




COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT
19 AUGUST 2022 – 31 DECEMBER 2023

TALISON LITHIUM AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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2023 Compliance Assessment Report

Ministerial Statement 1111



Reviewed By		Date	26/3/2024
	_____ Bruce Vernon – Manager Safety, Environment, Training & Community		_____
Authorised By		Date	26/3/2024
	_____ Craig Dawson – General Manager, Operations		_____



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STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Proposal Title	Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion
Statement Number	1111
Proponent Name	Talisson Lithium Australia Pty Ltd
Proponent Australian Company Number	139 401 308

Reporting Period	19/08/22 to 31/12/23
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Implementation phase(s) during reporting period							
Pre-construction	✓	Construction	✓	Operation	✓	Decommissioning	

I, Craig Dawson, General Manager – Operations of the Proponent, declare that I am authorised on behalf of Talisson Lithium Australia Pty Ltd to submit this Compliance Assessment Report and that the information contained herein is, to the best of my knowledge, true and not misleading.

The proponent is currently compliant with the conditions referred to in MS 1111, except for a non-compliance with Condition 9-3, a potential non-compliance with Condition 6-3 and Condition 7-3.

Signed:

Name: Craig Dawson
General Manager – Operations
Talisson Lithium Australia Pty Ltd

Date: 26/3/2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

This 2023 Compliance Assessment Report (**CAR, Report**) has been prepared to comply with Condition 4 of the Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd (**Talison, Proponent**) Ministerial Statement 1111 (**MS 1111**) issued under Section 45 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (**EP Act**). This CAR addresses the compliance status of the Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion (**Expansion, Project**) with the conditions referred to in MS 1111 for works carried out during the period 19 August 2022 to 31 December 2023 (the **Reporting Period**).

Talison is compliant with all conditions referred to in MS 1111, except for:

- a non-compliance with Condition 9-3 relating to the importation of construction material without dieback certification which was first identified as a potential non-compliance and reported to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (**DWER**) during the 19 August 2019 to 18 August 2020 reporting period. A notification of non-compliance with Condition 9-3 was subsequently issued to Talison in response to this event (Ref 1). An updated Disease Hygiene Management Plan (**DHMP**) (ENV-MP-0003, Revision 8 dated 05/11/2021) was submitted to DWER for their review on 09 November 2021. To date, DWER has not approved this updated revision and Talison will remain non-compliant with this condition until a revised DHMP is approved - refer to section 3.2.3 for further details;
- a potential non-compliance to Condition 9-3. Specifically, internal environmental inspections during the Reporting Period have highlighted instances where vehicles entered the Mine Development Envelope (**MDE**) without undergoing a vehicle hygiene inspection and the incident regarding inadequate machinery washdown at Cowan Brook Dam - refer to section 3.2.3 for further details;
- a potential non-compliance with Condition 7-3 relating to the extent that vegetation screening was retained at the Mine Services Area (**MSA**). This was self-reported to DWER in the 2021 CAR and to date, Talison has not received correspondence from DWER confirming their assessment of this potential non-compliance – refer to section 3.3.5 for further details; and
- a potential non-compliance with Condition 6-3. Specifically, trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting were not implemented for some clearing activities as required by the Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan (**CSTFMP**) – refer to section 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.7.

1.1 Scope of the Report

This CAR relates to the conditions of MS 1111 for works carried out during the Reporting Period.

Condition 4-6 of MS 1111 requires Talison to assess compliance with conditions in accordance with Compliance Assessment Plan, Issue 2.0 (Ref 4) (**CAP**) required by Condition 4-1 of MS 1111. A revised CAP was submitted to the General Manager Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (**EPA**) in June 2023 to:

- acknowledge the amendment of M1111 via a Section 45C change on 15 May 2023;
- address various style and formatting changes; and
- amend the reporting period from the 12 months up to 19 August to a calendar year (01 January to 31 December inclusive).

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Talison has not received correspondence from DWER to date regarding approval of the revised CAR.

1.2 Proponent

Talison is the proponent for the Expansion.

1.3 Project Scope

Talison is expanding the existing Greenbushes Lithium Operation (**Site, Mine**) to increase the production of spodumene ore and lithium mineral concentrate from the Mine. The Active Mine Area boundary (Development Envelope, MDE) authorised under Mining Act 1978 approvals will expand from 1,591 hectares (**ha**) to 1,989ha (408ha or 26% increase), requiring clearing of up to 350ha of State Forest vegetation within the MDE.

Expansion activities will involve the merging of the existing open pits to develop an expanded open pit, an extension of the Floyds Waste Rock Landform (**Floyds**) footprint, and the establishment of an additional tailings storage facility (**TSF**) adjacent to existing facilities. The expansion will also comprise the construction and operation of new infrastructure including a MSA, explosive facilities, crushing circuit, linear infrastructure (including an access road and 132 kilovolt (**kV**) powerline corridor), two (2) new chemical grade (**CG**) spodumene processing plants and a tailings retreatment plant (**TRP**).

1.4 Project Location

The Mine is located immediately south of the town of Greenbushes, approximately 250 kilometres (**km**) south east of Perth, Western Australia (**WA**) (Figure 1). Talison acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters of Noongar Country and pays its respects to Elders, past and present. Talison recognises the Traditional Custodians' unique connections to their lands and waters, lore, language, kinship and ceremony, particularly the Gnaala Karla Booja, Karri Karrak and Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar whose traditional lands intersect the land on which Talison operates and works. Talison also pays its respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from other areas of Australia.

The operation is located predominately within State Forest 20 (**SF20**) with the surrounding region comprising the State Forest, agricultural properties, tree plantations, water storage and urban environments (i.e. Greenbushes townsite).

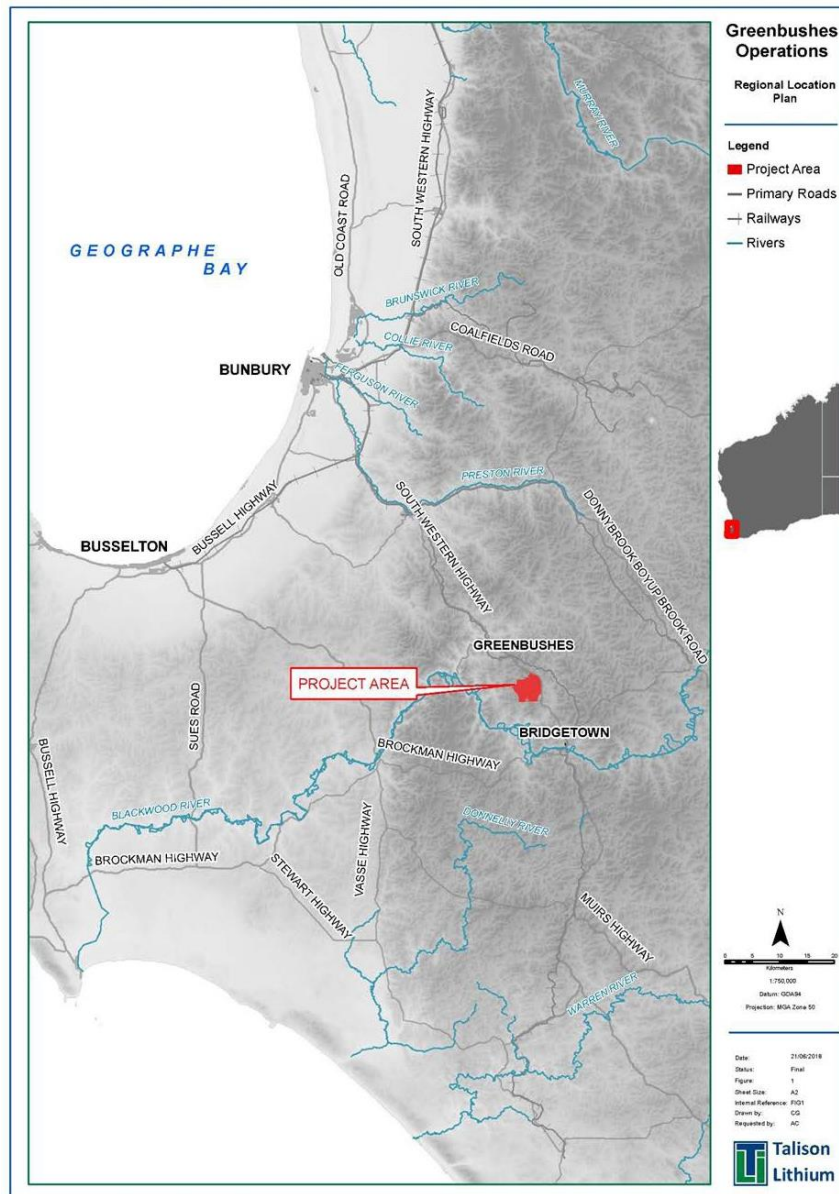


Figure 1: Location of the Project

1.5 Environmental Approvals

MS 1111 was amended during the Reporting Period on 15 May 2023 pursuant to Section 45C of the EP Act as a non-significant change to the proposal. The amendment enabled an increase in the development envelope for the approved activities without any change to the extent of clearing proposed and approved. The proposed modifications included:

- a revised Mine Access Road (**MAR**) design;
- construction of a workers' accommodation village;
- relocation of the rehabilitation material stockpiles; and
- changes to the development envelope to include:
 - a noise bund;

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- a gate;
- a vegetation screen;
- excision of the cemetery and mine lookout; and
- access tracks for Cowan Brook Dam.

At the time of publication of this CAR, approvals required under the Mining Act 1978 and Part V of the EP Act to commence some elements of the Expansion had not yet been received, or are being amended, and remain in progress.

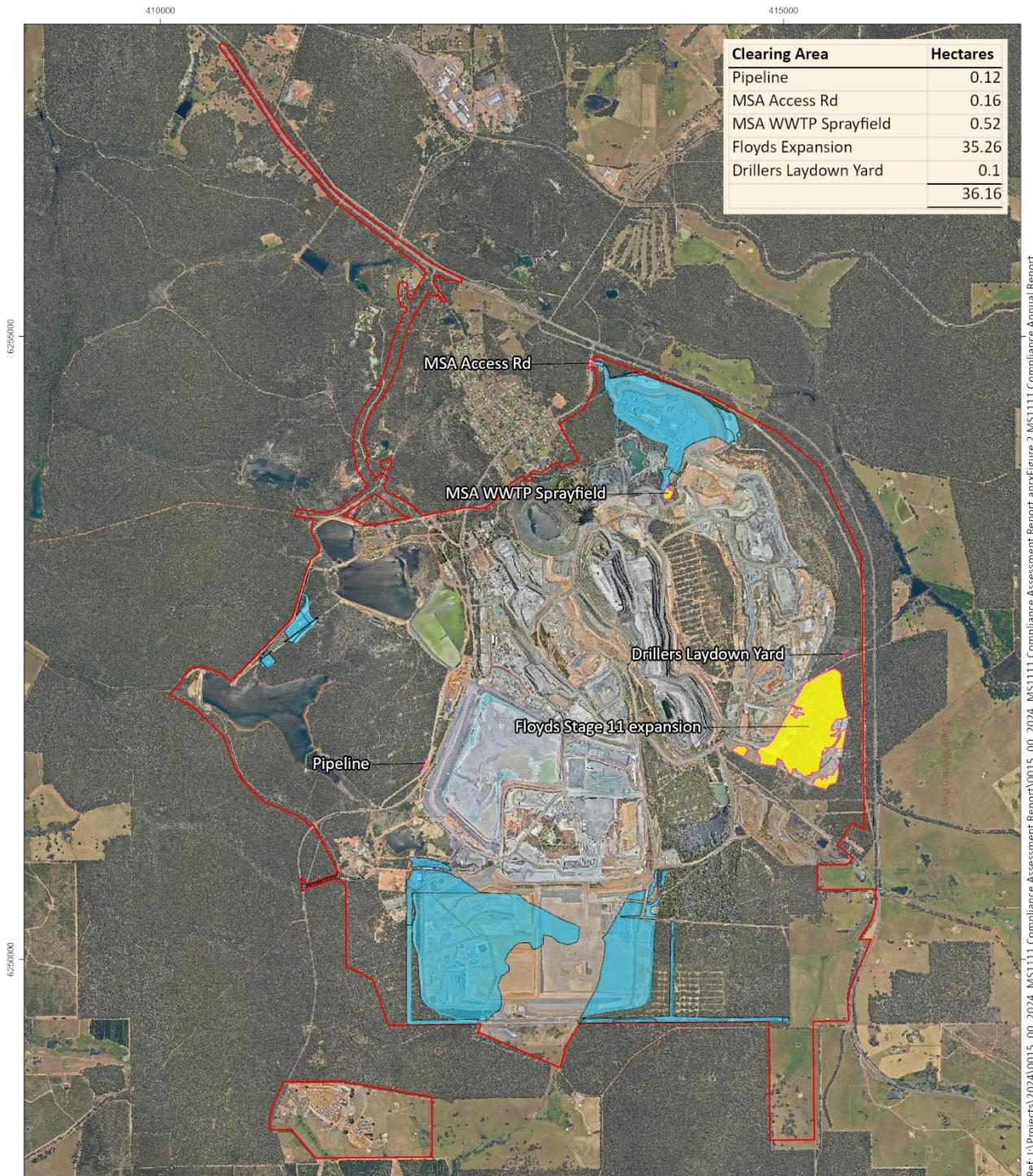


2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

During the Reporting Period, Talisson performed the key activities summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Implementation status for key activities

Key Proposal Activities	Implementation Status
Clearing up to 350ha of State Forest vegetation	A total area of 36.16ha was cleared during the Reporting Period relevant to the Expansion (see Figure 2), bringing the cumulative total of cleared area to 235.21ha ¹ .
Explosives Facility	Operations continued during the Reporting Period.
Linear Infrastructure	132kV was completed and commissioning commenced. Implementation of the MAR was not commenced during the Reporting Period.
TRP	TRP commenced operations during the Reporting Period.
Open pit expansion	Mining within the expanded pit shell commenced during the Reporting Period.
Floyd's expansion	Expansion of Floyds to the south commenced during the Reporting Period.
Tailings Storage Facility #4 (TSF4)	Construction of TSF4 continued during the Reporting Period. Cell 1 1,261mRL starter embankment was completed.
MSA	MSA construction was largely completed, and operation commenced, during the Reporting Period.
Crushing Circuit	Implementation not commenced during the Reporting Period.
Chemical Grade Plant #3 (CGP3)	CGP3 construction continued during the Reporting Period.
Chemical Grade Plant #4 (CGP4)	Implementation not commenced during the Reporting Period.
Workers Accommodation	Construction commenced during the Reporting Period.



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CLEARING CONDUCTED UNDER MINISTERIAL STATEMENT 1111 - REPORTING PERIOD 19/08/2022 TO 31/12/23

Current Mine Development Envelope	Clearing Conducted within Reporting Period	Previously Reported Clearing conducted under MS1111	<p>SCALE 1:40,000 Datum: GDA94 Projection: MGA Zone 50</p>	
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Figure 2: Areas cleared during the Reporting Period to support Expansion activities

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3. MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan

The objective of the CSTFMP (Ref 6) is to avoid, where possible, and minimise direct and indirect impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE during ground disturbing activities and during all phases of mining activities, as far as practicable, and to ensure there is no direct and indirect impact from the implementation of the Project to conservation significant fauna habitat in the areas defined in the CSTFMP.

The conservation significant fauna potentially impacted by the Project that are identified in the CSTFMP are:

- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*);
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*C. banksii naso*);
- Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*C. baudinii*);
- Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*);
- South-western Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*) (**Phascogale**);
- Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) – note this species was not recorded at the Site; and
- Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) – note this species was not recorded at the Site, secondary evidence scats, potentially belonging to the Western Ringtail Possum were recorded in the Jarrah/Marri forest habitat within the northwest of the MDE.

The results of the key environmental management and monitoring programs conducted during the Reporting Period are summarised in the sections below. Performance against the implementation of CSTFMP management and monitoring requirements for the Reporting Period is summarised in Table 2.

3.1.1. Ground Disturbance Management and Monitoring

All clearing and high-risk environmental disturbance work conducted at the Mine requires a current and approved 'Clearing and High-Risk Disturbance Permit' (**Clearing Permit**) prior to commencing the activity. The Clearing Permit procedure is described in Clearing and High-Risk Ground Disturbance Procedure (Ref 7), which is included as Appendix E in the CSTFMP. Since the publication of the CSTFMP, the Clearing Permit procedure was most recently updated in June 2021.

Each Clearing Permit included conditions to mitigate the risk of the activity to conservation significant terrestrial fauna, including:

- disease hygiene requirements;
- location of any significant trees that required protection;
- trapping and translocation requirements; and
- fauna spotting requirements.

During the Reporting Period, a total of five (5) Clearing Permits related to the Expansion were executed, clearing an area totalling 36.16ha (Figure 2). Surveying and mapping were conducted before and after ground disturbance activities to confirm total areas cleared. Clearing activities were inspected for compliance with Clearing Permit conditions by Onsite environmental personnel. Clearing areas were inspected daily by construction personnel to identify any entrapment risks to fauna.

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During the Reporting Period, one (1) incident relating to MS 1111 clearing was being undertaken outside the applicable Clearing Permit (Figure 3). Refer to section 3.1.7 for further details.

3.1.2. Trapping and Translocation Program (prior to clearing)

Trapping and translocation programs were conducted during the Reporting Period mainly as described in Trapping and Translocation Procedure (Ref 9), which is included as Appendix C in the CSTFMP. The trapping and translocation program reports are provided in Appendix 1.

A trapping and translocation program was implemented during the Reporting Period to relocate conservation significant fauna from Floyd's Stage 11 Expansion, MSA Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Spray Field, and the Pipeline clearing areas. Conservation significant fauna were only present during Floyd's Stage 11 pre-clearing program. The pre-clearing trapping and translocation data recorded for the Floyds stage 11 clearing program was completed from 17 May 2023 through to 23 August 2023 inclusive. The program included an assessment of all tree hollows prior to clearing, with targeted trapping conducted around the base of trees where hollows likely to support fauna were identified. None of the trees within the clearing footprint were determined to represent suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos. Targeted trapping around the base of trees with smaller hollows (and subsequent translocation of individuals) was effective in reducing the potential for harm or death during active clearing as a total of 23 Phascogales were trapped and relocated uninjured during this program.

Due to the limited size of the MSA WWTP Spray Field clearing footprint (0.52ha), trapping was conducted across the entire area on a single evening preceding the clearing operation on 02 June 2023, rather than over the course of five (5) nights as outlined in the CSTFMP. Traps were strategically placed around the base of three (3) habitat trees. This alternate program was implemented as a result of an area inspection by the Senior Rehabilitation and Biosecurity Advisor, the area was assessed as posing a 'low risk' due to several factors, including the small size of the clearing (under 1ha), the isolated nature of the vegetation island between the mine haul road and Floyds, which made it unlikely to support conservation significant fauna, and the limited number of trees present that were unlikely to provide habitat for fauna. Based on this risk assessment and consultation with the Consultant that undertakes the trapping and translocation, it was determined that one night of trapping and fauna spotting during clearing was appropriate. No fauna were captured during the trapping program, and there were no observations of fauna during the clearing activities.

Trapping and translocation were not implemented for the clearing at the MSA Stanifer Road Access (Figure 3) and the Drillers Laydown Area (Figure 4) due to the minimal risk posed to conservation significant fauna. The Senior Rehabilitation and Biosecurity Advisor inspected the area as part of the Clearing Permit process and determined that, given the small area to be cleared (0.16ha and 0.10ha) and the absence of substantial trees, habitat hollows, and nests, trapping and translocation were not required.

The upcoming review of the CSTFMP will incorporate an update to procedures for trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting. Consideration will be given to various risk factors, including size and available habitat, to ensure comprehensive mitigation measures. The trapping and relocation data for all animals trapped and relocated were provided to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) as per licence requirements.

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Figure 3: Stanifer Road Access Clearing Area



Figure 4: Drillers Laydown Area Clearing Area



Figure 5: MSA WWTP Spray Field Clearing Area

3.1.3. Fauna Spotting Program (during clearing)

A fauna spotting program was implemented during the Reporting Period mainly in accordance with the Trapping and Translocation Procedure (Ref 9), which is included as Appendix C in the CSTFMP. The fauna spotting reports are provided in Appendix 1.

A suitably qualified and licenced Fauna Spotter was present during the MSA WWTP Spray Field and Floyds Stage 11 Expansion clearing. All Fauna Spotters held a current licence to handle and move significant fauna under Section 40 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, had suitable equipment to administer emergency care to injured or displaced fauna, and had access to care facilities that could be used to rehabilitate any injured fauna. No conservation significant fauna were injured, nor required management in accordance with the Management of Injured Fauna Procedure (Ref 10), which is included as Appendix A in the CSTFMP. All vertebrate fauna that were relocated during the fauna spotting programs were recorded and records were provided to the DBCA as per licence requirements.

A fauna spotter was not present for the clearing at the MSA Stanifer Road Access, Pipeline, and the Drillers Laydown Area due to the minimal risk posed to conservation significant fauna. The Senior Rehabilitation and Biosecurity Advisor inspected the area as part of the Clearing Permit process and determined that, given the small area to be cleared and the absence of substantial trees, habitat hollows, and nests, the presence of a Fauna Spotter was not required.

The upcoming review of the CSTFMP will incorporate updates to procedures for trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting. Consideration will be given to various risk factors, including size and available habitat, to ensure comprehensive mitigation measures.

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3.1.4. Feral animal control and monitoring program

A feral animal control program is implemented on the Site, focussing primarily on foxes and cats, utilising trapping, and baiting techniques. The abundance of feral animals is directly monitored via reports of pest animal sightings from the work force, and indirectly via the number of animals trapped or baits taken.

During the Reporting Period, there were recorded sightings of feral pest predators. A live register of the number of feral animals trapped and the number of baits taken from bait stations is maintained on Site. No review of the feral animal control program is required due to the absence of significant changes in pest animal populations.

3.1.5. Native Vegetation Reference Site Monitoring Program

A native vegetation reference site monitoring program is conducted within, and surrounding, the MDE at 12 reference sites (Figure 3) to monitor the potential impact on flora, vegetation, and fauna habitat from expanded mining operations. The monitoring program considers quantitative monitoring of plant biodiversity parameters and tree health, and multispectral analysis (Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Normalized Difference Red Edge (NDRE)). Baseline data for the monitoring program was collected in autumn (May) and spring (October) 2019, prior to the commencement of Expansion activities. Since baseline, biannual assessments to identify any differential change in vegetation health have been conducted. During the Reporting Period, monitoring occurred in spring 2022, autumn 2023 (delayed until June 2023) and spring 2023. NDRE monitoring was not included in the delayed autumn 2023 monitoring due to the timing of the year not being appropriate for NDRE data comparison to autumn 2022 monitoring. Monitoring images for multispectral analysis confirmed that NDRE scores remained relatively stable between spring 2019 and spring 2023 for all 12 reference sites. However, the NDVI score for reference site R1 declined by 0.22 units in spring 2023 (Appendix 2) exceeding the trigger criterion of 0.20 standard deviation listed in the CSTFMP. Reference site R1 is located external to the mine in an area of state forest accessible to the public. The decline at the site is unlikely to be related to mine activities. An on-ground assessment by a Principal Botanist confirmed a marginal decline in mean tree health for *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Eucalyptus rudis* with no change for *Corymbia calophylla* and *Melaleuca preissiana*. There was evidence of Phytophthora dieback along the local drainage line in which reference site R1 is located, and this was determined to be the likely cause of tree health decline. This was reported to the DBCA as required by the CSTFMP.



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MONITORING LOCATIONS; REFERENCE SITES AND SIGNIFICANT TREES

Current Mine Development Envelope	Black Cockatoo Significant Tree x16	Towns	SCALE 1:45,000 Datum: GDA94 Projection: MGA Zone 50		
Reference Site x12	Roads				

Figure 6: Native Vegetation Reference Site and Significant Habitat Trees monitoring sites.

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3.1.6. Significant Habitat Tree Protection and Monitoring Programs

Throughout the Reporting Period, a comprehensive evaluation of Black Cockatoo habitat trees was conducted across multiple sites as part of future approvals and the current expansion. In total, 23 habitat trees were identified across the assessed areas. However, the majority of these trees, 21 in total, were found to be unsuitable for nesting due to factors such as small hollows or absence of hollows altogether. Only two (2) trees were deemed suitable for nesting, with one being marginally suitable. Despite the limited nesting opportunities, foraging habitat was observed for all three (3) black cockatoo species across the sites, with varying quality scores attributed to the presence or absence of breeding sites and foraging evidence.

Trees that are identified as significant habitat trees (with known or suitable Black Cockatoo hollows) within the MDE have been identified and mapped. When a significant habitat tree is scheduled to be cleared, a significant black cockatoo habitat monitoring program is required to be carried out prior to clearing activities commencing as described in the Tree Protection Procedure (Ref 11), which is included as Appendix B in the CSTFMP. The Tree Protection Procedure was last reviewed and re-issued without changes in January 2022.

The location of significant habitat trees is considered when issuing Clearing Permits. If the significant Black Cockatoo habitat monitoring program identifies Black Cockatoo breeding activity prior to clearing, a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is established. Permanent TPZs have also been established around significant habitat trees that are to be retained within the MDE. Each TPZ comprises a clearly demarcated 10-metre (m) radius around the habitat tree using star pickets and sighter wire.

Prior to land clearing commencing, a suitably qualified person is required to inspect known and suitable Black Cockatoo trees for the presence of breeding activity in accordance with the Trapping and Translocation Procedure (Ref 9), which is included as Appendix C in the CSTFMP. During the Reporting Period, two (2) trees containing potentially suitable nesting trees that were identified in the baseline cockatoo habitat assessment were inspected and deemed not suitable breeding habitat, with no breeding activity present (Appendix 1).

The monitoring of the health of significant habitat trees is required to be conducted biannually in autumn and spring to assess tree health and fauna habitat quality. Trees are assessed for health and evidence of use by Black Cockatoos. During the Reporting Period, monitoring occurred in spring 2022, autumn 2023 (delayed until June 2023) and spring 2023. At Spring 2023, after four (4) years of biannual monitoring, tree health remained stable for 11 of 16 significant habitat trees (with hollows) within the MDE and decreased by one (1) unit for five (5) habitat trees. The criterion listed in the CSTFMP was not triggered during the reporting period (i.e. the health score for any significant habitat tree (with hollows) did not decrease by two (2) or more classes). Mean tree health recorded for 1,377 trees assessed across 12 reference sites located at key receptors within and outside the MDE remained relatively stable during biannual assessments between Autumn 2019 and Spring 2022 (range 3.67 to 3.85) but declined slightly in Autumn 2023 (3.50) and Spring 2023 (3.43). The largest fall in tree health was recorded for reference sites R10 and R4. The decline at reference site R10 was reported in Autumn 2020 and was likely related to the previously mapped *Phytophthora dieback* infestation boundary along the edge of Cowan Brook Dam. The decline at reference site R4 was also likely related to *Phytophthora dieback* impacting the health of *Banksia grandis* and *Eucalyptus marginata* trees. The Significant Habitat Tree Health Monitoring Reports for the Reporting Period are provided in Appendix 2.

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3.1.7. Incident Investigations

The preliminary audit conducted in preparation for the CAR has identified a potential non-compliance with Condition 6-3 of MS1111. Specifically, Trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting were not implemented for some clearing activities as required by the CSTFMP. This deviation was attributed to the absence of risk to conservation significant fauna. The Senior Rehabilitation and Biosecurity Advisor, during the inspection as part of the Clearing Permit process, concluded that trapping, translocation and spotting were unnecessary in these instances due to the small area to be cleared as well as the lack of substantial trees, habitat hollows, and nests. The current review of the CSTFMP will include updates to procedures concerning trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting. This review will carefully consider various risk factors, including the size of the area and available habitat, to ensure the implementation of comprehensive mitigation measures.

There were 11 recorded fire incidents during the Reporting Period. All incidents were responded to in accordance with Site emergency and fire response procedures and were controlled and extinguished at the source. There were no fire incidents that resulted in the burning of conservation significant fauna habitat during the Reporting Period.

There were no near misses, injuries or deaths of conservation significant fauna species relating to entrapment or from feral predators during the Reporting Period.



Table 2: Performance against CSTFMP management and monitoring requirements

Outcome/Objective	Performance Indicator / Standard	Trigger Criteria	Threshold Criteria	Management Actions	Monitoring
Minimise the potential for clearing activities to cause injury or death to conservation significant fauna.	No death of conservation significant fauna due to direct interaction with equipment and machinery.	Conservation significant terrestrial fauna are trapped for the last two (2) consecutive nights of the trapping program ahead of clearing activities.	Injury or death to conservation significant fauna during clearing activities.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were a clearing/disturbance permit system for all cleared areas (refer to section 3.1.1), a trapping and translocation program for clearing areas assessed as high risk (refer to section 3.1.2), and a fauna spotting program for clearing areas assessed as high risk (refer to section 3.1.3).</p> <p>Three (3) Clearing Permits did not require a trapping and translocation program (refer to section 3.1.2), one (1) Clearing Permit required a one (1) night trapping and translocation program (refer to section 2.3.12) and two (2) Clearing Permits did not require a fauna spotting program (refer to section 3.1.3).</p> <p>A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on identifying and protecting conservation significant fauna, via inductions.</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	<p>Trapping and Translocation Program – refer to section 3.1.2.</p> <p>Fauna Spotting Program – refer to section 3.1.3.</p> <p>Incident Investigations – refer to section 3.1.7.</p>
		<p>Conservation significant fauna (Phascogales) were not trapped for two (2) consecutive nights of trapping ahead of clearing activities during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.2.</p> <p>Not all clearing areas cleared during the reporting period had trapping, translocation and spotting completed – refer to section 3.1.2.</p>	No deaths of conservation significant fauna occurred during clearing activities during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.		
Avoid direct impact to breeding Black Cockatoos as a result of hollow loss during breeding activity.	No Black Cockatoo deaths due to direct interaction with equipment and machinery and no unintentional clearing of habitat.	Identification of active breeding hollows for Black Cockatoo within designated clearing area.	Damage or clearing of active breeding hollows for Black Cockatoos.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were a Significant Habitat Tree Protection and Monitoring Program (including identifying, marking, and mapping significant habitat trees – refer to section 3.1.6), and a fauna spotting program for cleared areas assessed as high risk (refer to section 3.1.3).</p> <p>A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on identifying and protecting conservation significant fauna, via inductions.</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	<p>Significant Black Cockatoo Habitat Monitoring Program – refer to section 3.1.6.</p> <p>Fauna Spotting Program– refer to section 3.1.3.</p> <p>Incident Investigations – refer to section 3.1.7.</p>
		No active breeding hollows for Black Cockatoos were identified within a designated clearing area during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.3.	No active breeding hollows for Black Cockatoos were damaged during clearing activities during the Reporting Period – refer to sections 3.1.3 and 3.1.6.		
Avoid entrapment of conservation fauna leading to injury or death.	Minimal conservation significant fauna deaths due to entrapment.	Fauna entrapped but released uninjured.	Fauna injured or killed due to entrapment.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were inspections, excluding fauna from high-risk entrapment areas (e.g. covers, fences, capping holes) and installing egress points where there is a risk of entrapment, inspections of work areas, and having trained fauna handlers on Site.</p> <p>A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on identifying and protecting conservation significant fauna, via inductions and targeted training material.</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	<p>Inspection of active construction areas – refer to section 3.1.1.</p> <p>Incident investigations - refer to section 3.1.7.</p>
		No conservation significant fauna were entrapped during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.	No conservation significant fauna were entrapped and injured or killed during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.		



Outcome/Objective	Performance Indicator / Standard	Trigger Criteria	Threshold Criteria	Management Actions	Monitoring
Avoid vehicle strike causing injury or death or population loss.	Minimal conservation significant fauna deaths attributable to vehicle strike within the MDE.	Near miss or injury involving a species of conservation significance.	Death of species of conservation significance due to vehicle strike.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were restricting vehicular access to designated roads/tracks, implementing speed limits, reporting all fauna interactions, and having trained fauna handlers on site.</p> <p>A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on identifying and protecting conservation significant fauna, via inductions and targeted training material.</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p>	Incident investigations - refer to section 3.1.7.
		There were no near misses or injuries of conservation significant species relating to vehicle strikes during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.	There were no deaths of conservation significant species relating to vehicle strikes during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.		
Minimise requirements for clearing and associated loss/fragmentation of habitat that may displace conservation significant fauna.	Minimise requirements for clearing which results in habitat loss and fragmentation. No clearing outside approved clearing areas.	Area incorrectly identified for clearing but not cleared (near miss).	Clearing outside approved clearing areas.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management action implemented during the Reporting Period was a Clearing Permit system (refer to section 3.1.1).</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	Ground Disturbance Register and Clearing Permits – refer to section 3.1.1.
		There were no areas incorrectly identified for clearing that were not cleared (near miss) during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.	No clearing occurred outside off approved clearing areas - refer to section 3.1.7.		
Minimise light and noise pollution.	No disruptions to conservation significant fauna outside the MDE from noise and light emissions.	Detection of light or noise overspill from MDE at an unexpected level that may disrupt fauna.	Detection of significant light or noise overspill from MDE that have caused disruption to fauna.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were monitoring noise in accordance with Noise Management Plan (Ref 12) and approval (Ref 13) and monitoring temporary lighting.</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	<p>Noise Monitoring Program – conducted during the Reporting Period in accordance with Noise Management Plan (Ref 12) and approval (Ref 13).</p> <p>Incident investigations - refer to section 3.1.7.</p>
		There was no detection of light or noise overspill from the MDE at an unexpected level that may cause disruption to conservation significant fauna during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.	There was no detection of significant light or noise overspill from the MDE found to cause disruption to conservation significant fauna during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.		
Prevent increased feral predator abundance within the MDE.	Minimal increase in feral predator abundance.	Detected increase in populations of feral abundance.	Detected death of conservation significant fauna from feral predator predation.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were implementing a feral animal monitoring and control program (refer to section 3.1.4), and a waste removal schedule. A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on identifying feral species, via inductions and targeted training material.</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	Feral animal monitoring and control program – refer to section 3.1.4.
		There was no detected increase in feral populations during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.4.	There was no detected death of conservation significant fauna from feral predators during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.		



Outcome/Objective	Performance Indicator / Standard	Trigger Criteria	Threshold Criteria	Management Actions	Monitoring
No net increase in fire frequency attributable to activities within the MDE.	No fires attributed to mining and associated activities.	Fire incident reported but contained, no loss of fauna habitat.	Fire incident reported with loss of conservation significant fauna habitat.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were a Hot Work Permit system, requiring firefighting equipment to be installed in buildings and mobile plant, and maintaining an Emergency Response Team (ERT) on Site. A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on fire management and prevention, via inductions and targeted training material.</p> <p>Trigger criteria were reached, and trigger level actions were implemented in response to 11 fire incidents during the Reporting Period, including responding to the incident in accordance with Site emergency and fire response procedures, controlling and extinguishing the fire at the source, and investigating the incident – refer to section 3.1.7.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	Incident investigations - refer to section 3.1.7.
		There were 11 fire incidents reported but contained during the Reporting Period, with no loss of fauna habitat – refer to section 3.1.7.	There were no fire incidents that resulted in the loss of conservation significant fauna habitat during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.7.		
Avoid indirect impact to conservation significant terrestrial fauna habitat outside of clearing areas.	No loss or reduction in condition of fauna habitat within the MDE (retained remnants) or surrounding state forest related to mining operations.	NDVI value within reference vegetation monitoring plots falls below the baseline average (0.20 standard deviation), reflecting possible evidence of vegetation decline.	NDVI value within reference vegetation monitoring plots falls below the baseline average (0.33 standard deviation), reflecting a change in vegetation health class.	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management action implemented during the Reporting Period was the Native Vegetation Reference Site Monitoring Program (refer to section 3.1.5 and Appendix 2).</p> <p>Trigger level actions were implemented as trigger criteria was reached – refer to section 3.1.5.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	Native Vegetation Reference Site Monitoring Program (NDRE/NDVI) – refer to section 3.1.5 and Appendix 2.
		The NDVI value within reference vegetation monitoring plots did fall below the baseline average (0.20 standard deviation) during the Reporting Period for one reference site - refer to section 3.1.5 and Appendix 2.	The NDVI value within reference vegetation monitoring plots did not fall below the baseline average (0.33 standard deviation) during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.1.5 and Appendix 2.		
		Health score for any significant habitat tree (with hollows) decreases by two (2) or more classes.	Health score for any significant habitat tree (with hollows) decreases to zero (reflecting tree death).	<p>Management actions were implemented to avoid, where possible, and minimise impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the MDE. The key management action implemented during the Reporting Period was the Significant Habitat Tree Monitoring Program (refer to section 3.1.6 and Appendix 2).</p> <p>Trigger level actions were not implemented as trigger criteria were not reached.</p> <p>Threshold level actions were not implemented as threshold criteria were not reached.</p>	Significant Habitat Tree Monitoring Program – refer to section 3.1.6 and Appendix 2.
		The health score for any significant habitat tree (with hollows) did not decrease by two (2) or more classes during the Reporting Period – see section 3.1.6 and Appendix 2.	The health score for any significant habitat tree (with hollows) did not decrease to zero (reflecting tree death) during the Reporting Period – see section 3.1.6 and Appendix 2.		



3.2. Disease Hygiene Management Plan

The objective of the DHMP (Ref 5) is to provide a framework to ensure that the impacts of dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and marri-canker (*Quambalaria coyrecup*) on the environment (attributable to the Project) are minimised. During the Reporting Period, a total of five (5) Clearing Permits related to the Expansion were executed (Figure 2). Each of these Clearing Permits identified disease hygiene controls specific to the activities being conducted under the Clearing Permit that were required to be in place before and during disturbance activities. Clearing activities were inspected for compliance with disease hygiene controls by on-Site environmental personnel.

The results of the key environmental inspection and monitoring programs conducted during the Reporting Period are summarised in the sections below. Performance against the implementation of DHMP management and monitoring requirements for the Reporting Period is summarised in Table 4.

3.2.1. Personnel, Equipment and Area Inspections

Entry of all equipment (plant and vehicles) arriving to Site for the first time, returning to Site after working at an off-Site location or equipment demobilising from Site is required to be inspected. The inspections are recorded on a Plant and Vehicle Hygiene Form (Ref 14), which is included as Appendix B in the DHMP. The form was revised during the previous Reporting Period and provided in the previous CAR. A live register of completed Plant and Vehicle Hygiene Forms is maintained on Site.

All personnel and equipment requiring access beyond a designated Clean on Entry (CoE) point are required to be inspected. The inspections are recorded on a CoE Record Sheet (Ref 15), which is included as Appendix C in the DHMP. The form was revised during the previous Reporting Period and was provide in the previous CAR. A live register of completed Clean on Entry Record Sheets is maintained on Site.

Inspections of high disease risk activities were conducted during the Reporting Period. The inspections tested compliance with conditions in the Clearing Permit and the Environmental Pathogen Management Procedure (Ref 16), which is included as Appendix A in the DHMP. Since the publication of the DHMP, the Environmental Pathogen Management Procedure was most recently updated in August 2021. Routine inspections identified minor breaches of disease hygiene procedures during the Reporting Period (refer to section 3.2.3).

3.2.2. Dieback and Marri-Canker Monitoring and Mapping

A dieback monitoring program is carried out as described in Environmental Pathogen Management Procedure (Ref 16). During the Reporting Period, dieback monitoring was completed to revalidate the disease status across the MDE and immediately adjacent to the MDE. The most recent published dieback monitoring was undertaken in November 2022 (Appendix 4) revealing minor to moderate autonomous disease spread, leading to adjustments in dieback boundaries. Additional areas were included in the 2022 assessment, primarily south of Talison operations and mostly uninfested Jarrah-Marri forests. Three (3) previously unmapped infestations were found in previously unmapped areas, two (2) near Perry Road and one (1) between Maranup Ford Road and Talison Lithium Administration buildings. While some sections contained uninfested vegetation, they did not meet Protectable Area status requirements. Sections adjacent to Maranup Ford Road were deemed uninterpretable or infested. Despite uninfested areas within the proposed access road study area, none met Protectable Area status criteria. After reviewing existing

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Protectable Areas, several uninfested and uninterpretable sections were downgraded due to size considerations, considering disease encroachment rates and landscape position.

Monitoring for the absence or presence of marri-canker is incorporated into the Native Vegetation Reference Site Monitoring Program required by the CSTFMP (section 3.1.5 and Appendix 2). A summary of the monitoring conducted to spring 2023 is shown in Table 3. There was an increase in the infection rate in the Reporting Period compared to the baseline assessment, although the infection rate remains very low. The increase in marri canker infection occurs at reference sites generally distanced from the active mining operation and unlikely to be related. However, other anthropogenic factors are likely to contribute including Phytophthora dieback, heavy logging, historical (alluvial) mining, and clearing (powerline corridors and access tracks). Drought may also be a factor further stressing tree health.

Table 3: Native Vegetation Reference Site marri-canker monitoring summary

Evidence of marri-canker observed	Monitoring Period						
	Units	Spring 2020	Autumn 2021	Spring 2021	Autumn 2022	Spring 2022	Autumn 2023
Number of reference sites (out of 12)	4	2	1	3	3	10	8
Number of trees	15	11	6	10	5	29	24
Infection rate (%)	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.8	4.5	3.7

3.2.3. Incidents and Investigations

During the Reporting Period, routine audits were conducted of work areas with a focus on identifying any vehicles or mobile plant not currently in the register of inspected plant. Where non inspected vehicles were identified, these were inspected and added to the register. It is important to note that none of these vehicles were identified in protectable areas. These non-registered vehicles were investigated internally, and for all incidents, a risk assessment concluded the likelihood that plant pathogens were introduced or spread within or adjacent to the MDE was 'rare' (highly unlikely to occur, only occurs in exceptional circumstances; frequency of less than once in 50 years; <5% chance of occurring in 1 year) or 'unlikely' (unlikely to occur, but there is a possibility it may occur; frequency of once every 10-20 years; 5-30% chance of occurring in 1 year).

The annual dieback interpretation mapping undertaken in November 2022 found minor to moderate autonomous spread has occurred. Recommendations from the report further supported Talison's approach to controls focused on protecting un-infested and protectable areas (Appendix 4)

During the 2019-20 Reporting Period (19 August 2019 to 18 August 2020) a potential non-compliance with Condition 9-3 was identified and reported to DWER, with DWER later notifying Talison that the incident was not compliant with Condition 9-3 (Ref 1). This non-compliance relates to the importation of construction material (also called basic raw material (**BRM**)) without dieback certification. During the previous Reporting Period, Talison submitted to DWER an updated DHMP which included the DBCA endorsed BRM management process (Ref 17). At the time of publication of this CAR, no response has been received from DWER on their

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review of the updated DHMP. Talison is implementing the DBCA endorsed BRM management process and until the DHMP amendment is approved by DWER, Talison will remain non-compliant with Condition 9-3.

During the Reporting Period in May 2023, a low level incident occurred when a member of the Environmental team noted a dozer owned and operated by a contractor, being unloaded from a float in the TSF domain while carrying a high level of dirt. When the operator was interviewed, it was revealed that the machine had been transported from a work area in the Cowan Brook Dam domain, without being subjected to a thorough washdown. The machine was ordered to be reloaded on the float and return to the Cowan Brook Dam area to be cleaned thoroughly. Once this was performed, the dozer proceeded back to the TSF area in a clean condition.

The investigation revealed an inadequate awareness by the contractor of dieback statuses and the necessity for equipment hygiene protocols like washdowns. Additionally, the Clearing and High-Risk Ground Disturbance Permit, which contained disease hygiene information related to the job, was not attached to the Excavation Permit carried by the contractor, leading to a lack of communication about equipment hygiene requirements for the dozer crew. Training materials, specifically the Talison General Induction and Talison Vehicle and Equipment Hygiene (Weed and Seed Inspector Training) Course, had limited emphasis on washdown procedures during equipment movements within the site. To address these issues the following actions have been completed or are currently in process:

- improvements to the general induction process by incorporating comprehensive dieback information;
- Dieback training is being consolidated with Green Card, Vehicle Hygiene and Clearing training into a unified mandatory package scheduled for delivery in 2024; and
- Site signage has been updated, including the installation of COE points for improved visibility and guidance.

The TSF area the dozer had transversed to and stopped is deemed uninterpretable and unprotectable, as such the incident was seen as posing little risk from a disease hygiene perspective and provided a good opportunity to raise awareness of protocols with contractors and Talison staff.



Table 4: Performance against DHMP management and monitoring requirements

Outcome/Objective	Performance Indicator/Standard	Management Actions	Monitoring
<p>To minimise the spread of dieback and marri-canker within the MDE.</p>	<p>No spread of dieback or marri-canker to Uninfested or Protectable areas attributable to mining operations.</p>	<p>Management actions were implemented to minimise the spread of dieback and marri-canker within the MDE. The key management actions implemented during the Reporting Period were the implementation of the Environmental Pathogen Management Procedure (Ref 16), including access restrictions, CoE requirements, clear demarcation of high-risk and protectable areas, and inspections. Disease hygiene controls were included as special conditions on all Clearing Permits.</p> <p>A training program was also implemented to raise staff and contractor awareness on disease hygiene requirements, via inductions and targeted training material.</p> <p>In response to the disease hygiene incidents relating to clean on entry and clean on arrival breaches, corrective actions were implemented – refer to section 3.2.3.</p> <p>In response to the one (1) hygiene incident identified relating to importation of BRM, contingency actions were implemented – refer to section 3.2.3.</p>	<p>Monitoring of dieback and marri-canker – refer to section 3.2.2.</p>
	<p>There was no detected spread of dieback or marri-canker to Uninfested or Protectable areas attributable to mining operations during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.2.2.</p>		
	<p>No incidents relating to non-compliance with hygiene procedures on site.</p>		
	<p>There were hygiene incidents identified during the Reporting Period (relating to clean on entry and clean on arrival breaches) – refer to section 3.2.3.</p> <p>One (1) hygiene incident relating to importation of BRM remains unresolved – refer to section 3.2.3.</p>		



3.3. Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan

The purpose of the Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan (**VIMRP**) (Ref 18) is to identify land within a 5km radius of Floyds from which the Expansion is visible, and to detail management techniques (including rehabilitation practices) that will be implemented to minimise visual impacts. The objective of the VIMRP is to ensure that progressive rehabilitation of Floyds occurs over the life of the Project to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is compatible with the end land use. The VIMRP ensures that Talison undertakes operations in a manner that minimises visual impacts (including but not limited to light spill) from implementation of the Expansion, as far as practicable.

The results of the key environmental monitoring programs conducted during the Reporting Period are summarised in the sections below. Performance against the implementation of VIMRP management and monitoring requirements for the Reporting Period is summarised in Table 5.

3.3.1. Identification of Receptors

A 2018 Visual Impact Assessment (**VIA**) (Ref 19) was conducted and identified 12 receptors were within a 5km radius of Floyds from which the Expansion was visible. During the previous Reporting Period, the VIA was revalidated (Ref 20). This revalidated VIA will inform an amendment to the VIMRP in the next Reporting Period, including an update to the number and location of receptors, and the proposed management activities for each receptor. As this amendment is not yet approved, the discussion in the following sections is focussed on the receptors (viewpoints) and management actions as described in the 2018 VIA (Ref 19) and the currently approved VIMRP (Ref 18). An update of VIMRP is currently in process scheduled to be submitted for approval in 2024.

3.3.2. Screening Activities

For five (5) receptors identified (View Point (**VP**) 5, VP9, VP10, VP11 and VP12), the implementation of short and/or long-term screening activities (e.g. planting of tree belts, retaining existing vegetation) is required to mitigate the visual amenity risk to these receptors.

As previously reported, screening has been established on the eastern edge of the property at the corner of Forrest Park Avenue and South Western Highway (relevant to VP9). Revegetation activities ceased in 2022 on the riparian corridor on the property at the corner of Forrest Park Avenue and South Western Highway (relevant to VP5) based on the assessment in the revalidated VIA (Ref 20). The revalidated VIA will inform an update of the VIMRP in 2024, including a removal of this screening requirement.

Similarly, as indicated in the previous CAR infill planting at an existing shelter belt near Stinton Avenue (relevant to VP10) will not be completed. The revalidated VIA included an assessment (Ref 20) and will inform an update of the VIMRP including the removal of this screening requirement.

Harvest activities at the Bluegum Plantation (relevant to VP12) was not carried out within the Reporting Period as planned. Talison has been in communication with WA Plantation Resources (**WAPRES**) regarding the scheduling of the harvest. WAPRES has highlighted issues regarding truck access and has verbally indicated readiness to release the plantation to Talison for clearing and harvest operations, with Talison retaining the logs. However, the clearing activities have been delayed due to the expansion of Floyds waste operations.

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3.3.3. Floyds Rehabilitation Activities and Monitoring

For seven (7) receptors (VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP6, VP7 and VP8), the implementation of progressive rehabilitation at Floyds is required as a short-term mitigation to reduce the visual amenity risk to these receptors. To monitor impacts to visual amenity, rehabilitation monitoring will be conducted on Floyd's rehabilitation areas and will include a quantitative assessment of plant and fauna biodiversity parameters along permanent belt transects. Individual rehabilitation blocks will be assessed annually for three (3) years from 15 months, and then on a triennial basis.

Expansion activities at Floyds has commenced during the Reporting Period; however, no areas requiring rehabilitation to manage the visual impact of Floyds were certified as 'final state' during the Reporting Period. Therefore, the management action was not required during the Reporting Period.

3.3.4. Floyds Routine Inspections

Mobile lighting towers located at Floyds are routinely inspected to ensure the potential impacts of light spill on receptors to the east is being effectively managed.

Routine inspections at Floyds are being conducted during the Expansion to verify the expanded landform is being constructed as designed, and to confirm the surface materials are performing as predicted by geotechnical/stability assessments.

3.3.5. Visual Impact Photo Monitoring

A Visual Impact Assessment (Ref 19) was conducted and identified 12 receptors were within a 5km radius of Floyds from which the Expansion was visible. Photo-monitoring points have been established at each of the receptor locations to monitor the visual impact over the life of the Mine.

During the Reporting Period, annual visual amenity monitoring was conducted in June 2022 and October 2023 (Appendix 3). No significant changes to visual amenity were identified.

3.3.6. Community Complaints, Incidents and Investigations

During the Reporting Period, a total of 25 community complaints were lodged, pertaining to visual amenity, noise, and light spill. Specifically, there were 18 noise-related complaints, five (5) regarding light, and two (2) regarding visual amenity. These complaints were recorded, and responses were implemented and monitored in accordance with applicable procedures. Where deemed appropriate, actions were taken, and ongoing communication and engagement with community members has occurred, addressing their concerns. Talison remains committed to actively engaging with the local community to address and mitigate their concerns.

In the 2020/2021 CAR submitted November 2021 (Ref 8), one (1) potential non-compliance with Condition 7-1 and 7-3 was identified relating to the redesign of the MSA footprint to incorporate an entry road from Stanifer Street. This redesign resulted in the retained vegetation buffer between Stanifer Street and the MSA ranging from 0m (at the entry gate) to approximately 265m (at the widest point). The VIMRP states that a buffer of 230m will be retained. To date, Talison has received no correspondence from DWER confirming or otherwise this potential non-compliance. In response to this potential non-compliance, Talison commissioned a revalidation of the 2018 VIP (Ref 19) in 2022 (Ref 20) which was used to support the development of the screening requirements established in the VIMRP (Ref 18). The revalidated VIA confirmed that the inherent visual risk to motorists on Stanifer Street (at VP11) remained unchanged at 'Low'

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as a result of the reduced vegetation screening along Stanifer Street. The revalidated VIA proposed no corrective actions or further management actions to mitigate visual amenities at this location. As the risk for this receptor has not materially changed, Talison considers that the objectives of the VIMRP are still being met, and therefore that activities remain in compliance with Condition 7-1. The revalidated VIA will inform an amendment to the VIMRP, including an update to the requirement to retain a 230m vegetation buffer on Stanifer Street. Until this amendment is submitted and approved, Talison remains potentially non-compliant with Condition 7-3.



Table 5: Performance against VIMRP management and monitoring requirements

Outcome/Objective	Management Target	Management Action	Performance Status	Monitoring
Ensure that progressive rehabilitation of Floyds occurs over the life of the Project to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is compatible with the end land use.	Commence rehabilitation on all rehabilitation certified final state within 12 months (by next winter season).	Implement annual rehabilitation programs at Floyds between 2020 and 2035 (or an alternative date that represent completion of rehabilitation across all disturbed surfaces) with the aim of returning a stable and functional landform that is compatible with the end land uses.	No areas requiring rehabilitation to manage the visual impact of Floyds were certified as 'final state' during the Reporting Period. Therefore, the management action was not required during the Reporting Period. Refer to section 3.3.4.	Floyds Rehabilitation Monitoring – refer to section 3.3.3. Floyds Routine Inspections – refer to section 3.3.4.
	No breaches of key rehabilitation management targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at 15 months no areas of rehabilitation greater than 0.01ha without native vegetation cover; at 27 and 39 months species richness of native plant species to be at least 20 within rehabilitation blocks; at 75 months, native revegetation cover is greater than 40 percent; and tree stocking rate at 75 months averages at least 350 stems per ha. 			
	All Floyds safety and design audit and inspection findings are closed within the required timeframes.			
Identify land within a 5km radius of Floyds from which the Expansion is visible.	Visual impact resulting from the mining operations is managed for each of the 12 receptors to ensure the impact is progressively reduced during life of mine (LOM) operations to a level rated as low, based on a formal risk assessment (as detailed in the <i>Visual Impact Assessment, Onshore Environmental 2018</i>) (Ref 19).	<i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> was undertaken following methodology recommended by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) <i>Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia: A Manual for Evaluation, Assessment, Siting and Design</i> (DPLH 2007). Twelve receptors were identified within a 5km radius of the Floyds from which the Expansion was visible. Most of the receptors were located east of the Project, coinciding with the elevated risks associated with the Floyds, on road users and surrounding agricultural properties. To the west and south, existing Mine characteristics and SF20 acts as a buffer with the closest receptors remaining unaffected.	A VIA (Ref 19) was performed to identify receptors within a 5km radius of Floyds from which the Expansion will be visible. The VIA was revalidated during the Reporting Period (Ref 20) and this will inform an update of the VIMRP.	Visual Impact Photo-Monitoring – refer to section 3.3.5, Appendix 3.
		Photo-monitoring points established at the 12 receptors.	Photo-monitoring points have been established at the 12 receptors identified in the VIA (Ref 19). Monitoring was completed during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.3.5, and Appendix 3.	
Detail the screening and rehabilitation practices to be implemented over the LOM (including, but not limited to, the planting of indigenous vegetation) for Floyds. Specify the short- and long-term measures to be taken to address visual impacts	Short term measures are successful in progressively reducing the visual impact resulting from Mine operations for each of the 12 receptors to a level rated as low, based on a formal risk assessment (as detailed in <i>Onshore Environmental 2018</i>).	Floyds: undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time. Time Frame: Commence rehabilitation on all rehabilitation certified final state within 12 months (by next winter season). View Points: VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP6, VP7, VP8.	No areas requiring rehabilitation to manage the visual impact of Floyds were certified as 'final state' during the Reporting Period. Therefore, the management action was not required during the Reporting Period.	Visual Impact Photo-Monitoring – refer to section 3.3.5, and Appendix 3. Floyds Rehabilitation Monitoring – refer to section 3.3.3. Floyds Routine Inspections – refer to section 3.3.4.



Outcome/Objective	Management Target	Management Action	Performance Status	Monitoring
<p>from Floyds, as well as night time operational work.</p> <p>Specify management actions and time frames for the implementation of all screening and rehabilitation measures.</p>		<p>Undertake native revegetation of the riparian corridor within cleared annual pasture in farmland on the north side of Forest Park Avenue (this property is owned by Talison) to form a screen for road users.</p> <p>Time Frame: Commence weed control and site preparation in 2021, commence revegetation in 2022.</p> <p>View Point: VP5.</p>	<p>The revalidated VIA will inform an update of the VIMRP, including a proposal to remove this screening requirement.</p>	<p>Community Complaints – refer to section 3.3.6.</p>
		<p>Establish a native vegetation screen along the eastern boundary of cleared farmland at the corner of Forest Park Avenue and South Western Highway (this property is owned by Talison). This will join into existing vegetation along the boundary to the north.</p> <p>Time Frame: Commence weed control and site preparation in 2021, commence revegetation in 2022.</p> <p>View Point: VP9.</p>	<p>Revegetation was completed during the previous Reporting Period – refer to section 3.3.2.</p>	
		<p>Consolidate the existing shelterbelt along the adjoining southern boundary of the Mine (extending west off Stinton Avenue).</p> <p>Time Frame: Infill planting to be undertaken in mid-2022.</p> <p>View Point: VP10.</p>	<p>The management action (infill planting) did not commence during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.3.2. The revalidated VIA will inform an update of the VIMRP, including a proposal to remove of this screening requirement.</p>	
		<p>Retain existing vegetation along Stanifer Street to screen the MSA.</p> <p>Note: approximately 230m wide screen will be retained along Stannifer Street.</p> <p>View Point: VP11.</p>	<p>The existing vegetation along Stanifer Street was retained during the Reporting Period, with a width ranging from 0m (at the entry gate) to approximately 265m at the widest point – refer to section 3.3.2 and 3.3.6.</p>	
		<p>Harvest the Blue Gum plantation situated north of the historic site on Stinton Avenue and undertake native rehabilitation of the site.</p> <p>Time Frame: Harvest of Blue Gum plantation scheduled to occur in 2023. Weed control and site preparation will occur over the following 18 months, with revegetation occurring 24 months following Blue Gum harvest.</p> <p>View Point: VP12.</p>	<p>The Blue Gum plantation was not harvested during the Reporting Period. Refer to section 3.3.2.</p>	
		<p>Manage potential for light spill during night operations by minimising night works on Floyds, ensuring mobile lighting towers are not faced in an easterly direction, and utilising shields where required.</p> <p>View Points: VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9, VP10, VP12.</p>	<p>Mobile lighting is routinely inspected for compliance – refer to section 3.3.4.</p> <p>A total of 25 complaints received during the Reporting Period relevant to lighting, noise and visual amenity – refer to section 3.3.6.</p>	
		<p>Long term measures are successful in progressively reducing the visual impact resulting from Mine operations for each of the 12 receptors to a level rated as low, based on a formal risk assessment (as detailed in Onshore Environmental 2018).</p>	<p>Floyds: spread growth medium, and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.</p> <p>Time Frame: Progressively on an annual basis, with rehabilitation earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ready.</p>	

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Outcome/Objective	Management Target	Management Action	Performance Status	Monitoring
		<p>View Points: VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9, VP10, VP11, VP12.</p> <p>Undertake native rehabilitation of the previously disturbed ground south of Stinton Avenue.</p> <p>Time Frame: Weed control to occur during 2023. Direct placement of rehabilitation medium to occur in line with clearing and stripping of adjacent native vegetation within the Floyds expansion footprint (to be confirmed). Site preparation and revegetation to occur within six months following direct placement of subsoil and growth medium material.</p> <p>View Points: VP10.</p>	<p>The management action did not commence during the Reporting Period – refer to section 3.3.2. The revalidated VIA will inform an update of the VIMRP, including a proposal to remove of this screening requirement. Refer to section 3.3.2.</p>	



3.4. Offset Strategy

The objectives of the Offset Area Management Plans (**OAMPs**) for the Tone Bridge L1, Wellington Mills, and Carlotta offset areas are to ensure that these properties are managed for conservation until at least 01 January 2041, improve habitat for protected matters, and provide habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Baudin's Black Cockatoo.

Draft OAMPs for the Tone Bridge L1, Wellington Mills, and Carlotta offset sites were submitted to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (**DCCEEW**) in May 2020 and finalised OAMPs were submitted to the DCCEEW in December 2022 (Ref 23, 24, 25). A memorandum of understanding (**MOU**) between Talison and the DBCA is in place to implement the Tone Bridge L1, Wellington Mills, and Carlotta OAMPs. The MOU was signed in December 2022 (Ref 26) and Talison transferred funds to DBCA in January 2023 to perform the management activities nominated as DBCA responsibility as described in the OAMPs.

In November 2023, consultation with the DBCA was initiated by Talison to verify DBCA's progress towards the implementation of their management activities. At the time of publication of this CAR, Talison had not received an update from DBCA. Talison and DBCA are currently liaising to develop a process to source progress on agreed management actions as outlined in the MOU.

Management activities nominated as Talison's responsibility were commenced during the Reporting Period. Activities completed during the Reporting Period included weed (Blackberry) mapping at the Carlotta and Wellington Mills sites. The Carlotta mapping results showed the highest concentration of Blackberry in the northwestern corner of the property (Figure 7). The mapping also identified additional areas of Blue Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) and a single Cottonbush plant, although not identified in the OAMP, the Cottonbush plant and seeds were removed from the site.



Carlotta Blackberry 2023

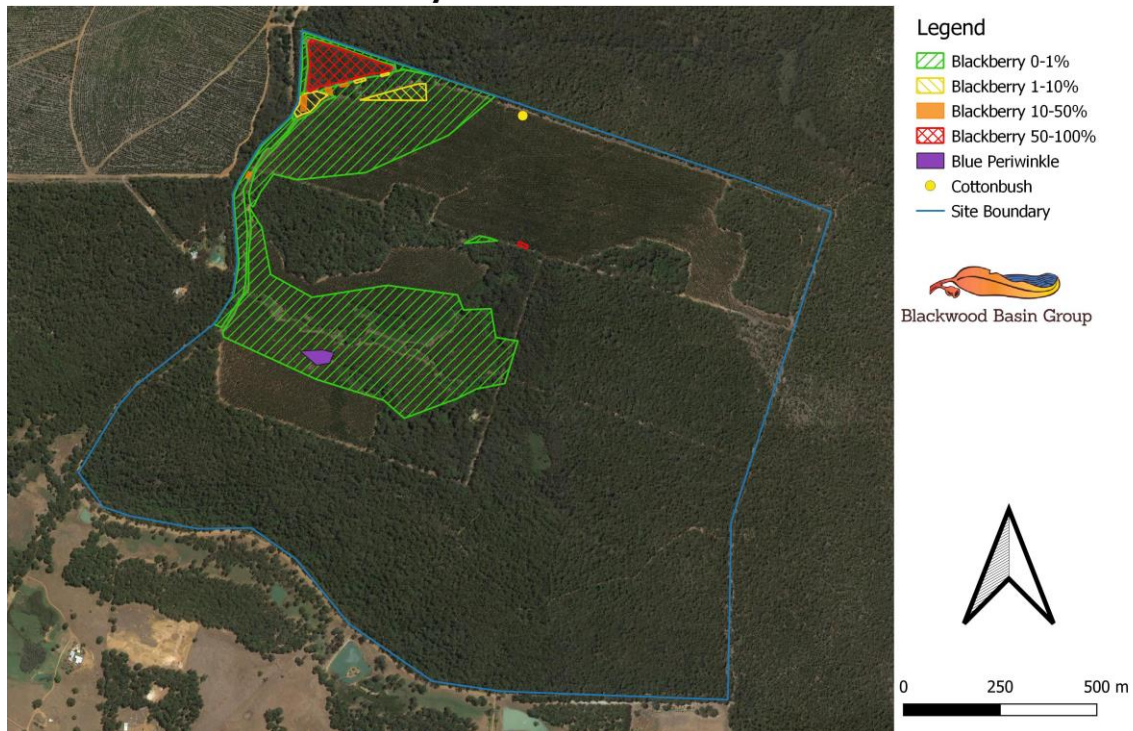


Figure 7: Carlotta Blackberry Mapping 2023

Blackberry mapping at the Wellington Mills site indicated that Blackberry is primarily confined to creek lines, exhibiting minimal encroachment in the surrounding bushland, as shown in Figure 5. Blackberry was identified in the creek line outside the designated offset site which implies the potential for seed dispersal into the offset site. Figure 5 also reveals the presence of Tagasaste, which was not identified in the initial surveys.

The Tone Bridge L1, Wellington Mills, and Carlotta OAMPs required the completion of qualitative monitoring in spring 2023. This monitoring is pending due to the limited amount of monitoring data available and the delays in receiving a progress update from DBCA. Talison proposes to complete this monitoring in spring 2024 when more information is expected to be available. Data from monitoring and mapping surveys and from progress updates from the DBCA will inform future management actions undertaken at all offset sites.



Wellington Mills Blackberry 2023

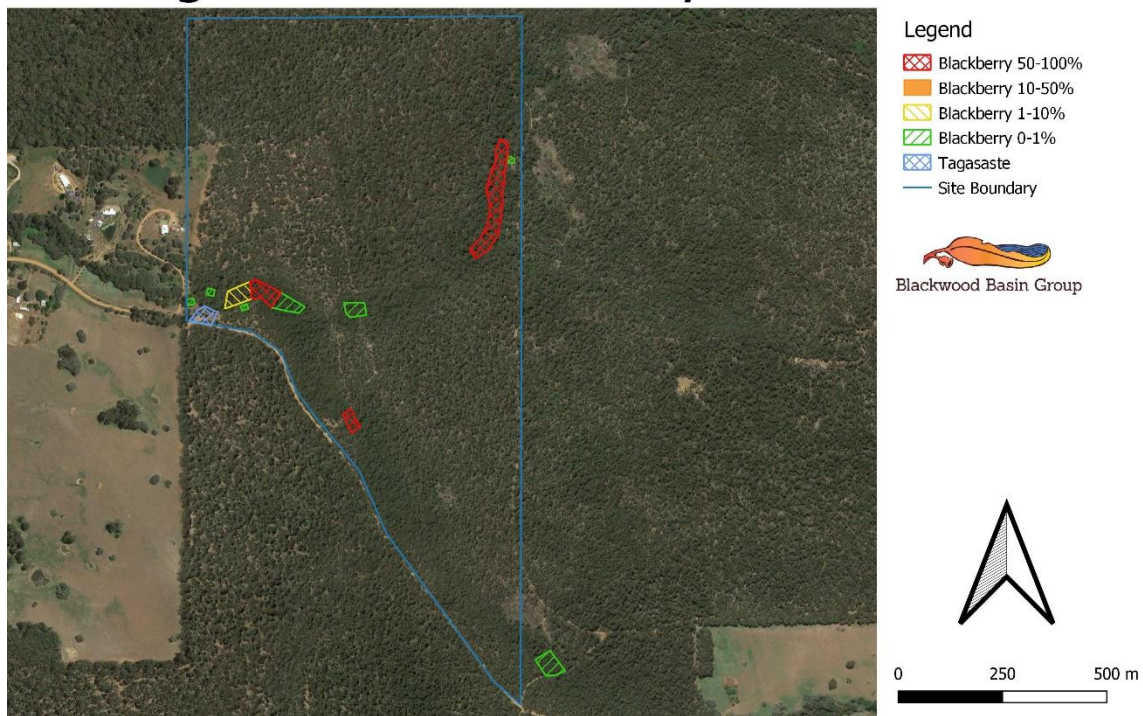


Figure 8: Wellington Mills Blackberry Mapping 2023

3.4.1. Offset Area Management Plans – Additional Offset Proposal

The objective of the OAMPs for the Additional Offset Proposal is to ensure management of the offset areas for a period of 20 years from the approval of the OAMP, and to maintain and enhance habitat for protect matters, specifically, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Baudin's Black Cockatoo and Chuditch.

An OAMP and Additional Offset Proposal for the Bowelling Offset Area was submitted to DCCEEW during the previous Reporting Period. The Department subsequently notified Talison (Ref 27) that the OAMP and Additional Offset Proposal was not sufficient to satisfy EPBC 2018/8206 Condition 5, therefore not approved. Progress toward finalising the OAMPs for the Additional Offset Proposal, which includes Darkan, Trigwell, Grimwade and Bowelling Offset Areas, is continuing. Once finalised and approved by the Department the implementation of the OAMPs will be provided in future CARs.



4. REPORTING METHODOLOGY

4.1. Auditing Methodology

The auditing methodology for this CAR followed the compliance assessment process described in section 2 and Appendix A of the CAP.

4.2. Reporting Non-Compliances and Corrective and Preventative Actions

In accordance with Condition 4-5, any potential non-compliances with conditions of MS 1111 identified within the Reporting Period are to be reported within seven (7) days of the non-compliance being known.

Talisson is compliant with all conditions referred to in MS 1111, except for:

- a non-compliance with Condition 9-3 relating to the importation of construction material without dieback certification which was first identified as a potential non-compliance and reported to the DWER during the 19 August 2019 to 18 August 2020 reporting period. A notification of non-compliance with Condition 9-3 was subsequently issued to Talisson in response to this event (Ref 1). An updated DHMP (ENV-MP-0003, Revision 8 dated 05/11/2021) was submitted to DWER for their review on 09 November 2021. To date, DWER has not approved this updated revision and Talisson will remain non-compliant with this condition until a revised DHMP is approved - refer to section 3.2.3 for further details;
- a potential non-compliance to Condition 9-3. Specifically, internal environmental inspections during the reporting period have highlighted instances where vehicles entered the MDE without undergoing a vehicle hygiene inspection and the incident regarding inadequate machinery washdown at Cowan Brook Dam - refer to section 3.2.3 for further details;
- a potential non-compliance with Condition 7-3 relating to the extent that vegetation screening was retained at the MSA. This was self-reported to DWER in the 2021 CAR and to date, Talisson has not received correspondence from DWER confirming their assessment of this potential non-compliance – refer to section 3.3.5 for further details; and
- a potential non-compliance with Condition 6-3. Specifically, trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting were not implemented for some clearing activities as required by the CSTFMP – refer to section 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.7;

4.3. Compliance Status Terminology

For this CAR, Talisson has adopted the Action Implementation Status terminology from the Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing an Audit Table document (Ref 22). This terminology is listed in Table 6 and is used for reporting compliance status in Table 7.

Table 6: Compliance Status Terms

Compliance Status Terms	Acronym	Definition	Notes
Compliant	C	Implementation of the proposal has been carried out in accordance with the	This term applies to audit elements with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing requirements that have been met during the Reporting Period; and

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Compliance Status Terms	Acronym	Definition	Notes
		requirements of the audit element.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requirements with a finite period of application that have been met during the Reporting Period, but whose status has not yet been classified as 'Completed'.
Completed	CLD	A requirement with a finite period of application has been satisfactorily completed.	<p>This term may only be used where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> audit elements have a finite period of application (e.g. construction activities, development of a document); the requirement has been satisfactorily completed; and the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA) has provided written acceptance of 'Completed' status for the audit element
Not Required at this Stage	NR	The requirements of the audit element were not triggered during the Reporting Period.	This should be consistent with the 'Phase' column of the audit table.
Potentially Non-Compliant	PNC	Possible or likely failure to meet the requirements of the audit element.	This term may only be used where during the reporting period the proponent has identified a potential non-compliance and has not yet finalised its investigations to determine whether non-compliance has occurred. Where this term is used, the proponent should advise when investigations will be finalised and provide follow up advice of the outcome
Non-Compliant	NC	Implementation of the proposal has not been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the audit element	This term applies where the requirements of the audit element have not been met during the reporting period and its status is not 'Completed'.
In process	IP	Where an audit element requires a management or monitoring plan be submitted to the OEPA or another government agency for approval, that submission has been made and no further information or changes have been requested by the OEPA or the other government agency and assessment by the OEPA or	The term 'In process' must only be used for the purpose stated in the definition column. 'In process' may not be used to describe the compliance status of an implementation condition and/or procedure that requires ongoing implementation throughout the life of the project (e.g. implementation of a management plan).

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Compliance Status Terms	Acronym	Definition	Notes
		other government agency for approval is still pending.	

4.4. Public Availability of the Report

In accordance with the CAP and Conditions 5-1 and 5-2, this CAR will be made available to stakeholders, including members of the public, upon request and within seven (7) days of receiving the request.

4.5. Proposed Changes to the Compliance Assessment Plan

A revised CAP was submitted to the General Manager Office of the Environmental Protection Authority in June 2023 to:

- acknowledge the amendment of MS 1111 via a Section 45C change on 15 May 2023;
- address various style and formatting changes; and
- amend the reporting period from the 12 months up to 19 August to a calendar year (01 January to 31 December inclusive).

Talisson has not received correspondence from DWER to date regarding approval of the revised CAR.

There are no further proposed changes to the CAP at this time.

5. COMPLIANCE FINDINGS FOR MS 1111

Compliance with the conditions of MS 1111 is shown in Table 7 for the Reporting Period.

Table 7: MS1111 Compliance Assessment Audit Table

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information	
1111:M1.1	Proposal Implementation	When implementing the proposal, the proponent shall not exceed the authorised extent of the proposal as defined in Table 2 of Schedule 1, unless amendments to the proposal and the authorised extent of the proposal have been approved under the EP Act.	Implement project in accordance with criteria in Table 2 in Schedule 1.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	Ongoing	C	All clearing was conducted in accordance with Table 2 in Schedule 1 – refer to Key Characteristics below and Figure 2.	
			Key Characteristic	Description					
			Clearing	No more than 350ha.	Overall	Ongoing	C	A total of 36.16ha was cleared during the Reporting Period (relevant to MS 1111) – refer to Figure 2. The cumulative total of clearing (relevant to MS 1111) that has been conducted to date is 235.21ha.	
			Clearing	Within MDE of 2.207ha.	Overall	Ongoing	C	All clearing conducted during the Reporting Period was within the MDE – refer to Figure 2.	
1111:M2.1	Contact Details	The proponent shall notify the [Department] Chief Executive Officer (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.	Notify the CEO of any change in proponent details in writing.	Copy of written notification to the CEO of any change in proponent details.	Overall	Within 28 days of such a change	C	Talisson did not change its name, physical address or postal address during the Reporting Period. No notifications were made to the CEO during the Reporting Period.	
1111:M3.1	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	The proponent shall not commence implementation of the proposal after five (5) years from the date of this Statement, and any commencement, prior to this date, must be substantial.	Statement of commencement date of the implementation of the proposal.	Copy of written notification to CEO of substantial commencement.	Commencement	Commence prior to 19 August 2024	C	The proposal commenced 15 November 2020. The information presented in this CAR (section 2) demonstrates that the proposal has substantially commenced.	
1111:M3.2	Time Limit for Proposal Implementation	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.	Written evidence of the substantial implementation of the proposal.	CAR	Commencement	Commence prior to 19 August 2024	C	The proposal commenced 15 November 2020. The information presented in this CAR (section 2) demonstrates that the proposal has substantially commenced.	
1111:M4.1	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall prepare and maintain a Compliance Assessment Plan which is submitted to the CEO at least six (6) months prior to the first Compliance Assessment Report required by condition 4-6, or prior to implementation of the proposal, whichever is sooner.	Prepare a CAP.	CAP	Overall	Prior to 19 May 2020 and revisions ongoing	C	Letter (Ref: Statement 1111 dated 07/11/2019) received from Executive Director, Compliance and Enforcement, DWER (for the CEO under notice of delegation dated 03 July 2017) stating that the CAP meets the requirements of conditions 4-1 and 4-2. During the Reporting Period, a revised Compliance Assessment Plan (CAP) for MS 1111	

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
								was submitted to the General Manager Office of the EPA on 27 June 2023 (Ref 4).
1111:M4.2	Compliance Reporting	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.	Submit a CAP to the satisfaction of the CEO.	CAP	Overall	Prior to 19 May 2020 and revisions ongoing	C	Letter (Ref: Statement 1111 dated 07/11/2019) received from Executive Director, Compliance and Enforcement, DWER (for the CEO under notice of delegation dated 03 July 2017) stating that the CAP meets the requirements of conditions 4-1 and 4-2. During the Reporting Period, a revised CAP for MS 1111 was submitted to the General Manager Office of the EPA on 27 June 2023 (Ref 4).
1111:M4.3	Compliance Reporting	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.	Complete the assessment of compliance.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	Six (6) months prior to the first CAR or prior to implementation of the proposal, whichever is sooner, and revisions ongoing.	C	This Report prepared in accordance with Conditions 4-1 and 4-2. It covers the period 19 August 2022 to 31 December 2023. This Report is to be submitted before 31 March 2024 as per revised CAP submitted to the General Manager Office of the EPA on 27 June 2023.
1111:M4.4	Compliance Reporting	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.	CARs will be retained in electronic format.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	Ongoing	C	No requests made by the CEO during the Reporting Period. CARs are retained for the life of the proposal as required by section 2.3 of the CAP.
1111:M4.5	Compliance Reporting	The proponent shall advise the CEO of any potential non-compliance within seven (7) days of that non-compliance being known.	Written notification to the CEO.	Copy of correspondence to CEO advising of potential non-compliance. Compliance reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	Within seven (7) days of being known	C	No potential non-compliances required reporting to the CEO during the reporting period.
1111:M4.6	Compliance Reporting	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 CEO or a person delegated to sign on the CEO's behalf; (2) include a statement as to whether the proponent has complied with the conditions; (3) identify all potential non-compliances and describe	Submit CAR.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	19 November annually	C	This Report, submitted prior to 31 March 2024.

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
		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.						
1111:M5.1	Public Availability of Data	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)), management plans and reports relevant to the assessment of this proposal and implementation of this Statement.	CAP outlining the way data, plans and reports will be made publicly available; CAP prepared to the satisfaction of the CEO.	Evidence of provision of relevant data following request.	Overall	Ongoing	C	The CSTFMP, DHMP and VIMRP are available on the Talison Website. CARs are made publicly available as required by section 2.6 of the CAP. No information requests were received from stakeholders during the Reporting Period.
1111:M5.2	Public Availability of Data	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.	Written request to the CEO for the provision of environmental data to not be made public.	Approval from CEO to not make these data publicly available.	Overall	Ongoing	C	No requests have been made by the Proponent to the CEO during the Reporting Period.
1111:M6.1	Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the proposal to meet the following environmental objectives: (1) The proponent shall avoid, where possible, and minimise direct and indirect impacts upon conservation significant fauna within the mine development envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 during ground disturbing activities and during all phases of mining activities, as far as practicable; and (2) The proponent shall ensure there is no direct and indirect impact from the implementation of the proposal to conservation significant fauna habitat in the areas as defined in the Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan.	Implementation of endorsed CSTFMP (refer to M6.2 – M6.4).	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the CSFTMP.	Overall	Prior to disturbance	C	The proponent implemented the CSTFMP for the duration of the Reporting Period. The objectives of the CSTFMP were met. The information presented in this CAR (section 3.1) demonstrates that the CSTFMP was implemented.
1111:M6.2	Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan	In order to meet the requirements of condition 6-1, prior to ground disturbing activities within the mine development envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare a Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan shall: (1) when implemented, substantiate and ensure that Condition 6-1 is being met; (2) present objectives and monitoring protocols to identify conservation significant fauna and fauna habitat to ensure no	Prepare the CSTFMP on advice from DBCA.	CSTFMP to the satisfaction of the CEO. Native Vegetation Reference Sites Monitoring Report to the CEO. Significant Habitat Tree Monitoring Program Report to the CEO.	Overall	Prior to disturbance	C	Letter (Ref: DWERT4334 dated 29/10/2019) received from Executive Director, EPA Services (for the CEO under notice of delegation dated 3 July 2017) stating that the CSTFMP (Site Management Plan: ENV-MP-0002, Rev 11, 25 October 2019) meets the requirements of conditions 6-2. CSTFMP was endorsed prior to proposal (ground disturbance) commencing 15 November 2020. Trapping and Translocation Program Reports – Appendix 1.

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
		direct or indirect impact occurs; (3) specify criteria (trigger criteria) that will trigger the implementation of management and/or contingency actions to prevent direct or indirect impacts to conservation significant fauna and fauna habitat; (4) specify management and/or contingency actions to be implemented if trigger criteria required by condition 6-2(3) have been reached; (5) include a trapping and translocation program for target fauna species, which includes the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus 42innamo naso</i>), Baudin's Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>), Chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>), Numbat (<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>), Brush-tailed phascogale/wambenger (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>) and Western Ringtail Possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>), or as otherwise agreed by the CEO; (6) identify objectives and monitoring protocols to measure the success of trapping and translocation program required by condition 6-2(5) and; (7) identify management and contingency measures, including timeframes for their implementation if the objectives of the trapping and translocation program in condition 6-2(5) are not being met.		Trapping and Translocation Program Reports to the CEO.				Native Vegetation Reference Sites Monitoring Report – Appendix 2. Significant Habitat Tree Monitoring Program Report – Appendix 2.
1111:M6.3	Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the most recent version of the Conservation Significant Fauna Terrestrial Management Plan which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, addresses the requirements of condition 6-1.	Implementation of endorsed CSFTMP.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the CSTFMP.	Overall	Ongoing	PNC	The CSTFMP was implemented for the duration of the Reporting Period with the exception of trapping, translocation, and fauna spotting were not implemented for some clearing activities as required by the CSTFMP – refer to section 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.7;
1111:M6.4	Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan	The proponent shall continue to implement the Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan, or any subsequent revisions as approved by the CEO in condition 6-3, until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the plan meets the objective specified in condition 6-1.	Implementation of endorsed CSFTMP.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the CSTFMP.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO	C	The objective specified in Condition 6-1 has not yet been met. Talison will continue to implement the CSTFMP until the CEO has determined that the objective has been satisfactorily met.
1111:M7.1	Social Surroundings – Visual Amenity	The proponent shall implement the proposal to meet the following environmental objectives: (1) The proponent shall ensure that progressive rehabilitation of the Floyds Waste Rock Landform occurs over the life of the project to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is compatible with the end land use; (2) The proponent will undertake operations in a manner that minimises visual impacts (including but not limited to light spill) from implementation of the proposal on land identified in condition 7-2(1), as far as practicable.	Implementation of the Proposal in accordance with endorsed VIMRP (refer to M7.2 – M7.4).	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the VIMRP, and details of progressive rehabilitation reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO	C	The proponent implemented the VIMRP for the duration of the Reporting Period. The objectives of the VIMRP were met.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
1111:M7.2	Social Surroundings – Visual Amenity	In order to meet the requirements of condition 7-1, prior to ground disturbance, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare a Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan shall: (1) identify land within a five (5) kilometre radius of the Floyds Waste Rock Landform from which the mine expansion is visible; (2) detail the screening and rehabilitation practices to be implemented over the life of the operations (including, but not limited to, the planting of indigenous vegetation) for Floyds Waste Rock Landform; (3) specify the short and long term measures to be taken to address visual impacts from Floyds Waste Rock Landform, as well as night time operational work, for land identified in condition 7-2(1); (4) and specify management actions and timeframes for the implementation of all screening and rehabilitation measures required by condition 7-2(2).	Prepare the VIMRP on advice from DMIRS and DBCA.	Plan endorsed by the CEO. Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the VIMRP. Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Report.	Overall	Prior to ground disturbance (unless otherwise agreed by the CEO).	C	Letter (Ref: DWERA-000417 dated 29/09/2019) received from Executive Director, EPA Services (for the CEO under notice of delegation dated 03 July 2017) stating that authorisation was granted to commence ground disturbance activities prior to submission of the VIMRP required by Condition 7-2. The extension was granted until 15 November 2019. Email (subject: Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan – Condition 7 of MS 1111, dated 12 November 2019) with draft VIMRP attached was sent by Talison to DWER prior to the extended due date. Letter (Ref: DWERT4609 dated 02/06/2020) received from Executive Director, EPA Services (for the CEO under notice of delegation dated 3 July 2017) stating that the VIMRP (version 6, ENV-MP-0004, 20 April 2020) meets the requirements of condition 7. Visual Amenity Monitoring Report 2023–Appendix 3.
1111:M7.3	Social Surroundings – Visual Amenity	The proponent shall implement the most recent version of the Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, addresses the requirements of condition 7-1.	Implementation of endorsed VIMRP.	Plan endorsed by the CEO. Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the VIMRP.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	PNC	The VIMRP was implemented for the duration of the Reporting Period with the exception of one (1) potential non-compliance relating to the extent that a vegetation screen was retained at the MSA - refer to section 3.3.6. This potential non-compliance was identified and reported to DWER in the previous Reporting Period (19 August 2020-18 August 2021). Talison has received no correspondence from DWER during the current Reporting Period to confirm their assessment of this potential non-compliance. A revalidation of the Visual Impact Assessment was performed during the Reporting Period (Ref 20) which confirmed that the impact to visual amenity was negligible and that the objectives of the VIMRP were still being met.
1111:M7.4	Social Surroundings – Visual Amenity	The proponent shall continue to implement the Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan, or any subsequent revisions as approved by the CEO in condition 7-3, until the CEO	Implementation of endorsed VIMRP.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the VIMRP.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	C	The objective specified in Condition 7-1 has not yet been met. Talison will continue to implement the VIMRP until the CEO has determined that the objective has been satisfactorily met.

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
		has confirmed by notice in writing that the plan meets the objective specified in condition 7-1.						
1111:M8.1	Offsets	The proponent shall undertake an offset with the objective of counterbalancing the significant residual impact to 350 ha of foraging, roosting and breeding habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus 44innamo naso</i>), Baudin's Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>), Chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i>), Numbat (<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>), Brush-tailed phascogale/wambenger (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>) and Western Ringtail Possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) as a result of implementation of the proposal.	As per approved Offset Strategy (refer to M8.2 – M8.5).	Compliance reported annually in the CAR. Against the Offset Strategy.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	IP	Updated Additional Offset Strategy in draft to include four additional offset properties - Bowelling, Darkan, Trigwell and Grimwade.
1111:M8.2	Offsets	Within twelve (12) months of the publication of this Statement, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare and submit an Offset Strategy to the CEO. The Offset Strategy shall: (1) identify an initially unprotected area or areas greater than 350 hectares to be provided to the Crown for management for conservation purposes under the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> that contains the habitat values identified in condition 8-1; (2) demonstrate how the proposed offset counterbalances the significant residual impact through consideration of the six principles of the <i>WA Environmental Offsets Policy 2011</i> , and completion of the <i>WA Offsets Template</i> , as described in the <i>WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines 2014</i> , and the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy (October 2012)</i> in conjunction with the associated Offsets assessment guide; (3) identify the environmental values of the offset area(s); (4) for land ceded to the crown for the purpose of conservation, the proponent will identify: (a) the quantum of, and provide funds for, the upfront works associated with establishing the conservation area; and (b) the quantum of, and provide a contribution of funds for, the management of this area for the first twenty (20) years after completion of purchase. (5) identify any threats or opportunities for habitat improvement to offset values and provide management and/or rehabilitation actions to be undertaken to address the threats or improvements including: (a) the objectives and targets to be achieved, including completion criteria; (b) management and/or rehabilitation actions and a timeframe for the actions to be undertaken; (c) funding arrangements and timing of funding for conservation activities; and (d) monitoring requirements for activities. (6) define the role of the proponent and/or any third parties.	Prepare and submit Offset Strategy to the CEO.	Written endorsement of the Offset Strategy.	Overall	Prior to 19 August 2020 unless otherwise agreed by the CEO	IP	Updated Additional Offset Strategy in draft to include four additional offset properties - Bowelling, Darkan, Trigwell and Grimwade.

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Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
1111:M8.3	Offsets	After receiving notice in writing from the CEO, on advice of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, that the Offset Strategy satisfies the requirements of condition 8-2, the proponent shall: (1) implement the actions in accordance with the requirements of the approved Offsets Strategy; and (2) continue to implement the approved Offset Strategy until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that it has been demonstrated that the completion criteria in the Offset Strategy have been met and therefore the implementation of the actions is no longer required.	Implementation of the Offset Strategy.	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the Offset Strategy.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	IP	Updated Additional Offset Strategy in draft to include four additional offset properties - Bowelling, Darkan, Trigwell and Grimwade.
1111:M8.4	Offsets	The proponent shall review and revise the Offset Strategy as and when directed by the CEO.	Revised version of the Offset Strategy submitted to the CEO.	Written endorsement of the revised Offset Strategy.	Overall	As directed by CEO.	IP	Updated Additional Offset Strategy in draft to include four additional offset properties - Bowelling, Darkan, Trigwell and Grimwade.
1111:M8.5	Offsets	The proponent shall implement the latest version of the Offset Strategy, which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, satisfies the requirements of condition 8-2.	Implementation of the Offset Strategy	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the Offset Strategy.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	IP	Updated Additional Offset Strategy in draft to include four additional offset properties - Bowelling, Darkan, Trigwell and Grimwade.
1111:M9.1	Disease Hygiene Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the proposal to meet the following environmental objective: (1) The proponent shall minimise impacts from the implementation of the proposal to flora and vegetation including from marri canker (<i>Quambalaria coyrecup</i>) and dieback (<i>Phytophthora 45innamomi</i>).	Implementation of the Proposal in accordance with endorsed DHMP (refer to M9.2 – M9.4).	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the DHMP reported annually in the CAR.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	C	The proponent implemented the DHMP for the duration of the period to meet the objective of the DHMP, except for incidents relating to vehicle hygiene and clean on entry/arrival requirements, and one (1) non-compliance related to the importation of BRM without dieback certification - refer to section 3.2.3. The information presented in this CAR (section 3.2) demonstrates that the DHMP was implemented to meet this objective.
1111:M9.2	Disease Hygiene Management Plan	In order to meet the requirements of condition 9-1, prior to ground disturbing activities within the mine development envelope delineated in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare a Disease Hygiene Management Plan to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The Disease Hygiene Management Plan shall: (1) when implemented, substantiate and ensure that condition 9-1 is being met; (2) present objectives and monitoring protocols to identify flora and vegetation to ensure impacts are minimised; (3) specify criteria (trigger criteria) that will trigger the implementation of management and/or contingency actions to minimise impacts to flora and vegetation; (4) specify management and/or contingency actions to be implemented if trigger criteria required by condition 9-2(3) have been reached.	Prepare the DHMP.	Plan endorsed by the CEO. Annual Environmental Report to the CEO.	Overall	Prior to ground disturbance unless otherwise agreed by CEO.	C	Letter (Ref: DWERT4335 dated 28/10/2019) received from Executive Director, EPA Services (for the CEO under notice of delegation dated 3 July 2017) stating that the DHMP, ENV-MP-0003 Rev 7, 25 Oct 2019, meets the requirements of conditions 9-2.



Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Compliance Status	Further Information
1111:M9.3	Disease Hygiene Management Plan	The proponent shall implement the most recent version of the Disease Hygiene Management Plan which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, addresses the requirements of condition 9-1.	Implementation of	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the DHMP.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	PNC	<p>The proponent implemented the DHMP for the duration of the Reporting Period with the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> instances relating to vehicle hygiene and clean on entry/arrival requirements that occurred within the Reporting Period - refer to section 3.2.3; and one (1) non-compliance relating to the importation of BRM without dieback certification (Ref 1) – refer to section 3.2.3. <p>The information presented in this CAR (section 3.2) demonstrates how the DHMP was otherwise implemented.</p>
1111:M9.4	Disease Hygiene Management Plan	The proponent shall continue to implement the Disease Hygiene Management Plan, or any subsequent revisions as approved by the CEO in condition 9-3, until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the plan meets the objective specified in condition 9-1.	Implementation of	Compliance reported annually in the CAR against the DHMP.	Overall	Until objective met as confirmed by CEO.	C	<p>The objective specified in Condition 9-1 has not yet been met. Talison will continue to implement the DHMP until the CEO has determined that the objective has been satisfactorily met.</p>



6. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Table 8 lists documentation directly referenced in this document.

Table 8: Reference Table

Ref. No.	Description
1	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2021) Ministerial Statement 1111 Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion – Notice of Non Compliance Condition 4-5 and 9-3 (Letter Reference DWERT4155 dated 23 February 2021).
2	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)(2021) Ministerial Statement 1111 Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion – Notice of Non Compliance Condition 9-3 (Letter Reference DWERT4155 dated 13 May 2022).
3	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)(2021) Ministerial Statement 1111 Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion – Notice of Non Compliance Condition 6-3 and 9-3 (Letter Reference DWERT4155 dated 04 November 2021).
4	Talison Lithium Australia (2023) Compliance Assessment Plan, Issue Number 2.0.
5	Talison Lithium Australia (2019) Disease Hygiene Management Plan (DHMP, ENV-MP-0003) Revision 7, 25/10/2019.
6	Talison Lithium Australia (2019) Conservation Significant Terrestrial Fauna Management Plan (CSTFMP, ENV-MP-0002) Revision 11, 25/10/2019.
7	Talison Lithium Australia (2021) Clearing and High-Risk Ground Disturbance Procedure (ENV-PR-5003) Revision 5, June 2021.
8	Talison Lithium Australia (2022) Compliance Assessment Report MS1111 (19 August 202 to 18 August 2022).
9	Talison Lithium Australia (2022) Trapping and Translocation Procedure (ENV – PR- 0005) Revision 2, January 2022.
10	Talison Lithium Australia (2022) Management of Injured Fauna (ENV – PR – 9001) Revision 3, January 2022.
11	Talison Lithium Australia (2022) Tree Protection Procedure (ENV – PR – 9007) Revision 2, January 2022.
12	Talison Lithium Australia (2020) Noise Management Plan (ENV – MP – 1000) Revision 10, June 2020.
13	Environmental Protection (Talison Lithium Australia Greenbushes Operation Noise Emissions) Approval 2015. Published in the Western Australian Government Gazette No. 31, ISSN 2204-4264 (online) 27/02/2015.
14	Talison Lithium Australia (2022) Plant and Vehicle Hygiene Form (ENV-FM-020) Revision 7, March 2022.
15	Talison Lithium Australia (2021) Clean on Entry Record Sheet (ENV-FM-035) Revision 5, December 2021.

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Ref. No.	Description
16	Talisson Lithium Australia (2019) Environmental Pathogen Management Procedure (ENV-PR-8001) Revision 4, August 2021.
17	Talisson Lithium Australia (2021) Submission of the updated DHMP in response to BRM non-compliance (Email Subject Heading: RE: Ministerial Statement 1111 – Environmental Incident and Potential Non-Compliance with Condition 9-3; Email Recipient: K Da Silva; Email Dated: 09/11/2021).
18	Talisson Lithium Australia (2020) Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan (VIMRP, ENV-MP-0004) Revision 6, 20/04/2020.
19	Onshore Environmental (2018) <i>Visual Impact Assessment, Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion</i> . An unpublished report prepared for Talisson Lithium by Onshore Environmental, September 2018.
20	Talis Consultants (2022) <i>Visual Impact Assessment Greenbushes Lithium Mine</i> . An unpublished report prepared for Talisson Lithium by Talis Consultants, October 2022.
21	Talisson Lithium Australia (2020) Offset Strategy (draft).
22	Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA) (2014) Post Assessment Guideline for Preparing an Audit Table (PAG1), Post Assessment Guideline No. 1, Office of the Environmental Protection Authority, April 2014.
23	Talisson Lithium Australia (2023) Tone Bridge Offset Area Management Plan (ENV-MP-0010).
24	Talisson Lithium Australia (2023) Wellington Mills Offset Area Management Plan (ENV-MP-0011).
25	Talisson Lithium Australia Carlotta Offset Area Management Plan (ENV-MP-0009).
26	Memorandum of Understanding - Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion - Arrangements for Delivery of Environmental Offsets Between the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and Talisson Lithium Australia Pty Ltd. signed October 2021.
27	DCCEEW (2022) Email to Talisson Lithium Australia 02 August (Re: 2018/8206 residual offsets).



7. APPENDICIES

Appendix 1 - Trapping and Translocation, and Fauna Spotting and Relocation Program Reports

Appendix 2 - Native Vegetation Reference Site and Significant Habitat Tree Monitoring Programs

Appendix 3 - 2022 and 2023 Visual Amenity Monitoring Reports

Appendix 4 - 2022 Dieback Monitoring Report