



Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

1 Background

1.1 Environmental Offsets

1.1.1 EPA Offsets Objectives

The Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) environmental objective for proposals that may require Environmental Offsets is "To counterbalance any significant residual environmental impacts and/or uncertainty through the application of offsets".

The relevant policy and guidance for Environmental Offsets is summarised in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Relevant Offsets Policy and Guidance

Jurisdiction	Policy/Guideline	Published
Western Australia	WA Environmental Offsets Policy	2011
Western Australia	Environmental Protection Bulletin Number 1: Environmental Offsets	2014
Western Australia	WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines	2014
Western Australia	Cumulative environmental impacts of development in the Pilbara region	2014
Western Australia	Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) procedures manual	2016
Commonwealth	EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy	2012

The EPA Environmental Offsets Guidelines outlines that environmental offsets will only be considered after strategies to avoid and mitigate significant environmental impacts have been applied. Environmental Offsets address significant environmental impacts that remain after on-site avoidance and mitigation measures have been undertaken.

The Environmental Offsets Guideline (EPA, 2014) states that: "In general, significant residual impacts include those that affect rare and endangered plants and animals (such as declared rare flora and threatened species that are protected by statute), areas within the formal conservation reserve system, important environmental systems and species that are protected under international agreements (such as Ramsar listed wetlands) and areas that are already defined as being critically impacted in a cumulative context. Impacts may also be significant if, for example, they could cause plants or animals to become rare or endangered, or they affect vegetation which provides important ecological functions".

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	1 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

1.1.2 Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth) Offset Objectives

The use of environmental offsets required under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is guided by the Australian Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy* published in 2012.

The EPBC Act offsets policy defines the principles that offsets must achieve including:

- deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the aspect of the environment that is protected by national environment law and affected by the proposed action;
- be built around direct offsets but may include other compensatory measures;
- be in proportion to the level of statutory protection that applies to the protected matter;
- be of a size and scale proportionate to the residual impacts on the protected matter;
- effectively account for and manage the risks of the offset not succeeding;
- be additional to what is already required, determined by law or planning regulations or agreed to under other schemes or programs (this does not preclude the recognition of state or territory offsets that may be suitable as offsets under the EPBC Act for the same action, see section 7.6);
- be efficient, effective, timely, transparent, scientifically robust and reasonable; and
- have transparent governance arrangements including being able to be readily measured, monitored, audited and enforced.

Offsets required under the EP Act (WA) that meet the principles of the EPBC Act offsets policy are considered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) on a case by case basis.

RHIO has consulted with both DWER (WA) and DAWE (Cwth) and considers that the proposed offsets to be paid to the Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund are consistent with the objectives and principles defined in both the State of Western Australia (State) and the Commonwealth of Australia (Commonwealth) offset policies to mitigate the potential residual impacts.

1.1.3 Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund

The EPA has recognised that cumulative impacts in the Pilbara have reached significant levels since 2012. As a result, the EPA prepared strategic advice under s16(e) of the EP Act, Cumulative environmental impacts of development in the Pilbara region (EPA, 2014). In this report, the EPA acknowledged that the Pilbara region is a national biodiversity hotspot. It is characterised as an area of very high biodiversity, with high species richness and many endemic flora and fauna species. The EPA also recognised that the Pilbara is an important area for the mining industry. The region is likely to remain the principal area for iron ore mining for the next 50 years, given the size of the iron ore reserves (EPA, 2018).

In recognition of the challenges faced in the Pilbara, since 2012 the EPA has been recommending conditions that require significant residual impacts be offset through contributions to a strategic conservation initiative. The initiative is now known as the Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund (PEOF) and has been established by the state government. The PEOF will address these significant residual impacts through a coordinated approach at the landscape scale (EPA, 2018).

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	2 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

Table 2 provides a summary of how RHIO's proposal to offset the residual impacts through the PEOF will meet the objectives of the EPBC Environmental Offsets Policy.

Table 1-2 Suitability of PEOF as EPBC Offset

EPBC Act Offset Principles	PEOF Objectives
Deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the aspect of the environment that is protected by national environment law and affected by the proposed action;	<p>The PEOF will target both state and federal environmental matters within areas that have legal access to support longevity for offset outcomes.</p> <p>Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has developed an implementation plan which has identified three priority areas (Figure 1) that will be implemented for the first 5 years.</p> <p>Roy Hill provides input into the PEOF as a member of the Chamber of Minerals and Energy and Australian Minerals and Energy Council, which are members of the PEOF implementation advisory group (IAG).</p>
Be built around direct offsets but may include other compensatory measures;	The PEOF will deliver environmental offsets in the Pilbara through a strategic landscape-scale approach, building on regional programs including ranger groups, so that environmental offset outcomes are greater than the sum of individual offset contributions.
Be in proportion to the level of statutory protection that applies to the protected matter;	PEOF offset rates are based on the level of biodiversity protection in the region, and cumulative impacts to environmental values, including high quality vegetation and the conservation of significant-species habitat.
Be of a size and scale proportionate to the residual impacts on the protected matter;	The PEOF Implementation Plan (DWER, 2019) states that <i>"Projects delivered through the fund must improve one or more environmental matters specified for offset contributions. Environmental matters are those for which a significant residual impact has been identified through the environmental impact assessment process"</i> . This includes both State Government matters and the federal Matters of National Environmental Significance.
Effectively account for and manage the risks of the offset not succeeding;	<p>The PEOF have developed a Governance Framework (Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund Governance Framework 2019) to facilitate the coordinated delivery of environmental offset projects.</p> <p>The PEOF will deliver environmental offsets in the Pilbara through a strategic landscape-scale approach, building on regional programs including ranger groups, so that environmental offset outcomes are greater than the sum of individual offset contributions.</p>
Be additional to what is already required, determined by law or planning regulations or agreed to under other schemes or programs (this does not preclude the recognition of state or territory offsets that may be suitable as offsets under the EPBC Act for the same action, see section 7.6);	The PEOF Implementation Plan (DWER, 2019) states that <i>"Projects delivered through the fund must improve one or more environmental matters specified for offset contributions. Environmental matters are those for which a significant residual impact has been identified through the environmental impact assessment process"</i> . This includes both State Government matters and the federal Matters of National Environmental Significance..
Be efficient, effective, timely, transparent, scientifically robust and reasonable; and	<p>DWER will provide a report annually to contributing individuals and organisations regarding expenditure, project evaluation reports and plans for the following 12 months.</p> <p>Roy Hill will submit an Impact Reconciliation Report to DWER and DAWE as detailed in Section 4 of this Plan</p>

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	3 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

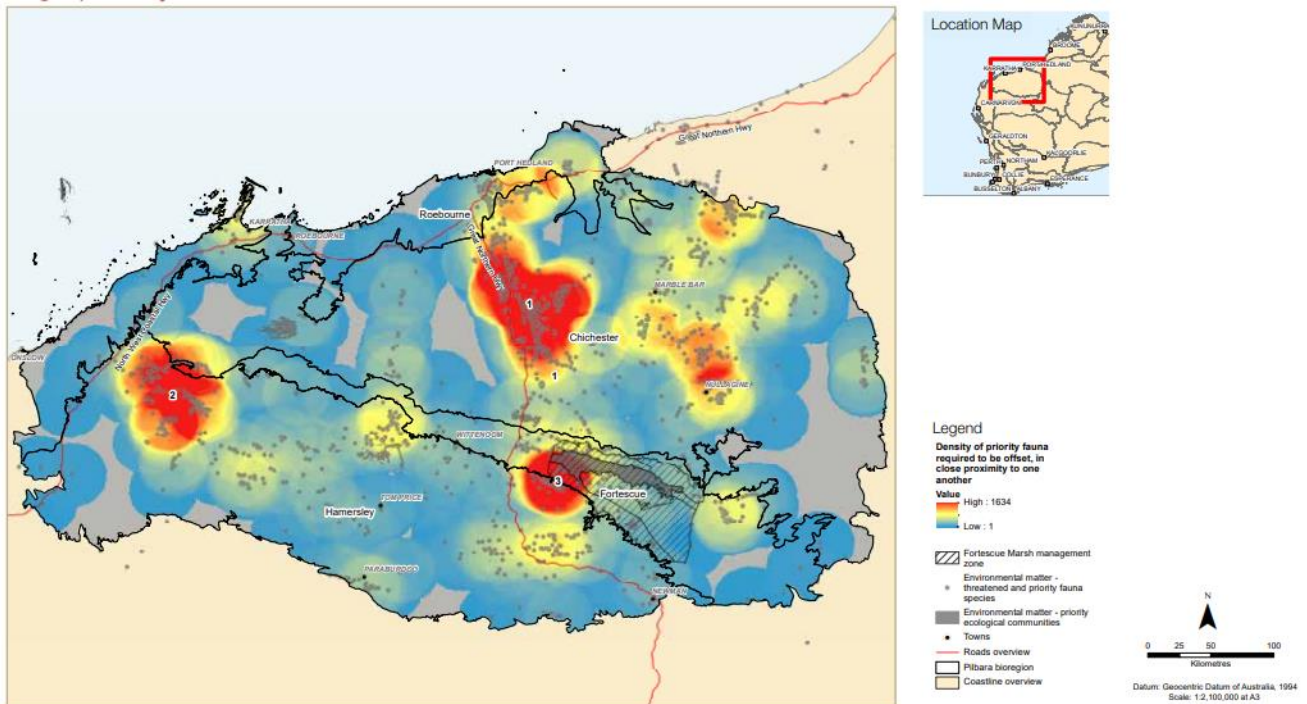


Figure 1-1: PEOF High Priority areas for offset Investment

Source: Pilbara Fund - Implementation plan, DWER,

1.1.4 Memorandum of Understanding in relation to the Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was established between the state and federal governments in November 2020 to enable the PEOF to receive money required under the EPBC Act which will support a more strategic approach to conservation programs in the Pilbara.

The MoU provides the agreed terms between the State and Commonwealth in relation to administration and use of the PEOF and enables offsets paid to the PEOF through both State and Commonwealth legislation.

RHIO notes that under the MOU the State and Commonwealth “are committed to cooperative efforts to achieve a strategic landscape-scale approach to environmental offsets in the Pilbara. This approach aims to achieve biodiversity outcomes for Protected Matters that are greater than the sum of outcomes from individual environmental offsets”.

2 The Proposal and Condition Requirements

2.1 The Proposal

Roy Hill Iron Ore Pty Ltd (Roy Hill), a wholly owned subsidiary of Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd (HPPL), currently operates the Roy Hill Iron Ore Mine (the Mine). The Mine is located 280km south of Port Hedland and 110km north of Newman in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia (Figure 2-1). The overall Roy Hill project involves the open cut mining, processing, transport via heavy haul railway and export of bedded Marra Mamba and detrital iron ore from port facilities in Port Hedland.

Roy Hill has submitted a Revised Proposal currently being assessed by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE).

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	4 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

This document outlines the process for impact reconciliation for the additional impacts arising from the Revised Proposal. The Revised Proposal includes:

- An increase in the ground disturbance footprint by up to 5,402 hectares;
- Life of Mine (LOM) water management strategy (including water abstraction, dewatering and Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR));
- Revised waste material management strategy including changes to backfilling of pits and waste rock dump locations;
- Development of permanent surface water structures and;
- An increase to greenhouse gas emissions.

The conceptual layout within the Revised Development Envelope of the Mine is outlined on Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3. The mining activities are undertaken within mining tenements M46/518 and M46/519. There is also a set of miscellaneous licences for the purposes of remote borefields, access roads, dewatering, re-injection and groundwater search activities.

DRAFT

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	5 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

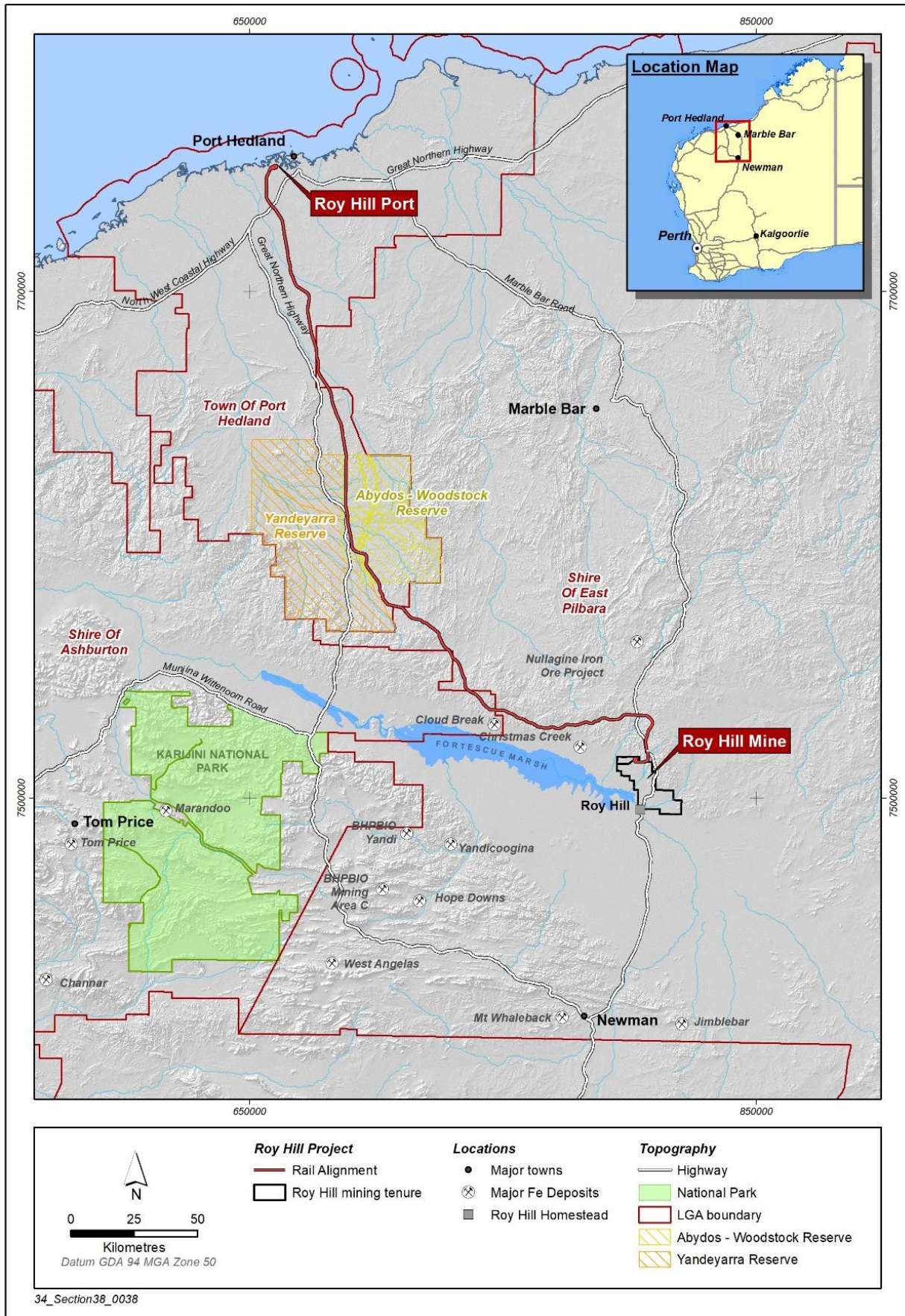


Figure 2-1 – Location of the Roy Hill Iron Ore Mine

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	6 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

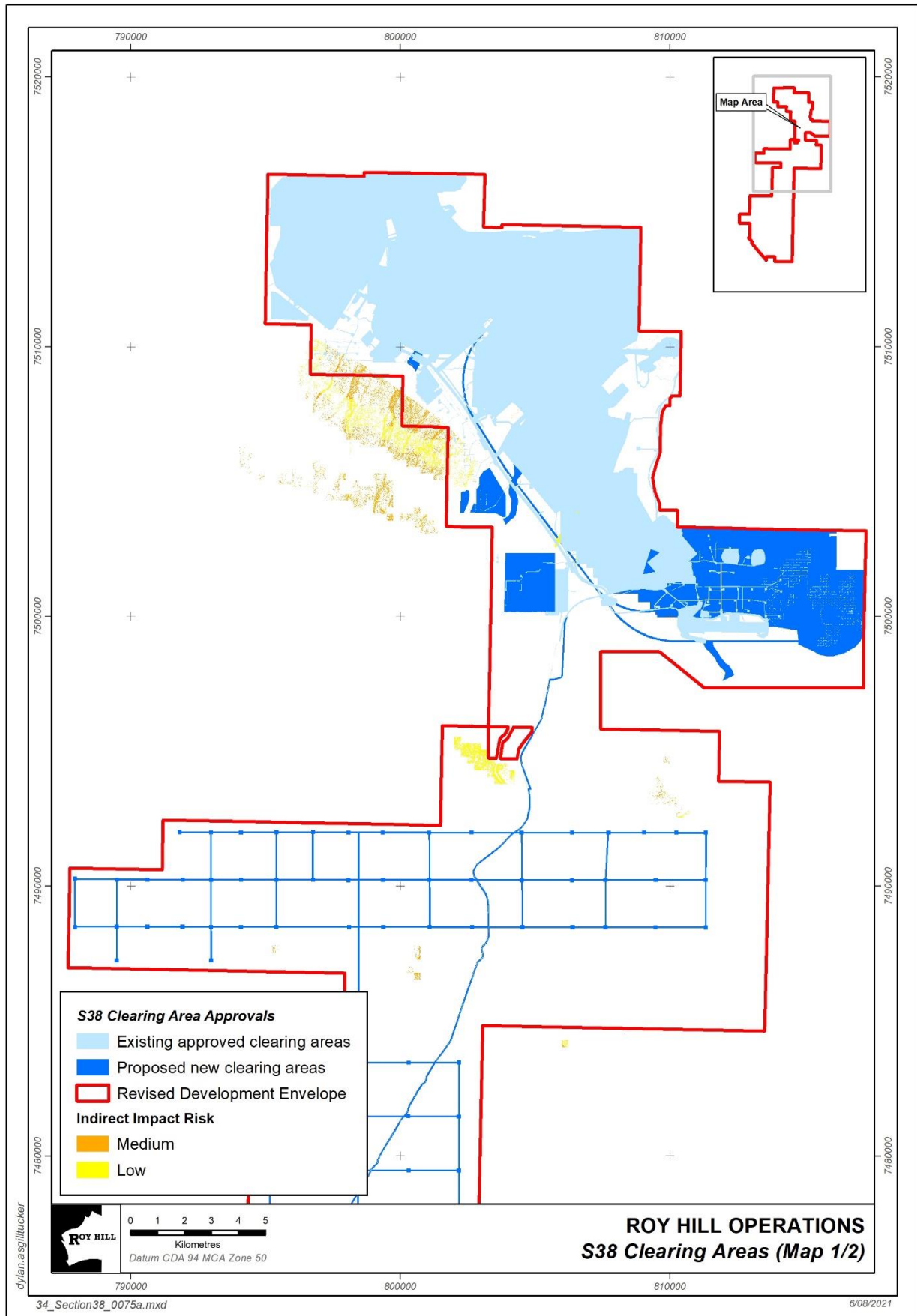


Figure 2-2 – Roy Hill Mine Conceptual Mine Layout within the Revised Development Envelope.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	7 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

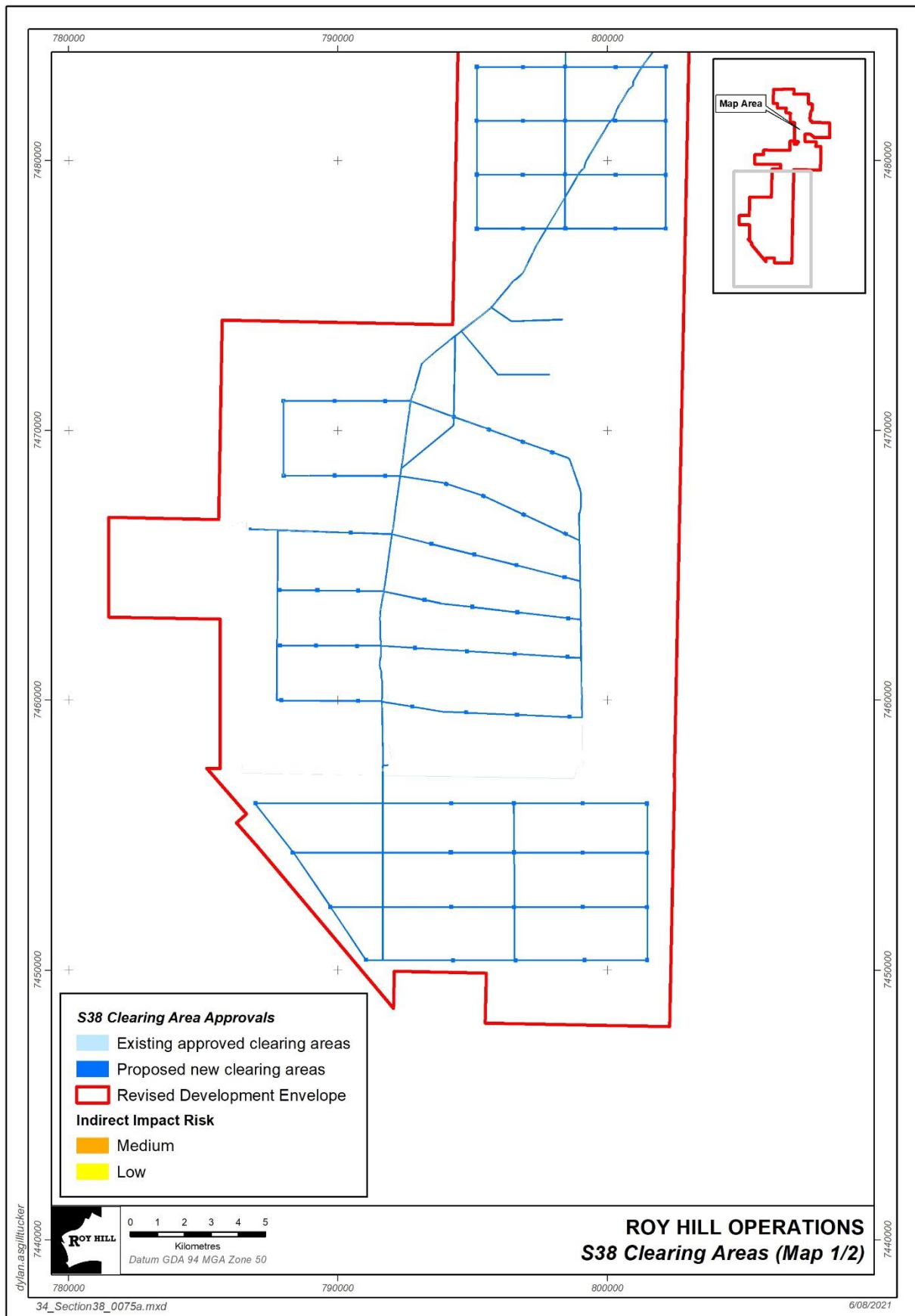


Figure 2-3 - Roy Hill Mine Conceptual Borefield Layout within Revised Development Envelope.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	8 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

2.2 Residual Impacts and Risk Management Measures

A total area of disturbance of up to 11,993ha of native vegetation is approved for the Roy Hill mine and borefield under existing Ministerial Statements (MS) 824 and MS 829. This disturbance is not subject to environmental offsets under the existing approvals. The Revised Proposal will increase the overall disturbance footprint of the Roy Hill mine and borefield areas up to 17,395ha, which is an increase of up to 5,402 ha. The level of significance of impact for the additional disturbance of 5,402ha associated with the Revised proposal has been considered for offsets.

RHIO notes that the EPA has applied conditions to recent Ministerial Statements (e.g. Ministerial Statement 1147, May 2021) requiring funds to be contributed to the PEOF to counterbalance significant residual impacts to 'Good' to 'Excellent' condition native vegetation, including the loss of supporting habitat for specific impacted threatened species. In addition to this,

Section 3.1.3 provides an estimate of the PEOF contribution for the additional vegetation clearing related to the Revised Proposal.

An Impact Reconciliation Report will be submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and DAWE as defined in Section 4.

3 Procedure

3.1 Identification of the Biodiversity Values Requiring Offsets

3.1.1 Methodology to Determine Residual Impacts

Roy Hill will offset direct and indirect impacts in areas of critical and supporting habitat, vegetation of other significance and vegetation in 'good to excellent' condition subject to the Revised Proposal (Figure 3-4 and Figure 3-5). This incorporates vegetation in the Revised Development Envelope not subject to the Original Proposal. Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3 illustrate the 'Proposed new clearing areas' that will be subject to being offset in this procedure.

3.1.1.1 Direct Impacts

Direct impacts to flora and vegetation within the Revised Development Envelope include clearing and ground disturbance activities. All clearing and ground disturbance activities are undertaken in accordance with the Ground Disturbance Permit Procedure (OP-PRO-00193). This process conditionally approves clearing on site and progressively monitors cleared areas. The amount of clearing will be quantified through annual airborne survey data captures. Clearing reconciliation is undertaken annually for reporting purposes.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	9 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

3.1.1.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts, including a decline in health and/or change in vegetation composition, has the potential to arise from the following activities:

- Saline water or decant water disposal for dust suppression or disposal via MAR;
- Reduction in groundwater levels due to groundwater abstraction or dewatering;
- Increase in groundwater levels due to groundwater re-injection;
- Change in the groundwater quality due to re-injection of groundwater of a different quality to that naturally existing;
- Alteration of surface water flows;
- Introduction and spread of weeds; and
- Dust deposition.

Vegetation health monitoring programs, as outlined in the Roy Hill Iron Ore Vegetation Management Plan (OP-PLN-00344), will identify and quantify any significant indirect impacts that occur to vegetation and flora. If the vegetation is not recoverable after a period of five years, and has been attributed to impact from operations, then the area of impact will be determined and will be reported on in the relevant impact reconciliation annual report.

Indirect impacts may potentially occur in areas where biological surveys have not been undertaken. These areas are referred to as “Unmapped” areas and are located outside the Revised Proposal development envelope. Vegetation health will be monitored in these areas in accordance with the Roy Hill Iron Ore Vegetation Management Plan (OP-PLN-00344). In the event that a trigger level is exceeded, Roy Hill will undertake investigations required in the Roy Hill Iron Ore Vegetation Management Plan (OP-PLN-00344). Management responses include additional biological surveys to determine whether the area of decline needs to be reported under the Impact Reconciliation Report.

The biological survey data will be used to determine the appropriate offset rate as detailed in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2. RHIO has calculated the offset rate for clearing and IBRA subregions as detailed in Table 3-3.

3.1.1.3 Vegetation of other Significance and Priority Ecological Communities (PEC)

The vegetation health and condition of the Revised Development Envelope has been mapped and quantified through multiple flora surveys and studies as outlined in the Roy Hill Revised Proposal – Public Environmental Review Document (OP-REP-00612). The vegetation condition was determined based on the level of disturbance observed in an area and was assessed using the vegetation condition scale recommended by the EPA for assessment within the Eremaean Botanical Province (EPA, 2016). Vegetation condition has been categorised into 6 classes:

- Completely Degraded
- Degraded
- Poor
- Good
- Very Good
- Excellent

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	10 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

The *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016) indicates that while the significance of vegetation may be impacted by vegetation health and condition other features need to be considered when determining significance. In addition to vegetation health and condition RHIO has considered the following in determining vegetation of other significance:

- locally endemic or associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems).
- being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities.
- restricted distribution.
- degree of historical impact from threatening processes.
- a role as a refuge.
- providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1 includes a summary of the potential direct and indirect impacts to vegetation of other significance and PEC's and vegetation in good to excellent condition for each sub-region. Figure 7-5 Figure 7-6 in the Appendix illustrate the potential direct and indirect impacts to vegetation for the Revised Proposal.

Table 3-1: Vegetation of other Significance & Priority Ecological Communities

Environmental Value ¹	IBRA Sub-Region			
	Chichester		Fortescue	
	Direct Impacts (Ha)	Indirect Impacts (Ha)	Direct Impacts (Ha)	Indirect Impacts (Ha)
Groundwater Dependent Vegetation	0.07	-	12.06	3.76
Narbung Land system		-	248.97	3.74
Perennial Tussock Grassland	-	-	1,003.49	6.72
Riparian Vegetation	-	-	452.97	17.26
Sheet Flow Dependant Mulga (includes	-	-	902.78	6.72
Vegetation Type 30 (AxTos)	-	-	95.79	-
Vegetation Type Supporting Priority Flora	-	-	1,432.72	11.90
Vegetation – “Good” to “Excellent”	85.27	-	571.30	440.16
² Unmapped	-	-	-	171.76

Note. Some vegetation units have environmental values that categories them into multiple Vegetation of Other Significance groups

¹ Note that the area of impact for individual vegetation Environmental Value may overlap with other significant vegetation.

² “Unmapped” refers to the area of potential indirect impacts that exists outside the mapped extent of the Revised Proposal development envelope.

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

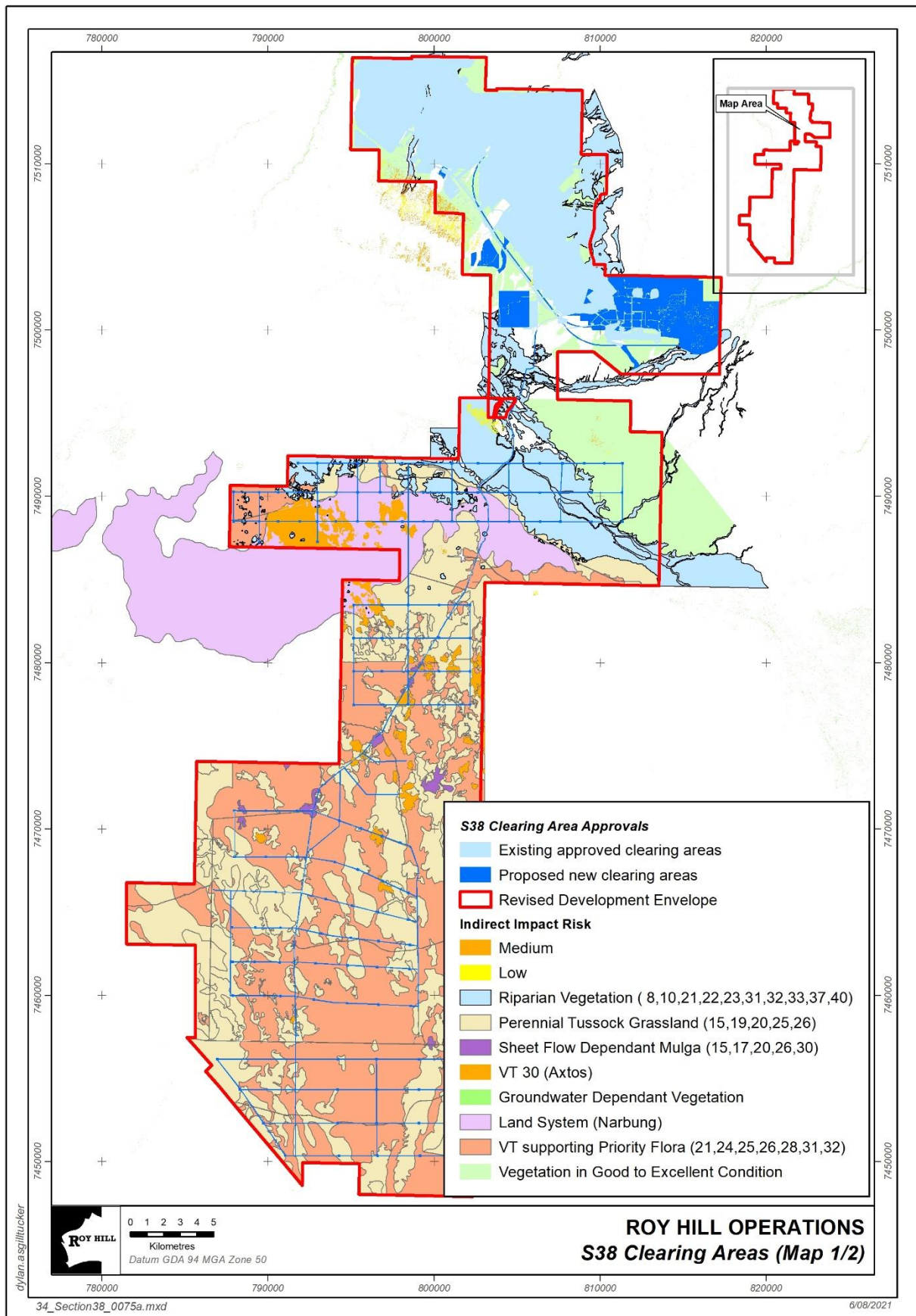


Figure 3-1 - Vegetation of other Significance and Priority Ecological Communities (PEC)

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	12 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

3.1.1.4 Significant Fauna Habitat

Fauna habitat types for significant fauna species were mapped for the disturbance footprint of the Revised Proposal. The fauna habitat can be categorised as:

- “critical” where the habitat is utilised by significant species as shelter/denning/roosting; or
- “supporting” where habitat is utilised by significant species for foraging, dispersal etc.

The condition of fauna habitat has not been applied as fauna habitat could be utilised irrespective of condition and there is the potential that habitat could improve over time.

Table 3-2 and Figure 3-2 provides a summary of the potential direct and indirect impacts to significant fauna habitat for the Revised Proposal. Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4 in the Appendix illustrate the potential direct and indirect impacts to significant fauna habitat for the Revised Proposal.

DRAFT

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	13 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

Table 3-2: Significant Fauna Habitat

Habitat Type	Significant Fauna	Chichester				Fortescue			
		"Critical Habitat"		"Supporting"		"Critical Habitat"		"Supporting"	
		Direct Impacts (Ha)	Indirect Impacts (Ha)	Direct Impacts (Ha)	Indirect Impacts (Ha)	Direct Impacts (Ha)	Indirect Impacts (Ha)	Direct Impacts (Ha)	Indirect Impacts (Ha)
Low Rocky Hills	Northern Quoll ³ Ghost Bat ⁴ Pilbara Olive Python ⁴	0.59	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Major Drainage Lines	Pilbara Olive Python ³ Ghost Bat ⁴	-	-	-	-	101.87	34.24	-	-
Minor Drainage Lines	Ghost Bat ⁴	-	-	10.07	-	-	-	34.57	-
Snakewood Shrubland	Ghost Bat ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.10	-
Mulga Woodlands	Greater Bilby ³ Ghost Bat ⁴	-	-	-	-	3,072.41	274.07	-	-
Mulga Drainage Line	Greater Bilby ³ Ghost Bat ⁴	9.80	-	-	-	406.49	83.36	-	-
Mulga Spinifex	Greater Bilby ³ Ghost Bat ⁴	-	-	-	-	86.79	-	-	-
Spinifex Sandplain	Greater Bilby ³	-	-	-	-	319.97	6.21	-	-
Unmapped ²	Unmapped ²	-	-	-	-	-	61.76	-	-

¹ "Unmapped" refers to the area of potential indirect impacts that exists outside the mapped extent of the Revised Proposal development envelope.

³ Denotes critical habitat for this species.

⁴ Denotes supporting habitat for this species.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	14 of 30

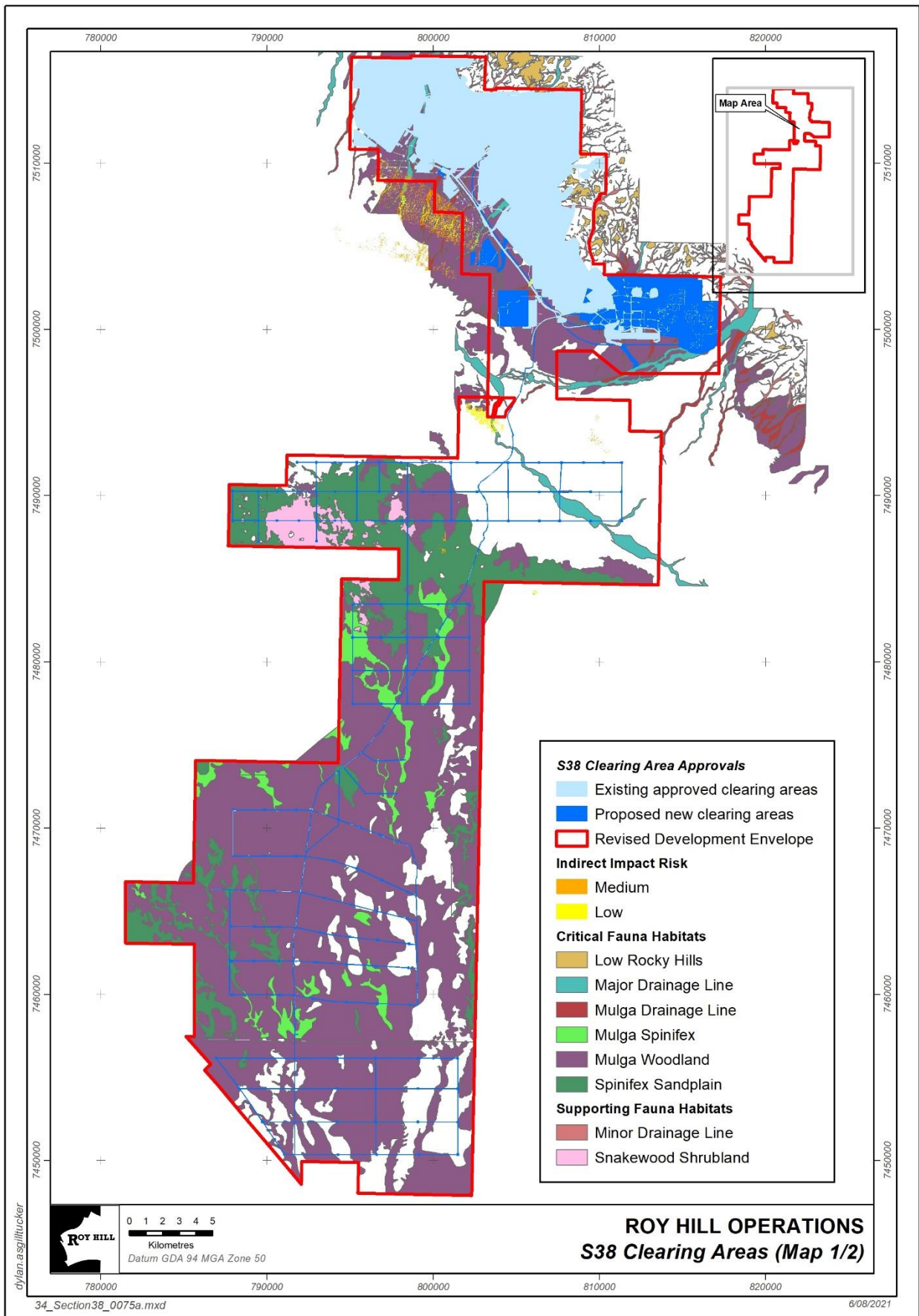


Figure 3-2 – Significant Fauna Habitat

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	15 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

3.1.2 Offset Rates

The PEOF has set a per hectare rate for four Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) sub-regions in the Pilbara bioregion. These sub-regions include Chichester, Fortescue, Hamersley and Roebourne.

The PEOF rates are based on the following considerations:

- the level of biodiversity protection in the region, and
- cumulative impacts to environmental values, including high quality vegetation and the conservation of significant-species habitat.

Generally, the rates are divided into either a **base rate** or a **higher rate**. The rates are applied as follows:

- **base rate** - impacts to native vegetation in good to excellent condition, which may include impacts to fauna habitat.
- **higher rate** - types of specialised environmental values, including but not limited to impacts on:
 - riparian vegetation
 - Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities
 - important vegetation types
 - specialised fauna habitat.

A base rate applies for impacts to native vegetation in good to excellent condition, which may include impacts to fauna habitat.

The PEOF rates are subject to annual indexation to the Perth – *All Groups Consumer Price Index*.

Where impacts relate to Matters of National Environmental Significance, DAWE will consider whether the PEOF rates achieve the principles of the EPBC Act offsets policy on a case by case basis. DAWE may require alternate rates are applied.

DAWE requires that a portion of the offset is paid as a lump sum payment, payable prior to ground disturbing activities. This total lump payment to be paid is determined on a case by case basis. The lump sum payment is not additional to the total offset payable and will be subtracted from the total offsets payable.

DAWE has provided the following rates to be applied to

Table 3-3 summarises the offset rates applicable to the potential residual environmental impacts identified for the Revised Proposal.

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

Table 3-3: Offset rates applicable to Residual Impacts

Residual Impact	Rate Type	Rate per Hectare	
		Chichester	Fortescue
“Critical Habitat”	Higher rate	\$3,000 ⁵	\$ 3,306 ⁶
“Supporting Habitat”	Base rate	\$1,500 ⁵	\$1,653 ⁶
Priority Ecological Community	Higher rate	\$3,000 ⁵	\$ 3,306 ⁶
Vegetation of other Significance	Higher rate	\$1,563 ⁶	\$3,306 ⁶
Vegetation (“Good to Excellent”)	Base rate	\$781 ⁶	\$ 1,653 ⁶
“Unmapped”	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed

3.1.3 Proposed Environmental Offsets

Using the rates identified in Table 3-3, RHIO has calculated the offsets to be paid to the PEOF. The potential offsets to be paid to mitigate the direct residual impacts are summarized in Table 3-4 below.

Indirect impacts are not included in the total payable offsets summarised in Table 3-4 as indirect impacts may not occur. However, the respective rates identified in Table 3-3 will be applied should indirect impacts occur to the environmental value or habitat types detailed in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.

The “dissolved” values included in Table 3-4 do not consider where the mapped extent for each fauna habitat overlaps the mapped extent for significant vegetation or priority ecological community. As such the PEOF contributions calculated in Table 3-4 do not include the duplicated areas, hence the reason for the difference between the values in the Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 and the offsets calculation Table 3-4.

RHIO has consulted with DWER (WA) and DAWE (Cwth) to determine the appropriate rates that apply to specific environmental values.

Table 3-4 Dissolved output for direct impacts for offsets to PEOF

IBRA Region	Rate Type	Rate per Hectare	Total Direct Impact Area (Ha)	Total Offset (\$)
Chichester	Higher Rate	\$1,563	0.00	\$0.00
Fortescue	Higher Rate	\$3,306	4599.92	\$15,207,330.10
Chichester	Base Rate	\$781	85.27	\$66,592.14
Fortescue	Base Rate	\$1,653	656.97	\$1,085,977.01
Chichester	EPBC Higher Rate ⁷	\$3,000	10.43	\$31,277.82
Chichester	EPBC Lower Rate ⁸	\$1,500	10.07	\$15,103.69
		Total	5362.65	\$16,406,280.77

⁵ EPBC Act rates applied based on habitat type i.e. “Critical Habitat” or “Supporting Habitat”. Rates may be subject to change.

⁶ EP Act (PEOF) rates applied. These rates are subject to annual indexation to the Perth – All Groups Consumer Price Index.

⁷ Critical fauna habitat within the Chichester subregion subject to EPBC Act offset higher rate

⁸ Supporting habitat within the Chichester subregion subject to EPBC Act offset lower rate

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	17 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

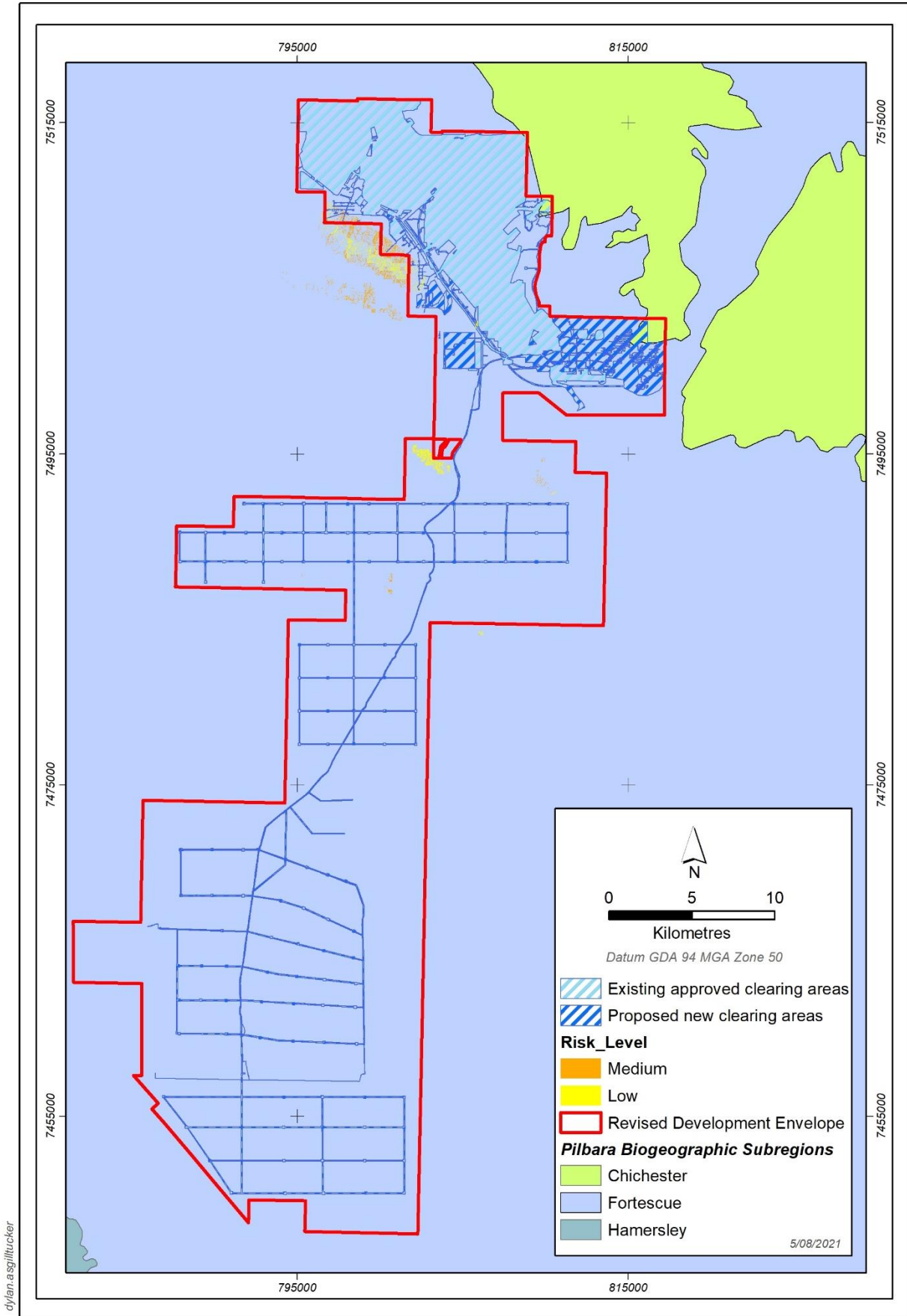


Figure 3-3 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregions

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	18 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

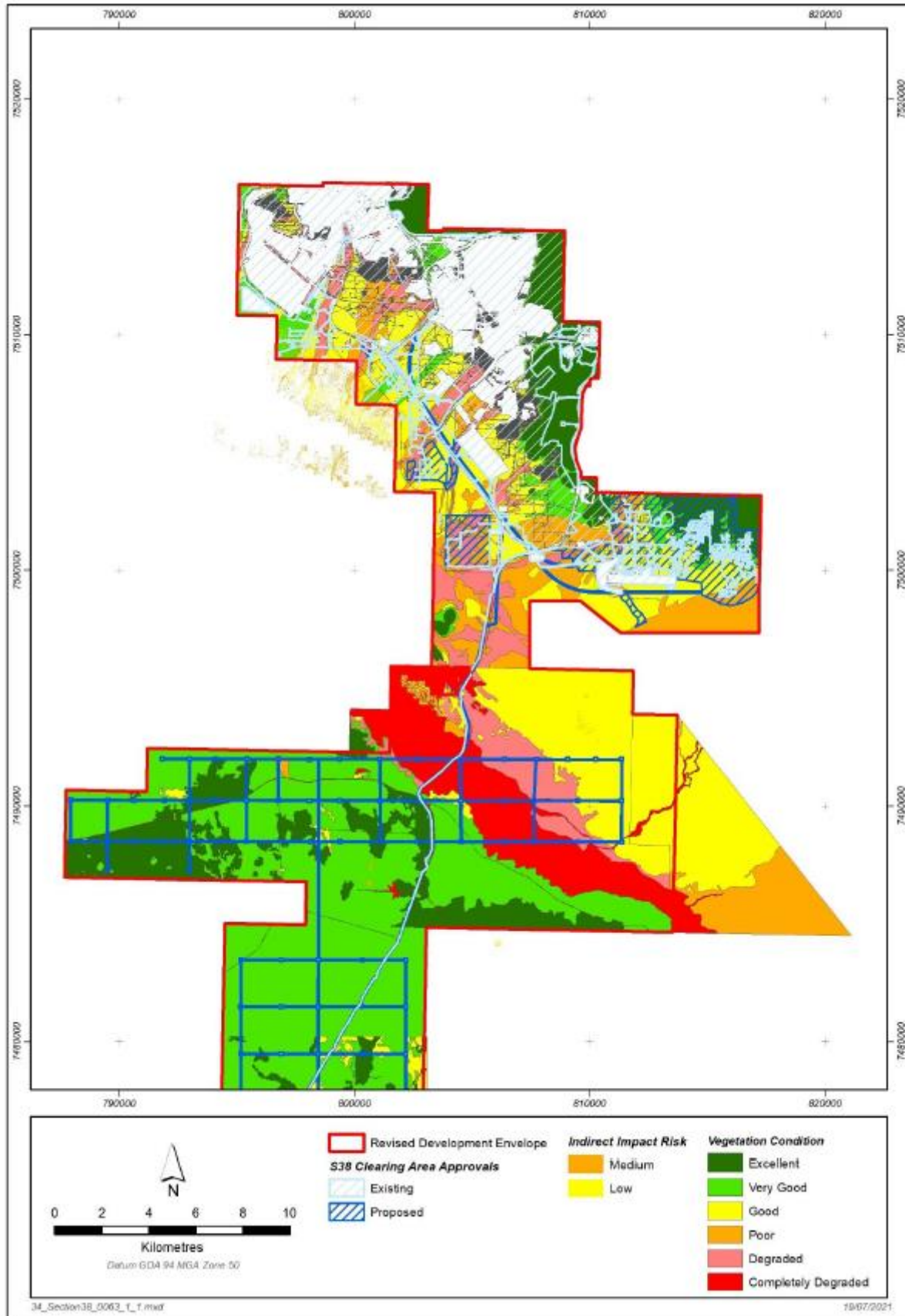


Figure 3-4 - Vegetation condition mapping within the northern portion of the Roy Hill Revised Development Envelope.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	19 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

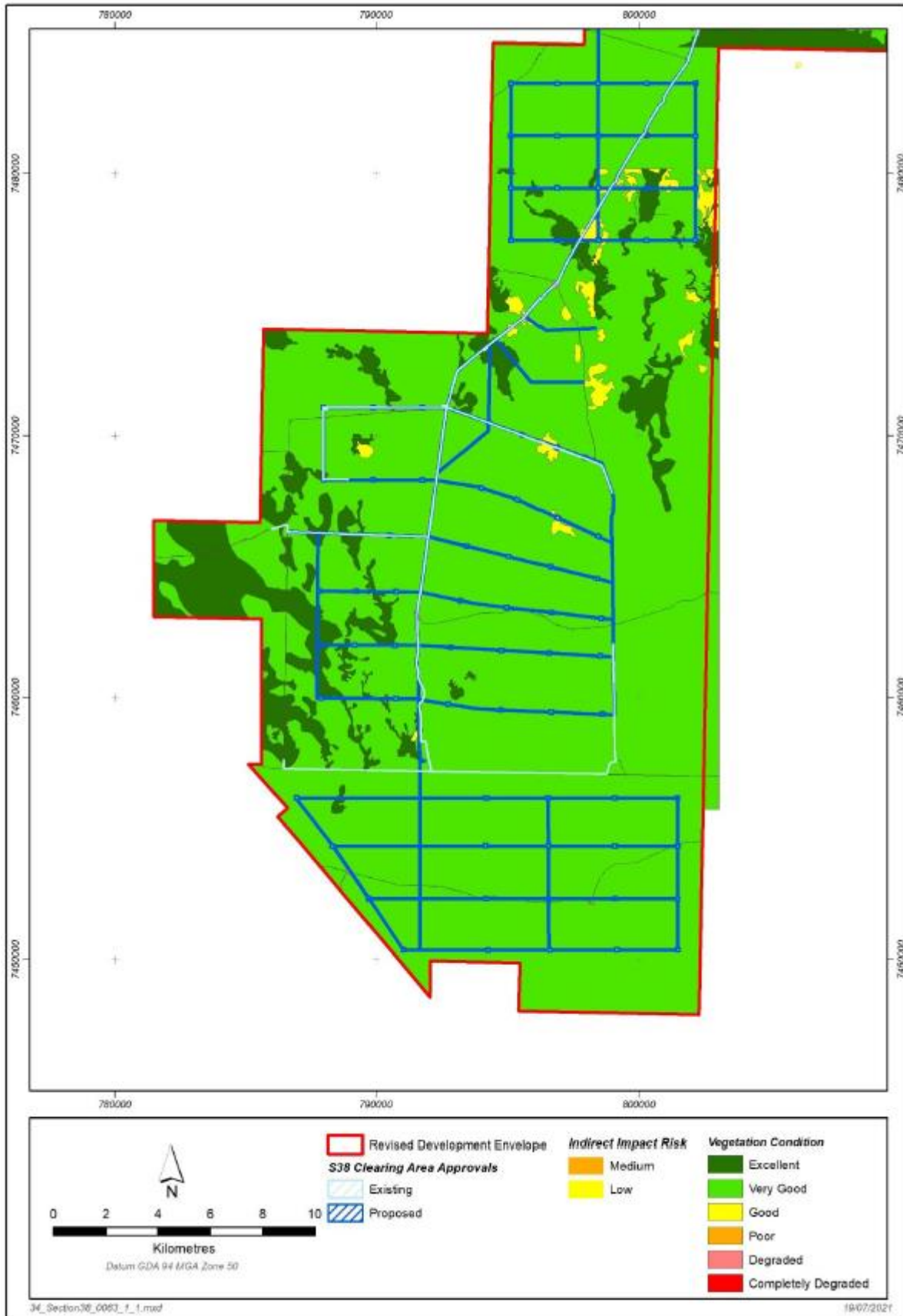


Figure 3-5 - Vegetation condition mapping within the southern portion of the Roy Hill Revised Development Envelope.

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	20 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

4 Reporting

An Impact Reconciliation Report (IRR) outlining the disturbance undertaken in the Revised Proposal will be completed annually. The IRR will provide the following information to confirm offsets:

1. location and spatial extent of the clearing of vegetation for the previous reporting period that was used to calculate the offset payment for that period;
2. Confirmation of payment of the offsets to the PEOF for the reporting period;
3. Summary of contributing individuals and organisations regarding expenditure, project evaluation reports and plans as detailed under Section 5 of the *Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund Governance Framework 2019* (DWER, 2019) or its updates;

The first reconciliation report will be due at the end of the financial year 12 months after the commencement of clearing operations in 'Proposed new clearing areas' (Table 4-1). Subsequent reconciliation reports will be submitted biennially for the previous two financial years.

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	21 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

4.1 Frequency and timing

Table 4-1 - Reporting period and frequency of the IRR

Reporting Period	Action	Timing***
*	Ministerial Statement issued	-
	Clearing commenced in the Revised Proposal	-
Period 1**	EPBC Act pre-disturbance offset contribution	12 months from date of approval
	First annual reporting period	
	Aerial survey/ground truthing	-
	Impact Reconciliation Report submitted to DWER	-
Period 2	First biennial reporting period	-
	Aerial survey/ground truthing	-
	Impact Reconciliation Report submitted to DWER	-
Period 3	Second biennial reporting period	-
	Aerial survey/ground truthing	-
	Impact Reconciliation Report submitted to DWER	-

* Biennial reporting period dependant on the rate of clearing under current approvals

** Period 1 is less than two years in order to align with a financial year reporting period

*** The IRR will be submitted no later than 4 months after conclusion of the biennial reporting period

4.2 Impacts and Reconciliation

The following information will be submitted in the Impact Reconciliation Report:

- Clearing undertaken and impacts identified through the monitoring undertaken on site during the reporting period, identified via environmental value within the relevant IBRA subregions.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED IN HARD COPY FORMAT

Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	22 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

5 Abbreviations

Table 5-1 – Abbreviations

Term	Definition
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DOEE	Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy
EPA	Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IRR	Impact Reconciliation Report
LOM	Life of Mine
MAR	Managed Aquifer Recharge
MS	Ministerial Statement
PEOF	Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund

6 References

Table 6-1 – References

Document number	Title
OP-PRO-00193	Ground Disturbance Permit Procedure
OP-REP-00363	Vegetation Condition Management Plan
OP-REP-00612	Roy Hill Revised Proposal – Public Environmental Review Document
DWER, 2019	<i>Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund Governance Framework 2019</i>

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	23 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

7 Appendix

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	24 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

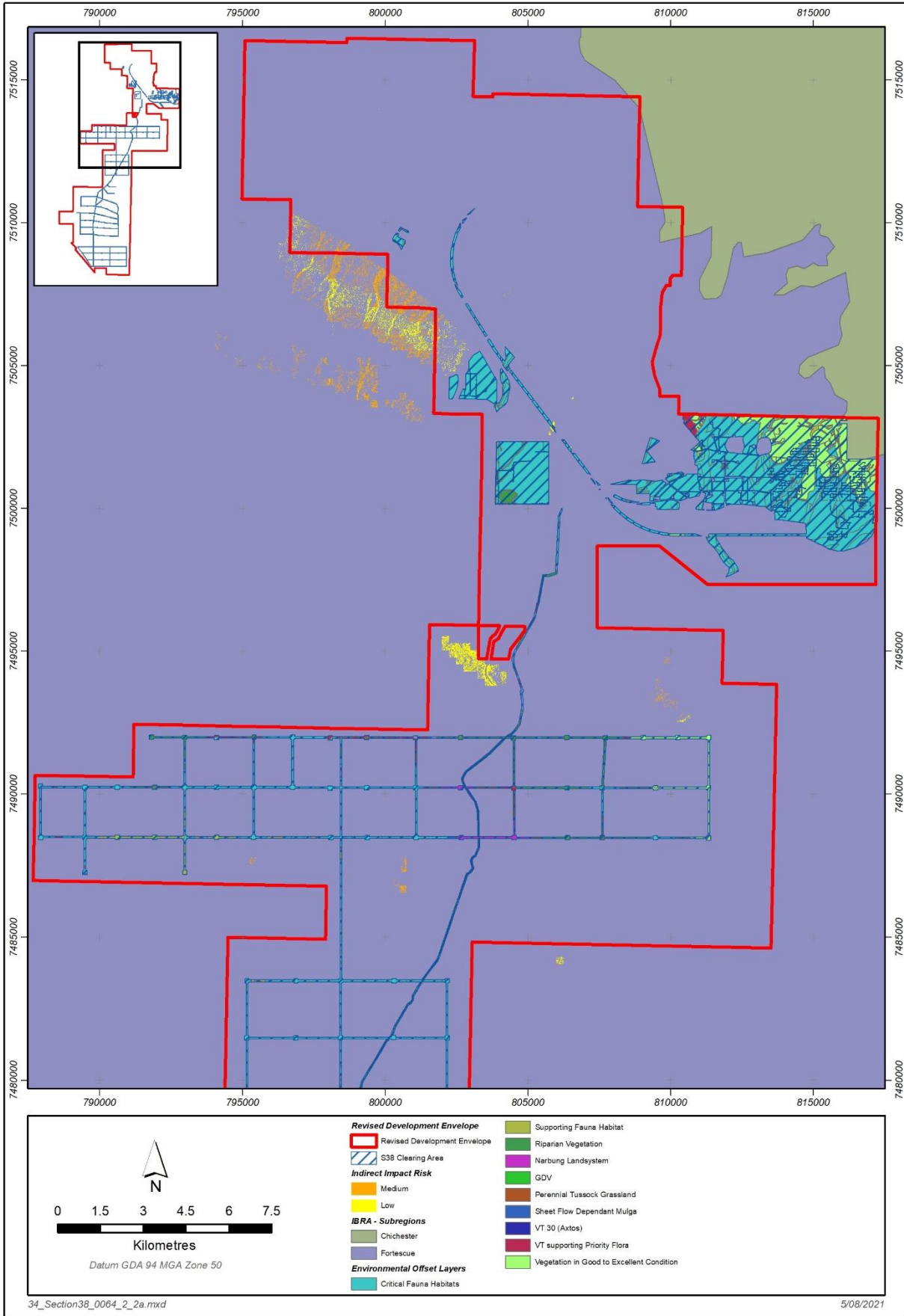


Figure 7-1 Northern portion of the Revised Development Envelope – All Environmental Values for offset

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	25 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

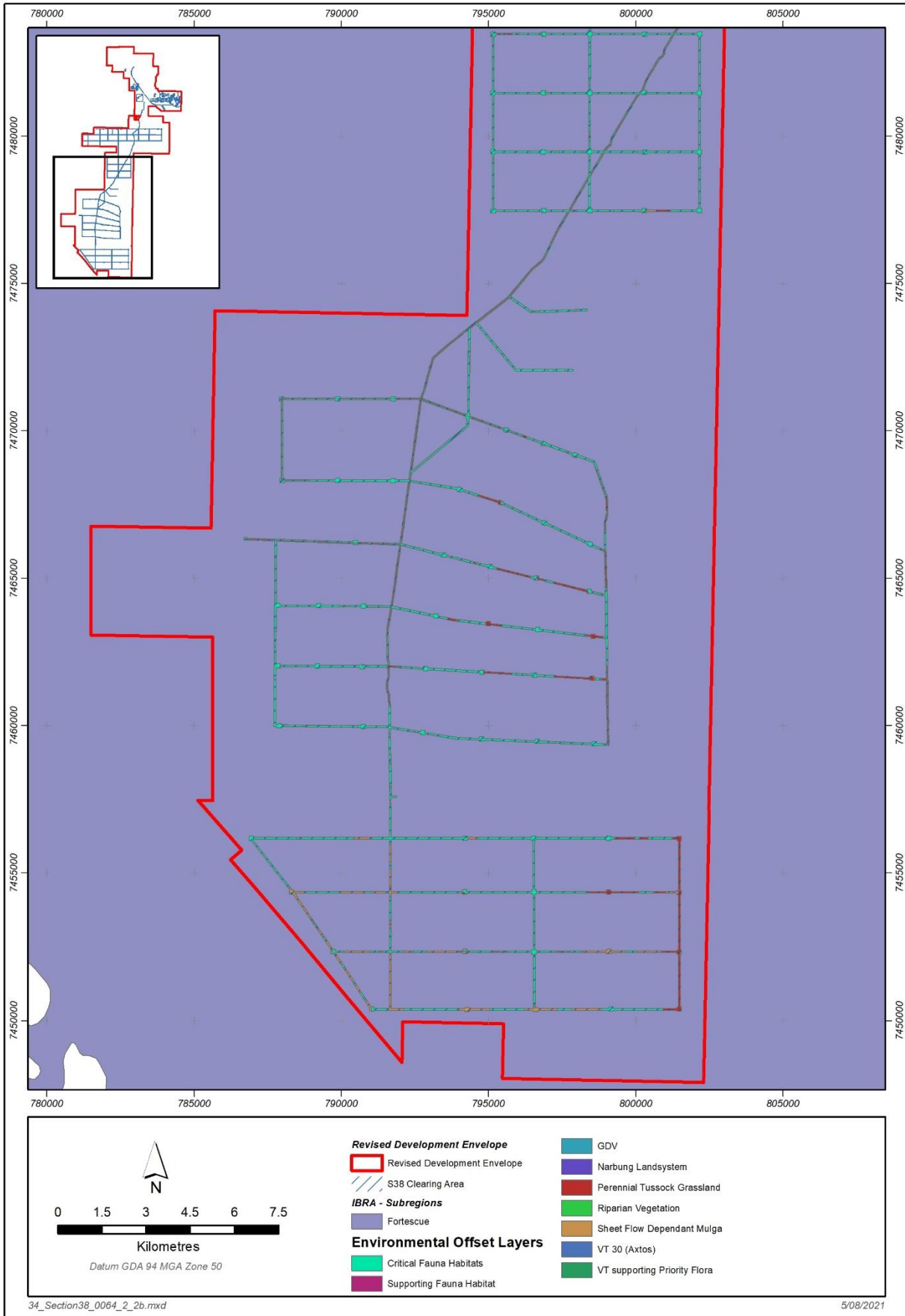


Figure 7-2 Southern portion of the Revised Development Envelope – All Environmental Values for offset

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	26 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

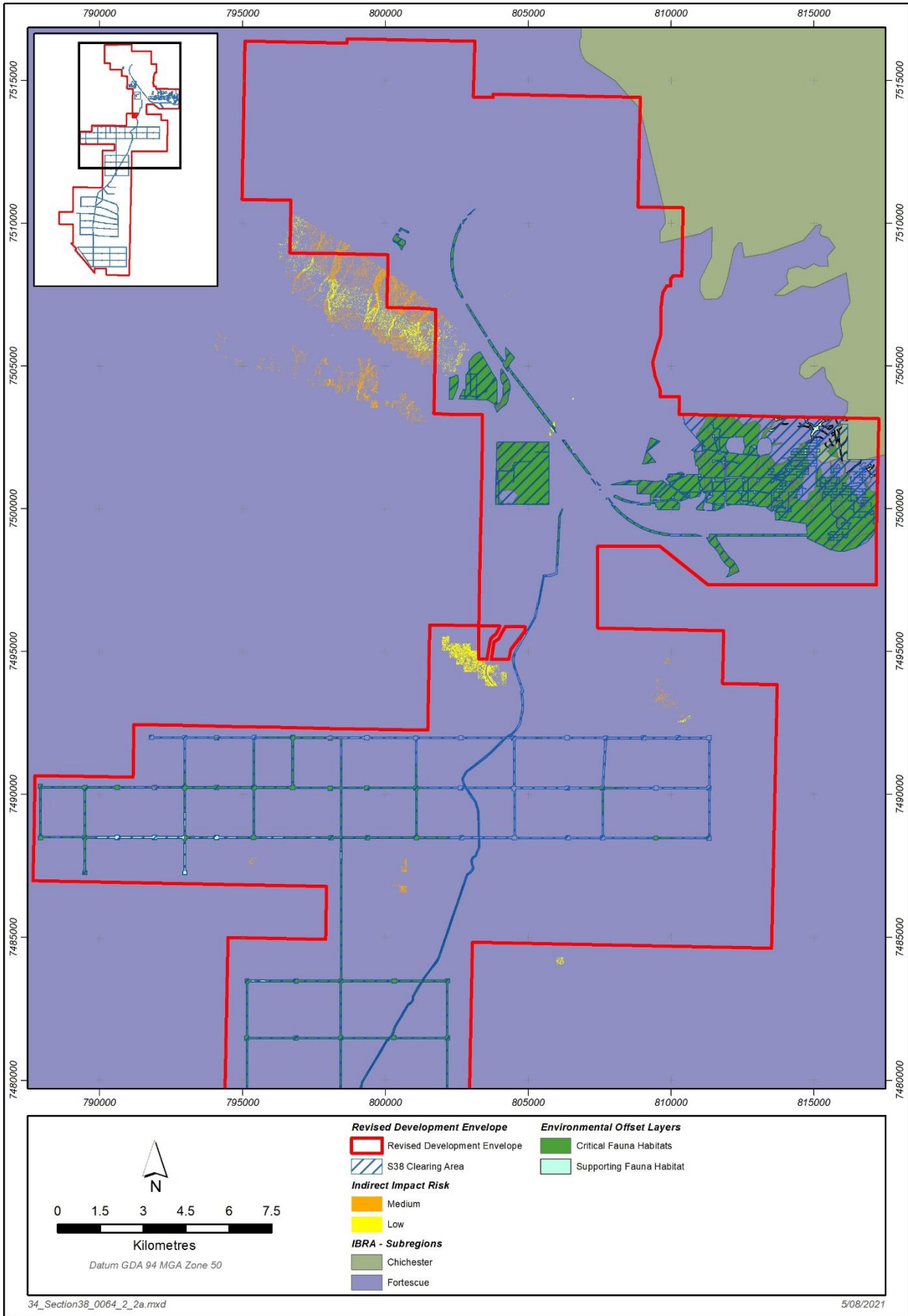


Figure 7-3 Northern portion of the Revised Development Envelope – Fauna Values for offset (Critical and Supporting Habitat)

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	27 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

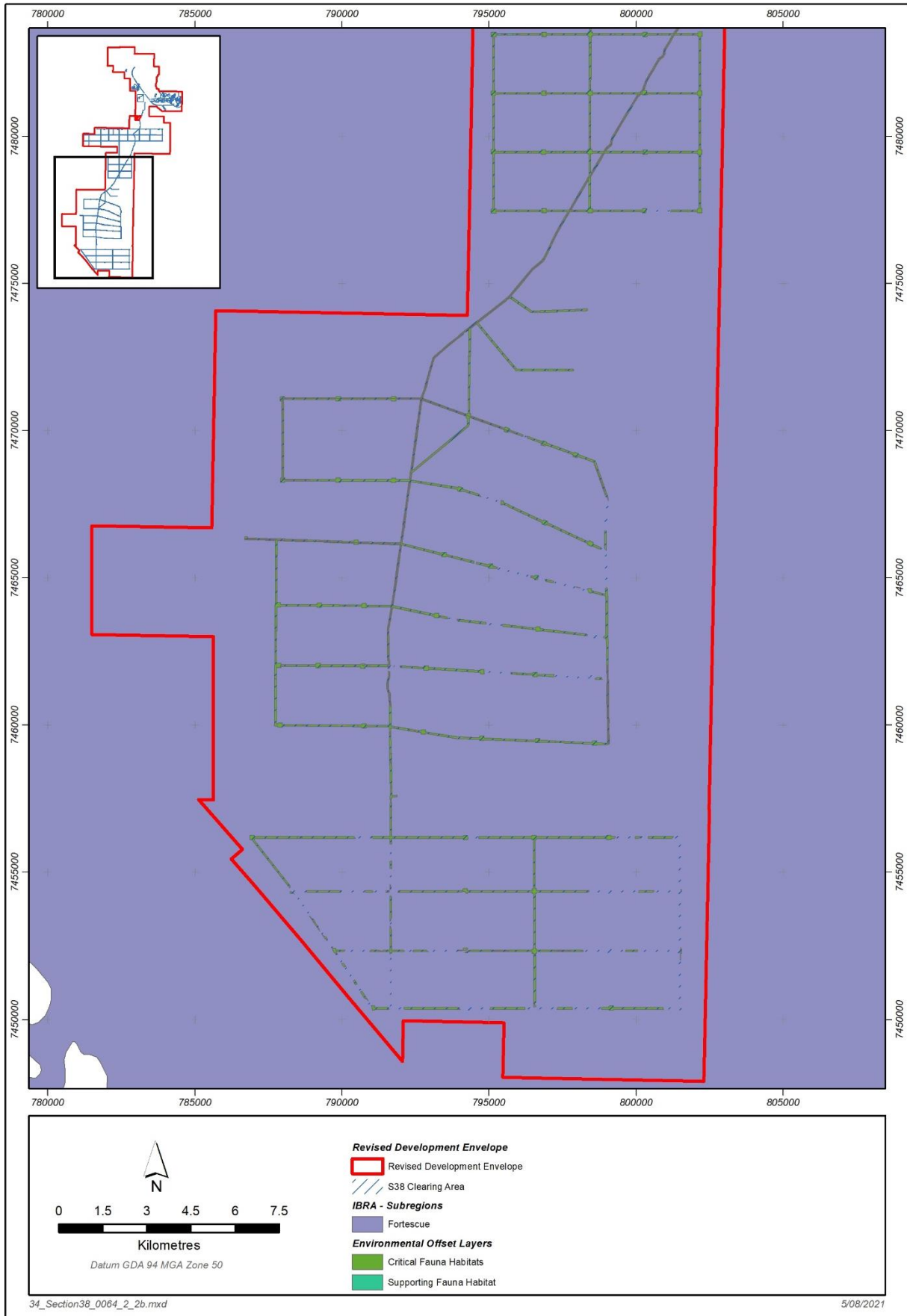


Figure 7-4 Southern portion of the Revised Development Envelope – Fauna Values for offset (Critical and Supporting Habitat)

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	28 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

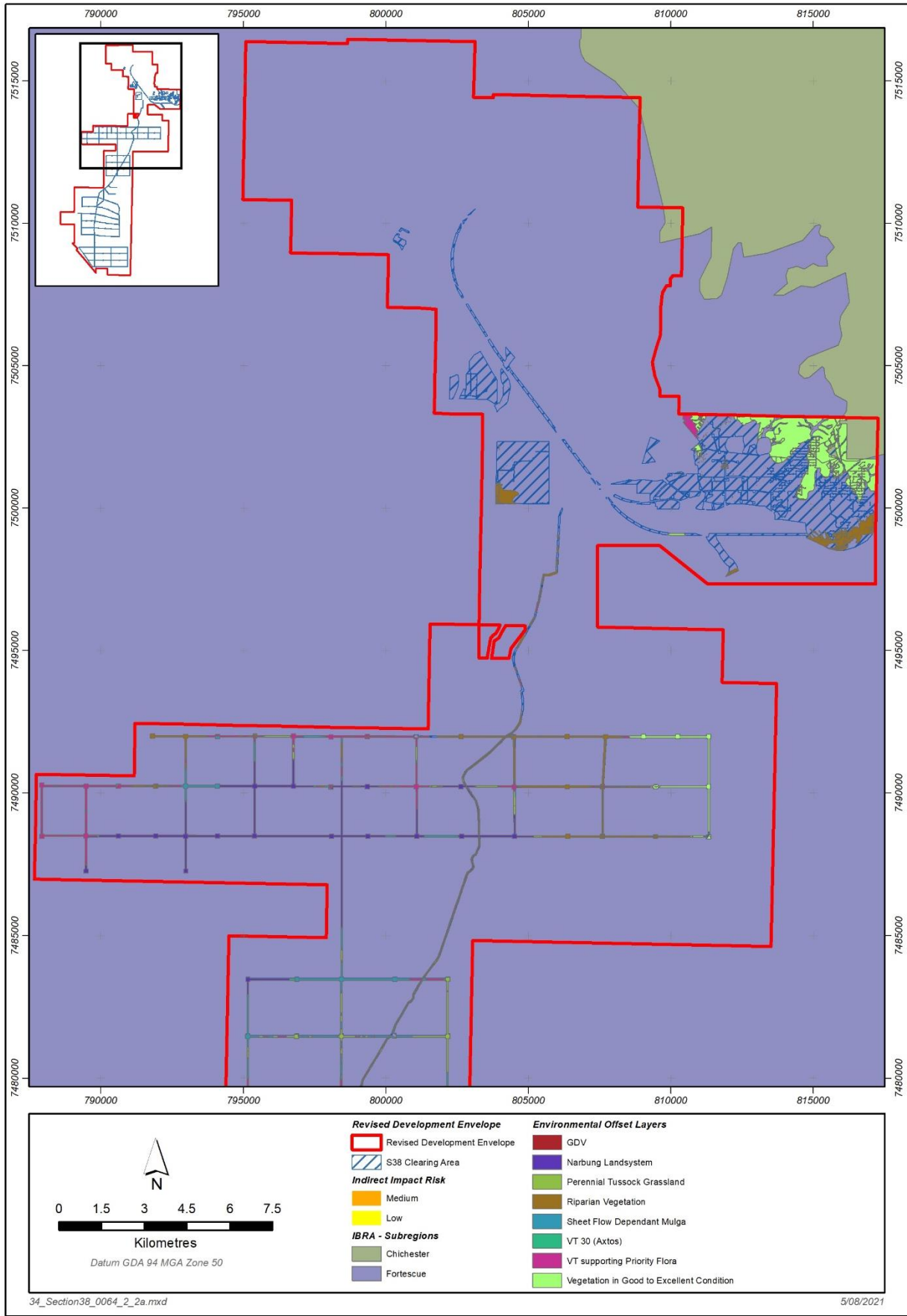


Figure 7-5 Northern portion of the Revised Development Envelope – Flora and PEC Values for offset

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	29 of 30

Impact Reconciliation Procedure

Environment

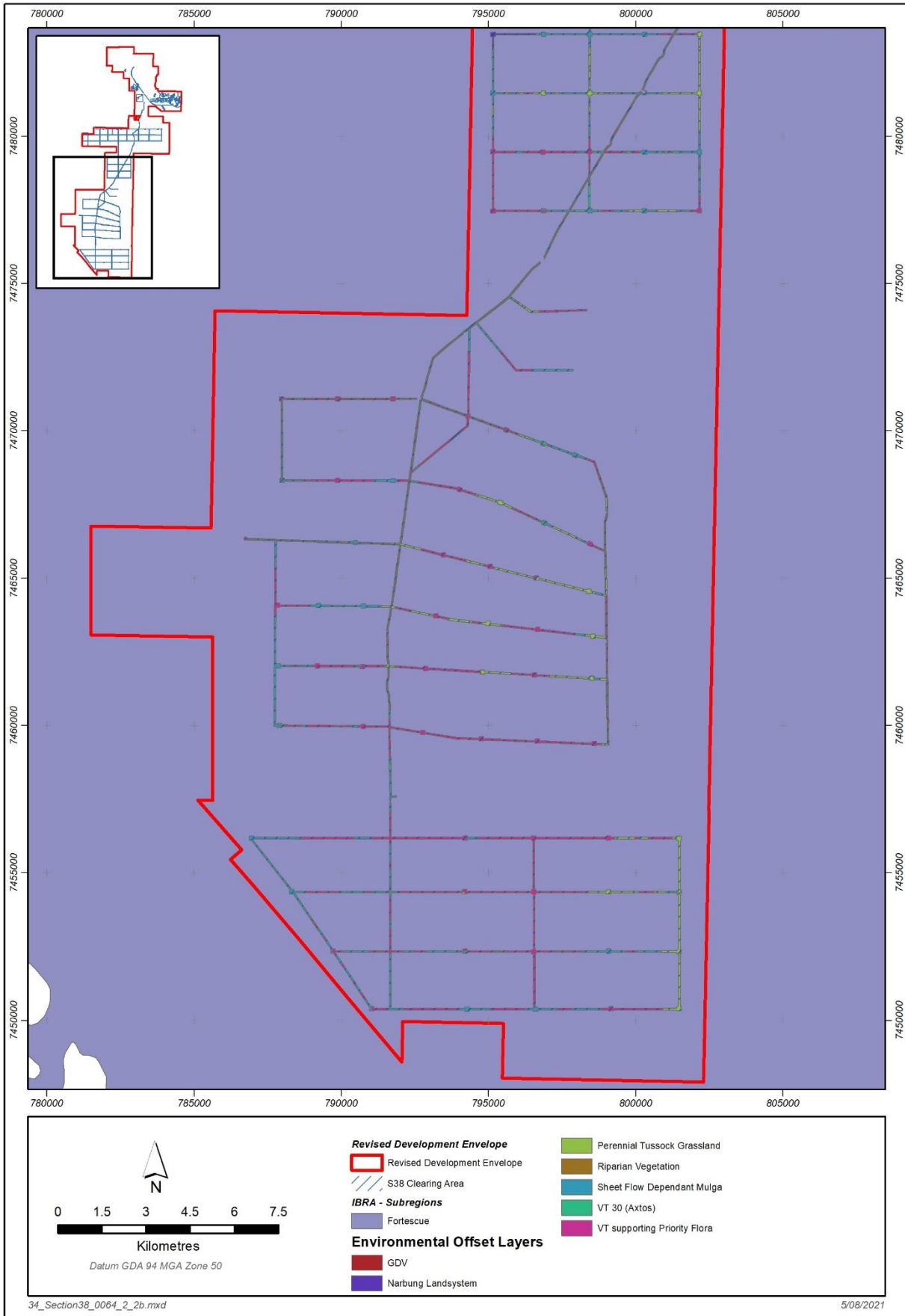


Figure 7-6 Southern portion of the Revised Development Envelope – Flora and PEC Values for offset

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Rev	Document Number	Author	Approver / BFO	Issue Date	Page
3	OP-PRO-01559	D. Tucker	Manager Environment & Approval	23/04/2021	30 of 30