



Talison Lithium Pty Ltd

Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN: ENV-MP-0004



TALISON
GREENBUSHES
OPERATIONS



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Executive Summary

The Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan (the **Plan**) has been developed to support environmental referrals under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)* and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* for the Greenbushes Lithium Mine (**Mine, Site**) Expansion (the **Project**) which will be developed by Talison Lithium Pty Ltd (**Talison, Company, Proponent**).

Talison has prepared the Plan to be consistent with the “*Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plan*” (EPA 2018). The Plan has been prepared to manage visual impacts and rehabilitation at the Project, with the purpose of the Plan detailed Table 1.

Table 1: Outline of the Plan

Detail	Description
Proponent Name	Talison Lithium Pty Ltd (Talison)
Project	Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion
Ministerial Statement	MS1111
Management Plan Purpose	The purpose of the Plan is to identifying land within a five kilometre radius of the Floyd's Waste Rock Landform (Floyds) from which the mine expansion is visible, and detailing management techniques (including rehabilitation practices) that will be implemented to minimise visual impacts.
Key Environmental Factor	A significant feature in the landscape is Floyd's located on the east facing hill slope of the ridgeline between the open pits and the South Western Highway. Floyds is an existing waste rock dump, which has historically been approved and managed under the provisions of the Mining Act.
EPA Objective	To protect social surroundings from significant harm, specifically resulting from changes to local landforms (expansion of Floyds) and associated visual impacts.
Plan Objectives	The Plan shall ensure that progressive rehabilitation of Floyds occurs over the life of the project to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is compatible with the end land use. The Plan will ensure that Talison undertake operations in a manner that minimises visual impacts (including but not limited to light spill) from implementation of the proposal, as far as practicable.



1. Project Description

The Mine is an existing mining operation owned and operated by Talison. The Mine is located immediately south of the Greenbushes townsite, approximately 250 km south of Perth and 80 km south east of Bunbury in Western Australia (WA) (Figure 1). Talison currently mines and processes spodumene ore at the Mine to produce a lithium mineral concentrate at approximately 6% Lithium Oxide (Li_2O).

Talison proposes to expand the Mine within tenements M1/03, M1/06, M1/07, M1/08, M1/09, M1/16, G01/1, G01/2 (see Figure 2). The expansion will require the current approved operational boundary (**Active Mining Area**) to be extended to the south, with a smaller extension to the north, increasing the current (approved) area of 1,591 hectares (**ha**) to a 1,989 ha area (i.e. an increase of 398ha). The new operation boundary is referred to as the Mine Development Envelope (**MDE**).

This expansion includes the following development (see Figure 3):

- developing an expanded open pit;
- establishment of two additional chemical grade processing plants (**CGPs**), a tailings retreatment plant, a crusher and centralised run-of-mine (**ROM**);
- establishment of a new Mine Services Area and explosives storage and handling infrastructure;
- expansion of Floyds;
- construction of an additional tailings storage facility (**TSF4**); and
- establishment of additional linear infrastructure corridors (Mine Access Road (**MAR**), powerline, pipeline and road corridors).

The mining rate will also increase from 3.5 Million bank cubic metres per annum (**Mbcmpa**) to approximately 16 Mbcmpa, which will require additional mining fleet and blasting activity. The ore processing rate will increase from 4.7 Million tonnes per annum (**Mtpa**) to 9.5 Mtpa. Lithium mineral concentrate production will increase from 1.2 Mtpa to 2.3 Mtpa.

The aim of the Plan is to ensure that progressive rehabilitation of the Floyds occurs over the Life of Mine (**LOM**) and achieves a stable and functioning landform, that has similar landscape characteristics as the surrounding environment. The Plan will also ensure the proponent undertakes operational aspects of the proposal in a manner that minimises light spill, as far as practicable.

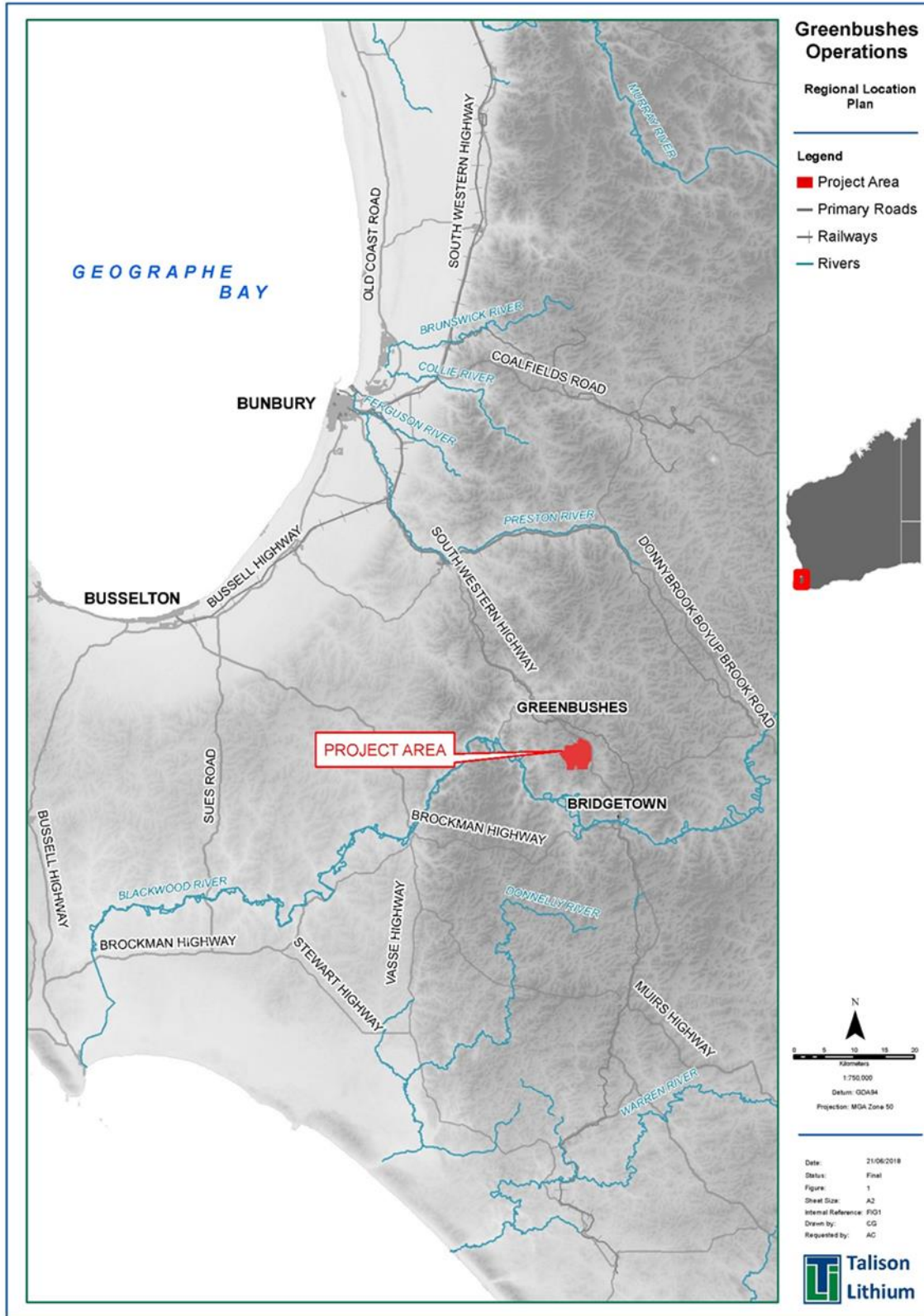


Figure 1: Location of the Project



Figure 2: Talison Tenements

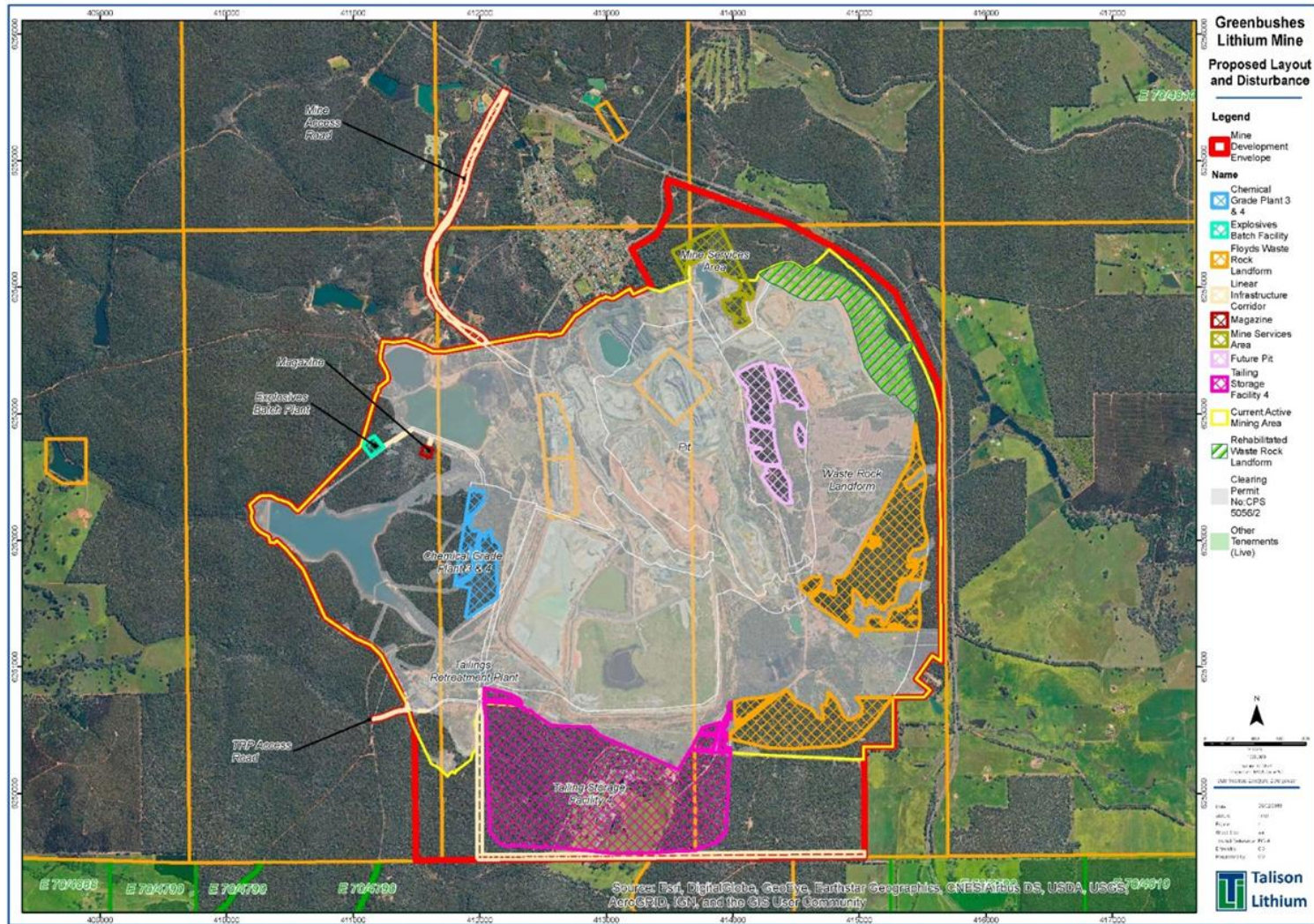


Figure 3: Proposed Disturbance Areas



2. Roles and Responsibility

The accountability for fulfilling the requirements of the Plan is dependent on the stage of Mine development (construction, operations, decommissioning, rehabilitation and closure). Irrespective of whether construction activities are undertaken by external contractor or internal personnel, the designated Project Manager will be accountable for ensuring the requirements of the Plan are met. Responsibility may be delegated to the Manager Safety, Environment, Community & Training or other personnel. During operational stages, the Manager Safety, Environment, Community & Training is accountable for ensuring the requirements of the Plan are met (responsibility for specific tasks may be delegated). Where responsibilities are delegated, this must be clearly recorded and communicated. Table 2 attributes specific management actions to the appropriate personnel.

Table 2: Roles & Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibility
Superintendent Approvals & Stakeholder	To formulate the Plan, performance measures, establish clear objectives and provide guidance in the approach to fulfilling commitments of the Plan. Review this Plan (for effectiveness and its performance against its objective/s).
Environmental Team	To provide technical support and advice to site staff.
Revegetation Officer	Ensure identified areas for rehabilitation are progressed in a timely manner and in accordance with this Plan
Superintendent Environment & Community	Ensure management measure are undertaken in accordance with the actions and provisions outlined Table 6. Monitor and review progress against operational rehabilitation success indicators listed in Table 6. Apply corrective measures, as necessary. Review rehabilitation monitoring results and apply control measures, as necessary. Maintain and co-ordinate reporting for the monitoring program.
Manager Safety, Environment, Community & Training	To establish roles and responsibilities and allocate appropriate resourcing to the Plan. To provide site staff with the tools and resources required to meet Talison objectives. To ensure that the Plan is implemented and that risks related to the activities, products and services are managed. Ensure any incidents which trigger reporting legislation are reported immediately.
Construction Manager	To ensure Talison conditions, commitments and policies are followed on Site. Ensure relevant personnel and contractors within their responsibility are aware of and comply with this Plan. Monitor the implementation and use of this in their department and implement corrective action for any deviations found.
General Manager Operations	To provide and support resources to effectively manage the risks identified in the Plan. To ensure overall compliance to the Plan.
Employees, contractors and visitors	Everyone is responsible for identifying hazards with this Plan and initiating management of change to correct those deficiencies. Be familiar with and comply with this Plan.

3. Context, Scope and Rationale

In 2018 Talison commissioned a formal *Visual Impact Assessment* to be completed as part of the Project (Onshore Environmental 2018). The final report is provided in Appendix 1. The methodology followed the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) '*Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia: A Manual for Evaluation, Assessment, Siting and Design*' (DPLH 2007), with the principal objectives to:

1. describe the existing visual landscape character;
2. describe the proposed development;
3. describe and evaluate the potential visual impacts;
4. develop visual management measures; and
5. provide recommendations and monitoring requirements.

Talison has prepared the Plan to meet the requirements under Part IV of the EP Act to meet Ministerial Statement Number 1111 (**MS1111**), Condition 7 for the Project. The following sub-sections outline the Proposal that this Plan addresses, the relevant key environmental factors, the condition requirements applicable to the Proposal, and the rationale and approach underlying this Plan. The Plan has been developed to be consistent with the Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans (EPA 2018).

3.1. Key Environmental Factors

The key environmental factor relevant to the Plan is Social Surroundings – Visual Amenity. The EPA's objective is "*to protect social surroundings from significant harm*".

Although all key characteristics of the proposal have been evaluated, the Plan only focuses on the characteristics that have the potential to impact visual landscapes and visual amenity, comprising:

- Floyds;
- TSF4; and
- MSA.

The remaining key characteristics of the Project will not impact visual landscapes and amenity due to their physical setting west of the ridgeline where receptors to these characteristics are absent. In addition, the existing Mine characteristics, including the open pit, and surrounding state forest act as a buffer to the development areas.

The key characteristics that have the potential to impact visual amenity are detailed in Table 3.



Table 3: Key environmental factor, values and impacts

Key Environmental Factor	Activity	Impacts
Social Surroundings – Visual Amenity	Establishment of a new Mine Services Area	Disturbance of 29.9 ha southeast of the Greenbushes townsite. Existing native forest screen along Stannifer Road, resulting in <u>low</u> inherent visual risk.
	Expansion of Floyd's Waste Rock Landform	The visible section of Floyds will become more evident as the height of the landform increases to the final approved height of 330 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) and the landform extends to the south. The visual impacts will be evident at up to nine receptors situated along the South Western Highway and rural properties to the east. The inherent visual risk will be medium to high prior to mitigation measures being implemented.
	Tailings Storage Facility 4	The TSF4 landform will become progressively visible from surrounding areas as it increases in height. However, there are limited receptors in this sector of the MDE, and the TSF4 is surrounded by State Forest and Talison owned properties, and the area cannot be accessed by the general public.

3.2. Condition Requirements

The Plan has been developed to meet Condition 7 of MS1111 relating to social surround, rehabilitation (specifically Floyds), visual amenity and light management within the Project area. The condition 7 requirements are outlined in



Table 4 following.



Table 4: Condition Requirements

Condition Reference	Condition Detail	Section in the Plan
7-1 (1)	<p>The proponent shall implement the proposal to meet the following environmental objectives:</p> <p>The proponent shall ensure that progressive rehabilitation of the Floyds Waste Rock Landform occurs over the life of the project to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is compatible with the end land use;</p>	<p>Section 3 Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions</p> <p>Table 5, Table 6 & Table 7</p>
7-1 (2)	<p>The proponent shall implement the proposal to meet the following environmental objectives:</p> <p>The proponent will undertake operations in a manner that minimises visual impacts (including but not limited to light spill) from implementation of the proposal on land identified in condition 7-2(1), as far</p>	<p>Section 3 Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions</p> <p>Table 6 & Table 7</p>
7-2	<p>In order to meet the requirements of condition 7-1, prior to ground disturbance, unless otherwise agreed by the CEO, the proponent shall prepare a Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan to the requirements of the CEO on advice of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.</p>	The Plan
7-2 (1)	<p>The Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan shall:</p> <p>identify land within a five (5) kilometre radius of the Floyds Waste Rock Landform from which the mine expansion is visible;</p>	<p>Section 3 Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions</p> <p>Table 6 & Table 7</p>
7-2 (2)	<p>The Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan shall:</p> <p>detail the screening and rehabilitation practices to be implemented over the life of the operations (including, but not limited to, the planting of indigenous vegetation) for Floyds Waste Rock Landform;</p>	<p>Section 3 Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions</p> <p>Table 6 & Table 7</p>
7-2 (3)	<p>The Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan shall:</p> <p>specify the short and long term measures to be taken to address visual impacts from Floyds Waste Rock Landform, as well as night time operational work, for land identified in condition 7-2(1); and</p>	<p>Section 3 Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions</p> <p>Table 6 & Table 7</p>
7-2 (4)	<p>The Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan shall:</p> <p>specify management actions and timeframes for the implementation of all screening and rehabilitation measures required by condition 7-2(2).</p>	<p>Section 3 Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions</p> <p>Table 6 & Table 7</p>
7-3	<p>The proponent shall implement the most recent version of the Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan which the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing, addresses the requirements of condition 7-1</p>	<p>Section 1.1 Roles & Responsibilities</p> <p>Commitment made by Talison in The Plan</p>
7-4	<p>The proponent shall continue to implement the Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan, or any subsequent revisions as approved by the CEO in condition 7-3, until the CEO has confirmed by notice in writing that the plan meets the objective specified in condition 7-1.</p>	<p>Section 1.1 Roles & Responsibilities</p> <p>Section 6 Adaptive Management and Review of the Management Plan</p>

3.3. Rationale and Approach

This section provides a concise description of the rationale and approach for this Plan, and discusses the environmental objectives for the identified activity that will impact on visual amenity for key receptors surrounding the Mine, and for which implementation conditions apply.

3.3.1. Surveys and Study Findings

In 2018 Onshore Environmental was commissioned by Talison to conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (**VIA**) to provide additional information as part of the environmental impact assessment and approvals required for the Project (Onshore, 2018). The DLPH '*Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia: A Manual for Evaluation, Assessment, Siting and Design*' (DPLH 2007) was used to develop the visual impact assessment methodology.

The methodology to evaluate visual impacts from the proposed Mine expansion included a desktop and field evaluation that combined both qualitative and quantitative methods to determine the likely impacts to local receptors.

The desktop evaluation was achieved using visual modelling of the post mining landscape, including constructed landforms.

A regional digital elevation model (**DEM**) was developed utilising the publicly available Landgate contour dataset using GIS software. The extent of this was determined by encompassing all the photo locations and the Project area. Project specific data supplied by Talison was then made into individual DEM datasets for each year of development. This data was then merged with the regional data to form a single dataset for each specific target year. The data was then analysed within a 3D visualisation software. Each photo location was placed within the environments based upon the geotag information with the relevant height of the image taken into consideration. The base image was then rotated to conform to the supplied direction to ensure correct heading. Where available LIDAR data was also placed into the 3D environment. This allowed for fine adjustment using such structures as trees, walls, houses, to ensure correct alignment with the base images.

Areas where the proposed development may be visible and have the potential to impact receptors, known as viewpoint sites, were determined using the desktop assessment. They included private property, motorists, tourist attractions, recreational spaces and public areas. Twelve viewpoints were selected during the desktop assessment and visited in the field (Figure 4).

A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the impact of the Project from each viewpoint and develop mitigation and management measures. Factors considered in the determination of significance of the impact included type, extent and duration of impact, whether it was routine or non-routine, and the sensitivity and value of the receptor. A risk matrix combining consequence and likelihood was then used to rate the impact as low, moderate, high, or extreme.

The 12 key viewpoints identified in the desktop survey were visited on the 07 September 2018. The field survey quantified findings from the desktop evaluation and gave an opportunity to understand visual characteristics from viewpoints that would commonly be experienced by the receptors. A qualitative assessment was undertaken by the assessor for each viewpoint site that included photographs and field notes for specific criteria.

The VIA determined that the existing Mine operations have limited visual impact to the landscape due to the screening effects of the surrounding State Forest and topography. The most prominent feature of the

Mine is Floyds, as the landform is elevated in the landscape and can be seen from sections of the South Western Highway and from rural properties located along the eastern side of the landform. Current rehabilitation efforts have reduced the visual impacts significantly with only the active dumping area at the top of Floyds creating a disconnect at distance. The risk assessment indicates that the potential visual impact of current Mine operations on local receptors is a low to moderate risk.

During the construction phase of the Project potentially high visual risks have been associated with the new TSF and extensions to Floyds. Without management measures being implemented, these visual impacts are likely to have a significant consequence on receptors such as residences and road users. Expansions of Floyds may be noticeable from nine of the 12 key viewpoints during the construction phase.

Post construction phase of the Project, Talison will progress towards meeting closure objectives which will continue to see the risks associated with these potential visual impacts decline. It is expected that the final TSF design will have moderate visual impacts, however receptors will be minimal to none. In addition, once Floyds has been completely rehabilitated it is expected that the visual impact to receptors will be low. The final landform will blend into the landscape with a level of congruency.

3.3.2. Key Assumptions and Uncertainties

The findings of the VIA completed in September 2018 (Onshore Environmental 2018) formed the basis for the rationale and management approach adopted for the Plan. It is assumed that the survey has accurately modelled all activities proposed in the Project and identified and assessed the visual impact for all relevant key receptors surrounding the Mine.

3.3.3. Management Approach

The management approach has been informed by best practice and recent experience on mine and construction projects in Western Australia. Findings from previous visual impact assessments and advice from specialist consultants has also informed the management approach.

The Mine has an established reputation with stakeholders and will continue to engage under Talison's Community Engagement Program. Relevant stakeholders are consulted in relation to plans and changes at the Mine, which include visual amenity and progress towards mitigating visual impacts associated with Mine development. Talison will keep surrounding communities informed of the activities that will impact visual amenity and landscapes at 'Grow Greenbushes' meetings (formerly known as the Greenbushes Rate Payers and Residents Association), and by contributing to local publications including the Warren Blackwood Times, Donnybrook-Balingup Mail, Preston Press and the Greenbushes-Balingup Newsletter. In addition, Talison maintains an open communication channel with key government stakeholders, local landholders and the community via the community liaison office. Annual reports inform and update agencies on activities and compliance at the operation.

The Mine is located at a high point of the Darling Plateau which rises to approximately 320 m AHD. The plateau is characterised as an expansive undulating landscape with green forest vegetation and occasional rocky outcrops and peaks. The design and construction of landforms within the Mine, specifically the Floyds and TSF structures, will aim to blend the height and shape of the reconstructed landforms with the undulating nature of the surrounding landscape.

Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken with management of Floyds listed as a priority rehabilitation structure owing to its increased impact on key receptors. A comprehensive rehabilitation plan has been developed to address disturbance across the entire Site (Onshore Environmental 2019).

Two rehabilitation strategies will be implemented as soon as practicable to reduce short term visual impact at Floyds. The first will involve reshaping and re-contouring grey waste rock along individual batter lifts to achieve the required final landform shape and sheeting this grey rock with earthy coloured (brown) subsoil material. Sheeting batters with subsoil will immediately reduce the visual impact to surrounding receptors.

The second rehabilitation strategy will involve sheeting surfaces with growth medium and implementing annual revegetation programs. Development of a native revegetation cover over time will aim to blend surfaces of the Floyds into the surrounding forested landscape, and progressively reduce the visual impact to receptors.

Talison has purchased a number of privately held parcels of land situated adjacent to Mine in an effort to reduce visual impact on these key receptors. One such lot situated on the northwest corner of Forest Park Road and South Western Highway, will provide the opportunity to plant screening vegetation to reduce the visual impact on road traffic heading north along the South Western Highway. Screening will also be established on the northern boundary of the cemetery.

Lighting requirements during night time operations, particularly dumping of overburden at Floyds and construction of TSF4 (if undertaken during night periods), may cause light overspill to surrounding receptors. Light spillage from processing areas and during mining and haulage within the pit is expected to be minimal, as these activities occur lower in the topographic profile and are shielded by the surrounding pit walls, forest and other landforms. To manage the potential impacts, Talison will implement a range of measures that include establishing vegetated screens at key receptors and using shields and directional lighting during night time operations.

3.3.4. Rationale for Choice of Provisions

The existing Mine has limited visual impact on the landscape due to the screening effects of the surrounding State Forest and topography. Key receptors to the west and south remain unaffected. The most prominent feature of the existing mining operations is Floyds, which is elevated in the landscape and can be seen from viewpoints along the South Western Highway (road users) and from rural properties further east (situated along Catterick Road). Current rehabilitation efforts have reduced the visual impacts significantly with only the active dumping area at the top of Floyds creating a disconnect at a distance. The risk assessment indicates that the potential visual impact of current Mine operations on local receptors is a low to moderate risk.

The construction phase of the Project will result in elevated visual risks associated with an extension to the Floyds. The visible section of Floyds will become more prominent as the height of Floyds increases to the final approved height of 330 m AHD and the landform extends to the south. Expansions of the Floyds may be noticeable from nine key viewpoints during the construction phase, all occurring along the South West Highway (road users) and east of the operations (rural properties). The increased visual impact is likely to occur between 2023 and 2035 in association with Stage 3 construction of Floyds. Landloch (2020) undertook erodibility testing and modelling of Floyds which included baseline material characterisation and laboratory testing of caprock, subsoil and topsoil samples. The erodibility modelling included WEPP and SIBERIA modelling to estimate long-term erosion rates, the effect of vegetation, and simulated erosion on Floyds over a period of 300 years. These studies indicate Floyds design comprising a maximum height of 105 m and 10 m high, 18° batters, will be stable, subject to 30% vegetation coverage established within a timeframe of 1-2 years. The study (Landloch 2020) recommends a berm width of at least 18 m to store runoff from a 2,500 ARI storm event, based on a 300-year design life. The erosion modelling (Landloch 2020) indicates that Floyds will remain stable under a 0.05% AEP single



storm event with 30% vegetation cover present. The 30% vegetation cover has been demonstrated as achievable on rehabilitation on the Floyds (Landloch 2020).

The 221ha area incorporated in the Stage 3 phase of Floyds will be progressively rehabilitated, with revegetation programs implemented annually between 2024 and 2035. Annual revegetation blocks are expected to range in size from 7.5 ha in 2025 to 50.0 ha in 2035 (Table 5). The actual area and timing of rehabilitation will be determined by the rate of mining.

The current aim of the landform rehabilitation on the site is to create a self-sustaining heath community with selected attributes compatible with surrounding jarrah-marri forest and landforms that blend with the sites undulating scarp location. Existing rehabilitation works on Floyds has demonstrated that this can be achieved. Rehabilitation success criteria for the active mine site are domain based taking into account the artificial landforms that are the legacy of hard rock mining and the expectations of stakeholders in line with the current Mine Closure Plan.

Table 5: Forecasted rehabilitation schedule for Floyds

Stage	Rehabilitation Area (hectares) – by Year																
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Stage 2	0	0	0	5	12.4	13.3											
Stage 3						11.2	7.5	7.5	17.8	18.9	21.1	18.9	11.1	10.0	12.4	34.3	50.0



4. Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Management Plan Provisions

This portion of the Plan outlines the management-based provisions that will be implemented to demonstrate that Talison has taken into consideration the environmental objectives set for visual amenity and rehabilitation. Having identified that the proposed mining activities will pose a potential visual impact risk to some receptors including road users, residents and the local public, Talison has identified key visual management measures to mitigate these potential risks overtime. These management provisions are outlined in Table 6 with short-term and long-term mitigation options outlined in Table 7



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Table 6: Management Provisions

Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Reporting
Objective: Ensure that progressive rehabilitation of Floyds occurs over the life of the project to achieve a stable and functioning landform that is compatible with the end land use.			
Implement annual rehabilitation programs at Floyds between 2020 and 2035(or an alternative date that represent completion of rehabilitation across all disturbed surfaces) with the aim of returning a stable and functional landform that is compatible with the end land uses.	<p>Commence rehabilitation on all rehabilitation certified final state within 12 months (by next winter season)</p> <p>No breaches of key rehabilitation management targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -at 15 months no areas of rehabilitation greater than 0.01ha without native vegetation cover. -at 27 and 39 months species richness of native plant species to be at least 20 within rehabilitation blocks. -at 75 months, native revegetation cover is greater than 40 percent. -tree stocking rate at 75 months averages at least 350 stems per hectare. <p>All WRL safety and design audit and inspection findings are closed within the required timeframes.</p>	<p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring of Floyds involving quantitative assessment of plant and fauna biodiversity parameters along permanent belt transects. Individual blocks assessed annually for three years from 15 months, and then on a triennial basis. Annual rehabilitation monitoring over Floyds includes verification via imagery analysis for vegetation cover.</p> <p>Routine inspections of waste rock landforms to ensure that slope angle, berm width and cover material are according to design.</p> <p>Inspections of Floyds surfaces following heavy rainfall events to establish competent materials are performing as determined by the geotechnical assessment.</p>	Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's Annual Environmental Report (AER) to relevant regulatory authorities including surface models and thematic maps for Floyds.
Objective: Identify land within a five (5) kilometre radius of Floyds from which the Mine expansion is visible.			



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Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>A <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> was undertaken following methodology recommended by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) <i>Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia: A Manual for Evaluation, Assessment, Siting and Design</i> (DPLH 2007).</p> <p>Twelve receptors were identified within a 5 km radius of the Floyds from which the Mine expansion was visible (see Figure 4). Most of the receptors were located east of the Project, coinciding with the elevated risks associated with the Floyds, on road users and surrounding agricultural properties. To the west and south, existing Mine characteristics and state forest acts as a buffer with the closest receptors remaining unaffected.</p> <p>Photo-monitoring points established at the 12 receptors.</p>	<p>Visual impact resulting from the mining operations is managed for each of the 12 receptors to ensure the impact is progressively reduced during life of mine (LOM) operations to a level rated as low, based on a formal risk assessment (as detailed in the <i>Visual Impact Assessment, Onshore Environmental 2018</i>).</p>	<p>Photo-monitoring points for each of the 12 receptors are assessed annually to provide a permanent record of change over the LOM operations.</p>	<p>Compliance Assessment Report</p> <p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.</p>
<p>Objective: Detail the screening and rehabilitation practices to be implemented over the LOM (including, but not limited to, the planting of indigenous vegetation) for Floyds.</p> <p>Objective: Specify the short and long term measures to be taken to address visual impacts from Floyds, as well as night time operational work.</p>			
<p>Specific screening, rehabilitation and operational practices relevant for each of the 12 receptors identified within a 5km radius of the Floyds are summarised in Table 7: Short- and long-term mitigation and associated time frames for 12 viewpoints identified within a 5 km radius of the MDE. and Figure 5; these have been classified as short and long term measures. Short term measures include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Floyds: undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time; Undertake native revegetation of the riparian corridor within cleared annual pasture in farmland on the north side of Forest Park Avenue (this property is owned by Talison) to form a screen for road users; Establish a native vegetation screen along the eastern boundary of cleared farmland at the corner of Forest Park Avenue and SW Highway (this property is owned by Talison). This will join into existing vegetation along the boundary to the north; Consolidate the existing shelterbelt along the adjoining southern boundary of Talison's Mine (extending west off Stinton Avenue); Retain existing vegetation along Stannifer Road to screen the Mine Services Area. Note: approximately 230 m wide screen will be retained along Stannifer Road; Harvest the Bluegum plantation situated north of the historic site on Stinton Avenue, and undertake native rehabilitation of the site; and 	<p>Short and long term measures are successful in progressively reducing the visual impact resulting from Mine operations for each of the 12 receptors to a level rated as low, based on a formal risk assessment (as detailed in <i>Onshore Environmental 2018</i>).</p>	<p>Photo-monitoring points for each of the 12 receptors assessed annually to provide a permanent record of change over the LOM.</p> <p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring of Floyds involving quantitative assessment of plant and fauna biodiversity parameters along permanent belt transects. Individual blocks assessed annually for three years from 15 months, and then on a triennial</p> <p>Lighting emissions to the surrounding area and to ensure potential impact of light spill on receptors to the east is being effectively managed will be periodically monitored. The effectiveness of control measures in relation to light emission with respect to towers</p>	<p>Compliance Assessment Report</p> <p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.</p>



Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan

Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>g) Manage potential for light spill during night operations by minimising night works on Floyds, ensuring mobile lighting towers are not faced in an easterly direction, and utilising shields where required.</p> <p>Long term measures include:</p> <p>a) Floyds: spread growth medium, and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success; and</p> <p>b) Undertake native rehabilitation of the previously disturbed ground south of Stinton Avenue.</p>		when in use at Floyds and through regular reviews of lighting assessments as part of the management plan and reviews of any lighting complaints.	
<p>Objective: Specify management actions and time frames for the implementation of all screening and rehabilitation measures.</p>			
<p>Undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time.</p>	<p>Time Frame: Commence rehabilitation on all rehabilitation certified final state within 12 months (by next winter season).</p>	<p><i>Pre-Rehabilitation Checklist</i> completed by the Revegetation Officer at least 12 months prior to rehabilitation implementation.</p> <p><i>Rehabilitation Earthworks Compliance Checklist</i> completed by the Revegetation Officer to confirm correct batter angle and subsoil depth.</p>	<p>Compliance Assessment Report</p> <p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.</p>
<p>Spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually at Floyds, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.</p>	<p>Time Frame: Progressively on an annual basis, with rehabilitation earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ready.</p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation Earthworks Compliance Checklist</i> completed by the Revegetation Officer to confirm correct growth medium depth.</p> <p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring of Floyds involving quantitative assessment of plant and fauna biodiversity parameters along permanent belt transects. Individual blocks assessed annually for three years from 15 months, and then on a triennial basis.</p>	<p>Compliance Assessment Report</p> <p>Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.</p>



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Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Reporting
Undertake native revegetation of the riparian corridor within cleared annual pasture in farmland on the north side of Forest Park Avenue (this property is owned by Talison) to form a screen for road users.	Time Frame: Commence weed control and site preparation in 2021, commence revegetation in 2022.	Annual rehabilitation monitoring of riparian revegetation using quantitative assessment of plant biodiversity parameters along permanent belt transects. Individual blocks assessed annually for three years from 15 months after the commencement of revegetation, and then on a triennial basis.	Compliance Assessment Report Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.
Establish a native vegetation screen along the eastern boundary of cleared farmland at the corner of Forest Park Avenue and SW Highway (this property is owned by Talison). This will join into existing vegetation along the boundary to the north.	Time Frame: Commence weed control and site preparation in 2021, commence revegetation in 2022.	Permanent photo monitoring point to be established at 15 months and assessed annually for five years. Record tree density within permanent plots to confirm survival and minimum required stocking rate.	Compliance Assessment Report Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.
Consolidate the existing shelterbelt along the adjoining southern boundary of Talison's Mine Development Envelope (extending west off Stinton Avenue).	Time Frame: Infill planting to be undertaken in mid-2022.	Permanent photo monitoring point to be established at 15 months and assessed annually for five years.	Compliance Assessment Report Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.
Harvest the Bluegum plantation situated north of the historic site on Stinton Avenue, and undertake rehabilitation of the site.	Time Frame: Harvest of Bluegum plantation scheduled to occur in 2023. Weed control and site preparation will occur over the following 18 months, with revegetation occurring 24 months following Bluegum harvest.	Annual rehabilitation monitoring of riparian revegetation using quantitative assessment of plant biodiversity parameters along permanent belt transects. Individual blocks assessed annually for three years from 15 months, and then on a triennial basis.	Compliance Assessment Report Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.
Undertake native rehabilitation of the previously disturbed ground south of Stinton Avenue.	Time Frame: Weed control to occur during 2023. Direct placement of rehabilitation medium to occur in line with	Annual rehabilitation monitoring of riparian revegetation using quantitative assessment of plant biodiversity parameters along	Compliance Assessment Report



Talison Lithium Pty Ltd
GREENBUSHES OPERATIONS

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENT ENV-MP-0004

Visual Impact Management and Rehabilitation Plan

Management Action	Management Target	Monitoring	Reporting
	clearing and stripping of adjacent native vegetation within the Floyds expansion footprint (to be confirmed). Site preparation and revegetation to occur within six months following direct placement of subsoil and growth medium material.	permanent belt transects. Individual blocks assessed annually for three years from 15 months, and then on a triennial basis.	Annual rehabilitation monitoring report submitted as part of Talison's AER to relevant regulatory authorities.



Figure 4: Twelve viewpoints within 5km radius



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Table 7: Short- and long-term mitigation and associated time frames for 12 viewpoints identified within a 5 km radius of the MDE.

View-point	Characteristic	Description of Site	Inherent Visual Risk	Short Term Mitigation	Long Term Mitigation	Time Frame	Residual Visual Risk
VPI	Farmland south side of Catterick Road; agricultural land use; viewing distance 1.3km	Undulated agricultural pastures with few remnant trees. Eucalypt Forest and waste rock landform visible in the intermediate- middle ground. Approximately 80% of the visible Floyds is vegetated offering a balanced transition into the adjacent state forest. The Floyds is uniform in nature and offers a simple, slightly curved backdrop. There is a small portion (20%) of the Floyds that has yet to be rehabilitated which creates a small to medium discordant feature within the landscape. There is a strong contrast in colour to the natural green however the contour remains sinuous.	High	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Commence rehabilitation on all rehabilitation certified final state within 12 months (by next winter season). Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Moderate
VP2	Farmland south side of Catterick Road with residence and outbuildings; agricultural land use; viewing distance 1.3km	Undulated agricultural pastures with few remnant trees in the foreground. Agricultural and residential infrastructure exists across the midline of the viewpoint. In the background Eucalypt Forest breaks the landscape whilst maintaining harmony across the viewpoint.	High	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time. Ability to establish vegetation screen on western side of private residence if required by owner.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Within six months of completing each batter lift at Floyds. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Moderate



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View-point	Characteristic	Description of Site	Inherent Visual Risk	Short Term Mitigation	Long Term Mitigation	Time Frame	Residual Visual Risk
VP3	Farmland south side of Catterick Road with residence and outbuildings (at lower relief compared to VP2); agricultural land use; viewing distance 1.2km.	Undulated agricultural pastures with few remnant trees in the foreground. Agricultural and residential infrastructure exists across the midline of the viewpoint. In the background Eucalypt Forest and revegetated waste rock landforms maintains harmony with the landscape. Where Floyds has not been rehabilitated the landscape is fragmented. Straight lines and earthy red colours contrast with the green vegetation. The size of the interruption is minimal compared to the size of the greater landform.	Moderate	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time. Ability to establish vegetation screen on western side of private residence if required by owner.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Within six months of completing each batter lift at Floyds. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Low
VP4	Fullerton Road; agricultural land under crop; viewing distance 2.8km	Mildly undulated agricultural pastures with few remnant trees scattered within. Eucalyptus forest exists along the midline with Floyds slightly visible beyond the tree line. Floyds maintains similar lines to the natural environment and does not impede heavily on the landscape. A very small section of non-rehabilitated Floyds can be made out in the distance however it is balanced within the landscape.	Moderate	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyd that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Within six months of completing each batter lift at Floyd. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Low
VP5	Forrest Park Avenue, 250m from intersection of	Rolling agricultural pastures boarded by Eucalypt Forest. The landscape is broken by wire fence lines (holding paddock) in the	Moderate	Undertake native revegetation of the riparian corridor within cleared annual	Floyds - spread growth medium and	Short-term: Commence weed control and site preparation in 2021,	Low



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View-point	Characteristic	Description of Site	Inherent Visual Risk	Short Term Mitigation	Long Term Mitigation	Time Frame	Residual Visual Risk
	Forrest Park Ave intersection and South Western Hwy; agricultural land under pasture; viewing distance 0.9km	foreground and overhead power lines run the length of the viewing distance.		pasture in farmland on the north side of Forest Park Avenue (this property is owned by Talison).	undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	commence revegetation in 2022. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	
VP6	Rear of Wastewater Treatment Plant; agricultural land under pasture; viewing distance 7.0km	Accessed by public for recreational and wood collecting activities. Agricultural landscapes rolling into vegetated valley systems. Few remnant trees within the cleared agricultural lands with overburden from historic clearing activities visible. A plantation lies across the mid-section of the viewpoint. Floyds is visible in the background. The unvegetated section is small (10-20% of the horizon) however it offers a stark contrast compared to the revegetated dumps and Eucalypt forest.	Minor	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Within six months of completing each batter lift at Floyds. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Low
VP7	Bike Trail; frequently used by recreational cyclists and bushwalkers; viewing distance 0.8km	Gravel access tracks within Eucalypt forest used as a bike trail. In the background a stark contrast exists where the forest breaks into agricultural land. Fencing infrastructure and gates exist in the mid-section of the viewpoint.	Low	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually,	Short-term: Within six months of completing each batter lift at Floyds. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with	Low



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View-point	Characteristic	Description of Site	Inherent Visual Risk	Short Term Mitigation	Long Term Mitigation	Time Frame	Residual Visual Risk
				coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time.	ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	
VP8	SW Highway at intersection of Forest Park Ave; high frequency road in proximity to Floyds; viewing distance 1.0km	Rolling agricultural pastures boarded by Eucalypt Forest. The landscape is broken discontent with the South Western Highway running alongside powerlines.	Low	Floyds - undertake progressive rehabilitation at Floyds that includes reshaping to create the final landform and covering grey waste rock with earthy coloured subsoil at the earliest practicable time.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Within six months of completing each batter lift at Floyds. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Low
VP9	SW Highway; high frequency road in proximity to Floyds; viewing distance 0.6km	Sloping agricultural pastures with few remnant trees scattered within. Agricultural and residential infrastructure exists across the midline of the viewpoint. In the background Eucalypt Forest breaks the landscape.	Extreme	Establish a native vegetation screen along the eastern boundary of farmland at the corner of Forest Park Avenue and SW Highway (this property is owned by Talison). This will join into existing vegetation along the boundary to the north.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to	Short-term: Commence weed control during 2021 and early 2022, with site preparation and revegetation implemented during mid-2022. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks	Moderate



View-point	Characteristic	Description of Site	Inherent Visual Risk	Short Term Mitigation	Long Term Mitigation	Time Frame	Residual Visual Risk
					determine success.	completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	
VP10	SW Highway, residential property and high frequency road in proximity to Floyds; viewing distance 0.5km	Rural residence set alongside South Western Highway overlooking paddocks to the north and west with large remnant trees across the foreground and background. Little to no undulation of paddocks. There is a large dam north west within viewing distance of the residence.	High	Consolidate the existing shelterbelt along the adjoining southern boundary of Talison's Mine (extending west off Stinton Avenue).	Undertake native rehabilitation of the previously disturbed ground south of Stinton Avenue. Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Infill planting of existing shelterbelt to be completed in mid-2022. Long-term: Commence weed control of disturbed ground south of Stinton Avenue in late 2022, with direct return of subsoil and growth medium during clearing for Mine expansion. Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Moderate
VP11	Stannifer Road MSA; high frequency road used to access Greenbushes town; viewing	Eucalypt forest adjacent to Stannifer Road. Large Eucalypt trees with consistent understory. A service corridor exists which breaks the visual landscape.	Low	Retain existing vegetation along Stannifer Road to screen MSA. Note: approximately 230 m wide screen will be	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation	Short-term: No requirement. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks	Low



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View-point	Characteristic	Description of Site	Inherent Visual Risk	Short Term Mitigation	Long Term Mitigation	Time Frame	Residual Visual Risk
	distance 0.08km			retained along Stannifer Road.	annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	
VP12	Historic Site; tourist attraction within proximity of Floyds; viewing distance 0.05km	Historic sites surrounded by mature eucalypt trees. Within the historic site there are several grave sites and small – medium trees and shrubs. Although the eucalypt trees are mature the stand has low density and little understorey.	High	Harvest the Bluegum plantation north of the historic site and undertake revegetation of the site.	Floyds - spread growth medium and undertake native revegetation annually, ensure appropriate weed control, and monitor to determine success.	Short-term: Within six months of harvesting Blue Gum plantation, site preparation and weed control will commence, with revegetation occurring within 18 months of Blue Gum harvest. Long-term: Progressive annual rehabilitation of Floyds, with earthworks completed over summer and autumn months when ground is ready.	Low



Figure 5: Screening and rehabilitation to be implemented over the life of the operations (excluding Floyds)



5. Adaptive Management and Review of the Management Plan

The Plan has been prepared to identify and manage potential visual impacts resulting from expansion of Floyds, with the purpose of identifying land within a 5 km radius of Floyds from which the Mine expansion is visible, and detailing management techniques (including rehabilitation practices) that will be implemented to minimise visual impacts.

The management approach implemented to areas surrounding the Project from visual impacts resulting from changes to local landforms (expansion of Floyds) will be adaptive through ongoing review and reporting measures, to ensure that it achieves the identified purpose, environmental objectives and meets Ministerial Statement condition.

The Plan will be formally reviewed annually by a suitably qualified experienced person. In addition to the annual review, the Plan will be reviewed if:

- there is a change in the scope, e.g. mining plan, site design;
- at the submission of a revised or updated Mine Closure Plan;
- information becomes available about new viewpoints not previously identified;
- new information is learned from monitoring, or monitoring indicates that management targets are not being achieved;
- request by Talison or the regulator for a change to Ministerial Conditions or the Plan;
- relevant feedback through stakeholder consultation; or
- opportunities arise for improvement.

The following potential adaptive management actions have been developed to respond to the objective not being met:

- investigate cause;
- review accuracy of identification of receptor areas;
- undertake additional VIA work at affected area; and
- implement additional management actions and controls.



6. Stakeholder Consultation

Talison has an established reputation with stakeholders and will continue to engage under Talison's Community Engagement Program. Relevant stakeholders are consulted in relation to plans and changes at the Mine which include visual amenity and progress towards mitigating visual impacts associated with Mine. Talison will keep surrounding communities informed of the activities that will impact visual amenity and landscapes at 'Grow Greenbushes' meetings (formerly known as the 'Greenbushes Rate Payers and Residents Association') and by contributing to local publications including the Warren Blackwood Times, Donnybrook-Balingup Mail, Preston Press and the Greenbushes-Balingup Newsletter.

In addition, Talison maintains an open communication channel with key government stakeholders, local landholders and also the community via community liaison office. Annual reports inform and update agencies on activities and compliance at the operation.

Date	Organisation	Summary of Consultation	Talison Response to Comments /Concerns
31/8/18	EPA	Management and mitigation for light spill and visual amenity for the expansion of the Greenbushes Operations	Management and mitigation for the expansion and continued operations are outlined within the Plan and include clearing and operation and closure phases. The advice of specialist consultants had been sought to identify measures to reduce the impacts on identified receptors.
12/9/19	DBCA	Review of the Management Plan – provide further detail as to the management objectives and targets to demonstrate that the overarching objectives can be met. It is recommended that relevant information, including maps derived from the visual impact assessment study be included.	The Plan as been updated as to the advice of the DBCA. Maps and additional data have been included.
23/12/19	EPA\DMIRS\DBCA	Review of the management plans and provide advice on the adequacy of practices, targets and monitoring actions.	The Plan has been updated as to the advice EPA\DMIRS & DBCA



7. References

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Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). 2019. Report and recommendations – Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion. EPA Report 1635 to Talison Lithium Australia Pty Ltd, May 2019.

Landloch. 2020 Greenbushes Erodibility Test and Erosion Modelling. An unpublished report prepared for Talison Lithium by Landloch Pty Ltd February 2020.

Onshore Environmental. 2018. *Visual Impact Assessment, Greenbushes Lithium Mine Expansion*. An unpublished report prepared for Talison Lithium by Onshore Environmental September 2018.



Appendix 1: Visual Impact Assessment (Onshore Environmental 2018)