Preliminary offset triggers – Residual Impact Significance Model -

This table is based on the Residual Impact Significance Model page 11 of the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of WA, 2014)

Part IV Environmental Factors	**Vegetation and Flora** (All references are taken from the Covalent Lithium JBS&G (2024) ERD and the JBS&G (2025) *Revised Impact Assessment – Conservation Significant Flora)*							**All factors**
	Rare flora	**Threatened ecological communities**	**Remnant vegetation**	**Wetlands & waterways**	**Conservation areas**	**High biological diversity**	**Habitat for fauna**	**Other**
Residual impact that is environmentally unacceptable or cannot be offset								
Significant residual impacts that will require an offset – All significant residual impacts to species and ecosystems protected by statute or where the cumulative impact is already at a critical level								
Significant residual impacts that may require an offset – Any significant residual impact to potentially threatened species and ecosystems, areas of high environmental value or where the cumulative impact may reach critical levels if not managed	Impacts to Banksia dolichostyla have previously been considered (MS1199) to be a significant residual impact requiring offset. The cumulative impact (direct + indirect) as a result of existing mine and proposed LOM, to all known records of individuals of Threatened taxa *Banksia dolichostyla* is: • 12 individuals may be directly impacted (2 original proposal + 10 LOM); • Up to 106 individuals at 0-10m from LOM DF (area most likely to be subject to temporary dust/edge effects); and an additional 776 individuals at 10-50 m from LOM DF.						The Approved Proposal has been authorised to remove up to 442 ha of native vegetation providing fauna habitat for the 'Threatened' fauna taxa Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata* (EPBC-V, BC-V) and Chuditch *Dasyurus geoffroii* (EPBC-V, BC-V); and for which a requirement for environmental offsets have previously been determined. The additional vegetation to be cleared for the LOM, similarly, provides fauna habitat for Malleefowl and Chuditch, and accordingly, additional environmental offsets will be required	
Residual impacts that are not significant		No 'Threatened Ecological Communities' occur within the vicinity of the Proposal.	The Proposal is located within the Southern Cross subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, with > 80,000 ha of largely intact native vegetation occurring within a 10 km radius of the Proposal. Clearing of the vegetation associations (Vas) to date has been limited, with a notable extent of these vegetation associations protected within conservation reserves. Forrestania 511 has an extent of >150,00 ha remaining with 10% in reserves, and < 0.5% cleared; while Skelton Roack 519 has >55,000 ha remaining, 1% cleared to date and 28% within reserves. Accordingly, the area of the Proposal does not comprise native vegetation that could be considered a significant	No wetlands or waterways occur within the vicinity of the Proposal	The nearest conservation area is the Jilbadji Nature Reserve, located approximately 2 km north. The Proposal is not anticipated to present any risk to the Jilbadji Nature Reserve.	The Proposal DE overlaps an area of the mapped buffer of the DBCA Priority 3 ecological community (PEC) *'Ironcap Hills vegetation complexes (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill) (banded ironstone formation),* which has a mapped extent of > 11,800 ha. Mattiske (2018b) conducted a statistical comparison between the vegetation units in the approved Project DE and the PEC and determined a notable dissimilarity, primarily due to the different suite of flora taxa and the differences in species assemblage. Further analysis of the similarity between vegetation communities defined within the Mattiske Survey Area and those defined by Gibson		Cumulative impact (direct + indirect) as a result of existing mine and proposed LOM, to all known records of P1 conservation significant taxa is < 10%, with the exception of *Micrcorys elatoides* (12.29%). Further to additional targeted surveys (which confirm its presence within conservation estate) and meeting with DBCA EMB and Species and Communities team members (17/12/25), confirmation was received that this level of impact is not considered significant to this taxa. The Proposal will result in the removal of additional individuals of a number of DBCA classified 'Priority' flora taxa, however, the impact of the Proposal is not considered to result in significant impact

			remnant in an area that has been extensively cleared.			(2004a) from survey quadrats established on Middle and South Ironcap, Hatter Hill and Digger Rock, and which are the basis for the vegetation types which are associated with the Ironcap Hills PEC, did not demonstrate a statistically significant level of similarity (Mattiske 2023c). Therefore while the DE is situated within the mapped extent of this PEC, the vegetation within the DE is not statistically representative of the vegetation communities which define the PEC.		in addition to that previously authorised for the Project.