

Compliance audit program

EL8778 Curnamona Exploration Project

Silverton Minerals Pty Ltd

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Exploration licence 8778 (1992) was granted to Nomad Exploration Pty Ltd on 24 July 2018. The licence was transferred to Silverton Minerals Pty Ltd on 11 February 2025. The exploration area was about 36 kilometres north-west of Broken Hill in far western NSW.

As part of the compliance audit program, an audit of the exploration activities associated with the Curnamona exploration project within EL8778 was undertaken on 26 May 2026 by the Resources Regulator within the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

The audit was conducted in conjunction with the audit of EL8877 (1992) held by Peel Far West Pty Ltd. Silverton Minerals entered a joint venture arrangement with Peel Far West for the Curnamona project. Red Hill Minerals Limited, as the parent company of Silverton Minerals, was the operator for both EL8778 and EL8877.

1.2. Audit objectives

The objectives of the audit were to:

- undertake a compliance audit of the Silverton Minerals Pty Ltd exploration activities against the requirements of the *Mining Act 1992* and the conditions of the exploration licence and activity approvals issued pursuant to that Act.
- assess the operational performance of the exploration activities and the ability of the titleholder and/or its operator to implement management systems and controls to provide for sustainable management of the operations.

1.3. Audit scope

The scope of the audit included:

- the exploration activities associated with the 2025–2027 K1 Prospect Reconnaissance Drilling Program (APO0002084), 2025–2027 Furiosa Prospect Reconnaissance Drilling Program (APO0002085) and 2025–2027 Immortan Prospect Reconnaissance Drilling Program (APO0002095) exploration projects including:
 - exploration activities within EL8778 including a selected sample of exploration drillholes
 - borehole sealing and rehabilitation activities for selected drilling activities undertaken since May 2024 (if any).
- A review of documents and records pertaining to the exploration operations for the period commencing 1 May 2024 and ending 26 May 2026.

1.4. Audit criteria

The audit criteria against which compliance was assessed included:

- *Mining Act 1992*, specifically, Sections 5, 30, 140, 163C to 163E, 163G, 378D
- conditions attached to EL8778 (granted 24 July 2018, last renewed 18 September 2024)
- assessable prospecting operations application dated 20 July 2025 for 4 deep mud/ diamond drillholes with access tracks, and associated approval dated 6 August 2025 (APO0002084)
- assessable prospecting operations application dated 20 July 2025 for 4 deep mud/ diamond drillholes with access tracks, and associated approval dated 7 August 2025 (APO0002085)
- assessable prospecting operations application dated 20 July 2025 for 4 deep mud/ diamond drillholes with access tracks, and associated approval dated 4 August 2025 (APO0002095)
- Exploration code of practice: Environmental management (Version 5, March 2022)
- Exploration code of practice: Rehabilitation (Version 5, March 2022)
- Exploration code of practice: Community consultation (Version 2.1, May 2023 and/or Version 3.0, November 2025)
- Exploration code of practice: Produced water management, storage and transfer (Version 5, March 2022)
- Exploration reporting: A guide for reporting on exploration and prospecting in New South Wales (Version 5, March 2024)
- Exploration guideline: Annual activity reporting for prospecting titles (Version 4, October 2022)

1.5. Publishing and disclosure of information

This audit report was published on the Regulator's website consistent with:

- Section 365 of the *Mining Act 1992*
- Resources Regulator's [Compliance publication policy](#)
- *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.

2. Audit methods

The audit process involved interviewing site personnel, reviewing documentation and samples of records provided by the licence holder and/or operator to determine the level of compliance of the operations and assess the status of the operational performance. The audit process and methodology are described in more detail in the sections below.

2.1. Opening meeting

An opening meeting was held onsite on 26 May 2026. The audit team was introduced, and the scope of their responsibilities was conveyed to the auditees. The objectives and scope of the audit were outlined. The methods to be used by the team to conduct the audit were explained, including the interview of personnel, review of documentation, examination of records and a site inspection to assess specific compliance requirements.

2.2. Site interviews and inspections

2.2.1. Data collection and verification

Where possible, documents and data provided during the audit process were reviewed electronically on the day. Several documents were unable to be reviewed on the day and were provided following the remote audit.

All information obtained during the audit process was verified by the audit team where possible. For example, statements made by site personnel were verified by viewing documentation and records, including site photographs, where possible. Where suitable verification could not be provided, this has been identified in the audit findings as not determined.

2.2.2. Site inspections

A site inspection was undertaken of the following exploration operations in EL8778:

- mud/diamond hole 25K1DD001, drilled in October 2025 and rehabilitated
- drill pad P_25K1DD003 – hole not drilled and pad rehabilitated
- drill pad P_25K1DD004 – hole not drilled and pad rehabilitated
- tracks established between drillholes.

2.3. Closing meeting

A closing meeting was held on site on 26 May 2026. The objectives of this meeting were to discuss any outstanding matters, present preliminary findings and outline the process for finalising the audit report.

2.4. Compliance assessment definitions

The reporting of results from the compliance audit was determined based on the definitions presented below in Table 1.

Table 1: Compliance assessment definitions

Assessment	Criteria
Compliance	Sufficient and appropriate evidence is available to demonstrate the particular requirement has been complied with.
Non-compliance	Clear evidence has been collected to demonstrate the particular requirement has not been complied with. There are 3 subcategories of non-compliance reflecting the severity and level of risk associated with the non-compliance: NC1 – the absence of planning or implementation of a required operational element which has the potential to result in a significant risk. NC2 – an isolated lapse or absence of control in the implementation of an operational element which is unlikely to result in a significant risk. NC3 – an administrative or reporting non-compliance which does not have a direct environmental or safety significance. Note: The identification of a non-compliance in this audit may or may not constitute a breach of, or offence under, the <i>Mining Act 1992</i>. Non-compliances identified in this audit report may be further investigated by the Regulator and regulatory actions may be undertaken.
Observation of concern	Where an auditee may be compliant at the time of the audit but there are issues that exist that could result in the potential for future non-compliance if not addressed. Observation of concern was also used where an issue may not have particular compliance requirements, but which was not conducive to good management or best practice.
Suggestion for improvement	Where changes in processes or activities inspected or evaluated at the time of the audit could deliver improvement in relation to risk minimisation, sustainable outcomes and management practices.
Not determined	The necessary evidence has not been collected to enable an assessment of compliance to be made within the scope of the audit. Reasons why the audit team could not collect the required information include: - insufficient information on the file relating to the period covered by the audit or insufficient evidence collected to reach a conclusion - the wording on the criteria (approval condition) meant that no evidence could be gathered, or it was too difficult to gather the evidence. A ‘not determined’ assessment was also made where the condition was outside the scope of the audit.
Not applicable	The circumstances of the authorisation or licence holder have changed and are no longer relevant (e.g. no longer mining, mining equipment and plant has been removed).

Assessment	Criteria
	An invoking element in the criteria was not activated within the scope of the audit.

2.5. Reporting

Following completion of the audit, the audit checklists were completed, and audit notes were reviewed to compile a list of outstanding matters to be noted in the audit report. This report was prepared to provide an overview of the operational performance of the site in relation to the exploration activities and identify any non-compliances or observations of concern noted by the auditors during the documentation review and interviews.

The draft audit findings were forwarded to Silverton Minerals for comment. Consideration was given to the representations made during the finalisation of the audit report as discussed in the audit findings.

3. Audit findings

3.1. Work program

Condition one of EL8778 required the licence holder to carry out the operations described in the approved work programs. Work program WP-EL8778-2025-2030 was in force during the audit period. Exploration activities were planned to target stages one to 3 of exploration across the tenement over the term of the licence.

Annual reports for the 2024 and 2025 reporting periods were reviewed for EL8778. Evidence was available to confirm exploration activities were progressing. Exploration completed included:

- data compilation and review
- exploration planning and preparation
- geophysics reprocessing
- surface sampling
- ground gravity survey
- airborne MMT survey

Silverton Minerals used the annual reporting processes to set the work program for the year across the tenement. Tracking systems and spreadsheets were used to track progress of the exploration activities against the approved work programs.

Exploration data was noted to be maintained by the Silverton Minerals geologists (and/or their contractors) and submitted to NSW Resources with the annual activity reports as required.

3.2. Access arrangements

Section 140 of the *Mining Act 1992* stated, ‘the holder of a prospecting title must not carry out prospecting operations on any particular area of land except in accordance with an access arrangement or arrangements applying to that area of land’. The access arrangement was required to be agreed in writing between the holder of the prospecting title and each landholder of that area of land.

Silverton Minerals negotiated land access agreements with the landholders where exploration activities were undertaken. The agreements were updated annually and included special conditions negotiated by the landholders. For example, limiting access during lambing season or wet weather.

3.3. Native title and exempted areas

Condition 2 of EL8778 required the licence holder to obtain the prior written consent of the Minister before carrying out any activities on land on which native title had not been extinguished. Similarly, Section 30 of the *Mining Act 1992* required the consent of the Minister before a licence holder undertook any activities within a State Conservation Area.

There were no state conservation areas within the exploration licence areas. No approvals under section 30 of the *Mining Act 1992* were required.

The land within EL8778 was under western lands leases where native title was extinguished. No approvals under condition 2 were required.

Silverton Minerals and Red Hill Minerals mapped Crown land as a layer in the geographic information system. This information was used in drillhole planning to identify any areas where further approvals were required.

3.4. Community consultation

Condition 3 of EL8778 required the licence holder to carry out community consultation in relation to the planning and conduct of exploration activities. Community consultation was required to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Exploration code of practice: Community consultation.

An assessment against the mandatory requirements of the code of practice was undertaken as documented in the following sections.

3.4.1. Community engagement contact

Mandatory requirement one of the code of practice required the licence holder to publish on its website the contact details of its designated community engagement contact. Mandatory requirement 2 required the licence holder to update the contact details within 7 days of any change to the contact details.

Contact details for Red Hill Minerals were included on the Red Hill Minerals website community page. The contact details included a general company email address and phone number. Both email and phone number were actively monitored. Any enquiries or complaints received were documented and actioned. The information on the Red Hill Minerals website met the requirements for community engagement contact details.

3.4.2. Community consultation plan

Mandatory requirement 3 required the preparation of a community consultation plan to describe how the licence holder would engage with the community. Mandatory requirement 4 set out the requirements for preparation of the community consultation plan.

Silverton Minerals entered into a joint venture agreement with Peel Far West for the exploration activities on EL8778. Red Hill Minerals, as the operator of the Curnamona project, prepared a consolidated community consultation plan for the project that included EL8778. A review of the community consultation plan confirmed it generally addressed the mandatory requirements of the code of practice, as outlined below:

- objectives for the strategy were documented in section 6.1.
- a description of the project and the proposed exploration activities was included in section 5.
- stakeholder identification and analysis were described in section 6.1 with details and analysis of stakeholders contained in a separate spreadsheet for privacy reasons.
- engagement methods were described in section 7 – consultation mechanisms were typically tailored to each stakeholder type.

- methods for collecting and resolving feedback and complaints were documented in section 8.

Mandatory requirement 5 required the licence holder to provide a copy of the consultation plan to any person who requests it in writing. The Red Hill Minerals community engagement webpage included a statement to advise the community the consultation plan was available upon written request. Red Hill Minerals exploration staff said no requests to provide the consultation plan were received. The separation of stakeholder details into a spreadsheet separate from the consultation plan meant personal information was kept confidential should the consultation plan be requested. This was generally considered a good practice.

3.4.3. Implementation, record keeping and reporting

Mandatory requirement 6 required the licence holder to keep and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the code. Mandatory requirement 7 required the licence holder to implement the consultation plan, monitor the results of consultation, keep records of consultation activities and evaluate the effectiveness of consultation.

Records were available to confirm implementation of the consultation plan. Red Hill Minerals maintained a detailed log of consultation activities in a stakeholder register. Given the low impact nature of the exploration activities, and a location reasonably remote from nearby communities, liaison with landholders was the key consultation undertaken. Evaluation of the consultation outcomes showed community consultation was generally positive.

Mandatory requirement 8 required the licence holder prepare an annual community consultation report that details the consultation activities completed for the previous year. Mandatory requirement 10 set out the requirements for the community consultation report. Reports for EL8778 under the 2026 code of practice were not due but evidence was available to confirm Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals prepared annual community consultation reports for earlier years, generally in accordance with the reporting guidance in Appendix 2 of the previous code of practice. An analysis of trends in community consultation and stakeholder engagement was included in the reports. Sections 2 and 3 of the annual reports included an assessment of the community consultation activities against the requirements of the consultation plan.

Peel Far West and Red Hill Minerals intended to prepare a single consolidated community consultation report for the Curnamona project. The companies were advised to lodge an application to combine the exploration titles as a project for the purposes of community consultation reporting and nominate a reporting date for the combined titles group.

The reports were available upon request, but neither Silverton Minerals nor Red Hill Minerals received any requests for community consultation reports to be provided.

3.5. Exploration activity approvals

Section 23A of the *Mining Act 1992* required the holder of an exploration licence to obtain an activity approval prior to carrying out assessable prospecting operations.

Evidence was available to confirm that exploration activity approvals were sought and granted for exploration activities. Exploration activity approvals granted included:

- Assessable prospecting operations application dated 20 July 2025 for 4 deep mud/diamond drillholes with access tracks, and associated approval dated 6 August 2025 (AP00002084)

- Assessable prospecting operations application dated 20 July 2025 for 4 deep mud/diamond drillholes with access tracks, and associated approval dated 7 August 2025 (APO0002085)
- Assessable prospecting operations application dated 20 July 2025 for 4 deep mud/diamond drillholes with access tracks, and associated approval dated 4 August 2025 (APO0002095)

One of the 4 mud/diamond drillholes approved under APO0002084 was drilled. Drill pads and sumps were established for the 3 other holes but they were not drilled. Generally, evidence was provided to indicate the exploration activities were carried out in accordance with the description provided in the application and in accordance with the approval given. Drilling under APO0002085 and APO0002095 was not commenced.

3.6. Environmental management

Condition 4 of EL8778 required the licence holder to prevent or minimise so far as is reasonably practicable, any harm to the environment arising from the activities carried out under the licence. Condition 2 of the exploration activity approvals required the licence holder to carry out the activity in compliance with Part B of the Exploration code of practice: Environmental management.

The mud/diamond drilling program on EL8778 under APO0002084 were completed, and all plant and equipment were removed from site. A full assessment against the Exploration code of practice: Environmental management was not completed but the following observations were made:

- No evidence of environmental harm was observed at the sites visited during the site inspection.
- Clearing of surface vegetation for drill pads and the establishment of access tracks was generally consistent with the APO approvals (Figure 1).
- Inground sumps were established for water management. The sumps were lined with sump liners disposed of at the Broken Hill waste management facility.
- Biosecurity controls included a detailed drill rig inspection on arrival of the rig and associated vehicles and equipment.
- The locations for any new access tracks were discussed and agreed with the landholder before the start of the program.
- Searches of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) were conducted during the preparation of the APO. No heritage items were identified from the searches in the vicinity of drilling. Heritage layers were available in the project GIS. This information was used during drillhole planning to avoid known areas.

An environmental risk assessment was undertaken for the Curnamona project. The risk assessment was documented and included controls to mitigate the risks identified. As suggestion for improvement one, Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals should consider reviewing the risk assessment to align it with the mandatory elements of the code of practice. On-site inspections were carried out by Red Hill personnel to confirm implementation and effectiveness of the controls.

Figure 1: Surface disturbance at 25K1DD001



3.7. Security deposit

Condition 5 of EL8778 required the licence holder to provide a security deposit to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the licence.

The security amount required for EL8778 was \$41,000, which department records confirmed was held. The approved diamond drilling programs on EL8778 triggered the increase in security from the minimum required.

3.8. Rehabilitation

Condition 6 of EL8778 required the licence holder to carry out rehabilitation of all disturbance caused by activities carried out under the licence in accordance with the requirements of the Exploration code of practice: Rehabilitation.

An assessment against the mandatory requirements of the code of practice was undertaken for the exploration activities as documented in the following sections.

3.8.1. Risk assessment

Mandatory requirement one required the licence holder to conduct a risk assessment to evaluate the range of potential threats and opportunities associated with rehabilitating disturbed areas to a condition that could support the intended final land use.

Red Hill Minerals prepared a rehabilitation risk assessment for the Curnamona project. The risk assessment included a range of risks associated with rehabilitation of exploration activities. Controls were documented for the risks identified. Examples of risks identified included:

- lack of supervision of rehabilitation works leading to inadequate rehabilitation.
- rehabilitation not completed to compliance standards.
- contamination or pollution resulting from exploration activities.
- increased sediment loads in runoff.
- spread of weeds, seeds, pests and environmental diseases.

As suggestion for improvement 2, Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals should consider reviewing the rehabilitation risk assessment against the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. This would allow the identification and management of the risks that may prevent or delay successfully achieving the objectives and completion criteria, and subsequently, the final land use. This would provide a more robust framework for managing rehabilitation risks.

3.8.2. Rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria

Mandatory requirement 2 required the licence holder, not later than 14 days before the commencement of surface disturbing activities, to provide to the Secretary a copy of clear, specific, achievable and measurable rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria (ROCC). For higher risk prospecting operations, a rehabilitation management plan was required to be prepared and submitted with the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.

The exploration activity approval applications lodged by Silverton Minerals indicated the surface disturbance area was less than the 5-hectare threshold for a higher risk prospecting operation. Excavations for inground sumps exceeded the 60-cubic-metre threshold for excavations. The drilling programs were within the definition of a higher risk prospecting operation under the code of practice, and a rehabilitation management plan was prepared and submitted with the application.

ROCCs were documented as part of the application for assessable prospecting operations. It was noted that the ROCCs were generally based on the template provided in Appendix 2 of the code of practice.

3.8.3. Rehabilitation program

Mandatory requirement 3 required the licence holder to develop, implement and complete a rehabilitation program (which included a monitoring program) to rehabilitate disturbed areas to a condition that could support the intended final land use. Mandatory requirement 4 required the licence holder to commence rehabilitation of a site as soon as reasonably practicable following the completion of activities on that site.

Drilling was completed in October 2025. All holes drilled or drill pads prepared were rehabilitated. As documented in the rehabilitation management plan, rehabilitation of the sites included:

- backfilling and surface reshaping of drill pads and sumps
- soil trimming and ripping
- reapplication of topsoil
- dispersal of woody debris and/or stockpiled vegetative material
- ongoing maintenance and monitoring.

The sites were in the rehabilitation monitoring phase as shown in Figures 2 to 4. As suggestion for improvement 3, Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals should consider developing an inspection process that documented the rehabilitation monitoring against the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. This would provide evidence to support any application for rehabilitation sign-off by demonstrating objectives and completion criteria were achieved.

Figure 2: Rehabilitation of drillhole 25K1DD001



Figure 3: Rehabilitation of drill pad P_25K1DD003



Figure 4: Rehabilitation of drill pad P_25K1DD004



3.9. Annual activity reporting

Section 163C of the *Mining Act 1992*, clause 59 of the Mining Regulation 2016 and condition 8 of EL8778 required the licence holder to submit an activity report annually within one calendar month following grant anniversary date. Annual activity reports were required to be prepared in accordance with the Exploration guideline: Annual activity reporting for prospecting titles.

During the audit scope period Silverton Minerals submitted annual activity reports comprising:

- annual geological report
- environmental rehabilitation and compliance report.

Generally, reports were found to be in accordance with the NSW Resources and/or Resources Regulator templates and guidance material.

3.10. Core and sample storage

Clause 65 of the Mining Regulation 2016 required the holder of an authority to, so far as is reasonably practicable, collect, retain and preserve:

- all drillcores remaining after sampling
- characteristic samples of the rock or strata encountered in any drillholes.

All core and samples collected were required to be labelled, stored and managed in a manner that preserved the integrity of the core or samples.

Core from the drilling program was stored at the EC Andrews Drillcore Facility in Broken Hill. This was not inspected during the audit. Red Hill Minerals provided photos of the drillcore trays and storage. All core trays were photographed and photos maintained as records. Core tray labelling was well managed with any loss of core identified. Trays were palletised by drillhole number.

3.11. Record keeping

Sections 163D and 163E of the *Mining Act 1992* related to the creation and maintenance of records required under the Act, the regulations, or a condition of title. Records must be kept in a legible form for production to any inspector and must be maintained for a period of 4 years after the expiry or cancellation of the title. Specific requirements for the types of records to be maintained for exploration activities were detailed in the mandatory requirements of the exploration codes of practice as follows:

- mandatory requirement 6 of the rehabilitation code of practice
- mandatory requirement 13.1 of the environmental management code of practice
- mandatory requirement 5 of the community consultation code of practice.

Records reviewed during the audit demonstrated Silverton Minerals and Red Hill Minerals generally maintained records as required by the licence conditions and the exploration codes of practice. It was noted relevant documents and records were readily retrievable upon request from the company's SharePoint system.

Examples of records reviewed included:

- tenement schedules spreadsheet
- tenement obligations reports
- environmental and rehabilitation risk assessments, including drilling hazard risk assessment records
- land access agreements
- assessable prospecting operations approval and associated documentation
- pre, during and post drilling photos
- field induction presentation and records
- examples of completed exploration drill pad preparation forms
- examples of drill rig workplace inspection forms
- AHIMS search results and GIS mapping
- rehabilitation management plan
- community consultation plan

- community consultation records
- community consultation reports
- annual activity reporting.

4. Compliance management

4.1. Identifying compliance obligations

Identifying compliance obligations is a critical step in the development of an effective compliance management system. Compliance obligations for an exploration project can include:

- regulatory requirements (for example, the *Mining Act 1992*)
- conditions imposed on the grant, renewal, or transfer of exploration licences
- exploration activity approvals
- exploration codes of practice
- specific commitments made by the organisation (for example, commitments made in the approved exploration activity application).

Once identified, compliance obligations should be reviewed periodically to identify any changes in those obligations (for example, changes in legislation).

The Red Hill Minerals exploration staff generally had a good understanding of the compliance requirements for exploration. Comprehensive systems and processes for managing compliance requirements were generally developed and implemented.

It was noted records were generally maintained to demonstrate compliance using a SharePoint system.

4.2. Contractor management

Contractors are often used to undertake specialist tasks, for example, exploration drilling. While the responsibility for compliance or the implementation of environmental controls is often passed to the contractor, the licence holder will retain accountability for compliance with its licence conditions and other compliance obligations. It is important that the licence holder exercises management control of its contractors by specifying contract requirements, providing oversight of contracted works, and evaluating the performance of the contractor during the contracted works.

Drilling was completed at the time of the audit. Red Hill Minerals used contract drillers for the diamond drilling program. Contractor management activities undertaken included:

- Induction was completed with drilling personnel.
- The drillers personnel were included in drilling risk assessment sessions with Red Hill Minerals staff.
- A Red Hill Minerals exploration geologist was on site during the drilling operations to supervise the drilling contractor.

4.3. Inspections, monitoring and evaluation

An effective inspection, monitoring and evaluation process is required to:

- monitor the implementation of the risk controls

- evaluate the effectiveness of those controls based on an assessment of inspection and monitoring data
- implement an adaptive management approach if monitoring shows that controls may be ineffective.

Red Hill Minerals exploration staff established an inspection and monitoring process that was suitable for the nature of the exploration operations being conducted. These processes were noted to include inspection of drill sites to confirm works were completed in accordance with the controls identified in the risk assessments.

Inspection checklists were used to document the inspections. The results of the inspections were documented in the 'Site Docs' system. A software package 'Analytics' was used to evaluate the inspection findings. This allowed any trends or changes required to be identified and actioned.

5. Audit conclusions

From the evidence reviewed during the audit and observations made on site during the site inspection, it was concluded the exploration operations undertaken by Silverton Minerals and Red Hill Minerals were well managed. Evidence was available to demonstrate systems and processes were developed to identify and manage compliance requirements. It was observed records were being maintained as required to demonstrate compliance.

Silverton Minerals were generally compliant with the requirements of the exploration licence, exploration activity approvals and the exploration codes of practice, for the elements reviewed during the audit. No non-compliances or observations of concern were identified during the audit. Three suggestions for improvement were identified as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of suggestions for improvement

Suggestion for improvement number	Description of issue
1	Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals should consider reviewing the environmental risk assessment to align it with the mandatory elements of the environmental management code.
2	Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals should consider reviewing the rehabilitation risk assessment against the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. This would allow the identification and management of the risks that may prevent or delay successfully achieving the objectives and completion criteria, and subsequently, the final land use.
3	Silverton Minerals and/or Red Hill Minerals should consider developing an inspection process that documented the rehabilitation monitoring against the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. This would provide evidence to support any application for rehabilitation sign-off by demonstrating objectives and completion criteria were achieved.