

Figure 6: Lady Ida Project regional hydrogeology

4.5. Geology

The Iguana deposit lies between the Ida Fault in the west and the Reptile Shear in the east. The area consists of mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, along with sedimentary layers. The regional rock formations trend north-northwest, parallel to the Ida Fault, with a near-vertical dip. The area's structural complexity—marked by thrusts, fault splays, and crosscutting shears—suggests good potential for further mineralisation.

At the Iguana deposit, regional metamorphism ranges from upper-greenschist to mid-amphibolite facies. Local hydrothermal alteration linked to gold mineralisation includes strong biotite-hornblende- silica alteration near ore zones. Gold occurs in quartz veins and biotite-altered amphibole schist. It is mainly found within arsenopyrite grains, as confirmed by electron microscope imaging. Gold has also been seen in potassium feldspar veinlets cutting through the main shear fabric, indicating mineralisation occurred after foliation.

Weathering is deeper in shear zones, reaching up to 90 m in the centre of the deposit. Grade control drilling in the Jamaican Rock Pit (Iguana), mined by Delta Gold in 2000, shows evidence of supergene gold enrichment in the upper layers. Overburden consists of up to 6 m of aeolian sand overlying lateritic pisolitic gravel. The top 10–20 cm of the pisolite gravel has a sandy matrix. Below this the pisolites are clast supported and 1 m to 2 m thick. The laterite lies unconformably on a silcrete hardcap or the saprolite. The hardcap is extremely hard, from 0.5 m to 1.5 m thick, and consists of pisolites, rare clasts of quartz and ironstone, cemented by silica.

Post-mineralisation pegmatite dykes, ranging from medium to coarse grain size, were originally thought to dip gently west and crosscut all rock types. However, it was observed these pegmatite veins crosscutting lithologies.

Material characterisation was conducted by Landloch (2023) with analysis conducted on 35 waste samples, 1 mafic low grade ore sample and 1 mafic ore sample. Results for the ore samples identified:

- Mafic ore was shown to be strongly acidic but exhibited salinity levels that were below the adopted threshold.
- The mafic low grade ore sample was classified as Non-Acid Forming however the mafic ore sample was classified as Potentially Acid Forming (PAF)
- No ore material was identified as fibrous or radioactive.

4.6. Flora

The following flora assessments have been completed at the Lady Ida Project:

- Western Australia Department Parks of and Wildlife, & TERN Australian Transect Network. (2013). South West Australian Transitional Transect (SWATT).
- Borger J (2021). Reconnaissance vegetation and flora survey of a proposed haul road from Walhalla to Lizard mining areas. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining Ltd.
- Borger J (2023). Targeted Flora Survey of the Lady Ida Project – Iguana Gold Mining Proposal Tenement M16/262 and M16/263, E16/486, March 2023. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining Ltd.
- Native Vegetation Solutions (2024). Targeted threatened flora search and malleefowl mound search of Komodo, Monitor and Crocodile Prospects, March 2024. Prepared for Beacon Mining Pty Ltd.
- LP Environmental Pty Ltd (2024a). Lady Ida Project Targeted Flora Survey, November 2024. Prepared for Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd.
- LP Environmental Pty Ltd (2024c). Lady Ida Project *Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2), November 2024. Prepared for Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd.

Flora and vegetation surveys at Lady Ida completed in 1999, 2021 and 2023 (Shepherdson, 1999; Borger, 2021, Borger 2023) identified 13 vegetation types within the Project area (Figure 7) and included Eucalypt woodlands, mallee woodlands to open woodlands and Allocasuarina/ Acacia shrublands (Table 3).

Table 3: Vegetation types within the Lady Ida Project

Code	Description	Image
13 Undulating plain; low rise; minor areas of granite outcrops in area	*Eucalyptus virella, E. clelandiorum, E. rigidula, E. salubris, E. salmonophloia woodland/ Eremophila spp., Acacia spp., Grevillea acuaria, Scaevola, Santalum shrublands Acacia merrallii, Acacia sericocarpa, Eremophila pustulata* present	
14 Undulating plain; depression	*Eucalyptus clelandiorum, E. salmonophloia, E. virella, E. griffithsii* open woodland over *Eremophila ionantha, E. interstans subsp. interstans,* over *Eremophila ionantha, E. scoparia, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia, Acacia hemiteles, A. murrayana* open shrubland over *Olearia muelleri, Maireana triptera, Lomandra effusa* low sparse shrubland	
16 Undulating plain Yellow sandplain Old fire regrowth >20 years	*Eucalyptus incrassata, E. rigidula, Banksia elderiana, Acacia lasiocalyx* low open mallee shrubland over *Conospermum stoechadis, Melaleuca cordata, Acacia cylindrica, Leptospermum fastigiatum, Melaleuca calyptroides* open shrubland over *Triodia rigidissima, Calytrix creswellii, Melaleuca cordata, Myrtaceae* sp. low hummock grassland/ shrubland	
16B Undulating plain; yellow sandplain	Mature shrublands to tall shrublands *Allocasuarina corniculata, Banksia elderiana, Eucalyptus incrassata, Leptospermum fastigiatum* tall open shrubland over *Calytrix creswellii, Melaleuca cordata, M. calyptrata, Chrysitrix distigmatosa, Triodia* low shrubland	

Code	Description	Image
17 Low rises on undulating plains; upper catchment	Eucalyptus woodlands *(E. griffithsii, E. clelandiorum, E. oleosa* subsp. *oleosa, E. virella)* over *Acacia burkittii, E. hemiteles, Eremophila oppositifolia, E. pustulata, Dodonaea stenozyga, Philotheca, Halgania* shrublands	
18 Undulating plain Mid to upper slopes	*Eucalyptus incrassata, E. leptopoda* subsp. *subluta, Acacia lasiocalyx* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina corniculata, Calothamnus gilesii, Eucalyptus incrassata, Melaleuca cordata, M. calyptroides, Conospermum stoechadis, Grevillea paradoxa, Banksia elderiana, Acacia lasiocalyx, A. cylindrica, Daviesia aphylla, Alyxia buxifolia* shrubland	
19 Undulating plain; Upper catchment Red sand	*Eucalyptus virella* low open mallee woodland/ *Chrysitrix distigmatosa, Acacia hemiteles, Olearia sp. Eremicola, Scaevola spinescens sparse sedgeland Eucalyptus virella, E. eremophila* mallee stands over *Daviesia aphylla, Alyxia buxifolia, Scaevola spinescens,* *Acacia hemiteles, Eremophila* sp. Mt Jackson, *Acacia tetragonophylla, Exocarpos aphyllus* shrubland	
20 Hill, ridge, laterite outcrop; minor haematite	*Allocasuarina, Acacia burkittii, Hakea preissii* tall sparse shrubland over *Allocasuarina corniculata, Phebalium filifolium, Hysterobaeckea ochropetala, Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis* open shrubland over *Hysterobaeckea ochropetala, Phebalium filifolium, Prostanthera grylloana, Acacia burkittii* low open shrubland	

Code	Description	Image
21 Drainage line; upper catchment	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia* open mallee woodland over *Acacia burkittii* tall shrubland over sparse shrubland over sparse fernland	
22 Granite outcrops Upper catchment	*Cheilanthes sieberi* subsp. *sieberi, Amphipogon caricinus, Isotoma petraea,* lichens low fernland; isolated patches of shrubs (mostly *Philotheca brucei* subsp. *brucei)*	
23 Granite outcrop surrounds; 30 – 50 +% surface rock Dark brown gritty soils	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia* mallee woodland over *Acacia burkittii, Alyxia buxifolia, Santalum spicatum* tall sparse shrubland over *Pittosporum angustifolium, Acacia tetragonophylla, Dodonaea lobulata, Pimelea microcephala* shrubland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia, Dodonaea lobulata, Ptilotus obovatus* sparse shrubland	
24 Plain, upper catchment Sandy clay loam	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *supralaevis, E. celastroides* open mallee forest over *Eremophila* sp. Mt Jackson, *Scaevola spinescens, Acacia* hemiteles sparse shrubland over *Olearia muelleri, Scaevola spinescens, Eremophila oppositifolia* subsp. *angustifolia, Rhagodia drummondii, Exocarpos aphyllus* low open shrubland	

Code	Description	Image
25 Upper midslope; low hill sand/ brown sandy clay loam	*Eucalyptus rigidula* open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis, Calothamnus gilesii, Callitris columellaris, Grevillea oligomera* tall open shrubland over *Calothamnus gilesii, Beyeria sulcata, Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis, A. corniculata, Phebalium filifolium* open shrubland over *Phebalium filifolium, Beyeria sulcata, Calothamnus gilesii, Allocasuarina corniculata* low open shrubland	
Cleared	Mining disturbance	
Modified	Rehabilitated waste landforms	
Note: Grey shaded cells indicate vegetation types within the premise boundary		

No threatened flora species or ecological communities protected under the federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* ('EPBC Act') or under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* occur within the Project. There are no Priority Ecological Communities (as listed by DBCA) within the Project. No significant vegetation was identified during field surveys.

Flora and vegetation studies of the Lady Ida Project area (Borger, 2021 and 2023; LP Environmental, 2024a) have identified three Priority flora species within sandplain habitat (Plate 1) of the Project: *Acacia cylindrica*, *Calytrix creswellii* and *Homalocalyx grandiflorus* (Table 4). All were classified as 'Priority 3' species, meaning the species are known from several locations or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat. In November 2024, a bushfire occurred within this sandplain habitat (Plate 2) reducing the extent of priority flora populations.

Plate 1: Sandplain habitat supporting priority flora

Plate 2: Sandplain habitat-burnt November 2024

A DBCA record of *Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine (A.S.George 6040) (P2) is located within the Project disturbance envelope however to date the record of this taxon has not been identified during detailed and targeted flora surveys conducted by Jenny Borger in January 2021 and August/ September 2023, a targeted flora survey of sandplain habitat conducted by LP Environmental in September 2024 and during quarterly environmental site inspections of the Lady Ida Project conducted by Senior Environmental Advisor (Lauren Pick, BSc Conservation Biology and Zoology) on the 6th March 2023, June 2023, 30th November 2023, 4th March 2024, 19th July 2024 and 20th September 2024. The location of this record has also been impacted by the recent fire. Despite this, an exclusion zone has been established surrounding this record and the location of this taxon will continue to be assessed on a quarterly basis.

Table 4: Conservation significant flora recorded at the Lady Ida Project

Scientific name and description	Image (September 2024)
Acacia cylindrica P3 IBRA regions: Avon Wheatbelt, Coolgardie IBRA subregions: Merredin, Southern Cross ~ 400 km east – west range Flowering recorded August to October. Grows on deep yellow or gravelly well drained sand.	
Calytrix creswellii P3 IBRA regions: Coolgardie, Murchison IBRA subregions: Eastern Murchison, Southern Cross ~ 400 km NE – SW range (south of Mt Magnet to north of Boorabbin) Flowers recorded from September to December; grows on yellow sand sometimes with lateritic gravel; sandplains.	
Homalocalyx grandiflorus P3 IBRA regions: Coolgardie, Murchison IBRA subregions: Eastern Murchison, Southern Cross ~ < 200 km range from the Helena Aurora Conservation Park to Goldfields Hwy south of Menzies. Flowers recorded from October to December. Grows on yellow sand, sandplains.	

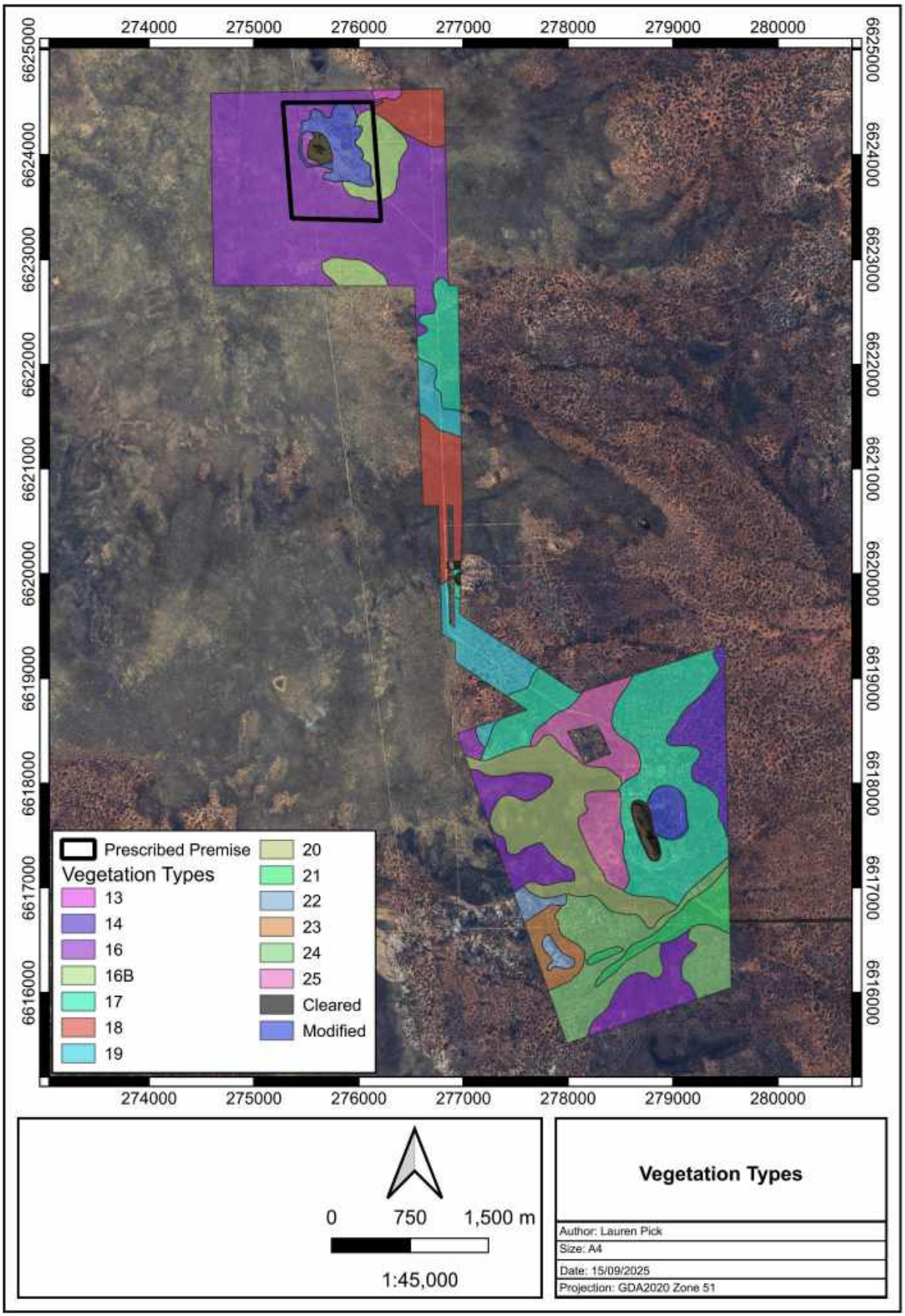

Figure 7: Lady Ida Project Vegetation Types

4.7. Fauna

The following fauna assessments have been completed at the Lady Ida Project:

- Ecotec (WA) Pty Ltd, 2021. Lady Ida Area and Proposed Haul Road Route - Fauna and Habitat Assessment, 7 September 2021. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining Ltd.
- Woolard Consulting Pty Ltd (2023). Lady Ida Haul road Project-Survey Information on the search for the pale bronze sugar ant (*Camponotus sp. nr. terebrans*), June 2023. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining Ltd.
- Native Vegetation Solutions (2024). Targeted threatened flora search and malleefowl mound search of Komodo, Monitor and Crocodile Prospects, March 2024. Prepared for Beacon Mining Pty Ltd.
- LP Environmental Pty Ltd (2024b). Lady Ida Project Night Parrot Habitat Desktop Assessment, November 2024. Prepared for Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd.

Five broad fauna habitats occur within the Project (Table 5). The main fauna habitats were described as Eucalypt low mallee woodland over Acacia shrubland and low to medium Acacia and Allocasuarina shrubland on yellow sandplain. Fauna habitats were generally described as being in very good to excellent condition (apart from in recently burnt areas), with only limited signs of impact of grazing by introduced herbivores.

Table 5: Fauna habitats within the Lady Ida Project

Fauna Habitat	Description	Image
Acacia Tall Shrubland	Long unburnt dense Acacia tall shrubland over mixed understorey shrubs	
Acacia/ Allocasuarina Shrubland 1	Low to medium Acacia and Allocasuarina shrubland on yellow sandplain	
Eucalypt Woodland 2	Eucalypt open woodland over Acacia/Allocasuarina shrubland, red clay-loam soils	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Image
Eucalypt Woodland 3	Eucalypt low mallee woodland over Acacia shrubland, yellow sandplain	
Granite Outcrop	Broad expanses of outcropping granite and immediate surrounds	
Cleared	Mining disturbance	
Modified	Rehabilitated waste landforms	
Note: Grey shaded cells indicate fauna habitats within the premise boundary		

A targeted survey for Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*) was conducted by Woolard Consulting (2023) with no evidence of this taxon or the associated pale form host Sugar Ant (*Camponotus sp.nr terebrans*).

No conservation significant fauna were observed during the fauna field surveys. Ecotec identified two species considered likely to occur within the Lady Ida Project area. These are the Malleefowl and the Peregrine Falcon, both of which are protected species under the Western Australian BC Act. Peregrine Falcons have been recorded in the Project locality. There are no reported nesting sites suitable for Peregrine Falcons in the Project, although it is likely that the birds periodically overfly the tenements.

No Malleefowl have been observed during recent ground-based surveys of the Lady Ida Project area, however, reports of Malleefowl observations on parts of the former Credo pastoral station (exact location not specified) were communicated to representatives of a former Project owner in November 2019. Potentially suitable malleefowl nesting habitat was identified in Eucalypt Woodland 2, Eucalypt Woodland 3 and denser areas of Acacia/Allocasuarina Shrubland 1 habitats (Ecotec, 2021).

As shown previously in Plate 2, the entire sandplain surrounding the Iguana mine was burnt in November 2024 and does not have suitable habitat to support Malleefowl.

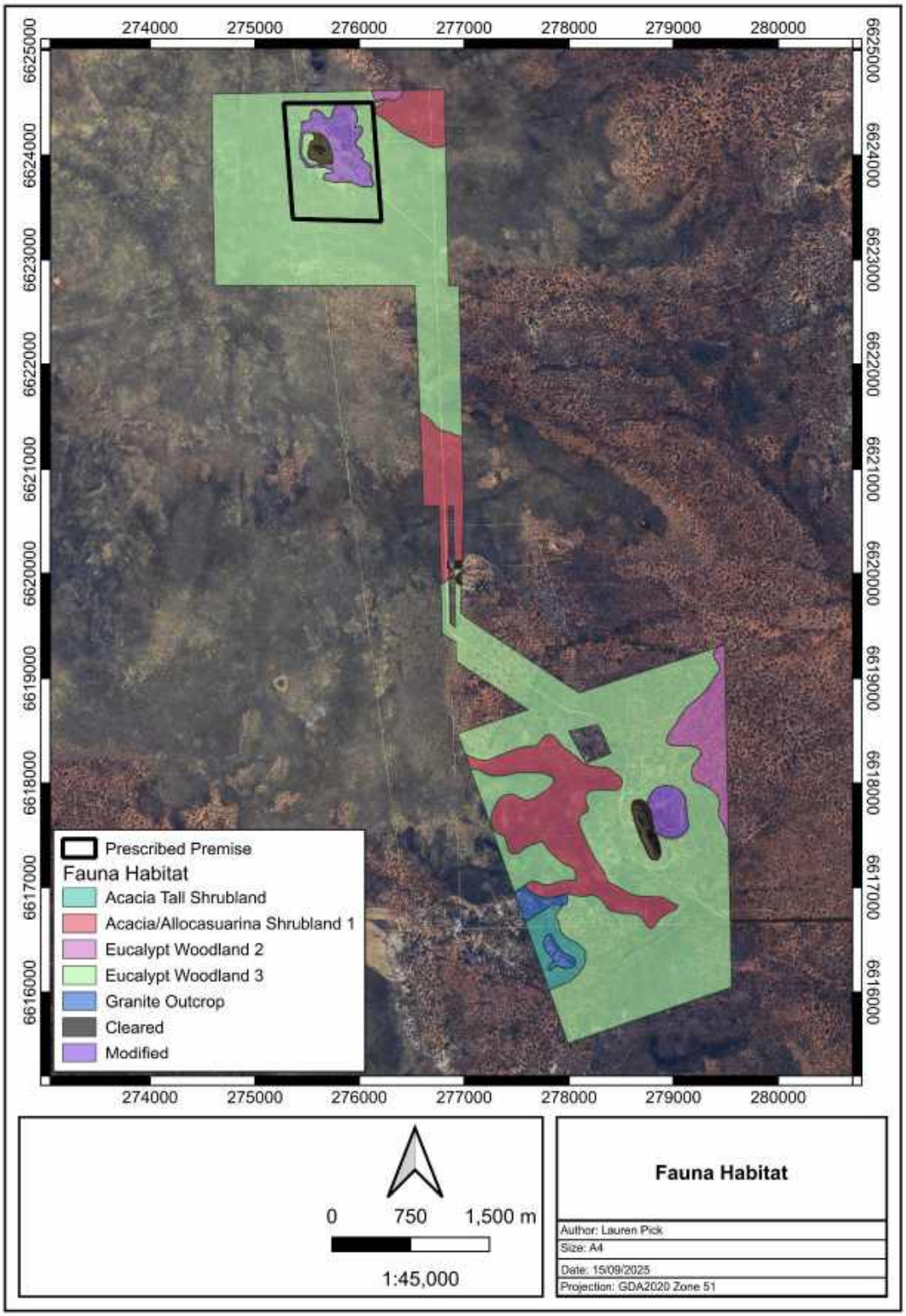

Figure 8: Lady Ida Project Fauna Habitats

4.8. Heritage Values

4.8.1. European Heritage

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) inHerit database provides information about heritage places and listings in WA. A desktop regional search of Other Heritage Places was undertaken using the inHerit database and following datasets:

- Mining Tenements (DMIRS-003);
- Heritage Council WA – Local Heritage Survey (DPLH-008);
- Heritage Council WA – State Register (DPLH-006); and
- Heritage List (DPLH-090).

A search of inHerit confirms that there are no State Registered or Other Listed Places within or near the Project tenements.

4.8.2. Aboriginal Heritage

An ethnographic and archaeological survey was previously conducted for the Davyhurst area (Quatermaine 1996) which found two heritage sites and two isolated artefacts;

- Field Site 1 Rockshelter (now known as Credo 1-registered site)
- Field Site 2 Artefact scatter associated with a large granite outcrop (not a current registered or lodged site)
- Isolated Find 1-chalcedony flake at edge of small rock outcrop
- Isolated Find 2- chalcedony flake

Delta Mining and Exploration Limited also commissioned an ethnographic survey in the Delta Gold exploration area, parts of which are now incorporated in the Lady Ida Project Area, by Machin (1996) found that: *"There are no Gubrun objections to mining and exploration in the survey area. The Gubrun did not identify any Dreaming Track or any other significant ethnographic sites and did not object to exploration developments in the Delta Gold exploration area marked on the map.*

The Maduwongga viewed the whole area and did not object to exploration developments in the Delta Gold exploration area marked on the map."

More recent survey completed by Wayne Glendenning (2021) for the proposed Iguana Pit Cutback, Waste Rock Landform extension and Haul Road from Iguana to Walhalla states that no archaeological sites were identified during the field survey.

According to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register obtained from the DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (2025), there are no registered or lodged heritage sites within the prescribed premise tenement. One registered site is located approximately 6.4 km south of the prescribed premise; CREDO 1- Artefacts / Scatter; Rock Shelter.

5. PRESCRIBED PREMISE DESCRIPTION

5.1. Mobile Crushing Plant

Ore will be stockpiled at the Iguana ROM pad. Stockpiled ore will be feed through the mobile crushing plant and then transported to the Jaurdi Gold Project Processing Plant.

The crushing plant expected throughput and capacity of tonnes per annum (tpa) is 1,200,000tpa. The crushing plant will be equivalent to the Sandvik Extec C12 mobile crushing plant (Figure 9). The Projects actual crushing plant will be dependent on tender process but will have the same general capacity and environmental controls.

The mobile crushing plant specifications (Figure 9) are:

- CAT C9 engine (261kw Water Cooled)
- Hopper Capacity 8m3
- Reject Grid 4.25m Remote Tipping Grid
- Belt Feeder 1100mm
- Main Conveyor 1100mm
- Side Conveyors 800mm with moulded chevron belts
- Fines Conveyor 1200mm
- Machine Weight Wheeled – 46 Tonnes

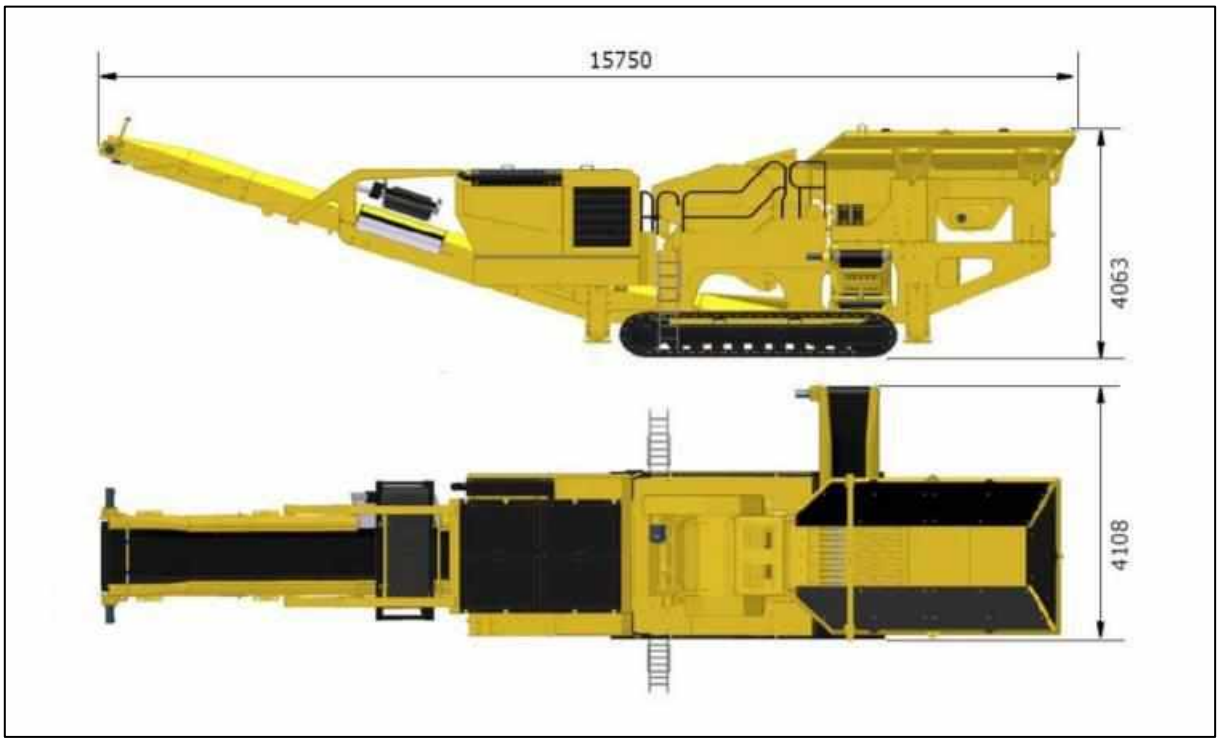

Figure 9: Sandvik Extec C12 mobile crushing plant

6. STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The following stakeholders have been engaged during the process of developing the project.

- Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration;
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation;
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions;
- Shire of Coolgardie;
- Mt Burges Pastoral Lease Holder;
- Indigenous/traditional land owners; and
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

A copy of the stakeholder engagement register has been provided as Attachment 5 of the Works Approval application. Beacon will continue the consultation process with the relevant stakeholders throughout the Project life of mine, including any future developments, and enable annual environmental reports to be freely available to relevant stakeholders upon request.

7. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

7.1. Disturbance

Beacon is not seeking to have clearing assessed as a part of this Works Approval/ Licence application as an existing clearing permit (CPS10586/1) has been previously granted by DMPE, and as such there is no information included in this application addressing the 10 clearing principles.

7.2. Flora

Clearing of the Prescribed Premise area (i.e. Iguana RoM Pad) has previously been approved under the Iguana Stage 1 Mining Proposal (Reg ID 500587) and clearing permit CPS10586/1.

The following management measures will be implemented to manage potential flora impacts:

- Suitable vehicle hygiene and ongoing inspections to be undertaken during operations to identify new weed establishment or spread of existing weeds and weed spraying as required;
- Driving restrictions, ensuring that off-road driving is restricted; and
- All staff to be educated on the importance of fire prevention, and equipment provided for use in the event of fire.

7.3. Fauna

The fauna survey and targeted malleefowl survey conducted within the prescribed premise did not identify any threatened or priority fauna within the premise boundary. The premise boundary has been disturbed by recent fire (November 2024) with no suitable habitat present for Malleefowl. Clearing of the Prescribed Premise area (i.e. Iguana RoM Pad) has previously been approved under the Iguana Stage 1 Mining Proposal (Reg ID 500587) and clearing permit CPS10586/1.

7.4. Air Emissions

The Project will generate the following atmospheric emissions:

- Exhaust emissions from the diesel-powered generators, mining machinery and vehicles.
- Fugitive dust emissions from land clearing and construction (vehicle movements, crushing and screening etc.).

There is potential for dust to be generated from operations at the Project given the aridity, exposure, and nature of the processes. Table 6 outlines the sources and management strategies the Project have committed to in order to minimise dust generation and migration over the premise boundary.

Table 6: Sources of dust and the applicable suppression activities

Source	Discharge point	Composition	Receptors	Management
Stockpiled ore	ROM pad and ore stockpiles	Ore Type	Staff and surrounding environment	Water sprays on stockpiles and ROM pad, water cart use and vehicle speed restrictions.
Crushing of ore	Mobile crusher	Ore Type	Staff and surrounding environment	Dust covers will be fitted at the chute and water sprays will be used when required.
Handling of ore	Feed Hopper	Ore Type	Staff and surrounding environment	Fogging suppression sprays will be fitted to the primary feed hopper, discharge chute and stockpile.
Ore Haulage	Roads from open pit to processing plant	Road base material	Staff and vegetation adjacent to the haul road	Road condition monitoring, water cart use and vehicle speed restrictions

7.5. Noise

The closest residence is located 65km from the Project, thus, no impacts related to noise are anticipated.

Personal protective equipment is provided to personnel who are working in any area where they may be at risk of exposure to noise hazards.

All mining operations will comply with the noise regulations under the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994, Mines Safety and Inspection Regulations 1995* and the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

7.6. Light

The impact of lighting nuisance is considered to be low given the significant separation distance of the operational areas to the nearest light-sensitive premises (65 km).

7.7. Domestic and Industrial Waste

Solid waste materials will be collected for recycling and removed from site by a licenced contractor including:

- Unserviceable batteries;
- Waste liquid hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon affected waste products including containers, drums, hydrocarbon contaminated rags, filters, etc.; and
- Scrap steel and other metals.

No additional waste facilities are proposed for the mobile crushing plant development and operation.

7.8. Hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbons will be managed and stored in self-bunding sea containers and portable bunding at an approved workshop at the Project (see example shown in Plate 3). No additional hydrocarbon storage is proposed for the mobile crushing plant development and operation.

Potential impacts related to inappropriate hydrocarbon management are primarily contamination of land and/or watercourses. Possible sources of hydrocarbon contamination from the mobile crushing plant development and operation may include hydraulic equipment failure and spills.

Contaminated waste materials from spill clean ups (filters, rags, hydrocarbon absorbent materials) will be collected in appropriately labelled waste containers and will be removed from site by a licensed contractor for disposal at an appropriate facility.

Hydrocarbon spills will be removed by absorbent material and/or excavation. Hydrocarbon contaminated soils will be excavated and transported offsite to a licenced facility for treatment.

Plate 3: Example project hydrocarbon storage

7.9. Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances

No dangerous goods listed under the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* (DGS Act) are required for the mobile crushing plant construction and operation.

7.10. Surface Water

The mobile crushing plant will be located at the Iguana RoM Pad. There are no drainage lines located within close proximity of the RoM Pad and natural surface water flows will not be interrupted by the mobile crushing plant. No diversion drains are required or proposed to be constructed.

7.11. Workforce Induction and Training

All of the workforce, both staff and contractors, will be given comprehensive safety, occupational health, fire education and environmental inductions prior to commencing work at the site.

7.12. Rehabilitation

Beacon has developed a Mine Closure Plan in consultation with the relevant stakeholders for the Project and all closure works will be undertaken in accordance with this plan. The mobile crushing plant will be removed offsite at the completion of operation and the remaining RoM pad footprint will be rehabilitated in accordance with the project Mine Closure Plan.

8. EMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES RISK ASSESSMENT

The following section assesses the environmental risk of potential emissions from the Project. In order to determine the site's appropriate environmental regulation, an emissions and discharges risk assessment was conducted for the Prescribed Premise operations at the Project using the environmental risk process described in Table 7-9 below. The results of this are summarised in Table 10.

Table 7: Risk Assessment-Likelihood of Occurrence

DESCRIPTOR		EXPECTED FREQUENCY	PROBABILITY (Select most relevant to the activity / risk (e.g. Probability of occurrence within lifetime of the project or Probability %)		
E	Rare	Once in 15 years	Highly unlikely, but it may occur in exceptional circumstances.	0 -10%	0.0001
D	Unlikely	At least once in 10 years	Not expected, but there's a slight possibility it may occur at some time.	11 - 40%	0.001
C	Possible	At least once in 3 years	The event might occur at some time as there is a history of infrequent occurrence of similar issues with similar projects/ activities.	41 - 60%	0.01
B	Likely	At least once per year	There is a strong possibility the event will occur as there is a history of frequent occurrence with similar projects/activities.	61 - 90%	0.1
A	Almost Certain	More than once per year	The event is expected to occur at some time as there is a history of continuous occurrence with similar projects/activities.	91 - 100%	1

Table 8: Risk Assessment-Consequence

Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Biodiversity				
Alteration or disturbance to an isolated area with no effect on habitat or ecosystem.	Alteration or disturbance to <10% of a habitat or ecosystem resulting in a recoverable impact within 2 years.	Alteration or disturbance to 10- 40% of a habitat or ecosystem resulting in a recoverable impact within 2-5 years.	Alteration or disturbance to 40- 70% of a habitat or ecosystem resulting in a recoverable impact within 5-15 years.	Alteration or disturbance to >70% of a habitat or ecosystem resulting in a recoverable impact >15 years.
Loss of an individual plant / animal of conservation significance.	Loss of multiple plants / animals of conservation significance.	Loss of <50% known local population of plant / animal of conservation significance.	Loss of >50% known local population of plant / animal species with possible loss of entire local population.	Local loss of conservation significant or listed species. Extinction of a species.
Water Resources				
Negligible change to hydrological processes, water availability or water quality.	Short-term modification of hydrological processes, water availability and quality within project tenure, but	Medium-term modification of hydrological processes, water availability and water quality within project tenure, but no change in beneficial use. Short-term modification	Long-term modification of hydrological processes, water availability and water quality within project tenure, but no change in beneficial use. Medium-term modification of	Long-term or permanent modification of hydrological processes, water availability or water quality outside project tenure, with impacts to a water-dependent environmental value and/or change in beneficial use.

Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
	no change in beneficial use.	of hydrological processes, water availability and water quality outside project tenure, but no change in beneficial use.	hydrological processes, water availability and water quality outside project tenure, with change in beneficial use	
Land and Soil				
Clean-up by site personnel, rectified immediately. Confined to immediate area around source.	Clean-up by site personnel, remediation within 1 year. Confined to operational area.	Clean-up by site personnel, remediation within 1-3 years. Minor impact outside disturbance envelope or minor impact to soil stockpiles.	Clean-up requiring external specialist, remediation within 3-10 years. Impact has migrated outside the disturbance envelope or contamination of soil stockpiles.	Clean-up requiring external specialist. Remediation >10 years, or permanent residual impact. Impact outside the tenement boundary.
Rehabilitation and Mine Closure				
Site is safe, stable a non-polluting. Post mining land use is not adversely affected.	Site is safe, all major landforms are stable, and any stability or pollution issues are contained and require no residual management. Post mining land use is not adversely affected.	Site is safe, and any stability or pollution issues require minor, ongoing maintenance by end land-user. Post mining land use cannot proceed without some management.	Site cannot be considered safe, stable or non-polluting without long-term management or intervention. Post mining land use cannot proceed without ongoing management.	Site is unsafe, unstable and/or causing pollution or contamination that will cause an ongoing residual affect. Post mining land use cannot be achieved.

Table 9: Risk Assessment-Matrix

			CONSEQUENCE				
			Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
			1	2	3	4	5
LIKELIHOOD	A	Almost Certain	M	H	H	E	E
	B	Likely	M	M	H	H	E
	C	Possible	L	M	M	H	H
	D	Unlikely	L	L	M	M	H
	E	Rare	L	L	L	M	M

Table 10: Risk assessment and regulatory response summary

Risk	Potential Risk	Management Activity	Residual Risk		
			Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
Gaseous Air emissions	Emissions generated from crushing and screening impacting air quality or human health	• There are no sensitive receptors within 65km of the Project. • Regular maintenance and servicing of the units. • Ongoing monitoring to assess the emissions	**Rare**	**Slight**	**Low**
Dust emissions	Dust emissions impacting human health and vegetation	• Water trucks will be utilised on site access and haul roads, and during mobile crushing plant operation to control dust as required. • Implementation of speed limits to reduce dust generation • Regular visual inspections and dust monitoring of mobile crushing plant to assess dust generation. • Road condition monitoring, water cart use and vehicle speed restrictions.	**Unlikely**	**Slight**	**Low**
Noise	Noise emissions impact human health	• All mining operations will comply with the noise regulations under the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*, *Mines Safety and Inspection Regulations 1995* and the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*. • There are no sensitive receptors within 65 km of the Project. • All employees will be required to wear PPE in mandatory areas.	**Rare**	**Slight**	**Low**
Light	Light emissions impacting sensitive receptors	• There are no sensitive receptors within 65 km of the Project.	**Rare**	**Slight**	**Low**

9. MONITORING

9.1. Air quality

Regular on-site occupational hygiene monitoring and atmospheric monitoring of surrounding areas for duration of mining/processing will be conducted in accordance with r.482 of the Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022.

9.2. Dust

Personnel and contractors will be asked to wear monitoring equipment to ensure the relevant information is collected.

Monitoring shall be conducted with sufficient frequency and duration to be representative of working conditions. The results are used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the controls and compliance with legislation. If non complaint results are obtained an investigation into the cause and implementation of an action plan is required to prevent a re-occurrence. All dust monitoring results shall be noted in the Ventilation Log Book and made available to staff and contractors.

Quarterly photographic monitoring is conducted at the project to assess potential impacts of dust emissions on surrounding vegetation as reported to DMPE in the Annual Environmental Report.

9.3. Weeds

The project environmental advisor conducts regular inspections of weeds to prevent further spread of the existing weeds and to prevent new weed species from becoming established in the project area.

10. REPORTING

Beacon will submit an AACR and AER to the DWER in accordance with the Operating Licence conditions (once granted).

10.1. Incident Reporting

All major incidents will be recorded and investigated. Reporting of incidents other than minor incidents shall follow the requirements set out in s72 of the *EP Act*.

10.1.1. Major Incidents

Should there be any major incidents during commissioning or operation, Beacon will provide the DWER with the following information:

- Detail of the non-conforming emission / discharge;
- Management responses and the effect on the emission /discharge; and
- An explanation as to why the incident may have occurred and any corrective actions taken to minimise the risk of a reoccurrence.

If a major incident occurs this will be reported verbally to the CEO within 24 hours and in writing to the CEO within 72 hours. The report will outline the incident and the management actions taken to clean up and rectify the exceedance.

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