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Blackstone Power Station and Solar Farm Native Vegetation Clearing Referral Supporting Document

July 2024



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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Context

Horizon Power is a Western Australian (WA) Government Trading Enterprise (GTE) and the state's regional and remote energy utility. Horizon Power operates under the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and is governed by a Board of Directors accountable to the Minister for Energy. Horizon Power is an experienced asset manager undertaking active management of vast electricity networks across WA, utilising mature and robust operational, health and safety, and environmental systems.

The diesel-fired power station at Blackstone in the Esperance-Goldfields region of WA was destroyed by a fire in November 2021. Since this event, the community has been powered by high-cost temporary diesel generation. Horizon Power proposes to rebuild Blackstone power station with high penetration renewable energy (nominally 400 kW diesel generator, 582 kW solar farm and 2 MWh battery storage system) at Blackstone (referred to herein as the 'Proposed Clearing Activity'). This solution is designed to reduce the community's reliance on diesel powered generation. The Blackstone community is extremely remote located approximately 1100 km from Kalgoorlie or 800 km from Alice Springs, mobilising consultants to site requires several days travel or chartering a flight to the airstrip located in the community.

Clearing of native vegetation for the Proposed Clearing Activity will be required for:

- The hybrid power station including, solar farm, diesel generation, fuel storage and connection infrastructure.
- An access track from the Blackstone-Warburton Road and Gunbarrel Highway to the solar farm.
- A connection corridor from the solar farm back to the existing network.

The Project Area (PA) covers a total of up to 3.87 ha of clearing will be required for the hybrid power station, including solar farm, access track and connection corridor. The PA is located on Crown Reserve 17614 (Lot 9 on Deposited Plan 91722).

The Proposed Clearing Activity will involve mechanical clearing of vegetation to facilitate the construction of the solar farm, the access track, the connection corridor and associated infrastructure. The clearing of vegetation will be permanent and maintained to allow for safe and effective operation and maintenance of the assets.

1.2 Scope and Purpose

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that the clearing of native vegetation for the Proposed Clearing Activity satisfies the four Criterion outlined in 'Guideline: Native Vegetation Clearing Referrals' (DWER, 2021) and, as such, should be considered a 'very low environmental impact activity' that does not require a clearing permit.

To demonstrate this, Horizon Power has provided:

- An overview of the Proposed Clearing Activity and a description of the project.
- Avoidance, mitigation and management measures applied to minimise the clearing of native vegetation and reduce the likelihood of environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Clearing Activity.
- An assessment of the clearing against the four Criterion specified in DWER (2021).

A Standard Construction Environmental Management Plan is also provided (Appendix A). This is a requirement of the Horizon Power Environmental Management System for projects clearing native vegetation where specific project approvals do not apply, to ensure robust standardised controls for delivery of minor projects.

2. Description of Proposed Clearing Activity

2.1 Proposed Clearing Location

Blackstone is located within Crown Reserve 17614 (Lot 9 DP 91722) for the use and benefit of Aboriginal inhabitants, with management order vested to the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority (now Aboriginal Lands Trust [ALT]). Crown Reserve 17614 is subject to a head lease (L GE 1798552) between ALT and Ngaanyatjarra Council and the area is subject to an Aboriginal settlement layout plan (prepared and endorsed under State Planning Policy 3.2), with existing subleases registered on the title. Horizon Power aims to establish a solar farm, and though no land tenure currently exists, Horizon Power intends to initiate negotiations about sub-leasing options with the Ngaanyatjarra Land Council.

Horizon Power intends to undertake the Proposed Clearing Activity works through the exercise of powers conferred by sections 46 and 49 of the *Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979* (the Act) and as such do not require landowner permission. As required under the Act, Horizon Power will notify all landowners of the Proposed Clearing Activity through a formal Notice of Entry.

It should be noted that Horizon Power has undertaken favourable consultation with the Blackstone community on the proposed project area, as the existing power station location is located within residential noise buffer zones and is adjacent water supply bores, there is broad support for the power station to be relocated. Horizon Power is also in negotiation with Ngaanyatjarra Council to obtain formal tenure over the area.

2.2 Project Area

The PA and total clearing is 3.87 ha in size and is detailed in Table 1 and Figure 1, which includes clearing for:

- The hybrid power station including, solar farm, diesel generation, fuel storage and connection infrastructure.
- An access track from the Blackstone-Warburton Road and Gunbarrel Highway to the solar farm.
- A connection corridor from the solar farm back to the existing diesel power station.

Table 1 Land parcels relevant to the project

Lot on Plan	Volume	Folio	Area of clearing (ha)
Lot 9 on Deposited Plan 91722, Crown Reserve 17614	3072	486	3.87

128.287°E 128.289°E 128.29°E 128.292°E 128.293°E 128.294°E 128.296°E



Legend

 Blackstone Project Area



Figure 1

Project Area



0 50 100 200
Meters

Scale: 1:5,000

2.3 Proposed Clearing Method

The Proposed Clearing Activity will involve mechanical clearing of vegetation to facilitate the construction of the solar farm, the access track, the connection corridor and associated infrastructure. The clearing of vegetation will be permanent and maintained to allow for safe and effective operation and maintenance of the assets.

2.4 Avoidance, Mitigation and Management Measures

The PA has been located to avoid wellhead protection zones of public drinking water bores, a proposed public drinking water source area, a residential noise buffer and areas subject to flooding. The connection corridor has been located adjacent to the Gunbarrel Highway and Blackstone-Warburton Road where minimal vegetation is located to reduce clearing and disturbance to vegetation.

Horizon Power is a mature and competent asset manager with an established Environmental Management System and extensive assets across Western Australia under active management. Clearing activities are undertaken following standardised processes and will be implemented in accordance with Horizon Power's Standard Construction Environmental Management Plan (Appendix A), which includes the following measures to minimise potential impacts:

- Clearing will be minimised where possible through placement of assets in existing cleared areas, or areas of minimal vegetation where possible.
- The clearing locations demarcated prior to clearing activities.
- Standard weed and hygiene management practices which will be applied.
- Clearing will be undertaken slowly and in a one-way direction to allow fauna to move offsite if present.

3 Suitability for the Clearing Referral Process

The 'Guideline: Native Vegetation Clearing Referrals' (DWER, 2021) Section 5.3 outlines those clearing activities not considered to be suitable for the Clearing Referral process. Table 2 demonstrates that the Proposed Clearing Activity is suitable for assessment under the Clearing Referral process.

Table 2 Assessment of Suitability for the Clearing Referral Process

Aspect	Assessment	Suitable? (Yes/No)
The referral process cannot be used for proposed clearing on land subject to an agreement to reserve or a conservation covenant under <i>the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i> (SLC Act)	Land is not subject to a conservation covenant.	Yes
The referral process cannot be used for proposed clearing on land subject to an environmental protection covenant under Part VB of the EP Act	Land is not subject to an environmental protection covenant.	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that is not likely to be completed within two years.	The works are proposed to commence in December 2024, subject to land access.	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that will contravene the requirements of a soil conservation notice issued under Part V of the SLC Act	The Proposed Clearing Activity will not contravene the requirements of a soil conservation notice issued under Part V of the SLC Act.	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that will or is likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance (MNES)	The Proposed Clearing Activity is not likely to have a significant impact on MNES. No EPBC Act listed flora, fauna or ecological communities are likely to be impacted (as detailed in Section 4).	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that includes marine native vegetation clearing activities	No clearing of marine native vegetation is proposed.	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that may impact on protected or otherwise significant flora or fauna	The Proposed Clearing Activity is not likely to have a significant impact on protected or otherwise conservation significant flora or fauna (as detailed in Section 4).	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that will be within a highly cleared landscape or an area containing limited or restricted native vegetation types.	The Proposed Clearing Activity is not within an extensively cleared landscape or an area containing limited or restricted native vegetation types, as detailed in Section 4. More than 99% of Pre-European Vegetation Association extents remain.	Yes
The referral process is not suitable for proposed clearing that is on land previously reserved as an environmental offset under the conditions of another approval under the EP Act.	A review of the DWER Offsets Register (via spatial dataset DWER-078; GoWA, 2022) indicates that the land is not reserved as an environmental offset under the conditions of an approval under the EP Act.	Yes

4 Assessment Against DWER Criterion

5.1 Criterion 1: The area proposed to be cleared is small relative to the total remaining vegetation

The Proposed Clearing Activity satisfies Criterion 1, as detailed in the following tables.

Table 3 Assessment of the Proposed Clearing Activity Against Criterion 1

Aspect	Assessment
Extent of proposed clearing	The total proposed clearing is 3.87 ha, which is less than the 10 ha threshold for clearing activities located north of the 26° south latitude line.
Threshold for remaining extent of native vegetation association or complex in the relevant IBRA bioregion	More than 30% of the relevant vegetation associations remain within the relevant IBRA bioregion, therefore; a permit is not required on this basis.
Threshold for remaining native vegetation surrounding the boundary of the proposed clearing	Within a 10 km buffer of the proposed clearing more than 30% native vegetation is remaining. Therefore, a permit is not required on this basis.

Table 4 Pre-European Vegetation Association Extents within the project

Site	Vegetation association	Scale	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	% Remaining	% of current extent in all Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) managed land (proportion of current extent)
Blackstone, WA	19 Low woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland	State: WA	4,385,295.47	4,384,249.90	99.98	0.11
		IBRA Bioregion: Central Ranges	902,247.79	902,170.93	99.99	-
		IBRA Subregion: Mann-Musgrave Block	902,247.79	902,170.93	99.99	-
		LGA: shire of Ngaanyatjarraku	1,472,498.26	1,472,117.27	99.97	-

5.2 Criterion 2: There are no known or likely significant environmental values within the area

The Proposed Clearing Activity satisfies Criterion 2, as detailed in the following tables.

Table 6 Assessment of the Proposed Clearing Activity Against Criterion 2

Environmental value	Assessment
Vegetation type and condition	Based on photographs of the PA, it is comprised of low forest and woodlands and is commensurate with the mapped vegetation known to occur in Vegetation Association 19. Vegetation is scattered and moderately dense, showing evidence of extensive degradation including weeds and edge effects (Appendix B). Additionally, as identified by Beard et al. (2013), the low woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland covers over 36 million hectares across WA is still currently extensive within the region.

Environmental value	Assessment
	The proposed clearing of 3.87 ha required for this scope of works is not considered likely to impact significant environmental values.
Significant fauna and habitat	<p>A likelihood of occurrence assessment was completed for conservation significant fauna within 10 km of the PA. This involved a search of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) and DBCA fauna records. The results of the likelihood of occurrence assessment is provided in Appendix C.</p> <p>Sixteen conservation significant fauna species may occur or are likely to occur within 10 km of the PA (Appendix C).</p> <p>The DCCEEW PMST results state that the Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>; listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act) or their habitat is likely to occur within 10 km of the PA. Malleefowl are found in the semi-arid to arid zone in shrublands and low woodlands dominated by mallee and associated habitats (Frith, 1962). In WA they are found in shrublands dominated by acacia and eucalyptus (Benshemesh 2007). DBCA fauna records show that a Malleefowl mound was recorded approximately 10 km southwest of the PA. This record is located in Vegetation Association 252, which is described as containing suitable habitat for Malleefowl, including mallee. Based on the Pre-European Vegetation dataset (DPIRD-006), Soil Landscape Mapping dataset (DPIRD-027) and satellite imagery, habitat for the Malleefowl is abundant within 10 km of the PA and in the wider region. Clearing of up to 3.87 ha within the PA, represents approximately 0.01% of potential habitat available within 10 km of the PA.</p> <p>The Proposed Clearing Activity is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to Malleefowl or their habitat based on the closest Malleefowl record, the relatively small amount of potential habitat to be cleared and the widespread availability of habitat within the region.</p> <p>The results of the DCCEEW PMST also state that the Great Desert Skink (<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>; listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act), Princess Parrot (<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>; listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Priority 4 by DBCA) and Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act) or their habitat are known or likely to occur within 10 km of the PA. These species have not previously been recorded in the area, based on DBCA data. A further 12 conservation significant species or species habitat may occur within 10 km of the PA (Appendix C). The Proposed Clearing Activity is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to these species or their habitat based on there being no DBCA records of the species within approximately 20 km of the PA, the small amount of potential habitat to be cleared and the widespread availability of habitat within the region.</p>
Significant ecological linkage	The proposed clearing is not part of a significant ecological linkage.
Mapped ecological community	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act, or Priority Ecological Communities listed by DBCA were identified within the PA or in the vicinity of the PA.
Significant flora	<p>No Threatened or Priority species were identified as likely to occur within the PA. Desktop searches did not identify any Priority flora species within 10 km of the PA. The closest records of significant flora to the PA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Menkea lutea</i> (DBCA listed Priority 1) – approximately 17 km west of the DE – <i>Goodenia asteriscus</i> (DBCA listed Priority 3) – approximately 17 km west of the DE – <i>Vittadinia pustulata</i> (DBCA listed Priority 3) – approximately 17.5 km northeast of the DE – <i>Eucalyptus sparsa</i> (DBCA listed Priority 3) – three occurrences approximately 16 km northeast, 13.5 km southeast and 15 km southeast of the DE <p>The proposed clearing of 3.87 ha of native vegetation is not anticipated to impact significant flora or their habitat.</p>
Water resources	<p>The solar farm has been located to avoid multiple wellhead protection zones associated with public drinking water bores and a proposed Public Drinking Water Source Area. Water Corporation bores nearby have depth to groundwater varying from 16 m to 27.8 m. Installation of proposed infrastructure will reach approximately 2 m below ground level, no groundwater impacts are expected from the proposed activities.</p> <p>There are no Ramsar Wetlands or WA Important Wetlands within the vicinity of the PA. There are no RIWI Act Rivers within 10 km of the PA. Based on satellite imagery, there are no major drainage lines visible within 3 km of the PA.</p> <p>No impacts to water resources are expected from the Proposed Clearing Activity.</p>

Environmental value	Assessment
Conservation Reserve	No conservation areas are present within 10 km of the PA. No impacts to conservation areas are anticipated in association with the Proposed Clearing Activity.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	The PA overlaps an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA), which covers an area of approximately 8,024,401 ha. Up to 3.87 ha of native vegetation clearing is proposed to be undertaken within the boundary of the ESA. Given the proposed clearing of native vegetation is minimal, the portion of proposed clearing of the ESA is not anticipated to impact the ESA.
Land and soil quality	The PA is not in an area at risk of Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) and does not intersect any known contaminated sites. No off-site impacts are anticipated in association with the Proposed Clearing Activity. Therefore, land and soil quality is not likely to be impacted by the activity.
Heritage-related values and native title matters	<p>No known Aboriginal heritage sites are within the PA. Registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites 2830, 2831, 2832 and 2833 are located approximately 2 km east of the PA. No off-site impacts are anticipated in association with the Proposed Clearing Activity and no impacts are expected to these heritage sites. Horizon Power has an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Policy and established internal processes to protect and mitigate the risk of impacting Aboriginal cultural heritage.</p> <p>The PA is within the Ngaanyatjarra Indigenous Protected Area. The traditional owner group of the land is the Yarnangu Ngaanyatjarraku Parna (Ngaanyatarra Council) who will be consulted prior to any clearing works. A heritage survey was conducted on 5th June 2024 and did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the PA.</p> <p>The Proposed Clearing is not within a World Heritage Area or National Heritage Area.</p>

5.3 Criterion 3: The state of scientific knowledge of native vegetation within the region is adequate

The Project Area is located within the Central Ranges bioregion of the Goldfields-Esperance region, WA; which consists of over 99% of pre-European vegetation remaining for Vegetation Association 19. Low woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland is the most extensive vegetation type in WA covering over 36 million ha as described by Beard et al. (2013). Low woodlands of *Acacia aneura* s.l. (mulga) and associated species (mainly acacias) are distributed throughout the Murchison, Gascoyne, Great Victoria Desert, Central Ranges and Pilbara Bioregions and they extend into the Gibson Desert, Little Sandy Desert, Nullarbor and Yalgoo Bioregions (Beard et al. 2013). In addition, 12 surveys of the Central Ranges Bioregion are detailed on the Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessments (IBSA) database (DWER 2022). It is, therefore, considered that the state of scientific knowledge of native vegetation within the region is adequate.

5.4 Criterion 4: Conditions will not be required to manage environmental impacts

Due to the small scale of clearing and low environmental impact of the clearing activity, non-standard controls are not considered to be required to manage environmental impacts for this work. Avoidance, mitigation and management measures have been applied to the scope of works, as detailed in Section 2.4. A standard CEMP will be applied during construction (Appendix A). Given the application of these measures, as well as the abundance of native vegetation within and surrounding the impact area and the limited clearing proposed, it is considered that clearing can be undertaken without conditions being applied to further manage environmental impacts.

5 References

Beard, J.S, Beeston, G.R, Judith, H., Hopkins, A. J. M 2013, The Vegetation of Western Australia at the 1:3,000,000 Scale. Explanatory Memoir. Second Edition. Conservation Science Western Australia. 9. 1-152.

Benshemesh, J. (2007). National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl. Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) 2024, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Protected Matters Search Tool Results, retrieved April 2024 from <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/index.html>

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), 2021. *Guideline: Native Vegetation Clearing Referrals*, Available at: <https://www.wa.gov.au/service/environment/environment-information-services/guideline-native-vegetation-clearing-referrals>, accessed April 2024

DWER, 2022. Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessments (IBSA), <https://biocollect.ala.org.au/ibsa#max%3D30%26sort%3DdateCreatedSort>, accessed April 2024

Frith, H. J. (1962). Conservation of the Mallee Fowl, *Leipoa ocellata* Gould (Megapodiidae). CSIRO Wildl. Res. 7:33-49.

GoWA (2022). *Data WA*. Available at: <https://data.wa.gov.au/>, accessed April 2024.

Aboriginal heritage sites (DPLH-001)

Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map 100K (DWER-048)

Contaminated Sites Database (DWER-059)

DBCA Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)

Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)

Heritage Council WA – State Register (DPLH-006)

Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)

Offsets Register - Offsets (DWER-078)

Pre-European vegetation (DPIRD-006)

Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)

Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)

RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)

RIWI Act, Rivers (DWER-036)

RIWI Act, Surface Water and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)

Soil Landscape Mapping dataset (DPIRD-027)

Threatened Ecological Communities (DBCA-038)

Appendix A: Standard Construction Environmental Management Plan



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Standard Construction Environmental Management Plan

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1 Context and Scope

Horizon Power is a Western Australian (WA) Government Trading Enterprise (GTE) and the state’s regional and remote energy utility. Horizon Power operates under the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and is governed by a Board of Directors accountable to the Minister for Energy. Horizon Power is an experienced asset manager undertaking active management of vast electricity networks across WA, utilising mature and robust operational, health and safety, and environmental systems.

This Standard Construction Environmental Management Plan (SCEMP) has been developed to outline standard environmental management practice and measures to be implemented by Horizon Power and its contractors during all of Horizon Power construction low-risk projects. This includes, but is not limited to, measures to manage dust, erosion and spread of weeds during clearing of native vegetation.

2 Management Measures

The following are standard management measures listed in Table 1 will be implemented during construction for this Project.

Table 1 Management Measures to be Implemented During Construction

Aspect	Management Measure
Extent of Clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No more than area of clearing as specified in the Sustainability Impact is permitted at the location detailed in the advice. – Clearing will be minimised where possible through placement of assets in existing cleared or areas of minimal vegetation where possible. – The clearing locations are to be demarcated prior to clearing activities.
Flora and vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No more than area of clearing as specified in the Sustainability Impact permitted at the location detailed in the advice.
Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner in one direction to allow fauna to move away from the clearing area. – Construction personnel will not touch, feed or otherwise directly interact with fauna. – Clearing will be undertaken during daylight hours only.
Weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Contractor will ensure that no weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought onto the site. – All vehicles and machinery will arrive clean on site. – Movement of vehicles and machinery will be restricted to the area to be cleared and existing cleared areas.
Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Standard construction measures regarding erosion and sediment control will be implemented during construction works.
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Standard construction dust control and mitigation measures will be implemented during clearing. This may include the use of a water trucks, or similar. – Ground disturbance and clearing of vegetation will be restricted during high winds if dust cannot be adequately controlled.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The contractor will comply with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997. – Complaints regarding noise will be recorded and investigated by Horizon Power.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rubbish will be disposed of in appropriate containers and all waste will be removed from the site.
Hydrocarbons and chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hydrocarbons and chemicals will be appropriately managed on site to prevent spills, including maintaining equipment in good working order in accordance with manufacturers specifications. – No refuelling will be undertaken within 50 m of a waterway, drain or drainage line. – Hydrocarbons will be appropriately stored at least 50 m away from drainage lines and stored in an appropriate bunded container.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Refuelling will be undertaken on hardstand or using catch trays only. Uncontrolled refuelling is not permitted.– Chemicals will be appropriately stored.
Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Unexpected finds protocols will be applied including immediate stop work if contamination is suspected, with escalation to the Project Manager and Sustainability team.
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Should previously unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage materials be uncovered during construction works, works are to stop immediately within 20 m of the find. The Contractor is to contact the Horizon Project Manager and an incident will be raised. The area will be cordoned off and no access permitted to the area until the incident is investigated and resolved.

Appendix B: Site photographs

Coordinates: 25°59'51.7"S 128°17'37.5"E



Coordinates: 25°59'51.9"S 128°17'39.9"E



Coordinates: 25°59'45.6"S 128°17'40.3"E



Coordinates: 25°59'45.6"S 128°17'41.7"E



Coordinates: 25°59'45.6"S 128°17'41.7"E



Coordinates: 25°59'50.8"S 128°17'40.4"E



Coordinates: 25°59'48.2"S 128°17'42.0"E



Coordinates: 25°59'48.2"S 128°17'42.0"E



Appendix C: Species that may occur or are likely to occur within 10 km of the PA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Presence	Commonwealth Threatened Category	State listing category (Under EP Act or listed by DBCA)	Migratory Status	Preferred habitat
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Endangered	Critically Endangered	-	Arid and semi-arid regions associated with spinifex
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Endangered	Vulnerable	-	Coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	Semi-arid to arid zone in shrublands and low woodlands inclusive of Acacia and eucalypts
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	Caves, old mine tunnels and mine shafts
<i>Petrogale lateralis centralis</i>	Central Australian Rock-wallaby	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	Rocky habitats, especially those with extensive development of caves, crevices and overhangs
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Greater Bilby	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	Sand dunes, sandplains, arid dry desert regions and grasslands
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	Arid and semi-arid regions
<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>	Great Desert Skink	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	-	Red sandplains and sand ridges with mosaic landscape of different aged vegetation
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	Princess Parrot	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable	Priority 4	-	Woodlands, shrublands and along dune systems consisting of shrubs and slopes
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	Vulnerable	-	-	Undisturbed open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable	-	Migratory	Grassy sedges and shallow inland wetlands
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Species or species habitat may occur within area	-	-	Migratory	Shallow wetlands, fresh to saline lagoons, estuaries and swamps
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Species or species habitat may occur within area	-	-	Migratory	Rocky habitats with flowing water, shorelines and open grassland
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Species or species habitat may occur within area	-	-	Migratory	Wet meadows, marshland, muddy lakes and inundated grassland

Scientific Name	Common Name	Presence	Commonwealth Threatened Category	State listing category (Under EP Act or listed by DBCA)	Migratory Status	Preferred habitat
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Species or species habitat may occur within area	-	-	Migratory	Estuaries and river deltas, lakes, dams and claypans
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	Species or species habitat may occur within area	-	-	Migratory	Open upland flats, elevated areas, open fields of grassland

Appendix D: Certificate of Title