Katanning Gold Mine

Air Quality (Dust) Management Plan

Version 0

Prepared for AusGold Limited

June 2026

Project Number: 1598

Katanning Gold Mine

Draft Dust Management Plan

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Approval for Release

Name	Position	File Reference
Jon Harper	Director /Principal Air Quality Specialist	1598 AusGold Katanning DMP-EPAstyle Ver0
Signature		

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1 Executive Summary

Ausgold Limited (Ausgold) plans to develop the Katanning Gold Project (Proposal), located approximately 275 kilometres (km) south-east of Perth and approximately 40 km north-east of the town of Katanning in the southwest region of Western Australia (WA).

Ausgold referred the Proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)* during 2025. To support the referral, Ausgold prepared a number of studies including Air Quality Dispersion Modelling of the Proposal, pre-proposal ambient air quality monitoring, and prepared a Site Based Environmental Management Plan (SBEMP) to detail how construction and operations impacts from the Proposal will be managed.

Being informed by the pre-proposal ambient air quality monitoring and initial dispersion modelling results, this Air Quality (Dust) Management Plan (DMP) supplements the SBEMP and details how dust generation from the construction and operations of the Proposal will be managed.

Consistent with the SBEMP, the DMP (this document) has been written in consideration of the EPA's guidance for preparing *Environmental Management Plans* (EPA WA 2024) to the extent applicable.

ES Table 1: Executive Summary

Plan Component	Proposal Detail
Proposal name	Katanning Gold Project
Proponent name	Ausgold Exploration Proprietary Limited | Ausgold Limited
Ministerial Statement number	Pending
Purpose of the Plan	**Air Quality (Dust) Management Plan (DMP)** To demonstrate Ausgold's approach to identifying environmental risk of the Proposal (from the generation of dust) and to provide management provisions to mitigate potential impacts as far as practicable. This DMP has been prepared to support the SBEMP as part of the assessment of the Proposal under the provisions of Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)* and has therefore been developed in consideration of the Environmental Protection Authority's guidance (EPA WA 2024) and template (EPA WA 2021), and may be used to support other approvals.
Key environmental factors, outcomes and/or objectives	The primary environmental factors and objectives relevant to this DMP are: **Air Quality** *To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected.*(EPA WA 2020) **Social Surroundings** *To protect social surroundings from significant harm.* (EPA WA 2023) The interrelationship of other environmental factors, such as Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna, and Inland Waters is acknowledged, and are appropriately aligned to the "environmental values" component of the Air Quality factor.
Condition clauses	Not applicable
Proposed construction date	2027
DMP required pre-construction?	Yes

2 Context, scope and rationale

Ausgold Limited (Ausgold) plans to develop the Katanning Gold Project (Proposal) and is currently seeking approvals under provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. This Air Quality (Dust) Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared to supplement the Site Based Environmental Management Plan (SBEMP) prepared as part of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process and details how dust from the Proposal will be managed.

The DMP forms part of the overarching framework for environmental impact management for the Proposal, and outlines management actions to be implemented during both the construction and operation phases of the Proposal.

The DMP has been written in consideration of the EPA's guidance for preparing *Environmental Management Plans* (EPA WA 2024) to the extent applicable. As it is intended to integrate with the SBEMP only those components specific to the DMP are documented here with the key integration components cross-referenced to the SBEMP.

2.1 Proposal

For the purposes of dust management considerations, the Proposal includes:

- The development and mining of above ground, and below water table, open cut pits involving –
  - Land clearing and grubbing
  - Movement of topsoil and bulk earthworks
  - Construction and/or formation of –
    - Waste Rock Landforms (WRL)
    - Run of Mine (RoM) Pad
    - Topsoil stockpiles
    - Low grade ore stockpiles
    - Haul roads and access roads
    - Starter embankments for TSF
    - Borrow laydowns
    - Pipelines and pipeline corridors
    - Supporting infrastructure
- Mining activity involving –
  - Dewatering.
  - Drilling and blasting.
  - Excavator loading of ore and waste (rock, overburden etc) onto haul trucks.
  - Mined ore and waste haulage to either waste stockpiles or run of mine (RoM) pads.
- Gold ore processing onsite involving –
  - Single stage crushing with a semi autogenous grinding (SAG) and ball mill configuration.
  - Carbon in Leach (CIL) circuit comprising two leach tanks and six CIL adsorption tanks.
  - Processing of approximately 3.6 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of ore.
  - The processing plant area will contain –

  - Ore stockpiles
  - Primary crusher
  - Ore processing facility (OFP) (wet and dry), SAG and ball mills and associated infrastructure
- Tailings storage onsite.
- Linear and ancillary infrastructure to support mining, including access and haul roads, process water and slurry reticulation, offices and workshops, hybrid power generation plant with renewable energy component involving –
  - Solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity of 40.8 MWp.
  - Battery energy storage system (BESS) installed capacity of 20 MW (44.2 MWhr).
  - Gas reciprocating engines for a capacity of 30.3 MW.
  - Diesel generators (black start) capacity of 3 MW.

The Proposal requires a disturbance footprint of 1,141.38 hectares (ha) and is located within a 2,233.82 ha mining development envelope (MDE). The total disturbance proposed is up to 61.62 ha which would include the disturbance of 49.97 ha of native vegetation. The Proposal has an expected 10-year life of mine (LoM), with a construction phase of approximately 18-months and decommissioning (staged approach) of approximately 3-years.

2.2 Key environmental factors

This DMP addresses the following key environmental factors relevant to the Proposal:

- Air Quality
- Social Surroundings

The inherent inter-relationship of other environmental factors, such as *Terrestrial Fauna*, *Flora and Vegetation*, and *Inland Waters* is acknowledged, noting that potential impacts due to dust are generally considered as indirect impacts. Where applicable, these factors and potential indirect impacts have been aligned to the most relevant "environmental values" component of the *Air Quality* factor and *Social Surroundings* factor.

A summary of the existing environment, activities that may affect the factor, and any applicable site-specific environmental values for these factors are summarised in Table 2-1 and the relevant context is discussed in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Air Quality

The EPA's guidance for this factor defines air quality as "*The chemical, physical, biological and aesthetic characteristics of air*", and for the purposes of environmental impact assessment (EIA) refers to "*air above ground and up to and including the stratosphere*." (EPA WA 2020).

Dust is not specifically defined in the EPA's guidance (EPA WA 2020) and so reference is made to the definition provided by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) in the draft *Guideline: Dust emissions* (DWER 2021) which DWER states aligns with EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline – Air Quality*.

DWER states (DWER 2021) "*Dust is particulate matter (PM) comprising very small solid particles of earth, organic matter, manufactured products or waste matter which may become airborne by natural forces (such as wind) and/or by mechanical processes (such as crushing, grinding, milling, conveying, stockpiling, ship loading or haulage)*". The DWER guidance notes the following adverse impacts associated with dust emissions, and that the characteristics of the dust (including particle size, composition and morphology, and colour) will influence the potential health and amenity impacts:

- Human health (which may be short term (acute) or long term (chronic).
- Vegetation.
- Soil.
- Water quality.
- Amenity.
- Social surroundings.

2.2.2 Social surroundings

In the context of dust, the EPA's guidance for the Social Surroundings factor (EPA WA 2023) recognises social surroundings to include:

- Aboriginal heritage culture which may include impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH) values through physical ground disturbance, changes to culturally significant ground or surface water resources, significant dust emissions received at ACH places, ecological impacts to culturally significant flora and fauna (such as flora or fauna used for food or teaching), or significant impacts to cultural landscapes.
- Natural and historical heritage which for the purposes of EIA may include natural or historic heritage sites listed on these lists and registers may have significant environmental values.
- Amenity defined by the EPA to generally mean "*the qualities, attributes and characteristics of a place that make a positive contribution to quality of life*". This may include both visual amenity, and the ability for people to live and recreate within their surroundings without any unreasonable interference with their health, welfare, convenience and comfort. The guidance identifies dust as having the potential to unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience and comfort of people.

2.3 Condition requirements

The Proposal is currently being assessed through an *Assessment on Referral Information* under the provisions Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EPAct). Conditions requirements therefore have not been issued to date.

2.4 Rationale and approach

This DMP outlines the Proponent's monitoring and management approach and has been prepared to provide supporting information in the assessment process, and as an extension of the SBEMP.

2.4.1 Environmental management objectives

The DMP adopts outcome-based provisions related to monitoring, and are applied when sufficient information exists to establish and evaluate specific measurable outcomes relevant to air/dust. Management measures are specified.

2.4.2 Survey and study findings

The development of the DMP has been guided by the following studies:

- Ambient air monitoring in the vicinity of the Proposal.
- Atmospheric dispersion of the Proposal both in isolation (i.e. emission attributable only to the Proposal) and cumulative (i.e. Proposal in conjunction with existing or assumed background air quality).

2.4.2.1 Ambient monitoring

AusGold has undertaken ambient monitoring within the immediate vicinity of the Proposal to assist with understanding the existing air quality prior to the Proposal being implemented. Ambient monitoring to date consists of the following:

- Automatic weather station (AWS) measuring wind speed wind direction and rainfall.
- Dust deposition gauges at six locations measuring total deposited solids (and more recently insoluble and soluble fractions).
- Continuous Air quality monitor (Met-One E-Sampler) measuring PM_{10} at one location.

Data available for review (to inform the DMP) covered:

- Two summer periods for PM_{10} (from November 2024 to May 2025 and from November 2025 to May 2026).
- Monthly periods from January 2025 to March 2026 for dust deposition, noting that only total solids was reported prior to August 2025, with insoluble solids also being reported from August 2025.

The location of the ambient monitors are shown in Figure 2-3 relative to the Proposal and surrounding area. It is important to note that there are a number of localised features and activities in the vicinity of the Proposal that will contribute to the measured dust results observed to date, in particular the extensive agricultural activities (with seasonal influences), unsealed roads, and the potential for the area to be impacted by particulates (smoke) associated with controlled or prescribed burns, as well as seasonal wildfires.

The dust deposition results are summarised in Figure 2-1 (and detailed in Appendix Table 1) where the following observations are made to inform the development of the DMP (noting that the DWER guidelines for dust emissions reference insoluble solids (DWER 2021)):

- The variability in deposition is evident across the locations.
- The variability from month to month ranges up to 4 g/m^2/month at DDG_W_1 and is around 2 g/m^2/month at DDG_E_4 and DDG_S_5.

- The relative difference in results between DDG_W_1 and DDG_SW_6 indicates that localised dust sources are present.
- Based on the relative proximity of –
    - DDG_SW_6 to unsealed gravel roads it can be expected that an increase in deposition will be measurable.
    - DDG_S_5 away from frequent vehicle movements it can be expected that any increase in deposition will be notably less than that likely to be seen at DDG_SW_6.
- With the exception of DDG_W_1 (positioned near Wolyaming Road and the Proposal's front gate), the use of the DWER guideline of 4 g/m^2/month deposited dust (over an annual period) appears to be a suitable indicator for assessing the relative change in deposition rates over time that may be attributable to the Proposal.
    - As this is a monthly sample, and subject to laboratory analysis, it is suitable for evaluating potential impact retrospectively only.
- Based on the current positioning of the DDGs relative to the Proposal and the variability seen in the results,

From a potential impact perspective:

- It is unlikely that the current variability in the measured deposition rates would be discernible from an amenity perspective.
- It is unknown at what deposition rate the ecological health of native vegetation in the region will be altered, however inference from other vegetation studies indicates that it is unlikely to be impacted by current deposition rates.

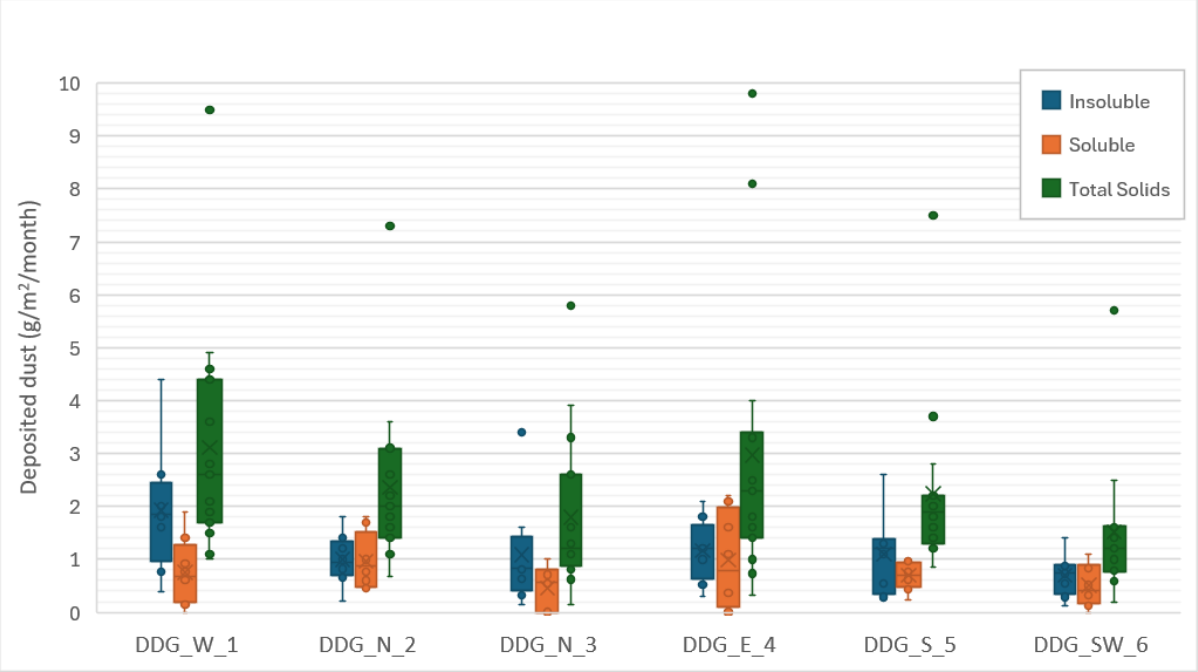

Figure 2-1: Summary of deposited dust results (January 2025 to March 2026).

The most recent continuous PM_{10} ambient monitoring results commenced 18 November 2025 with data available up to 13 May 2026. A timeseries view of the hourly averaged data from this monitoring is presented in Figure 2-2. From this figure it is apparent that:

- Ambient monitoring was undertaken for slightly less than a 6 month period over the dry summer period.
- At an hourly resolution, 100% data recovery has been achieved
- There is sufficient data to use for determining a background concentration, noting that assumption that the data period covered corresponds to the period of the year with the lowest mean rainfall and fewest rainy days and therefore higher expected PM_{10}.
- Based on the 70th percentile for the period, the estimated background PM_{10} concentration is –
    - 13.0 µg/m^3 (24-hour average)
    - 11.7 µg/m^3 (annual average)

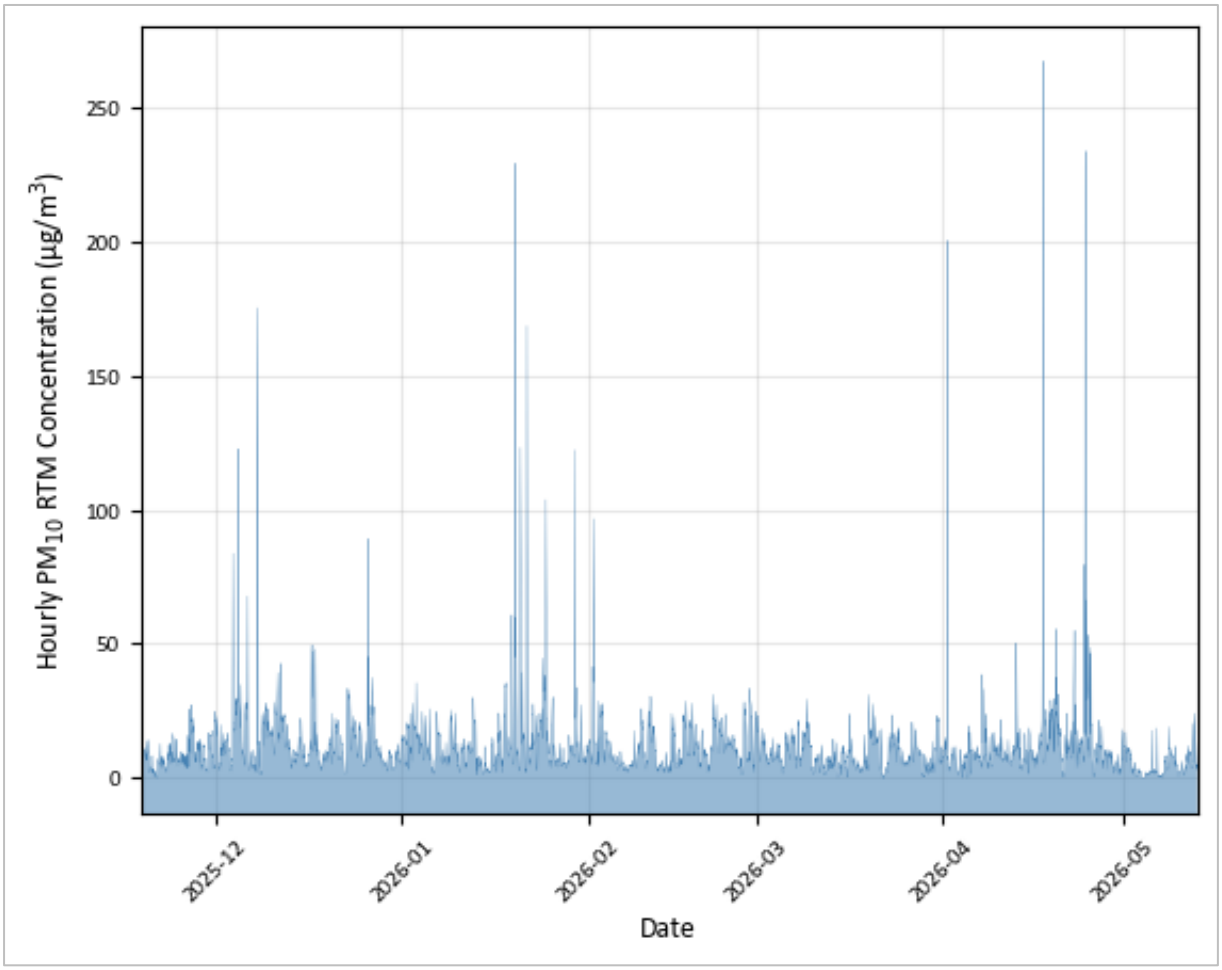

Figure 2-2: Timeseries of hourly averaged PM_{10} E-Sampler monitoring data (µg/m^3)

The statistics of the hourly and 24-hour averaged monitoring data from this monitoring program is presented in Appendix Table 2.

2.4.2.2 Dispersion modelling

Atmospheric dispersion modelling of the Proposal has been carried out (ETA 2025; 2026) to inform the assessment of potential air quality impacts. The model scenarios consider the Proposal (operations phase) in isolation of other non-Proposal related emission sources, as well as cumulatively with the assumed background air quality (based on the most recent on-site monitoring data for PM_{10}).

The dispersion modelling is subject to numerous assumptions and is essentially a simplified simulation of a highly complex system of multiple influences and variables. The modelling assumptions (and scenarios) are intended to be a conservative estimate and are therefore likely to be an over-prediction of the potential impact.

It is important to note that when using dispersion modelling results to inform the DMP, it is necessary to consider the results within a risk framework, that is giving due consideration to the likelihood of the maximum predicted ground level concentration occurring (i.e. the frequency with which it occurs in any given year). From a management perspective it is practical to consider some of the lower modelling statistics, such as the 95th percentile. The review of modelling statistics indicates that the elevated concentrations predicted are likely to be isolated events occurring infrequently during the year. This points to the selection of dust management controls that are best suited as being embedded into the design of the project with the following focus:

- Source control – stage the clearing of land, limit exposure potential and minimising drop heights in material handling.
- Engineering – watering regime, spray design, dust extraction and stockpile stabilisation.
- Operational – weather-based (risk potential) planning (pro-active), traffic control (wheel generated dust) and maintenance/housekeeping.
- Adaptive management – continuous review and improvement. This process of review will be an important step in future to determine if a more formalised Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) beyond the good practice of weather forecast review and program adjustment is required.

Table 2-1: Summary of the existing environment and Proposal activities that may influence the factor

Environmental Factor	Description of Proposal relevant to EPA Factor	Source-Pathway-Receptor for Impact	Relevant Air Quality indicator	Impact assessment criteria[1]	Survey and Study Findings	
					Ambient Monitoring (Pre-Proposal)	Dispersion Modelling
EPA Factor: Air Quality						
Health	Residential receptors: • Occupied rural residences • Farm-houses and farm buildings	Source: dust emissions Pathway: air dispersion → inhalation Receptor: people Direct Impact: • PM_{10} – inhalable particles entering the upper respiratory tract leading to both short term and long term potential health impacts • $PM_{2.5}$ – respirable particles capable of penetrating deep into the lungs leading to both short term and long term potential health impacts	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Measured PM_{10} 50 µg/m^3 24-hour average	Met-One E-Sampler 24-hour average measured during campaign (November to May only) – • Maximum ~48 µg/m^3 • Average ~12 µg/m^3 • Minimum ~ <1 µg/m^3 The summer 2025-2026 baseline is estimated (70th percentile) to be: • 13.0 µg/m^3 (24-hour average) • 11.7 µg/m^3 (annual average)	Model Receptor IDs: R13, R14, R15, R16, R18, R19, R21-R29, R52, R53-R68 Highest Proposal PM_{10} level predicted at R52 (farm shed). While maximum modelled results are above the relevant air quality indicator, the 95th percentile cumulative modelled results for all residential receptors is below the indicator.
Amenity	Wurgubup Rifle Range Reserve (R 240742) and Woorgabup Nature Reserve (R 12423) used for public recreation. Wolyaming Road Open Space	Source: dust emissions Pathway: air dispersion → deposition Receptor: people Direct Impact: • TSP – larger particles settle on surfaces, and may be re-entrained by wind or human activity. May present as visible dust plumes or haze leading to reduced visual amenity. • Deposition – may lead to surface soiling.	TSP, Deposition	Measured Deposition (insoluble fraction) 4 g/m^2/30-days (maximum)[2]	DDG_SW_6 (Wurgubup Rifle Range Reserve (R 240742) and Woorgabup Nature Reserve (R 12423)) – • Insoluble solids range from 0.1 g/m^2/month to 1.4 g/m^2/month	Model Receptor IDs: R1 (Wurgabup Rifle Range), R2 (Woorgabup Nature Reserve), R3 (Wurgabup Rifle Range Reserve), R10 (Wolyaming Road Open Space) R3 is model receptor location closest to DDG_SW_6.
Environment | Ecology	Several large patches of native vegetation are located in close proximity to the Proposal footprint. Includes Wurgubup Rifle Range Reserve (R 240742) and Woorgabup Nature Reserve (R 12423) which comprises 127 ha of native vegetation. Includes Kwobrup, Smith Road Reserve, Warren Road Reserve, Wolyaming Road Open Space and Badgebup Reserve. Small stands of eucalypt vegetation types occur elsewhere within the arrangement of the mine footprint. The mine development envelope contains some foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo, with patches of Banksia heath providing favoured food plants, evidence of foraging was noted in locations nearby the layout of the Proposal and generally within the Wurgubup Reserves. Some patches of native vegetation within the survey area are representative of the 'Eucalypt Woodlands of the	Source: dust emissions Pathway: air dispersion → deposition Receptor: fauna habitat / ecosystems Indirect Impact: • Dust deposition alters vegetation condition (eg. leaf smothering, reduced photosynthesis). • This reduces habitat suitability (eg. for foraging, nesting, roosting and /or shelter) for species that rely on specific vegetation structures or health.	Deposition	Measured Deposition (insoluble fraction) 7 g/m^2/30-days (maximum)[3]	DDG_W_1: Insoluble solids range from 0.4 g/m^2/month to 4.4 g/m^2/month DDG_N_2: Insoluble solids range from 0.2 g/m^2/month to 3.4 g/m^2/month DDG_N_3: Insoluble solids range from 0.2 g/m^2/month to 3.4g/m^2/month DDG_E_4 (Smith Road Reserve): Insoluble solids range from 0.3 g/m^2/month to 2.1 g/m^2/month DDG_S_5: Insoluble solids range from 0.2 g/m^2/month to 2.6 g/m^2/month DDG_SW_6 (Wurgubup Rifle Range Reserve (R 240742) and Woorgabup Nature Reserve (R 12423)): Insoluble solids range from 0.1 g/m^2/month to 1.4 g/m^2/month	Model Receptor IDs: R2-R11 (R11 Badgebup Reserve), R41-R51. R41 is model receptor location closest to DDG_N_3. R42 is model receptor location closest to DDG_E_4. R48 is model receptor location closest to DDG_N_2. R50 is model receptor location closest to DDG_S_5.

Environmental Factor	Description of Proposal relevant to EPA Factor	Source-Pathway-Receptor for Impact	Relevant Air Quality indicator	Impact assessment criteria[1]	Survey and Study Findings	
					Ambient Monitoring (Pre-Proposal)	Dispersion Modelling
	Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community' (EWTEC).					
EPA Factor: Social surrounding Factor						
Aboriginal cultural heritage	Includes Registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites and Lodged Aboriginal Heritage Sites. The broader tenement holdings for the Proposal are on Koreng (or Goreng) land, within Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar ILUA boundary near the southern border of Ballardong lands. These areas are part of the Southwest Native Title Settlement (or Single Noongar Claim), which was determined under the *Commonwealth Native Title* legislation in April 2021. Management to be informed by the Proposal's Cultural Heritage Management Plan.	Source: dust emissions Pathway: air dispersion → deposition Receptor: people Direct Impact: • TSP – larger particles settle on surfaces, and may be re-entrained by wind or human activity. May present as visible dust plumes or haze leading to reduced visual amenity. • Deposition – may lead to surface soiling.	TSP, Deposition	Measured Deposition (insoluble fraction) 4 g/m^2/30-days (maximum)[4]	As for Environment | Ecology	Model Receptor IDs: R31-R40
Amenity	As per *EPA Factor: Air Quality* (Amenity)					

Notes:

[1] Impact assessment criteria is referenced by priority to DWER ambient guidelines (DWER 2021). It should be noted that these guidelines are relevant to cumulative emissions i.e. concentrations as measured in the environment.

[2] Deposited dust recommended guideline from DWER for amenity impact (DWER 2021) noting the guidance states "*This guideline value may or may not result in amenity impacts, depending on the nature and location of the sensitive receptors*…" and that "*The guideline value should only be considered in conjunction with the results of other assessments, including complaints surveys and community consultation*.". It should be noted that there are challenges in evaluating the potential impact on amenity, as amenity is a subjective value, and people generally have different tolerances to dust levels. Perception of dust can therefore lead to community complaints at levels lower than the adopted criteria. Unreasonable amenity impacts may occur due to regular dust events over several weeks leading to a gradual build-up of dust on surfaces, or may be a result of short period dust events of very high concentrations which cause rapid build-up of dust on surfaces.

[3] There is no known vegetation specific assessment criteria for the vegetation type in the vicinity of the Proposal. This criteria is based on literature review and considered as an indicator for potential impact on vegetation generally (Doley 2006).

[4] There is no known assessment criteria specific to the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. This criteria proposed as a proxy indicator, noting that in line with note [2] specific criteria may need to be agreed in consultation as part of the Proposal's Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

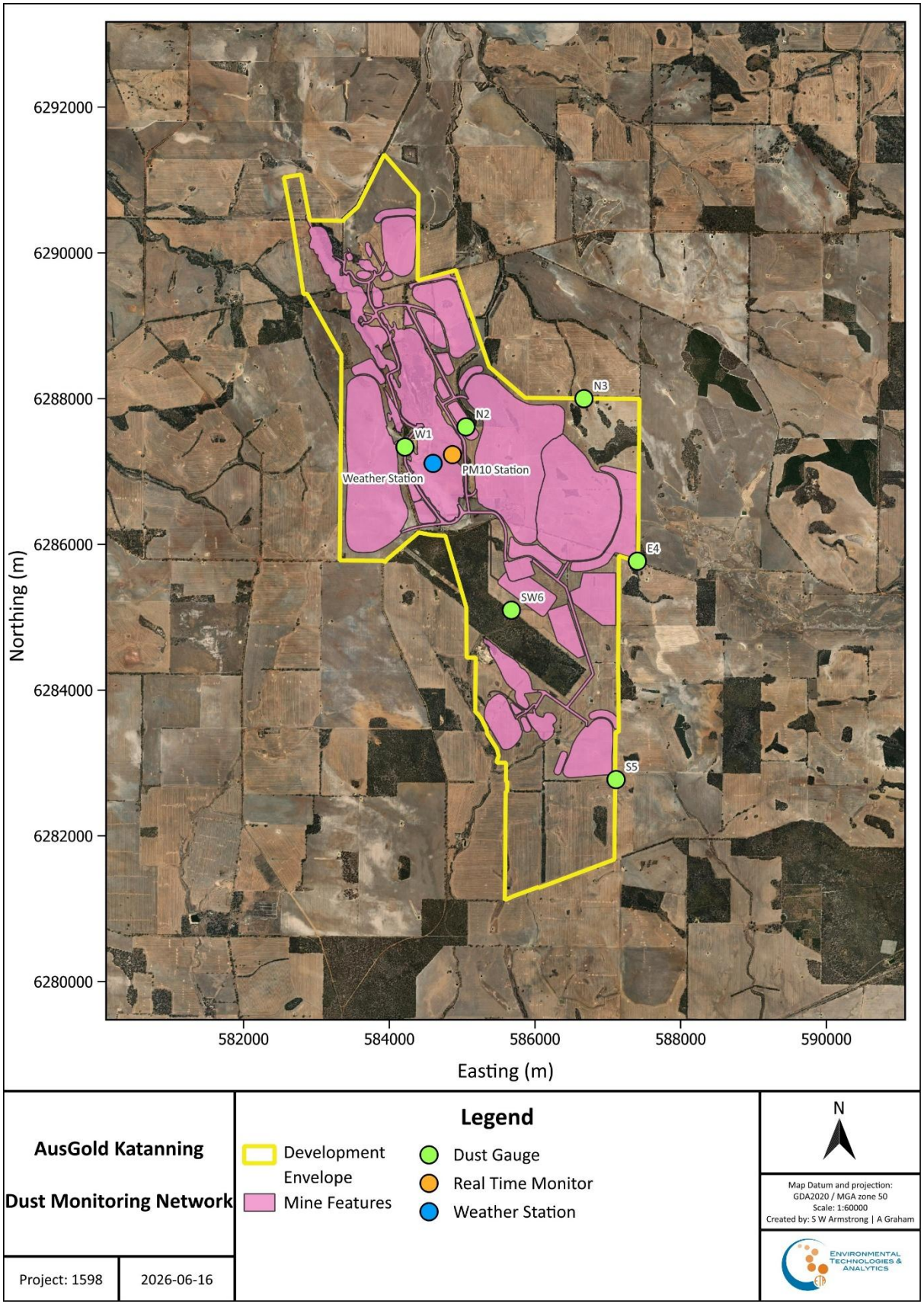

Figure 2-3: Ausgold air quality monitoring locations.

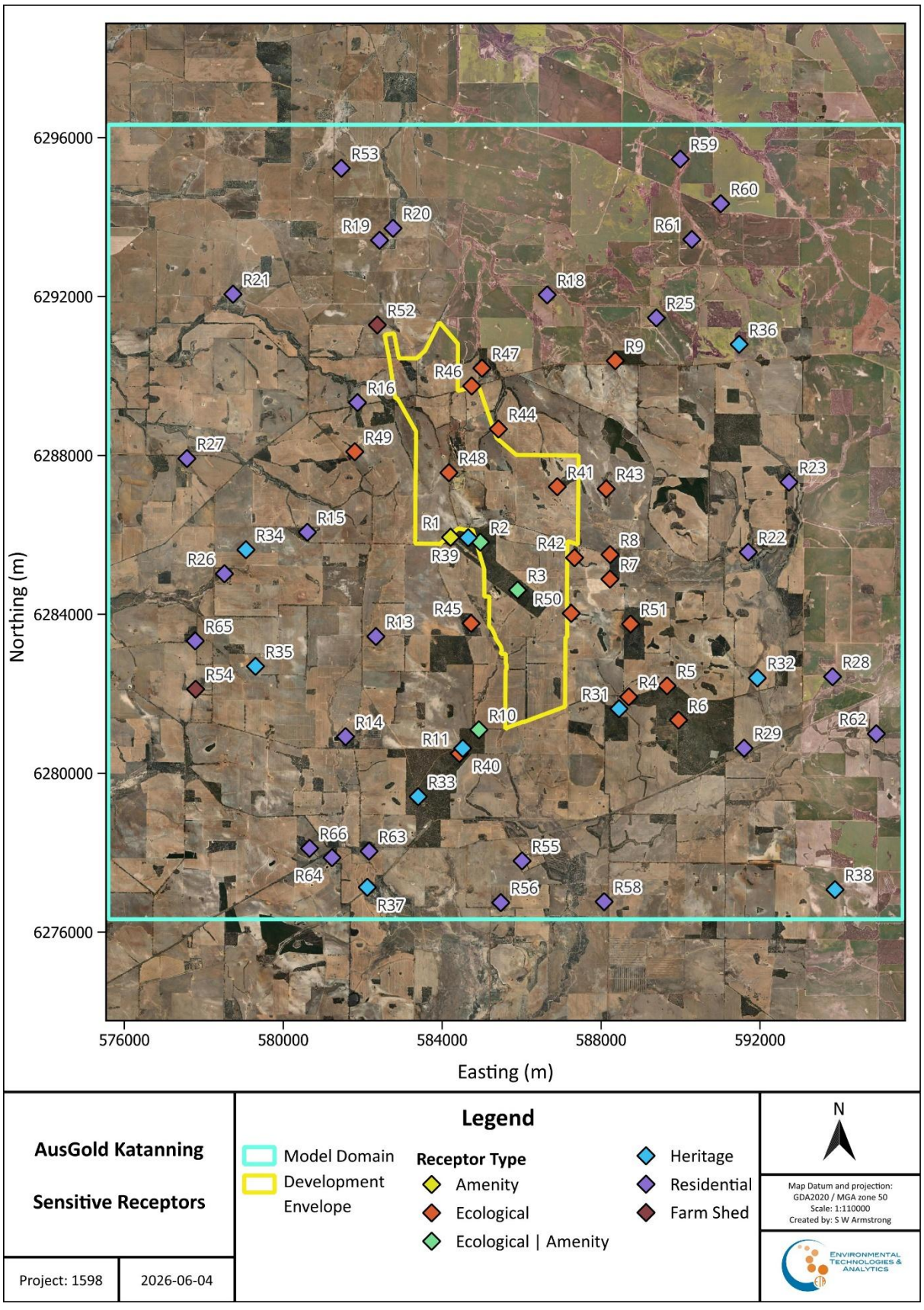

Figure 2-4: Location of site-specific environmental values (model receptor locations).

3 DMP Components for EMP

3.1 Construction Phase

Dust generation during the construction phase of the Proposal is relatively short-term but may be associated with periods of intensive activity especially during land clearing and site preparation. The primary focus of dust management during the planned construction phase therefore focuses on minimising the extent of land disturbance and stabilising exposed surfaces. The mine foot print is cleared progressively over the life of the mine, and therefore only a relatively small footprint is cleared during the first construction year.

Supplementary controls are associated with dust suppression (using water or other suitable mediums) and adopting a risk-based approach to works planning and control deployment. The risk based approach leverages from daily weather forecasts where conditions conducive to dust generation (or poor dispersion) are identified, communicated and accounted for.

The key DMP components for the construction phase are provided in *Table A: Construction Dust Management Plan*, aligning with EPA's guidance for preparing *Environmental Management Plans* (EPA WA 2024) to the extent applicable.

3.2 Operations Phase

Dust generation during the operations phase of the Proposal is a combination of engineering and operational controls, that leverage from the good design practice adopted during the construction of the Proposal. The risk based approach applied during the construction phase will be revised and adjusted to align with the operational control, with daily weather forecasts identifying conditions conducive to dust generation (or poor dispersion) being identified, communicated and accounted for in the daily planning and execution of dust controls.

The primary focus of dust management during the operation phase focuses on key operational areas and dust sources – primarily in-pit mining activity, ore processing area, waste rock placement, and unsealed road surfaces. Supplementary controls are associated with dust suppression (using water or other suitable mediums) associated with wind erosion of exposed surfaces and adopting a risk-based approach to works planning and control deployment.

The key DMP components for the operations phase are provided in *Table B: Operations Phase Dust Management Plan*, aligning with EPA's guidance for preparing *Environmental Management Plans* (EPA WA 2024) to the extent applicable.

Table A: Construction Phase Dust Management Plan	
EPA factors and objectives:	**The primary environmental factors and objectives relevant to this DMP are:** • **Air Quality: To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected (EPA WA 2020)** • **Social Surroundings: To protect social surroundings from significant harm (EPA WA 2023)** **The interrelationship of other environmental factors, such as Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna, and Inland Waters is acknowledged, and are appropriately aligned to the "environmental values" component of the Air Quality factor.**
DMP Construction Phase Outcome	**To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values and social surroundings are protected, meeting relevant air quality standards or assessment criteria as indicators of potential impact.**
Key environmental values:	**Human health and amenity at sensitive receptor locations .**
Key impacts and risks	**Elevated ambient air concentrations (particulates) indicating a reduction in air quality and amenity at sensitive receptor locations from the construction phase and activities.**

Objective-based: To minimise the generation of dust from construction activities.				
Management targets	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**
To minimise the extent of cleared area and the length of time it is susceptible to wind erosion				
Management target 1 (Land clearing and grubbing)	Implement the following measures, where practicable: • Stage the clearing (initial removal of vegetation and topsoil exposure) to minimise the exposed area. • Avoid and minimise clearing of areas until they are required for construction activity. • Avoid clearing during high winds. • Stabilise temporary open area with water.	Cleared area register. Watering (water truck) schedule for open areas. Stabilisation schedule for temporary areas.	Construction Phase. Weekly Review and Update.	Annual Compliance Reporting. Internal Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions.
To minimise the generation and off-site dispersion of dust from bulk earth works (cut/fill and construction of linear infrastructure)				
Management target 2 (Bulk earth works)	Implement the following measures, where practicable: • Stage the topsoil and subsoil stripping to minimise the exposed area. • Avoid stripping during high winds. • Stabilise temporary open areas with water. • Stabilise and rehabilitate open areas progressively. • Stabilise and rehabilitate open areas not required for operations phase.	Cleared area register. Watering (water truck) schedule for open areas. Stabilisation schedule for temporary areas. Rehabilitation program for closure of areas.	Construction Phase. Weekly Review and Update. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days at designated locations.	Annual Compliance Reporting. Internal Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions.
To minimise the generation and off-site dispersion of dust from construction traffic using unsealed access roads				
Management target 3 (Unsealed roads)	Implement the following measures: • Unsealed road watering regime using saline water. • Watering regime to be determined taking into account daily forecast meteorological conditions and dust risk. • Assign temporary speed limit for construction traffic. • Define haul routes.	Unsealed road watering schedule (water-carts). Dust deposition sampling at designated locations.	Construction Phase. Weekly Review and Update. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days at designated locations.	Annual Compliance Reporting. Internal Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions.
To minimise the generation and off-site dispersion of dust from material handling during construction (including loading/unloading/stockpiling & construction of WRL/TSF)				
Management target 4 (Material handling and storage)	Implement the following measures where practicable: • Watering regime before/during material handling. • Watering regime to be determined taking into account daily forecast meteorological conditions and dust risk. • Minimise material drop-heights. • Avoid fine material handling during high winds. • Manage stockpile size and height (i.e. footprint) and	Watering (water truck) schedule for open areas. Dust deposition sampling at designated locations.	Construction Phase. Weekly Review and Update. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days at designated locations.	Annual Compliance Reporting. Internal Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions.

Objective-based: To minimise the generation of dust from construction activities.				
Management targets	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**
	placement. • Minimise stockpile storage duration unless crusting or covering is in place.			
To implement an integrated dust management framework that minimises the generation, emission and off-site dispersion of dust from all Proposal construction activities.				
Management target 6 (Integrated dust management)	Implement the following administrative controls: • Weather-based (dust risk) planning. ○ Review daily meteorological forecasts. ○ Identify high risk dust conditions (wind speed, wind direction, dryness) ○ Modify or reschedule high risk dust activities during adverse conditions. ○ Prioritise dust control (water truck) for high dust risk sources in lead up to adverse conditions. • Maintenance ○ Remove spillage and accumulated matter ○ Maintain work/construction area ○ Prevent re-entrainment of dust • Ambient monitoring ○ Review ambient monitoring data (monthly and seasonally) during the construction phase. ○ Review the need to supplement the existing monitoring with additional DDGs and/or continuous PM_{10} at modelled receptor locations (as shown in Table 2-1). ○ Modify the ambient monitoring program on an as-needs basis.			

Table B: Operations Phase Dust Management Plan	
EPA factors and objectives:	**The primary environmental factors and objectives relevant to this DMP are:** • **Air Quality: To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected.(EPA WA 2020)** • **Social Surroundings: To protect social surroundings from significant harm. (EPA WA 2023)** **The interrelationship of other environmental factors, such as Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna, and Inland Waters is acknowledged, and are appropriately aligned to the "environmental values" component of the Air Quality factor.**
DMP Operations Phase Outcome	**To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values and social surroundings are protected, meeting relevant air quality standards or assessment criteria as indicators of potential impact.**
Key environmental values:	**Human health and amenity at sensitive receptor locations.**
Key impacts and risks	**Elevated ambient air concentrations (particulates) indicating a reduction in air quality and | or amenity at sensitive receptor locations from the mining operations phase**

Objective-based: To minimise the generation of dust from operations and activities.				
Management targets	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**
To minimise the extent of cleared area and the length of time it is susceptible to wind erosion				
Management target 1 (Cleared areas)	Implement the following measures, where practicable: • Stabilise temporary open area with water. • Stabilise open areas when not required for regular operations.	Cleared area register. Watering (water truck) schedule for open areas. Stabilisation schedule for temporary areas. Rehabilitation program for closure of areas.	Operation Phase. Quarterly Review and Update.	Annual Compliance Reporting. Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions.
To minimise the generation and off-site dispersion of dust from haul roads				
Management target 2 (Haul roads)	Implement the following measures: • Haul road watering regime using saline water. • Watering regime to be determined taking into account daily forecast meteorological conditions and dust risk.	Haul road watering schedule. Dust deposition sampling at designated locations.	Operation Phase. Quarterly Review and Update/Revision. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days	Annual Compliance Reporting. Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions.
To minimise the generation and off-site dispersion of dust from the mining activities				
Management target 3 (Mining activity)	Implement the following measures where practicable: • Operate water sprays when unloading and loading (material handling) on the RoM pad. • Operate dust extraction system (hooding with cyclones) when Primary crusher is operating.	Maintenance scheduling of water spray system. Maintenance scheduling of dust extraction system. Dust deposition sampling at designated locations.	Operation Phase. Daily operational checks as part of routine operations. Weekly or monthly maintenance schedule review, prioritisation and Update/Revision. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days	Annual Compliance Reporting. Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions
To minimise the generation and off-site dispersion of dust from the Ore Processing Facility (OPF)				
Management target 4 (Ore processing activity)	Implement the following measures where practicable: • Operate water sprays when unloading ore into the primary crusher by FEL • Operate dust extraction system (hooding with cyclones) when	Maintenance scheduling of water spray system. Maintenance scheduling of dust extraction system. Dust deposition sampling at designated locations.	Operation Phase. Daily operational checks as part of routine operations. Quarterly Review and Update/Revision. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days	Annual Compliance Reporting. Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions

Objective-based: To minimise the generation of dust from operations and activities.				
Management targets	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**
	Primary crusher is operating.			
To minimise the generation of dust from the stockpiles				
Management target 5 (Stockpiles - all)	Implement the following measures where practicable: • Minimise material drop-heights. • Avoid fine material handling during high winds. • Manage stockpile size and height (i.e. footprint) and placement. • Minimise stockpile storage duration unless crusting or covering is in place. • Inspection schedule to assess dust potential and control effectiveness	Stockpile register. Watering (water truck) schedule for open areas. Maintenance scheduling of water spray system. Stabilisation schedule for medium-long term inactive stockpiles. Dust deposition sampling at designated locations.	Operation Phase. Daily operational checks as part of routine operations. Quarterly Review and Update/Revision. DDG sampling regime 30 ± 2-days	Annual Compliance Reporting. Reporting on the review and revisionof management actions
To implement an integrated dust management framework that minimises the generation, emission and off-site dispersion of dust from all Proposal activities.				

Management target 6
(Integrated dust management)
	Implement the following administrative controls:
	• Weather-based (dust risk) planning.
	  ○ Review daily meteorological forecasts.
	  ○ Identify high risk dust conditions (wind speed, wind direction, dryness)
	  ○ Modify or reschedule high risk dust activities during adverse conditions.
	  ○ Prioritise dust control (water truck) for high dust risk sources in lead up to adverse conditions.
	• Maintenance
	  ○ Remove spillage and accumulated matter
	  ○ Maintain clean plant/processing and transport (sealed roads) area
	  ○ Prevent re-entrainment of dust
	• Ambient monitoring
	  ○ Review ambient monitoring data (monthly and seasonally) during the operations phase.
	  ○ Review the need to supplement the existing monitoring with additional DDGs and/or continuous PM_{10} at modelled receptor locations (as shown in Table 2-1).
	  ○ Modify the ambient monitoring program on an as-needs basis.			

4 Adaptive management and review of the DMP

The DMP forms part of the overarching framework for environmental impact management for the Proposal, and integrates with the SBEMP. Only those components specific to the DMP (i.e. which may be in addition to the SBEMP) are documented here. The key integration components are cross-referenced to the SBEMP.

Management components of the DMP are based on objectives-based management and include management targets, actions, monitoring and reporting (See Section 3).

Management includes monitoring underpinned by defined roles and responsibilities as set out in the SBEMP. The SBEMP is subject to Ausgold's review and adaptive management framework and therefore the DMP will be periodically reviewed and modified to ensure the defined objectives are being achieved.

5 Stakeholder engagement

Ausgold retains a Stakeholder Consultation Register which maintains records of all interactions with stakeholders. The Register summarises key issues raised by stakeholders during the process and describes how Ausgold has responded to those issues. The SBEMP includes provisions for communications that are part of managing the Proposal in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

Based on the relative proximity of the Proposal to receptors that may potentially be impacted by dust, tracking of all air quality related concerns will form an important part of stakeholder engagement on an ongoing basis. Reference should be made to the notes contained in Table 2-1.

6 Acronyms and Glossary

Acronym	Description
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
C	Degrees Celsius (temperature)
CV	Conveyor
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EPAV	Environmental Protection Authority Victoria, Australia
ETA	Environmental Technologies& Analytics Pty Ltd
FEL	Front end loader
GLC	Ground Level Concentration
$g/m^2/month$	Grams per square metre per month
g/s	grams per second
h/yr	Hours per year
kg	kilogram
kg/t	kilogram per tonne
kg/yr	kilograms per year
kPa	kiloPascals
km	kilometre
m	metre
m/s	metres per second
mm	millimetre
Mt	Million tonnes

Acronym	Description
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NEPC	National Environment Protection Council
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
PM	Particulate matter, small particles and liquid droplets that can remain suspended in air.
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less.
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 µm or less.
t	Tonnes
t/h	Tonnes per hour
tpa	tonnes per annum
tph	tonnes per hour
TS	Transfer station
TSP	Total suspended particulates
$µg/m^3$	micro grams (one millionth of a gram) per cubic metre
µm	micrometre
USEPA	United States Environment Protection Agency

Appendices

Appendix A. Ambient Monitoring Summary

Appendix Table 1: Dust Deposition Results

Date	Site	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Number days in field[1]
		(g/m²/month)			
Jan-25	DDG_W_1	Insoluble Solids not determined	Soluble Solids not determined	4.9	31
	DDG_N_2			7.3	31
	DDG_N_3			5.8	31
	DDG_E_4			9.8	31
	DDG_S_5			7.5	31
	DDG_SW_6				[2]
Feb-25	DDG_W_1			3.6	32
	DDG_N_2			3.2	32
	DDG_N_3			3.3	32
	DDG_E_4			0.7	32
	DDG_S_5			2.1	32
	DDG_SW_6			5.7	32
Mar-25	DDG_W_1			1.7	36
	DDG_N_2			1.1	36
	DDG_N_3			1.1	36
	DDG_E_4			4.0	36
	DDG_S_5			1.9	36
	DDG_SW_6			1.4	36
Apr-25	DDG_W_1			2.6	34
	DDG_N_2			2.3	34
	DDG_N_3			1.3	34
	DDG_E_4			8.1	34
	DDG_S_5			2.0	34
	DDG_SW_6			1.7	34
May-25	DDG_W_1			1.9	22
	DDG_N_2			2.6	22
	DDG_N_3			1.1	22
	DDG_E_4			2.3	22
	DDG_S_5			2.8	22
	DDG_SW_6			0.7	22
Jun-25	DDG_W_1			1.1	27
	DDG_N_2			1.8	27
	DDG_N_3			0.6	27
	DDG_E_4			1.0	27
	DDG_S_5			1.6	27
	DDG_SW_6			0.6	27
Jul-25	DDG_W_1			9.5	33
	DDG_N_2			1.5	33

Date	Site	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Number days in field[1]
		(g/m²/month)			
	DDG_N_3			1.3	33
	DDG_E_4			1.4	33
	DDG_S_5			1.4	33
	DDG_SW_6			1.5	33
Aug-25[3]	DDG_W_1	0.4	0.6	1.0	33
	DDG_N_2	0.2	0.5	0.7	33
	DDG_N_3	0.15	<0.10	0.15	33
	DDG_E_4	0.3	<0.10	0.3	33
	DDG_S_5	0.2	0.6	0.8	33
	DDG_SW_6	0.1	<0.10	0.2	33
Sep-25	DDG_W_1	0.76	0.76	1.5	26
	DDG_N_2	1.0	1.0	2.0	26
	DDG_N_3	0.3	0.8	1.2	26
	DDG_E_4	0.5	1.1	1.6	26
	DDG_S_5	0.3	0.9	1.2	26
	DDG_SW_6	0.3	0.9	1.2	26
Oct-25	DDG_W_1	1.9	0.9	2.8	38
	DDG_N_2	0.9	0.8	1.6	38
	DDG_N_3	3.4	0.59	3.9	38
	DDG_E_4	2.1	0.37	2.5	38
	DDG_S_5	1.3	0.96	2.2	38
	DDG_SW_6	0.8	0.8	1.6	38
Nov-25	DDG_W_1	4.4	0.2	4.6	48
	DDG_N_2	0.7	0.4	1.1	48
	DDG_N_3	0.8	0.0	0.8	48
	DDG_E_4	1.2	0.5	1.7	48
	DDG_S_5	1.1	0.23	1.3	48
	DDG_SW_6	0.9	0.32	1.2	48
Dec-25	DDG_W_1	1.6	1.4	2.9	28
	DDG_N_2	1.4	1.7	3.1	28
	DDG_N_3	0.9	0.7	1.6	28
	DDG_E_4	1.0	1.6	2.6	28
	DDG_S_5	1.3	0.8	2.1	28
	DDG_SW_6	0.7	0.5	1.2	28
Jan-26	DDG_W_1	2.0	0.0	2.1	26
	DDG_N_2	0.8	0.6	1.4	26
	DDG_N_3	0.9	0.0	0.9	26
	DDG_E_4	1.8	0.0	1.8	26
	DDG_S_5	1.4	0.4	1.8	26
	DDG_SW_6	0.9	0.1	1.0	26
Feb-26	DDG_W_1	1.8	0.3	2.1	21

Date	Site	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Matter	Total Solids	Number days in field[1]
		(g/m²/month)			
	DDG_N_2	1.2	1.0	2.2	21
	DDG_N_3	1.6	1.0	2.6	21
	DDG_E_4	1.2	2.2	3.4	21
	DDG_S_5	0.5	0.7	1.2	21
	DDG_SW_6	0.5	0.2	0.8	21
Mar-26	DDG_W_1	2.6	1.9	4.4	28
	DDG_N_2	1.8	1.8	3.6	28
	DDG_N_3	0.6	0.6	1.2	28
	DDG_E_4	1.2	2.1	3.3	28
	DDG_S_5	2.6	1.0	3.7	28
	DDG_SW_6	1.4	1.1	2.5	28

Note:
[1] Target for number of days deployed in the field is ±30 days.
[2] Not field deployed.
[3] Laboratory analysis expanded to include determination of Insoluble and Soluble.

Appendix Table 2: PM_{10} (E-sampler) Results

Sampling Campaign	Statistic	Calculated average (µg/m³)	
		1-hour average	24-hour average
18 November 2025 to 13 May 2026	Maximum	267	48
	99th percentile	54	37
	98th percentile	35	34
	95th percentile	26	23
	70th percentile	13	13
	Annual average	12	12