

# GREAT WHITE KAOLIN PROJECT

# ENVIRONMENT

*There will be no contamination of land nor soils as a result of mine construction or operations. Any loss of eco-system health will be minimised and where required, offset by protecting approved native vegetation.*

*The Great White Kaolin Project is located predominantly within existing freehold agricultural land, used for dry land, broad acre farming and sheep grazing.*

## FLORA AND FAUNA

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) and Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) desktop assessments have been completed for the Proposed Development to determine the potential for threatened flora and fauna species.

No state or nationally listed flora was recorded during EBS and Ecological Horizons surveys.

No Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the EPBC Act were identified as being likely to occur within 10 km of the Project area.

Several onground surveys of the Project area, have been conducted over the past 18 months, including:

- Springtime flora and fauna surveys undertaken by BlackOak Environmental and EBS Ecology
- Native Vegetation Assessment (EBS Ecology)
- Springtime survey for Malleefowl, West Coast Mintbush and Dinosaur Ant (Nothomymecia) completed by Ecological Horizons.

Significant flora and fauna identified during onground surveys in the Project area includes:

- Gilbert's Whistler (*Pachycephala inornata*) (State Rare)
- Painted Buttonquail (*Turnix varius*) (State Rare)
- Purple-gaped Honeyeater
- Scarlet-chested Parrot



Scarlet-chested parrot.

Purple-gaped honeyeater.

## OFFSETS

An environmental offset will be required for any native vegetation cleared as part of the Project. Offset strategies include:

- payment to the Native Vegetation Fund.
  - protecting an area of land (separate from the Project) for conservation that provides environmental gains over and above any impact to native vegetation.
  - engaging organisations, such as the Nature Foundation.
- Further studies are currently underway to make a decision regarding environmental offsets, including:
- identification and detailed surveys of potential offset areas.
  - Significant Environmental Offset (SEB) calculations to determine the offset value and suitability of proposed areas.

## LAND REHABILITATION

How the landscape is to be rehabilitated will be detailed in the Mining Proposal and the Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR). Preliminary investigations of the soil profile indicate it is naturally high in boron and may not be suitable for cropping following mining. The Applicant is committed to reinstating the land to a safe and stable condition which includes re-vegetation.

As the mine progresses and overburden is backfilled in the mined area, the rehabilitated landform surface may be lowered due to the removal of kaolin ore with changes to the resulting landform slopes.

## NATIVE VEGETATION HERITAGE AGREEMENT HA 511

The proposed access road utilises a portion of Crown land covered by Native Vegetation Heritage Agreement (HA 511) degraded by historic quarrying. The road has been designed to minimise impacts on cropping land and native vegetation.

The Applicant has had discussions with Department for Environment and Water (DEW) which administers the land, and Department for Energy and Mining (DEM).

Any impact on HA 511 will require approval of the Minister for Environment and Water.