

# **Karara Corporate Standard**

## **Environmental Procedure - Flora, Weeds and Plant Pathogens**

CORP-EN-PRO-1009

8 April 2022

## SYNOPSIS

*“This Flora, Weeds and Plant Pathogens Procedure forms part of Karara Mining Limited Corporate Standards and describes the procedures specification that shall be used for all works within Karara Mining Limited.”*

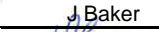





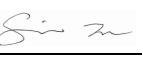
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### CORP-EN-PRO-1009 - KARARA IRON ORE PROJECT

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## 1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This purpose of this procedure is to specify the requirements for the management of native flora, weeds (non-indigenous plant species) and plant pathogens at the Greater Karara Iron Ore Project (the Project). The Project consists of all present and future mining and processing activities along with associated infrastructure including haul roads, the railway line, the 330kV power line, the below ground raw water pipeline and is inclusive of all operations at Geraldton Port.

This plan supports the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - CORP-EN-PLN-1020, and the Environmental Plan – Flora and Vegetation Management Plan - CORP-EN-PLN-1011.

Compliance with this procedure is mandatory and applies to all Karara Mining Limited (KML) employees and contractors.

### 1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this procedure are to:

- Minimise the potential impacts to flora during construction and operation phases of the Project;
- Prevent the spread of existing weed populations within the Project area;
- Minimise the risk of introducing weeds not previously recorded in the Project area;
- Minimise the risk of any increase in known weed density as a minimum, and to reduce weed density where this can be achieved effectively; and
- Prevent the spread of plant pathogens to the Project area.

Activities which can potentially cause the spread and promotion of weeds include:

- Vegetation clearing, topsoil stripping and storage;
- Earthworks and construction of landforms (waste rock dump);
- Vehicle movement, road haulage and maintenance;
- Land Rehabilitation; and
- Demobilisation.

## 2 DEFINITIONS

**Table 1: Definitions**

Terms	Definitions
C3	Category 3 declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FCT	Floristic Community Type
GD	Ground Disturbance
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
InControl	Online incident management system
InTuition	Online training management system
KML	Karara Mining Limited
OEPA	Office of Environmental Protection Agency
P1	Priority 1; Species known from one or a few locations, which are potentially at risk.
PEC	Priority Ecological Community - Blue Hills (Mount Karara/Mungada Ridge/Blue Hills) vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)
The Project	All present and future mining and processing activities along with associated infrastructure including haul roads, the railway line, the 330kV power line, the below ground raw water pipeline and is inclusive of all operations at Geraldton Port.
WA	Western Australia

## 3 PLANNING

### 3.1 Legal and Other

The procedure is designed to meet all commitments, legal requirements and the expectations of external stakeholders made for the Project. The relevant Commonwealth and State legislation to this procedure are summarised below:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA)*
- *Mining Act 1978 (WA)*
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)*
- *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (WA)*

### 3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for the implementation of this procedure rests with the KML Environment Department. All KML personnel and contractors shall meet the requirements of this procedure. Management actions stated in this procedure may be delegated by the KML Environment Department to specific personnel. Key personnel including Managers, Superintendents and Supervisors shall ensure that all management actions are undertaken to a satisfactory standard and that all personnel are aware. Table 2 below provides a summary of the roles and responsibilities.

**Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities**

Role	Responsibility
<i>KML Environment Dept.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide environmental advice and assistance to all personnel as required.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the Training Department the delivery of environmental training to key personnel.</li> <li>• Implement monitoring programs and maintain records and registers related to such programs.</li> </ul>

**KARARA MINING LIMITED  
KARARA CORPORATE STANDARD  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURE - FLORA, WEEDS AND PLANT PATHOGENS**

Role	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compile and report on licences, management and interactions related to flora.</li> <li>• Obtain licences related to flora management and report any non-compliance of licence conditions.</li> </ul>
<p><i>All KML Employees and Contractors</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All personnel shall take all necessary measures outlined in this procedure to ensure compliance with this procedure.</li> <li>• All KML employees and contractors shall ensure they have a Ground Disturbance (GD) permit and follow the KML Environmental Procedure – Approval Requests and Ground Disturbance - CORP-EN-PRO-1004 for all ground disturbing activities.</li> <li>• Employees and Personnel shall not interfere with native flora within the Project area.</li> </ul>
<p><i>KML General Manager HSEC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall responsibility for development, implementation, maintenance and compliance with this procedure.</li> <li>• Report to Senior Management on matters of environmental compliance and legal requirements.</li> <li>• Facilitate environmental auditing and compliance monitoring as required.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Training and Awareness

All personnel are required to undertake the KML induction before they commence work as per the KML Training Procedure – Induction Procedure KML-TR-PRO-1003. The information contained in the Induction and regular awareness presentations include photographs and descriptions of weeds that occur on Karara Tenements.

An environmental training matrix is maintained and KML’s online training management system (InTuition) ensures KML employee and contractor induction and training requirements are maintained and follow up inductions conducted every second year to ensure ongoing compliance with the EMP.

### 3.4 Identification Guides

The following documents are readily available to assist with the identification of flora and weed species in the field:

- Weed Identification Guide CORP-EN-REP-1003.
- Conservation Significant Flora Identification Guide CORP-EN-REP-1004.

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

### 4.1 Ground Disturbance and Clearing Activities

All ground disturbing activities shall be conducted in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure – Approval Requests and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.

Topsoil shall be managed in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure – Soil Resource Management CORP-EN-PRO-1015.

### 4.2 Threatened Flora

Under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, the Minister for the Environment may declare species of protected flora to be Threatened Flora if they are considered to be in danger of extinction, rare or otherwise in need of special protection. Details for permits relating to taking threatened flora can be found in section 4.8 below. Where there is no permit to take threatened flora then consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Species and Community branch is required.

The following requirements for managing Threatened Flora shall be met:

- A 50m buffer zone shall be maintained around Threatened Flora. The required buffer zone shall be noted on GD Permits and the buffer zone coordinates provided.
- Threatened Flora inside or within 10m of a GD boundary shall be fenced off with continuous orange bunting. This bunting shall have an information tag and strands of red and white flagging tape attached to indicate a flora avoidance site.
- Any unauthorised clearing of Threatened Flora shall be reported through via the Safety Procedure – Incident Management Procedure CORP-HS-PRO-1046 and to DBCA.

### 4.3 Priority Flora

Priority flora are considered to be species which are potentially under threat, but for which there is insufficient information available concerning their distribution and/or populations to make a proper evaluation of their conservation status. DBCA categorises Priority flora according to their conservation priority using five categories, Priority 1 (highest conservation

significance) to Priority 5 (lowest conservation significance). Priority flora species are regularly reviewed and may have their priority status changed when more information on the species becomes available. KML has undertaken survey work and research to improve the knowledge of the distribution and biology of Priority Flora in the Project area, including extensive surveying for Priority Flora and Floristic Community Types (FCTs) of conservation significance (FCT 8, 11, 12, and 13).

#### 4.4 Managing Impacts to Priority Flora

Within the Project area there are three Priority Flora for which impacts have been assessed as being high at both a local and regional level; *Millotia dimorpha* (Priority 1 [P1]), *Acacia karina* (P1), and *Lepidosperma* sp. Blue Hills (P1). The location of Priority Flora shall be reviewed through the GD permitting process and decisions made about clearing Priority Flora prior to the permit being issued. Where practicable, Priority Flora shall be avoided during clearing works. All Priority Flora management requirements shall be noted in GD Permits in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure - Approval Requests and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.

Specific management requirements for each Priority species are listed below:

##### ***Millotia dimorpha* and *Acacia karina***

Areas known to contain *M. dimorpha* or *A. karina* shall be mapped and recorded in the Ground Disturbance permit. Topsoil from these areas is likely to contain seeds of these species therefore, where practicable, direct transfer of topsoil to rehabilitation sites with a similar landform to the natural habitat of these species (e.g. on upper slopes) shall be undertaken. Additionally, *A. karina* seeds shall be collected in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure – Seed Collection, Cleaning and Storage CORP-EN-PRO-1037 and sown into rehabilitation sites to assist with maintaining the viability of seed stock in the topsoil.

Where topsoil from areas containing *M. dimorpha* or *A. karina* cannot be used directly for rehabilitation, it shall be stockpiled in separate designated areas at heights of approximately 2m. These stockpiles shall be recorded on the KML Soil Resource Register as per the KML Environmental Procedure – Soil Resource Management CORP-EN-PRO-1015 and KML Geographic Information System (GIS) database to allow for adaptive management practices once the success of rehabilitation using this soil has been assessed.

## ***Lepidosperma* sp. Blue Hills**

The primary reproductive mechanism for *Lepidosperma* sp. Blue Hills is via off-shoots from the parent plants. Prior to clearing areas known to contain *Lepidosperma* sp. Blue Hills, populations shall be removed as entire plants and transplanted into suitable habitat on site where practicable. Removal of these plants shall be conducted in coordination with the KML Environment Department. A KML Environmental Form - Flora Translocation Form - CORP-EN-FRM-1047 shall be completed for each translocation event.

## **4.5 Managing and Monitoring Impacts to Priority Ecological Communities (PEC)**

The Blue Hills (Mount Karara/Mungada Ridge/Blue Hills) vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation) PEC overlies a significant proportion of Mt Karara, Blue Hills North and Terapod, as shown in Figure 1.

During ground disturbance work, KML shall ensure that there is a system to delineate the area of works in order to meet the outcome of minimising the disturbance to, or loss of, the PEC.

During operations, KML shall conduct mining and mining related activities in a manner which ensures that land clearing is kept to a minimum and adverse impacts from mining and mining related activities is managed and controlled.

At all times, KML shall ensure that adverse impacts from other threatening processes such as fire, weeds, disease and feral animals arising from its operations is managed and controlled.

KML shall ensure that this monitoring is to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer of the OEPA.

The location of the PEC shall be shown on GD Permits and conditions related to managing impacts on the PEC will be included in the GD Permit where relevant to the works being undertaken.

Following management plans and procedures will be implemented to manage and monitor the impacts on the PEC:

- Environmental Plan - Environmental Management Plan - CORP-EN-PLN-1020.
- Environmental Plan - Dust Management Plan – CORP-EN-PLN-1010.
- Environmental Plan - Flora and Vegetation Management Plan - CORP-EN-PLN-1011.
- Environmental Plan - Flora and Vegetation Health Monitoring Plan - CORP-EN-PLN-1012.
- Environmental Plan - Fauna Management Plan – CORP-EN-PLN-1008.

- Environmental Procedure – Approval Requests and Ground Disturbance - CORP-EN-PRO-1004.
- Environmental Procedure – Soil Resource Management - CORP-EN-PRO-1015.

**Figure 1: Priority Ecological Communities**

## 4.6 Dust Management

Dust has the potential to impact on native vegetation by smothering and shading leaves, thereby reducing plant health and function. The requirements for dust management within the Project area are detailed in the KML Environmental Plan - Dust Management Plan CORP-EN-PLN-1010.

## 4.7 Land Rehabilitation

In accordance with Ministerial Statement 805 and 806 conditions associated with mine closure and rehabilitation, re-establishment of vegetation in the Project area shall be comparable with that of the pre-mining vegetation such that the following criteria are met within five years following the cessation of productive mining:

- Flora and vegetation are re-established with not less than 70 percent species composition compared to analogue sites (not including weed species); and
- Weed coverage consistent with recorded baseline levels or 10 percent, whichever is less.

To achieve this, land rehabilitation shall be undertaken in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure - Land Rehabilitation - CORP-EN-PRO-1002. Rehabilitation monitoring shall be undertaken in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure - Rehabilitation Performance Monitoring - CORP-EN-PRO-1040.

## 4.8 Licences and Permits to Take Flora

Where flora has been gazetted as Threatened flora under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, the taking of such flora without the written consent of the Minister is an offence. The Act defines “to take” flora as to gather, pluck, cut, pull up, destroy, dig up, remove or injure the flora or to cause or permit the same to be done by any means. KML will obtain approval for ‘taking’ or impacting rare flora under Part 4 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018*; this may include the requirement for Federal Government approval for species listed as Threatened or Vulnerable at a national level. The licensee shall not take whole plants or roots of plants unless authorised to do so in writing by the Director General, DBCA. Impacts on conservation significant species (i.e. total number of plants cleared) shall be recorded and reported to the DBCA.

Seed collection and management shall be conducted in accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure - Seed Collection, Cleaning and Storage Procedure - CORP-EN-PRO-1037.

## 4.9 Weeds

Twenty six introduced species were identified within the Project area prior to implementation of the Project with a total of 41 species identified as either occurring or potentially occurring within the Project area. The introduced species and their common names where applicable are listed in Table 3.

*Echium plantagineum* (Paterson's Curse) and *Galium aparine* (Goosegrass) are Declared Pests listed as Category 3 (C3) under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*. Pests assigned under this category are established in Western Australia, but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area that is currently free of that pest. Although these species are Declared Pests in many parts of WA, they are not within the municipal districts of Morawa and Perenjori (DPIRD 2019).

**Table 3: Introduced weed species surveyed within the Project footprint**

Species	Common name
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hairgrass
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Mediterranean Turnip
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Paddy Melon

Species	Common name
<i>Cleretum papulosum</i>	-
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane
<i>Corchorus sp.</i>	Jute
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Ulardo Melon
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	Prickly Paddy
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Lesser Dodder
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass
** <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass
<i>Emex australis</i>	Doublegee
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storksbill
** <i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear
<i>Limonium lobatum</i>	Winged sea-lavender
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Annual Ryegrass
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow Leaf Lupin
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Iceplant
<i>Monoculus monstrosus</i>	Tripteris
<i>Pentameris airoides</i> Steud	Alkali sacaton
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Rostraria pumila</i>	Roughtail
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Ruby Dock
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> L.	Indian Hedge Mustard
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle

Species	Common name
<i>Spergula pentandra</i>	Five Anther Spurry
<i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i>	Spreading Night Phlox

\*\*denotes declared S22 (2) introduced species classified as C3

#### 4.9.1 Weed Risk Areas

A Weed Management Register shall be maintained by the KML Environment Department. Two categories of weed risk areas are identified on the KML GIS Database, as follows:

- **Non Weed Risk Areas:** These areas do not currently contain significant weed infestations. Transport of weed and Declared Pest species into these areas must be prevented.
- **Weed Risk/Management Areas:** These areas are known to support weed species. Transport of weeds from these areas into other areas must be prevented and transport of Declared Pest species into these areas must be prevented.

#### 4.9.2 Weed Management and Monitoring

Weeds will be managed through regular inspection and treatment with a selective herbicide by the KML Environment Department or approved contractors as required. The frequency of inspection and control will be increased in areas prone to weed infestation. Inspections and weed control events shall be undertaken across the Project area as per the KML Environmental Weed Management Register. Weed control operations shall occur as soon as practicable following identification of a weed outbreak/s. Control operations should be scheduled before weed seed set occurs as a minimum requirement.

All personnel shall meet the following requirements in relation to weed management:

- All vehicles and mobile equipment shall be inspected and cleaned of vegetation, mud and soil prior to entry to site through the security gate entry points. The KML Environmental Form - Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Weed Inspection Form - CORP-EN-FRM-1009 shall be completed for all vehicles and mobile equipment prior to

entering a site. Completed forms shall be maintained on site by the Contractor and the KML Environment Department for audit and inspection purposes.

- Any vehicle or mobile equipment returning to site from a known weed infested area will be required to complete the KML Environmental Form - Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Weed Inspection Form - CORP-EN-FRM-1009.
- Vehicles or mobile plant found to be carrying weed material, weed seed or mud containing either of these will be denied access to site until clean. Weed and seed cleaning kits shall be maintained at both security gates for these purposes. On completion of cleaning, the vehicle will be re-inspected by security gate personnel. Vehicles or plant that cannot be adequately cleaned of all weed material and seed will not be permitted to operate on-site. Any plant material, mud and seed dislodged from a vehicle or incoming plant shall be cleaned up, double bagged and disposed of at a minimum depth of 300mm within the Karara Landfill and Recycling Facility.
- Vegetation cleared from within a weed hygiene category area shall be stored within the same weed hygiene category area and either left along the clearing edge or respread in the same area.
- Topsoil within a weed hygiene category area shall be stored within the same weed hygiene category area. Signage shall be installed to advise of a weed hygiene risk and this material shall not be used for rehabilitation purposes other than in existing infested areas.
- Soil and rock/gravel material shall not be transported across hygiene boundaries at any time without the express approval of the KML Environment Department in writing.
- Soil and rock/gravel material shall not be introduced to the Project unless first classified as weed-free and approved by the KML Environment Department in writing.
- Gravel sourced from Borrow Pits should be used preferentially in areas with a weed hygiene category and the same or greater weed density. Where this is not possible, the final location of gravel will be recorded to facilitate future monitoring and management.
- KML Employees and Contractors shall not be permitted to bring non-endemic plant species on site without authorisation of the KML Environment Department in writing.

- Access will be restricted to the designated project access road and existing roads and tracks. Vehicular access to areas encompassing known weed infestations is prohibited unless weed wash-down stations are in place at entry and exit points.
- The KML Environment Department shall conduct weed control as required.

### 4.9.3 Weed Infestations

In the event of a weed infestation the following controls will be put in place:

- **Minor outbreaks (less than 500 individuals):** Weeds shall be controlled by spot spraying, utilising a backpack spray unit or by hand pulling and bagging (Refer to - Back Pack Weed Spray Operation - EN-SWP-034).
- **Major outbreaks (more than 500 individuals):** Weeds shall be controlled by spraying using the Quick Spray Unit (Refer to - Quik Spray Weed Spray Unit and Boom Attachment - EN-SWP-19).

Weed control shall occur as soon as possible after monitoring identifies a weed outbreak. If possible, control operations shall occur before weed seed set occurs.

Ongoing inspections shall be undertaken after the initial weed management has occurred to ensure controls have been effective. Details of inspection findings and management shall be recorded as specified in Section 5.2.

### 4.10 Wash-Down Facilities

For all works in the approved footprint area and the rail corridor footprint area, KML and Contractors shall establish a wash-down facility for the cleaning of vehicles and equipment. This shall include provisions for capturing all water and filtering water from solids (including seeds).

Weed wash-down water, soil and plant material shall be directed to a sump via a pipeline then buried at a minimum depth of 300mm below the natural land surface.

Vehicle and mobile equipment wash-downs shall be conducted with water only, unless an 'oily water separator' is fitted to the wash-down facility to capture any detergent or solvent run-off.

#### 4.10.1 Field Wash-Down Facilities

In some circumstances wash-downs may need to be conducted in the field where there are no established wash-down facilities. When this is required the KML Environment Department must be consulted and agree to the location and conditions prior to conducting the wash-down. Consideration shall also be given to;

- Locating the wash-down at the edge of weed risk areas and/or where the land slopes back into the weed risk area;
- Ensuring run-off will not enter any watercourse or water body - a buffer of at least 30m should be allowed;
- Selecting well-drained, mud-free sites (e.g. gravel or coarse sand) which are gently sloped to drain effluent away from the wash-down area; and
- Wash down with water only.

Where there will be large quantities of effluent or there is a risk of extensive run-off, the wash down area shall be bunded and a sump constructed to safely dispose of the effluent.

#### 4.11 Hygiene and Breach Management

A hygiene breach may include such incidents as failing to inspect vehicles at designated Clean on Entry points, failing to wash down or clean vehicles if required, and failing to adhere to authorised access routes.

All hygiene breaches shall be reported to the KML Environment Department within 24 hours and raised as an environmental incident as per Section 5.1.

All vehicles or plant involved in a hygiene breach shall not move beyond parking in a safe location. The vehicle or plant shall be cleaned manually with any weed material and seed managed as per 4.9.2 above. Once cleaned, the vehicle or plant will require inspection as per the KML Environmental Form - Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Weed Inspection Form - CORP-EN-FRM-1009 prior to being released back to work.

#### 4.12 Pathogens

Dieback is a common plant disease throughout the whole of southern Australia and is caused by the root rot fungus *Phytophthora* spp. In the south-west of Western Australia (WA) the most common and destructive species is *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, typically found between Jurien and Esperance in areas receiving more than 400mm annual rainfall. The

Project area is beyond the northern most extent of known dieback occurrence in Western Australia.

There are currently no known infestations of plant pathogens in any Project areas, nonetheless, good hygiene management practices will be implemented for the site. The introduction or spread of potential plant pathogens from areas outside the Project area shall be controlled through the vehicle and mobile equipment hygiene practices listed in the KML Environmental Form - Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Weed Inspection Form - CORP-EN-FRM-1009. Hygiene procedures to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of plant pathogens include:

- Cleaning earth-moving machinery of soil prior to entering and leaving the area;
- Only moving soil in dry conditions;
- Ensuring that no dieback-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the area; and
- Restricting the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

## 5 CHECKING

### 5.1 Incident Reporting

If this procedure is not followed by KML personnel or Contractors (without written permission from the KML Environment Department), an Incident Report will be required to be submitted to the KML Environmental Department via the Safety Procedure – Incident Management Procedure CORP-HS-PRO-1046. Such incidents will be documented in InControl (KML's online incident management system) and investigated as per the incident reporting system with corrective actions assigned where necessary.

### 5.2 Control of Records

Inspection records, findings and weed control events will be recorded in the KML Weed Management Register and documented in InControl. Records from the Weed Management Register will also be accessed by the KML GIS Coordinator for upload and update into the KML GIS Database and stored as spatial data.

In accordance with the KML Environmental Procedure – Approval Requests and Ground Disturbance - CORP-EN-PRO-1004, records of the Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of final disturbance and rehabilitated areas shall be provided to the KML Environment Department ([environment@kararamining.com.au](mailto:environment@kararamining.com.au)) and updated in the KML GIS system.

### 5.3 Audits and Inspections

Regular inspections will be undertaken by the KML Environment Department to ascertain priority areas for weed control and ensure that weed outbreaks are managed immediately.

Weed inspections, Clean on Entry locations and weed hygiene documentation will be reviewed regularly for compliance by the KML Environment Department.

KML shall monitor compliance with this procedure through its environmental audit and inspection program.

Audit findings shall be recorded in InControl for allocation of actions and tracking action close out.

## 6 DOCUMENTS LIST

The documents referred to in this procedure are listed in the table below.

**Table 4: Document List**

Document Title	Document Number
Environmental Form - Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Weed Inspection Form	CORP-EN-FRM-1009
Environmental Form - Flora Translocation Form	CORP-EN-FRM-1047
Environmental Plan – Dust Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1010
Environmental Plan – Flora and Vegetation Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1011
Environmental Plan - Flora and Vegetation Health Monitoring Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1012
Environmental Plan – Environmental Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1020
Environmental Plan - Fauna Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1008
Environmental Plan - Dust Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1010
Safety Procedure – Incident Management Procedure	CORP-HS-PRO-1046
Training Procedure – Induction Procedure	CORP-TR-PRO-1003
Environmental Procedure - Land Rehabilitation	CORP-EN-PRO-1002
Environmental Procedure – Approval Requests and Ground Disturbance	CORP-EN-PRO-1004
Environmental Procedure - Soil Resource Management	CORP-EN-PRO-1015
Environmental Procedure - Seed Collection, Cleaning and Storage Procedure	CORP-EN-PRO-1037
Environmental Procedure – Rehabilitation Performance Monitoring	CORP-EN-PRO-1040
Environmental Report - Weed Identification Guide	CORP-EN-REP-1003
Environmental Report - Conservation Significant Flora Identification Guide	CORP-EN-REP-1004
Environmental SWP - Quik Spray Weed Spray Unit and Boom Attachment	EN-SWP-019
Environmental SWP - Back Pack Weed Spray Operation	EN-SWP-034

## 7 REFERENCES

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