

Kiara Crook

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Tarago Operations Pty Ltd  
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Tarago, NSW, 2580  
DATEWILLBEINSERTEDHERE

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Woodlawn Copper Mine – Vegetation Management Plan

Dear Ms. Crook

Thank you for submitting the Vegetation Management Plan in accordance with Condition 20, Schedule 4 of the consent for the Woodlawn Copper Mine (MP07\_0143-PA-27). I also acknowledge your response to the Department's review comments and request for additional information.

I note the Vegetation Management Plan has been prepared in consultation with Conservation Programs, Heritage & Regulation (CPHR); and contains the information required by the conditions of approval.

Accordingly, as nominee of the Planning Secretary, I approve the revised Vegetation Management Plan (Rev 11, November 2025).

You are reminded that if there are any inconsistencies between the Plan and the conditions of approval, the conditions prevail.

Please ensure you make the document publicly available on the project website at the earliest convenience.

If you wish to discuss the matter further, please contact Charissa Pillay on 02 99955944.

Yours sincerely



Stephen O'Donoghue  
Director  
Resource Assessments

As nominee of the Planning Secretary

# DEVELOP

## Vegetation Management Plan

### Woodlawn Zinc Copper Mine

#### Document Review/Change History

| Date       | Summary of review and changes   | Revision No. | Authors    |             |
|------------|---|--------------|------------|-------------|
|            |   |              | Drafted by | Reviewed by |
| 30/01/2015 | Draft for internal review   | 1            | HS         | RB          |
| 30/06/2015 | Update document   | 2            | RB         | -           |
| 20/04/2016 | General update  | 3            | RB         | AL          |
| 25/05/2016 | Government review   | 4            | RB         | AL          |
| 12/09/2016 | Issue to Department of Planning and Environment   | 5            | RB         | AL          |
| 10/05/2017 | DPE comments  | 6            | RB         | AL          |
| 11/05/2017 | Operational   | 7            | RB         | AL          |
| 02/08/2017 | Amendments for MOD2   | 8            | RB         | AL          |
| 29/05/2024 | Rehabilitation moved to separate management plan, scope increased to include fauna, title change to reflect.                                    | 9            | KC         | AVN         |
| 25/01/2025 | Updated plan for submission to major projects portal  | 10           | KC         | KC          |
| 01/11/2025 | Plan updated in response to DPHI RFI (MP07_0143-PA-22) and consultation with CPHR (DOC25/813744) and re-submitted to the major project's portal | 11           | KC         | KC          |

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# Glossary

| Acronym | Definition  |
|---------|---|
| AEMR    | The Annual Environmental Management Report                |
| DCCEEW  | Department of Climate Change Environment Energy and Water |
| DEVELOP | The Company   |
| EA      | Environmental Assessment                                  |
| EMS     | Environmental Management Strategy                         |
| EPA     | Environment Protection Authority                          |
| EPL     | Environmental Protection License                          |
| Ha      | Hectares  |
| LFA     | Landscape Function Analysis                               |
| NSW     | New South Wales   |
| OEH     | NSW Environment and Heritage                              |
| PCT     | Plant Community Types                                     |
| Project | Woodlawn Mine   |
| VMP     | Vegetation Management Plan                                |
| REVEG   | Revegetation area   |
| RMP     | Rehabilitation Management Plan                            |
| SML     | Special Mining Lease                                      |
| TSF     | Tailings Storage Facility                                 |

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. Background**

The Woodlawn Zinc-Copper mine (the Project) is located approximately 7 km northwest of Tarago in New South Wales (NSW) within Special (Crown and Private Land) Mining Lease no. 20 (SML20) as shown in Plan 1, Appendix 1. The original Woodlawn mine operated from 1978 to 1998 and processed 13.8Mt of ore from the Woodlawn open pit, underground and minor satellite deposits. Following its prolonged closure, the Project was acquired by ASX-listed Heron Resources who secured Project Approval in July 2013 following the public exhibition of the Projects Environmental Assessment (EA). Heron completed the construction of the project and developed the new underground mine in accordance with the Project Approval before it was put on care and maintenance in March 2020. Heron was placed in administration in July 2021. Develop Global Limited (DEVELOP) completed its acquisition of the Project in May 2022 and Tarago Operations Pty Limited which holds Special Mining Lease (SML) 20 and (EPL) 20821. Veolia operates an eco-precinct, including a licensed landfill, within SML20 but separated from the project and has separate EPL's as shown in Plan 1, Appendix 1.

The Project is within the Southeastern Highlands Bioregion in an area that has been disturbed twice since European settlement. The first involved extensive clearing to produce low to medium quality grazing land while the second involved mining. The landscape today remains highly fragmented and disturbed due to these previous land uses. Therefore, the underpinning Project EA (Parsons Brinkerhoff 2012) only investigated the area of the proposed Project where biodiversity impacts would occur. This was identified as 'Hickory's Paddock' which is where the administration area and Tailings Storage Facility 4 (TSF4) are located (refer to Plan 1, Appendix 1).

With the construction phase of the Project, as approved by the original Project Approval and associated Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) now complete, this Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) provides updates for the site and Project going forward including the revegetation area. In addition, this plan is the first version whereby rehabilitation has been segregated, more detail on this is included in Section 1.1.1.

This VMP includes vegetation and fauna management for the Project and forms one component of the of the Projects overall Environmental Management Strategy (EMS). The EMS includes several commitments and component management plans which together form the basis for the ongoing operation of the Project. The EMS and component management plans will be updated as required to reflect any changes to the Project.

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**1.1.1. Integration with the Rehabilitation Management Plan**

Prior to 2024 the Project operated under a combined Vegetation and Rehabilitation Management Plan. Due to the complex nature of the site, and regulatory rehabilitation reforms it is necessary to separate these documents. The Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) specifically deals with areas disturbed by past and current mining activities, whereby this VMP covers the ongoing maintenance of remnant vegetation, previously revegetated areas within the mine site and vegetation enhancements within the revegetation area. The intended outcome will be to:

- Ensure a consistent approach to final vegetation community structure and floristics.
- Ensure that rehabilitation effort is afforded maximum benefits from natural regeneration from surrounding native vegetation.
- Enable fauna habitat to improve and in particular, faunal corridors established where possible.

Now that project construction has been completed this VMP covers the revegetation area (refer to Plan 1, Appendix 1), all other existing vegetation and any new areas revegetation as part of rehabilitation activities. The establishment of new vegetation outside of the revegetation area is covered under the RMP.

**1.2. Scope and objectives**

The purpose of this VMP is to document the control measures and management initiatives to minimise the Projects impact and attempt enhance the biodiversity on site. The overall objectives are to:

- Implement the commitments made in the EA including specific conditions of approval and the Statement of Commitments.
- Ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Manage vegetation risks associated with the Project.
- Provide for continuous improvement in vegetation performance.
- Provide a mechanism to identify and correct areas of non-compliance.

**1.3. Consultation**

This plan was originally drafted by Heron following consultation with government and non-government organisations including OEH. The original Vegetation and Rehabilitation Management Plan was initially approved in 2017 (Appendix 3) prior to construction commencing. With construction completed prior to DEVELOP acquisition of the site this plan has been revised with additional consultation where required and applicable depending on the update. A consultation log is provided in Appendix 2 which will be updated as required during the Project.

**1.4. Legislative requirements**

Legislation relevant to the VMP includes:

- *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
- *Rural Fires Act 1997*
- *Pesticides Act 1999* (as applicable to herbicides and pesticides)

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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The Project is governed by the following:

- Project Approval: as issued in 2013 and amended in 2016 and 2017. Document ID: 07\_0143MOD2
- Environment Protection License (EPL): 20821 as issued by the NSW Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Special Mining Lease (SML): 20

**1.5. Guidelines and standards**

NSW government provide a range of guidelines, fact sheets and standards regarding the management of vegetation and pests. These provide general information on the control systems as well as methods to achieve current best practice. These sources are presented in Section 9 and have been referred to in the preparation of this Plan where applicable.

**1.6. Project approval requirements**

This VMP has been developed in accordance with the Project Approval environmental commitments which are listed in Table 1-1 which includes a reference to where each of the conditions are addressed in this management plan. Statement of Commitments (SoC) relevant to the operational phase of the Project that were made as part of the Project EA are also included within Table 1-1.

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**Table 1-1 Consent conditions relating to Vegetation**

| Condition ID               | Condition description   | Where addressed                                       |            |                   |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Schedule 3<br>Condition 6  | The Proponent shall rehabilitate the site to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This rehabilitation must be generally consistent with the proposed rehabilitation plan described in the EA (and reproduced in Appendix 4), and comply with the rehabilitation objectives in Table 2.<br><br><i>Table 2: Rehabilitation Objectives</i>   | Section 5   |            |                   |   |  |
|                            | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Feature</th> <th>Objectives</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revegetation area</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish at least 71 hectares of the Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community shown in Appendix 3.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  | Feature   | Objectives | Revegetation area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish at least 71 hectares of the Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community shown in Appendix 3.</li> </ul> |  |
| Feature                    | Objectives  |   |            |                   |   |  |
| Revegetation area          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish at least 71 hectares of the Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community shown in Appendix 3.</li> </ul>   |   |            |                   |   |  |
| Schedule 4<br>Condition 20 | The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Vegetation Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This plan must:   | This plan   |            |                   |   |  |
|                            | (a) be prepared in consultation with OEH and submitted to the Director-General for approval prior to commencing construction;   | Completed, refer to Section 1.3                       |            |                   |   |  |
|                            | (b) describe how the additional 71 hectares of revegetation area (shown in Appendix 3) would be integrated with the overall rehabilitation of the site  | Section 5.3   |            |                   |   |  |
|                            | (c) describe the short, medium, and long term measures that would be implemented to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>manage the remnant vegetation and habitat on the site and in the revegetated area/s; and</li> <li>implement revegetation, including detailed performance and completion criteria;</li> </ul>  | Section 3.6<br>Section 5.3                            |            |                   |   |  |
|                            | (d) include a detailed description of the procedures to be implemented for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minimising the impacts on fauna on site, including pre-clearance surveys;</li> <li>enhancing the quality of existing vegetation and fauna habitat;</li> <li>restoring native vegetation and fauna habitat on the revegetated area through focusing on assisted natural regeneration, targeted vegetation establishment and the introduction of fauna habitat features, including establishing and maintaining bat habitat for the Eastern Bent-wing Bat and Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat;</li> <li>establishing a revegetation planting density that is consistent with the rehabilitation objectives in Table 2 of Schedule 3;</li> <li>maximising the salvage of resources within the approved disturbance area – including vegetative and soil resources – for beneficial reuse in the rehabilitation of the site;</li> <li>collecting and propagating seed;</li> <li>bushfire management;</li> </ul> | As per previous CEMP, Section 3, Section 4, Section 6 |            |                   |   |  |

| Condition ID               | Condition description  | Where addressed                   |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
|                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>controlling weeds, feral pests, erosion and access to the revegetation areas; and</li> </ul>  |                                   |
|                            | (e) include a seasonally-based program to monitor and report on the effectiveness of these measures, and progress against the detailed performance and completion criteria; and  | Section 7                         |
|                            | (f) include details of who would be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and implementing the plan.   | Section 7.1                       |
| Schedule 4<br>Condition 21 | The Proponent shall carry out rehabilitation of the site progressively, that is, as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance. All reasonable and feasible measures must be taken to minimise the total area exposed for dust generation at any time. Interim rehabilitation strategies shall be employed when areas prone to dust generation cannot be permanently rehabilitated until later in the project life.<br>Note: It is accepted that some parts of the site that are progressively rehabilitated may be subject to further disturbance at some later stage of the project. | Section 3.2                       |
| Schedule 4<br>Condition 28 | The Proponent shall:<br>(a) establish a vegetation screen along the fence line next to Collector Road within 6 months of commencement of construction;   | Section 3.4                       |
| Schedule 4<br>Condition 30 | The Proponent shall:<br>(a) ensure that the project is suitably equipped to respond to any fires on site; and<br>(b) assist the Rural Fire Service and emergency services as much as possible if there is a fire in the surrounding area.  | Section 6                         |
| Schedule 6,<br>Condition 3 | The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include:<br>(a) a description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, license or lease conditions);</li> <li>any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria;</li> <li>the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures;</li> </ul>         | Section 1.4 &<br>1.5<br>Section 7 |
|                            | (b) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria;  | Section 7                         |
|                            | (c) a program to monitor and report on the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>impacts and environmental performance of the project;</li> <li>effectiveness of any management measures (see b above);</li> </ul>   | This plan &<br>overarching<br>EMS |
|                            | (d) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences and to ensure that ongoing impacts reduce to levels below relevant impact assessment criteria as quickly as possible;  | Section 7.7                       |

| Condition ID                    | Condition description   | Where addressed  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
|                                 | (e) a protocol for managing and reporting any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incidents and complaints;</li> <li>• non-compliances with statutory requirements and exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and</li> </ul>  | Section 8  |
|                                 | (f) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.   | Section 8.5  |
| Schedule 6, Condition 7         | The Proponent shall notify the Secretary and any other relevant agencies of any incident associated with the project as soon as practicable after the Proponent becomes aware of the incident. Within seven days of the date of the incident, the Proponent shall provide the Secretary and any relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident.   | Section 8.4  |
| Schedule 6, Condition 8         | The Proponent shall provide regular reporting on the environmental performance of the project on its website, in accordance with the reporting arrangements in any approved plans of the conditions of this approval.   | Section 8.2  |
| EA Statement of Commitments 9A  | Flora and Fauna Management Plan or MOP to include the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• delineation of development envelopes</li> <li>• pre-clearing survey protocols</li> <li>• implementation of sediment control measures prior to construction</li> <li>• vegetation clearing protocols, including salvage and relocation of suitable dead logs</li> <li>• protection of waterways, and aquatic and riparian habitats</li> <li>• ongoing monitoring of the operations in regard to the Project Site's retained habitats, including water quality</li> </ul>  | Included in previous CEMP<br>And water management plan |
| EA Statement of Commitments 11D | A Landscape Plan would be prepared for the Project prior to construction. This would focus on minimising visual impacts from Collector Road and would include, as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planting that includes a mix of drought tolerant native species that reinforce the existing and desired future character (after site remediation) of the locality</li> <li>• planting of tall vegetation along fence boundaries to filter views of the Project Site along Collector Road</li> <li>• softening of the visual appearance of the Project processing facility and administration block through vegetation planting and design</li> <li>• planting of shrubs and grasses along the boundaries of the new facilities to soften their visual texture.</li> </ul> | As per CEMP<br>Section 3.2                             |

**2. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT**

**2.1. Landscape context**

The Project is located within the central part of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion. Overall, the lower slopes and valleys of the locality have been largely cleared of eucalypt woodlands for grazing and agriculture, with larger remaining areas of vegetation occurring on the hilly ridge line areas, or as roadside vegetation (refer to Appendix 4).

Vegetation within the Project and greater SML is highly fragmented with large expanses of cleared land surrounding predominantly isolated remnants along the rocky ridges and roadsides. Although some of the highly degraded remnant vegetation patches are of sufficient size to maintain viable populations for some small mammals, amphibians and reptiles, they are likely to be of limited value within the wider landscapes.

**2.2. Vegetation communities**

Five vegetation communities were identified during the ecological survey which was completed as part of the Project EA. Vegetation communities identified include:

- Hickory Wattle Low Open Forest
- Black She-oak Low Open Forest
- Mixed Wattle and Planted Open Scrub
- Derived Grassland
- Grassland/Sedgeland Soaks

Hickory Wattle Low Open Forest and Black She-oak Low Open Forest are typically natural regrowth communities that comprise small, isolated remnants of the broadscale community mapped by Tindal et al (2004) as Western Tablelands Dry Forest. This has since been transformed into Plant Community Types (PCT's) in Section 3.1. Further detail on the communities is contained within the EA which concluded that there were no threatened species of plant recorded within the Project area.

**2.3. Fauna**

Two broad fauna habitat types were identified in the ecological survey area as part of the Project EA, including:

- Open scrub – consisting of Hickory Wattle Low Open Forest, Black She-oak Low Open Forest and Mixed Wattle and Planted Open Scrub
- Cleared/open grassland – consisting of Derived Grassland.

Given the level of previous land clearing, there is little remaining natural habitat for fauna. In its present condition, it provides only marginal foraging habitats for transient species such as birds and bats which was evident by the conclusions made in the EA and as summarised below.

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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During the ecology survey as part of the EA, a total of 56 species of animal were recorded, comprising predominately of birds, followed by reptiles and mammals. Out of this, two were identified as threatened species, including:

- Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat – *Saccolaimus flaviventris*.
- Eastern Bentwing-bat – *Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*.

Evidence of Glossy Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*) feeding within the ecological survey area was recorded in the form of chewed *Allocasuarina* cones. Although there were six additional threatened species identified with the potential to occur based on suitable habitat, further assessments concluded that this was considered unlikely within the survey area because either:

- No habitat was recorded in the ecological survey area, or
- The area is outside the normal range of the species and records are likely to be of vagrants or invalid, or
- The species is considered locally extinct.

Waterbodies, including dams were present within the ecological survey area as part of the Project EA. They were observed to support native vegetation and provided suitable habitat for common amphibians such as the Spotted Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*), which was recorded in each of the farm dams during spotlight surveys. No species of waterbird were observed using these waterbodies during the field surveys. Artificial, ephemeral drainage lines, associated with each of the waterbodies, provide a corridor for the movement of frogs and reptiles across the ecological survey area. These drainage lines also provide marginal habitat for larger birds including the White-faced Heron (*Egretta novaehollandiae*), which was observed foraging amongst the grassland. Contoured drainage lines, on hill slopes in the south-west corner of the ecological survey area, also provided suitable habitat for frog species. These drainage lines are the result of rehabilitation strategies during historic mining practices.

No species of fish were recorded during the EA field surveys and it was considered unlikely that waterbodies surveyed would provide suitable habitat.

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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**3. FLORA MANAGEMENT**

**3.1. Plant Community Types (PCT’s)**

‘Western Tablelands Dry Open Forest’ is not a term currently used when assessing Plant Community Types (PCT). Instead, NSW planning and assessment now use PCTs as the master community level typology which is maintained in the BioNet Vegetation Classification application. Five PCT’s have been associated with the site:

- Goulburn Tableland Box-Gum Grassy Forest (ID 3373)
- Southern Tablelands Dry Sclerophyll Forests (ID 3744)
- Goulburn Tableland Frost Hollow Grassy Woodland (ID 3338)
- Southern Tableland Red Grass-Spear Grass Grassland (ID 3415)
- Monaro Snowgrass-Kangaroo Grass Grassland (ID 3414)

The species in each of the above are included in the species list presented in Appendix 4. The list includes those included in previous versions of VMP’s as sourced from Tozer et al (2006). Therefore, when the term ‘Western Tablelands’ is used in reference to a plant community it is defined to refer to the PCTs above and the associated species list. The specific species which will be used in the rehabilitation and revegetation of the site will be further refined as site knowledge and experience in sourcing, collecting, propagating and planting out seeds and seedlings progresses.

**3.2. Revegetation**

In accordance with Condition 21 of Schedule 4 of the Project Approval, DEVELOP will carry out rehabilitation of the site progressively, that is, as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance. All reasonable and feasible measures will be taken to minimise the total area exposed for dust generation at any time. Interim rehabilitation strategies shall be employed when areas prone to dust generation cannot be permanently rehabilitated until later in the project life.

**3.2.1. Methods**

There are four separate revegetation methods to be implemented which are described in more detail in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-2      Revegetation methods**

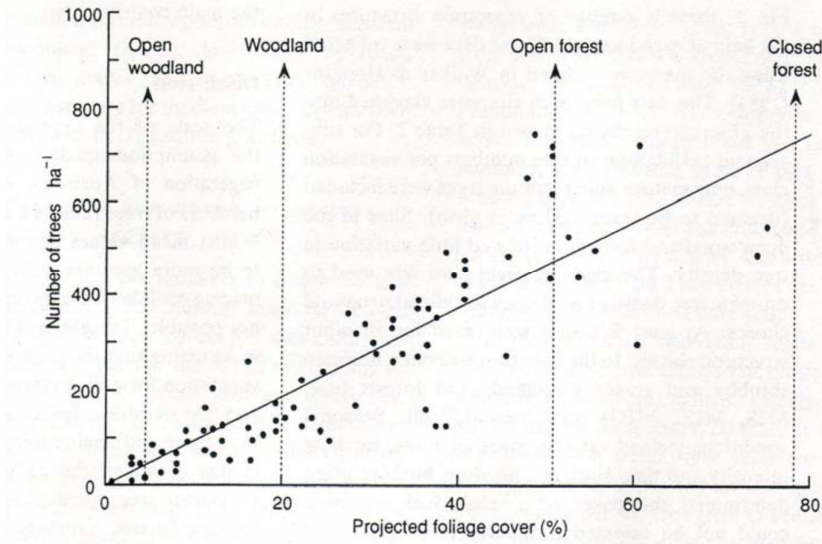
| Revegetation method | Detail  |
|---------------------|---|
| Spray seeding       | <p>This method involves active stabilisation of slopes, and will be achieved by spray seeding with an application of straw, anionic bitumen, seed and fertiliser. This is an active form of revegetation as it provides an instantaneous cover in the form of straw which is effectively bound to the surface by the bitumen. It is only used on batter slopes where active control is required during the construction phase.</p> <p>The seed mix consists of fast growing, sterile species, such as oats, combined with a fertiliser application. This provides a quick and substantial grass cover which, when combined with the straw enhances erosion control and provides organic matter to the surface topdressing material. Native grass species will also be included in the mix, which will provide a successive cover as the initial coloniser grass dies.</p> |

| Revegetation method                   | Detail  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Direct sowing with cultivation        | <p>This is the most common method used on mine sites or where large areas of disturbance are rehabilitated. It is also used in the agricultural industry to plant crops or for pasture improvement. It involves use of a seed drill and plough which provides minor surface tilling while setting seed at the required depth. The seed mix can include the full range of target trees and shrubs but can also include an initial sterile grass mix to assist with removal of weeds.</p> <p>When replacing pasture with native forest, it may be necessary to first apply a general herbicide before planting with native species to reduce competition from non-native grasses and weed species. This method is most likely to be used in the revegetation area.</p>  |
| Tube stock Planting                   | <p>Direct planting of tube stock can be used by itself or as an adjunct to direct sowing. The advantages of tube stock planting is that the species being planted and the density of planting can be planned in advance to ensure that the correct species diversity is created. Direct sowing and natural regeneration can result in dominance of species that are not compatible with the target community. Planting tube stock can correct imbalances in the species mix and can include trees, shrubs and even groundcovers.</p> <p>Each tube stock will be staked and surrounded by tree guards and planted with slow-release fertilizer pellets. Depending on final mature size, tube stock can be planted in "woodlot" arrangements or along rip lines. Spacing of rip lines are generally 6 m apart and tube stock planted at 2 m intervals along the rip lines. This is equivalent to approximately 420 stems per hectare which would be in the higher range of the required canopy density.</p> |
| Brushmatting and natural regeneration | <p>This involves cutting down chosen vegetation from nearby existing target vegetation and laying it over prepared areas. The timing of this work is important to ensure that the chosen species contain viable seed. This seed is then deposited into the soil surface for germination, while the cut vegetation provides a cover of mulch and assists in surface stabilisation.</p> <p>This is a more natural method of encouraging the spread of native vegetation from existing remnants to wider infill areas. It also provides locally provenance seed which assists in preserving the genome of the original vegetation of the region.</p> <p>Brushmatting using cuttings of flowering target natives within SML 20 will be used as an adjunct to each revegetation method noted above as a means of maximising the use of local seed.</p>   |

**3.2.2. Density and structure**

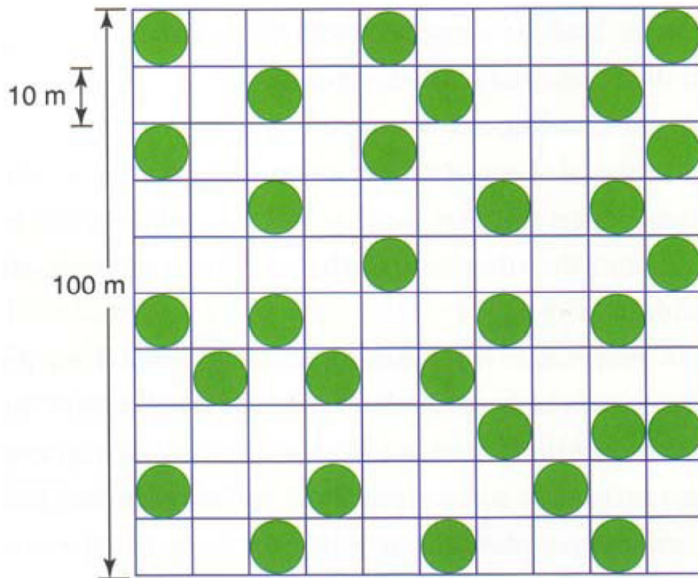
There is little data available on the original structure of Western Tablelands Dry Open Forest, however, Graph 3-1 below shows a general structure of Australian woodlands and forests.

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**Graph 3-1** Trees per ha and projected foliage (Walker et al 1993)

When considering mature trees which contribute to total canopy percentage, a much smaller number of stems per ha generally occurs. Graph 3-2 below indicates a typical Eucalypt Woodland, what would be considered a grassy woodland and is associated with a density of 30 trees/ha. An Open Forest structure would have a medium density, generally comprising between 30-70% of trees with a height of 10 to 30 m.



**Graph 3-2** Typical Eucalypt Woodland Density 30 trees/ha (McIntyre 2002)

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**3.3. Erosion management**

Site soils and erosion controls are documented in the water management plan. This includes the erosion control structures that exists across the project. In addition and in reference to this plan, erosion in revegetation areas will be prevented and managed by:

- Using suitable methods that are better at preventing erosion in known susceptible areas such as spray seeding
- Planting and ripping along the contour of the slope rather than perpendicular to it.
- Using any available cleared vegetation placed in key eroded prone areas
- Using erosion and sediment control structures specific to the soil type and slope such as sediment fences, contour and graded banks, diversion banks and channels, absorption banks and level spreaders, sediment ponds, energy dissipaters and check dams.
- Creating an erosion register to document areas being managed and track treatments.

The rehabilitation management plan includes a rehabilitation risk assessment which identified several actions relating to erosion including:

- Use of spray-grass or equivalent methods to rapidly stabilise areas deems vulnerable to erosion
- The final overburden landform will be designed to integrate with the surrounding landscape, with batters and slopes designed to minimise erosion risk and promote long-term stability
- Maintenance work to prevent or repair erosion around site
- Ongoing periodic monitoring and documentation will include inspections of vegetation condition, erosion features, and the presence of weeds to assess rehabilitation performance and identify any areas requiring corrective action

The site is still in the process of planning rehabilitation activities which will be further documented in the rehabilitation management plan.

**3.4. Vegetation screen**

As required by Condition 28, Schedule 4 of the Project Approval, a separate vegetation screen along the fence line next to Collector Road was planted in 2019. This included a total of 450 trees (one planted every 2 m in rip lines, and generally 6 m apart). Species planted were selected based on the Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community including *E. viminalis*, *E. Manifera*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. Rubida*, *E. Blakelyi*, *E. dives*, *E. rossii*, *C. Littoralis*, *L continental*, *L. juniperinum*, *C. pallidus*, *S. linearifolium* and *B. bulbosa*. It is noted that this area is also within the revegetation area (refer to Section 5) and although the screen is completed the area may require additional plantings and infilling in order to meet the specifications of the revegetation area described in Section 3.2.

**3.5. Seed collection and sources**

Primarily seed will be collected locally within the SML20 area to produce tube stock and to keep local seed provenance. Due to practicality and availability of natural vegetation to harvest seeds from, supplementary supplies of seeds and tube stock will be sourced from nearby nurseries.

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**3.6. Management of remnant vegetation**

Both within and adjacent to areas to be rehabilitated or revegetated are examples of native regrowth. These patches were surveyed as part of the original EA and found to be highly disturbed and not entirely characteristic of the original Western Tablelands Dry Open Forest that would have existed in the region prior to clearing for agricultural activities. Through mining of the area, some of the original cleared agricultural land has been allowed to naturally regenerate due largely to the exclusion of stock. This is generally a good method to manage remnant vegetation as it allows the natural soil seed bank to germinate without the ongoing pressure from grazing, and normal agricultural land management practices.

The following management practices will be employed for all existing regrowth vegetation under the control of DEVELOP:

- Short term: Maintain exclusion of stock through adequate fencing in the short term. Areas designated for grazing within SML20 will have separately fenced vegetation patches where necessary.
- Short to medium term: All areas identified as the revegetation area will be fully fenced to exclude stock.
- Short to medium term: Remnant vegetation patches will be regularly inspected to determine growth and vigour, species diversity, evidence of seeding and seedling development.
- Short term: Removal of woody weeds by mechanical methods to reduce competition with native vegetation.
- Medium to long term: Natural seeding of selected individual plants will be enhanced by brush matting methods over the medium to long term. This will include removal of a portion of seeded branches of identified target species to encourage propagation in bare areas.

The long-term goal will be to establish, through natural mechanisms, the original Western Tablelands Dry Open Forest over areas not required for ongoing uses on site. Where fences are deemed a necessary control for the management of remanent vegetation within the sites boundary a maintenance schedule will be developed. Currently there are no such areas identified. Fences adequate for stock exclusion remain the responsibility of the surrounding landholders so they can be installed and maintained more specifically for their intended purpose.

**3.7. Vegetation clearing protocol**

The operational phase of the Project does not anticipate any major clearing. Only minor amounts of clearing of re-growth is expected for ongoing operation and bushfire risk mitigation (refer to Section 6). This will be managed by the implementation and use of a Clear Land and Vegetation Permit (CLVP) included in Appendix 6. This permit specifies that pre-clearing protocols must be completed for the protection of flora and fauna before such a permit can be granted including:

- Delineation of area
- Pre-clearing assessment to determine the conservation status of vegetation
- Checks for nesting birds, reptiles and other wildlife
- Relocation of wildlife before the works and/or allowing adequate time for fauna to escape should they be disturbed during the clearing

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Depending on the assessment a clearing specific management plan may be required to be implemented which will necessitate additional controls where hollows are required to be cleared including hollow checks, spotter catchers and the salvage of logs and hollows.

**3.8. Resource salvage**

Although the initial construction phase of the Project has finished, soil disturbance may be additionally required in the future. In order to salvage resources, the following will be implemented for topsoil and vegetation reuse.

Any topsoil stripped will be stockpiled in low mounds. The mounds will be no higher than 2 m and no wider than 10 m to avoid creating anaerobic conditions. Soil will be reused as soon as practicable on prepared completed surfaces such as dam walls and batter slopes or rehabilitation purposes as they also contain a natural seed bank. Should topsoil need to be stockpiled for periods greater than 6 months they will be sown with a sterile cover crop such as ryegrass (Spring to Summer) or oats (Autumn to Winter). Using a sterile seed will ensure that regeneration of the crop will not occur.

Any cleared vegetation will be windrowed initially. If not in a suitable location, cleared vegetation may be spread over rehabilitated and/or revegetated areas. It is intended that this material will gradually decompose to return nutrients to the soil, as well as provide habitat for small marsupials. Cleared vegetation may also be used in areas to prevent erosion.

**3.9. Weed management**

The Project will control priority weed species in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act (2015)*. The Project is located within the *South East Regional Weed Management Plan 2023 – 2027* which provides a framework for regional weed management as part of the regional implementation of the *NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021*, *Invasive Species Plan 2018-2021* and the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Currently, there are no Southeast Region priority weeds, as identified in the Weed Management Plan which are known to either currently or historically exist within the Project area. Any new weeds identified on site, however, will be cross-checked with this management plan as it describes the method of control required.

There are State priority weeds which are known to be associated with the site and will continue to be managed. These include:

- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
- Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Brooms (*Genista monspessulana*, *G. linifolia*, *Cystisus scoparius*)

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All other pest plants identified in areas under the control of DEVELOP and not mentioned above will be managed with the Project’s general biosecurity duty. Weed controls will be implemented on an as needed basis in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999* as applicable to herbicides and pesticides. Weed control is documented in terms of which weeds are treated, what location they are in and with what herbicide. The presence and types of weeds on-site are heavily influenced by climatic patterns with weed control reliant on observations which are regularly made across site. A summary of the known weeds which occur on site and their associated treatment is presented in Table 3-3. DEVELOP controls weeds according to Table 3-3 in their operational area as depicted in the legal co-operation agreement between the parties. Veolia, as the landholder, are responsible for the remaining areas and the surrounding land. DEVELOP, as the mine lease holder rather than land holder, has no oversight over Veolia’s program.

**Table 3-3 Weed annual treatment**

| Weed                  | Treatment  | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackberry            | Woody weeds, Picloram + Triclopyr, glyphosate, penetrant.                              | X | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X |
| Serrated Tussock      | Glyphosate when green actively growing (before seeding), between March & June.         |   |   | X | X | X |   |   |   |   | X | X | X |
|                       | Flupropanate   |   |   | X | X | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| African Turnip weed   | Glyphosate for early stages, Picloram+Triclopyr if larger. Use a penetrant.            |   |   |   |   | X | X | X | X |   |   |   |   |
| Fleabane              | Picloram + Triclopyr, or Kamba M before seeding. Glyphosate not particularly useful.   | X | X | X | X | X |   |   |   |   | X | X | X |
| Illyrian Thistle      | Kamba M on smaller plants, Glyphosate on larger plants & at seedhead stage.            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X | X | X |
| Scotch Broom          | Glyphosate or Picloram + Triclopyr preferably before pod set. Use a penetrant.         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X | X | X |
| Scotch Thistle        | Kamba M on smaller plants, Glyphosate on larger plants & at seedhead stage.            |   |   | X | X | X |   |   |   | X | X | X | X |
| Silverleaf Nightshade | Picloram+Triclopyr, Glyphosate (apply at early flowering at or before berry set stage) | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X | X | X |
| Pampas grass          | Glyphosate, preferably before seed set   | X | X | X | X | X |   |   |   | X | X | X | X |
| Blackberry nightshade | Picloram+Triclopyr, Glyphosate can be used but less effective                          | X | X | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X |

**4. FAUNA MANAGEMENT**

**4.1. Overview**

Findings from the Project EA show that the Project will have minimal impact on existing native fauna. Construction and associated clearing as per the EA and CEMP has also been completed. Although minimal, DEVELOP will implement additional management measures that are reasonable and feasible to further minimise the impact on fauna. These include:

- Pre-clearing survey protocol which includes a permit (Appendix 6) that considers risk to fauna including relocation controls.
- Vegetation clearing protocols, including salvage and relocation of suitable dead logs;
- Fencing to exclude fauna from accessing hazardous areas such as plastic lined dams;
- Protection of waterways, and aquatic and riparian habitats;
- Ongoing monitoring of the operations retained habitats, including water quality, and
- Management of weed invasion.

**4.2. Wombats**

Common Wombats are known to be present within the Project area. Wombat burrows tend to appear in sandy type soils within SML20 and have previously caused a reportable environmental incident whereby comprising a significant stormwater diversion drain around one of the sites historical tailings dams. To manage this risk, key areas of site are regularly inspected for wombat activity and burrows during dam inspections as part of the sites Dam Safety Management System. Depending on the severity and risk of impact, the following management measures may be required:

- Burrow removal: Should a burrow require removal; it will first be confirmed as being vacant either by:
  - Installation of a wildlife camera; or
  - Observing burrow activity daily for at least one week; or
  - Placement of sticks at the entrance or the entrance raked smooth to identify animal activity.

Once confirmed that the burrow is vacant the entrance to the burrow would be collapsed.
- Physical deterrents: Such as rock fill or mesh to physically deter or prevent burrow activity.
- Scent deterrents: Such as those provided by organic fertiliser such as blood and bone. Applied similarly, or in addition to physical deterrents.

**4.3. Snakes**

Snakes within the Project area will only be relocated whereby they are in a location which poses a threat to the snake or presents a hazard for workers. This will be done in compliance with the internal Catching and Relocating Snakes Procedure with authorised and qualified personnel and will only apply within the Project area in DEVELOP controlled areas.

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**4.4. Pest animal control**

Pests are regulated under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*. Pest animals create a negative effect on the land, destroying native vegetation; degrading soils, landscapes and waterways; altering habitats, competing with or causing the demise of native animals; and supporting the spread of weeds. The *South East Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan 2024-2028* provides a framework for regional pest animal management as part of the regional implementation of the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*.

As Veolia own the land on which the project is located and the surrounding land it is practical to integrate with their management practices regarding feral animal control. DEVELOP will contribute to this program on an as needed or as requested basis, including areas under its control as applicable and seek guidance from the Local Landcare services (LLS) if required. DEVELOP is unable to complete a pest animal control program and will instead utilise exclusion fencing where required to control access and damage from pests where deemed necessary.

**4.5. Injured fauna**

If injured fauna is identified within the Project site, the following options are available:

- Southern Tablelands WIRES (1300 094 737): Call WIRES, or refer to the emergency rescue advice located on the WIRES website <https://www.wires.org.au/wildlife-rescue>.
- Goulburn Vet Clinic (02 4822 1533): If the animal can be moved, the Goulburn Vet Clinic is able to assess injured wildlife during opening hours. If they are injured, they will work with WIRES to organise treatment.

**4.6. Trapping and relocation**

All native animals are protected under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and will not be removed or relocated. However, licenses are available where protected native animals are shown to be a threat to human safety, damaging property and/or causing economic hardship. In this instance a license must be obtained, and all conditions of an approved license complied with.

**4.7. Habitat enhancement**

The Woodlawn site is frequented by several bird and bat species, however previous studies have indicated that given the lack of native vegetation and the highly disturbed nature of the remnant vegetation patches on site that no core or critical habitat exists. The site does, however, provide opportunistic feeding and transient foraging habitat for several woodland birds and bats.

Preferred habitat consists generally of grassy woodland and proposed enhancement of vegetation towards the original Western Tablelands Dry Open Forest community would be the most ideal habitat. Both the Eastern Bent-wing Bat and Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat travel large distances to forage and use forest and grassland communities as a source of insects. Bent-wing bats tend to roost in caves often in small colonies while the Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat is more solitary and roosts in tree hollows. Although there are no caves nearby, there are caves within 12 km of the site at Mount Fairy which provide roosting colonies of the Eastern Bent-wing Bat occurs.

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As the revegetation area matures (refer to Section 5), tree hollows will be created which will provide habitat for the Eastern Bent-wing Bat and Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat along with woodland bird species. Based on comments received from Conservation Programs, Heritage & Regulation on V11, DEVELOP will review whether bat boxes should be considered in the interim and seek advice on the placement for these noting that the EA specified that greater habitat resources were available adjacent to the project area and did not identify nest boxes as a mitigation measure.

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5. REVEGETATION AREA

5.1. Overview

The reopening of the Woodlawn Mine Project presented an opportunity to assess the Project as if it was a greenfield project. Although the site has been previously cleared for agricultural activities and then subsequently disturbed by mining, it was considered appropriate to establish a revegetation area for the entire historic operation. This was considered best practice at the time of project approval (2013) as it brought the original (pre-2000's) operation in line with more recent approval conditions.

DEVELOP is required to establish at least 71 ha of revegetation in accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval as per Appendix 3 which is reproduced in Figure 5-1 below. DEVELOP has subsequently digitised this polygon to a spatial file in order to show this area on Plan 1, Appendix 1 overlain onto aerial imagery. DEVELOP is also required to establish a vegetation screen along the fence next to Collector Road. The screen area is located within and considered as part of the re-vegetation area in terms of ongoing monitoring and maintenance.

APPENDIX 3  
REVEGETATION AREAS

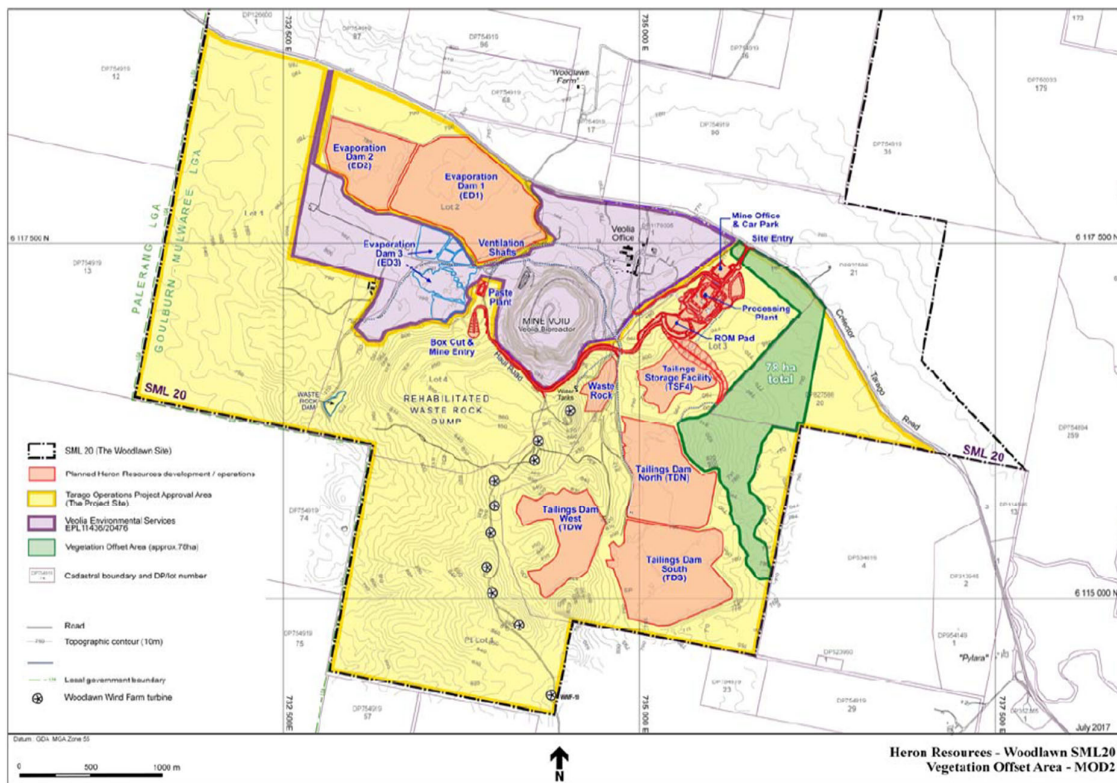


Figure 5-1 Revegetation areas as per the consent

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The re-vegetation area in Figure 5-1 and Plan 1, Appendix 1 is approximately 78 ha, however, it is noted that the consent condition is 71 ha. Several factors have been considered in determining an appropriate revegetation area including:

- Existing agricultural activities and value of grazing enterprises, particularly the neighbouring Pylara property.
- The quality of the grazing land considering agricultural suitability which includes consideration of soil quality, erosion potential and land slope.
- Existing remnant vegetation resources.
- Natural regeneration of areas within the SML20 footprint that were not directly impacted by mining.
- Potential habitat links and corridors.
- Operational requirements.
- Landowner requirements.

The result is the selection of a location which includes components of the remnant vegetation community along with agricultural land which is isolated from neighbouring grazing land. The revegetation area aims to revegetate previously cleared agricultural land to the Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community similar to what would have once occupied the site. The revegetation area will be planted with the species, methods and structures as that described in Section 3.2.

As the establishment of the revegetation area represents a long-term project, some variations will arise over time. These changes will be incorporated into any revisions to this VMP.

**5.2. Implementation**

Implementation and success of the revegetation area will be tracked by:

- Population with the target species (Section 3.1)
- Achievement of the density and structure targets (Section 3.2.2)
- Ongoing management of remnant and newly established vegetation (Section 3.6)
- Biodiversity monitoring (Section 7)

As evident in Plan 2, Appendix 1 the 78 ha comprises of:

- Former cleared grazing
- Existing remnant and re-growth vegetation

DEVELOP will revegetated at least 71 ha of this 78 ha area as per the approval condition. The initial priority will be the revegetation of the cleared grazing land with progress to be reported in the Annual Review each year. Once completed, the remaining existing remnant and regrowth vegetation areas will be similarly assessed to determine what works are required to meet the rehabilitation aims. Ongoing monitoring within both areas will continue as described in Section 7.

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**5.3. Completion criteria**

Completion criteria are used as a basis of determining the success of each commitment made in the original EA, project approval conditions, project statement of commitments, and any subsequent management plans. Data used to assess compliance with the completion criteria will be provided in the Annual Review. The completion criteria for the re-vegetation area is summarised in Table 5-4.

**Table 5-4      Completion criteria**

| <b>Aspect</b>   | <b>Details</b>   |
|---|--|
| Objective   | Establish at least 71 ha of Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community as per Schedule 3, Condition 6  |
| Integration with the overall rehabilitation of the site | Final vegetation community consistent with surrounding natural native vegetation shrub and grassland community consistent with Western Tablelands Dry Forest vegetation community  |
| Performance indicator                                   | Self-sustaining, ecosystem   |
| Completion criteria                                     | Vegetation community to be self-sustaining and consistent with surrounding rehabilitated areas as determined by the biodiversity monitoring (Section 7) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population with the target species (Section 3.1)</li> <li>• Achievement of the density and structure targets (Section 3.2.2)</li> </ul>                      |
| Validation methods                                      | Short term: Vegetation planting records post each planting event.<br>Medium to long term: LFA (refer to Section 7) monitoring completed annually or bi-annually.<br>Medium term: Survival rates of each planting events.<br>Medium to long term: Before and after photographic record.<br>Long term: Photographic records.<br>Long term: Independent field verification. |

**6. BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT**

**6.1. Regulations**

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, there are a number of obligations that must be met with respect to managing the land. In summary, these include:

- Occupiers of land are to extinguish fires or notify fire-fighting authorities immediately.
- It is the duty of the owner or occupier of land to take practicable steps to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from that land.

**6.2. Mitigation**

The following measures will be employed at the site to ensure that obligations under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* are met:

- Water storages on site will be available for fire-fighting purposes if required. This will include on site dams and water tanks.
- Firebreaks will be constructed as appropriate.
- The amount of dead timber on site will be kept to minimum to reduce the fire hazard.
- Fire-fighting equipment will be placed at strategic stationary positions.
- All Project related activities will be undertaken, where practicable, in cleared areas.
- Adherence to total fire ban conditions where applicable.
- All work areas will be equipped with suitable fire extinguishers which are maintained in accordance with standards.

In addition, the Project owns and maintains a fire truck on site and has trained emergency response personnel who are able to assist the RFS and emergency services as much as possible if there is a fire in the surrounding area.

**6.3. Fire danger rating**

The Project is within the Southern Ranges Fire Weather Area. The RFS website communicates fire danger ratings, and total fire ban days (<https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/fire-information/fdr-and-tobans>). The ratings are determined each afternoon for the following day with an indicative forecast available for the following three days. The NSW RFS Ratings are:

- Moderate: Plan and prepare
- High: Be ready to act
- Extreme: Take action now
- Catastrophic: For your survival leave bush fire risk area

Emergency responses and process regarding fire are further detailed within the Emergency Response Control Plan (HSW-PCP-003).

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**7. BIODIVERSITY MONITORING**

**7.1. Implementation**

The environment and compliance superintendent is responsible for monitoring, reviewing and implementing this Vegetation Management Plan including the biodiversity monitoring subsequently described.

**7.2. Reference sites**

An important component in the monitoring program is to establish the base case for the final revegetation. Although the target Western Tablelands Dry Forest is a relatively widespread community, there are no actual remaining examples on site. The difficulty in this situation is that the natural soils and landform at Woodlawn is unique as it has developed on a volcanic intrusion with sulphide mineralisation resulting in naturally elevated metals and acidic soils. It is assumed that the vegetation community would not necessarily be of the same form and structure as typical Western Tablelands Dry Forest that has developed in the same area but on different geology.

It is considered preferable to establish a local analogue site in the first instance in order to best reflect the pre-existing variations. Assessing the analogue sites is generally considered an integral part of monitoring rehabilitation and is used to generate a “band” of values depending on seasonal effects as well as stochastic events like storms, droughts, and fire. In addition, data recording the response and recovery dynamics to stochastic disturbances of the analogue site (e.g. fire, storm) would provide a test of the resilience of a rehabilitated site (rate of recovery of function after specified disturbance). Analogue sites are identified in Section 7.3.

**7.3. Landscape Function Analysis**

Rehabilitation monitoring for the Project will be completed primarily through Landscape Function Analysis (LFA). This method was developed by the CSIRO and is based on the Ecosystem Function Analysis (EFA) tool (Tongway & Hindley, 2004). The LFA methodology created indices based on simple field indicators that reflect the measured variables of stability, water infiltration and nutrient cycling in turn monitoring the functional status of the landscape. The methodology used does not replace the traditional methods of monitoring vegetation and fauna but adds a functional interpretation to link vegetation structure and organisation more closely with soil function and the development of habitat for native fauna.

Utilising the LFA method, scientifically robust data is provided on the rehabilitation sites, which when compared to the data collected from background sites, accurately reflects if the site is on a trajectory towards a sustainable ecosystem. The interpretation of this data enables the development of land management recommendations to address those sites having lower LFA rankings.

Transects have been established around the site corresponding to key features to be monitored including:

- Rehabilitated Waste Rock Dump (RWRD)
- The revegetation area (REVEG)
- The rehabilitated trial area located in the northernmost section of TDN (TRIAL) and discussed further in the RMP

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
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- Reference sites for the purpose of Section 7.1 which are sites which have previously either been revegetated or left undisturbed by historical mining activities. These sites are also located in the revegetation area (REVEG-REF)
- A control site located in grazing land adjacent to the mining lease to baseline the results obtained from the other categories to (CONTROL)

**Table 7-5 LFA locations**

| ID    | Location  | Easting | Northing | Transect Bearing (°) | Position in landscape |
|-------|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| LFA01 | RWRD      | 734188  | 6116528  | 350                  | Upper                 |
| LFA02 | RWRD      | 733790  | 6116489  | 240                  | Upper                 |
| LFA03 | RWRD      | 733617  | 6116512  | 250                  | Crest                 |
| LFA04 | RWRD      | 734101  | 6116156  | 220                  | Upper                 |
| LFA05 | RWRD      | 733466  | 6116672  | 310                  | Upper                 |
| LFA06 | RWRD      | 733292  | 6116454  | 240                  | Upper                 |
| LFA07 | RWRD      | 733729  | 6116683  | 360                  | Upper                 |
| LFA08 | RWRD      | 734130  | 6116478  | 200                  | Crest                 |
| LFA09 | RWRD      | 734588  | 6115872  | 290                  | Upper                 |
| LFA10 | REVEG-REF | 735507  | 6116032  | 90                   | Upper                 |
| LFA11 | REVEG-REF | 735326  | 6116147  | 270                  | Mid                   |
| LFA12 | REVEG-REF | 735537  | 6116219  | 10                   | Mid                   |
| LFA13 | REVEG-REF | 735637  | 6115869  | 110                  | Mid                   |
| LFA14 | REVEG     | 736125  | 6116764  | 220                  | Upper                 |
| LFA15 | REVEG     | 736207  | 6116847  | 120                  | Upper                 |
| LFA16 | REVEG     | 735705  | 6116478  | 20                   | Upper                 |
| LFA17 | REVEG     | 735768  | 6116558  | 90                   | Upper                 |
| LFA18 | TRIAL     | 735073  | 6116152  | 180                  | Crest                 |
| LFA19 | TRIAL     | 735242  | 6116137  | 180                  | Crest                 |
| LFA20 | TRIAL     | 734915  | 6116252  | 0                    | Crest                 |
| LFA21 | REVEG     | 735542  | 6116324  | 100                  | Crest                 |
| LFA22 | CONTROL   | 737504  | 6114787  | 330                  | Crest                 |

Initially LFA surveys are proposed to occur 6-monthly (end of summer and end of winter), however, may revert to annually if there are minimal changes between monitoring rounds. Additional metrics will also be monitored at each of the LFA locations, these include:

- Soil surface cover (refer to Section 7.4)
- Vegetation, if present (refer to Section 7.5)

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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**7.4. Soil surface cover**

The start of each LFA site is delineated with star pickets whereby a 1 x 1 m quadrat is placed. The quadrat is broken up into 10 cm grids which facilitates observations to be made at each of the intersecting grid points. This facilitates a determination of how much of the soil surface within quadrat is vegetated or bare. This value is then able to be compared to other sites and over time.

**7.5. Vegetation**

Flora presence and health is useful to monitor to success of past revegetation and rehabilitation. Metrics used to monitor may include:

- Status of plant: alive or dead
- Tree or shrub species present
- Diameter (for trees): either Diameter at Breast height (DBH) ~1.3m above the ground or DB10 10cm above the ground for trees that are less than 1.3m tall.
- Total height
- Total width

**7.6. Visual assessment**

Visual assessments will also be used for a range of attributes which are then compared over time to determine changes. The following is an example of data that will be collected during operations. Some of these are collected during LFA transects (refer to Section 7.6) and others on an ad-hoc or as needed basis:

- Photographs
- An estimate of the percentage of bare ground present.
- The dominant species present.
- Evidence of natural regeneration.
- Presence/absence of feral animals.
- Any observable impacts of the reprocessing operations.
- General health and sustainability of vegetation as indicated by presence/absence of flowering/fruited adult plants.
- Data relating to site disturbance including fire, weed invasion, stock presence, unauthorised vehicle access and impact and rubbish.
- An estimate of weed cover and the principal species present, especially declared noxious weeds.
- The presence of micro habitat such as fallen timber, rocks and mistletoe.
- The type and extent of any erosion present.

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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**7.7. Trigger, Action and Response Plan**

The Trigger, Action and Response Plan (TARP) for vegetation aspects of the Project are presented in Table 7-6. It is noted that vegetation can be affected by many other environmental aspects which are further considered in other applicable management plans including the water management plan, rehabilitation management plan and waste rock management plan.

**Table 7-6 Vegetation TARPs**

| <b>Trigger</b>  | <b>Action/Response</b>  |
|---|---|
| Planting failure  | Investigation to determine likely cause, rectify and replace plantings                      |
| Increasing trend of soil bare patches   | Investigate, complete soil testing, apply soil ameliorants                                  |
| Vegetation monitoring shows sustainability curve not being achieved after 3 years after revegetation activities have been finalised | Targeted plantings using tube stock or seed.<br>Test soil to determine any limiting factors |
| Livestock from neighboring properties are accessing revegetation areas causing damage   | Identify location and repair fencing  |
| Pest animals are damaging revegetation or rehabilitation areas  | Installation of fences or check of existing ones  |
| Density and structure targets below target  | Targeted plantings using tube stock or seed   |

**8. COMMUNICATION, REPORTING AND REVIEWS**

**8.1. Communication**

Effective communication with government agencies, the workforce and the community are important features of the overall Environmental Management Strategy for Woodlawn mine and therefore a key component of each environmental Management Plan.

DEVELOP is committed to consulting with the wider community and strives to achieve a high standard of community awareness and communication. A Community Consultation Committee (CCC) was established in 2015 as part of the construction phase of the Project and continues to meet regularly to discuss the Project. Further detail regarding stakeholder liaison is included in the Project EMS.

**8.2. Reporting**

All environmental monitoring requirements specified in EPA licences and approvals are undertaken and the data maintained on site in data management systems. Copies are provided for internal review as required by the General Manager. A summary of the data is provided to regulatory authorities as required by statutory approvals. Other data collected as part of projects or auditing procedures are reported internally in accordance with the Environmental Management Strategy verification procedures.

In accordance with Project Approval Schedule 6 Condition 4 an Annual Review will be prepared in accordance with the Department of Planning *Post Approval requirements for state significant mining development Annual Review Guideline* dated October 2015 (or more recent edition if appropriate). A copy of the Annual Review will be made available on the DEVELOP web site as follows: <http://develop.com.au/Woodlawn-sustainability/>. While vegetation monitoring is completed and tracked seasonally, reporting of results occurs annually within the annual review.

Monitoring data required by the EPL will be reported on the company’s web page in accordance with EPA requirements for public disclosure, and as per Schedule 6 Condition 11 of the Project Approval <http://develop.com.au/Woodlawn-sustainability/>.

**8.3. Complaints**

Operational related complaints may be received:

- Directly via the Community Hotline (available 24/7): 1800 371 124
- Directly via the website: <https://www.develop.com.au/contact-us/>
- Directly via the CCC
- Indirectly via government agencies

Following receipt of a vegetation related complaint DEVELOP would investigate and respond as detailed in the Environmental Management System. A complaints register is updated monthly and is publicly available on the DEVELOP website.

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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**8.4. Incident reporting**

In the event that an exceedance does occur and is attributable to the project, it will be reported to DPHI within 24 hours of the completion of the investigation. A detailed report will be subsequently provided within 7 days. Corrective and/or preventative actions will be assigned to relevant Company personnel. Actions will be communicated internally through planning meetings and toolbox talks and outstanding actions will be monitored for their effectiveness upon completion. A copy of the investigation report and regular updates on the status of the identified corrective and/or preventative actions will be provided to the relevant government agencies and, if required, the complainant.

**8.5. Review and continuous improvement**

The VMP will be reviewed and updated annually or in the case of a significant operational change. The review will include an assessment of the effectiveness of control measures and performance against the Plan’s objectives. The objectives of a review are to:

- Maintain compliance with statutory requirements.
- Identify opportunities for improvement in the management plan.
- Incorporate community considerations.

The VMP review will include:

- This document.
- Legislation, approval, license changes.
- Community complaints and enquiries.

As per Schedule 6 Condition 5, DEVELOP will review, and if necessary, revise the VMP within 3 months of:

- the submission of an annual review;
- the submission of an incident report;
- the submission of an audit report; or
- any modification to the conditions of this approval.

Where the review leads to revisions in the VMP, then within 4 weeks of the review the revised document will be submitted to the Secretary for approval.

|               |                            |              |            |                   |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
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**9. REFERENCES**

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|               |                            |              |            |                   |
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DEVELOP

WOODLAWN MINE  
Vegetation Management Plan

# Appendix 1 Plans

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







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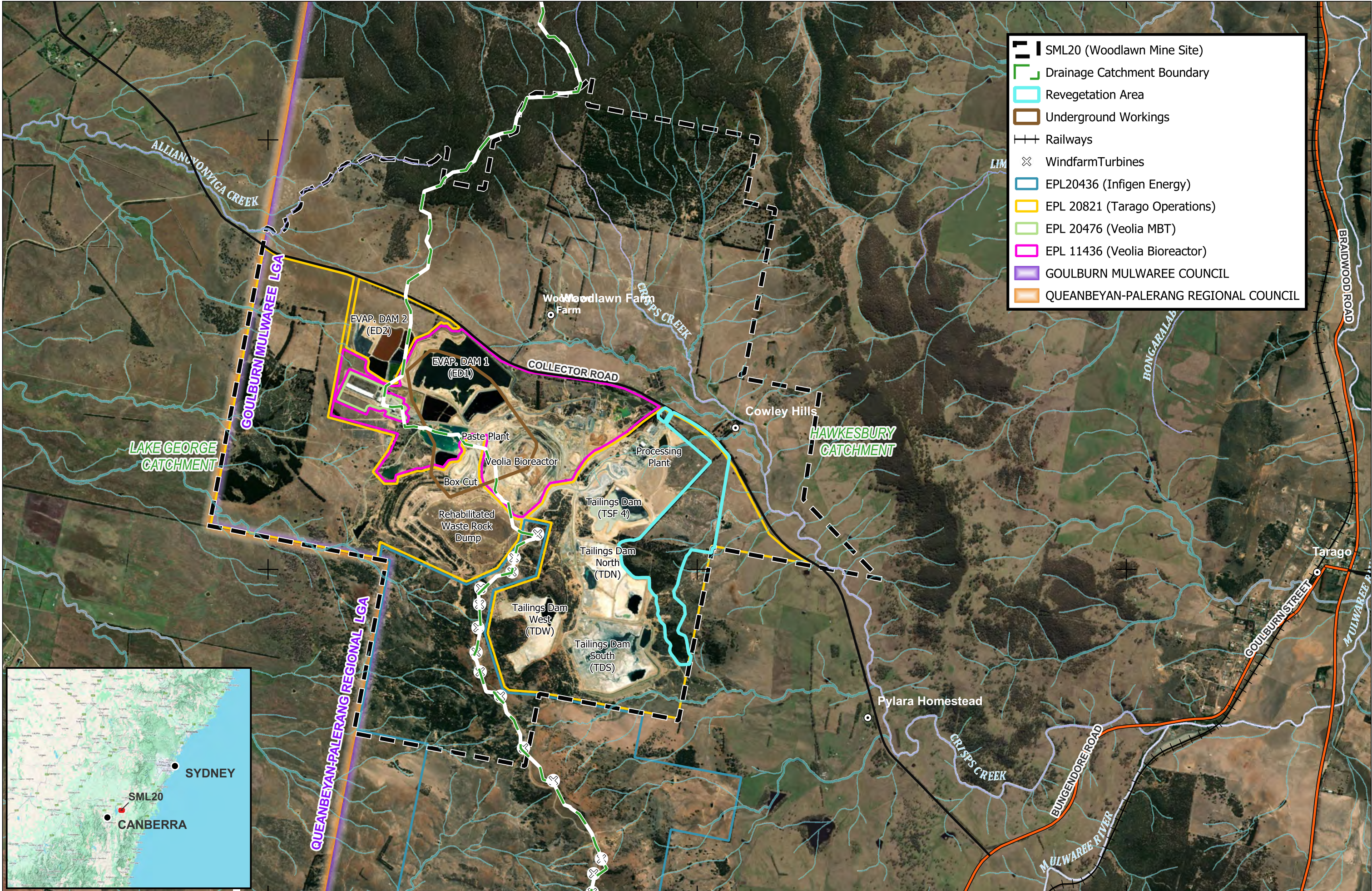
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-  SML20 (Woodlawn Mine Site)
-  Drainage Catchment Boundary
-  Revegetation Area
-  Underground Workings
-  Railways
-  Windfarm Turbines
-  EPL20436 (Infigen Energy)
-  EPL 20821 (Tarago Operations)
-  EPL 20476 (Veolia MBT)
-  EPL 11436 (Veolia Bioreactor)
-  GOULBURN MULWAREE COUNCIL
-  QUEANBEYAN-PALERANG REGIONAL COUNCIL



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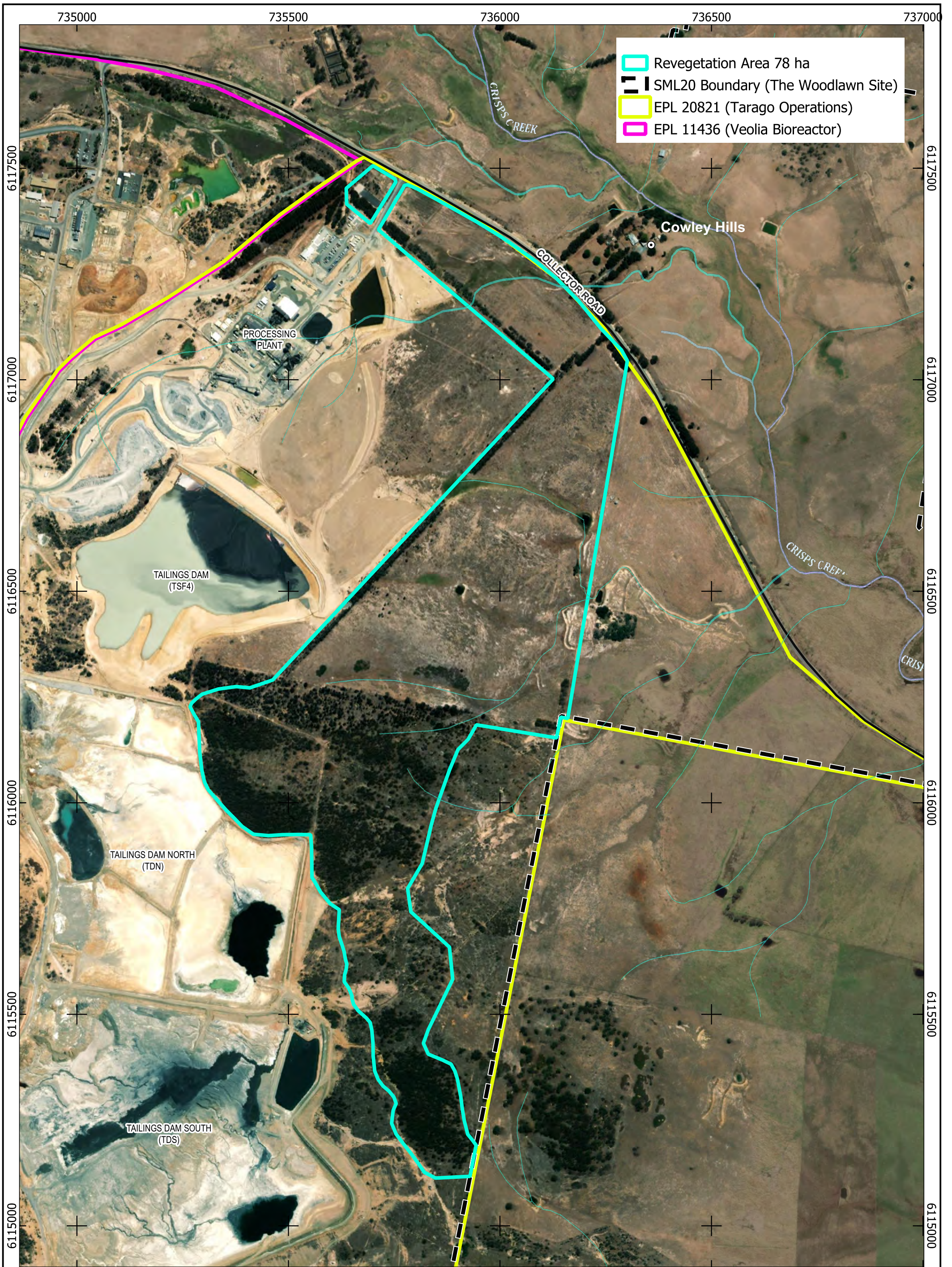


**DEVELOP**

WOODLAWN ZINC COPPER PROJECT

Site Plan

Scale: 1:32,000 MGA94 (Zone 55)  
 VTX-JOB-0473-MAP-02  
 Date: 2025-6-26 Rev: 02 @A3 Author: C Hobbs Requested By: K Crook



|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
|  | Revegetation Area 78 ha            |
|  | SML20 Boundary (The Woodlawn Site) |
|  | EPL 20821 (Tarago Operations)      |
|  | EPL 11436 (Veolia Bioreactor)      |

0 250 500 m

Scale: 1:8,000 @A3  
 Coordinate system: MGA Zone 55 GDA94  
 Date: 2025-10-20  
 Drawn by: C Hobbs  
 Requested by: K Crook  
 Map No: VTX-JOB-0417-MAP-06  
 Version: 01



WOODLAWN ZINC COPPER PROJECT

**Revegetation Area**

## Appendix 2 Consultation log – VMP

| Date       | Form / Agency                      | Comments and Outcomes   | Response  |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 19/09/2025 | Biodiversity Conservation Division | VMP sent to info@environment.nsw.gov.au, response received that it has been received and forwarded on to Biodiversity Conservation Division                         | Comments received from Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation on 10/09/2025, DOC25/813744. Comments actioned in V11 Rev1 as detailed in the response to comments table provided with this version uploaded to the major projects portal |
| 7/09/2025  | Heritage NSW                       | Vegetation Management plan V10 sent to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au requesting review   | Confirmation received 18/09 that Heritage NSW do not need to review the Vegetation Management Plan  |
| 17/12/2024 | Iberdrola                          | Briefing the Iberdrola representative for the Capital Renewable Energy Precinct   | Copy of presentation sent. No comments requiring action.  |
| 17/12/2024 | Veolia                             | Briefing Woodlawn Veolia environment manager on project re-start and updates being proposed for management plans.   | Copy of presentation sent. Request to review draft plans when done.   |
| 9/12/2024  | Online meeting with EPA Queanbeyan | Briefing with EPA to outline updates being proposed for management plans. Included: air quality, water, noise, waste rock and rehabilitation.                       | No comments / noted. Recommendation to re-engage with EPA if technical input or advice is required for any of the plans at any point.   |
| 15/11/2024 | DPHI                               | Briefing DPHI on complex site historical context and re-start timeline with high level discussion on timing and process of management plan submission and approval. | Agreed with approach to re-draft and re-submit management plans.  |
| 15/03/2017 | Email from EPA re EPL              | Updated Woodlawn Mine EPL for comment   | Various emails and calls to finalise EPL and attachments  |
| 20/10/2016 | Letter from EPA re draft EPL       | Provision of second draft EPL 20821 for the Heron operation   | Noted   |

| <b>Date</b> | <b>Form / Agency</b>  | <b>Comments and Outcomes</b>  | <b>Response</b>   |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 12/10/2016  | Letter to DPE re additional Experts   | Letter from Heron Resources requesting approval of additional experts engaged in management plan preparation  | Noted and approved by DPE   |
| 12/10/2016  | Email from EPA re licence application   | First draft EPL provided for comment with request for additional plans  | 6 emails to and from EPA and various phone calls in relation to comments on draft EPL |
| 12/10/2016  | Letter from Alison Treweek OEH  | Comments provided on Vegetation and Rehabilitation Management Plan.   | Noted and addressed   |
| 10/08/2016  | EPL Application to EPA  | Application for new EPL covering Woodlawn Mine construction and operation   | Noted   |
| 27/05/2016  | Email to Allison Treweek OEH seeking comments on Vegetation Management Plan. Email also sent to EPA, DPI, Goulburn Council and WaterNSW | Copy required for review and comment. Copy provided to other agencies as this plan includes the Tailings Rehabilitation Strategy, Vegetation Management Plan and Rehabilitation Management Plan                                   | Noted   |
| 9/03/2016   | Meeting with Community Consultation Committee   | Presentation to Woodlawn Community Consultation Committee which included overview of project, monitoring program, construction program, workforce numbers, exploration and environmental management plan preparation and content. | Draft EMPs provided on web page for download by committee members                     |
| 13/10/2014  | Meeting with EPA and OEH Queanbeyan Office  | General Project briefing, need for EPL separation with Woodlawn Bioreactor (Veolia) EPL, monitoring conditions, lack of archaeology sites and impact, need to define vegetation offset area and outcomes                          | Ongoing negotiation with EPA in relation to licensing requirements                    |
| 13/10/2014  | Meeting with EPA and OEH Queanbeyan Office  | General project briefing, need for EPL separation with Veolia EPL, monitoring conditions, lack of archaeology sites and impact, need to define vegetation offset area and outcomes  | Ongoing negotiation with EPA in relation to licensing requirements                    |
| 9/10/2014   | Email to Sandie Jones OEH   | Copy of Planning Approval and plans of development area   | Noted   |
| 18/09/2014  | Site meeting with DRE   | General briefing and site inspection, outline of Management Plans, finalised scope of MOP, Need for rehabilitation trials, standard environmental management provisions, control of acid generation                               | Noted   |
| 11/09/2014  | Letter to DPE (Department of Planning and Environment)  | Seeking approval of Experts engaged in relevant management Plan   | Approval provided   |
| 23/07/2014  | Meeting with Goulburn City Council  | General Management and Planning Manager, general briefing no specific feedback  | Noted   |

| <b>Date</b> | <b>Form / Agency</b>  | <b>Comments and Outcomes</b>  | <b>Response</b>      |
|-------------|---|---|----------------------|
| 7/07/2014   | Letter from Trade and Investment  | Requested meeting and briefing on site and staged approach to preparation and approval of management plans                                    | On site meeting held |
| 3/07/2014   | Initial consultation letter to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSW Trade and Investment</li> <li>• Environment Protection Authority</li> <li>• NSW Office of Water</li> <li>• Sydney Catchment Authority</li> <li>• Office of Environment and Heritage</li> <li>• Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)</li> </ul> | These letters were the initial consultation and sought specific advice from each agency according to the respective relevant management plan. | None required        |
| 21/04/2014  | Letter from OEH   | Acknowledging consultation and provision of contact details covering vegetation management and heritage issues.                               | Noted                |
| 19/01/2014  | Email to Fran Kelly and James Caddey SCA  | Copy of Woodlawn EMS provided, Project Approval, and Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)   | None required        |

# Appendix 3 Plan Approval



Mr Andrew Lawry  
Chief Operating Officer  
Heron Resources Limited  
WOODLAWN MINE PROJECT

By email to: [ALawry@HeronResources.com.au](mailto:ALawry@HeronResources.com.au)

Dear Mr Lawry

**Woodlawn Mine Project (07\_0143)  
Approval of Environmental Management Plans**

I refer to your letter dated 30 March 2017 seeking the Secretary's review and approval of the:

- Vegetation and Rehabilitation Management Plan (incorporating the Tailings Management Strategy, Vegetation Management Plan and Rehabilitation Management Plan);
- Noise and Blast Management Plan;
- Water Management Plan;
- Heritage Management Plan; and
- Air Quality Management Plan.

The Department has reviewed the revised versions of these documents, dated May 2017 and is satisfied that they address the requirements of Condition 2 in Schedule 3 and Conditions 4, 7, 12, 17, 20, 22, and 27 in Schedule 4 of project approval 07\_0143. Accordingly, the Secretary approves the revised management plans.

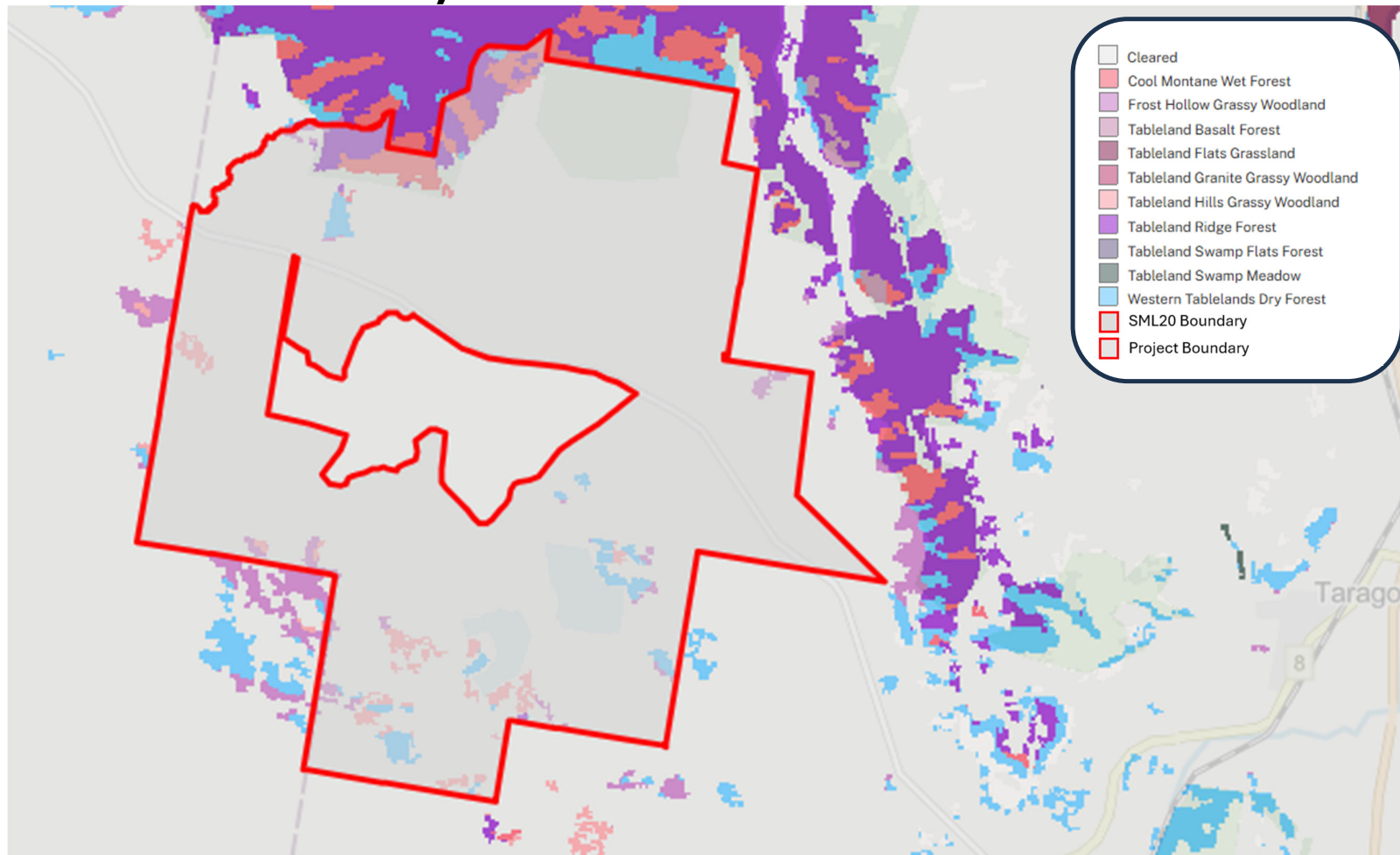
Please ensure that a copy of the approved plans is placed on your website as soon as possible.

If you require further information, please contact Stephen Shoesmith on 9274 6164 or by email to [stephen.shoesmith@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:stephen.shoesmith@planning.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

Clay Preshaw  
**A/Director**  
**Resource Assessments**  
As nominee of the Secretary

# Appendix 4 Vegetation map of southeast NSW (Source: SEED DCCEEW)



## Appendix 5 Species list

| Species  | Growth form | Species   | Growth form |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| <i>Acacia dealbata</i>                               | Tree        | <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>                        | Shrub       |
| <i>Acacia decurrens</i>                              | Tree        | <i>Gompholobium minus</i>                           | Shrub       |
| <i>Acacia falciformis</i>                            | Tree        | <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>                        | Forb        |
| <i>Acacia genistifolia</i>                           | Shrub       | <i>Goodenia hederacea</i> subsp. <i>Hederacea</i>   | Forb        |
| <i>Acacia gunnii</i>                                 | Shrub       | <i>Hakea decurrens</i>                              | Shrub       |
| <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>                               | Tree        | <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>                        | Climber     |
| <i>Acacia rubida</i>                                 | Shrub       | <i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>                        | Shrub       |
| <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>                          | Shrub       | <i>Hibbertia riparia</i>                            | Shrub       |
| <i>Allocasurina littoralis</i>                       | Tree        | <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>                        | Forb        |
| <i>Aristida jerichoensis</i> var. <i>jerchoensis</i> | Grass       | <i>Hypercium gramineum</i>                          | Forb        |
| <i>Asperula scoparia</i>                             | Forb        | <i>Juncus australis</i>                             | Rush        |
| <i>Austrostipa mollis</i>                            | Grass       | <i>Juncus filicaulis</i>                            | Rush        |
| <i>Banksia marginata</i>                             | Shrub       | <i>Kunzea ericoides</i>                             | Shrub       |
| <i>Banksia spinulosa</i>                             | Shrub       | <i>Kunzea parvifolia</i>                            | Shrub       |
| <i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>                         | Shrub       | <i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>                          | Rush        |
| <i>Cassinia aculeata</i>                             | Shrub       | <i>Leptospermum myrtifolium</i>                     | Shrub       |
| <i>Cassinia laevis</i>                               | Shrub       | <i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>                        | Shrub       |
| <i>Cassinia longifolia</i>                           | Shrub       | <i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>                          | Shrub       |
| <i>Cassinia uncata</i>                               | Shrub       | <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>                           | Shrub       |
| <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>                           | Forb        | <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>   | Forb        |
| <i>Daviesia latifolia</i>                            | Shrub       | <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i> | Forb        |
| <i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>                          | Shrub       | <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>                          | Forb        |
| <i>Daviesia</i> ssp. <i>mimosoides</i>               | Shrub       | <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i> | Forb        |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>        | Forb        | <i>Luzula densiflora</i>                            | Forb        |
| <i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>                     | Grass       | <i>Melichrus urceolatus</i>                         | Shrub       |
| <i>Dichelachne sieberiana</i>                        | Grass       | <i>Microlaena stipoides</i>                         | Grass       |
| <i>Dillwynia phlycoides</i>                          | Shrub       | <i>Monotoca scoparia</i>                            | Shrub       |
| <i>Dillwynia sericea</i>                             | Shrub       | <i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>Livens</i>        | Shrub       |
| <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>                           | Tree        | <i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>cyanophylla</i>       | Grass       |

| Species   | Growth form | Species  | Growth form |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>                             | Tree        | <i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sierberiana</i>      | Grass       |
| <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>                                 | Tree        | <i>Pultanaea subspicata</i>                        | Shrub       |
| <i>Eucalyptus dives</i>                                   | Tree        | <i>Pultanaea microphylla</i>                       | Shrub       |
| <i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i>                               | Tree        | <i>Pultanaea procumbens</i>                        | Shrub       |
| <i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>                            | Tree        | <i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>                    | Shrub       |
| <i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>                               | Tree        | <i>Rytidosperma</i> sp                             | Grass       |
| <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>                              | Tree        | <i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>                       | Forb        |
| <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>                              | Tree        | <i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i>                         | Forb        |
| <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> subsp. <i>Polyanthemos</i> | Tree        | <i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>                     | Forb        |
| <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> ssp. <i>radiata</i>             | Tree        | <i>Stypandra glauca</i>                            | Forb        |
| <i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>                                  | Tree        | <i>Themeda triandra</i>                            | Grass       |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>                               | Tree        | <i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>                        | Forb        |
| <i>Exocarpus strictus</i>                                 | Shrub       | <i>Whahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>Stricta</i> | Forb        |
| <i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>                                | Forb        |  |             |

# Appendix 6 Vegetation Clearing Permit

## Clear Land and/or Vegetation Permit

| Form Criteria   |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| To be completed by permit holder or applicant and submitted for approval to Environment Department.             |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| Part 1 - General Information  |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Description and purpose of ground disturbance / vegetation clearing:</b>                                     |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Location</b> (Include a map below or attached highlighting the area/trees the permit application applies to) |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Vegetation description</b> (types, height, ecological significance)  |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Disturbance area map/plan attached</b>   |                          |                             |                          |                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Attached |
| <b>Total disturbance area or total number of trees to be removed:</b>   |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Estimated topsoil depth to be disturbed (mm):</b>  |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Estimated topsoil volume to be cleared (m3):</b>   |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Machinery to be used:</b>  |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Expected duration of disturbance</b>   | <b>From:</b>             | <b>Date:</b>                |                          | <b>To:</b>                         | <b>Date:</b>   |
|   |                          | <b>Time:</b>                |                          |                                    | <b>Time:</b>   |
| Part 2 – Permit Documents   |                          |                             |                          |                                    |  |
| <b>Supporting Documents</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Jon Hazards Analysis (JHA)  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Safety Data Sheet (SDS)            |  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Safe Work Instruction (SWI) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Equipment (eg excavator/dozer) VOC |  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Asbestos Removal Plan       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chain saw operation VOC            |  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other(specify)              |                          |                                    |  |

## Part 3 – Approval / Authorisation

|   |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
|---|--|------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Permit Holder</b>  |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
| By signing below, I certify that I have discussed this work with the Permit Authoriser and understand all aspects of the task. I shall comply with all requirements of this permit and shall discuss these requirements and all other relevant information to all persons involved in this task.                  |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
| All approvals to clear land or vegetation have been provided below by the environmental department team.  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I accept all conditions as stated on this Clear Land and/or Vegetation Permit and confirm all associated supporting documents are true and correct.   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I have checked the competency of the operators, and they have the necessary training to undertake the task.   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Ground engaging machinery is certified weed and seed free.  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Any unauthorised clearing outside the disturbance boundary is to be immediately reported to the Environment & Compliance Superintendent.  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| If any heritage items are identified, works will stop immediately, and the Environment & Compliance Superintendent will be notified.  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I will allow adequate time for native fauna to escape should they be disturbed during the clearing operation.   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I will ensure that the permit use will be managed with the sign in/sign out sheet <b>Part 3</b> I have read and understood the conditions of this Form and will comply with requirements. I understand that if there is another work party in my work area, I will identify suitable controls to manage the risk. |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <b>Name</b>   |  | <b>Signature</b> |  | <b>Date</b> |  | <b>Time</b> |                              |

|   |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
|---|--|------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Permit Authoriser - This MUST be a person appointed for the role of issuing/approval for clear land and/or vegetation permit.</b>  |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
| I have reviewed the scope of work, and all associated supporting documents provided by the permit holder.   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| A pre-clearing assessment has been conducted to determine the conservation status of vegetation and whether any State and/or Local Government clearing permits are required or if the proposed works covered by an exemption or existing government approval. |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| An assessment has been conducted to determine the risk to fauna including nesting birds, presence of reptiles and wildlife. Relocation has been completed if required.  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| A management plan is/is not required for the management of any threatened fauna or flora.   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Vegetation to be cleared is clearly delineated on attached maps and in the field and can be clearly delineated compared to any exclusion areas  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Exclusion areas such as trees/vegetation/soil to be retained to be shown on attached maps (as applicable) and clearly delineated at the site where necessary with barricades or fencing   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I confirm no areas of cultural heritage are located within the permit area.   |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I have inspected the work area with the Clear Land and/or Vegetation permit holder in field.  |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| I authorise the Permit Holder to perform the task within the date and time on the designated location listed in this Permit to clear land and/or vegetation in accordance with this permit and any special conditions details below:                          |  |                  |  |             |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <b>Additional permit conditions</b>   |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
|   |  |                  |  |             |  |             |                              |
| <b>Name</b>   |  | <b>Signature</b> |  | <b>Date</b> |  | <b>Time</b> |                              |

| Part 4 – Permit Sign In and Out |         |         |          |          |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Name                            | Time In | Sign On | Time Off | Sign Off |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |
|                                 |         |         |          |          |

| Part 5 - Permit Completion / Close Out  |  |                  |  |             |                                    |                                    |  |
|---|--|------------------|--|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Permit Holder</b>  |  |                  |  |             |                                    |                                    |  |
| All work associated with this Permit has been.  |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Completed | <input type="checkbox"/> Cancelled |  |
| The work has been completed in accordance with the permit   |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes       |                                    |  |
| The permit has been returned to the Environmental Department  |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes       |                                    |  |
| <b>Name</b>   |  | <b>Signature</b> |  | <b>Date</b> |                                    | <b>Time</b>                        |  |
| <b>Permit Authoriser – Environmental Department</b>   |  |                  |  |             |                                    |                                    |  |
| I accept completion or cancellation of the work, and the permit holder has finalised all work in the permit area. |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes       |                                    |  |
| I have inspected the area and am satisfied the work has been completed in accordance with the permit.             |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes       |                                    |  |
| The work area and adjacent areas have been inspected and there is no risk of erosion or off-site contamination    |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes       |                                    |  |
| The site has been remediated/rehabilitated, or a rehabilitation plan has been prepared                            |  |                  |  |             | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes       |                                    |  |
| <b>Name</b>   |  | <b>Signature</b> |  | <b>Date</b> |                                    | <b>Time</b>                        |  |