Sanjiv Ridge BWT
GDV Risk Assessment

Report to Atlas Iron Pty Ltd

24 September 2025

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1 Background

Atlas Iron Pty Ltd (Atlas Iron) is currently in the process of developing the Sanjiv Ridge Project (formerly the Corunna Downs Project; hereafter referred to as the Study Area in this report), located approximately 33 kilometres (km) south of Marble Bar in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 1.1). Project development plans involve extending below the water table (BWT) within the Study Area. The Coongan River flows adjacent to the Project, various pools are known to occur within and surrounding the Project area, with several known to support groundwater dependent vegetation (GDV) (Biologic, 2025; Woodman Environmental, 2019). As such, drawdown resulting from the BWT development may impact GDV in the surrounding systems. Discharge of excess groundwater may also be required, which has the potential to alter the hydrological regime and water quality in the receiving environment. Atlas have undertaken work to model the groundwater drawdown across the area and assess hydrological changes to surface waters in the adjacent river systems. With this information now available, Atlas require a preliminary assessment of the risks to GDV from drawdown and other hydrological change/s. The risk assessment will use data from the GDV survey undertaken by Biologic in 2024 (Biologic, 2025).

1.1 Summary of Previous Surveys

An assessment of groundwater drawdown impacts to vegetation in the Study Area was undertaken by Woodman (2018) to assess the likelihood of GDV being present in the vicinity of the Study Area, the potential for groundwater abstraction to impact this vegetation and assess the risk of any impacts occurring. Woodman (2018) assessed five vegetation types as having potential dependence on groundwater, but acknowledged that as obligate and facultative phreatophytes did not occur consistently across the vegetation types extent, that each of these were only GDV in certain areas. Nonetheless, these vegetation types were used for a GDV risk assessment together with groundwater contours, and abstraction contours to identify areas of high and moderate risk.

An assessment of surface water (e.g. pools, flowing water or seepage areas) was also conducted by Stantec (2018), including their permanence (perennial or ephemeral) and likelihood of being dependent on groundwater (unlikely or likely).

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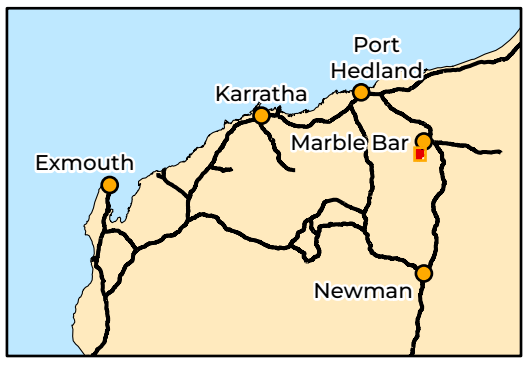
Hillside - Marble Bar Rd
Sanjiv Ridge
IBRA Region
Pilbara
IBRA Subregion
Chichester
Fortescue
Hamersley
Roebourne
Port Hedland
Karratha
Marble Bar
Newman

LEGEND

- Study Area
- Development Envelope
- Operating Mine
- Local Road

Scale 1:75,000
0 1 2 3 Km

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Transverse Mercator Created: 03/09/2025



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Sanjiv Ridge BWT
GDV Risk Assessment

Figure 1.1: Survey Area and regional context

Riparian vegetation types and their level of groundwater dependence were subsequently mapped by Biologic (2025), within select priority areas where there is potential for drawdown impacts to vegetation and/or where GDV was already known to occur (Figure 1.2). This survey concentrated specifically on the pools that are considered to be permanent or semi-permanent, and the area of riparian vegetation categorised as Moderate – High risk from groundwater drawdown impacts based on GDV risk mapping by Woodman (2018). Surface water features mapped by Stantec (2018), as well as any water features encountered during the Biologic (2025) field survey, were incorporated into the groundwater dependence assessment.

Biologic mapping was more detailed than the mapping provided prior to mobilisation (Woodman, 2016), and created new sub-types of riparian vegetation based on locations and density of key indicator species as per Biologic's GDV assessment framework (Appendix A). Level of groundwater dependence was defined according to the GDV indicator taxa present, their density, and presence of surface water and its permanence. Levels are thus a continuum of potential sensitivity to groundwater abstraction/ drawdown, from a low rating (not likely to experience substantial negative impacts) to a high rating (very likely to experience negative impacts from changes in groundwater and surface hydrology).

1.2 Groundwater Dependent Vegetation

Aboveground terrestrial GDE are typically characterised by the presence of flora species that rely on groundwater, i.e., phreatophytes. Phreatophytes may be classified as either obligate or facultative phreatophytes depending on their reliance on groundwater (Eamus *et al.*, 2016):

- Obligate phreatophytes are flora species confined to habitats with access to groundwater;
- Facultative phreatophytes are flora species that can utilise groundwater to satisfy a proportion of their ecological water requirement (EWR) when it is available. However, some individuals may also satisfy their EWR by relying solely on uptake from upper unsaturated soils layers where groundwater is inaccessible.

Obligate phreatophytes are flora species completely or highly dependent on groundwater and are therefore confined to habitats with continual, seasonal, or episodic access to groundwater. As they rely on groundwater to satisfy at least some proportion of their ecological water requirement (EWR) (Eamus *et al.*, 2016), obligate phreatophytes are highly sensitive to changes in groundwater regime and respond negatively to rapid groundwater drawdown. As such, obligate phreatophytes are often the best indicator of consistently shallow groundwater tables, or permanent surface water presence in the Pilbara. Not all phreatophytic species display the same degree of dependency on groundwater and the dependency within species has been shown to vary both spatially and temporally (Eamus *et al.*, 2016), with the hydrological regime of a particular catchment, creek, or river system, a key factor in presence and dependency of a phreatophyte on groundwater.

Previous studies in the Northern Perth Basin indicate that plant roots are unlikely to access moisture beyond a depth of 10 m. If moisture is accessed beyond this depth, it is not likely to form a significant proportion of the plant's water requirements. A study by Loomes (2010) found that no Pilbara riparian species occurred in areas where the groundwater was at a depth greater than 10 m.

Figure 1.3 illustrates areas where depth to groundwater is <10m in association with riparian vegetation mapped by Biologic (2025), while Figure 1.4 illustrates projected groundwater drawdown contours.

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Hillside - Marble Bar Rd
Sanjiv Ridge

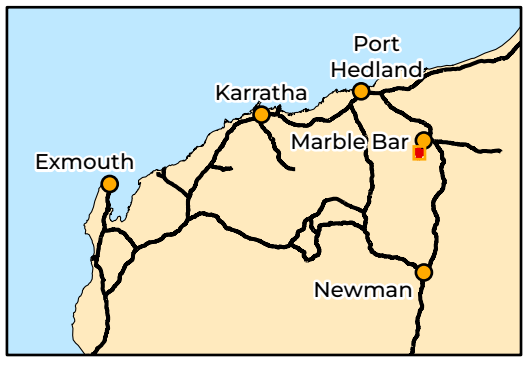
LEGEND

Study Area
Operating Mine
Local Road

GDV Rating (Biologic 2025)
High
Moderate
Moderate to High

MapCode
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
D8

Scale 1:75,000
0 1 2 3 Km
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50 Transverse Mercator
Created: 03/09/2025



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GDV Risk Assessment

Figure 1.2: Riparian vegetation types in the Survey Area

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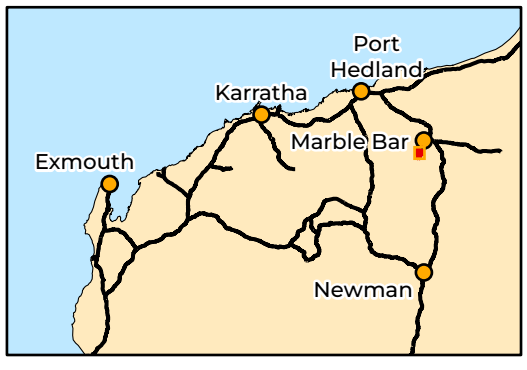
Hillside - Marble Bar Rd
Sanjiv Ridge

Depth to groundwater potentially used by GDV (m)
- 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10

LEGEND
- Study Area
- Operating Mine
- Local Road

GDV Category
- High
- Moderate to High
- Moderate
- Low to Moderate
- Low
- Negligible to Low
- Negligible
- None
- Cleared

Scale 1:67,000
0 1 2 Km
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50 Transverse Mercator
Created: 03/09/2025



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Sanjiv Ridge BWT Groundwater Dependent Vegetation Assessment

Figure 1.3: Depth to groundwater potentially used by GDV

770000 777000 784000

7644000 7637000 7630000 7623000

GDV Rating
- High
- Moderate to High
- Moderate
- Low to Moderate
- Low
- Negligible to Low
- Negligible
- None
- Cleared

Hillside - Marble Bar Rd

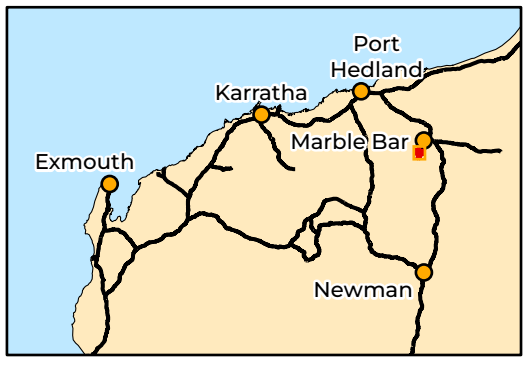
Sanjiv Ridge

LEGEND
- Study Area
- Operating Mine
- Local Road

Drawdown Contour
- 0.5
- 1
- 5
- 10
- 30

Scale 1:75,000
0 1 2 3 Km

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Transverse Mercator Created: 11/09/2025



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Sanjiv Ridge BWT
Groundwater Dependent Vegetation Assessment

Figure 1.4: Predicted drawdown contours

2 GDV Risk Assessment

2.1 Methods

Vegetation mapped by Biologic (2025) was analysed against projected groundwater drawdown contours provided by Atlas. A preliminary risk assessment was undertaken on vegetation polygons with a Moderate to High GDV rating (Biologic, 2025), using a modified version of the rapid risk assessment methods used by Woodman (2018) and Stantec (2018) (Table 2.1). Biologic (2025) assessed the GDV category of both the overall vegetation types and individual vegetation polygons (derived from sampling sites therein); the latter have been used in this GDV risk assessment for increased accuracy. The rapid risk assessment as detailed by these authors was not suitable for the current analysis as detailed drawdown data (i.e. to 0.1 m) is required. The total area (ha) of each GDV vegetation type assessed at each risk level outlined in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Preliminary drawdown risk assessment

Risk of Impact	Projected drawdown
Low risk	<0.5 m
Moderate Risk	0.5 – 1 m
High Risk	1 – 10 m
Extreme Risk	10 m+

The rapid risk assessment described by Woodman (2018) and Stantec (2018) states that areas assessed at moderate risk of impact, where the vegetation does not need to be considered under the EPA factor guidelines, can be considered an acceptable risk. Vegetation that does need to be considered under the EPA factor guidelines is described below (EPA 2016):

- being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities;
- restricted distribution;
- degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- a role as a refuge; and
- providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

One vegetation type, D3, had affinities with the Pilbara Pools PEC (Biologic, 2025). The Pilbara Pools PEC is listed as Priority 2 and occurs sporadically throughout the Pilbara, with several occurrences in Karijini National Park and other springs and river pools with high water permanence of the Pilbara. The presence of phreatophytic flora, permanent to semi-permanent pools, as well as several of the key relictual/ indicator understorey species suggests that portions of the Survey Area may represent the PEC, but particularly this vegetation type.

Additionally, many pools occurring in the Survey Area are in a gorge, gully or valley wetland landform that is coupled with significant shading, in line with the description of this PEC.

2.2 Results and Discussion

The majority of vegetation assigned a Moderate to High GDV rating was assessed as being at Low risk of impact from drawdown, predominantly due to 99.9% of the vegetation rated as Moderate to High GDV vegetation occurring in areas with <0.5 m projected drawdown (Table 2.2). A total of 0.4 ha was assessed as having moderate risk of impact (0.5 – 1 m projected drawdown) and 0.2 ha assessed as High risk of impact (1 – 10 m projected drawdown). Results of the risk assessment are shown in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1. It should be noted that the areas stated in Table 2.2 only relate to the parts of each vegetation type given a Moderate to High GDV rating. Vegetation type D7 has not been included in Table 2.2 as none of this vegetation type was rated Moderate to High.

Vegetation type D3 (Pilbara Pools PEC) was assessed as being at low risk of impact from drawdown. None of the other vegetation types assessed at Moderate or High risk of impact needed to be considered under the EPA factor guidelines as per Section 2.1.

Table 2.2: Risk of impact for vegetation with Moderate – High GDV rating

GDV rating (Biologic, 2025)	Vegetation code type	Risk of drawdown impact	Area at Risk of Impact (ha)
High	D1 Ma Ml Cv Melaleuca argentea low woodland over Melaleuca linophylla tall sparse shrubland over Cyperus vaginatus mid sparse sedgeland	Low	2.0
Moderate – High	D2 EcMa(±Ev) MlMgAcpAh CvSs(±Td) *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Melaleuca argentea* (±*Eucalyptus victrix*) mid open woodland to open forest over *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Atalaya hemiglauca* tall open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Schoenoplectus subulatus* (±*Typha domingensis*) mid sparse sedgeland	Low	113.9
		Moderate	0.4
		High	0.2
High	D3 MaEc(±Fb) AciAtp(±AtFv) Ic TdEg *Melaleuca argentea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (±*Ficus brachypoda*) low-mid open woodland over *Acacia colei* var. *ileocarpa*, *Acacia tumida* var *pilbarensis* (±*Adriana tomentosa*, *Flueggea virosa*) tall shrubland over *Imperata cylindrica* mid tussock grassland over *Typha domingensis*, *Eleocharis geniculata* low-mid isolated sedges	Low	0.2

GDV rating (Biologic, 2025)	Vegetation code type	Risk of drawdown impact	Area at Risk of Impact (ha)
Low – Moderate	D4 MaEc MgMl Cv(±Ss) *Melaleuca argentea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* low isolated trees to clumps of trees over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla* mid isolated shrubs over *Cyperus vaginatus* (±*Schoenoplectus subulatus*) low isolated clumps of sedges	Low	45.9
Moderate – High	D5 Ec MgAhMl(±Aa) CvSs EbCc *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* mid open woodland to open forest over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Melaleuca linophylla* (±*Acacia ampliceps*) mid open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Schoenoplectus subulatus* mid sparse sedgeland over *Eriachne benthamii*, **Cenchrus ciliaris* low open tussock grassland	Low	74.0
Moderate – High	D6 EcEv MgMlAh(±At) CvSs CcEbEm *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus victrix* mid open woodland to forest over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Atalaya hemiglauca* (±*Acacia trachycarpa*) tall open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Schoenoplectus subulatus* mid isolated sedges over **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Eriachne benthamii*, *Eriachne mucronata* low sparse tussock grassland	Low	77.9
Moderate – High	D8 Ev MgMl(AcpAa) Cv Cc *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland to isolated trees over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, (±*Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Acacia ampliceps*) tall shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* low sparse tussock grassland	Low	53.9
Moderate	D9 AtAhPl Te Cc *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Petalostylis labicheoides* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* mid sparse hummock grassland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* low isolated clumps of tussock grasses	Low	38.4

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Sanjiv Ridge

LEGEND

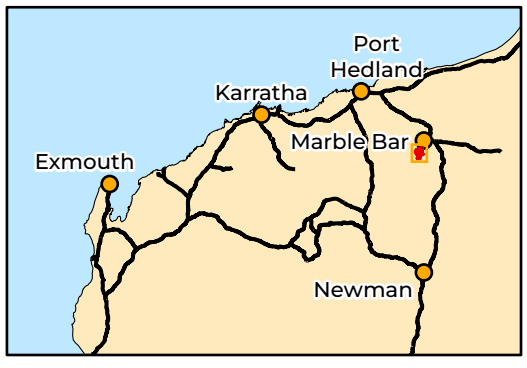
Study Area
Development Envelope
Operating Mine
Local Road

Potential GDV - Risk From Drawdown Impact

Low Risk of Impact
Moderate Risk of Impact
High Risk of Impact

Scale 1:100,000
0 2 4 Km

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Transverse Mercator Created: 09/09/2025



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Sanjiv Ridge BWT
Groundwater Dependent Vegetation Assessment

Figure 2.1: GDVs at Moderate and High risk of impact

3 Conclusion

This analysis evaluated the risk of projected groundwater drawdown impacts to areas of vegetation with a Moderate to High GDV rating (Biologic, 2025). Areas of vegetation types D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D8 and D9 with a Moderate to High GDV rating were assessed as low risk of impact from groundwater drawdown due to their occurrence in areas of <0.5 m proposed drawdown. A total of 0.4 ha of D2 was assessed at Moderate risk of impact (0.5 – 1 m projected drawdown), representing 0.1% of all vegetation assigned a GDV rating of Moderate – High. A further 0.2 ha of D2 was assessed at High risk of impact (1 – 10 m projected drawdown; <0.1% of all vegetation assigned a GDV rating of Moderate – High.

None of the vegetation types were identified as being at Extreme risk of impact. Vegetation of the Pilbara Pools PEC was assessed at Low risk of impact.

Ongoing monitoring is recommended within these vegetation types representing GDV to assess impact of groundwater drawdown.

4 References

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Woodman Environmental. (2019). *Corunna Downs Project: Assessment of Groundwater Drawdown Impacts to Vegetation*. Unpublished report prepared for Atlas Iron. Woodman Environmental, Applecross, WA.

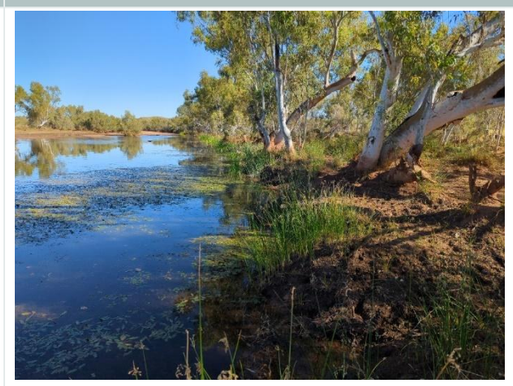
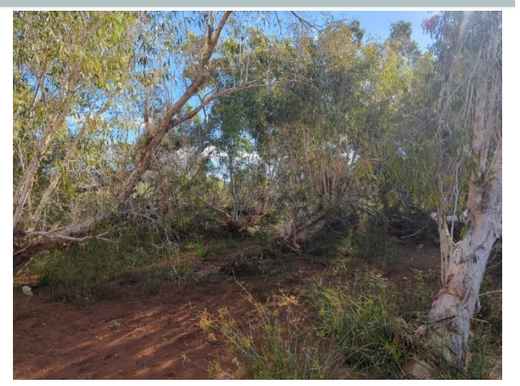
Appendix A: Biologic GDV assessment framework

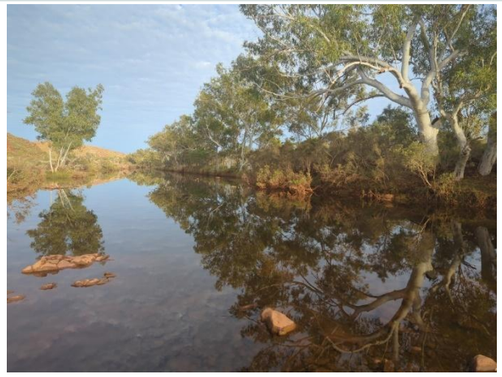
Rating	General site features	Key/most common indicator species and density		
		Phreatophytic/Riparian	Mesophytic	Hydrophytic
High	Presence of mature obligate phreatophytes (i.e., *Melaleuca argentea*) with permanent to semi-permanent water bodies present. A high diversity and density of mesophytic and hydrophytic taxa. Pooling present; evidence of seepage	**Abundant:** • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* • *Melaleuca argentea* **Present:** • *Sesbania formosa*	**Abundant to Common:** • *Melaleuca* species • *Ficus aculeata* **Present:** • *Acacia ampliceps* • *Cullen leucanthum* • *Ficus virens* • *Imperata cylindrica* • *Myoporum monatanum* • *Samolus* species	**Abundant to Common:** • *Potamogeton* species • *Sonchus hydrophyllus* **Present:** • *Juncus krausii* • *Livistona alfredii* • *Lobelia arnhemiaca* • *Samolus* sp. Millstream
Moderate	Presence of mature facultative phreatophytes (with potential for semi-mature to young obligate phreatophytes). Semi-permanent water bodies may be present. A moderate diversity and density of mesophytic and hydrophytic taxa. +/- Pooling present or evidence of pools; +/- evidence of seepage	**Abundant:** • *Eucalyptus victrix* • *Sesbania cannabina* **Common:** • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* • *Melaleuca argentea*	**Abundant:** • *Melaleuca glomerata* **Common to Present:** • *Melaleuca* species • *Ficus aculeata* • *Plumbago zeylanica* • *Atalaya hemiglauca* • *Dodonaea lanceolata* • *Gymnanthera cunninghamii* • *Adriana tomentosa* • *Tinospora smilacina*	**Abundant:** • *Ammannia baccifera* • *Chara* species • *Najas* species • *Typha domingensis* **Present:** • *Cyperus* species • *Potamogeton* species • *Samolus repens* • *Schenkia* species • *Schoenoplectus subulatus* • *Sonchus hydrophyllus*

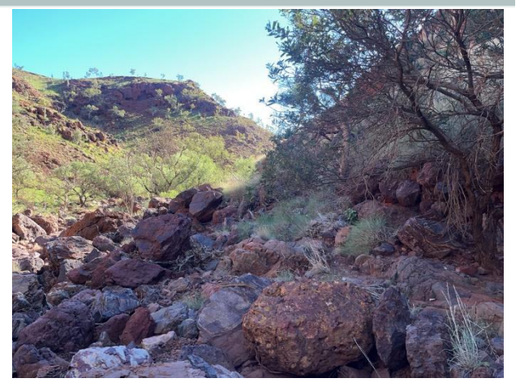
Rating	General site features	Key/most common indicator species and density		
		Phreatophytic/Riparian	Mesophytic	Hydrophytic
Low	Scattered presence of facultative and/or presence of mature vadophytic (i.e., *Eucalyptus victrix*). Ephemeral to semi-permanent water bodies may be present. Low diversity and density of mesophytic and hydrophytic taxa.	**Abundant to Common:** • *Acacia citrinoviridis* • *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* • *Eucalyptus victrix* • *Stylobasium spathulatum* **Present:** • *Acacia sclerosperma* • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* • *Eucalyptus xerothermica* • *Melaleuca argentea* • *Sesbania cannabina* • *Terminalia circumalata*	**Abundant to Common:** • *Cyprus vaginatus* • *Eulalia aurea* • *Stemodia grossa* **Present:** • *Abutlion amplum* • *Melaleuca glomerata* • *Plumbago zeylanica* • *Atalaya hemiglauca*	**Present:** • *Ammannia baccifera* • *Chara* species • *Fimbristylis microcarya* • *Marsilea exarata* • *Marsilea hirsuta* • *Myriophyllum* species • *Najas* species • *Schoenoplectiella laevis* • *Typha domingensis* • *Wahlenbergia tumidifructa*
Negligible	Minor to medium flowlines and drainage areas. Mostly inflow dependent species. Riparian species (i.e., *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*) are prevalent and dominant.	No groundwater indicator species present or not present at the density that would indicate presence of soil moisture. Mostly mature vadophytic taxa, with riparian tree species (i.e., *Eucalyptus xerothermica*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*). High diversity of Riparian species abundant and common.		
None	Minor flowlines. Occurs on upland habitats (i.e., hummock grassland on stony hills and slopes) that are highly unlikely to have to access to or be reliant on groundwater presence.	None present. Riparian species may be abundant, common and present.		

Please Note: 'Present' refers to any cover density, though is usually 0.1%; 'Common' is cover density from 0.2% to 10%; 'Abundant' is 11% cover density and higher.

Appendix B: Riparian vegetation types (Biologic, 2025)

Vegetation Code & Description	Key GDV species	Representative Photo (s)
GDV Rating: High		
D1 Ma Ml Cv *Melaleuca argentea* low woodland over *Melaleuca linophylla* tall sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland	• *Melaleuca argentea* (High) • *Melaleuca linophylla* (Moderate) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low)	 
D3 MaEc(±Fb) AciAtp(±AtFv) Ic TdEg *Melaleuca argentea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (±*Ficus brachypoda*) low-mid open woodland over *Acacia colei* var. *ileocarpa*, *Acacia tumida* var *pilbarensis* (±*Adriana tomentosa*, *Flueggea virosa*) tall shrubland over *Imperata cylindrica* mid tussock grassland over *Typha domingensis*, *Eleocharis geniculata* low-mid isolated sedges	• *Imperata cylindrica* (High) • *Adriana tomentosa* (Moderate) • *Eleocharis geniculata* (Moderate) • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Moderate) • *Flueggea virosa* (Moderate) • *Melaleuca argentea* (Moderate) • *Typha domingensis* (Low)	 
GDV Rating: Moderate to High		
D2 EcMa(±Ev) MlMgAcpAh CvSs(±Td) *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Melaleuca argentea* (±*Eucalyptus victrix*) mid open woodland to open forest over *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Atalaya hemiglauca* tall open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Schoenoplectus subulatus* (±*Typha domingensis*) mid sparse sedgeland	• *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Moderate to High) • *Melaleuca argentea* (Moderate to High) • *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Moderate) • *Eucalyptus victrix* (Low to Moderate) • *Melaleuca linophylla* (Moderate) • *Schoenoplectus subulatus* (Moderate) • *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* (Low) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low) • *Melaleuca glomerata* (Low) • *Typha domingensis* (Low)	 

Vegetation Code & Description	Key GDV species	Representative Photo (s)
D5 Ec MgAhMl(±Aa) CvSs EbCc *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* mid open woodland to open forest over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Melaleuca linophylla* (±*Acacia ampliceps*) mid open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Schoenoplectus subulatus* mid sparse sedgeland over *Eriachne benthamii*, **Cenchrus ciliaris* low open tussock grassland	• *Acacia ampliceps* (High) • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Moderate to High) • *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Moderate) • *Melaleuca glomerata* (Moderate) • *Melaleuca linophylla* (Moderate) • *Schoenoplectus subulatus* (Moderate) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low)	 
GDV Rating: Low to Moderate		
D4 MaEc MgMl Cv(±Ss) *Melaleuca argentea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* low isolated trees to clumps of trees over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla* mid isolated shrubs over *Cyperus vaginatus* (±*Schoenoplectus subulatus*) low isolated clumps of sedges	• *Melaleuca linophylla* (Moderate) • *Schoenoplectus subulatus* (Moderate) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low) • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Low) • *Melaleuca argentea* (Low) • *Melaleuca glomerata* (Low)	 
D6 EcEv MgMlAh(±At) CvSs CcEbEm *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus victrix* mid open woodland to forest over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Atalaya hemiglauca* (±*Acacia trachycarpa*) tall open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Schoenoplectus subulatus* mid isolated sedges over **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Eriachne benthamii*, *Eriachne mucronata* low sparse tussock grassland	• *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (High) • *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Moderate) • *Eucalyptus victrix* (Moderate) • *Melaleuca glomerata* (Moderate) • *Melaleuca linophylla* (Moderate) • *Schoenoplectus subulatus* (Moderate) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low)	 

Vegetation Code & Description	Key GDV species	Representative Photo (s)
D8 Ev MgMl(AcpAa) Cv Cc *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland to isolated trees over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, (±*Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Acacia ampliceps*) tall shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* low sparse tussock grassland	• *Acacia ampliceps* (High) • *Melaleuca glomerata* (Moderate) • *Melaleuca linophylla* (Moderate) • *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* (Low) • *Eucalyptus victrix* (Low) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low)	 
GDV Rating: Low		
D7 TcEv(±Ec) MgAhFb Cv EmTspCa Te *Terminalia circumalata*, *Eucalyptus victrix* (±*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) low open woodland over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Ficus brachypoda* tall open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus* mid isolated sedges over *Eriachne mucronata*, *Themeda* sp. indet, *Cymbopogon ambiguus* low sparse tussock grassland over *Triodia epactia* low isolated hummock grasses	• *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Moderate) • *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*(Moderate) • *Cyperus vaginatus* (Low) • *Eucalyptus victrix* (Low) • *Melaleuca glomerata* (Low) • *Terminalia circumalata* (Low)	 
GDV Rating: Negligible		
D9 AtAhPl Te Cc *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Petalostylis labicheoides* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* mid sparse hummock grassland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* low isolated clumps of tussock grasses	• *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Low)	 

Vegetation Code & Description	Key GDV species	Representative Photo (s)
D10 El AtpAcEs Em Te *Eucalyptus leucophloia* low isolated trees over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia citrinoviridis*, *Ehretia saligna* tall sparse shrubland over *Eriachne mucronata* low isolated tussock grasses over *Triodia epactia* low isolated hummock grasses	• *Acacia citrinoviridis* (Negligible to Low)