

BML Ventures Pty Ltd

WORKS APPROVAL

Lucky Strike

GOLD PROJECT

Supporting Information

Category 6: Mine Dewatering

Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)

M 25/366

M 25/70

Date of Submission: 05/02/2026

Version 1

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1 Introduction

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) requires a Works Approval to be obtained before constructing prescribed premises and makes it an offence to cause an emission or discharge unless a Licence or Registration is held for the premises. In effect, a Works Approval enables the construction and a Licence the operation, of a Prescribed Premises in accordance with set conditions.

This Works Approval Application is seeking approval for construction of dewatering discharge infrastructure to facilitate mine dewatering at the Lucky Strike Gold Project (Lucky Strike).

The proposed activities include:

- Mine dewatering (Category 6) - 50 000 tonnes or more per year.

There are no existing approvals for the Lucky Strike Gold Project under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

The project is not a 'significant proposal' and therefore has not been referred to the EPA.

This document contains all the supporting information and attachments associated with the "IR-F09 Application Form", approved by the Chief Executive Office (DWER) under section 54 of the EP Act.

2 Project Overview

Lefroy Exploration Ltd propose to operate two open pits at the Lucky Strike Gold Project and BML Ventures Pty Ltd (BLMV) have been appointed mine operator, overseeing and managing all aspects of the operations. Lucky Strike is a greenfields open pit gold mining operation located approximately 60 km south of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia.

Mining activities are located on Mining Tenement M 25/366 in the Shire of Kalgoorlie Boulder. The adjoining Miscellaneous Licence L 25/70 was granted in October 2025 for the proposed purpose of constructing a dewatering pipeline. The tenements are held by Monger Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lefroy Exploration Ltd.

BMLV is authorised by Lefroy Exploration to submit this works approval application (refer to Attachment 1C)

The project will entail multiple stages of pit development, with the north-west pit (SH6) mined initially followed by the south-east pit (SH3) (Groundwater Development Services [GDS], 2025). Other approved activities and infrastructure at Lucky Strike include two waste rock dumps, an accommodation village, workshop, offices, turkey nest dam and run-of-mine pad. The Project area can be seen in Figure 1.

Stage 1 development commenced in October 2025 and mining is expected to continue until late 2026. BMLV are currently planning for a larger cutback that would produce approximately 400 kt ore from 7,000,000 bcm of rock. Operation of this pit would likely extend the life of mine until 2028 (BMVL, 2025). An annual maximum dewatering volume of 474,000 kL is anticipated, based on a 15 L/s rate of dewatering.

This Works Approval Application is seeking approval for the construction of dewatering discharge infrastructure to facilitate mine dewatering at the Lucky Strike Gold Project. Discharge will be to the nearby Lake Randall (Figure 1).

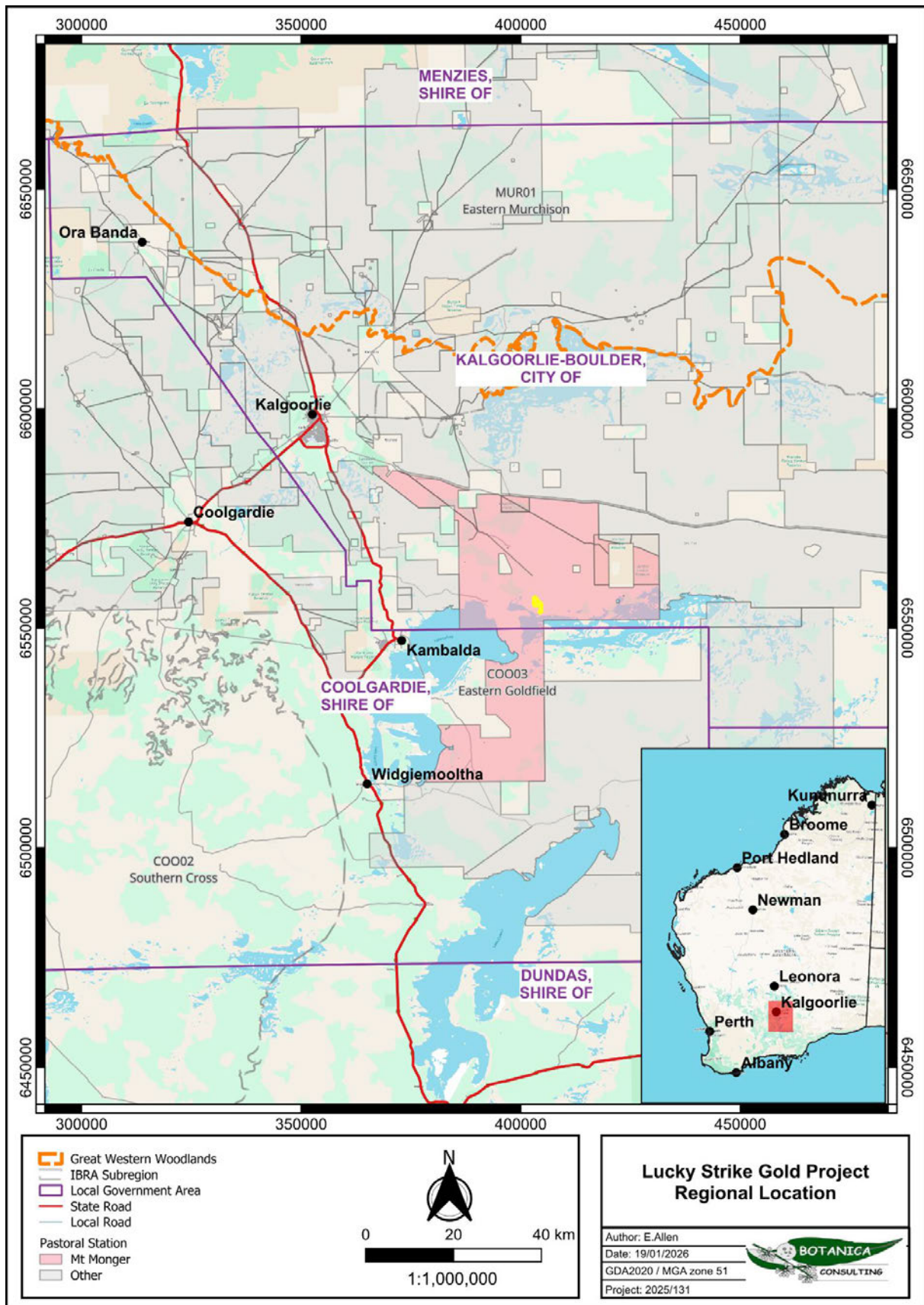
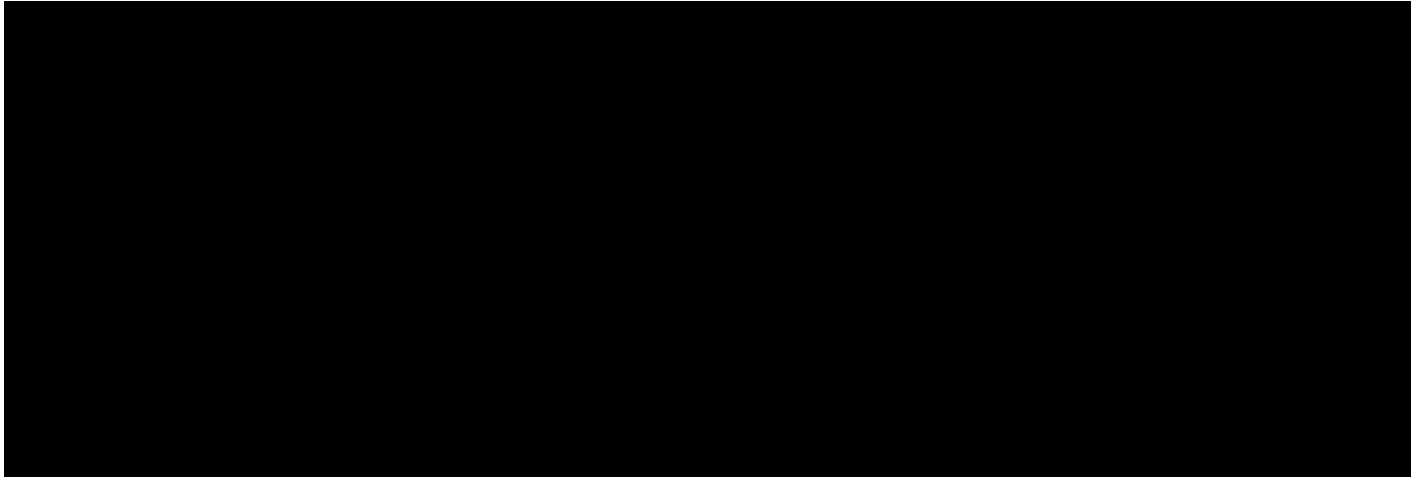


Figure 1 Project Regional Location

3 Application Summary

3.1 Application Type

This is an application for “Works Approval” for a Category 6 prescribed premises: Up to 474,000 tonnes per annum of mine dewatering extracted and discharged to the environment.



4 Attachment 2 – Premises Map(s)

The following maps of the premises boundary, aerial photograph and site plan showing layout of key infrastructure and buildings, emission and discharge points, and monitoring points are provided in accordance with Section 3.4 and 4.10 of the Application Form [IR-F09].

Maps showing sensitive receptors and land uses (Figure 4 and Figure 5) are provided in Section 7 (Attachment 7 – Siting and Location).

Map 1: Attachment 2A - An aerial photograph map showing the site layout, premises boundary and discharge point.

Map 2: Attachment 2B - An aerial photograph map showing the site layout, mining tenements dewatering line and discharge point.

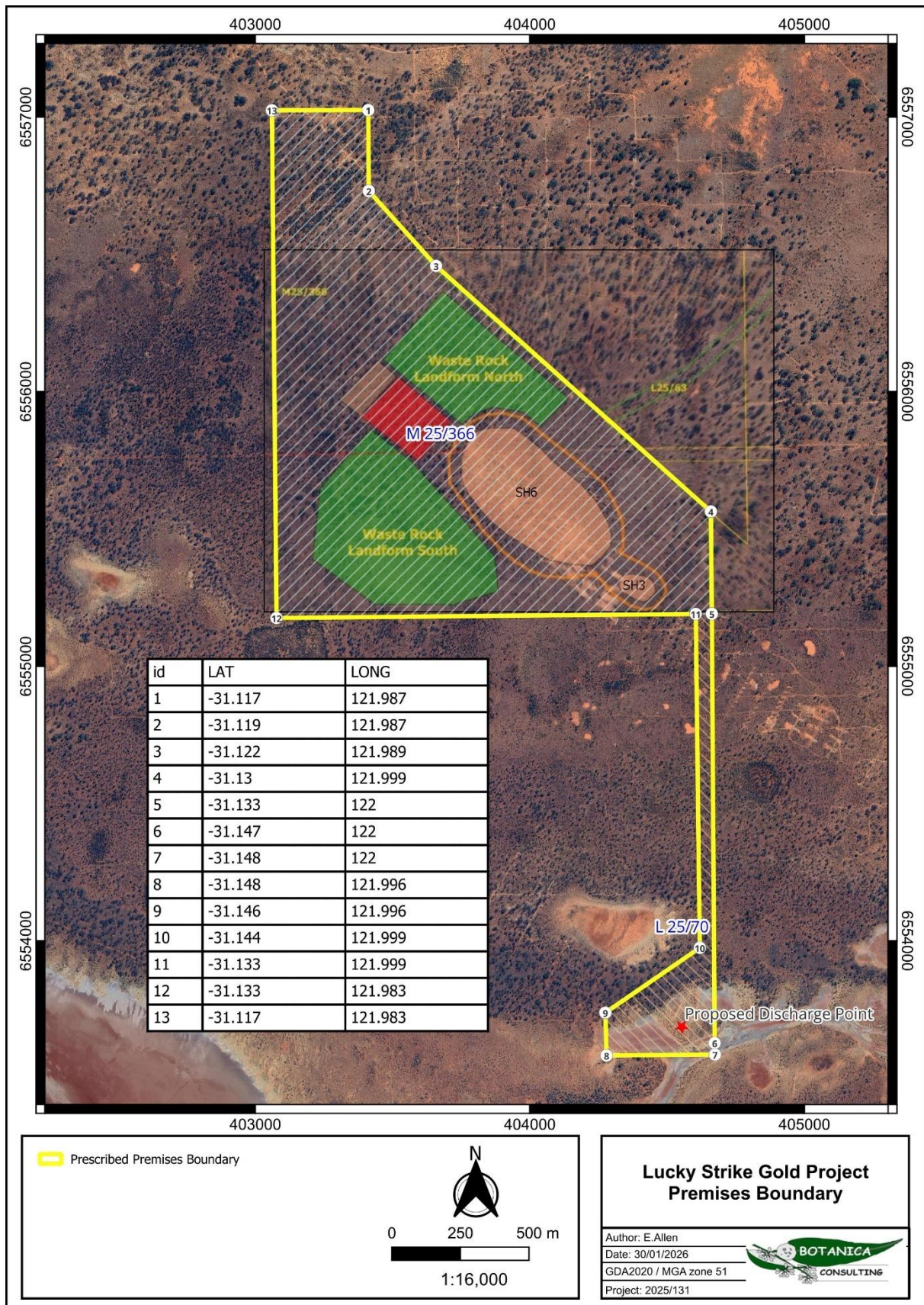


Figure 2 Prescribed Premises boundary map

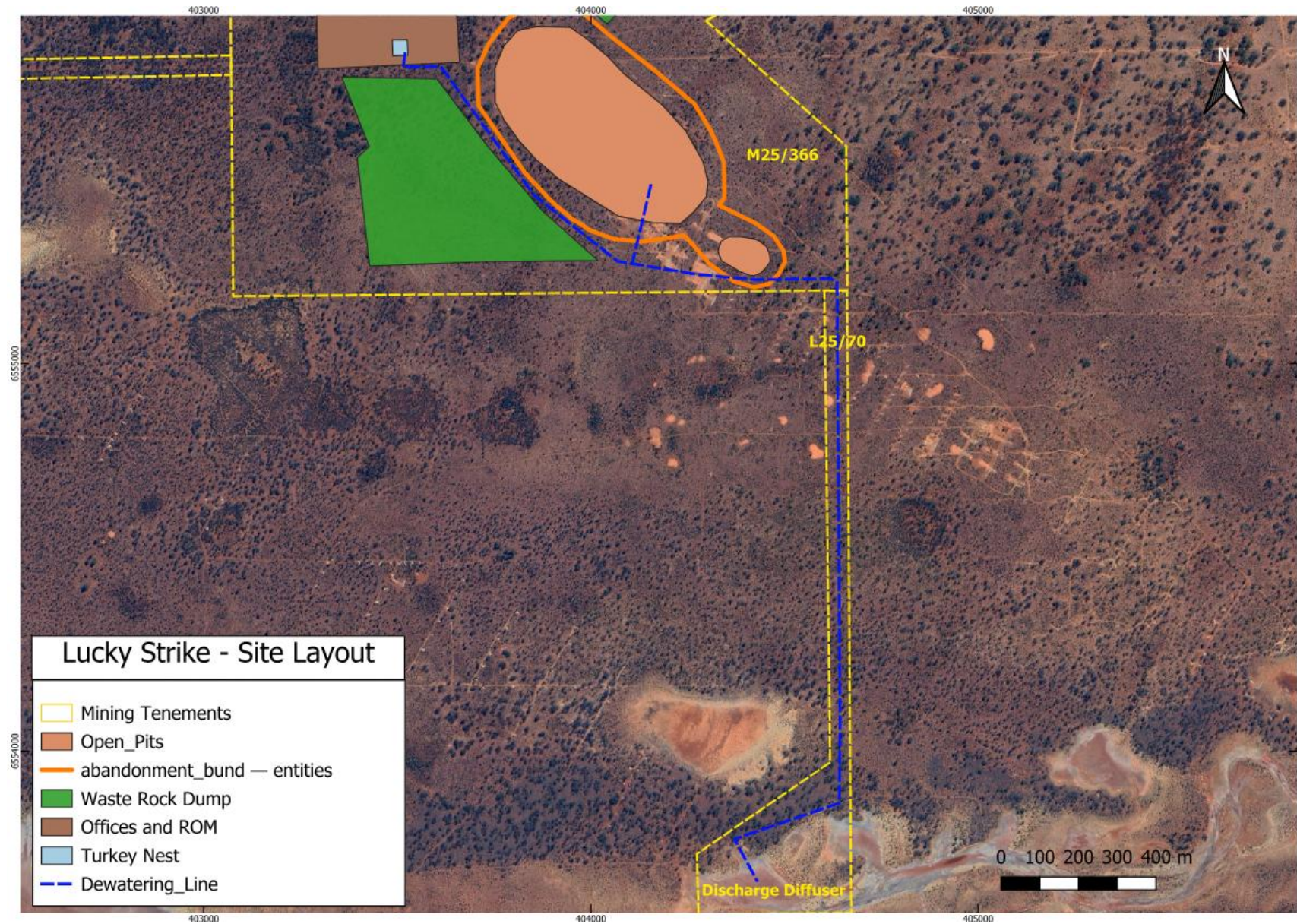


Figure 3 Site Layout Map

5 Attachment 3A – Environmental Commissioning Plan

Environmental commissioning is testing undertaken to validate actual environmental performance relative to predicted performance. This is a separate activity to commissioning that may occur for production or to check that contractors have completed construction works as agreed.

BMLV has not identified the specific requirement for environmental commissioning of any components of the Prescribed Premises.

6 Attachment 3B - Proposed Activities

6.1 Prescribed Premises Infrastructure and Equipment

	Infrastructure and equipment	Relevant categories (if known)	Site plan reference	CCI? (mark if yes)	Environmental commissioning? (mark if yes)
1	Dewatering discharge pipeline	6	Pipeline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Dewatering discharge outfall	6	Discharge point	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6.2 Detailed Description of Proposed Activities

6.2.1 Mine Dewatering – Category 6

6.2.1.1 Pit Dewatering requirements

Investigations into potential dewatering requirements were undertaken in 2025 which determined there are two aquifer types within the pit area; a shallow paleochannel aquifer and an underlying fractured bedrock aquifer (Rockwater, 2025; GDS, 2025).

Groundwater levels in three test bores were reported to be 5 m to 6 m below ground level (mbgl). During resource drilling, water was struck at depths ranging from 20 – 45 mbgl, associated with the paleochannel sediments which are reported to depths of up to 45 mbgl. Deeper resource holes in the underlying bedrock fractured aquifer reported wet samples from depths ranging from 89 to 126 mbgl.

The SH6 pit will be developed to a maximum depth of 84 mbgl and SH3 will be developed to a depth of 68 mbgl. Therefore, dewatering operations are required to allow for the safe mining of the open pits below the water table. It is envisioned that all water abstracted will be re-used on site and not discharged to the environment. However, to reduce risk, it is beneficial to gain approval for effluent disposal should the pit inflows be more than those estimated from investigations.

Analysis of exploration drill holes identified that the SH6 pit will likely have higher dewatering flows than SH3 pit, as more drill holes reported moderate to strong flows in the SH6 area (Rockwater, 2025). A secondary desktop assessment by GDS (2025) reported that pit inflows of between 5 and 10 L/s may be possible where pit wall rock is against the paleochannel aquifer. Due to the clayey nature of the paleochannel and stratification of sand, clay and silt, it is assumed that storage, and therefore seepage, in the paleochannel will be low. It is assumed that seepage rates from the paleochannel aquifer into the pit will reduce with time.

It is assumed that seepage rates in the underlying fractured bedrock aquifer will be much lower than those of the paleochannel. The deeper pit walls, when in contact with the fractured bedrock aquifer, may show minor inflows (GDS, 2025).

Using these assumptions, a numerical groundwater model was used to estimate the dewatering flows over an 18-month period. Results estimated that over the first 12 months

of dewatering, the average daily dewatering rate will be 768 m³/day or 8.9 L/s. The first-year total dewatering volume is estimated to be 280,411 m³.

6.2.1.2 Licence to Take Water

Water abstraction is authorised by DWER under GWL212931 for which an amendment is being sought to increase the annual abstraction volume from 200,000 kL to 950,000 kL.

6.2.1.3 Infrastructure and Equipment

Two production bores and a turkey nest storage dam have already been constructed; authorised by the DMPE under Approvals Statement [AS-01014 v1.00], to provide water for mining and dust suppression.

A new Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) is being prepared for the dewatering discharge infrastructure (*i.e.*, the dewatering discharge pipeline and dewatering discharge outfall).

Dewatering discharge pipeline

A 2.5 km long pipeline is proposed from the turkey nest dam to the proposed discharge location at Salt Creek, which is connected to Lake Randall.

The pipeline will be a PN10 125 mm diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) polypipe.

The pipeline would be rated to safely convey flows of up to 15 L/s.

The pipeline will be sited within an earthen bund / v-drain.

The pipeline route is shown in Figure 3.

Dewatering discharge outfall

A rock mattress will be installed at the discharge outfall to prevent erosion/scouring of the creek surface.

A visual inspection of the outfall infrastructure will be undertaken daily to confirm structural integrity of the rock mattress, to check for signs of erosion and sedimentation, and to ensure dewater effluent is not pooling along the shore.

6.2.1.4 Construction

Construction of the dewatering discharge infrastructure expected to commence in Q1 2026.

6.2.1.5 Time Limited Operations

BMLV requests that the initial dewatering infrastructure is authorised for use under 'Time Limited Operations' for a period of approximately six months, whilst an application for a Prescribed Premises Licence for Category 6 (Mine Dewatering) is prepared, submitted and processed.

6.2.1.6 Operations (for a Licence)

Once a Licence is granted for Lucky Strike, operation under 'Time Limited Operations' will cease and dewatering activities, as required, will be undertaken in accordance with conditions of the licence.

6.2.1.7 Emission / Discharge Points

The sole discharge associated with the dewatering activities under this Works Approval Application is the disposal of mine dewatering effluent at the proposed discharge location.

Refer to Attachment 6A: Emissions and Discharges (Section 7) for details.

7 Attachment 6A: Emissions and Discharges

7.1 Potential Emissions or Discharges Arising from the Proposed Activity

Potential emissions or discharges arising from the proposed dewatering discharge activity will be limited to wastewater discharges (mine dewater effluent). Leaks or spills have also been identified as a potential unplanned emission associated with the activities, requiring controls to minimise risk.

An Environmental Risk Assessment has been completed for the proposed activity mine dewatering (MLC, 2026). The risk assessment found there was a very low environmental values of the lake when wetted. The salinity of the dewater effluent and the lake in general is hypersaline and is considered to be a deterrent to vertebrate fauna. Therefore, any interactions with lake sediments or waters influenced by dewatering discharge are expected to be infrequent and of a short duration.

A detailed assessment of emissions, pathway and receptors are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Assessment of emissions, pathway and receptors

Potential Emissions	Sources / Activity	Potential Pathway	Potential Adverse Impacts	Potential Receptors	Exposure Risk	Rationale
Gaseous and particulate emissions	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	There will be no significant gaseous or particulate emissions during construction or operation phase.
Dust	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	There will be no significant dust emissions during construction or operation phase.
Wastewater discharges	Construction: Nil Operation: Dewatering discharge	discharge of dewater effluent at Salt Creek and then Lake Randall	Decline in fauna health and abundance from exposure to COPC	Aquatic biota	Very Low	The ERA (MLC, 2026) considered the risk to aquatic biota via direct contact with discharge water to be very low, noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is significant dilution of COPC in mine dewater effluent when the lake fills; and • Microfauna hatching studies identified no species of conservation significance.
				Birdlife	Very Low	The ERA (MLC, 2026) considered the risk to birdlife via direct contact with discharge water to be very low, noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birdlife may use the lake habitat for predator avoidance and/or attempts to forage; • As a proxy guideline: Lake Randall meets almost all aquatic ecosystem protection guidelines; • Little habitat opportunity from no catchment rehabilitation; • Few food resources; • Other water sources available.
		Terrestrial native fauna		Very Low	The ERA (MLC, 2026) considered the risk to terrestrial fauna from ingestion of lake aquatic biota to be very low, noting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial animals are unlikely to feed upon the small abundances of invertebrates such as insects with aquatic juvenile stages; • Low primary productivity limits the food-chain length and thus trophic biomagnification; • Few food resources limits time spend using lake as habitat; 	
		Ingestion of lake aquatic biota				

Potential Emissions	Sources / Activity	Potential Pathway	Potential Adverse Impacts	Potential Receptors	Exposure Risk	Rationale
				Birdlife	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little woody vegetation within the catchment restricts habitat available. <p>The ERA (MLC, 2026) considered the risk to birdlife from ingestion of lake aquatic biota to be very low, noting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wading birds such as conservation-significant species are unlikely to occur in region; Few food resources limits time spend using lake as habitat; Waterfowl likely to feed upon small abundances of invertebrates especially fairy shrimp if they occur; Low primary productivity (single-step) limits food-chain length and thus trophic biomagnification (MLC, 2026).
		Infiltration	Decline in water quality	Groundwater	Nil	<p>The ERA (MLC, 2026) considered the risk to regional groundwater resources from the dewatering activities to be negligible, noting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terminal nature of the salina; As the local groundwater quality is hypersaline, the only beneficial use would be for industrial and mining purposes only. The DWER Water Information Reporting (WIR) database has no record of bores within 20 kilometres of the Project (GDS, 2025); and There has been groundwater mounding issues at the nearby Randall Mine's TSF2 western embankment (DWER, 2024) immediately 100 m east of the creek line, indicating TSF leachate into regional groundwaters which report to Lake Randall.
		Direct discharge onto lake surface	Decline in water quality	Surface water (Lake Randall)	Very Low	<p>The ERA (MLC, 2026) considered the consequence of mine water discharge to surface water was small, noting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine water is expected to evaporate/seep before reaching Lake Randall from the Salt Creek discharge point. The comparatively small volumes of mine water expected to present as surface water in the dry

Potential Emissions	Sources / Activity	Potential Pathway	Potential Adverse Impacts	Potential Receptors	Exposure Risk	Rationale
		Contact via surface water or ground water	Decline in vegetation health	Riparian vegetation	Nil	<p>lakebed area and when diluted across the lake area when the lake was intermittently wetted.</p> <p>The ERA (MLC, 2026) did not identify any risk to flora or riparian vegetation, noting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The small volumes of mine water expected to present as surface and water is expected to readily evaporate/seep. Annual monitoring of the Lake Lefroy riparian zone (considered analogous to Lake Randall) indicates monitoring have been consistent over time, with no differences between discharge and reference sites in relation to species diversity, plant health and vegetation condition, indicating no impact from mine dewatering discharges to the lake's riparian flora.
Waste and leachate	<p>Construction: Nil</p> <p>Operation: Leaks and spills from discharge pipeline.</p>	Discharge to land (pipeline leak or failure)	Decline in health of vegetation adjacent to spill site	<p>Vegetation (surrounding ecosystem)</p> <p>Soils (surrounding ecosystem)</p>	Possible	<p><u>Spills and Leaks</u></p> <p>Spills and leaks of dewatering effluent from pipelines may potentially impact local soils and/or vegetation.</p> <p>The following controls are proposed to prevent and minimise the impacts of spills or leaks of dewatering effluent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipelines are required to meet the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) AS/NZS 2033:3008: Installation of polyethylene pipe systems; (b) AS/NZS 4129:2008: Fittings for polyethylene (PE) pipes for pressure applications; (c) AS/NZS 4130:2009 Polyethylene (PE) pipes for pressure applications; and (d) AS/NZS 4131:2010: Polyethylene (PE) compounds for pressure pipes and fittings Ensure all pipelines containing dewatering effluent are equipped with a flowmeter and constructed within secondary containment sufficient to contain any spill for a period equal to the time between routine inspections.

Potential Emissions	Sources / Activity	Potential Pathway	Potential Adverse Impacts	Potential Receptors	Exposure Risk	Rationale
						<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undertake routine (daily when operational, monthly when not operational) visual integrity inspections of pipelines containing dewatering effluent.
Noise	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	There will be no significant noise emissions during construction or operation phase.
Odour	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	There will be no odour emissions during construction or operation phase.
Contaminated stormwater	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	There will be no significant contaminated stormwater emissions during construction or operation phase.
Electromagnetic radiation	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	There will be no electromagnetic radiation emissions during construction or operation phase.

8 Attachment 7 – Siting and Location

8.1 Sensitive Land Uses

A sensitive land use is a residence or other land use which may be affected by an emission or discharge associated with the proposed activities. The WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Guidance Statement No.3 “*Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses*” notes that land uses considered to be potentially sensitive to emissions from industry and infrastructure include residential developments, hospitals, hotels, motels, hostels, caravan parks, schools, nursing homes, childcare facilities, shopping centres, playgrounds, and some public buildings. Some commercial, institutional, and industrial land uses which require high levels of amenity or are sensitive to certain emissions may also be considered “sensitive land uses”. Examples include some retail outlets, offices and training centres, and some types of storage and manufacturing facilities.

The Project is located within the Mount Monger pastoral station and within the Local Government Area of the Shire of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The closest township to the Project is the Kambalda, located approximately 30 km to the west of the proposed discharge location. Nearby mining operations include Randalls Gold Mine (~3 km northeast of Lucky Strike).

The location of sensitive land uses relative to the Lucky Strike Gold Project and proposed dewatering discharge point is shown in Figure 4.

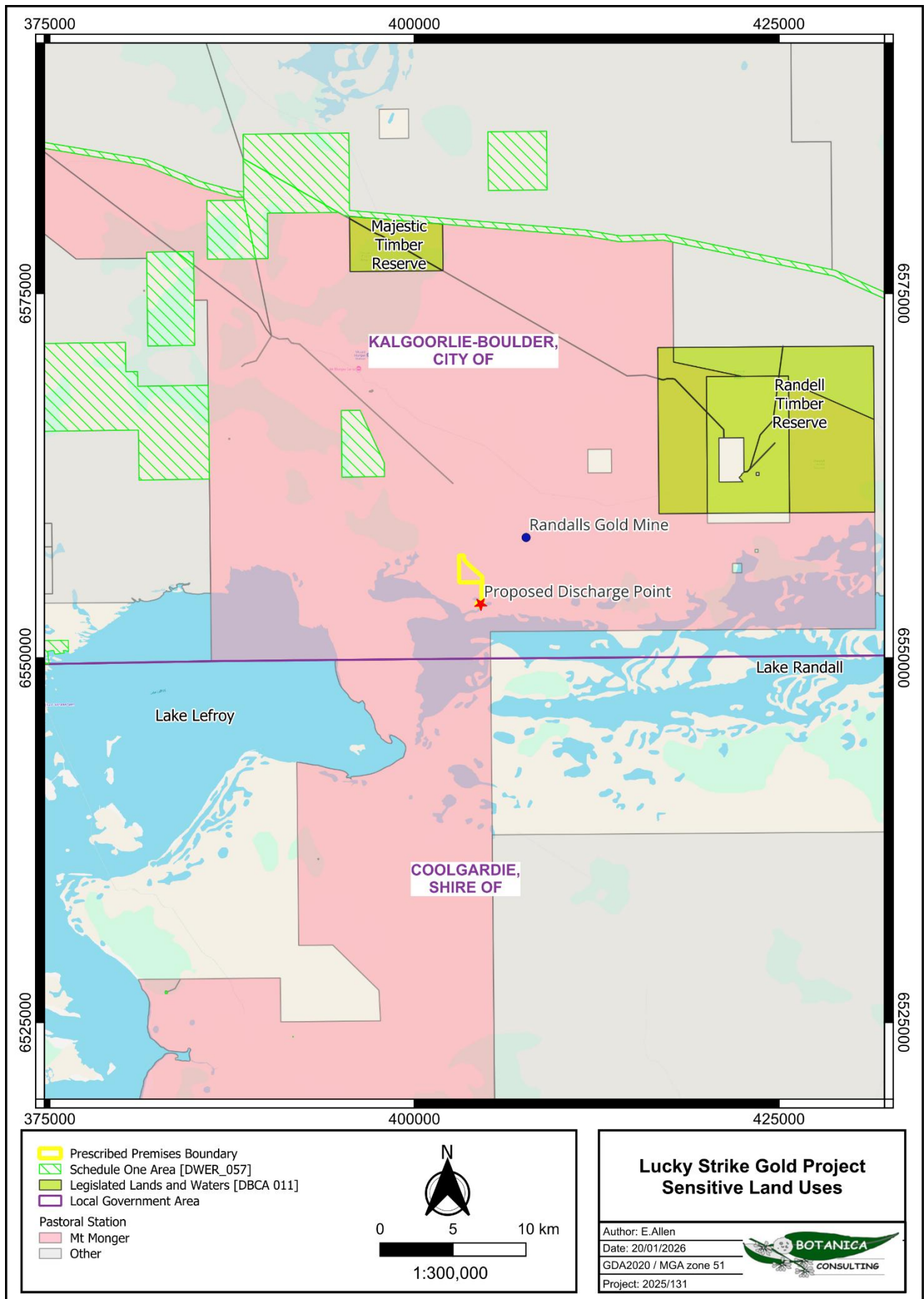


Figure 4 Sensitive land uses

8.2 Nearby Environmentally Sensitive Receptors and Aspects

The proximity of Environmentally Sensitive Receptors to the proposed Prescribed Premises boundary is provided in Table 2. This includes any proposed measures (if applicable) to ensure that the sensitive receptors are not adversely impacted by any emissions or discharges from the Prescribed Premises. The location of the Environmentally Sensitive Receptors relative to the Prescribed Premises boundary is shown in Figure 5.

Further information regarding the identification of receptors is provided in the following sub-sections.

Table 2: Nearby environmentally sensitive receptors

Type / Classification	Description	Distance and Direction from Premises Boundary	Proposed Controls to Prevent or Mitigate Adverse Impacts (if applicable)
<p>Threatened and/or Priority Fauna</p>	<p>A basic fauna survey conducted by Botanica in 2025 for the Lucky Strike Gold Project identified no threatened or priority fauna within the project area.</p> <p>The desktop component of the assessment identified 12 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species and one invertebrate species of conservation significance as previously being recorded within 40 km of the project area. These consisted of ten Threatened, two Priority 4 species and three migratory species which were also classed as threatened. In addition, six migratory wading/shorebird species were assessed collectively due to their similar habitat requirements. Of all these species, three were determined to be potentially occurring in the survey area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>) (VU); • Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) (VU); and • Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (<i>Ogyrus petrina</i>) (CR). <p>Due to lack of suitable habitat at the discharge site, these species are not considered likely to be impacted by the dewatering discharge activities.</p> <p>A further review of potentially occurring aquatic biota and waterfowl was completed by MLC (2026) to inform the ERA. This found only one significant waterfowl species, the Banded stilt (<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>), is expected to prioritise use of the lake. The banded stilt is a nomadic and opportunistic colonial breeding shorebird which are listed as Least Concern under the EPBC Act 1999 using IUCN criteria, but is listed as Vulnerable in South Australia.</p> <p>Only one conservation significant species of concern, the fairy shrimp (Balladonia-Norseman) (<i>Branchinella basispina</i>) (P3),</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Type / Classification	Description	Distance and Direction from Premises Boundary	Proposed Controls to Prevent or Mitigate Adverse Impacts (if applicable)
	<p>has been recorded within the region (MLC, 2026). Recorded habitat of this species is pools associated with granite outcrops on the edge of the Nullarbor plain and not salt like plays like Lake Randall (Timms, 2015 cited in MLC, 2026). Subsequently, this species is not expected to occur within the project area.</p> <p>MLC (2026) note no studies have been undertaken of species of birds observed on or around Lake Randall. However, waterfowl are expected as typical of species of birds were listed under international migratory bird agreements. These species are wide ranging and do not require any special conservation considerations (Pizzey & Knight, 2007 cited in MLC, 2026). Although birds be expected to make use of the lake are predominantly waterfowl, waterfowl do not frequent the project area (consistent with the current dry landscape). Few birds were also seen during the site inspection and sampling in October 2025 following 60 mm of rain and with standing water present in sections of the Creek line.</p>		
Threatened and/or Priority Flora	<p>A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey conducted by Botanica in 2025 for the Lucky Strike Gold Project identified no threatened or priority flora within the project area.</p> <p>The desktop component of the assessment identified 17 conservation significant flora species recorded within 40 km of the project area. However, no Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded within the project area during the field survey.</p>	Within 40 km	Not applicable
Aboriginal Heritage Sites	<p>The DPLH's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) has no registered Aboriginal heritage sites recorded within the proposed premises boundary.</p> <p>The nearest registered heritage site, #3151, is ~33 km west of the proposed premises boundary.</p> <p>There are five lodged heritage sites within 10 km of the proposed premises boundary.</p>	<p>Registered heritage site: >30 km west</p> <p>Lodged heritage site: 2.8 km southwest</p>	
Other Heritage Sites	<p>A search of inHerit (DPLH, 2026) did not identify any Heritage Places within the Project area. The nearest identified is Kings Battery (Place Number 3311), approximately 33 km from the proposed premises boundary.</p>	>30 km northwest	Not Applicable

Type / Classification	Description	Distance and Direction from Premises Boundary	Proposed Controls to Prevent or Mitigate Adverse Impacts (if applicable)
Conservation Reserves	The closest area of conservation significance is the Randell Timber Reserve, which is DBCA-managed land approximately 13 km northeast of the Project area. The proposed Project is unlikely to impact conservation values within this reserve.	>10 km northeast	Not Applicable
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) located within or in close proximity to the proposed premises boundary. The closest ESAs are located within the Goldfields Woodlands Management Areas (~102 km west) and the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve (~126 km northwest).	>100 km west	Not Applicable
Public Drinking Water Source Areas	There are currently over 150 proclaimed PDWSAs in WA. A review of dataWA dataset (DWER-033) confirms that the Project is not within a declared PDWSA. The nearest PDWSA is 'Broad Arrow Dam Catchment Area' located ~97 km northwest of the proposed premises boundary.	>90 km northwest	Not Applicable
Threatened Ecological Communities	No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant ecological communities (TECs or PECs) are located within the Prescribed Premises boundary (Botanica, 2025). One PEC, the Mount Belches <i>Acacia quadrimarginea/Ptilotus obovatus</i> (banded iron formation) (P3) identified approximately 14 km east of the proposed premises boundary.	PEC Mount Belches <i>Acacia quadrimarginea/Ptilotus obovatus</i> (banded iron formation) (P3): 14 km east	Not Applicable
Rivers, Lakes, Oceans and Other Surface Water Bodies	The Project is located within the Lake Lefroy surface water catchment area which has an area of 15,730 km ² , within the Salt Lake Basin of WA. The topography drops away from the pit area, which is located on a northwest to south trending, shallow ridge. Regional surface flow is to the south towards Lake Lefroy, 12 km southwest of the project. A minor ephemeral drainage line, known as Salt Creek, runs southward approximately 2.3 km east of the pit area. The proposed discharge point is directly in Salt Creek, which subsequently drains to Lake Randall, 12 km. Lake Randall is connected and hydrologically, geochemically and ecologically very similar to Lake Lefroy (MLC, 2026). The surface drainage is ephemeral and would only have surface flows during large rainfall runoff events. There are no permanent or even seasonal river systems within the broader region.	Lake Lefroy: 12 km southwest Lake Randall: <1 km south	Not Applicable

Type / Classification	Description	Distance and Direction from Premises Boundary	Proposed Controls to Prevent or Mitigate Adverse Impacts (if applicable)
	<p>There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency [ANCA] Wetlands) within the Project area. The closest wetland of importance (both a Ramsar Wetland and Wetland of National Importance) is located Rowles Lagoon System ~128 km northwest of the proposed premises boundary.</p>		
<p>Acid Sulphate Soils</p>	<p>Acid sulphate soils are naturally occurring soils, sediments and peats that contain iron sulphides, predominantly in the form of pyrite materials. These soils are commonly found in low-lying land bordering the coast or estuarine and saline wetlands and freshwater groundwater-dependent wetlands throughout WA (DER, 2015).</p> <p>A desktop regional search was undertaken using NationalMap using on the following datasets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining Tenements (DMIRS-003) - ArcGIS Server Map Service (MapServer); and • Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Map 50K (DWER-049) - ArcGIS Server Map Service (MapServer). <p>NationalMap indicates that the Project area is located well outside of the acid sulphate soil risk area.</p>	<p>>550 km west</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

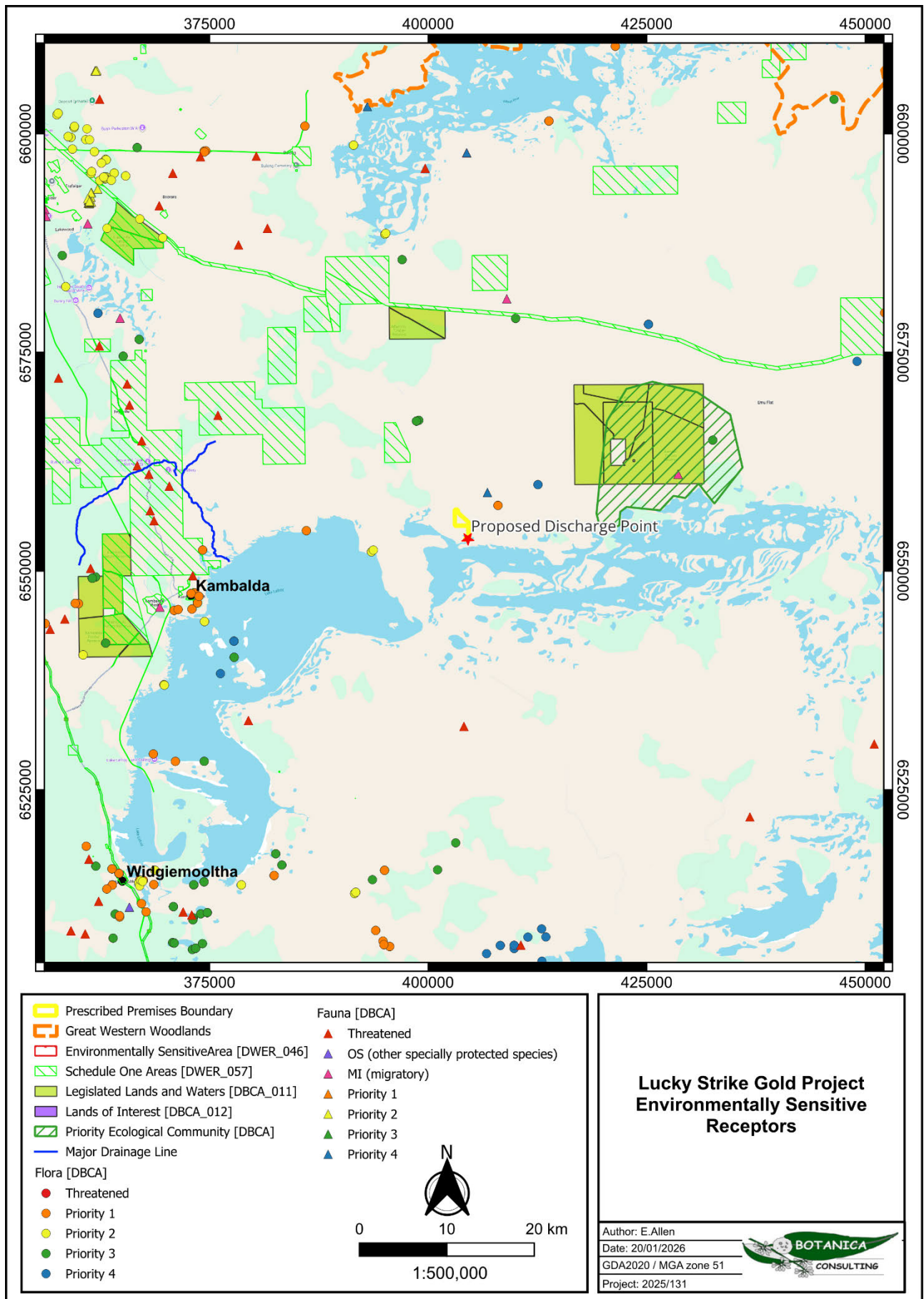


Figure 5 Environmentally sensitive receptors

8.3 Environmental Siting Context Details

Further information including details on topography, climate, geology, soil type, hydrology, and hydrogeology at the premises is provided below.

8.4 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia - Version 7 (IBRA7), classifies Australia's landscapes into 89 large geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information (DCCEEW, 2020). These regions are further refined to form 419 subregions which are more localised and homogenous geomorphological units in each bioregion.

Based on IBRA7 (DCCEEW, 2020), the Project lies within the Eastern Goldfield (COO03) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, as shown in Figure 6.

The Eastern Goldfield subregion (5,102,428 ha) lies on the Yilgarn Craton's Eastern Goldfields Terrain, which is described as gently undulating plains with a subdued relief, interrupted in the west with low hills and ridges of Archaean greenstones and in the east by a horst of Proterozoic basic granulite. The underlying geology is of gneisses and granites eroded into a flat plane covered with tertiary soils and with scattered exposures of bedrock. Calcareous earths are the dominant soil group and cover much of the plains and greenstone areas. A series of large playa lakes in the western half are the remnants of an ancient major drainage line (Cowan, 2001).

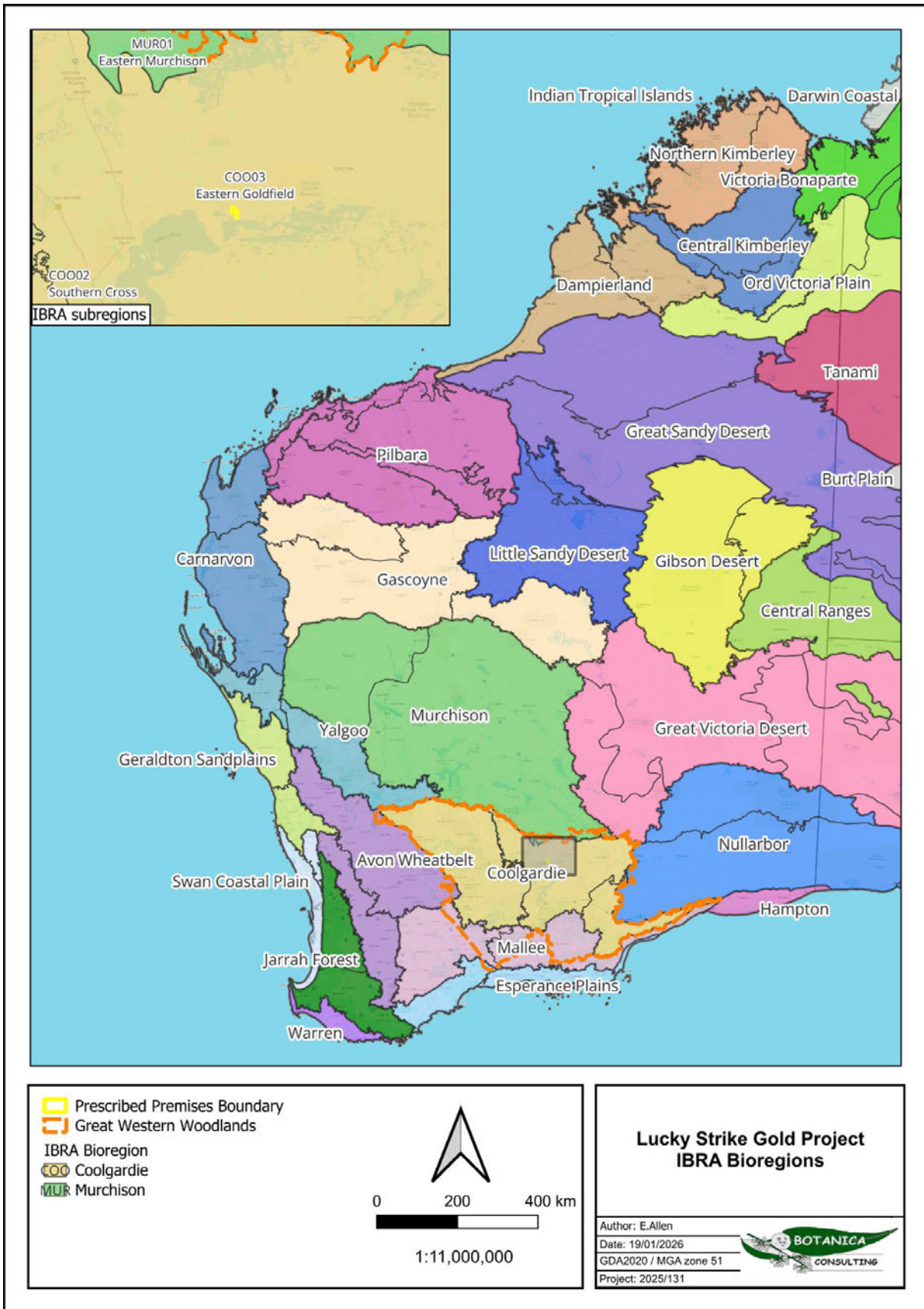


Figure 6 IBRA regions and subregions of Western Australia

8.5 Pre-European Vegetation

The first broad-scale vegetation mapping of Western Australia was conducted by J.S. Beard in 1979. Several revisions and updates have been made since then, resulting in the most recent and comprehensive iteration detailed in the Pre-European Vegetation of Western Australia Map (DPIRD, 2013).

The Pre-European Vegetation spatial mapping dataset (DPIRD, 2018) indicates that the pits and proposed discharge point are located within the pre-European Beard vegetation associations '468' and '508' of the Binneringe system respectively (Figure 7). The system association descriptions and its remaining extents, as specified in Report 3b of the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2019a), is provided in Table 3.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered "endangered" (EPA, 2000). Given the pre-European extent of the vegetation associations '468' and '508' of the Binneringe system within the COO3 sub-region are >99%, implementing the proposed activities will not significantly reduce the extent of these pre-European vegetation associations.

Table 3: Pre-European vegetation associations occurring within proposed premises boundary

Vegetation System/ Association	Current Extent (ha)	Pre-European extent remaining (%)	% of Current Extent within DBCA managed lands	Vegetation Description (Beard, 1990)
Binneringe / 468	34,619.22	99.85	0	Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> , <i>E. salmonophloia</i> . Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> . Riverine; rivergum <i>E. camaldulensis</i> .
Binneringe / 508	10,003.40	100	0	Mulga, other wattle <i>Atriplex</i> spp, <i>Maireana</i> spp. with <i>Acacia aneura</i> & other <i>Acacia</i> spp.

8.6 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Australian arid-zone groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDEs) generally access groundwater to a maximum depth of approximately 20 m below ground level (Eamus et al., 2006, cited in MLC, 2026). Groundwater levels within the pit area fall within the rooting depth range of native GDE vegetation; however, the groundwater is saline and contains toxic constituents (Mensforth & Walker, 1996, cited in MLC, 2026). Vegetation in the local area of the pits is therefore likely to persist using soil moisture from the vadose zone (cf. Mensforth et al., 1994, cited in MLC, 2026).

There are no aquatic or subterranean GDEs within the immediate discharge area (BOM, 2025a, cited in MLC, 2026). Although terrestrial GDEs have been identified as likely within Lake Lefroy, consistent with observations at Lake Randall, macrophytes have only been recorded as charophyte oospores (dormant propagules) (Stantec, 2018, cited in MLC, 2026).

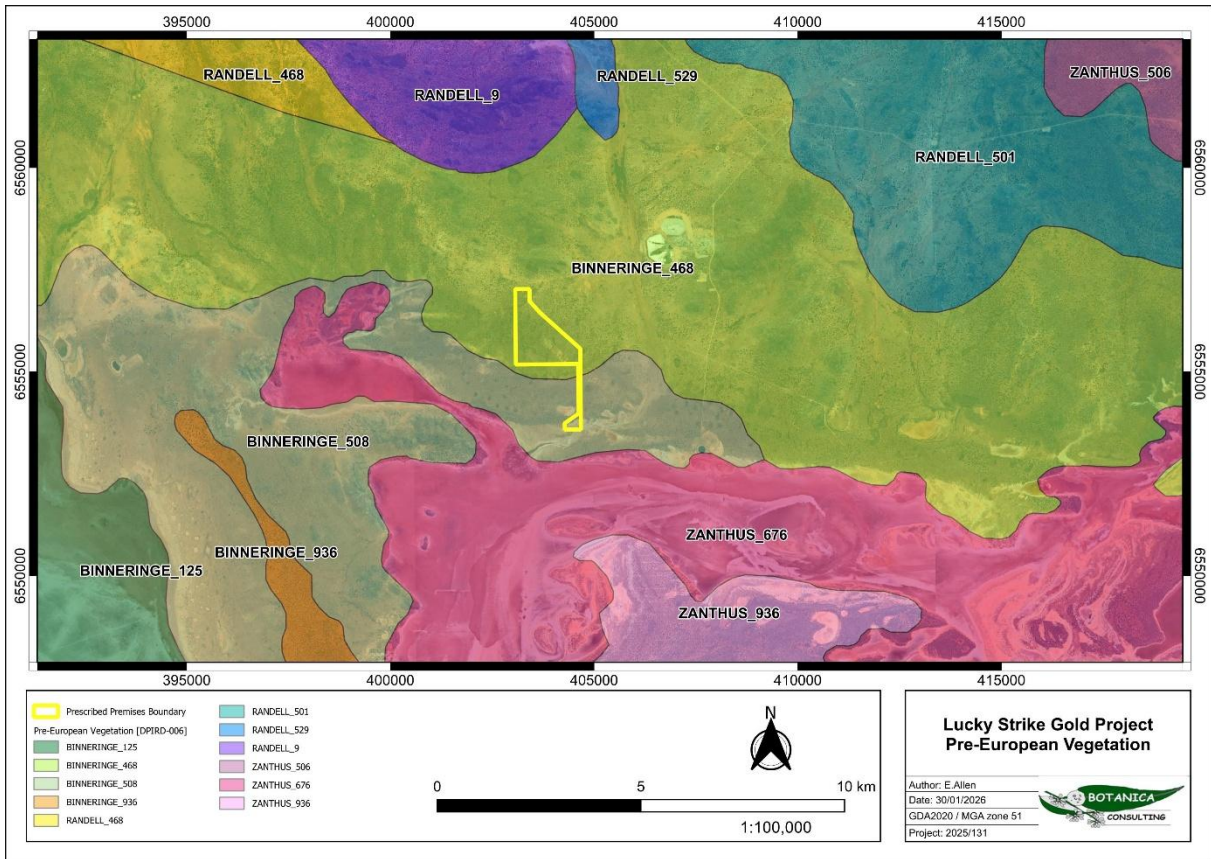


Figure 7 Pre-European vegetation associations relative to Project area

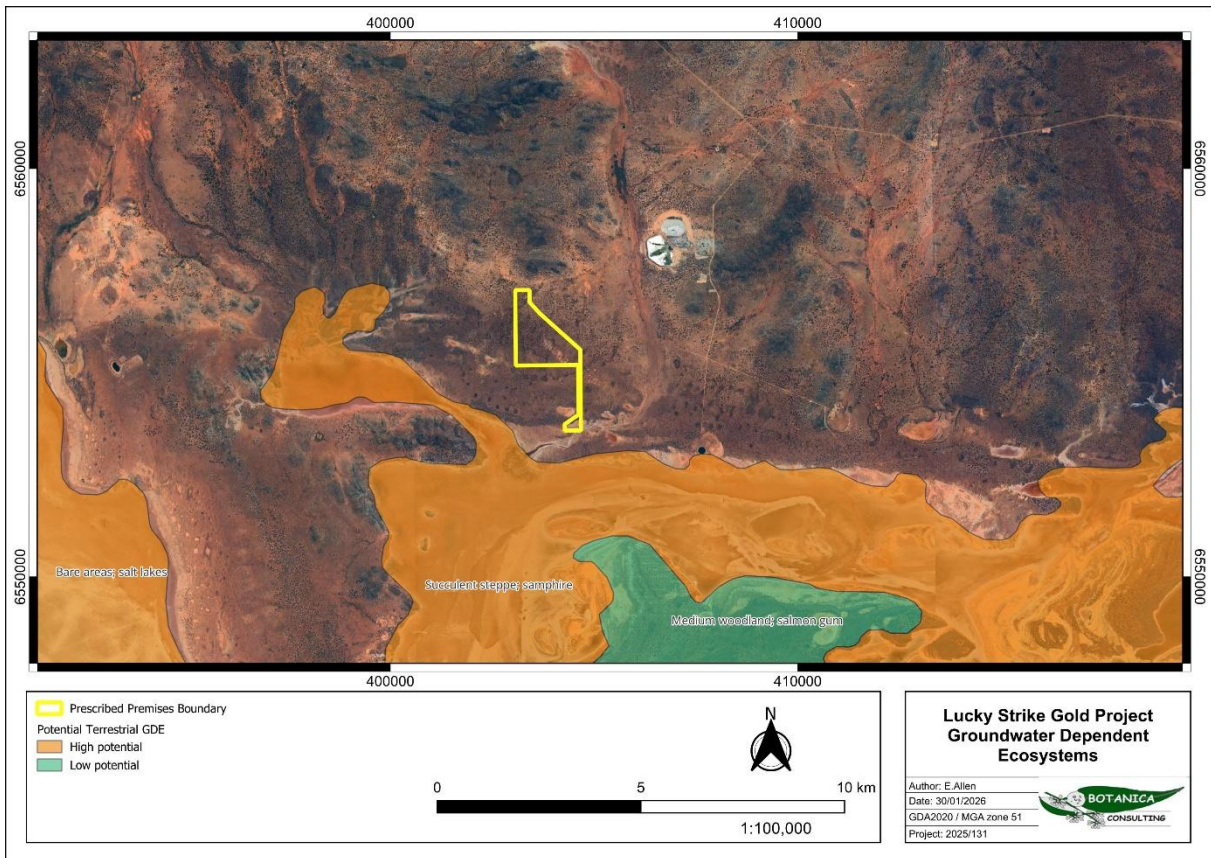


Figure 8 Groundwater dependent ecosystems relative to Project area

8.7 Riparian Vegetation

Studies of the Lake Lefroy riparian vegetation zone have identified three main riparian community types (Stantec, 2018, cited in MLC, 2026):

- mid isolated shrubs to open mixed shrubland dominated by *Acacia ligulata*, *Jacksonia arida* and *Melaleuca* spp., occasionally with an overstorey of *Allocasuarina* spp. and/or *Callitris columellaris* as low open woodland;
- mid to tall open shrubland comprising *Melaleuca thyoides* and *Jacksonia arida*, over low sparse to open shrubland of *Darwinia* sp. *karonie*; and
- low sparse shrubland dominated by *Darwinia* sp. *karonie* and *Tecticornia* spp.

Annual monitoring of the Lake Lefroy riparian zone indicates that the most frequently recorded plant taxa include *Darwinia* sp. *karonie*, *Tecticornia indica*, *Jacksonia arida* and *Melaleuca thyoides*. Monitoring results have been consistent over time, with no differences observed between discharge and reference sites in relation to species diversity, plant health or overall vegetation condition. These findings indicate no measurable impact of mine dewatering discharges on the riparian flora of the lake (Stantec, 2018, cited in MLC, 2026).

A desktop review of vegetation in the vicinity of the proposed discharge location at Salt Creek is shown in Figure 9 and vegetation types are consistent with those recorded at Lake Lefroy. No conservation significant 'riparian' species are known to occur in the area.

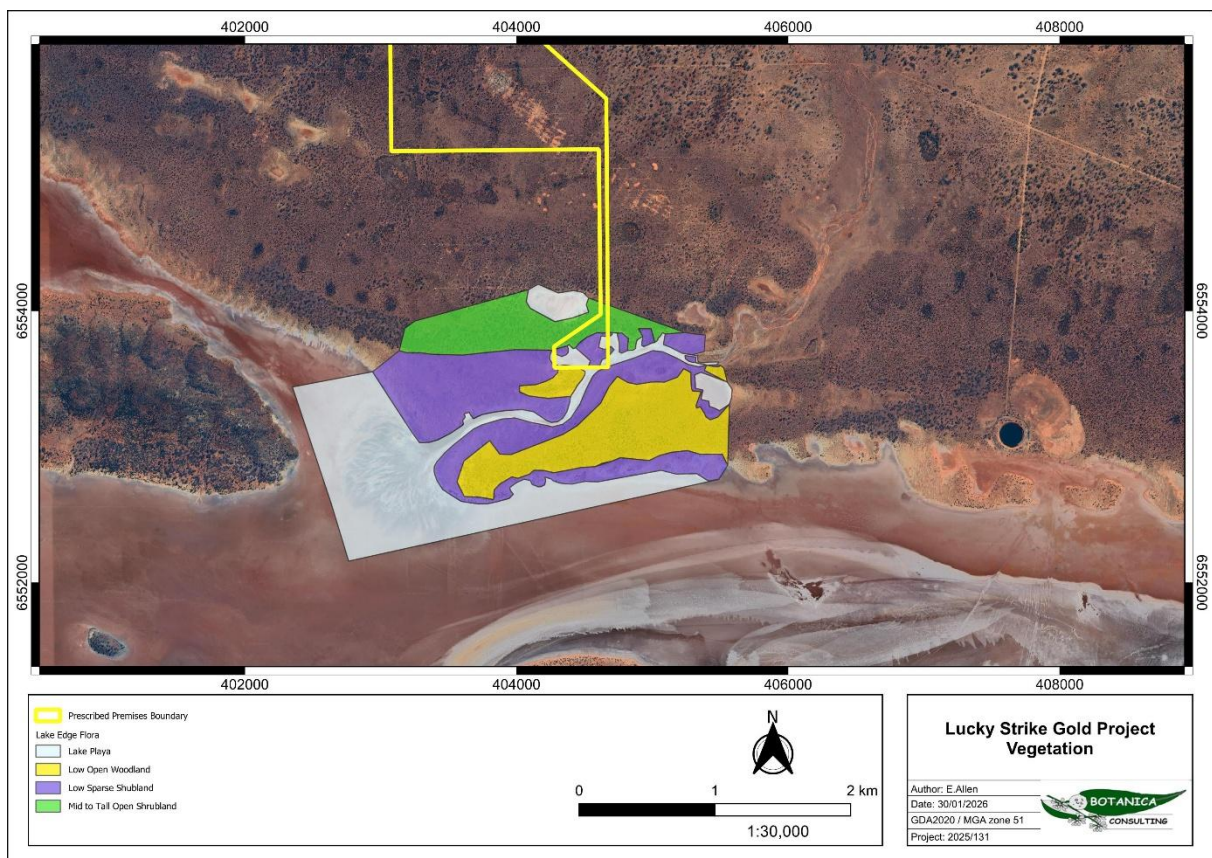


Figure 9 Vegetation in the vicinity of the proposed dewater discharge for the Lucky Strike Gold Project

8.8 Soil-Landscape Systems

The soils across the Project area have been mapped at a regional scale (1:250,000) by Pringle et al. (1994), as part of the Western Australian [then] Department of Agriculture and Food’s process to align the state’s soil maps and descriptions with the mapping hierarchy defined by the Australia Soil Resource Information System (ASRIS). The mapping hierarchy, as described in Tille (2006) deals with differing levels of complexity in both landscape and soil patterns: 1 Regions, 2 Provinces, 3 Zones, 4 Systems, 5 Subsystems, 6 Phases.

The Project lies within the Western Region [2] (Figure 10, left) in the Kambalda Zone [265] in the Kalgoorlie Province [26] (Figure 10, right; and Figure 11).

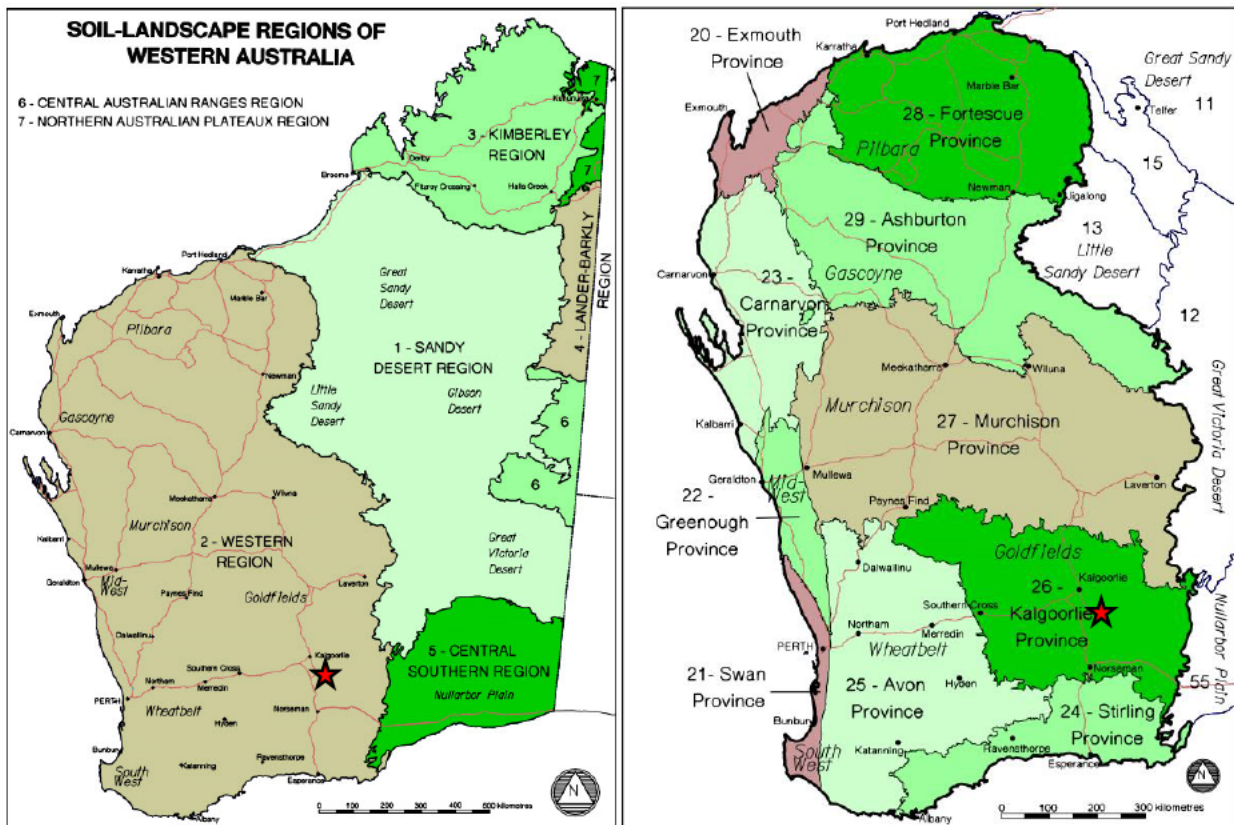


Figure 10 Soil-landscape regions of Western Australia (left); and provinces of the Western Region (right) (Source: Tille, 2006)

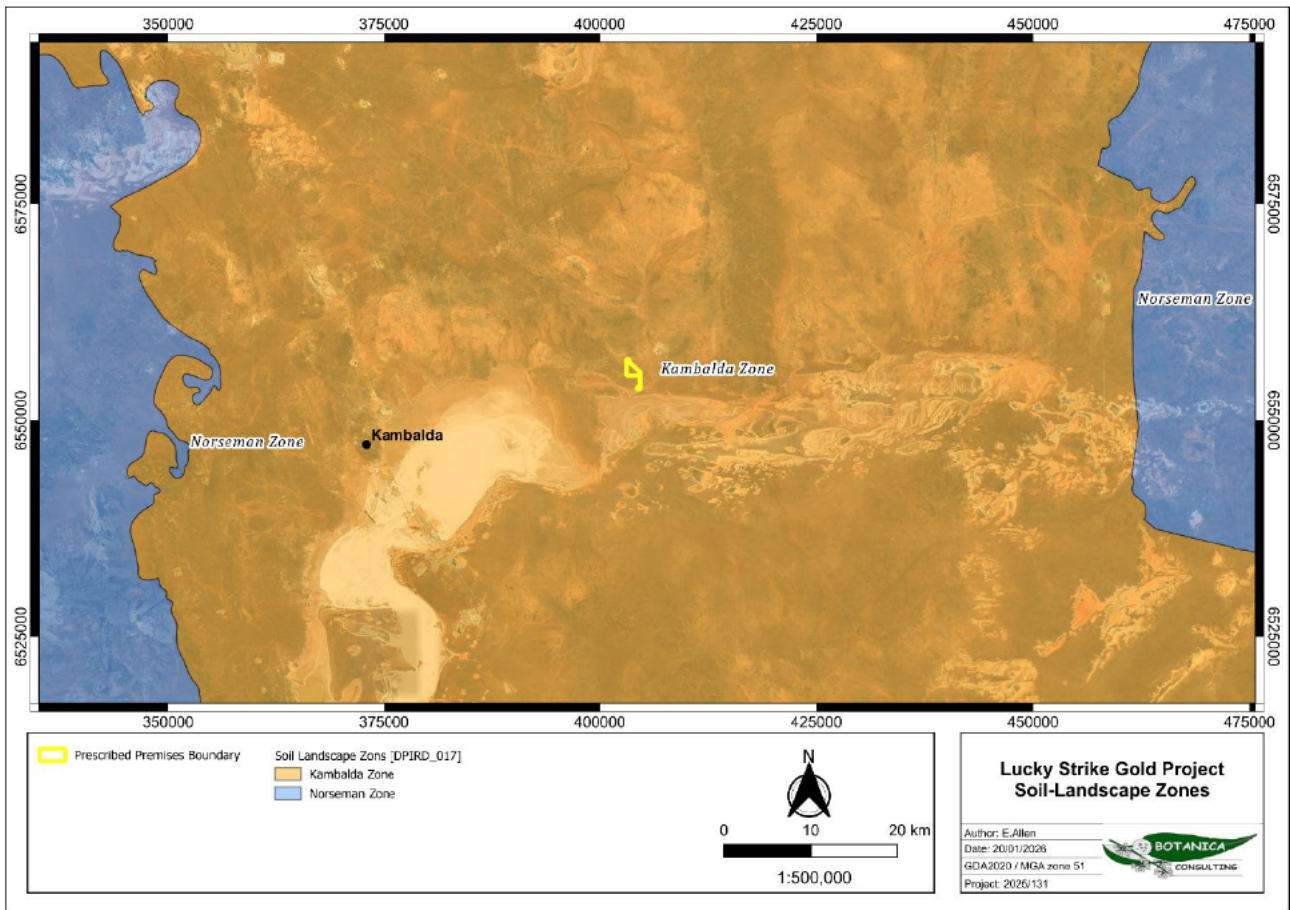


Figure 11 Soil-landscape zones

The Kambalda zone is located in the south-eastern Goldfields between Menzies, Norseman and the Fraser Range and contains flat to undulating plains (with hills, ranges and some salt lakes and stony plains) on greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with salt lakes soils and some red-brown hardpan shallow loams and red sandy duplexes. Vegetation includes red mallee, blackbutt-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands with mulga and halophytic shrublands (and some spinifex grasslands) (Tille, 2006).

The proposed premises intersects one soil-landscape systems, as outlined in Table 4 and shown in Figure 12.

Table 4 Soil-Landscape Mapping within the Project Area

Region	Province	Zone	System	Symbol	Description
Western Region [2]	Murchison Province [26]	Kambalda Zone [265]	Lefroy system	265Lf	Salt lakes and fringing saline plains, sandy plains and dunes with chenopod low shrublands.
			Gumland system	265Gm	Extensive pediplains supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic and non-halophytic shrub understoreys.

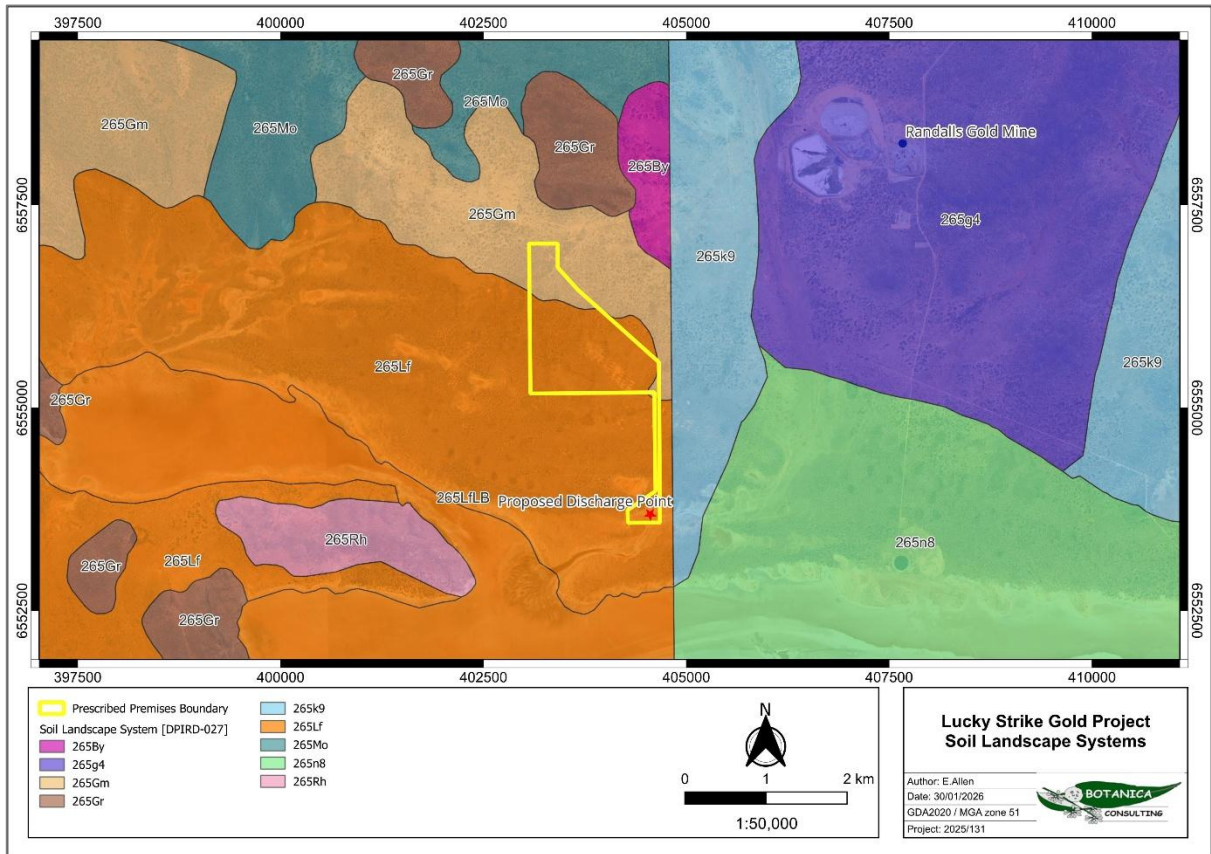


Figure 12 Soil-landscape systems within Project area

8.9 Geology

8.9.1 Regional Geology

The Lucky Strike Project is situated in the southern reaches of the Norseman Wiluna Greenstone Belt, where it occupies the intersection of the Boorara, Parker, and Bulong Domains. Because the area is largely blanketed by a stripped profile of alluvial, colluvial, and lacustrine sediments, there is very little outcropping rock visible at the surface. The local geology is interpreted as a series of mafic pillow basalts and carbonaceous shales that have been repeated by thrusting and folding on the western flank of the Bulong Anticline. These rocks are considered geochemically identical to the lower Black Flag sediments and the Paringa Basalt found throughout the broader region.

To the west of the northwest-striking Mount Monger Fault and the north-northeast-striking Randalls Fault, there is a greenstone sequence associated with the Kalgoorlie Terrane's Parker Domain. Deposited roughly 2,700 million years ago, this succession reaches thicknesses of up to 7,000m and is dominated by ultramafic and mafic komatiitic lavas, which are followed by tholeiitic and high-magnesian basalts. Interspersed throughout this sequence are common layers of chert and thin shales. These mafic units are topped by felsic volcanic rocks, such as agglomerates, tuffs, and lavas, along with related felsic porphyries. Above these volcanic layers sit metasedimentary rocks of felsic origin, which are eventually capped by metamorphosed pebbly sandstones.

North and northeast of the Mount Monger Fault, the Boorara Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane presents a similar rock sequence to the Parker Domain, though it has experienced less significant metamorphism. Meanwhile, the Bulong Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane lies to the east of the Mount Monger and Randalls faults. In the Lefroy region, these units are buried under younger sedimentary deposits (less than 2,666 million years old) belonging to the Mount Belches Basin. This extensional basin, defined by growth faults, contains turbiditic sediments primarily consisting of mudstones, siltstones, and graded wackes and polymictic conglomerates. The upper portion of this sequence features several banded chert-magnetite iron formations, the highest of which is the Santa Claus Member. Eventually, the basin was compressed, resulting in intricate folding and the development of the Randall Dome, accompanied by granite intrusions. Significant gold mineralisation is found at the Randalls Mining Centre, specifically linked to the Santa Claus Member.

8.9.2 Local Geology

The near-surface geology of the Lucky Strike area comprises are layers of calcrete, ferricrete and puggy clays present to depths of up to 40 to 50 mbgl. These units are associated with the deposition of paleochannel sediments (GDS, 2025).

Below the paleochannel sediments is weathered to fresh basement rock. To the north, the basement rock comprises ultramafic volcanic rock; komatiitic basalt; high-Mg basalt; and tremolite-chlorite-talc schist. To the south, the basement rock comprises mafic volcanic rocks with minor mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks and minor felsic rocks. There are stringers of northwest to southeast trending sedimentary iron formation running through the two pit areas. The iron deposits were subsequently cut and displaced with north to south trending faults (GDS, 2025).

8.10 Climate

The climate of the Eastern Goldfield subregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid with 200-300 mm of rainfall, sometimes in summer but usually in winter (Cowan 2001). Based on the climate classification maps (BoM, 2016) the climate of the Project area is characterised by low rainfall (Figure 13), hot dry summers and cold winters (Figure 14).

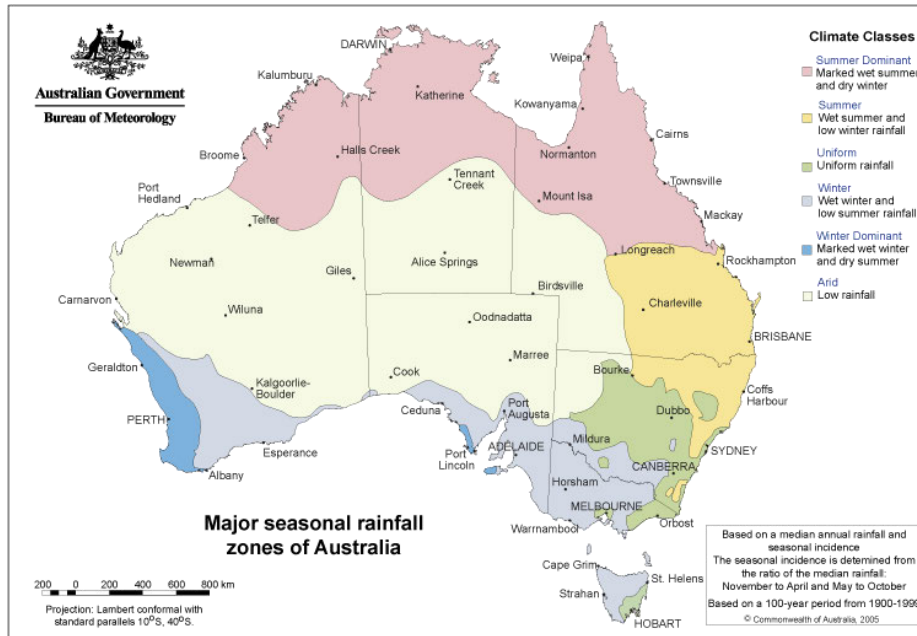


Figure 13: Australian climate zones based on Rainfall (BoM, 2016)

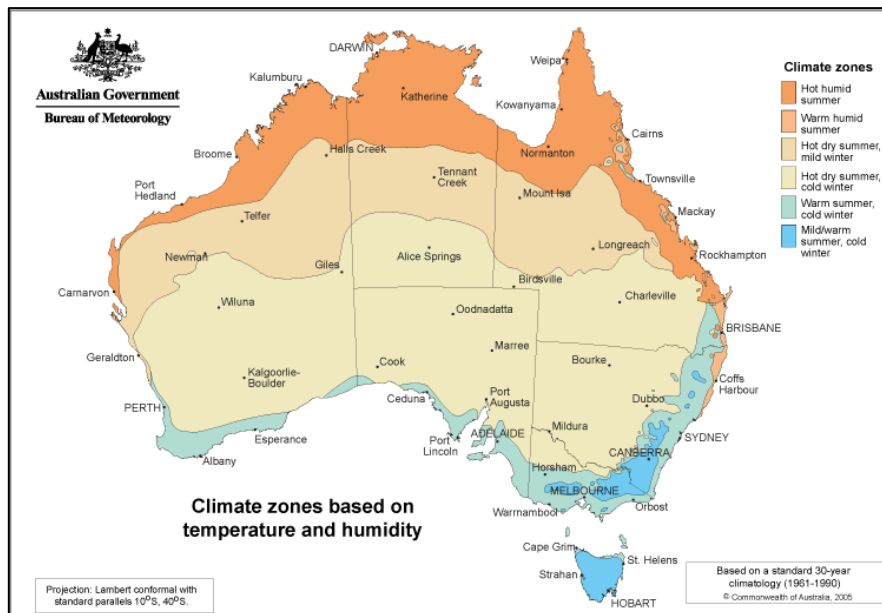


Figure 14: Australian climate zones based on temperature and humidity (BoM, 2016)

No onsite climate data are available. The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station is the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#012038) which is approximately 62 km northwest of the Project area. A summary of meteorological data recorded for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#012038) is presented in Table 5 and indicates the following key statistics regarding climate in the region (BoM, 2026a):

- The mean maximum temperature ranges from 33.7 °C in summer to 16.9 °C in winter with the highest temperature 46.5 °C recorded on 22 January 1990.
- The mean minimum temperature ranges from 5.1 °C in winter to 18.4 °C in summer with the lowest temperature -3.4 °C recorded on 12 July 1979.
- The region receives a low annual average rainfall of about 265.8 mm (BoM, 2026) and is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. However, rainfall is irregular and unpredictable and varies greatly both seasonally and annually, with as little as 108.7 mm falling in 1940 and 530.8 mm in 1992. The highest daily rainfall recorded was 177.8 mm on 22 February 1948 (BoM, 2026a).
- A single point Design Rainfall analysis for the Project was derived using the coordinates: 404391 E, 6555167 N, Zone 51 (BoM, 2026b). The analysis indicates there is 1% probability of a 200 mm in 72 hours rainfall event occurring or being exceeded within any given year.
- Evaporation is high, particularly in the summer months (December to February inclusive) and the mean annual evaporation is about 2400 mm (Figure 16), which significantly exceeds the mean annual rainfall.
- Wind is one of the most highly variable meteorological elements, both in speed and direction. It is influenced by a wide range of factors, from large scale pressure patterns to the time of day and the nature of the surrounding terrain. During January (i.e. summer), winds are predominantly easterly in the morning (9 am) with an average wind speed between 10 and 20 km/h, trending towards south-easterly in the afternoon (3 pm) with slightly lower wind speeds (Figure 17). During July (i.e. winter), winds are predominately north-westerly in the morning (9 am) with an average wind speed between 10 and 20 km/h, trending towards west/northwest in the afternoon (3 pm) with slightly higher wind speeds (Figure 18).

Annual temperature and rainfall data (1939-2025) for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#012038) is presented in Figure 15.

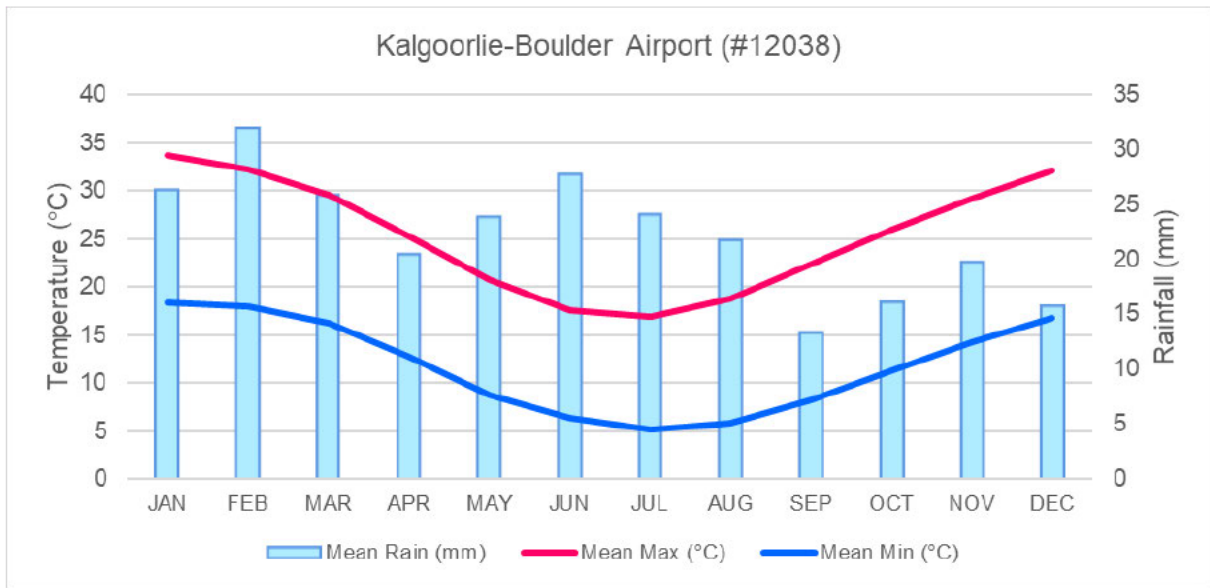


Figure 15 Annual temperatures and rainfall data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#012038) (BoM, 2026a)

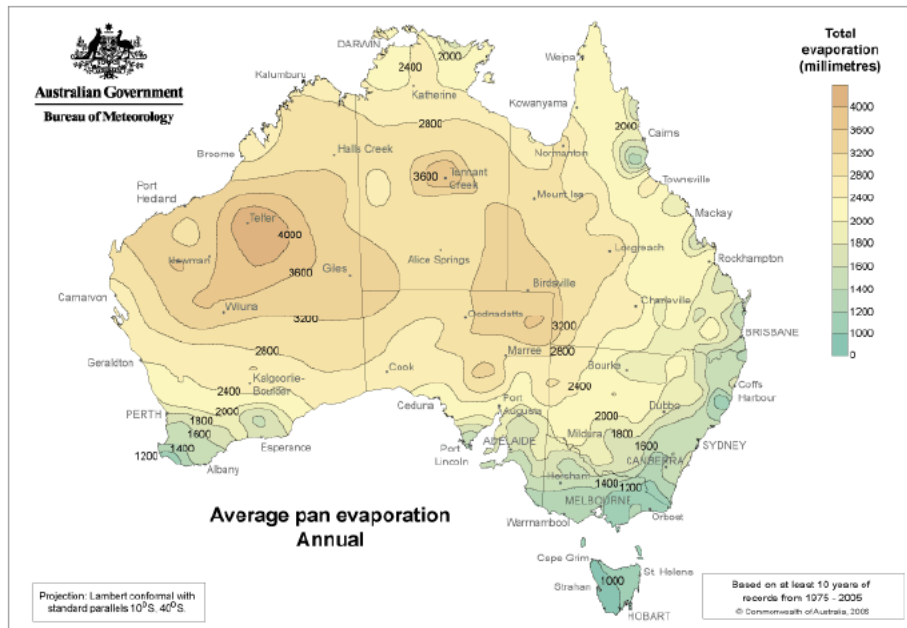


Figure 16 Average Pan Evaporation Annual (BoM, 2006)

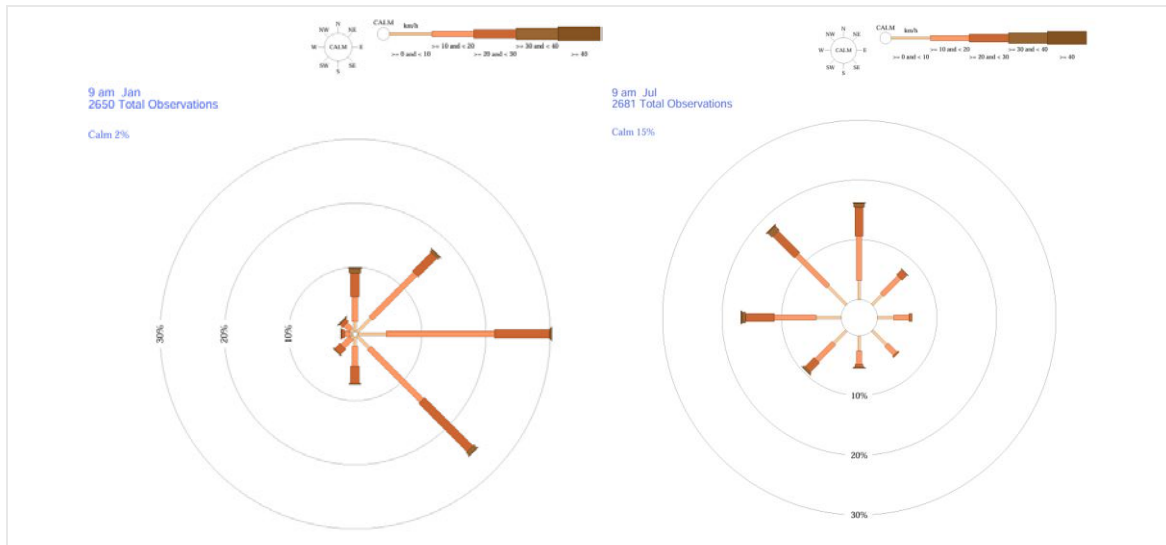


Figure 17 Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#012038) wind roses January 9am and 3pm (Source: BoM, 2026a)



Figure 18 Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#012038) wind roses July 9am and 3pm (Source: BoM, 2026a)

Table 5 Meteorological data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#012038) (BoM, 2026a)

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	
Temperature															
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	33.7	32.2	29.5	25.3	20.8	17.6	16.9	18.8	22.5	26.1	29.1	32.2	25.4	84	1939 - 2025
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	18.4	18.0	16.2	12.8	8.7	6.3	5.1	5.8	8.2	11.3	14.2	16.7	11.8	84	1939 - 2025
Rainfall															
Mean rainfall (mm)	26.2	31.8	25.7	20.4	23.8	27.6	24.0	21.6	13.3	16.1	19.7	15.7	265.8	87	1939 - 2025
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	10.7	14.7	10.7	12.8	16.0	18.8	20.0	16.2	10.4	10.8	15.4	9.7		87	-
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	39.2	86	1939 - 2025
9 am conditions															
Mean 9am temperature (°C)	23.8	22.8	21.0	17.9	13.9	11.0	9.9	11.6	14.8	17.9	20.6	22.7	17.3	72	1939 - 2010
Mean 9am relative humidity (%)	45	51	54	60	67	74	73	65	54	47	45	43	57	65	1939 - 2010
Mean 9am wind speed (km/h)	16.6	16.4	15.7	14.4	11.8	11.8	12.4	14.3	16.2	17.1	17.1	16.3	15.0	72	1939 - 2010
3 pm conditions															
Mean 3pm temperature (°C)	32.3	30.9	28.6	24.3	19.9	16.8	16.0	17.8	21.3	24.7	27.8	30.7	24.3	72	1939 - 2010
Mean 3pm relative humidity (%)	24	30	32	38	44	48	46	39	31	27	25	24	34	65	1939 - 2010
Mean 3pm wind speed (km/h)	15.1	15.1	14.2	13.7	14.1	15.7	16.6	17.2	17.8	17.6	17.2	16.0	15.9	15.1	1939 - 2010

red = highest value blue = lowest value

8.11 Surface Hydrology

8.11.1 Regional Surface Hydrology

The Project is located within the Lake Lefroy surface water catchment area, within the Salt Lake Basin of WA. The Lake Lefroy catchment has an area of 15,370 km².

Regional drainage generally moves southward, largely through overland flow across limited distances before entering established drainage zones. Surface water movement is strictly ephemeral and brief, typically flowing through small channels that run from the valley slopes toward the salt lakes situated at the base of the valley. Because these salt lakes show minimal interconnection, through-flow along the valley floor is uncommon. The wider region lacks any permanent or seasonal river systems; instead, all surface water features are temporary and rainfall dependent.

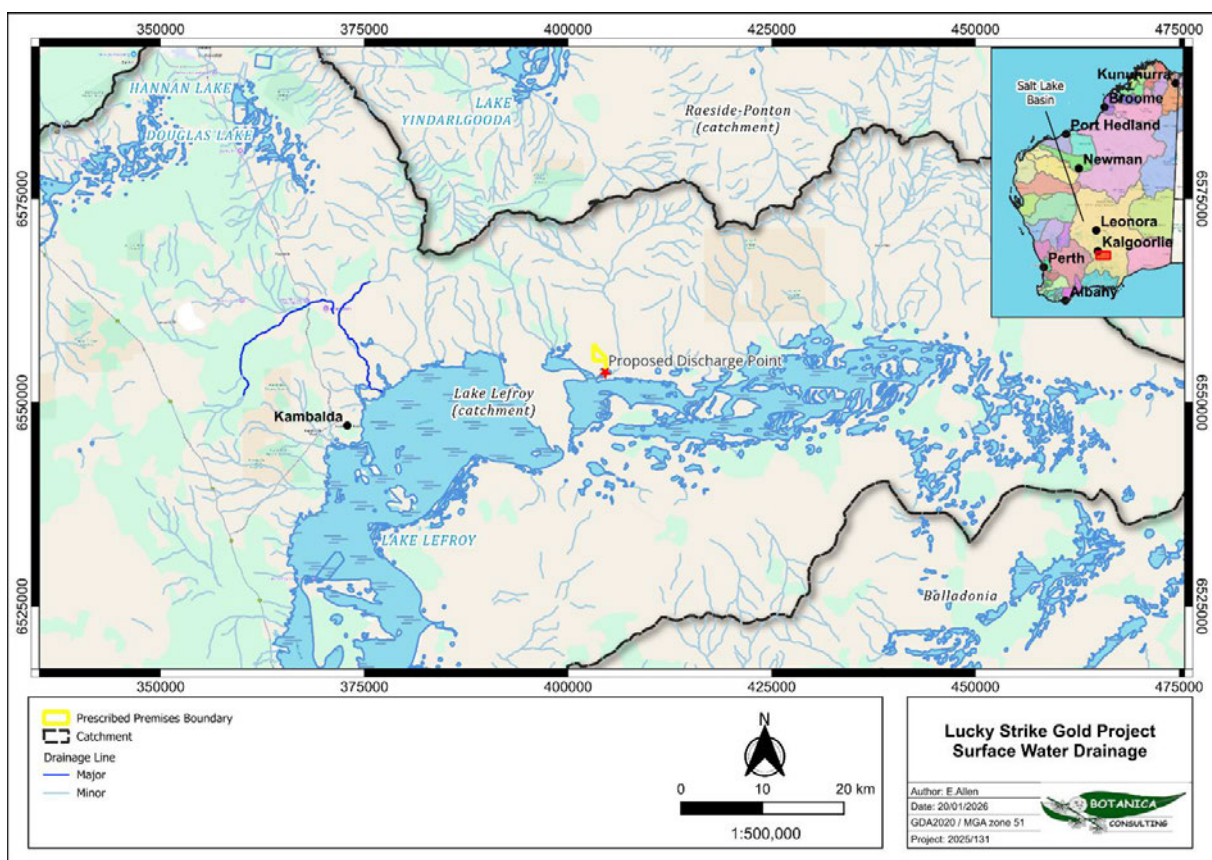


Figure 19 Regional surface water basins and catchments

8.11.2 Local Surface Hydrology

The Project area is gently undulating with elevations of about 290 m Above Height Datum (mAHD). The terrain dips gently from the north to the south at a gradient of 0.005 towards Lake Randall to the south. The pits are at an elevation of about 293 mAHD, 8 m above, and 2.3 km from the nearest arm of Lake Randall where the lake level is 285 mAHD (Rockwater, 2025).

In the immediate area surrounding the pits, there are no defined drainage channels that might consolidate floodwaters during heavy storms. Consequently, runoff is expected to take the form

of sheet flow—characterised by shallow depths and low speeds—as it moves toward the lake (GDS, 2025).

8.12 Groundwater

8.12.1 Regional Hydrogeology

According to the 1:250,000 scale geological mapping of the Widgiemooltha region (Kern et al., 1994 cited in GDS, 2025), the local hydrogeology is characterised by a layer of Cainozoic-aged alluvium and colluvium. This surface layer, consisting of clay, sand, and gravel, hides a network of underlying paleochannels, with the Project area within the Lefroy Palaeovalley. These paleochannels act as localised, shallow aquifers containing water that ranges from saline to hypersaline. Beneath both the Cainozoic and paleochannel sediments lie Archean mafic and ultramafic rock units, which also serve as local aquifers with similarly high salinity levels.

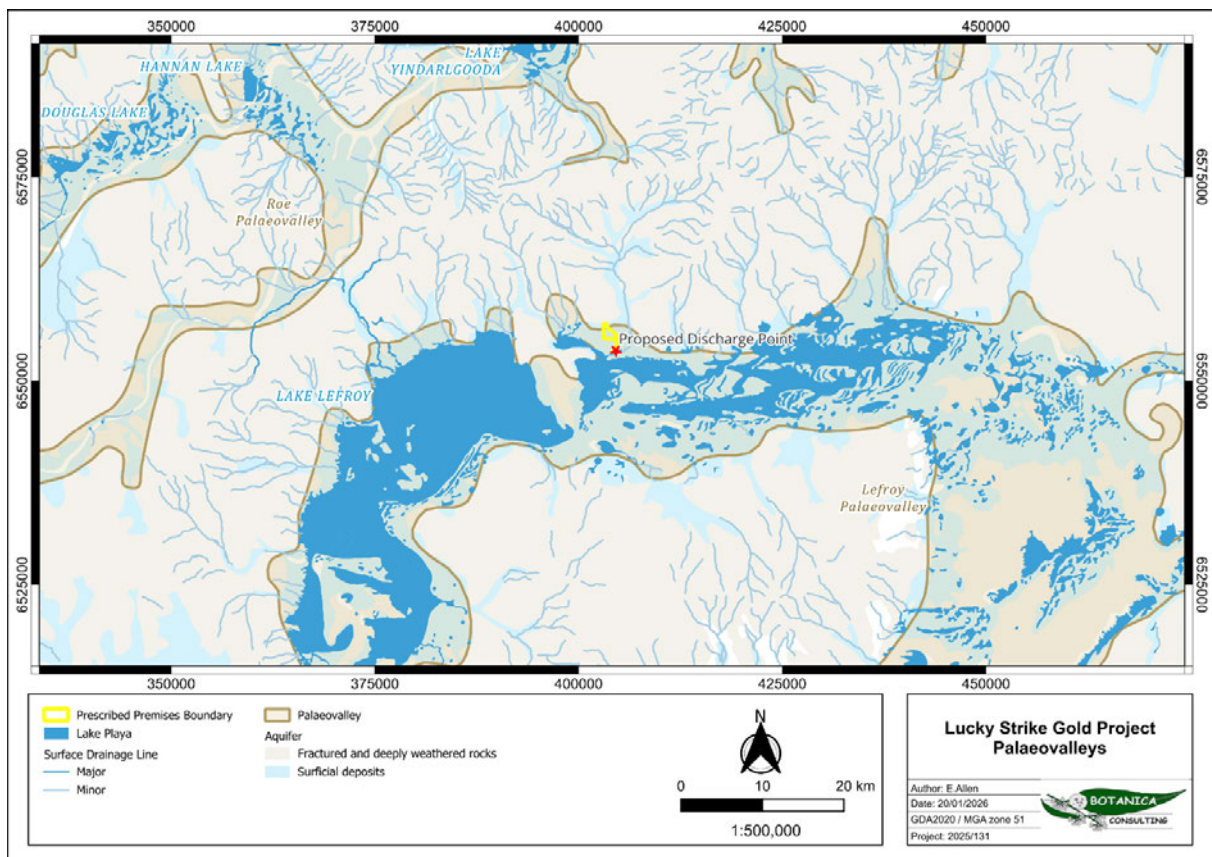


Figure 20 Regional palaeovalley systems

8.12.2 Local Hydrogeology

The local hydrogeologic description aligns with the broader regional hydrogeology. The profile consists of a sedimentary sequence of clay, sand, and calcrete, which forms the Cainozoic paleochannel aquifer; this unit typically ranges between 20 and 30 mbgl in thickness. A fractured bedrock aquifer is situated beneath these sediments.

Because the project is positioned along a ridge trending northwest to southeast, local groundwater moves away from the proposed pit locations, generally flowing toward the southwest and

northeast. On a broader regional scale, however, groundwater flow is directed southward toward the saline playas, which function as the primary zones for groundwater discharge.

The project area is characterised by two distinct aquifer systems: a shallow paleochannel aquifer and a deeper fractured bedrock aquifer. Both units are laterally extensive across the site. While the volcanic basement rocks to the north and south are classified as separate geological units (specifically ultramafic and mafic varieties), they both function as a single fractured bedrock aquifer. From a hydrogeological standpoint, these different basement lithologies are considered part of the same aquifer.

The shallow paleochannel aquifer will have limited connectivity to the underlying fractured bedrock aquifer. This is due to the amount of clay reported in the resource hole record. The clay layers would inhibit vertical flow downward (GDS, 2025).

8.12.2.1 Groundwater Levels

As part of the investigation into dewatering requirements, groundwater levels were assessed from three test bores around the proposed pits, as well as the resource drilling database. Groundwater levels in the test bores are reported to be between 5 and 6 mbgl. As the depth to groundwater level is approximately 2 – 3 m above the surface of Lake Lefroy, the lake is considered a zone of groundwater discharge (Rockwater, 2025).

The depth of water strikes during resource drilling ranged between approximately 20 – 45 mbgl. Intersected water is associated with the paleochannel sediments which are reported to depths of up to 45 mbgl. Deeper resource holes in the underlying bedrock fractured aquifer reported wet samples from depths ranging between 89 – 126 mbgl (Rockwater, 2025).

8.12.2.2 Groundwater Quality

Six water samples were collected from three resource holes on 19 May 2025 via bailing methods (Rockwater, 2025). The holes were drilled with a reverse circulation drill rig for the purpose of resource assessment. The drill depths range from 24 to 45 mbgl. The holes would have been open and not cased. Water levels of the test dewatering holes are assumed to be like those of the test – dewatering bores. The samples are not from a discrete water bearing zone as the hole is open and not cased (GDS, 2025).

A second sampling program was conducted on 9 December 2025. During this round, two samples were obtained from water bore LS_PT2. This bore features a screened interval from 0 to 64 mbgl, with the standing water level recorded at approximately 5 – 6 mbgl.

The samples were identified as 'shallow' (0 m) and 'deep' (80 m). As the bore is slotted from the surface to the base of the hole, these samples do not represent a specific, discrete water-bearing zone.

All groundwater samples from underwent laboratory analysis for nutrients, metal(oids), and general water quality parameters (Rockwater, 2025). The samples exhibited high levels of uniformity, characterised as hypersaline with a circum-neutral pH. Due to the hypersaline nature of the water matrices, the analytical limits of detection (LOD) were consistently high across the suite (MLC, 2026).

While the recorded pH was lower than that typically found in salt lake or marine environments, the total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations were significantly higher. These TDS levels surpassed toxicity thresholds, even for species specifically adapted to salt lake ecosystems (Williams et al., 1990; Barrett & Belovsky, 2020 cited in MLC, 2026). Although nitrate concentrations exceeded relevant guidelines, such elevations are considered typical for groundwater within the Northern Goldfields (Johnson et al., 1999 cited in MLC, 2026). Additionally, it is noted that nitrate undergoes rapid reduction within ephemeral waterbodies (Arce et al., 2014; Carrey et al., 2014; McCullough, 2024 cited in MLC, 2026).

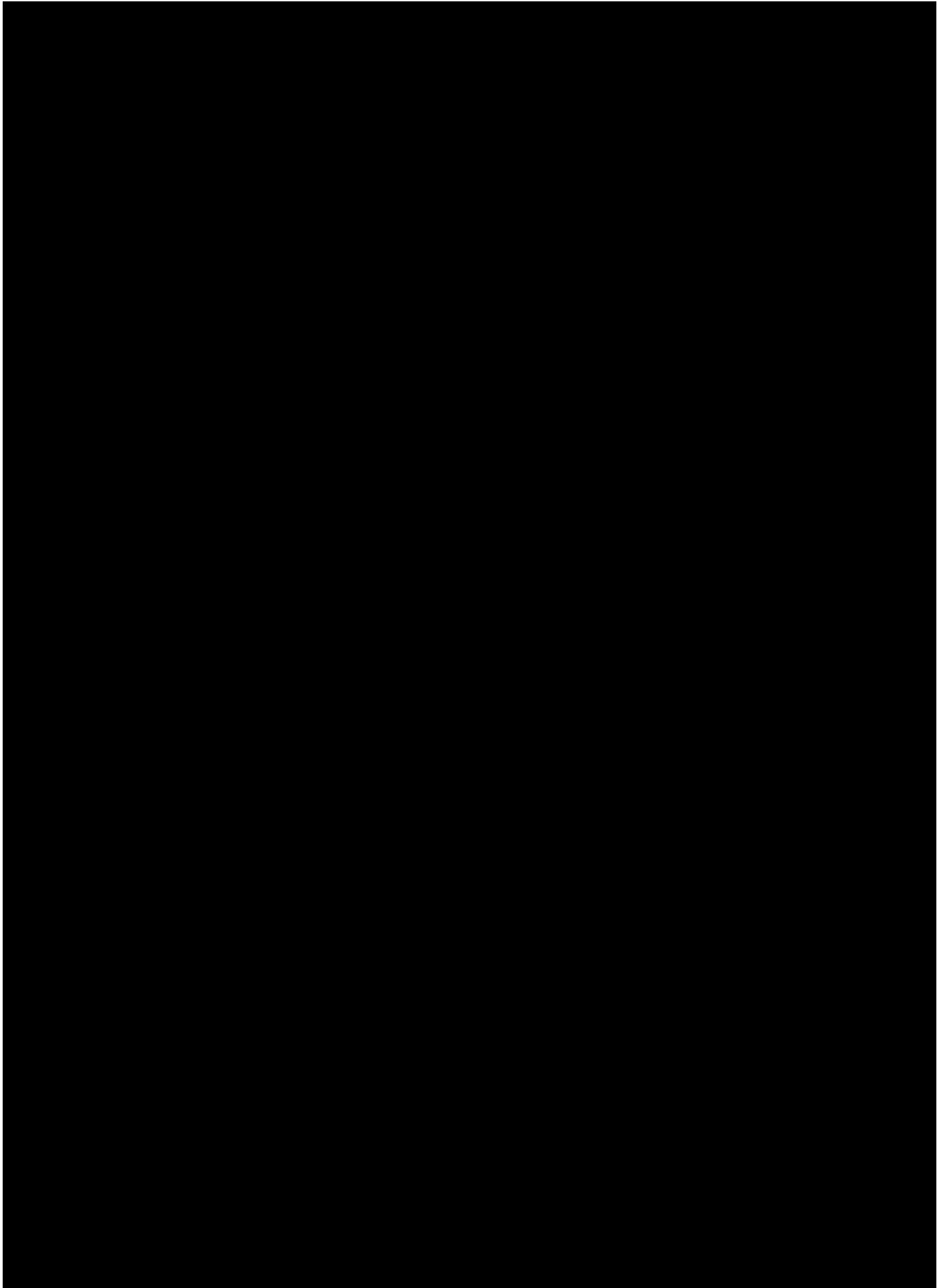
A summary of the results and a comparison against the *Australian and New Zealand Water Quality Guidelines* [ANZG] (2018) default marine aquatic ecosystem protection guidelines is provided in Table 6. Appendix A of GDS report presents the full suite of groundwater quality results along with copies of the laboratory certificates of analyses.

Table 6 Summary of water quality results presented by MLC (2026)

Class	Analyte	Unit	Default Guideline Value (DGV)	May 2025						December 2025	
				LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	0	80
General	pH	-	8.0 – 8.4	7.06	6.99	7.00	7.00	7.03	6.97	6.16	6.3
	TDS	mg/L	40,200	281,000	235,000	278,000	269,000	234,000	232,000	250,000	270,000
Dissolved metals	Aluminium	mg/L	-	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.83
	Barium	mg/L	-	0.236	0.179	0.217	0.185	0.212	0.197	<0.05	<0.05
	Cadmium	mg/L	0.0007	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Chromium ¹	mg/L	0.0044	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Cobalt	mg/L	0.001	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Copper	mg/L	0.0013	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Lead	mg/L	0.0044	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Manganese	mg/L	0.08 ²	3.47	3.03	3.19	3.1	3.15	3.31	2.18	2.11
	Nickel	mg/L	0.07	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.063
	Silver	mg/L	0.0014	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Strontium	mg/L	-	12	11.4	10.8	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.5
	Thallium	mg/L	0.017	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
	Vanadium	mg/L	0.1	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Zinc	mg/L	0.008	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	0.43
Nutrients	Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.27
	Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.005	0.1	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.15
	Nitrite + Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.005	0.1	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.15
	Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.005	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

¹ As Cr(vi)

² Level of species protection (%) unknown



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