KIMBERLEY QUARRY PTY. LTD.

REHABILITATION & DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

CHAPMAN VALLEY QUARRY

28°41'18.8"S 114°47'44.2"E - CHAPMAN RD E, EAST CHAPMAN WA 6532

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1. REHABILITATION MEASURES

The primary goal of rehabilitation is to return the site to a rehabilitated landscape with revegetation using local native species. Specific measures include:

Quarry Benches and Slopes: Quarry benches will be stabilised with backfill and any available topsoil. The backfill will be contoured to allow safe human access for tree and shrub planting and retention of rainfall.

Overburden Management: Any overburden identified during the quarry's life will be cleared and piled into windrows around the perimeter of the quarry where possible for later rehabilitation work.

Revegetation Practices:

Seeds and other genetic material can be collected if suitable onsite areas are available.

Planting substrates should be left rough to encourage rainfall infiltration.

Erosion of sloping surfaces can be minimised by leaving the surface soft, rough, and undulating, with undulations running along the contour.

The aim is to provide a self-sustaining cover of local vegetation on the sloping batters and bunds and to achieve weed species levels not likely to threaten the vegetation.

While most rehabilitation work is likely to be completed at the time of mine closure, early rehabilitation may be considered for any disused sections of the quarry.

2. DECOMMISSIONING AND END USE

At the cessation of quarry operations, all temporary infrastructure and equipment will be removed, and the site will be left in a stable, safe condition:

Removal of Infrastructure: All buildings, equipment, and machinery will be removed from the site.

End Use: The end use of the site will remain as a void with rehabilitated benched sides. Due to steeper slopes, the land will not be suitable for agricultural production but may form a small area of native vegetation.

Water Bodies: The dam within the pit would likely be retained for the landowner's use. The existing pit dam captures rainfall runoff and has never overflowed.

3. GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR POST-EXTRACTIVE LAND USE

Geotechnical stability is a crucial aspect of post-extractive land use:

Slope Stability Design: All concept pits are designed to not exceed a 45-degree total slope angle. This is a key design feature intended to ensure that stability conditions remain at a low risk and allow for a suitably stable and safe land use post-extractive industry. A 45-degree slope in a hard rock, structurally massive, high-quality rock mass quarry is generally considered at the lower end of the risk spectrum, provided suitable diligence and management are maintained.

Backfill Methods: The best method for backfill includes a substantial proportion of rock and stone to assist stability and to leave the surface rough. Where the surface is smooth, it will be worked to form channels, furrows, or small banks/rough areas to encourage the penetration of precipitation and reduce surface runoff.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

Groundwater Impacts: The effects and impacts of groundwater on slope stability at the site are considered minimal, as groundwater in the area occurs at approximately -50m AHD. Highly jointed rock serves to release pressures by seepage.

Flora and Fauna Surveys: Field surveys have been completed, but the final reports are still pending. These reports will be provided to the City once received to inform assessment of the proposed expansion.