



Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority



Balla Balla Infrastructure – Rail and Conveyor Project

Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd

Report 1540

March 2015

Assessment on Proponent Information Environmental Impact Assessment Process Timelines

Date	Progress stages	Time (weeks)
5 January 2015	Level of assessment set	
19 February 2015	EPA meeting	6.5
11 March 2015	Provision of EPA report provided to the Minister for Environment	3
16 March 2015	Publication of EPA report (three days after report provided to the Minister)	3 days
30 March 2015	Close of appeals period	2

Timelines for an assessment may vary according to the complexity of the project and are usually agreed with the proponent soon after the level of assessment is determined.

In this case, the Environmental Protection Authority did meet its timeline objective for the completion of the assessment and provision of a report to the Minister.



Dr Paul Vogel
Chairman

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1. Introduction and background

This report provides the advice and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to the Minister for Environment on the outcomes of its environmental impact assessment of the proposal by Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd to construct and operate a railway and conveyor line in the Pilbara Region (Figure 1). The Minister has nominated Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd as the proponent responsible for the proposal.

Section 44 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) requires the EPA prepare a report on the outcome of its assessment of a proposal and provide this assessment report to the Minister for Environment. The report must set out:

- what the EPA considers to be the key environmental factors identified in the course of the assessment; and
- the EPA's recommendations as to whether or not the proposal may be implemented and, if the EPA recommends that implementation be allowed, the conditions and procedures to which implementation should be subject.

The EPA may include in the report any other advice and recommendations as it sees fit.

The aims of environmental impact assessment and the principles of environmental impact assessment considered by the EPA in its assessment of this proposal are set out in the *Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Administrative Procedures 2012*.

The proponent has submitted an Assessment on Proponent Information (API) Environmental Review document setting out the details of the proposal, potential environmental impacts and proposed commitments to manage those impacts (Appendix 3).

This report provides the EPA advice and recommendations in accordance with section 44 of the EP Act.

2. The proposal

The proponent, Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd, proposes to construct and operate a combination of railway and overland conveyor running north-south approximately 200 kilometres (km) in length. The railway and conveyor line would connect the approved Balla Balla Export Facilities (Ministerial Statement 945), located midway between Port Hedland and Karratha, with the approved Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project (Ministerial Statement 924) in the central Pilbara Region (Figure 1).

The Balla Balla Export Facilities project was originally proposed to allow the export of ore from the proponent's approved Balla Balla Magnetite Mining Project (Ministerial Statement 794). However, further evaluation has identified that there is additional port capacity available for use by third parties.

To accommodate the use of the Balla Balla Export Facilities by third parties, Forge has proposed the construction of a rail and conveyor line. The proposal would involve the construction of an elevated trestle conveyor line from the Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project, extending north approximately 40 km to the Balla Balla Infrastructure Railway Stockyard. The Balla Balla Infrastructure Railway would extend approximately 160 km north from the railway stockyard to the port stockyard, where a second elevated trestle conveyor line approximately 5 km in length would be constructed, connecting the port stockyard to the Balla Balla Export Facilities infrastructure (Figure 1).

The proposal also includes supporting infrastructure including, communication services, rail crossings, access roads, river and creek crossings, borrow pits, workshop and laydown areas, stockyards, accommodation camps, water and power supply, landfill site and potentially a ballast quarry if a suitable site can be located within the development envelope. Otherwise this material may be brought to site from an external source (external sourced material does not form part of this proposal) and subject to separate approvals.

This proposal does not include the export of ore through the Balla Balla Export Facilities or the mining and/or processing operations at the Balla Balla Magnetite Mining Project or the Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project as these have already been approved under Part IV of the EP Act (Ministerial Statements 945, 794 and 924 respectively).

The main characteristics of the proposal are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below. A detailed description of the proposal is provided in the proponent's API Document (Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd, 2015) which is attached as Appendix 3.

The proponent has referred the proposal to the Commonwealth for a decision on whether the proposal is a controlled action under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*.

Table 1: Summary of key proposal characteristics

Proposal Title	Balla Balla Infrastructure - Rail and Conveyor Project
Proponent name	Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd
Short Description	<p>The proposal is to construct and operate a railway line (approximately 160 km in length) and a conveyor line (approximately 45 km in length) connecting the Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project to the Balla Balla Export Facilities in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.</p> <p>Associated Infrastructure includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communication services; • rail crossings and access roads; • river and creek crossings; • borrow pits; • workshop and laydown areas; • stockyards; • temporary accommodation camps; and • water and power supply.

Table 2: Proposal elements

Element	Location	Proposed Extent
Clearing and disturbance	Located within the proposal development envelope as shown in Figure 1.	Clearing of no more than 3,000 hectares (ha) within a 50,089 ha development envelope.

In assessing this proposal, the EPA notes that in selecting the final rail corridor the proponent has sought to avoid, minimise, and rehabilitate environmental impacts associated with the proposal by:

- avoiding Nunyerry Gorge which was found to have a relatively large population of Northern Quoll;
- relocating the northern rail loop to reduce the impact to a Priority Ecological Community (PEC) P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains';
- relocating the crossing of Sherlock River higher upstream where the width of the watercourse and predicted flows are lower, minimising the potential impacts to riparian vegetation and indirect impacts associated with watercourse crossings; and
- minimising impacts on vegetation through progressive rehabilitation of areas not required for operations.

Since the Level of Assessment was set, the proponent has clarified that the power supply for the proposal would be from a power station with a

25 megawatts capacity. The proponent submitted a Section 43A application – Addendum to Assessment on Proponent Information Environmental Review Document (Appendix 4) that applied to clarify the power supply for the proposal.

The power station would be located close to the Fortescue River Gas Pipeline within the development envelope and would not require additional ground disturbance. The EPA considered this change in the context of section 43A of the EP Act, which provides that the EPA may consent to the proponent changing the proposal without a revised proposal being referred, if the EPA considers that the change is unlikely to significantly increase the impact that the proposal may have on the environment. The EPA has consented to the change on the basis that it considers that there is not likely to be a significant increase in environmental impact.

During the preparation of the API, the proponent has undertaken consultation with government agencies and key stakeholders. The agencies and stakeholders consulted, the issues raised and proponent's response are detailed in Table 5 (pages 17-19) of the proponent's environmental review document (see Appendix 3, Forge, 2015).

The EPA considers that the consultation process has been appropriate and that reasonable steps have been taken to inform the community and stakeholders on the proposed development.

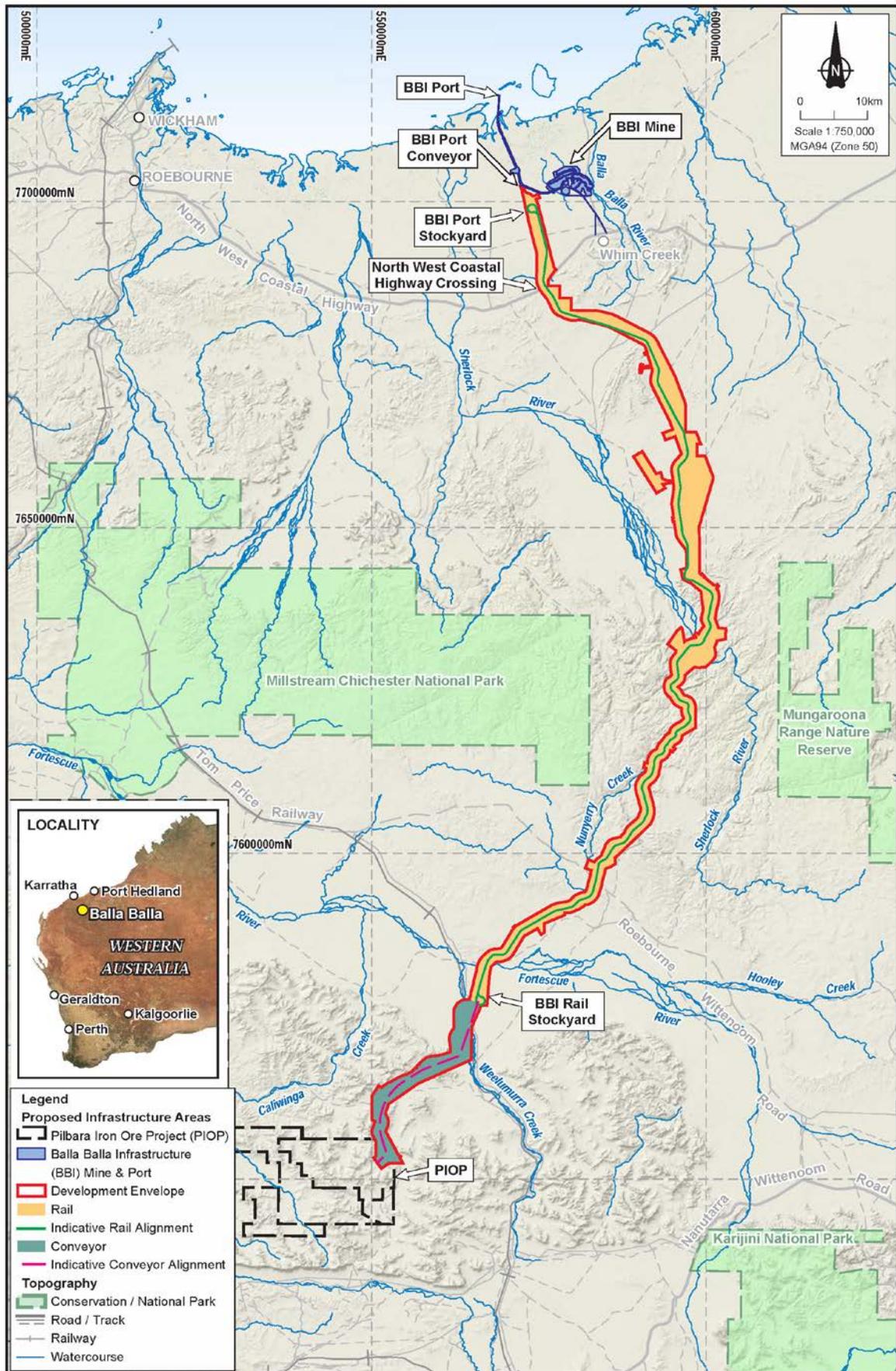


Figure 1: Proposal location, development envelope and indicative infrastructure

3. Key Environmental Factors

The EPA identified the following key environmental factors as being relevant to the proposal and requiring detailed environmental impact assessment:

1. **Flora and Vegetation** - direct impacts from clearing of flora and vegetation within the proposal development envelope and potential indirect impacts from fire, weeds and changes to surface water flows;
2. **Terrestrial Fauna** – potential impacts on conservation significant fauna species (including Northern Quoll, Bilby, and Pilbara Olive Python), from loss of habitat due to clearing from construction and ongoing indirect impacts from operation activities;
3. **Rehabilitation and Decommissioning (integrating factor)** - rehabilitation of disturbed areas not required for operations and of the entire proposal area at the decommissioning stage; and
4. **Offsets (integrating factor)** - to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to native vegetation in 'good to excellent' condition, including impacts to conservation significant fauna habitat and impacts to the potential P1 PEC 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range'.

The EPA's assessment of the proposal's impacts on the key environmental factors is provided in Table 3 below. This table outlines the EPA's conclusions as to whether or not the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's objective for a particular factor and, if so, the recommended conditions and procedures that should apply if the proposal is implemented.

In preparing this report and recommendations, the EPA has had regard for the object and principles contained in s4A of the EP Act.

Other environmental factors which the EPA determined not to be key environmental factors are discussed in the proponent's API document (Appendix 3, Forge, 2015). The EPA considers that impacts to these factors do not require management under Part IV of the EP Act.

Detailed discussion describing the environmental factors, including information contained in relevant environmental studies, outcomes of consultation, and the proponent's impact avoidance, minimisation and mitigation procedures are also contained in the proponent's API document (Appendix 3, Forge, 2015).

Table 3 – Assessment of Key Environmental Factors

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<p>3.1 Flora and Vegetation <i>To maintain representation, diversity, viability and ecological function at the species, population and community level.</i></p>				
<p><u>Context</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal intersects four subregions of the Pilbara biogeographic region as defined by the <i>Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia, Version 7</i> (Commonwealth 2012) (IBRA); Chichester, Fortescue Plains, Hamersley and Roebourne. The study area contains vegetation in ‘Excellent’ condition (90.6%) and ‘Very Good’ condition (6.2%). The development envelope passes between the Millstream Chichester National Park and Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve (Figure 1). <p><u>Key Survey Findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Declared Rare Flora (DRF), Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or sheet flow dependent vegetation recorded in the study area. 	<p>Clearing of native vegetation.</p> <p>Earthmoving and construction activities.</p>	<p><u>Avoid</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development envelope avoids Chichester National Park and Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve. <p><u>Minimise</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northern rail loop has been relocated 4.5 km south-east to minimise impacts to the P3 PEC ‘Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains’. Locally significant vegetation, known PF locations and confirmed PECs would be included as a design constraint and avoided where practicable. Flexible infrastructure (camps, access roads, borrow pits etc.) would not be located within these areas. 	<p>The following conditions are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> condition 6 requiring the proponent to prepare and submit a Flora and Vegetation Management Plan. The Management Plan requires that the proponent undertake baseline surveys and show the final extent of the alignment of the infrastructure, and ensure the design parameters and location of culverts maintain natural surface water flows in watercourses, thereby minimising indirect impacts to flora and vegetation. The Management Plan also requires management actions for the ongoing 	<p>Having particular regard to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation measures proposed by the proponent to avoid and minimise environmental impacts to the National Park and Nature Reserve, PECs, PF and other vegetation; absence of DRF, TECs and sheet flow dependent vegetation; progressive rehabilitation of areas not required for operations; and significant residual impacts associated with the clearing of up to 3,000 ha of native vegetation with 96.8% in ‘very good to excellent’ condition and vegetation that potentially represents a P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine Priority Flora (PF) were recorded in the study area, with 17 other PF having the potential to occur but were not recorded. • One PEC – P3 ‘Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains’ located in the northern portion of the development envelope. 324.5 ha of this PEC lies within the development envelope, this equates to 2.3% of the overall PEC polygon (1878). • P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’ subtype of the ‘Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System’ may occur within the development envelope but is yet to be confirmed. • One undescribed <i>Acacia</i> sp. found that was at times recorded as a dominant component of the mid stratum. <p><u>Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct loss of up to 3,000 ha from clearing including PEC, PF and areas of ‘very good to excellent’ condition vegetation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further opportunity to minimise impacts at the detailed project design stage based on pre-construction flora and vegetation surveys. <p><u>Rehabilitate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed areas not required for operations to be progressively rehabilitated. <p><u>Offset</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environmental offset for residual impacts to flora and vegetation in ‘good to excellent’ condition in the Chichester, Fortescue and Hamersley IBRA subregions and potential impacts to vegetation representing the P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’. <p><u>Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Construction and Operational 	<p>impacts of the proposal (fire, weeds and drainage);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - condition 9 requiring the proponent to prepare and implement a Rehabilitation Plan to manage progressive rehabilitation of areas not required for permanent infrastructure, including weed and borrow pit management; and - condition 10 which requires the proponent to provide an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact on flora and vegetation in the Chichester, Fortescue Plains and Hamersley IBRA subregions and potentially the P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’ 	<p>Mungaroona Range’, the EPA considers that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA’s objective for Flora and Vegetation, provided that the following recommended conditions are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Flora and Vegetation Management Plan including baseline surveying; - a Rehabilitation Plan; and - offsets are applied to counterbalance the significant residual impact of clearing vegetation in ‘good to excellent’ condition in the Chichester, Fortescue and Hamersley IBRA subregions and potentially the P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’.

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect (and potentially ongoing) impacts to vegetation from the introduction of weeds, dust, changes to surface water flows, erosion and changes to fire regimes. Unsuccessful rehabilitation will result in the loss/degradation of vegetation. 		Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The EMPs would specify the methods, procedures and management to avoid and minimise the direct and indirect impacts on flora and vegetation including weed hygiene, dust suppression, fire management and surface water and groundwater management.		

3.2 Terrestrial Fauna

To maintain representation, diversity, viability and ecological function at the species, population and assemblage level.

<p><u>Context</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality vegetation with 90.6% found to be in 'Excellent' condition and 6.2% in 'Very Good' condition, providing habitat for terrestrial fauna including conservation significant fauna. Eight broad fauna habitats were mapped within the study area; Hummock and tussock grassland; open and closed 	<p>Clearing of native vegetation.</p> <p>Earthmoving, construction & operation activities.</p>	<p><u>Avoid</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent revised development envelope to avoid Nunyerry Gorge, which recorded high numbers of Northern Quoll during the fauna survey. No Northern Marsupial Mole habitat to be disturbed. 	<p>The following conditions are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> condition 7 requiring the proponent to prepare and implement a Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan; condition 8 requiring the proponent to 	<p>Having particular regard to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation measures that the proponent has undertaken to revise the development envelope to avoid habitat for conservation significant fauna; mitigation measures that the proponent has committed to take to avoid
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Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<p>shrubland; rocky hill slope; minor creek and drainage line; woodland; gully; isolated sand dune and sandplain.</p> <p><u>Key Survey Findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Ghost Bat or Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat were recorded during surveys. Five conservation significant fauna species were recorded within the study area (Northern Quoll S1 – EN Department of Parks and Wildlife, Rainbow Bee-eater S3, Lined Soil-crevice Skink P4 Parks and Wildlife, Australian Bustard P4 Parks and Wildlife and Western Pebble-mound Mouse P4 Parks and Wildlife), with a further 23 conservation significant fauna species having the potential to occur. Thirteen likely or potential Short Range Endemic (SRE) invertebrate species were recorded in the study area. Two slaters (<i>Buddelundia</i> '92' and <i>Buddelundia</i> '95') are currently only known from the study area. 		<p><u>Minimise</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Quoll and Pilbara Olive Python denning/shelter habitat would be included as a design constraint and avoided where practicable. Flexible infrastructure (camps, access roads, borrow pits etc.) would not be located within these areas. Disturbance to Northern Quoll denning/shelter habitat would be restricted to a maximum of 5 ha. Disturbance to Pilbara Olive Python shelter habitat would be restricted to a maximum of 78 ha. Bilby, Brush-tailed Mulgara and SRE habitat would be included as a design constraint and flexible infrastructure (camps, access roads, borrow 	<p>manage the impacts to terrestrial fauna from the use of trenches during construction of the proposal; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> condition 10 which requires the proponent to provide an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact on flora and vegetation in the Chichester, Fortescue Plains and Hamersley IBRA subregions in 'good to excellent' condition including, conservation significant fauna habitat. 	<p>and minimise impacts to conservation significant fauna;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proposal being for linear infrastructure that will only remove small corridors of fauna habitat types; the broad fauna habitat in the surrounding areas which remains largely intact and are not considered unique to the development envelope, the EPA considers that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's objective for Terrestrial Fauna, provided that the following recommended conditions are implemented: a Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan including baseline surveying; implement standard trench management procedures; and offsets are applied to

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct loss of up to 3,000 ha of fauna habitat including conservation significant fauna habitat from clearing. • Potential vehicle strike causing injury or death. • Potential change in fauna behaviour as a result of noise. 		<p>pits etc.) would be sited to avoid or minimise impacts within these habitat areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-clearing surveys to be undertaken to determine the location of dens/burrows of conservation significant fauna and to survey any portions of the development envelope not previously surveyed that are expected to be disturbed. • Linear rail alignment likely to dissect a portion of SRE habitat rather than disturb an entire population and it is likely that the two SRE slaters <i>Buddelundia</i> sp. occur more widely based on their apparent habitat preference for rocky hill slopes and gullies. <p><u>Rehabilitate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed areas not required for operations to be progressively 		<p>counterbalance the significant residual impact of clearing vegetation in 'good to excellent' condition including conservation significant fauna habitat.</p>

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
		<p>rehabilitated.</p> <p><u>Offset</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environmental offset for residual impacts to flora and vegetation in 'good to excellent' condition which includes impacts to conservation significant fauna habitat. <p><u>Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of EMPs as outlined in Flora and Vegetation to minimise impacts to fauna habitat. EMPs would also include fauna egress mechanisms at all turkey nest dams, waste management and speed limits. 		
<p>3.3 Rehabilitation and Decommissioning (Integrating Factor) <i>To ensure that premises are decommissioned and rehabilitated in an ecologically sustainable manner.</i></p>				
<p><u>Context</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors No. 6 – Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems (Guidance 	<p>Rehabilitation of cleared areas.</p>	<p><u>Rehabilitate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbed areas not required for operations to be progressively rehabilitated. 	<p>The following condition has been recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - condition 9 recommended requiring the 	<p>The EPA notes that the proponent would construct the railway line within an 80 metre wide corridor, and has committed to progressively rehabilitate</p>

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<p>Statement 6) (EPA 2006).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality vegetation with 90.6% found to be in 'Excellent' condition and 6.2% in 'Very Good' condition. <p><u>Impact</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the potential for a significant residual impact if rehabilitation is unsuccessful and there is a loss/degradation of vegetation and fauna habitat. 		<p><u>Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent has committed to prepare a Rehabilitation Procedure in line with EPA Guidance Statement 6 (2006). 	<p>proponent to prepare and implement a Rehabilitation Plan to manage progressive rehabilitation of areas not required for permanent infrastructure, including weed and borrow pit management.</p>	<p>areas that are not required for the permanent operations of the railway and conveyor line.</p> <p>The EPA considers that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's objective for Rehabilitation and Decommissioning, provided that the recommended condition requiring a Rehabilitation Plan is implemented.</p> <p>Successfully rehabilitated areas are considered exempt from requiring offsetting provided that rehabilitation has substantially commenced within 12 months of final commissioning of the proposal.</p>
<p>3.4 Offsets (Integrating Factor) <i>To counterbalance any significant residual environmental impacts or uncertainty through the application of offsets.</i></p>				
<p><u>Context</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of WA 2011). • WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of WA 	<p>Clearing of native vegetation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent has demonstrated that they have avoided and minimised impacts to flora and vegetation and conservation significant 	<p>The following conditions have been recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Flora and Vegetation Management Plan 	<p>The EPA considers the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's objectives provided there is an offset to counterbalance the significant residual</p>

Inherent Impact	Environmental aspect	Mitigation actions to address residual impacts	Proposed regulatory mechanisms for ensuring mitigation	Outcome to demonstrate that proposal meets EPA objective
<p>2014).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Bulletin No.1 – Environmental Offsets (EPA 2014). Direct loss from clearing of up to 3,000 ha of flora and vegetation (of which 96.8% is in ‘very good to excellent’ condition), including conservation significant fauna habitat and potentially clearing vegetation representing a P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’. <p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p>There is the potential for significant residual impacts to flora and vegetation and conservation significant fauna from direct and indirect impacts including introduction of weeds, dust, changes to surface water flows, erosion and changes to fire regimes.</p>		<p>fauna where possible, as described above. A significant residual impact remains for ‘good to excellent’ vegetation in the Chichester, Fortescue Plains and Hamersley IBRA subregions, conservation significant fauna habitat, and potentially the P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent has committed to providing offsets. 	<p>recommended by condition 6 would determine the significant residual impact; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> condition 10 which requires the proponent to provide an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact on flora and vegetation in the Chichester, Fortescue Plains and Hamersley IBRA subregions, including conservation significant fauna habitat and potentially the P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’. 	<p>impact on ‘good to excellent’ condition flora and vegetation in the Chichester, Fortescue Plains and Hamersley IBRA subregions, including conservation significant fauna habitat and the potential clearing of vegetation representing a P1 PEC ‘Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range’.</p>

4. Other advice

Residual impacts for the Roebourne IBRA subregion

The EPA has recommended offsets for the clearing of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation in the Pilbara IBRA bioregions. The recommended approach to these offsets recognises the significant residual impacts of the proposal, specific constraints of undertaking certain offset measures in the region, as well as acknowledging the cumulative impacts of mining in the region. Impacts to the coastline differ from those in the hinterland (e.g. impacts to coastal vegetation communities). These are areas not subject to mining tenements and pastoral leases, and the cumulative impact from development is not considered significant. Therefore, the clearing of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation as the trigger for offsets is not considered appropriate in this environment at this point in time. Determining whether the significance of the impacts along the coastline warrants offsets should follow the general offsets policy approach in the environmental assessment guidelines.

In the case of clearing in the Roebourne IBRA subregion for this proposal, there are no significant residual environmental impacts as the impacts can be mitigated and managed, therefore no offset is required.

5. Conclusions and recommended conditions

The EPA has considered the proposal by Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd to construct and operate a combination rail and conveyor in the Pilbara region.

The EPA has concluded that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's objectives provided there is satisfactory implementation by the proponent of the recommended conditions set out in Appendix 2. Matters addressed in the conditions include the following:

- (a) ensuring that the proposal is aligned and located in the development envelope to minimise impacts to significant flora and vegetation, including riparian vegetation (condition 6);
- (b) ensuring that construction and operation activities are carried out in a manner that minimises impacts to conservation significant fauna in particular the Northern Quoll, Bilby and Pilbara Olive Python (condition 7);
- (c) ensuring that open trenches associated with construction of Linear Infrastructure are cleared of trapped fauna by fauna-rescue personnel at least twice daily (condition 8);
- (d) ensuring that the proponent undertakes progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas no longer required for operations, using locally native flora species. The condition provides for rehabilitated areas to be

comparable to natural vegetation surrounding the proposal (condition 9); and

- (e) requiring the proponent to contribute funds to a government-established conservation offset fund to mitigate for significant residual impacts on vegetation in 'good to excellent' condition (condition 10).

6. Recommendations

The EPA submits the following recommendations to the Minister for Environment. That the Minister:

1. notes that the proposal being assessed is for the construction and operation of the Balla Balla Infrastructure - Rail and Conveyor Project in the Pilbara region;
2. considers the report on the key environmental factors as set out in Table 3 of this report;
3. notes that the EPA has concluded that the proposal can be implemented to meet the EPA's environmental objectives, provided the implementation of the proposal is carried out in accordance with the recommended conditions and procedures set out in Appendix 2; and
4. notes the EPA's other advice set out in Section 4 in relation to residual impacts for the Roebourne IBRA subregion.

Appendix 1

References

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Appendix 2

Identified Decision-making Authorities and Recommended Environmental Conditions

Identified Decision-making Authorities

Section 44(2) of EP Act specifies that the EPA's report must set out (if it recommends that implementation be allowed) the conditions and procedures, if any, to which implementation should be subject. This Appendix contains the EPA's recommended conditions and procedures.

Section 45(1) requires the Minister for Environment to consult with decision-making authorities, and if possible, agree on whether or not the proposal may be implemented, and if so, to what conditions and procedures, if any, that implementation should be subject.

The following decision-making authorities have been identified for this consultation:

Decision-making Authority	Approval
1. Minister for Environment	<i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> Taking of flora and fauna
2. Minister for Water	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> Water extraction licence and Bed and Banks permit
3. Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> S18 approval
4. Minister for Mines and Petroleum	<i>Mining Act 1978</i> Granting of leases Program of works in miscellaneous licence
5. Minister for Lands	<i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> S91 Licence
6. Department of Environment Regulation	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Works Approval and Licence
7. Department of Mines and Petroleum	Land Access <i>Mining Act 1978</i> Land Access Mining Registrar - Karratha Dangerous Goods <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004</i> Storage and handling of hazardous materials Chief Dangerous Goods Officer
8. Main Roads Western Australia	<i>Main Roads Act 1930</i> Rail crossings of roads managed by Main Roads WA
9. Shire of Ashburton	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> – Development approval
10. City of Karratha	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> – Development approval

Note: In this instance, agreement is only required with DMAs 1-5 since these DMAs are Ministers.

RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
STATEMENT THAT A PROPOSAL MAY BE IMPLEMENTED
(Environmental Protection Act 1986)

BALLA BALLA INFRASTRUCTURE - RAIL AND CONVEYOR PROJECT

Proposal: The proposal is to construct and operate a combination railway and conveyor line, and associated infrastructure to connect the Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project to the Balla Balla Export Facilities in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Proponent: Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd
Australian Company Number 149 783 068

Proponent Address: Level 24
56 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Assessment Number: 2036

Report of the Environmental Protection Authority: 1540

Pursuant to section 45 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* it has been agreed that the proposal described and documented in Table 2 of Schedule 1 may be implemented and that the implementation of the proposal is subject to the following implementation conditions and procedures:

Note: Words and expressions used in this Statement shall have the same respective meanings as in the Act or as provided for in Schedule 1 of this Statement.

1 Proposal Implementation

1-1 When implementing the proposal, the proponent shall not exceed the authorised extent of the proposal as defined in Table 2 in Schedule 1, unless amendments to the proposal and the authorised extent of the proposal has been approved under the EP Act.

2 Contact Details

2-1 The proponent shall notify the CEO of any change of its name, physical address or postal address for the serving of notices or other correspondence within twenty eight (28) days of such change. Where the proponent is a corporation or an association of persons, whether incorporated or not, the postal address is that of the principal place of business or of the principal office in the State.

3 Time Limit for Proposal Implementation

- 3-1 The proponent shall not commence implementation of the proposal after five (5) years from the date on this Statement, and any commencement, prior to this date, must be substantial.
- 3-2 Any commencement of implementation of the proposal, on or before five (5) years from the date of this Statement, must be demonstrated as substantial by providing the CEO with written evidence, on or before the expiration of five (5) years from the date of this Statement.

4 Compliance Reporting

- 4-1 The proponent shall prepare, submit and maintain a Compliance Assessment Plan to the CEO at least six (6) months prior to the first Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation, whichever is sooner.
- 4-2 The Compliance Assessment Plan shall indicate:
 - (1) the frequency of compliance reporting;
 - (2) the approach and timing of compliance assessments;
 - (3) the retention of compliance assessments;
 - (4) the method of reporting of potential non-compliances and corrective actions taken;
 - (5) the table of contents of Compliance Assessment Reports; and
 - (6) public availability of Compliance Assessment Reports.
- 4-3 After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Compliance Assessment Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 4-2 the proponent shall assess compliance with conditions in accordance with the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.
- 4-4 The proponent shall retain reports of all compliance assessments described in the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1 and shall make those reports available when requested by the CEO.
- 4-5 The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven (7) days of that non-compliance being known.
- 4-6 The proponent shall submit to the CEO the first Compliance Assessment Report fifteen (15) months from the date of issue of this Statement addressing the twelve (12) month period from the date of issue of this Statement and then

annually from the date of submission of the first Compliance Assessment Report, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the CEO.

The Compliance Assessment Report shall:

- (1) be endorsed by the proponent's Chief Executive Officer or a person delegated to sign on the Chief Executive Officer's behalf;
- (2) include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions;
- (3) identify all potential non-compliances and describe corrective and preventative actions taken;
- (4) be made publicly available in accordance with the approved Compliance Assessment Plan; and
- (5) indicate any proposed changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan required by condition 4-1.

5 Public Availability of Data

5-1 Subject to condition 5-2, within a reasonable time period approved by the CEO of the issue of this Statement and for the remainder of the life of the proposal the proponent shall make publicly available, in a manner approved by the CEO, all validated environmental data (including sampling design, sampling methodologies, empirical data and derived information products (e.g. maps)) relevant to the assessment of this proposal and implementation of this Statement.

5-2 If any data referred to in condition 5-1 contains particulars of:

- (1) a secret formula or process; or
- (2) confidential commercially sensitive information;

the proponent may submit a request for approval from the CEO to not make these data publicly available. In making such a request the proponent shall provide the CEO with an explanation and reasons why the data should not be made publicly available.

6 Flora and Vegetation (Management Plan)

6-1 The proponent shall ensure that the impacts to conservation significant flora and vegetation through construction and ongoing operations of the proposal are minimised.

- 6-2 Prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities, the proponent shall prepare and submit a Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey Plan to the CEO. The Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey Plan shall:
- (1) when implemented, determine the presence of conservation significant flora for the final alignment in 6-5(1)(a), including the presence of the Priority Ecological Community 'Cracking Clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range', identify any previously undescribed flora species within the proposed disturbance areas and map the vegetation within the proposed disturbance areas that has not been previously surveyed; and
 - (2) detail the proposed methodology for the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey.
- 6-3 After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 6-2, the proponent shall undertake the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey in accordance with the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey Plan.
- 6-4 On completion of the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey the proponent shall report to the CEO on the following:
- (1) completion of the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey in accordance with the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey Plan; and
 - (2) the results of the Flora and Vegetation Targeted Baseline Survey.
- 6-5 Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare and submit a Flora and Vegetation Management Plan to the CEO on advice from the Department of Parks and Wildlife in circumstances where approval of the plan will result in impacts on conservation significant flora. The Flora and Vegetation Management Plan shall:
- (1) include an infrastructure map which shows;
 - (a) the final alignment, dimensions and locations of the railway and conveyor line (the construction corridor) and associated infrastructure, including the locations of river and creek crossing (and their design parameters) to be implemented in the Development Envelope;
 - (b) locations of conservation significant flora and vegetation that have previously been surveyed, including conservation significant flora identified in the targeted survey required by condition 6-3; and

- (c) significant streams and drainage lines and areas of riparian vegetation potentially impacted by changes to surface water flows related to the proposal.

Note: To meet the requirements of 6-5(1) the proponent may undertake a staged development.

- (2) provide spatial data for the infrastructure map as required by condition 6-5(1);
- (3) specify management actions to minimise impacts from fire, weeds and changes to surface flows on riparian vegetation that will be implemented to ensure the management objectives in condition 6-1 is achieved; and
- (4) provide a protocol or procedure for the review of the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan to ensure that the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan is meeting the objectives specified in condition 6-1.

6-6 After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 6-5, the proponent shall implement the management actions in accordance with the requirements of the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan.

6-7 The proponent may review and revise the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan.

6-8 The proponent shall review and revise the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan as and when directed by the CEO.

6-9 The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Flora and Vegetation Management Plan, which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 6-5.

7 Terrestrial Fauna (Northern Quoll, Bilby and Pilbara Olive Python)

7-1 The proponent shall ensure construction and operational activities of the proposal are carried out in a manner that minimises impacts to conservation significant fauna species.

7-2 Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, the proponent shall prepare and submit a Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan to the CEO on advice of the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

The Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan shall include:

- (1) details of a survey to be undertaken prior to ground-disturbing activities, to confirm the presence of conservation significant fauna and their dens/shelter from previous surveys and identify any conservation

significant fauna that may have moved into disturbance areas prior to construction;

- (2) protocols and procedures to monitor conservation significant fauna, including those identified by the survey required by condition 7-2(1), during construction and operation;
- (3) detailed management measures, including fauna culverts to minimise direct and indirect impacts to conservation significant fauna; and
- (4) detailed contingency responses, including translocation, if monitoring required by condition 7-2(2) identifies conservation significant fauna within areas that could be potentially impacted during construction and operation.

7-3 After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2, the proponent shall undertake the survey identified in condition 7-2(1).

7-4 On completion of the survey required by condition 7-2(1) the proponent shall report the results of the survey to the CEO.

7-5 Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, the proponent shall implement the management actions in accordance with the requirements of conditions 7-2(2), 7-2(3) and 7-2(4).

7-6 The proponent shall continue to implement the management actions in accordance with the Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated that the objective in condition 7-1 is being and will continue to be met and therefore the management actions are no longer required.

7-7 The proponent may review and revise the Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan.

7-8 The proponent shall review and revise the Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan as and when directed by the CEO.

7-9 The proponent shall implement the latest version of the Conservation Significant Fauna Management Plan, which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 7-2.

8 Terrestrial Fauna (Trenching)

8-1 The proponent shall ensure that impacts to terrestrial fauna from open trenches associated with construction of the railway and conveyor line and associated infrastructure, including temporary infrastructure in the

Development Envelope as shown in Figure 1 and defined by geographic coordinates in Schedule 1 are minimised.

- 8-2 The proponent shall ensure that open trenches associated with construction of the railway and conveyor line and associated infrastructure, including temporary infrastructure in the Development Envelope as shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 and defined by geographic coordinates in Schedule 1, are cleared of trapped fauna by fauna-rescue personnel at least twice daily. Details of all fauna recovered shall be recorded, consistent with condition 8-7. The first daily clearing shall be completed prior to any construction or backfilling or no later than three hours after sunrise, whichever event occurs first, and shall be repeated between the hours of 3:00 pm and 6:00 pm of that same day.
- 8-3 The open trenches shall also be cleared, and fauna details recorded, by fauna-rescue personnel no more than one hour prior to backfilling of trenches.
- 8-4 The fauna-rescue personnel shall obtain the appropriate licences required for fauna rescue under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and be trained in the following:
- (1) fauna identification, capture and handling (including specially protected fauna and venomous snakes likely to occur in the area);
 - (2) identification of tracks, scats, burrows and nests of conservation significant species;
 - (3) fauna vouchering (of deceased animals);
 - (4) assessing injured fauna for suitability for release, rehabilitation or euthanasia;
 - (5) familiarity with the ecology of the species which may be encountered in order to be able to appropriately translocate fauna encountered; and
 - (6) performing euthanasia.
- 8-5 Open trench lengths shall not exceed a maximum of 2.5 km at any time.
- 8-6 Ramps providing egress points and/or fauna refuges providing suitable shelter from the sun and predators for trapped fauna are to be placed in the trench at intervals not exceeding 50 metres.
- 8-7 The proponent shall produce a report detailing fauna management within the open trenches associated with construction of the railway and conveyor line and associated infrastructure, including temporary infrastructure in the Development Envelope as shown in Figure 1 and defined by geographic coordinates in Schedule 1. The report shall include the following:
- (1) details of all fauna inspections;

- (2) the number and type of fauna cleared from trenches;
- (3) fauna mortalities; and
- (4) all actions taken.

The report shall be provided to the CEO and the Department of Parks and Wildlife, 21 days after the completion of construction of the railway and conveyor line and associated infrastructure, including temporary infrastructure or at a timeframe agreed by the CEO.

9 Rehabilitation

- 9-1 The proponent shall ensure that progressive rehabilitation of areas not required for permanent infrastructure is undertaken using native species of local provenance and that the condition and composition of vegetation is comparable to natural vegetation surrounding the proposal.
- 9-2 Prior to the completion of construction of the railway and conveyor line and associated infrastructure the proponent shall prepare and submit a Rehabilitation Plan to the CEO. The Rehabilitation Plan shall:
- (1) specify the areas to be progressively rehabilitated;
 - (2) specify the management actions, including weed management that will be implemented to ensure the management objective in condition 9-1 is achieved;
 - (3) specify the management actions that will be implemented to ensure borrow pits are rehabilitated to not form permanent water bodies and to allow fauna to escape;
 - (4) provide protocols and procedures to monitor the rehabilitation sites, to demonstrate that the objective specified in condition 9-1 is achieved; and
 - (5) provide a protocol and procedure for the review of the Rehabilitation Plan to ensure that the Rehabilitation Plan is meeting the objective specified in condition 9-1.
- 9-3 After receiving notice in writing from the CEO that the Rehabilitation Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 9-2, the proponent shall:
- (1) implement the management actions in accordance with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Plan; and
 - (2) continue to implement the management actions and monitor in accordance with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Plan until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated

that the objective in condition 9-1 is being and will continue to be met and implementation of the management actions and monitoring is no longer required.

- 9-4 The proponent may review and revise the Rehabilitation Plan.
- 9-5 The proponent shall review and revise the Rehabilitation Plan as and when directed by the CEO.
- 9-6 The proponent shall implement the latest revision of the Rehabilitation Plan, which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 9-2.

10 Offsets (Integrating Factor)

- 10-1 In view of the significant residual impacts and risks as a result of implementation of the proposal, the proponent shall contribute funds to offset for the clearing of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation, including the loss of habitat for conservation significant species and any vegetation representing the Cracking Clays of the Chichester and Mungaroo Range Priority Ecological Community, and calculated pursuant to condition 10-2. This funding shall be provided to a government-established conservation offset fund or an alternative offset arrangement providing an equivalent outcome as determined by the Minister.
- 10-2 The proponent's contribution to the initiative identified in condition 10-1 shall be paid biennially, the first payment due in the second year following the commencement of ground disturbance. The amount of funding will be made on the following basis and in accordance with the approved Impact Reconciliation Procedure required by condition 10-5:
 - (1) \$750 AUD (excluding GST) per hectare of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation permanently cleared within the Hamersley IBRA subregion, which includes habitat for conservation significant fauna, within the Development Envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 and defined by geographic coordinates in Schedule 1;
 - (2) \$1,500 AUD (excluding GST) per hectare of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation permanently cleared within the Fortescue IBRA subregion, which includes habitat for conservation significant fauna, within the Development Envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 and defined by geographic coordinates in Schedule 1;
 - (3) \$750 AUD (excluding GST) per hectare of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation permanently cleared within the Chichester IBRA subregion, which includes habitat for conservation significant fauna,

within the Development Envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 and defined by geographic spatial data in Schedule 1; and

- (4) \$1,500 AUD (excluding GST) per hectare cleared within the area delineated as Cracking Clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range Priority Ecological Community as determined by the results of the survey as required by condition 6-2.
- 10-3 The real value of contributions described in condition 10-2(1), 10-2(2), 10-2(3) and 10-2(4) will be maintained through indexation to the Perth Consumer Price Index (CPI), with the first adjustment to be applied to the first contribution.
- 10-4 Should the proponent be required to provide an offset under a condition of approval of the Australian Government under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, the proponent may write to the CEO seeking a reduction in the funding required under condition 10-2.
- 10-5 Prior to ground-disturbing activities the proponent shall prepare and submit an Impact Reconciliation Procedure to the satisfaction of the CEO.
- 10-6 The Impact Reconciliation Procedure required pursuant to condition 10-5 shall:
- (1) include a methodology to identify clearing of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation and any vegetation representing the Cracking Clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range Priority Ecological Community in the Pilbara bioregion;
 - (2) include a methodology for calculating the amount of clearing undertaken during each biennial time period;
 - (3) include a methodology for calculating the amount of temporary vegetation clearing that has substantially commenced rehabilitation within twelve months of final commissioning of the railway and conveyor line;
 - (4) require the proponent to submit spatial data identifying areas of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation and any vegetation representing the Cracking Clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range Priority Ecological Community that has been cleared;
 - (5) state the biennial time period commences on the 1 March prior to commencing ground disturbances and that the due date for submitting the results of the Procedure for approval of the CEO as 31 March following the end of the first biennial period; and
 - (6) identify that any areas cleared within the Development Envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 and defined by the geographic coordinates in Schedule 1, in the Pilbara bioregion that have not

commenced rehabilitation within 12 months of final commissioning of the railway and conveyor line and must be included in the area subject to condition 10-2.

Schedule 1

Table 1: Summary of the Proposal

Proposal Title	Balla Balla Infrastructure - Rail and Conveyor Project
Short Description	<p>The proposal is to construct and operate a railway line (about 160 kilometres (km) in length) and a conveyor line (about 45 km in length) connecting the Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project to the Balla Balla Export Facilities in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.</p> <p>Associated Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communication services; • rail crossings and access roads; • river and creek crossings; • borrow pits; • workshop and laydown areas; • stockyards; • temporary accommodation camps; and • water and power supply.

Table 2: Location and authorised extent of physical and operational elements

Element	Location	Authorised Extent
Clearing and disturbance	Located within the proposal development envelope as shown in Figure 1.	Clearing of no more than 3,000 ha within a 50,089 ha development envelope.

Table 3: Abbreviations and definitions

Acronym or abbreviation	Definition or term
CEO	The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Public Service of the State responsible for the administration of section 48 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , or his delegate.
Conservation Significant Fauna	Specially protected (threatened) fauna under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> and Department of Parks and Wildlife listed priority fauna and its habitat.
Conservation Significant Flora	Flora declared as Rare Flora under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> ; Threatened Ecological Communities and Department of Parks and Wildlife listed priority flora and vegetation (ecological communities).
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre

Figures Attached

Figure 1 Proposal location, Development Envelope and indicative infrastructure

Balla Balla Infrastructure – Rail and Conveyor Project

Geographic coordinates that define the development envelope

Geographic coordinates defining the Balla Balla Infrastructure – Rail and conveyor development envelopment as shown in Figure 1 are held by the Office of the EPA, dated 9 December 2014 (Document numbers 2015-0001076303 and 2015-0001076304).

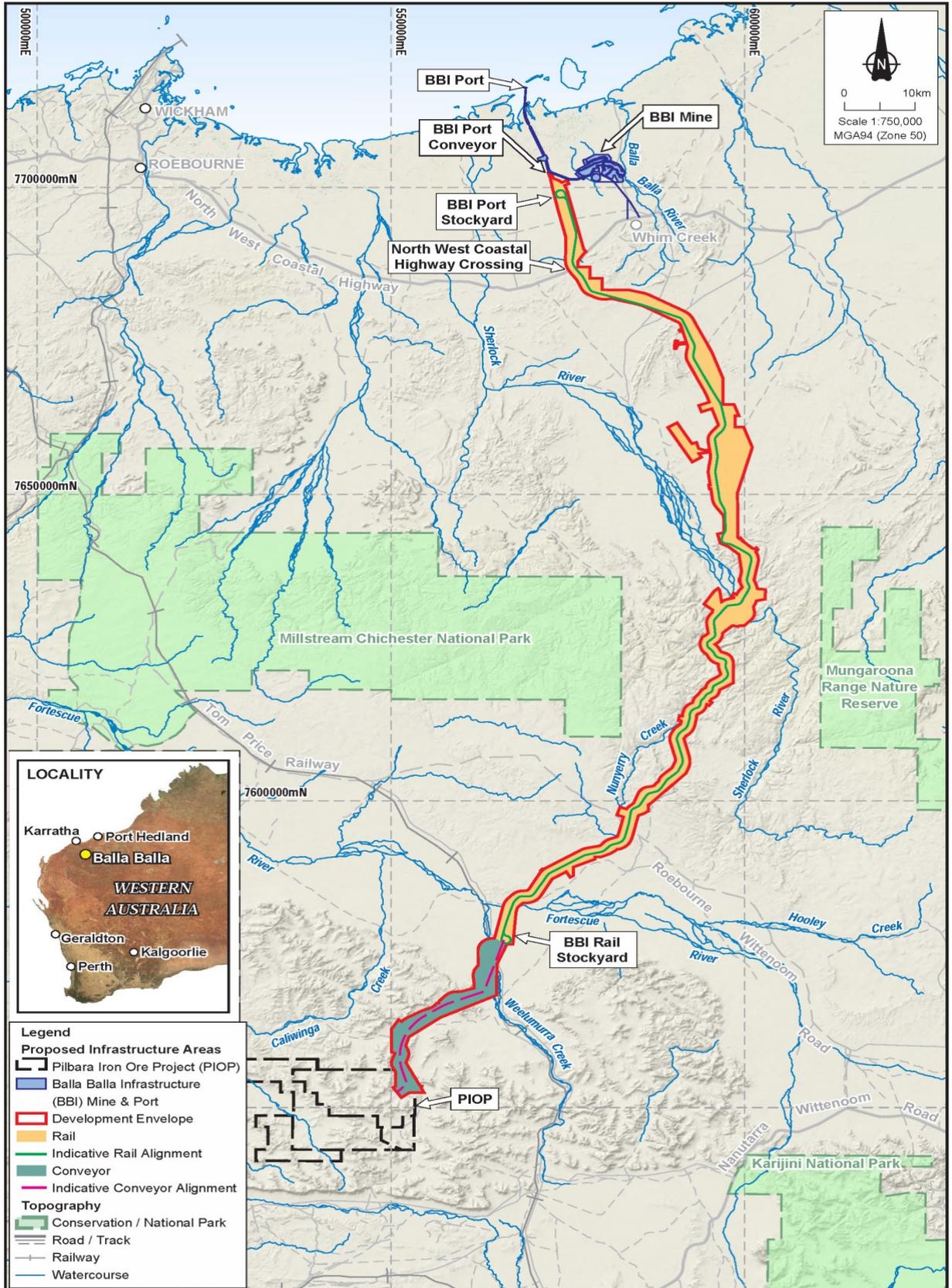


Figure 1: Proposal location, development envelope and indicative infrastructure

Appendix 3

Proponent's API Environmental Review documentation

Provided on CD in hardcopies and available on the EPA's website

Appendix 4

Section 43A Application - Balla Balla Infrastructure – Rail and Conveyor
Project - Addendum to API Environmental Review documentation

Provided on CD in hardcopies and available on the EPA's website