Project Horizon – Clearing Permit Referral

CAPC – CEV Facility

Document Control

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1 Purpose of this Document

RFF Pty Ltd act on behalf of Vertiv with relation to the construction of a Controlled Environmental Vault ('CEV') associated with the broader Vocus Project Horizon fibre optic route.

This report relates to the construction of the Capricorn (CAPC) CEV facility.

RFF is seeking a determination from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation ('DWER') Native Vegetation Branch regarding the need for a Part V Clearing Permit for this proposed telecommunications asset. As such, this document has been prepared to support a Referral of Proposed Clearing form.

As part of this assessment, the proposed works were assessed against the clearing exemptions under Regulation 5, which found that it not fit any category due to the nature of the structures being installed. The proposed works are small in scale that is unlikely to be environmentally significant. Further information to support this has been provided below.

The proposed development site is depicted in **Figure 1 – Site Plan.**

2 Project Scope

The proposed works will support and sustain the operation of a high-speed optic fibre cable constructed parallel to Great Northern Highway (See **Figure 2 – Project Site Plan**). This referral pertains to one of a total 13 CEV sites associated with Project Horizon, nine of which are being referred to DWER.

The proposed works include the earthworks (including access tracks), site preparation, installation, clearing for bushfire risk mitigation, and commissioning of a Controlled Environment Vault (CEV) building, complete with, a battery hut and a 5-kW solar array, supported by a self-contained, emergency diesel powered generator set on its own separate footing.

The site will be completed with a full-scale galvanised security fence surrounding the buildings and equipment.

Construction of the development includes the placement of temporary site huts, delivery via semi-trailer and on site craneage into position of the CEV and the Emergency Generator. The temporary site huts will be located within areas required to be cleared for bushfire mitigation, to avoid the need for additional clearing.

The total area of permanent clearing is 0.4 ha. There is no Asset Protection Zone (APZ) required for bushfire risk mitigation at this site.

2.1 Construction Methodology

Project construction is scheduled to commence as soon as possible, no later than 12 November 2024 and be completed and demobilised from site by 21 December 2024. Works should take approximately six weeks from commencement, assuming no delays.

Construction sequencing and execution method has been detailed below:

- Contractor's surveyor to mark out site boundaries.
- Locate any existing services both above and below ground.
- Mark out access pathway, length and width.
- Mark out for temporary site security fence to define the 'work area', in accordance with Construction Site Plan.
- Clear the construction site of vegetation.
- Establish temporary access roadway, worker parking area, set-down area, truck turning area, crane manoeuvring area (within area to be cleared for bushfire mitigation).
- Place temporary crib shed, amenities, first aid within area to be cleared for bushfire mitigation. Tie Down.
- Undertake bulk earthworks, cut / fill, grading, compaction, dust suppression.
- Equipment in use:
  - excavator / back-hoe.
  - dozer
  - compactor
  - 8t tipper truck

- Excavate trenches for electrical, communications. Install earth rods and connections.
- Excavate for CEV footings, generator slab with block outs, and solar power pole footing (if required).
- Install conduits for all in ground services.
- Form, reinforce and place concrete for footings, pads, slabs.
- Place crane in position for CEV lift.
- Receive CEV module on articulated semi-trailer.
- Crane CEV into position in accordance with crane study. Tie Down.
- Place crane in position for Emergency Generator lift.
- Receive Emergency Generator module on articulated semi-trailer.
- Crane Emergency Generator into position in accordance with crane study. Tie Down.
- Undertake surface treatment of flat level site in accordance bulk excavation and civil engineering design drawings.
- Articulated semi-trailer to enter and exit site in a forward direction.
- Connect electrical and fibre services.
- Excavate for Security Fence footings.
- Form, reinforce, place concrete for fence uprights.
- Construct fence infills and security screening in accordance with approved fence plan.
- Install fence signage.
- Undertake commissioning procedures.
- Complete all building works and site cleanup.
- Remove temporary construction fencing from site.
- Remove all traffic management items.

3 Environmental Context

A summary of the proposed site location and environmental attributes is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Environmental Context

Reference/ Site Name	CAPC
Address	76 km south of Newman on the Great Northern Highway
Certificate of Title	Lot 48 on Plan 217098 Land ID Number 3317029 Refer **Attachment 1 – Certificate of Title**
Local Government Authority	Shire of Meekatharra
Coordinates	776945 E, 7338327 N -24.043017, 119.723083
Total Clearing Area	Total area of permanent clearing is 0.4 ha for construction.
Final Development Footprint	Total area of permanent clearing is 0.4 ha for construction. No APZ is required at this site.
Nearest DBCA Managed Lands	The nearest DBCA managed reserve is Collier Range National Park (R 35104) which is approximately 46 km to the south.
Nearest Environmentally Sensitive Area	The nearest registered ESA is associated with Collier Range National Park (R 35104) approximately 46 km to the south. **Refer to Figure 3 – Environmental Factors.**
Landform	Low rise / flood plain
Soil Landscape	The proposed site is mapped as 290No_10320 Nooingnin system, consisting of hardpan plains with very large groves and sandy banks supporting mulga shrublands and wanderrie grasses.
Contaminated Sites and Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS)	No occurrences of PASS or ASS were identified on or near the proposed site (DWER-047, DWER-048, DWER-049 and DWER-053). No contaminated sites were identified on or near the proposed site (DWER-059). **Refer Attachment 2 – Geotechnical Investigation.**
Surface Water	The proposed site is located within the Lake Disappointment sub catchment. There are no surface water bodies or *RiWi Act 1914* rivers within 1 km of the proposed site. The nearest watercourse is located approximately 10 km north of the Site (DWER-031).

Groundwater	The proposed site is within the East Murchison, Meekatharra Groundwater Area (DWER-084) The proposed site is not within a PDWSA drinking area. The proposed site is within the East Murchison Groundwater Area (*RiWi Act 1914* Groundwater Areas, DWER-034). No groundwater was recorded during Geotechnical investigations. The proposed works will not interfere with or take groundwater.
Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities	Red Gum Consulting (2024) undertook a detailed vegetation survey within the proposed site, which comprised of a desktop assessment and single-day field survey in June 2024. The desktop assessment, via a search of DBCA database records, identified no occurrences of Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) within 50 km of the proposed site. There are no records of any Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) within the study area or within 50km. No TECs or PECs were identified during the survey and none are considered to occur. Red Gum (2024) characterised the vegetation present as a low-quality example of the broad vegetation association present in the surrounding area (Low Woodland, Open Low Woodland and Sparse Woodland; Mulga). Refer **Attachment 3 – Ecological Survey**.
Flora	Red Gum Consulting (2024) undertook a detailed vegetation survey within the proposed site, which comprised of a desktop assessment and single-day field survey in June 2024. A search of DBCA database records no records of WA Priority Species within 10 km of the CEV site. The nearest flora record was for *Eremophila appressa* (P1), > 20km south of the site. Based on distance of each record from the proposed site and habitat values present, none of the Threatened or Priority flora species were identified as having a 'Medium' or 'High' likelihood of occurrence within the site. Subsequent assessment of photos taken within representative vegetation units (see section 3.1) and a site assessment by Red Gum (2024) confirmed that no Threatened or Priority flora species occur within the proposed site. Refer **Figure 3 – Environmental Factors and Attachment 3 – Ecological Survey.**
Vegetation	The proposed site is mapped within the Kumarina Hills (29) vegetation association, which is described as low

	woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland of mulga *Acacia aneura* and associated species. Currently, approximately 99.89% of this vegetation association remains within the Shire of Meekatharra. Within the Shire. The estimated pre-European extent is 2,854,683.44ha, and with the current extent is estimated to be 2,851,596.18ha (GoWA, 2017). As such, the proposed clearing is consistent with Criterion 1 of the *Native Vegetation Referrals Guideline* (DWER, 2021), whereby the area proposed to be cleared is small relative to the total remaining vegetation. Vegetation condition was assessed as Degraded based on the site assessment and representative site images provided in section 3.1 (Red Gum, 2024). The main disturbances identified were previously clearing, vehicle tracks, cleared tracks, and construction damage from past road construction and associated drainage works.
Fauna	Red Gum Consulting (2024) undertook a detailed vegetation survey within the proposed site, which comprised of a desktop assessment and single-day field survey in June 2024. A search of DBCA database records found that there are no records of Threatened or Priority fauna taxa within 10 km of the proposed site. The nearest record is of *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gull-billed tern) approximately 20 km to the north. A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for the proposed site which found no species to have a 'Medium' or 'High' likelihood of occurrence (Red Gum, 2024). **Figure 3 – Environmental Factors.** Best practice construction environmental management plans (CEMP) will be developed to minimise the risk of direct and indirect impacts to fauna species. Minimum requirements are included in section 7 of this report and in Table 5 of the attached Environmental Due Diligence.

As identified in Table 2, the site is considered to satisfy the four criteria identified in DWER (2021) *Guideline: Native vegetation clearing referrals* that determine whether clearing activities will have a very low environmental impact:

- Criterion 1: The area proposed to be cleared is small relative to the total remaining vegetation.
- Criterion 2: There are no known or likely significant environmental values within the area.
- Criterion 3: The state of scientific knowledge of native vegetation within the region is adequate.

Information to support criterion 4, that conditions will not be required to manage environmental impacts, is provided in Section 7 where clear measures to avoid and minimise environmental impacts are identified.

3.1 Images of Representative Vegetation Units within the Proposed Site

Plates 1 and 2 illustrate the vegetation type and condition within the site. The site is comprised of hard pan areas and some small to medium shrubs (not dominating) with low to very low diversity. Higher diversity and vegetation cover was present in small areas farther from the road, where shrub cover can be observed. Beyond these areas, in the hardpan and ironstone areas, very few species persisted except for scattered grasses and only occasional stunted small shrubs and herbs. Low groundcover cover was evident throughout the site, with very little habitat for reptiles or mammals.

The majority of the study area was in Degraded condition, with obvious signs of human disturbance that has and continues to impact upon vegetation in this area.

Plate 1. Image taken in the north-east of the site facing towards the south-west.

Plate 2. Image taken in the centre of the site, west orientation.

4 Stakeholder Engagement

The CAPC site has been subject to both Ethnographic and Archaeological surveys, with representatives of the Kaelka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation. The surveys covered the fibre optic cable alignment as well as three CEV locations: Capricorn, Marble Bar, and Christmas Creek. The surveys were undertaken over two site visits.

The Ethnographic survey concluded that the Capricorn CEV location is "ethnographically clear" for the works to proceed (Beal, 2024).

Archaeology report (Biggs, April 2024) confirms survey was undertaken for CEV locations at Capricorn, Marble Bar and Christmas Creek. All three locations are cleared, except for Western-most option at CRCK.

The Archaeological report (Biggs, 2024) confirms that the survey was undertaken for the Capricorn CEV location and was cleared.

Refer Attachment 4 – Ethnographic Survey and Attachment 5 – Archaeological Survey

5 Environmental Approvals Requirements

An environmental due diligence assessment was undertaken to determine environmental impacts and approvals that may be required for the works. The findings are summarised in Table 2.

Table 3: Environmental Approval Requirements.

Environmental Approvals	Requirement Assessment
Cwth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Not required No Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) have been triggered or will be significantly impacted by the works. See Appendix 1 to **Attachment 3 – Ecological Survey.**
WA *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), Part IV, S38	Not required The proposed works are small in scale, ancillary infrastructure to the installation of the fibre optic cable. The proposed works will not have a significant impact on any environmental factors.
WA *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*	Not required There are no Threatened or Specially Protected species known to occur on the site, or likely to be impacted by the proposed works.
WA EP Act 1986, Part V – Licensed Premises	Not required The proposed infrastructure is not defined as a licensed premises under the EP Act 1986
RiWi 1914, PDWSA, CAWS Catchment	Not required Proposed works are not disturbing a waterway and are not located within a PDWSA or CAWS Catchment.
Dewatering Licence	Not required Dewatering will not be required for the proposed works. Maximum excavation for cables is 700 mm bgl
Contaminated Sites Act 2003	Not required There are no Registered contaminated sites located on or near the proposed development. A construction environmental management plan will be prepared that includes management of 'Unexpected Finds.'
Disturbance of Acid Sulphate Soils	Not required There is no occurrence of PASS or AASS identified at the proposed development site.

6 Clearing Permit – Ten Clearing Principles

An assessment against the ten clearing principles has been undertaken based on the activities and environmental context information presented in Table 1. The assessment is provided in Table 3.

Table 2: Assessment Against the Ten Clearing Principles.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Principle (a): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	A detailed vegetation survey was undertaken by Red Gum Consulting in June 2024 (Red Gum, 2014). Vegetation in the study area was characterised as open shrubland in degraded condition lacking in diversity. Red Gum (2024) recorded 27 species of flora representing 13 genera. The vegetation in the study area is representative of vegetation types that are extensive throughout the Nooingnin subregion. There are no TEC or PECs located within cr in proximity to the surrounding area, based on the vegetation survey and DBCA database searches. Based on the size, condition and habitat present within the site, none are expected to occur. The site is mapped as the Kumarina Hills (29) vegetation association which is well-represented at the state, regional and local scales, with over 99% of the pre-European extent remaining at each scale. Suitable habitat is not considered present for threatened and WA Priority entities, and there are no threatened flora or WA Priority flora known to be present within the study area. Red Gum (2024) confirmed that the site does not provide suitable habitat for any Threatened or Priority flora. Native vegetation clearing is small (<1 ha), and biological diversity is not likely to be permanently reduced as a result of the proposed development actions. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this principle.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (b): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.	A detailed vegetation survey was undertaken by Red Gum (2024) which identified the vegetation present to be in Degraded condition. Based on a search of DBCA database records for a 10 km buffer of the site, no fauna species of conservation significance have a 'medium' or 'high' likelihood of occurrence within the site. The vegetation to be cleared does not provide suitable habitat for a variety of native fauna due to its poor condition and high levels of disturbance. Further, no preferred habitat for Threatened or Priority fauna is present. No signs of conservation significant fauna species were recorded. Conservation significant	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Outcome
	fauna known to occur in the surrounding area have large home ranges and there is abundant adjoining habitat available for these species either side of the site. Measures to minimise impacts to fauna and faunal habitats, including pre-construction surveys for fauna and habitats at the CEV location, will be implemented through a CEMP (see section 7). Based on the above, the proposed site does not constitute significant habitat for fauna species of conservation significance. As such, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	
Principle (c): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	There are no known rare flora present within the study area cnd none are expected to occur within the site. Based on a search of DBCA database records for a 10 km buffer of the site, no declared rare flora taxa were identified as having a 'medium' or 'high' likelihood of occurrence. This likelihood was based on the location of the nearest record(s) and the habitat present within the site as recorded by Red Gum (2024). Further, there are no flora habitats within the study area which are not present immediately adjacent. Based on the above, the site does not provide suitable habitat for rare flora, and the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (d): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.	The vegetation in the study area is representative of vegetation types that are extensive throughout the Nooingnin subregion, and no PECs or TECs were identified by Red Gum (2024). There are no PECs or TECs located within the study area. As such, the site does not form part of a TEC and is not necessary to the maintenance of a TEC. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (e): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	The site is within the Kumarina Hills (29) vegetation association, as mapped by Beard (1990). The vegetation association is described as a low woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland of mulga *Acacia aneura* and associated species.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

<table>
<tr><th>Clearing Principle</th><th>Assessment</th><th>Outcome</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Currently, approximately 99.9% remains within the Shire of Meekathara. The pre-European extent is 2,854,683.44 ha, and with the current extent is estimated at 2,851,596.18 ha. The extent of the vegetation association remaining at the state, regional, and local scales is provided below.

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<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation Association</th><th>Description</th><th>% Remaining Western Australia</th><th>% Remaining Augustus IBRA Region</th><th>% Remaining Shire of Meekathara</th></tr>
<tr><td>Kumarina Hills (29)</td><td>Low woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland, mulga (Acacia aneura) and associated species.</td><td>99.94</td><td>99.87</td><td>99.89</td></tr>
</table>
The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001) recognised the retention of 30% or more of the pre-clearing extent of each ecological community is necessary at a state level to protect Australia's biodiversity.

As shown in the statistics above, the vegetation association is well represented at the state, regional, and local scales. The proposed clearing is negligible in the context of the remaining extent of Kumarina Hills (29).

Give the above, the site is not within an area or representative of a vegetation unit that has been extensively cleared and is very small in size (0.40 ha) Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Principle (f): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment</td><td>There are no surface water features or vegetation associated with watercourses noted on or in the vicinity of the Site.</td><td>Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.</td></tr>
</table>

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Outcome
associated with a watercourse or wetland.	The proposed clearing area does not intersect any surface wetlands or drainage lines. The nearest watercourse is located approximately 10 km north of the Site. As such, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	
Principle (g): Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The site forms part of the Nooingnin Land System. This area consists of level hardpan wash plains characterised by parallel bands of very large (up to 5 km long by 40 m wide) groves of dense vegetation with much wider and sparsely vegetated intergrove areas with variable density mantles of ironstone pebbles and shallow loamy soils over hardpan; minor sandy banks and plains receiving more concentrated through flow. The area supports Mulga shrublands (van Vreeswyk et al. 2004). The impacts associated with the CEV are small and isolated within a much larger contiguous patch of native vegetation. Measures are to be put in place to ensure the development footprint is strictly adhered to during construction. The CEMP will include measures to ensure that works are not completed if high winds or significant rain events are expected during or a short time after construction takes place. As a result of the above factors, it is highly unlikely that the clearing of vegetation is likely to cause any appreciable land degradation. As such, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (h): Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	The Site is not located in close proximity to a conservation area, with the nearest being Collier Range National Park (R 35104) situated 46 km to the south. There are measures to be put in place via the project CEMP to ensure weeds, erosion and other construction issues are adequately managed to ensure there are no direct or indirect impacts on adjoining areas Given the large distance between the site and the nearest conservation reserve, the proposed clearing will not impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas. As such, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Principle (i): Native vegetation should not be cleared of the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	There are no surface water features or vegetation associated with watercourses noted within or in the vicinity of the Site. The nearest watercourse is located approximately 10 km north east of the Site (DWER-031). There are no surface water bodies, or RiWi Act 1914 rivers within 1 km of the proposed site. The proposed site is within the East Murchison, Meekatharra Groundwater Area (DWER-084). The proposed site is within the East Murchison Groundwater Area (RiWi Act 1914 Groundwater Areas, DWER-034). There are measures to be put in place via the project CEMP to ensure sediment, erosion and other construction issues are adequately managed to ensure there are no direct or indirect impacts on the adjoining or nearby waterways. The works are shallow and are not expected to impact or affect groundwater storages within the study area. No groundwater was recorded during Geotechnical investigations. No dewatering or impacts to groundwater are proposed. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (j): Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	The Site is located within the Lake Disappointment sub catchment. There are no surface water features or vegetation associated with watercourses noted on or in the vicinity of the Site. The proposed works are not likely to contribute to or exacerbate flooding risks or associated flood damage from future rain events. As such, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

7 Avoidance and Mitigation

The proposed clearing footprint has been minimised as far as possible to provide adequate space for the necessary infrastructure. The resulting construction footprint is approximately 0.4 ha in size. No APZ is required at this site.

The assessment against the ten clearing principles has identified the need for a CEMP to minimise the risk of environmental impacts during construction of the project. A CEMP will be developed by the contractor engaged to construct the CEV, with the advice of an experienced environmental practitioner.

Table 4 provides a series of mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the CEMP for this site. The measures detailed are provided as the minimum inclusions, with any additional measures to be implemented accordingly.

The contractor shall be responsible for implementing the CEMP, including the delegation of specific actions to appropriate personnel. A suitably qualified Environmental Supervisor must be present throughout clearing activities.

Implementation of the CEMP will provide assurance that the potential impacts of the proposed development will be avoided, minimised, and mitigated appropriately in the absence of conditions determined by DWER.

Table 4: Summary of Environmental Risks and Proposed Mitigation.

Risk	Activity	Risk	Mitigation
Fauna death or injury	Direct interaction by mobile plant or vehicles	Low	If a distressed or injured animal is encountered the Site Supervisor will contact a suitably qualified fauna handler or the Wildcare helpline on (08) 9474 9055. Trenches and excavations should be checked in the morning prior to commencing activities and trapped fauna extracted by a licenced fauna handler. Where possible any stockpiled debris should be removed before night to prevent fauna from roosting in the debris.
Unauthorised Clearing	Clearing, rolling, pruning or damage to native vegetation not authorised by this clearing permit.	Med	Clearing cannot commence at sites without required State approvals. Where clearing is permitted under exemption, the contract should demarcate areas of vegetation to be retained using flagging tape. No debris or cut/fill material will be stockpiled in the vicinity of native vegetation to be retained. Clearing should be managed in accordance with any approval conditions and a CEMP.
Wind / Air dispersal (e.g. noise, dust)	Plant and vehicle movements, desilting of assets. Clearing activities Desilting/ excavation in drier periods	Low	Works will be carried out in accordance with environmental noise practices set out in Section 4 of AS 2436-2010 '*Guide to Noise and Vibration control on construction, maintenance and demolition sites*.' All works will be undertaken in accordance with the Local Government Authority Noise ordinance. Weather conditions at the nearest Bureau of Meteorology monitoring site will be monitored and standard dust suppression measures implemented as required.
Spills causing water and soil contamination	Plant equipment and vehicle storage and movements	Med	Plant and equipment will be inspected daily for leaks and spills. A spill kit will be available at all times onsite during works.

Risk	Activity	Risk	Mitigation
			Plant and equipment will be stored on hardstand overnight.
Soil and water contamination	Disturbance of Potential or Actual acid sulphate soils	Low	Excavation depths are not more than 700mm bgl, and no occurrences of PASS or ASS were identified on or near the proposed site. Geotechnical investigations will identify if ASS is encountered and a ASSMP is required.
Spread of soil pathogens and weeds	Introduction or spread of soil pathogens and declared weeds.	Low	The site is highly modified and degraded to completely degraded. Standard management processes will be implemented. All plant and equipment will be inspected and cleaned prior to site entry.
Dewatering	Drawdown impacts on surrounding vegetation	Low	Excavation depths will not be more than 700 mm bgl, therefore dewatering is not expected to be necessary.
Inappropriate waste management	Incorrect storage and/or disposal of waste resulting in contamination or amenity impacts	Med	Contractor will dispose of all waste and retain records of disposal. The site will be tidied, waste removed, and the site reinstated at the completion of works.

8 Conclusion

Based on the assessment above, the proposed works are not at variance with any of the Ten Clearing Principles, and satisfies the four criteria identified in DWER (2021) *Guideline: Native vegetation clearing referrals* that determine whether clearing activities will have a very low environmental impact.

The proposed works can be managed through standard best practice through a CEMP, as detailed in section 7 of this report.

9 References

9.1 Technical References

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Figures

LEGEND

- Design
- Clearing Permit Area (0.40 ha)
- DAF
- Cultural Heritage Survey Area

N

0 10 20 m

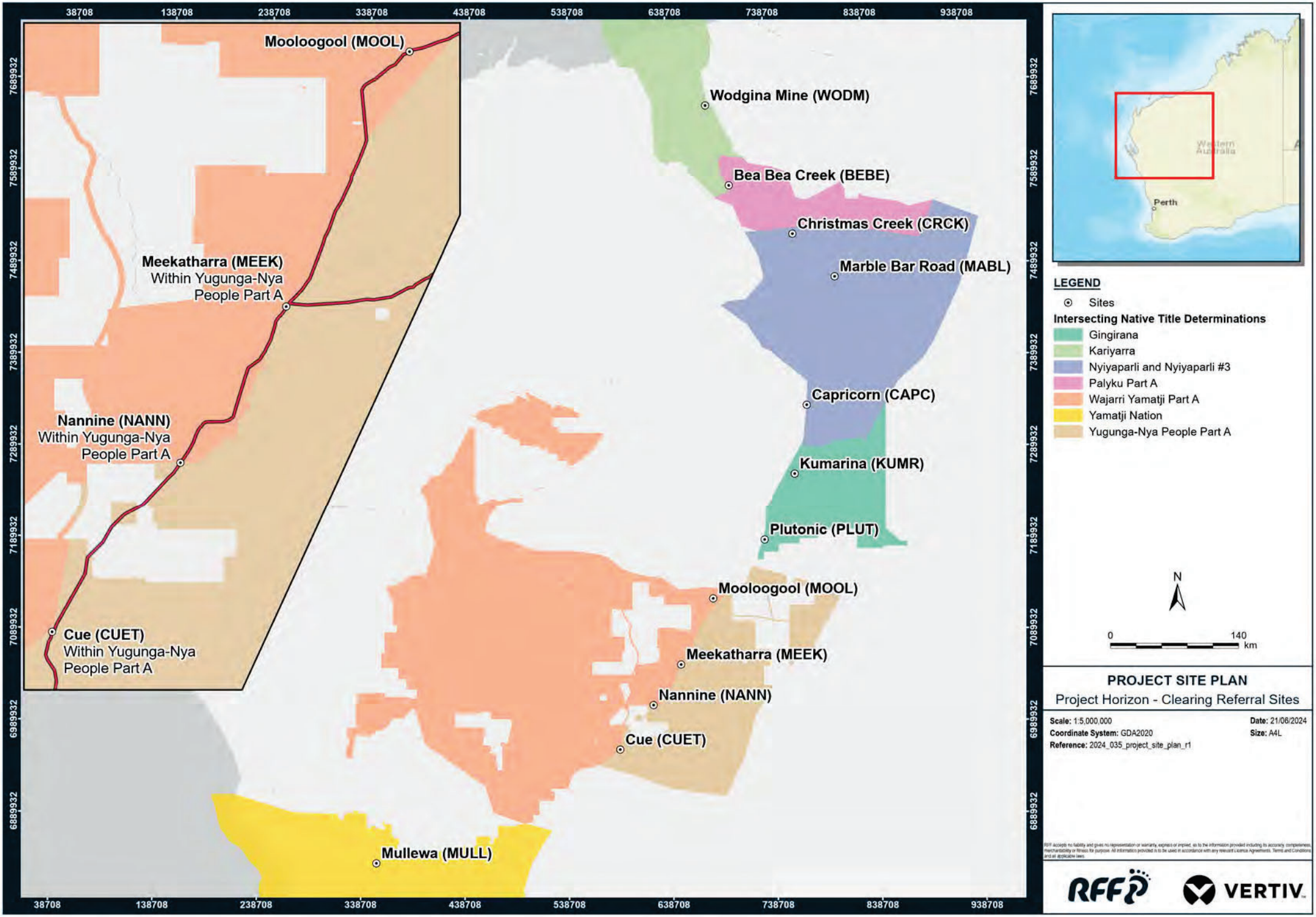
CAPRICORN

Project Horizon - Clearing Referral Sites

Scale: 1:1,000
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
Reference: 2024_035_capricorn_r1

Date: 8/07/2024
Size: A4L

RFF VERTIV



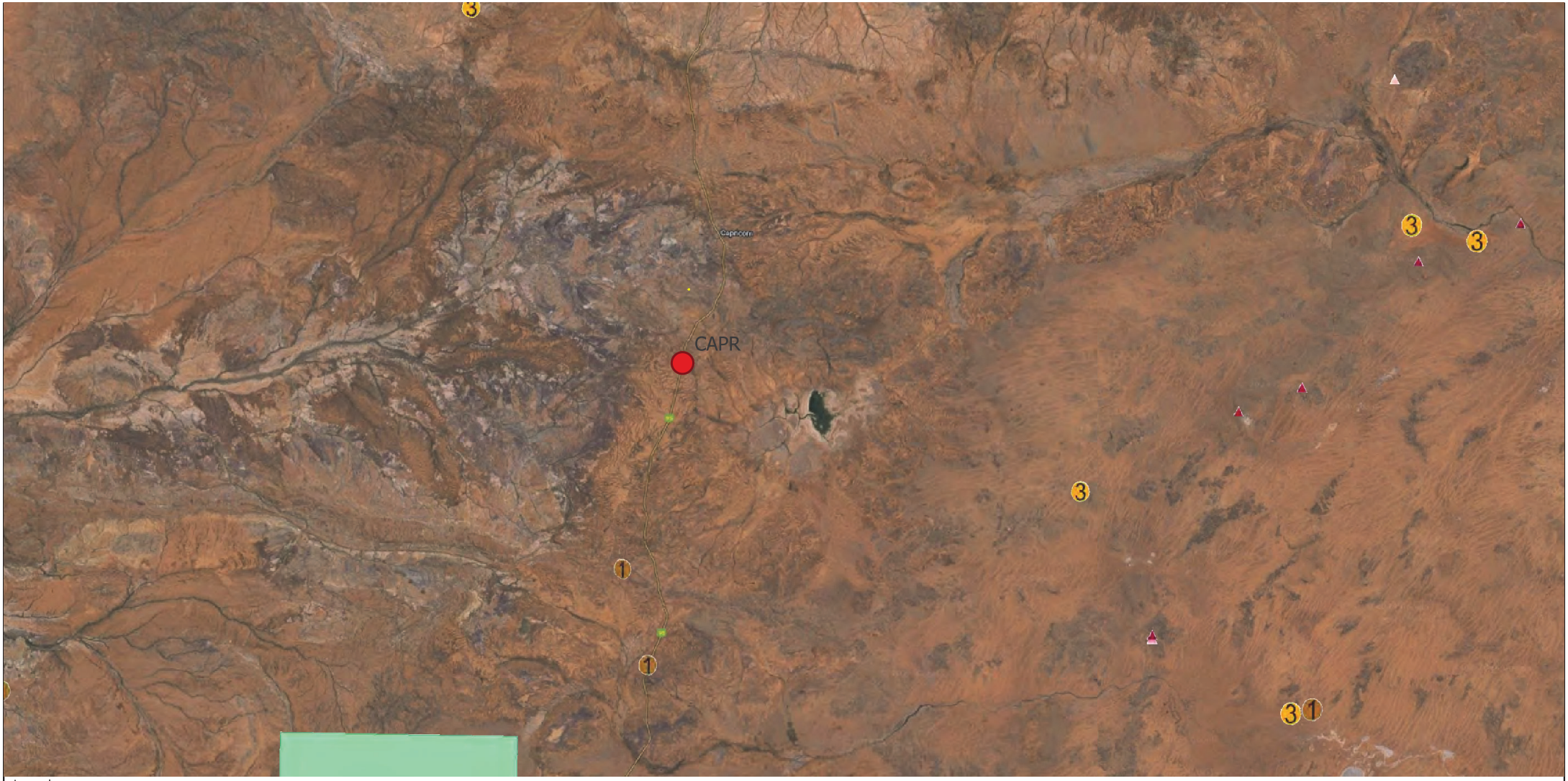
PROJECT SITE PLAN

Project Horizon - Clearing Referral Sites

Scale: 1:5,000,000
Coordinate System: GDA2020
Reference: 2024_035_project_site_plan_r1
Date: 21/06/2024
Size: A4L

RFF

VERTIV.



Legend

DIT_VertivSurveyLocations_2022

Capricorn

CAPR_TempFP_20240527

CAPR_DAF_20240527

CAP_S5V_Design_20240527

Environment

Threatened Ecological Communities (DBCA-038)

Threatened and Priority Flora (DBCA-036)

Threatened and Priority Fauna (DBCA-037)

Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)

Google Maps Satellite Imagery

Project: Project Horizon
Site Name: Capricorn
Client: DecisiveIT
Title: Environmental Factors

Date: 27/05/24
Revision: A
Author: KAA
Figure:

0 10 20 30 km

Coordinate System: GDA 2020 MGA Zone 50
Vertical Datum: AHD