



BOWDENS SILVER PROJECT

IPC Briefing

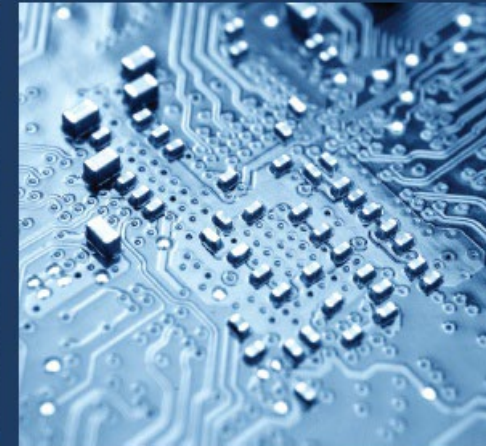
24 September 2026

 **BOWDENS**
SILVER

AGENDA AND INTRODUCTIONS

Agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Community Engagement
3. Transmission Line
4. Additional Documentation Since Past Determination
5. Key Matters
6. Department's Assessment Report and Recommended Conditions
7. Conclusion



1. INTRODUCTION

SILVER MINES LIMITED

BOWDENS SILVER

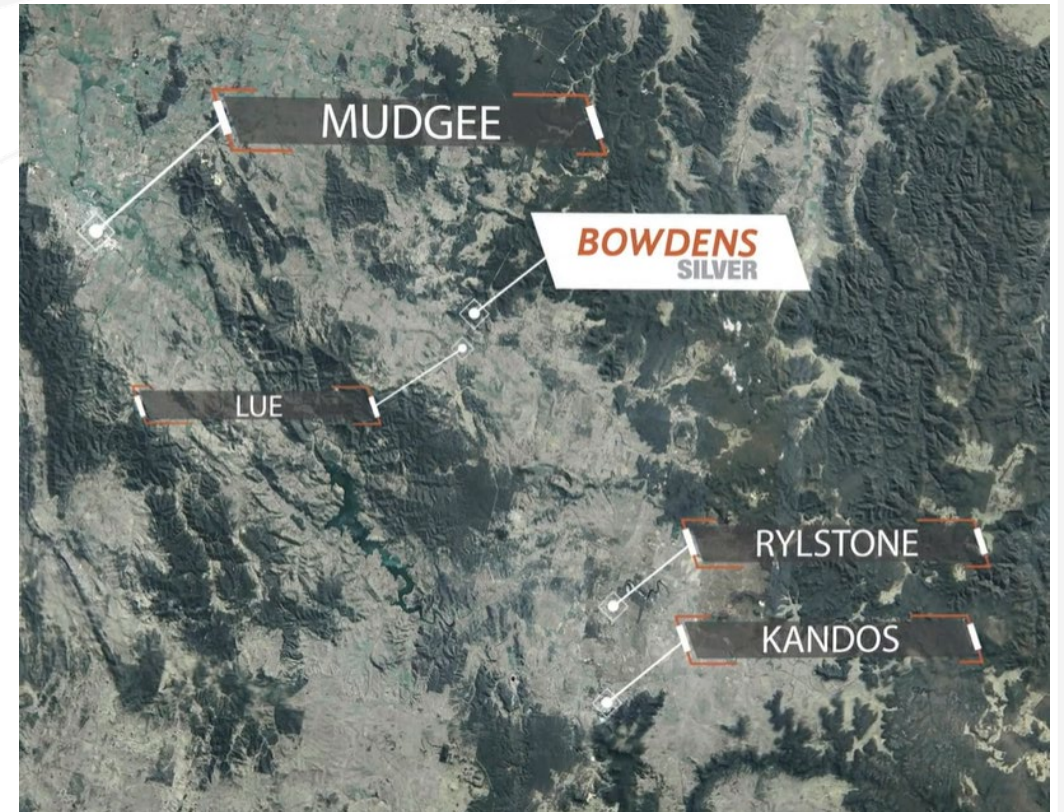
- Bowdens Silver is a wholly owned subsidiary of Silver Mines Limited.
- Silver Mines Limited is an Australian company with over 13,000 shareholders.
- Silver Mines Limited acquired Bowdens Silver in mid-2016.
- Highly experienced and governance focused Board of Directors, Management and local team.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Bowdens Silver is the largest undeveloped silver project in Australia, and one of the largest globally

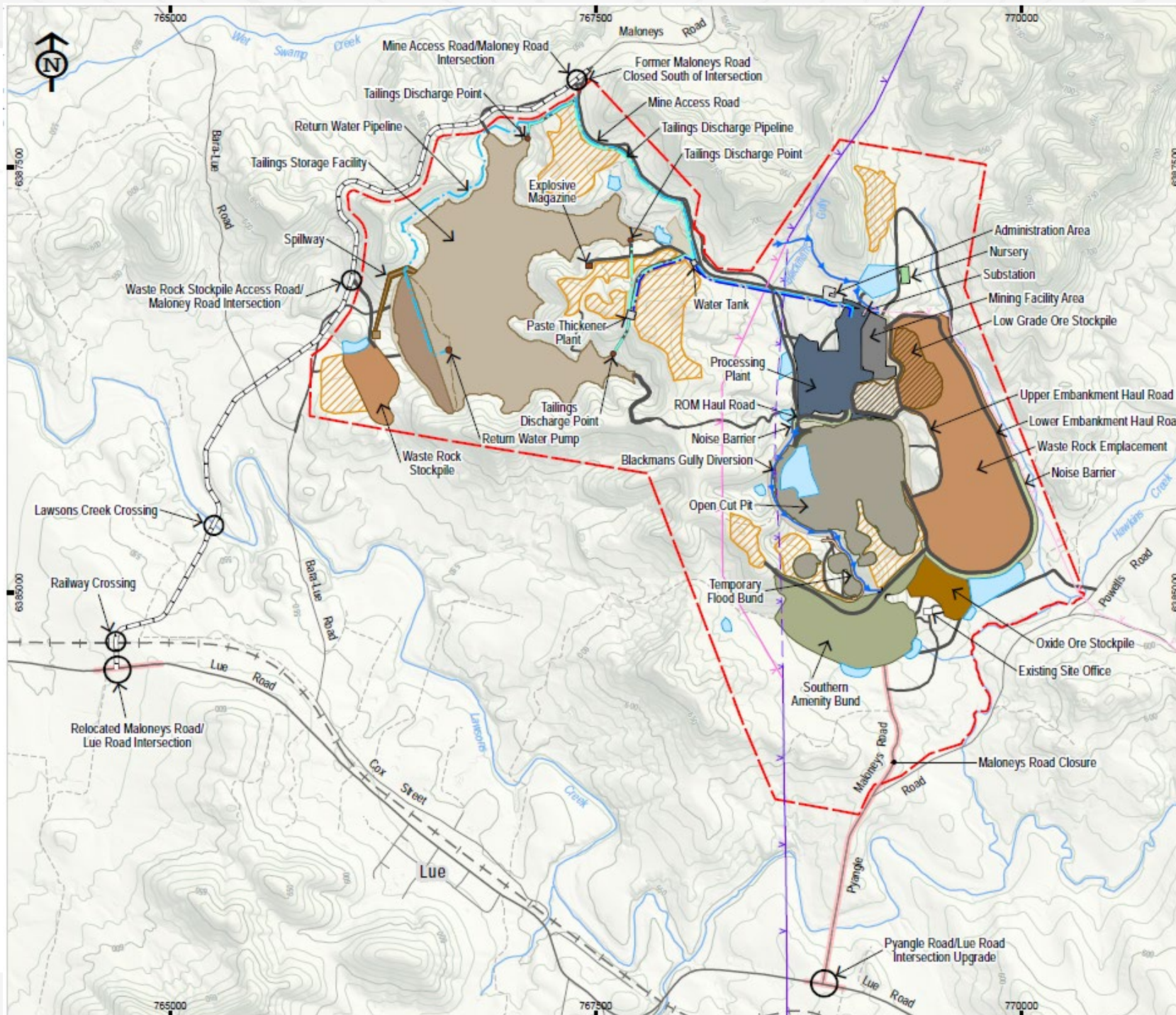
- ✓ Project located approximately 26 km east of Mudgee in central NSW.
- ✓ Project includes development, operation and rehabilitation of an open cut mine, extracting up to 30 Mt ore, containing silver, zinc and lead, over ~23 years.
- ✓ Project revenues consist of approximately 85% silver, 10% zinc and 5% lead.
- ✓ Royalties to NSW Government of \$58 million (NPV).
- ✓ Up to approximately 320 jobs during construction and 228 ongoing jobs during operations.
- ✓ A locals-first approach – prioritising local residents for jobs and offering quality training opportunities.
- ✓ Flow-on benefits for local businesses and employees.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

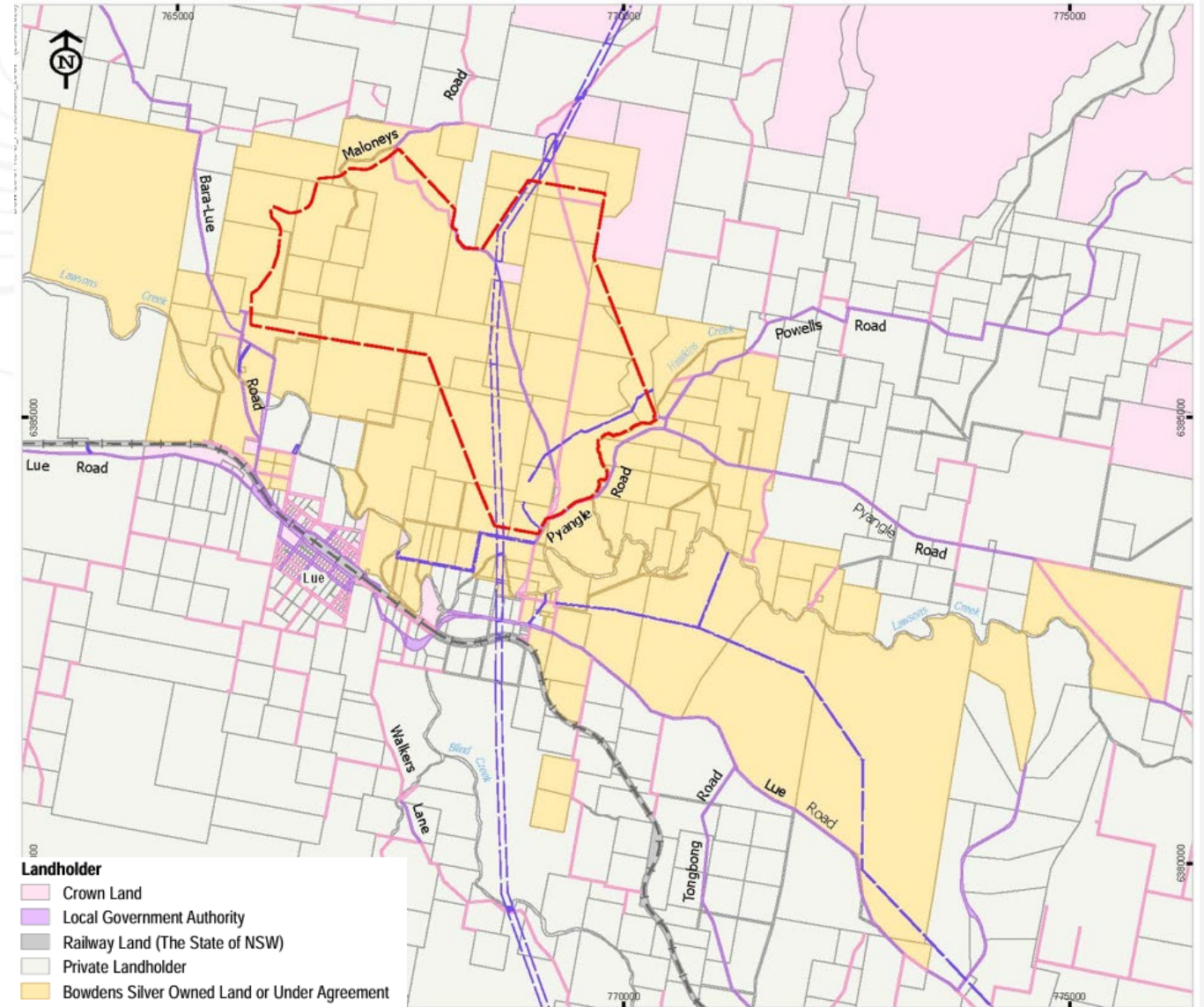
- ▶ Silver, zinc and lead mining operation with extraction up to 2.65 Mtpa of ore and processing up to 2 Mtpa to produce silver, zinc and lead concentrate.
- ▶ Standard integrated open cut mining and processing operation, including:
 - ▶ open cut pit.
 - ▶ processing plant.
 - ▶ tailings storage facility.
 - ▶ waste rock emplacement.
 - ▶ water management infrastructure.
 - ▶ administration and support facilities.
 - ▶ stockpile areas.
 - ▶ internal access roads.
- ▶ Infrastructure upgrades comprising public road and intersection upgrades, re-alignment of approximately 5 km of Maloneys Road, a new rail crossing, and re-alignment of part of the existing 500 kV transmission line.
- ▶ Long-life project with progressive rehabilitation, involving approximately 15.5 years of mining operations and a total project life of around 23 years, including construction, operations and final rehabilitation works.

The Project before the IPC is unchanged from the Project previously approved by the IPC.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- ▶ The Project is located on land owned by Bowdens Silver, privately owned land under agreement with Bowdens Silver, and Crown land or land managed by State and local government authorities.
- ▶ Land surrounding the Project typically comprises combination of livestock grazing, vegetated land, and rural residential land.
- ▶ Project generally visually separated by large ridgelines and topography between Lue and the Project.



SILVER – STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

Silver is a “high-tech metal” and a “priority metal” under the NSW critical minerals and high-tech metals strategy 2024-35

“By focusing efforts on these 5 commodities [including silver], this will ensure effort is directed at the resources where NSW can position itself as a globally competitive supplier of value-added critical minerals and high-tech metals.”

Critical minerals and high-tech metals [including silver] are categorised based on national priorities and specific industrial needs.”

...

“Copper and silver are recognised as high-tech metals, which reflects their specialised use in advanced technology and role in the global energy transition”.

...

“Silver is an important material for modern technology, valued for its conductive properties, corrosion resistance, and antimicrobial and non-toxic properties. Small amounts are used in a range of consumer and industrial electronic goods, solar panels, screen displays for mobile phones and televisions and medical applications.

Global requirements for silver, particularly for solar panels, are expected to be greater than production in the long term with new projects unlikely to offset falling production from existing mines over the next 5 years.”

Incentivise production



Goals

- Create an attractive investment environment for mining in NSW
- Remove barriers to help projects move from exploration into production
- Support industry to navigate the NSW planning system



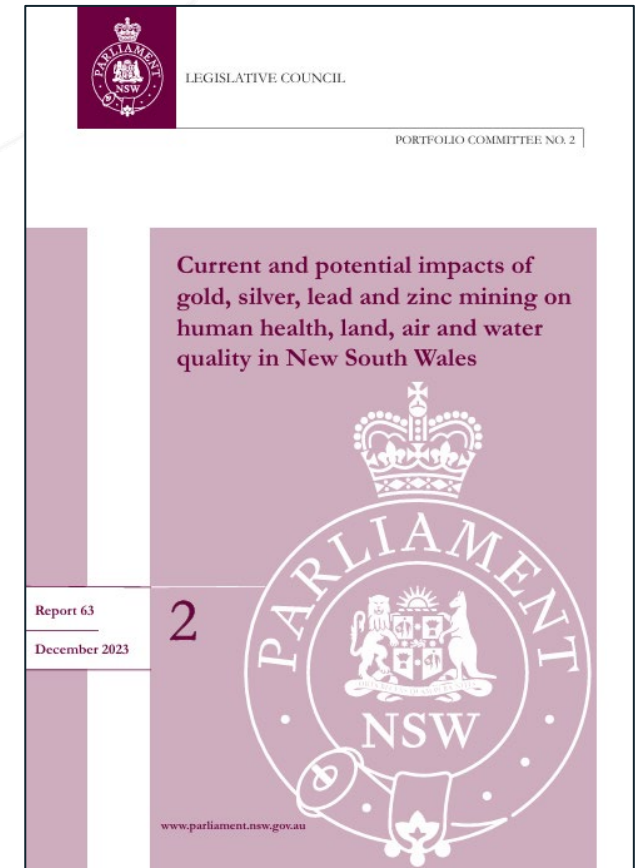
NSW PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY 2023

- ▶ The NSW Legislative Council conducted an inquiry into impacts of metals mining in NSW.
- ▶ The inquiry specifically considered the Bowdens Silver Project, including a public hearing in Mudgee and an inspection of Lue.
- ▶ The inquiry found:

*That **mining is a significant industry for the New South Wales economy**... Mining plays a significant role in regional economies in local employment, and supporting local community groups.*

... That metals and minerals mining is of particular importance for the transition to net zero and for Australia's sovereign capability. Metals and minerals mined in New South Wales are necessary for key components in electronics, electric vehicles, solar panels, batteries, solder, wind turbines and galvanized steel. ...

*... The committee notes the number of issues raised regarding certain mining projects. The committee further notes **the mining projects were subject to rigorous evaluation in accordance with the current robust legislative framework for the assessment and approval of proposed mines. The committee has found that the regulatory bodies and the detailed frameworks they administer are fundamentally sound.***



PROJECT – STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

- ✓ Develops Australia's largest undeveloped silver deposit, supplying minerals essential for renewable energy, electrification and advanced technologies.
- ✓ Aligns with the NSW Critical Minerals and High-Tech Metals Strategy 2024–2035 and supports NSW's contribution to the global energy transition and advanced manufacturing.
- ✓ Delivers substantial public benefit, with an estimated \$58 million net royalties to NSW Government.
- ✓ Generates long-term regional employment, procurement and investment opportunities while managing impacts through mitigation, offsets and compensation measures.



A landscape photograph of a field at sunset. The foreground is filled with tall, dry grass. In the middle ground, there's a small cluster of buildings and a single tree on a hill. The sky is filled with large, dark clouds, and the sun is setting on the right side, creating a warm glow. A blue rectangular overlay box is on the left side of the image, containing the text '2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT'.

2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

 **BOWDENS**
SILVER

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Bowdens Silver is an honest, open and active community member

Key Consultation Activities During EIS:

- Personalised interactions including face to face meetings, personalised correspondence, emails and phone calls.
- Community Open Days on site and at the Lue Hall.
- Drop-In Information Sessions in Kandos, Rylstone and Mudgee.
- Virtual Information Sessions during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Distribution of community newsletters and media releases.
- Community Consultative Committee Meetings since 2016.
- Community , business and Council meetings and surveys as part of EIS SIA.
- Mentoring, work experience and collaborative work with high school students and university students.
- Sentiment surveys in 2019 and 2022.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Bowdens Silver is an honest, open and active community member

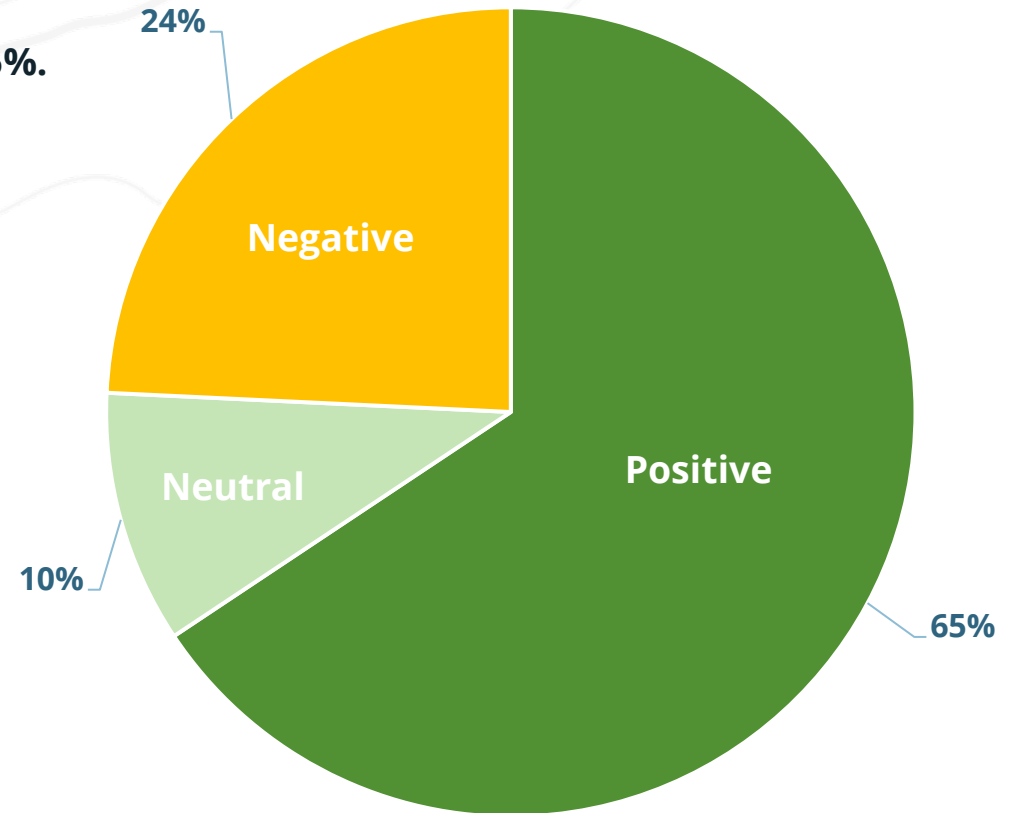
Consultation Activities Following NSW Court Appeal Decision (2024):

- Consultation with Mid-Western Regional Council and relevant State government agencies.
- Targeted community consultation to inform Supplementary SIA.
- Continued engagement with Aboriginal stakeholders, including formal consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties and the Warrabinga Native Title Claimants.
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement through ASX announcements, the Bowdens Silver website, newsletters, social media, and direct communication channels.
- Regular community consultation via local events, community forums, site visits, and information sessions.
- Sentiment survey in 2026.

COMMUNITY SENTIMENT

August 2026 survey by Newgate Research

- ▶ **Primarily positive (65%) to neutral (10%) community sentiment – 75%.**
- ▶ Main drivers of positive sentiment:
 - ▶ Employment opportunities / local job creation.
 - ▶ Good for investment in local services & infrastructure.
 - ▶ Positive economic impact.
- ▶ **84% of those within Rylstone/Kandos/Lue are positive (79%) to neutral (5%) (an increase from 2022).**
- ▶ **89% of people surveyed across the LGA are aware of the project.**
- ▶ **100% awareness in Kandos, Rylstone and Lue.**



An aerial photograph of a construction site. In the center, there are several white buildings with grey roofs, some with solar panels. To the left and bottom, there are large stacks of grey rectangular materials, possibly precast concrete slabs. The ground is a mix of dirt, gravel, and sparse vegetation. Topographic contour lines are overlaid on the image, showing the terrain's elevation. A dark blue semi-transparent box with a green vertical bar on the left side is positioned on the left, containing the text '3. TRANSMISSION LINE'.

3. TRANSMISSION LINE



4. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION SINCE PRIOR DETERMINATION

APPROVALS HISTORY

Timeline of Major Milestones

- **December 2022**
DPE recommended approval and referred to IPC.
- **April 2023**
IPC granted Development Consent SSD-5765.
- **August 2024**
NSW Court of Appeal – SSD-5765 voided due to ancillary infrastructure consideration (i.e. not due to Project merits).
- **Late 2024 - Early 2025**
EP&A Act amended to enable separate consideration of ancillary infrastructure.
66kV ETL determined by the Secretary to not form part of the Project.
SSD-5765 returned to DPHI to recommence assessment.
- **Late 2025**
DPHI provided Request for Information to Bowdens Silver.
- **June 2026**
Bowdens submitted additional information, including BDAR and updated technical studies for DPHI consideration.
- **September 2026**
DPHI supplementary advice to IPC with reference to original referral and approval conditions as well as additional recommended conditions.



COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Project has been subject to a comprehensive and iterative environmental assessment, which resulted in the IPC previously granting development consent for the Project

- ▶ In 2025, DPHI invited Bowdens Silver to consider and respond to submissions it received on some specific assessment matters, and asked if Bowdens Silver:

"...wishes to change, qualify or supplement any previous advice or material you [Bowdens Silver] have previously provided regarding the likely impacts of the development or regarding any other matter relevant to the question of whether development consent should be given."

- ▶ In June 2026, Bowdens Silver submitted additional assessments and expert reviews in response to DPHI's request.
- ▶ The following slides summarise key findings from Bowdens Silver's June 2026 submission.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS/REVIEWS

The additional assessments and expert reviews considered relevant environmental assessment matters, including:

- ▶ Current legislative and policy framework
 - For example, *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020), *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023*, Large-guide Emitters.
- ▶ Baseline environmental and land use conditions
 - Changes arising from passage of time, including land ownership, regional development activity, traffic conditions, background environmental data and cumulative assessment context.
- ▶ Socio-economic and community context
 - Changes in population trends, housing, regional economic circumstances and community expectations. cumulative social context, economic conditions.
- ▶ Economic and market conditions
 - Changes in commodity prices, construction and operating costs, and the broader economic environment.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS/REVIEWS

▶ Additional/supplementary assessments:

- Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
- Greenhouse Gas Assessment
- Social Impact Assessment
- Economic Impact Assessment
- Traffic and Transport Assessment

▶ Additional expert reviews:

- Human Health Risk Assessment
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
- Noise and Vibration Assessment
- Air Quality Assessment
- Groundwater Assessment
- Surface Water Assessment
- Agricultural Impact Assessment

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

"..the new information does not fundamentally change the Department's previous assessment and conclusions about the merits of the project overall as documented in the report "Bowdens Silver Project – State Significant Development SSD 5765" dated December 2022".



5. KEY MATTERS

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Development Assessment Report prepared under the *Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020*

- ▶ Informed by contemporary field surveys including vegetation community surveys, and targeted threatened flora and fauna surveys in accordance with current survey guidelines.
- ▶ Updated ecosystem and species credit obligations in accordance with the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme.
- ▶ Further measures to manage and mitigate impacts, including revegetation program targeting Box-Gum Woodland CEEC, and potential habitat for the Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot, as well as measures to mitigate impacts on the Large-eared Pied Bat.

Bowdens Silver also agreed to the mitigation and management measures recommended by the DCA in its review of the BDAR.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

Overall, the updated biodiversity assessment does not materially change the Department's overall conclusions in its 2022 assessment report that the project's impacts on biodiversity values are acceptable.

The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the biodiversity impacts of the project subject to Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure amendments to reflect the updated vegetation type and credits, along with some inclusions to the biodiversity management plan condition to reflect additional minimisation commitments

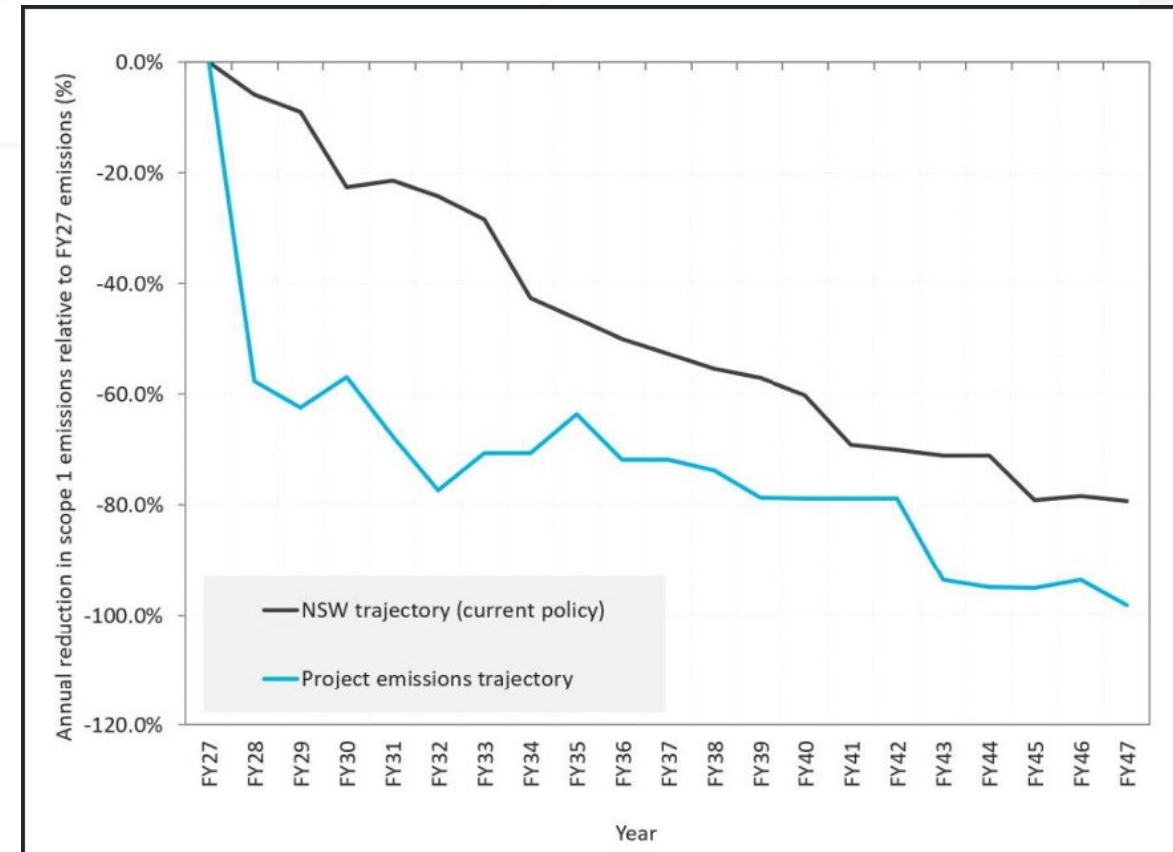
GREENHOUSE GAS

Additional Greenhouse Gas Assessment prepared under Large Emitters Guideline

- ▶ Project emissions reduce in line with NSW trajectory.
- ▶ Project scope 1 emission < 100,000 t CO₂-e/year, no obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism would apply.
- ▶ Project would exceed the NGER scheme threshold of 25,000 t CO₂-e/year for scope 1 and 2 emissions over the first nine years of operations.
- ▶ As recommended by DPHI (2026 Supplementary Advice), Bowdens would prepare a Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Plan.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

Overall, the updated GHG assessment does not materially change the Department's assessment of the project as outlined in its 2022 assessment report. The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the greenhouse gas impacts of the project but recommends revisions to require a standalone greenhouse gas mitigation plan consistent with the CCMA requirements.



Source: Greenhouse Gas Assessment (2026)

NOISE AND AIR QUALITY

Comprehensive Noise and Vibration Assessment and Air Quality Impact Assessment prepared for EIS. Air Quality Impact Assessment updated in 2021 to support the Response to Submissions Report. Noise and Vibration Assessment and Air Quality Assessment reviewed in 2026

Noise and Vibration Review (SLR, 2026), and Air Quality Review (Ramboll, 2026):

- ▶ Confirmed no change to Project noise and air emissions.
- ▶ Confirmed no material changes to relevant legislative and policy framework.
- ▶ Confirmed no changes to environmental baseline conditions.
- ▶ Considered acquisition of several privately owned properties, including sensitive receptors - DPHI has recommended removal of acquired sensitive receptors from development consent conditions.

NOISE AND AIR QUALITY

▶ Noise Review (SLR, 2026) concluded:

The review shows that, apart from reduced noise and blasting impacts due to the implementation of agreements and the acquisition of a number of additional surrounding residential receivers since the NVA was prepared, the results and findings of the NVA remain relevant and appropriate for the Project.

▶ Air Quality Review (Ramboll, 2026) concluded:

Changes in land ownership since the Updated AQA was prepared have reduced the number of privately-owned sensitive receptors in proximity to the Project. For remaining receptors, predicted concentrations are expected to be lower than or comparable to the previously reported maximum case in the Updated AQA and remain below the relevant impact assessment criteria. Based on our review of the Updated AQA undertaken for the Project as presented above, it is our opinion that the assessment remains current and valid for the redetermination of the Project.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the air quality impacts of the project.

The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the noise impacts of the project, subject to the recommended changes as outlined in Appendix D.

HUMAN HEALTH

Comprehensive Human Health Risk Assessment completed for the EIS, updated in 2021 to support the Response to Submissions Report and reviewed in 2026

Human Health Risk Assessment review (EnRisks, 2026):

- ▶ Confirmed no changes to relevant legislative and policy framework.
- ▶ Confirmed no changes to environmental baseline.
- ▶ Responded to Dr Barlow comments on potential lead related health risk.
- ▶ Concluded:

... potential human health risks associated with the Project are low and acceptable for all assessed receptors and exposure pathways, including risks related to lead. Independent peer review confirmed that the HHRA follows standard Australian practice and that predicted health risks from the Project are very low. ... The Project is not expected to result in adverse human health impacts, including from lead exposure, and the conclusion of low risk remains valid under both Australian guidance and alternative assessment thresholds.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The Department has considered the expert review together with Bowdens Silver's response and does not consider there is any evidence demonstrating that the original assessment was materially deficient or that the findings and conclusions of that assessment are invalid. The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the human health impacts of the project.

SOCIAL

Additional Supplementary Social Impact Assessment in accordance with 2026 SIA Guideline

SIA Supplementary Report (Square Peg, 2026):

- ▶ Consistent with 2026 *Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects*.
- ▶ Considered updated baseline conditions including numerous renewable projects proposed or under construction in the Central-West Orana REZ.
- ▶ Included target consultation with various local and regional stakeholders.
- ▶ Recommended additional mitigation measures.
- ▶ Concluded:

In summary, the Project would lead to both positive and negative social impacts for the nearby Lue and surrounding towns in the Mid-Western Regional Council local government area. ... Overall, many of the conclusions in the Social Impact Assessment originally prepared for the Project remain reasonable and the measures proposed to address these also appear reasonable.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The Department recommends that these additional mitigation measures be implemented and has provided revisions to the voided conditions of consent as outlined in Appendix D.

ECONOMIC

Additional Economic Assessment

Updated Economic Assessment (Gillespie Economics, 2026):

- ▶ Confirmed no changes to legislative or policy framework.
- ▶ Considered updated Project externalities e.g. biodiversity offsets.
- ▶ Considered contemporary commodity prices, construction and operating costs, and the broader economic environment.
- ▶ Concluded:

The updated Economic Assessment found that the Project would have a minimum net social benefit to NSW of \$341M (present value at 7% discount rate) [including \$58 million in royalties to NSW Government].

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The economic benefits of the Project to NSW are now estimated to be significantly greater than the original estimate.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

Comprehensive ACHA prepared as part of the EIS and reviewed in 2026

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment review (Landscape, 2026):

- ▶ Confirmed no changes to relevant legislative and policy framework.
- ▶ Confirmed no changes to baseline conditions.
- ▶ Responded to Access Archaeology's (Doug Williams) critique of the ACHA.
- ▶ Concluded:

In summary, Mr Williams' assertions are based on subjective methodological preconceptions and misconceptions about the cultural and natural landscape of the Project area. A subsurface-testing methodology is not essential to characterise the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Project area, or its significance. The results and conclusions of the assessments are valid, as agreed by multiple, authoritative NSW government reviews. There is alignment with relevant environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, and plans as demonstrated by regulatory acceptance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The Department has considered the expert review together with the applicant's response and does not consider there is any evidence demonstrating that the original assessment was materially deficient or that the findings and conclusions of that assessment are invalid. The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the Aboriginal heritage impacts of the project.

WATER RESOURCES

Comprehensive Surface Water and Groundwater Assessments prepared for EIS, and updated for Water Supply Amendment, and reviewed in 2026

Surface Water review (WRM, 2026) and Groundwater review (Jacobs, 2026):

- ▶ Considered contemporary baseline monitoring data.
- ▶ Considered updated legislative and policy framework e.g. water sharing plans.
- ▶ No change to Project water management system, or management measures.

WATER RESOURCES

▶ Jacobs (2026) concluded:

Overall, the groundwater modelling approach, model calibration, assumptions and predictive scenarios remain appropriate and consistent with current guidance and the collaborative final void uncertainty analysis is consistent with industry best practice. ... In general, the predicted groundwater drawdown, impact pathways and assessment conclusions as presented in the Updated Groundwater Assessment remain unchanged. ... Based on our review of the Updated Groundwater Assessment undertaken for the Project as presented above, it is our opinion that the assessment remains current and valid for the redetermination of the Project.

▶ WRM (2026) concluded:

The surface water modelling approach, assumptions and design events remain appropriate and consistent with current guidance. The impacts on surface water flows, flooding, water quality and receiving environments predicted in the Updated Surface Water Assessment (WRM, 2022) have not materially changed. The proposed mitigation, monitoring and management measures remain adequate and valid.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the groundwater impacts of the project.

...

The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the surface water impacts of the project.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

Additional Transport and Traffic Assessment

Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTPP, 2026):

- ▶ Considered contemporary legislative and policy framework.
- ▶ Consistent with 2024 *Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment*.
- ▶ Considered changes to traffic movements and projected cumulative transport demand on key routes, including contemporary traffic surveys.
- ▶ Concluded:

This review concludes that changes that have occurred to relevant guidelines and traffic volumes in the region since TTPP (2020) was prepared, cumulative with forecast changes that are expected to occur in the future, do not materially impact the conclusions of TTPP (2020).

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

Based on these changes to background traffic conditions, the level of service (LoS) experienced by drivers on the key transport routes and intersections proposed to be used by the project is predicted to remain acceptable and there would be sufficient capacity on the road network to accommodate the construction and operational traffic generated by the project. The Department considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent remain suitable for managing the transport and traffic impacts of the project.

OTHER MATTERS

Other Environmental Matters

- ▶ Other assessment matters considered in the EIS and subsequent documentation, including, historic heritage, hazard and risk, agriculture and visual/lighting are effectively unchanged and not subject to material assessment guidance or regulatory changes.

Voluntary Planning Agreement

- ▶ A Voluntary Planning Agreement has been executed with the Mid-Western Regional Council and includes significant financial contributions towards community infrastructure/services and road maintenance over the life of the Project.
- ▶ The Voluntary Planning Agreement terms form Appendix 6 of the recommended Development Consent conditions.

An aerial photograph showing a flooded landscape. In the center, there are several buildings, including a large white one with a solar panel array on its roof. To the left and bottom, there are large stacks of grey, rectangular objects, possibly solar panels or construction materials. The surrounding area is covered in water, with some trees and vegetation visible. A dark blue semi-transparent box with white text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

6. DEPARTMENT'S ASSESSMENT REPORT AND RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS

RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The new information does not fundamentally change the Department's previous assessment and conclusions about the merits of the project overall as documented in the report "Bowdens Silver Project – State Significant Development SSD 5765" dated December 2022.

The Department also considers that the conditions imposed by the IPC in the now voided development consent would generally remain suitable for managing the impacts of the project, with some changes including:

- **administrative conditions** – e.g. changes to agency names, definitions; schedule of land updates
- **biodiversity conditions** – the Department recommends conditions that reflect contemporary biodiversity conditions, including the identification of offset credits;
- **noise receivers** – Bowdens Silver has acquired, or entered into agreements with the owners of the receivers identified as R27 and R86 and consequently noise limits at those properties are not required;
- **social impacts** – the recommendations for additional mitigation measures made in the social impact assessment review have been incorporated into the requirements of the social impact management plan; and
- **greenhouse gas emissions** – inclusion of a standalone greenhouse gas mitigation plan that is consistent with the EPA's proposed CCMAP requirements.

- ▶ Bowdens Silver considers that the additional recommended conditions are appropriate.

7. CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

- ✓ The Project before the IPC is unchanged.
- ✓ Australia's largest undeveloped silver deposit, supplying minerals essential for renewable energy, electrification and advanced technologies.
- ✓ Aligned with the *NSW Critical Minerals and High-Tech Metals Strategy 2024–2035* and supports NSW's contribution to the global energy transition and advanced manufacturing.
- ✓ Delivers substantial public benefit, including an estimated \$58million (NPV) in royalties to NSW.
- ✓ Generates long-term regional employment, procurement and investment opportunities.
- ✓ Project has been subject to comprehensive and contemporary environmental assessment.
- ✓ Bowdens considers the additional recommended conditions are appropriate for managing potential impacts of the Project.

DPHI Assessment Report (2022):

The Department has carefully considered all the issues raised throughout its assessment process, Bowdens Silver's responses to community concerns, and feedback from the government agencies.

...The recommended conditions of consent would ensure that the project complies with contemporary criteria and standards, and that residual impacts are effectively minimised, managed and/or offset to achieve an acceptable level of environmental and social performance.

...On balance, the Department considers that the benefits of the project outweigh its residual costs and that the project is in the public interest and is approvable, subject to strict conditions of consent.

DPHI Supplementary Advice (2026):

The new information does not fundamentally change the Department's previous assessment and conclusions about the merits of the project overall as documented in the report "Bowdens Silver Project – State Significant Development SSD 5765" dated December 2022.