



WILDCAT
RESOURCES

TABBA TABBA PROJECT

Conservation Significant Species Management Plan

MAY 2026



Document Control

Document Control					
Type:	Management Plan				
Title:	Conservation Significant Species Management Plan				
Owner:	Erin Lee				
Revision:	Name	Company	Position	Date	Signed
Approvals	G. Roberts	SLR Consulting	Associate Environmental Consultant	11/05/2026	
	E. Lee	Wildcat	Principal – Environment and Approvals	12/05/2026	
	J. Dornan	Wildcat	Project Director	27/05/2026	
	AJ Saverimutto	Wildcat	Managing Director	02/06/2026	

Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that section 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents to specified persons who are known to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cth). The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed

Full name (please print)

AJ Saverimutto

Organisation (please print)

Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd

Date

02/06/2026

Revision history

Version	Date	Prepared by	Description of revision
0.1	28/05/2026	SLR Consulting	Original version prepared to support referrals under EPBC Act and WA Part IV EP Act



Executive Summary

This Conservation Significant Species Management Plan (CSSMP) has been developed by Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd (Wildcat) for the Tabba Tabba Project (the Project) to demonstrate how the impacts on conservation-significant species will be managed. This CSSMP has been prepared to support environmental assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and therefore follows the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and Water's Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (DCCEEW, 2024). This CSSMP will also support environmental assessment under Western Australia's (WA) *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). A summary of this CSSMP is provided in **Table E-1**.

Table E-1 Executive Summary

Proposal title	Tabba Tabba Project
Proponent name	Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd
Location of the action	Approximately 50 km southeast of Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.
Ministerial Statement number	Not applicable. The Proposed Action will be assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under the EP Act and by DCCEEW under the EPBC Act.
Purpose of the CSSMP	This CSSMP outlines Wildcat's management approach to protect the conservation-significant species that may be potentially impacted by the Proposal.
Conservation-significant species, outcome/s and/or objectives	<p>The Proposal may significantly impact the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>). Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>). Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>). <p>The objective of this CSSMP is to ensure that the Proposed Action is carried out in a manner that minimises direct and indirect impacts to the Northern Quoll, Grey Falcon, and Pilbara Olive Python.</p>
Proposed construction date	Subject to approval, construction of the Proposed Action is planned to commence in 2027 with mining scheduled to occur from 2028 to 2045.
CSSMP required pre-construction?	Yes. The CSSMP will be required to be implemented for any clearing and vehicle mobilisation to site.



CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	1-1
1.1	Scope.....	1-1
1.2	Legislative Context.....	1-4
1.3	Project Description.....	1-4
1.4	Conservation Significant Fauna Species.....	1-4
1.4.1	Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>).....	1-5
1.4.2	Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>).....	1-6
1.4.3	Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>).....	1-6
1.4.4	Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts.....	1-7
2	Management Framework.....	2-1
2.1	Roles and Responsibilities.....	2-1
2.2	Training and Awareness.....	2-1
2.3	Emergency Contacts and Procedures.....	2-2
2.4	Reporting.....	2-2
3	Environmental Management Measures.....	3-1
3.1	Objective Based Criteria.....	3-1
4	Adaptive Management and Review of the CSSMP.....	4-1
5	References.....	5-1

Figures

Figure 1-1	Location of the Proposed Action.....	1-3
------------	--------------------------------------	-----

Tables

Table E-1	Executive Summary.....	ii
Table 1-1	Commonwealth Content Requirements within this CSSMP.....	1-1
Table 1-2	Relevant Surveys and Studies to this CSSMP.....	1-5
Table 1-3	Potential Direct and Indirect Environmental Impacts.....	1-7
Table 2-1	Roles and Responsibilities.....	2-1
Table 3-1	Objective-based Provisions – Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, and Grey Falcon.....	3-2



1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd (Wildcat, the Proponent) is proposing to develop the Tabba Tabba Project (the Project; the Proposed Action).

This Conservation Significant Species Management Plan (CSSMP) applies to the Project and details potential impacts on conservation-significant species associated with the Proposed Action. It describes how these impacts will be avoided, minimised, and managed so that they are environmentally acceptable.

This CSSMP has been prepared to support environmental assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Western Australia's (WA) *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It has been developed in accordance with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and Water's (DCCEEW) *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (2024)*, as highlighted in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 Commonwealth Content Requirements within this CSSMP

Commonwealth Requirement	Section of this CSSMP
Conditions of approval reference table	Not applicable
Description of the Proposed Action	Section 1.3
Objectives	Section 3.1
Roles and Responsibilities	Section 2.1
Reporting	Section 2.4
Environmental training	Section 2.2
Emergency contacts and procedures	Section 2.3
Potential environmental impacts and risks	Appendix A – Risk Assessment
Environmental management measures and activities, controls and performance targets; Environmental monitoring; Corrective actions	Table 3-1 in Section 3
Maps and Diagrams	Figure 1-1
Audit and review	Section 4

This CSSMP focuses on conservation-significant species for which there is a potential significant impact, and which may require specific mitigation and/or management measures, identified as:

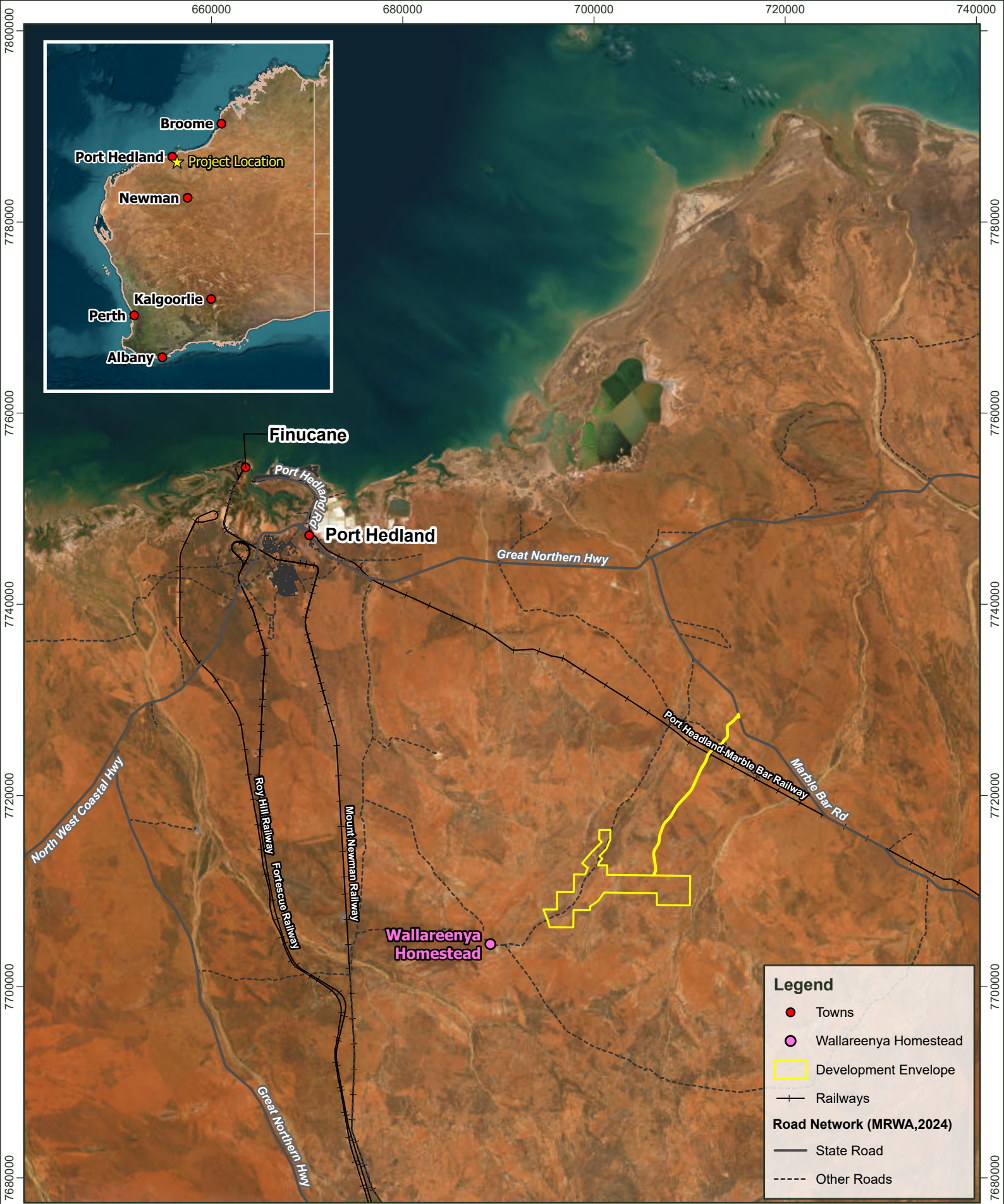
- Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*).
- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*).
- Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceus barroni*).


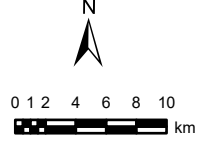

Figure 1-1 shows the location of the Proposed Action. The scope of this CSSMP is limited to the development envelope for the Proposed Action, an area of 4,690 ha, within which a disturbance area of 2,066 ha is proposed. The CSSMP considers both direct and indirect impacts within this area.



This CSSMP does not address:

- General environmental management measures not specific to conservation-significant fauna (these are addressed in separate environmental management plans and procedures).
- Impacts to other environmental factors (e.g. flora, heritage, surface water), except where they directly relate to conservation-significant fauna.



CLIENT 620.V00796		Project Name: Tabba Tabba Project			
	 <p>GDA2020 MGA Zone 50</p>	EPBC #: 2026/03375	Figure #: 1-1	Date: April 2026	Author: KM
		Figure Name: Proposed Action Location			
		Data Sources: • Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community (2023) <i>ESRI Satellite Imagery</i> , Basemap			
					



1.2 Legislative Context

This CSSMP is submitted with referral of the Proposed Action to DCCEEW under the EPBC Act. If the Proposed Action is required to be approved under the EPBC Act, approval condition requirements that the CSSMP is intended to address will be detailed in this section.

Referral of this Proposal to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Part IV of the EP Act is yet to be submitted. If the Proposal is required to be approved under Part IV of the EP Act, conditions and procedures that the proponent must adhere to during Project implementation, as detailed in the Ministerial Approval Statement, will be included in this section.

1.3 Project Description

Wildcat proposes to develop the Proposed Action to mine spodumene, tantalum, and petalite. The Proposed Action is located on Nyamal country, approximately 50 km southeast of Port Hedland in the Shire of the Town of Port Hedland. The land is located within the Nyamal Native Title Determination Area (WCD2019/010 and WCD2019/011).

The site will be accessed via a proposed road from Marble Bar Road. The Proposed Action is predominantly located on Wallareenya Pastoral Lease with a small portion of the new site access road extending into the Strelley Pastoral Lease.

The Proposed Action involves both open pit, and underground mining operations. Associated supporting infrastructure includes waste rock landforms (WRLs), Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), Run of Mine (ROM) pad, processing plants, mine services area, hybrid power station, accommodation village, explosives magazine, wastewater treatments systems, landfill, surface water management infrastructure and pipelines, internal roads, and hardstands.

Water for processing, dust suppression, and other mine activities will be sourced from dewatering of mine workings and dedicated borefields. No discharge of mine water to the environment is proposed.

The Proposed Action will proceed under the following *Mining Act 1978* (WA) tenure:

- Four mining leases (M45/354, M45/375, M45/376, and M45/377) covering the primary mining and operational areas.
- A general-purpose lease (G45/360) designated for mining and processing infrastructure.
- Several miscellaneous licences (L45/323 (live), L45/845 (pending), L45/846 (live), L45/847 (live), L45/848 (pending), L45/863 (live), and L45/868 (live), L45/911 (pending), L45/912 (pending), L45/913 (pending), L45/914 (pending), L45/915 (pending), L45/916 (pending)) cover associated haul roads, borefield, pipeline corridors, and other supporting infrastructure.

1.4 Conservation Significant Fauna Species

This CSSMP addresses the conservation-significant species relevant to the Proposed Action and potential impacts that require management, as identified in the EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document. These species are presented in the subsections below, followed by the potential direct and indirect impacts on them.

Table 1-2 displays the surveys and studies related to the Proposal that have been considered while developing the CSSMP. Details of the survey findings are presented in the EPBC Act Referral Supporting Document.



Table 1-2 Relevant Surveys and Studies to this CSSMP

Factor	Survey / Study Title	Description
Terrestrial Fauna	Detailed and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey 2025 (Western Wildlife, 2026)	Two-phase detailed and targeted fauna survey of the Tabba Tabba study area.
Terrestrial Fauna	Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Flora and Fauna Assessments (Ecoscape, 2024)	Initial desktop assessment followed by flora and vegetation and vertebrate fauna field surveys conducted in March, April, and June 2024 across the Project development tenure.

1.4.1 Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*)

The Northern Quoll is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and Endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act). The species population has declined by an estimated 50% over the last decade. The Northern Quoll occurs across northern Australia, occurring as several disjunct populations in Queensland, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia (DCCEE, n.d.-a). Recent studies have shown that the Northern Quoll forms two subpopulations in the Pilbara with a great deal of mixing, indicating that the species has a large capacity for dispersal.

Rugged and complex rocky terrain is a crucial component of critical habitat for the Northern Quoll. Watercourses that facilitate connectivity and dispersal availability between areas of habitat are also considered to be critical for the species. According to Hernandez-Satin et al. (2022) the species is likely to have a preference for rocky habitat in close proximity to riparian environments.

The EPBC Act referral guideline for the Northern Quoll recognises that all native vegetation within 1 km of shelter habitat or Northern Quoll records may be considered foraging and dispersal habitat (DoE, 2016).

Eight broad fauna habitat types were mapped within the study area for the vertebrate fauna and habitat survey conducted by Western Wildlife (2026). Rocky Outcrop habitat has been identified as critical habitat for the Northern Quoll.

Foraging and dispersal habitat is considered to include the Major River and all habitats within 1 km of critical habitat (Rocky Outcrop habitat) and Northern Quoll records (which includes the habitat types of Low Stony Hills, Minor River, Sandy Plain, and Stony Plain).

The Northern Quoll was recorded across the survey area and are likely to utilise Rocky Outcrop habitat for breeding and denning. Northern Quolls identified in the survey area are considered an 'important population' by DoE definition (DoE, 2016) as they appear to be abundant and occur in refuge-rich granite habitats. This population is likely a common breeding resident population.

Several small pockets of Rocky Outcrop habitat occur within the development envelope; however, as these pockets are not located within favourable foraging and dispersal habitat, they have been determined to be unlikely to support breeding. To mitigate potential impacts on the Northern Quoll that are associated with the Proposed Action, Wildcat will implement the following measures:

- A maximum of 1 ha of Rocky Outcrop habitat impacted by the Proposed Action (breeding).



- Wildcat to limit disturbance of foraging/dispersal habitat to 1296 ha (9% of mapped habitat, which includes all Major River habitat and habitat within 1km of Rocky Outcrop habitat and Northern Quoll records).

1.4.2 Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)

The Grey Falcon is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, and Vulnerable under the WA BC Act. The species occurs at low densities across arid and semi-arid Australia, and the total population size is accepted to be less than 1,000 mature individuals (TSSC, 2020).

The distribution of the Grey Falcon is centred on inland drainages. It forages over timbered plains, including Acacia shrublands; also ranging out onto treeless plains. The species nests in tall trees on watercourses and occasionally on man-made structures, such as transmission line towers (DCCEEW, n.d.-b).

A pair of Grey Falcons was recorded opportunistically, approximately 4 km outside of the survey area boundary during the vertebrate fauna and habitat survey (Western Wildlife, 2026). There are eight records of the species within 40 km of the survey area on the DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.

The Grey Falcon is likely to forage over Sandy Plain and Stony Plain habitat. Major River habitat is potential critical breeding habitat for the Grey Falcon, specifically, tall trees that are suitable for nesting. The species was considered likely to occur in the survey area due to the proximity of records and presence of foraging and breeding habitat.

To mitigate potential impacts on the Grey Falcon that are associated with the Proposed Action, Wildcat will implement the following measures:

- A maximum of 13 ha of Major River habitat impacted by the Proposed Action.
- No clearing of active Grey Falcon nests.

1.4.3 Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceus barroni*)

The Pilbara Olive Python is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, and as Vulnerable under the BC Act. The species is restricted to ranges within the Pilbara region; however, the species is widely distributed within its range with many sizable populations (Pearson, 2003).

The Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2008) defines critical habitat for the species as areas near water holes which may contain escarpments, gorges, and rock crevices/outcrops.

The species was not recorded during the vertebrate fauna and habitat survey (Western Wildlife, 2026), and there are only three records within 40 km of the survey area on the DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna Database. Although not recorded, the species is known to be highly elusive and potentially occurs in this area in low numbers due to the presence of suitable habitat (Mousavi-Derazmahalleh et al., 2023).

Major River (specifically, waterholes within this habitat) and Rocky Outcrop habitats within the study area are likely to be critical for the survival of the Pilbara Olive Python.

To mitigate potential impacts on the Pilbara Olive Python that are associated with the Proposed Action, Wildcat will implement the following measures:

- A maximum of 13 ha of Major River habitat impacted by the Proposed Action.
- A maximum of 1 ha of Rocky Outcrop habitat impacted by the Proposed Action.



1.4.4 Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts

Table 1-3 outlines the potential direct and indirect environmental impacts from the Proposed Action on the environmental values identified in previous sections. The environmental objectives described in Section 2 were developed to address potential consequences resulting from these impacts.

Table 1-3 Potential Direct and Indirect Environmental Impacts

Environmental Value (Environmental Receptor)	Key Potential Impacts	
	Direct	Indirect
Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of critical habitat within the development envelope. Loss or injury of fauna individuals during clearing and operations. Accidental vehicle strikes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat degradation associated with construction and operational activities, including introduction and spread of weeds, dust, and altered fire regimes. Fragmentation of an important population due to clearing of foraging and dispersal habitat for mine infrastructure. Disturbance from noise, light, and vibration. Introduction and increases of feral fauna species, including cane toads, foxes, and cats. Predation and/or competition with feral predators. Sickness or death due to direct and indirect contact with contaminated water. Loss of Traditional Owner knowledge and land management.
Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of critical habitat within the development envelope. Loss or injury of fauna individuals during clearing and operations. Collision with fences and powerlines. Accidental vehicle strikes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat degradation associated with construction and operational activities, including introduction and spread of weeds, dust, and altered fire regimes. Disturbance from noise, light, and vibration. Introduction and increases of feral fauna species, including cane toads, foxes, and cats. Predation and/or competition with feral predators. Sickness or death due to direct and indirect contact with contaminated water. Loss of Traditional Owner knowledge and land management. Nest shortage due to land clearing and overgrazing of arid zone rangelands.
Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of critical habitat within the development envelope. Loss or injury of fauna individuals during clearing and operations. Accidental vehicle strikes. Death from mistaken identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat degradation associated with construction and operational activities, including introduction and spread of weeds, dust, and altered fire regimes. Disturbance from noise, light, and vibration. Introduction and increases of feral fauna species, including cane toads, foxes, and cats. Predation and/or competition with feral predators. Sickness or death due to direct and indirect contact with contaminated water. Loss of Traditional Owner knowledge and land management.



2 Management Framework

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of site personnel can be found in **Table 2-1**.

All Wildcat personnel have the authority to stop work if they observe a situation that poses a potential environmental threat.

Table 2-1 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Executive leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the overall environmental and biodiversity strategy for the company. • Approves policies, budgets, and resources for fauna management programs. • Ensures the company meets legal obligations under State and Federal environmental legislation. • Champions a culture of compliance and environmental stewardship across the organisation.
Senior site executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures fauna constraints are integrated in mine design and planning. • Ensures fauna management plans and procedures are adequately communicated and implemented. • Ensures personnel are adequately trained and resourced to manage fauna risks.
Site environment superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads the development and implementation of fauna management plans, biodiversity strategies, and monitoring programs. • Interprets regulatory requirements and ensures conditions of approval are met. • Oversees reporting to regulators, including annual environmental reports, incident notifications, and audit responses.
Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements this plan on the ground ensuring compliance. • Completes all reporting associated with this plan, including supervision of clearing.
All personnel and contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with all fauna management procedures, permit conditions, and site-specific controls. • Work within approved clearing boundaries and respect exclusion zones. • Report hazards and incidents relating to unapproved fauna harm. • Participate in relevant training.

2.2 Training and Awareness

All people involved with the Proposed Action will receive relevant environmental training to ensure they understand their responsibilities when implementing the CSSMP. People at the site of Project activities and operations (including contractors, subcontractors, and visitors) will require training that is tailored to the role of the individual in the Proposed Action.

Personnel involved in the Proposed Action will receive inductions to enable them to recognise conservation-significant species, understand the importance of their protection, and comply with the requirements of this CSSMP, including any commitments and attached conditions.

Training to be implemented will include:

- Wildcat site induction for all personnel prior to commencement.
- Site induction will include information on relevant conservation significant species.
- Site induction will include information on the requirements of this plan.
- Training on the Ground Disturbance Permit will be provided to all personnel involved in clearing.

Records of training conducted will be retained in a register or database.



2.3 Emergency Contacts and Procedures

An emergency response procedure will be developed for the Proposed Action, which will include relevant emergency contacts, response actions to various emergency situations and a periodic review process. This procedure will be developed in conjunction with an Environmental Management System. This CSSMP will be updated accordingly.

2.4 Reporting

Reporting arrangements that relate to the management of conservation-significant species are detailed below. Reporting requirements will be updated depending on the outcome of referral under the EPBC Act and under Part IV of the EP Act.

Internal reporting

- Record, manage and monitor hazards and incidents related to unapproved fauna impacts, in accordance with Wildcat's hazard and incident recording procedures.
- Regular reporting of compliance performance to Wildcat Executive and Board.

External reporting

- Scheduled performance reporting to regulatory authorities in accordance with relevant approval conditions and reporting guidance.
- Reporting of non-compliances to regulatory authorities, in accordance with regulator requirements outlined in approvals.
- Performance reporting to stakeholders via Wildcat's annual corporate reporting processes, in accordance with applicable corporate reporting and disclosure frameworks (e.g. Global Reporting Initiative, Taskforce for Nature Related Financial Disclosures).



3 Environmental Management Measures

This section outlines the actions that Wildcat will undertake to achieve the environmental objectives for the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Action. The objective-based provisions are presented in **Table 3-1**. Provisions presented align with the:

- National Recovery Plan for the Northern Quoll *Dasyurus hallucatus* (Hill & Ward, 2010).
- *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon) Conservation Advice (TSSC, 2020).
- Approved Conservation Advice for *Liasis olivaceus barroni* (Olive Python – Pilbara subspecies) (DEWHA, 2008).

To ensure ongoing effectiveness, this CSSMP will be adaptable. Further details on the adaptive management approach are outlined in Section 4.

3.1 Objective Based Criteria

Objective-based management actions and targets are outlined in **Table 3-1**. Management actions for each species are commensurate with their conservation significance, and with the potential impact(s) of the Proposed Action.



Table 3-1 Objective-based Provisions – Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, and Grey Falcon

Management Objective: Ensure the Proposed Action is carried out in a way that minimises direct and indirect impacts on the Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, Grey Falcon				
Key Environmental Values: Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>), Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>), and Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>)				
Management Targets	Management Actions	Monitoring	Timing	Reporting
Key Impact: Habitat loss and fragmentation impacting fauna populations				
<p>Limit clearing of critical habitat (along with foraging and dispersal habitat) for the Northern Quoll, Grey Falcon, and Pilbara Olive Python.</p> <p>Limit disturbance of Major River habitat to 13 ha – for low impact construction of creek crossings.</p> <p>Limit disturbance of Rocky Outcrop habitat to 1 ha.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using previously disturbed areas to the maximum extent possible. Implementation of internal Ground Disturbance Permit system; conducting an annual review of clearing areas. Implement progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, throughout the life of mine, ensuring restoration of potential terrestrial fauna habitats. Avoid clearing all active Grey Falcon nests in critical habitat areas. Habitat avoidance areas to be clearly marked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of clearing areas. Internal Ground Disturbance Permit system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During clearing. Annual review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports. Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) (WA).
Key Impact: Loss or injury of fauna individuals during clearing				
<p>No mortalities of Northern Quoll, Grey Falcon, or Pilbara Olive Python individuals during land clearing activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel involved in clearing actions are inducted, with inductions including the ground disturbance permit requirements. Details of training are outlined in Section 2.2. Pre-clearance surveys in critical habitat for conservation-significant species, up to 1 week prior to ground-disturbing activities. Fauna spotter to be present during ground-disturbing activities that take place in critical habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-clearance surveys. Fauna spotters. Induction and training records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to clearing during construction and operational phases of the Proposed Action. During clearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.



Management Objective: Ensure the Proposed Action is carried out in a way that minimises direct and indirect impacts on the Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, Grey Falcon				
Key Environmental Values: Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>), Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>), and Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>)				
Management Targets	Management Actions	Monitoring	Timing	Reporting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All clearing undertaken for the Proposed Action will consist of directional clearing towards undisturbed areas, to allow fauna to voluntarily leave. • Relocation of individuals found within areas where clearing is proposed, prior to ground-disturbing works; relocation conducted by a suitably qualified person. • Cease ground disturbance where listed Threatened fauna species are identified until the individual has moved from the area, been relocated by qualified personnel, or the fauna spotter is satisfied the individual is no longer in the area. • Where possible, clearing of critical habitat will take place outside the breeding season for conservation-significant fauna: • Northern Quoll (Rocky Outcrop) – November to April (non-breeding season). • Grey Falcon (Major River) – December to May (non-breeding season). • In the event of an injured native animal, the following organisations will be contacted (listed in order of relevance) to assist in advice, rehabilitation, care, and release of the animal: • Pilbara Wildlife Carers Association 0438 924 842 • DBCA Wildcare Helpline 08 9474 9055 • South Hedland Veterinary Hospital (08) 9172 1608 • In the event of injured conservation-significant fauna, the DBCA Species and Communities Program shall be advised of the species, date, location, injury, and outcome within 72 hours. 			



Management Objective: Ensure the Proposed Action is carried out in a way that minimises direct and indirect impacts on the Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, Grey Falcon				
Key Environmental Values: Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>), Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>), and Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>)				
Management Targets	Management Actions	Monitoring	Timing	Reporting
<p>Avoid clearing of active Grey Falcon nests</p> <p>Avoid clearing Northern Quoll dens within critical habitat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit disturbance to Major River habitat to 13 ha. Limit disturbance of Rocky Outcrop habitat to 1 ha. The small pockets of Rocky Outcrop habitat totalling 1 ha within the development envelope have been assessed as being unlikely to support Northern Quoll breeding. Implementation of internal Ground Disturbance Permit system; conducting an annual review of clearing areas. Pre-clearance surveys for active Grey Falcon nests will be conducted within the Major River habitat. If active nests are located, the following measures will be implemented in order of preference: works stopped until chicks have successfully fledged, or collection and artificial incubation of eggs, followed by nest removal once no longer active. Pre-clearance surveys for Northern Quoll presence will be conducted within the Rocky Outcrop habitat. If Northern Quolls are located, the following measures will be implemented in order of preference: work paused until individuals are not using the area, or trapping and relocation of individuals prior to clearing, followed by Rocky Outcrop removal once no longer present. Implement progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, throughout the life of mine, ensuring restoration of potential terrestrial fauna habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fauna spotters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During clearing of critical habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign off on ground disturbance permits. Annual environmental reports.
Key Impact: Accidental vehicle strikes				
<p>Minimise mortalities of Northern Quoll, Grey Falcon, or Pilbara Olive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce strict traffic management rules (including speed limits) for mine vehicles and ensure no unauthorised off-road driving of mine vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction and training records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual or as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.



Management Objective: Ensure the Proposed Action is carried out in a way that minimises direct and indirect impacts on the Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, Grey Falcon				
Key Environmental Values: Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>), Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>), and Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>)				
Management Targets	Management Actions	Monitoring	Timing	Reporting
Python individuals due to vehicle movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel educated on conservation-significant fauna. Driving of vehicles at night limited to the extent possible. Sightings and incidents reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal inspections and audits. 	during the life of mine.	
Key Impact: Collision with fences or powerlines leading to fauna mortality or injury				
Minimise mortalities of Grey Falcon individuals due to collision with fences or powerlines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid use of barbed wire fencing, unless explicitly required by other legislation and/or as required by the pastoralist. Where barbed wire is required, deflectors/reflectors will be installed between the top two strands in the development envelope. No fencing unless required for magazine, landfills, camp and waterbodies. Limiting use of fencing to the minimum required. Limiting extent of power corridor to the minimum required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction and training records. Internal inspections and audits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual or as appropriate during the life of mine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.
Key Impact: Habitat degradation associated with construction and operational activities, including introduction and spread of weeds, dust, and altered fire regimes				
Prevent and minimise accidental bushfires started by activities from the Proposed Action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee, contractor, and visitor site inductions. Installation of firebreaks around critical infrastructure to minimise the potential for increased fire incidents and intensity. Controlled burns conducted in consultation with DBCA. All mine vehicles fitted with firefighting equipment. Hot works conducted within designated, specially designed workshops, or with controls required by a Hot Work Permit System. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction and training records – site inductions that include fire prevention and control measures. Inspection of permit-to-work system records. Pre-start inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual or as appropriate during the life of mine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.



Management Objective: Ensure the Proposed Action is carried out in a way that minimises direct and indirect impacts on the Northern Quoll, Pilbara Olive Python, Grey Falcon				
Key Environmental Values: Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>), Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>), and Pilbara Olive Python (<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>)				
Management Targets	Management Actions	Monitoring	Timing	Reporting
Prevent new weed establishment in the development envelope.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a vehicle hygiene system to minimise the potential for increased weed presence and distribution. All vehicles entering the Project area must be adequately clean to prevent ingress of weeds. Weed control as required within the development envelope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted weed monitoring in high-risk areas. Environmental inspection records for earth-moving equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual or as appropriate during the life of mine. Weed control as required. Inspection of earth-moving equipment and hygiene certificates undertaken for the life of the Proposed Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.
Key Impact: Predation and/or competition with feral fauna				
Prevent increases in feral predator populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage waste materials and on-site landfill facilities to minimise the likelihood of increased feral animal population. Ongoing feral fauna monitoring and control as required. Pets prohibited on site. Personnel prohibited from feeding of feral fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camera monitoring. Feral records. Inductions. Periodic inspection of landfill facilities. Internal inspections and audits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual or as appropriate during the life of mine. Control as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.
Prevent introduction and establishment of Cane Toads associated with the Proposed Action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement additional vehicle checks for vehicles arriving from known Cane Toad range. Where Cane Toads are identified, correct identification is required followed by humane destruction (abiding by DBCA guidelines (Rangelands NRM, 2015). If identification is uncertain, the DBCA Pilbara Region Headquarters will be contacted for advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle checks from known cane toad range. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle inspection records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual environmental reports.



4 Adaptive Management and Review of the CSSMP

Adaptive management is a continuous cycle of monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting management practices to improve environmental outcomes and objectives, based on new information and changing circumstances. This will include monitoring and evaluation:

- Internal review following incidents and non-compliances to identify the effectiveness of management measures, and response actions such as implementation of new measures.

A review of the CSSMP will occur:

- At a minimum every 2 years.
- If new information becomes available. E.g. changes in the conservation status of managed species, changes in the management guidelines for conservation-significant species, unexpected monitoring results, non-compliance with management targets, advancements in environmental management practices or technologies.
- If significant changes are made to the Proposed Action.
- If incidents or audits identify ongoing non-compliance with the CSSMP.
- If changes are made to relevant legislation or policies.

Based on the review findings, existing management and response actions may be adjusted or enhanced to improve their effectiveness, or new management and response actions may be implemented to address unforeseen impacts or emerging issues. Monitoring programs may be modified to better reflect environmental changes or to address new information gathered.

Any significant changes to the CSSMP will be documented and communicated to relevant stakeholders. Depending on the nature of the changes, approval from the authorities might be required.



5 References

- DCCEEW. (n.d.-a). *SPRAT Profile: Dasyurus hallucatus - Northern Quoll*, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra. Species Profile and Threats Database. Retrieved https://environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=331
- DCCEEW. (n.d.-b). *SPRAT Profile: Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon*, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra. Species Profile and Threats Database. Retrieved https://environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=929
- DCCEEW. (2024). *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines*.
- DEWHA. (2008). *Approved Conservation Advice for Liasis olivaceus barroni (Olive Python - Pilbara subspecies)*.
- DoE. (2016). *EPBC Act referral guideline for the endangered Northern Quoll Dasyurus hallucatus*. Department of the Environment, Canberra.
- Ecoscope. (2024). *Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Flora and Fauna Assessments*.
- Hernandez-Santin, L., Goldizen, A. W., & Fisher, D. O. (2022). Northern quolls in the Pilbara persist in high-quality habitat, despite a decline trajectory consistent with range eclipse by feral cats. *Conservation Science and Practice*, 4(8). <https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.12733>
- Hill, B., & Ward, S. (2010). *National Recovery Plan for the Northern Quoll Dasyurus hallucatus*. Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport, Darwin.
- Mousavi-Derazmahalleh, M., Ellis, R. J., D'Rozario, B. L., Berry, T. E., Peverley, G., Dawkins, K. L., Campbell, M., White, N. E., & Allentoft, M. E. (2023). Rock pools as a source of environmental DNA for the detection of the threatened Pilbara olive python (*Liasis olivaceus barroni*). *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2023.1187545>
- Pearson, D. (2003). Giant Pythons of the Pilbara. *Landscape*, 19((1)).
- Rangelands NRM. (2015). *Ranger Handbook - Cane Toads*.
- TSSC. (2008). *Approved Conservation Advice for Liasis olivaceus barroni (Olive Python - Pilbara subspecies)*. Threatened Species Scientific Committee, Canberra. <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/cats/index.html>
- TSSC. (2020). *Conservation Advice: Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon*. Threatened Species Scientific Committee, Canberra. <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>
- Western Wildlife. (2026). *Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Detailed Vertebrate Fauna Survey 2025*.

Appendices

Appendix A – Risk Assessment

The risk assessment was produced through an analysis of potential risks and their impact. Mitigation measures were then outlined and evaluated for their effectiveness.

Methods used in the risk assessment included:

- Risk identification – potential risk pathways were listed with a description of the event and potential impact.
- Risk analysis – risks were given a rating in terms of likelihood and consequence.
- Risk evaluation - inherent and residual risks were analysed to determine whether they were acceptable. The higher the inherent risk, the more specific were management measures to reduce the residual risk.
- Risk treatment – measures to reduce the inherent risk were applied according to the following hierarchy:
 - Avoidance.
 - Substitution.
 - Control.
 - Mitigation.

Risk analysis was conducted using the criteria in the Likelihood and Consequences tables below. These ratings were then combined using the Risk Rating table to generate a risk rating of low, medium, high, or severe.

Likelihood

Qualitative measure of likelihood	How likely is it that this event/issue will occur after control strategies have been put in place
Highly likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances

Consequences

Qualitative measure of consequences	What will be the consequence/result if this issue does occur rating
Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed – no or negligible ongoing impact to conservation-significant species or their habitats, with no measurable change to local populations or conservation status.
Moderate	Isolated but substantial instances of environmental impact that could be reversed with intensive efforts – loss of/impact to individuals or critical habitat that doesn't impact the local population, with recovery expected within a short timeframe.
High	Substantial instances of environmental impact that could be reversed with intensive efforts – loss of individuals or habitat that doesn't impact the viability of the local population, which can be maintained following the impact through management measures (e.g. rehabilitation), with no change to conservation status.
Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing environmental damage – loss of individuals or habitat resulting in local population decline or loss, which is unlikely to recover without significant intervention, and may result in a negative change to conservation status.
Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage – loss of a significant number of conservation-significant fauna, or the majority of breeding habitat, reducing the likelihood of the species persisting in the area, threatening the species ongoing viability, and increasing the risk of species extinction.

Risk Rating

	Consequence				
	Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
Highly Likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

Risk Acceptability Criteria

Risk Rating	Status
Low	<p>Acceptable. Specific treatment is not required if the inherent risk is low. However, best-practice environmental management measures will still be implemented.</p>
Medium	<p>Requires standard mitigation to be acceptable. Industry-standard best practice measures are suitable, and specific risk treatment is not required if the inherent risk is medium. Monitoring may be necessary in some circumstances.</p>
High	<p>Requires specific risk treatment to be acceptable. Specific management measures are required to address high inherent and residual risks.</p>
Severe	<p>Unacceptable. If the inherent risk is extreme, specific environmental management measures are required to reduce environmental risk. An extreme residual risk is unacceptable.</p>

Risk Assessment

Activity	Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Actions to be implemented / Mitigation Measures	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Justification for Residual Risk Ranking
Clearing	Loss of critical habitat to conservation significant fauna through unapproved clearing	Likely	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and recording of critical habitat from baseline vertebrate fauna surveys and inclusion into GIS database. • Implementation of internal Ground Disturbance Permit system; conducting an annual review of clearing areas. • Habitat avoidance areas to be clearly marked. • Personnel involved in clearing actions are inducted, with inductions including the ground disturbance permit requirements. Details of training are outlined in Section 2.3. 	Rare	High	Low	With standard clearing controls in place, the risk of clearing outside of approved areas is very low, and intervention likely if unapproved areas are at risk of being cleared. Ground disturbance permits can be updated where controls are found to be ineffective.
Increases in feral fauna populations	The Proposed Action introduces (cane toad) or supports increased populations of feral fauna (cats, foxes) that impact conservation significant species	Possible	Major	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement additional vehicle checks for vehicles arriving from known Cane Toad range. • Where Cane Toads are identified, correct identification is required followed by humane destruction (abiding by DBCA guidelines). If identification is uncertain, the DBCA Pilbara Region Headquarters will be contacted for advice. • Pets prohibited on site. • Manage waste materials and on-site landfill facilities to minimise the 	Rare	Major	Low	With implementation of management and monitoring procedures, increase in feral fauna population is unlikely. However, introduction of cane toads to the site of the Proposed Action is still a significant risk to the Northern Quoll and has specific management measures to limit this to as low as is reasonably practicable.

Activity	Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Actions to be implemented / Mitigation Measures	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Justification for Residual Risk Ranking
					<p>likelihood of increased feral animal population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral fauna monitoring and control as required. Personnel prohibited from feeding feral fauna. 				
Clearing	Injury or death of conservation significant fauna individuals during clearing	Likely	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel involved in clearing actions are inducted, with inductions including the ground disturbance permit requirements. Details of training are outlined in Section 2.2. Pre-clearance surveys conducted in critical habitat for conservation-significant species, up to 1 week prior to ground-disturbing activities. Fauna spotter/catcher to be present during ground-disturbing activities that take place in critical habitat. Relocation of individuals found within areas where clearing is proposed. Where listed fauna species are identified cease ground disturbance until the individual has moved from the area, been relocated by qualified personnel, or the fauna spotter is satisfied the individual is no longer in the area. 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Pre-clearance surveys and spotter catchers identify fauna before and during clearing, with any fauna moved on reducing the likelihood of injury or death. Any injured fauna are taken to wildlife carers reducing the likelihood and consequence of death.

Activity	Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Actions to be implemented / Mitigation Measures	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Justification for Residual Risk Ranking
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clearing undertaken for the Proposed Action will consist of directional clearing towards undisturbed areas, to allow fauna to voluntarily leave. Where possible, clearing of critical habitat will take place outside the breeding season for conservation-significant fauna. In the event of an injured native animal, local wildlife organisations will be contacted to assist in advice, rehabilitation, care, and release of the animal (see Section 3.1). 				
Vehicle movement	Loss or injury of fauna individuals due to vehicle strikes	Likely	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of traffic management rules (including speed limits) for mine vehicles. Ensure no unauthorised off-road driving of mine vehicles. Personnel educated on conservation-significant fauna. Driving of vehicles at night limited to the extent possible. Reporting of sightings and incidents. 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Standard traffic management rules and personnel training will reduce the likelihood of fauna collisions and reduce the consequences of fauna strikes to conservation significant species.

Activity	Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Actions to be implemented / Mitigation Measures	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Justification for Residual Risk Ranking
Modification of land use	Loss or injury of fauna individuals due to collision with fences or powerlines	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding use of barbed wire fencing, unless explicitly required by other legislation and/or as required by the pastoralist. Where barbed wire is required, deflectors/reflectors will be installed between the top two strands in the development envelope. No fencing installed unless required for magazine, landfills, camp and waterbodies. Limiting use of fencing to the minimum extent required. Limiting extent of power corridor to the minimum required. 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	With mitigation measures in place, collision with fences and powerlines is unlikely and will not significantly reduce populations of conservation-significant fauna.
Uncontrolled fires	Habitat degradation due to accidental bushfires started by activities associated with the Proposed Action	Possible	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee, contractor, and visitor site inductions. Installation of firebreaks around critical infrastructure to minimise the potential for increased fire incidents and intensity. Controlled burns conducted in consultation with the DBCA. All mine vehicles fitted with firefighting equipment. Hot works conducted within designated, specially designed workshops, or with controls required by a hot work permit system. 	Rare	High	Low	Bushfires are becoming more prevalent across the arid region, so there will be risk remaining. The Proposed Action will provide additional firebreaks, and firefighting capability in a remote, sparsely populated region reducing the likelihood and extent.

Activity	Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Actions to be implemented / Mitigation Measures	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Justification for Residual Risk Ranking
Introduction and spread of weeds	Habitat degradation due to introduction and spread of weeds attributable to the Proposed Action.	Likely	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a vehicle hygiene system. All vehicles entering the Project area must be adequately clean to prevent ingress of weeds. Weed control as required within the Proposal area. 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Buffel grass is already present and widespread on Wallareenya pastoral station. Standard weed hygiene controls and weed management will focus on preventing weed populations establishing in the development envelope from activities associated with the Proposed Action.
Dust	Habitat degradation due to dust that is a result of the Proposed Action	Likely	Minor	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust to be managed by mine dust suppression methods e.g., watercarts. 	Rare	Minor	Low	Dust consideration removed from this CSSMP, because there is a low inherent risk of habitat degradation due to dust.
Lighting	Fauna disturbance from artificial lighting	Possible	Minor	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent lighting installed only where required. Artificial lighting is the minimum intensity of light required. Permanent and temporary lighting shielded to minimise light spill. Automatic timers or photovoltaic switches installed. Black-out blinds on windows in accommodation camps. Permanent and temporary lighting directed away from sensitive areas where possible. 	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Lighting consideration removed from this CSSMP, because there is a low inherent risk of fauna disturbance from lighting.

Activity	Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Actions to be implemented / Mitigation Measures	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual Risk	Justification for Residual Risk Ranking
Noise/ vibration	Fauna disturbance from noise and vibration generated by activities associated with the Proposed Action	Possible	Minor	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery and vehicles regularly serviced and operated/maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. • Workers trained on best practices to minimise noise. • Techniques used that reduce noise. • Plant machinery switched off when not in use. 	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Noise/vibration consideration removed from this CSSMP, because there is a low inherent risk of fauna disturbance from noise.