

3. PREMISES DETAILS

The proposed works approvals for Mt Celia is located approximately 95kms south of the town of Laverton (Figure 1) on the Mt Weld Pastoral Station (PL No: N049826) and Yundamindra Pastoral Station (PL No: N049876) in the Shire of Menzies.

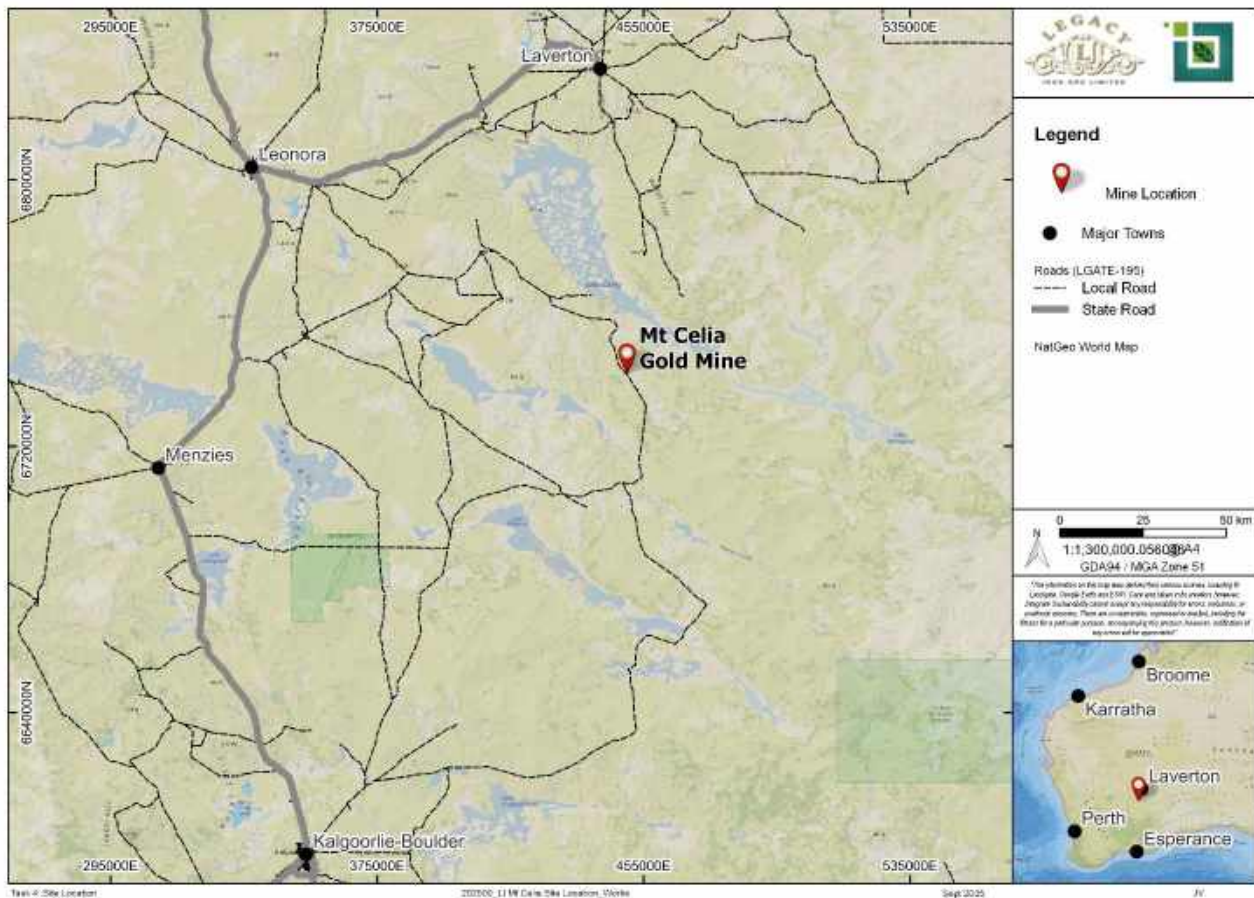


Figure 1 - Location of Mt Celia Project

Legacy will be the holder of the Works Approvals issued under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for the following Prescribed Premises Categories defined under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*.

Table 2 - Prescribed Premise Category

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>)	Category Production or Design Capacity	Proposed Licence Production/Designed Capacity
Category 5 - Processing or beneficiation of metallic or non-metallic ore	50,000 tonnes or more per year	255,000 tonnes per year

The prescribed premise boundary coordinates are outlined in Table 3 and shown in Figure 2.

Table 3 - Prescribed Premises Boundary Coordinates (GDA2020/MGA Zone 51)

X Coordinates	Y Coordinates	X Coordinates	Y Coordinates
448277	6740424	449059	6743578
448152	6741208	450791	6742046
448152	6741079	453132	6739863
447873	6741333	453140	6739345
446663	6742029	452112	6738388
446656	6743878	449493	6740903
446575	6743878	449055	6740424
447569	6744967		

3.1 Premises Maps (Attachment 2)

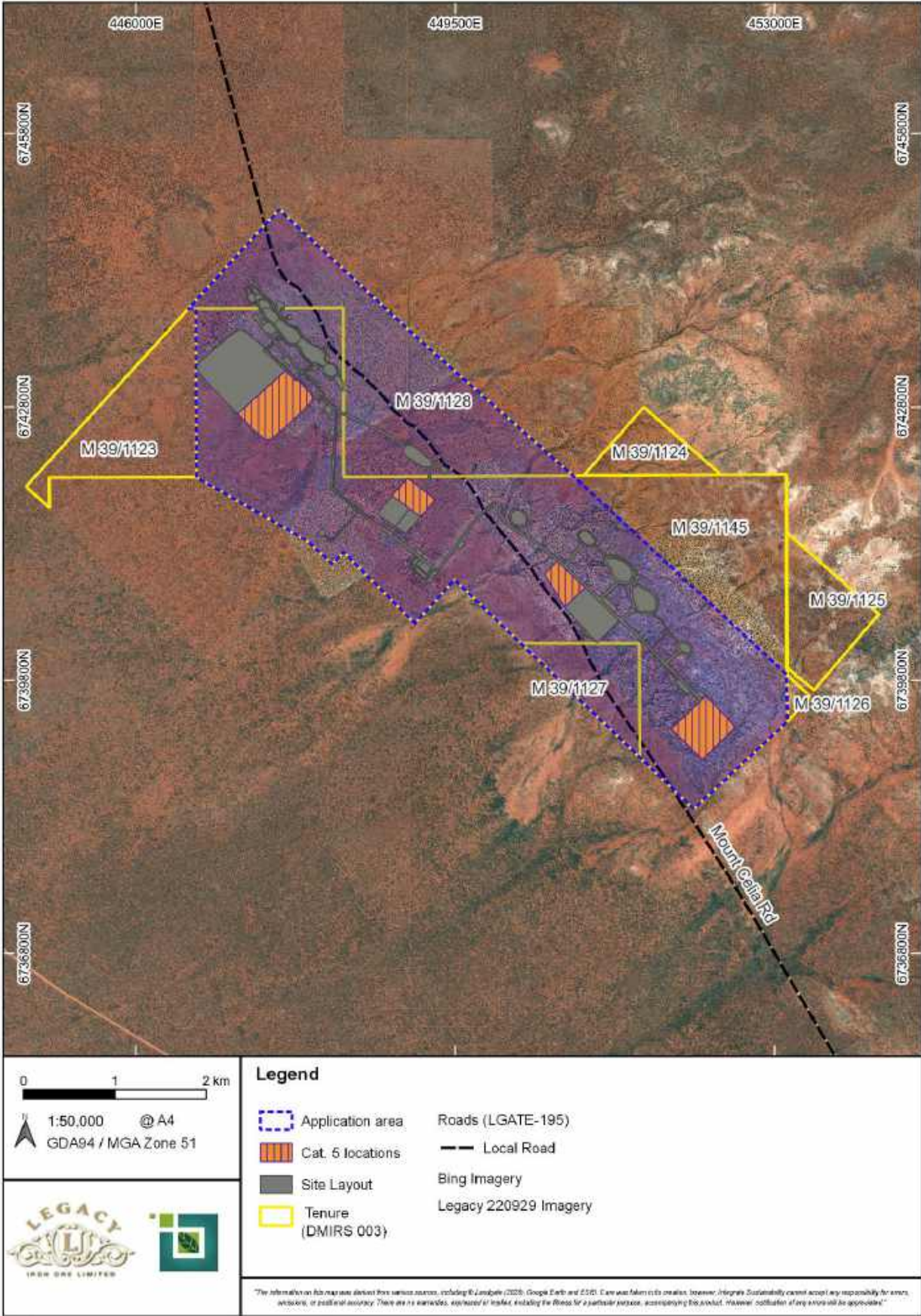


Figure 2 - Application Boundary

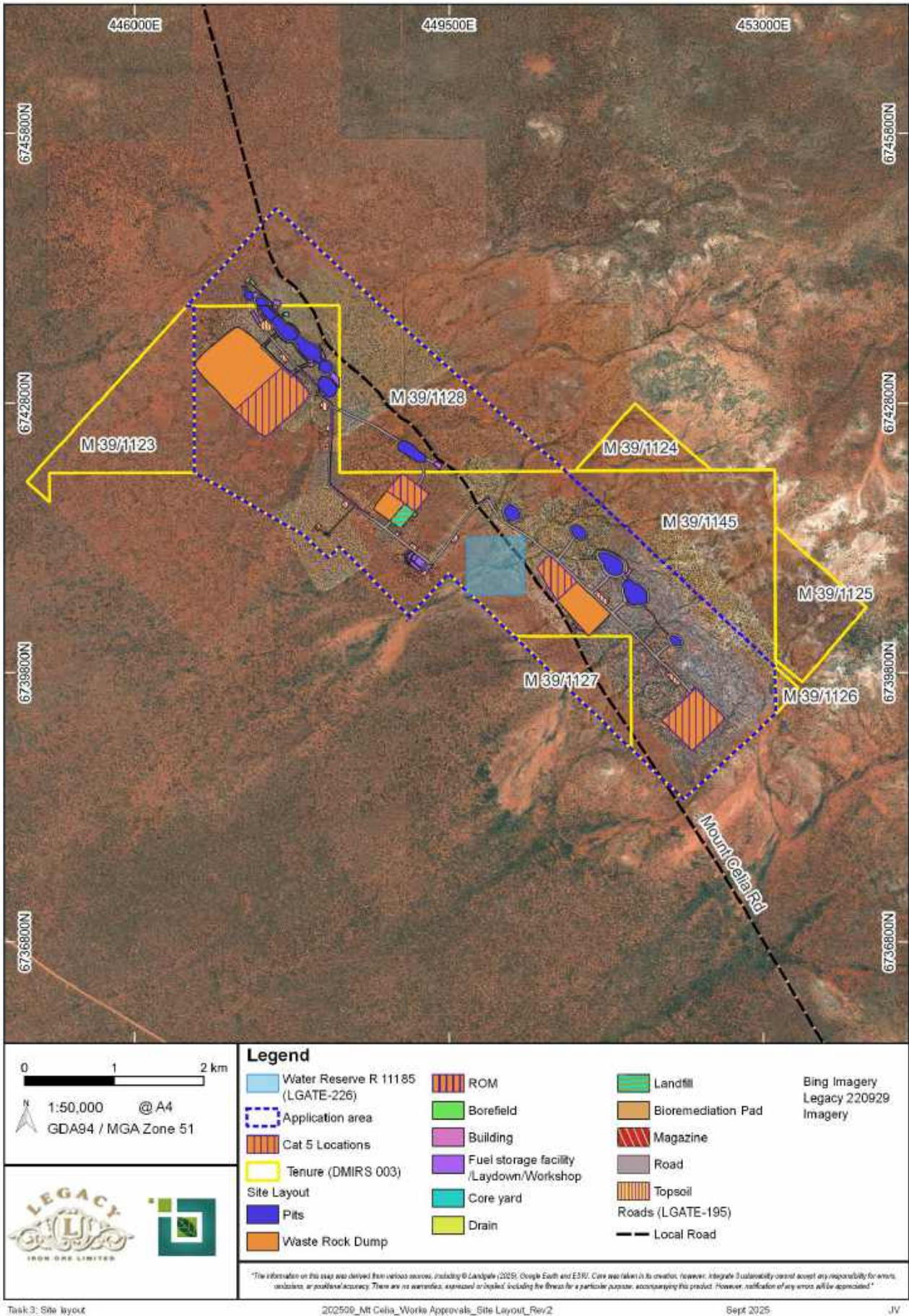


Figure 3 - Cat. 5 Activity locations

4. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES (ATTACHMENT 3B)

Legacy is proposing to install and operate a Cat 5. mobile crushing and screening plant at Mt Celia to support off-site processing activities. The plant will be located on the existing ROM pads located on M39/1145 that have already been cleared and established under the site's Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (10213/1) and Mining Proposals (REGID: 122281).

The mobile crushing and screening plant could be located on any of the ROM pads located on-site (Figure 3). The ROM pads are constructed from inert mine waste generated from on-site open-pit mines.

4.1 Prescribed Premises Infrastructure and Equipment

Information for equivalent models of crushing and screening equipment that will be sourced for the Mt Celia operations to be established by the works approval application is outlined in the following Table 4.

Table 4 - Infrastructure and Equipment

Indicative Equipment	Relevant Categories (if known)	Site Plan Reference	Indicative Dust Fittings	Key Considerations for Equipment Selection
Mobile Crushing Equipment – 180tph equivalent to a McCloskey I44R impact crusher.	Category 5	Figure 3 (Mobile Crusher)	Dust Suppression Systems: Water spray bars at transfer points	Design Capacity: Ensure all equipment is rated for at least 180tph to meet the required throughput. Dust Emissions: Incorporate dust suppression systems to meet WA environmental regulations. Mobility: Ensure all equipment is track-mounted or easily relocatable for flexibility on-site.

4.2 Detailed Description of Proposed Activities

Legacy will be using this proposed mobile crushing and screening plant to undertake campaign crushing activity. Legacy is proposing to use a mobile crushing equipment, consisting of a crusher similar to or equivalent to a McCloskey I44R impact crusher (Figure 4).



Figure 4 - Conceptual mobile impact crusher

The mobile crushing equipment will be operated independently of each other. The feed rate of the crusher equipment equivalent to a McCloskey I44R impact crusher will be approximately 180tph with a maximum feed

rate of 20,000-25,000 tonnes per month. The crusher equipment will be fed from stockpiled ore by a 30-tonne excavator. Screens for crusher equipment are a 5' x 10' High Energy Screenbox. Approximately 255,000 tonnes of ore material are expected to be crushed per annum.

Dust suppression for all crushing equipment will be managed through a water tank connected to high-pressure sprays. The mobile crushing equipment will be placed within the existing site's ROM footprint, occupying an area of approximately 50m².

All ore material processed will be crushed to approximately 19mm and stockpiled on-site before being further processed. There will be no fines stockpiles generated. Existing site infrastructure and equipment are available to support the operation of the mobile crushing equipment.

Crushing / Screening activities will be operated 24hrs/day, 7 days a week when undertaken.

4.3 Proposed Activities

Indicative specifications for the mobile crushing equipment have been provided in [Appendix C](#).

4.4 Project Duration and Milestones

Mobile crushing equipment is required to process the mined ore into the target product sizes before it is further processed. The mobile crushing equipment will be fabricated off-site and transported to the site for use. The project's operating phase, post-construction works, and time-limited operations are estimated to begin in the first quarter of 2026 and operate until approximately December 2032 (Table 5).

Table 5 - Indicative timing of works construction and operations

Development stage	Indicative timing (calendar year)
Obtain works approvals	Q4, 2025
Commence construction and commissioning works.	Q4, 2025
Commence time-limited operations – 240 days.	Q4, 2025
Operating period	Q4, 2025 to Q4 2032.

The mobile crushing equipment will require approval to operate under time-limited operations to facilitate the transition between the construction activity works approval phase and the licensed prescribed premise operating phase.

The commencement and conclusion of works for the mobile crushing equipment are anticipated to be in Q4 2025, and the operation is expected to commence immediately following the grant of this works approval.

There will be no environmental commissioning activity involved as part of the works.

The commencement of time-limited operations is estimated to begin immediately after the conclusion of the works in Q4, 2025.

4.5 Category Capacities and Throughput Estimates

The maximum production or design capacity for Category 5 activity is 255,000 tonnes per year. The estimated annual throughput for this activity is 255,000 tonnes.

4.6 Clearing Activities (Attachment 3C)

No clearing is requested; the mobile crushing and screening plant will be located on ROM pad previously established (BP1 ROM, BP3 ROM, BP Central ROM and KB ROM). Areas where infrastructure is to be established are shown in Figure 3.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL SITING CONTEXT

In 2020, Native Vegetation Solutions conducted a Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey ([Appendix D](#)), and in 2021, Terrestrial Ecosystems undertook a Basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey ([Appendix E](#)).

5.1 Flora and Vegetation

Native Vegetation Solutions was commissioned to undertake a detailed vegetation survey of the Mt Celia Operations in 2020. A total of 123 vascular plant species within 12 vegetation types were recorded.

One hundred and twenty-five species were recorded within the survey area within 12 vegetation groups (Figure 5). Twenty-nine families and 58 genera were found. Of the native species, Fabaceae had the highest representation, with 26 species from 3 genera, dominated by *Acacia*. *Chenopodiaceae* and *Poaceae* were the next best represented families with 20 species and 16 species respectively (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2020).

A preliminary desktop assessment was conducted to identify the presence of EBPC Matters of National Significance, threatened flora species and communities, and Environmentally Sensitive Areas. The desktop study returned no findings applicable to the Mt Celia. No threatened or priority species were recorded during the survey (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2020b).

The survey concluded that the vegetation in the Mt Celia survey area has been subjected to historic exploration activities and grazing. Most of the sites/quadrats inspected were in Good to Very Good condition. There were existing vehicle tracks in some areas due to mine exploration activities. The adjacent vegetation spanning 0.5m off these tracks mainly was in a Good to Very Good condition (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2020).

The proposed mobile crushing activity is expected to be located within previously cleared areas.

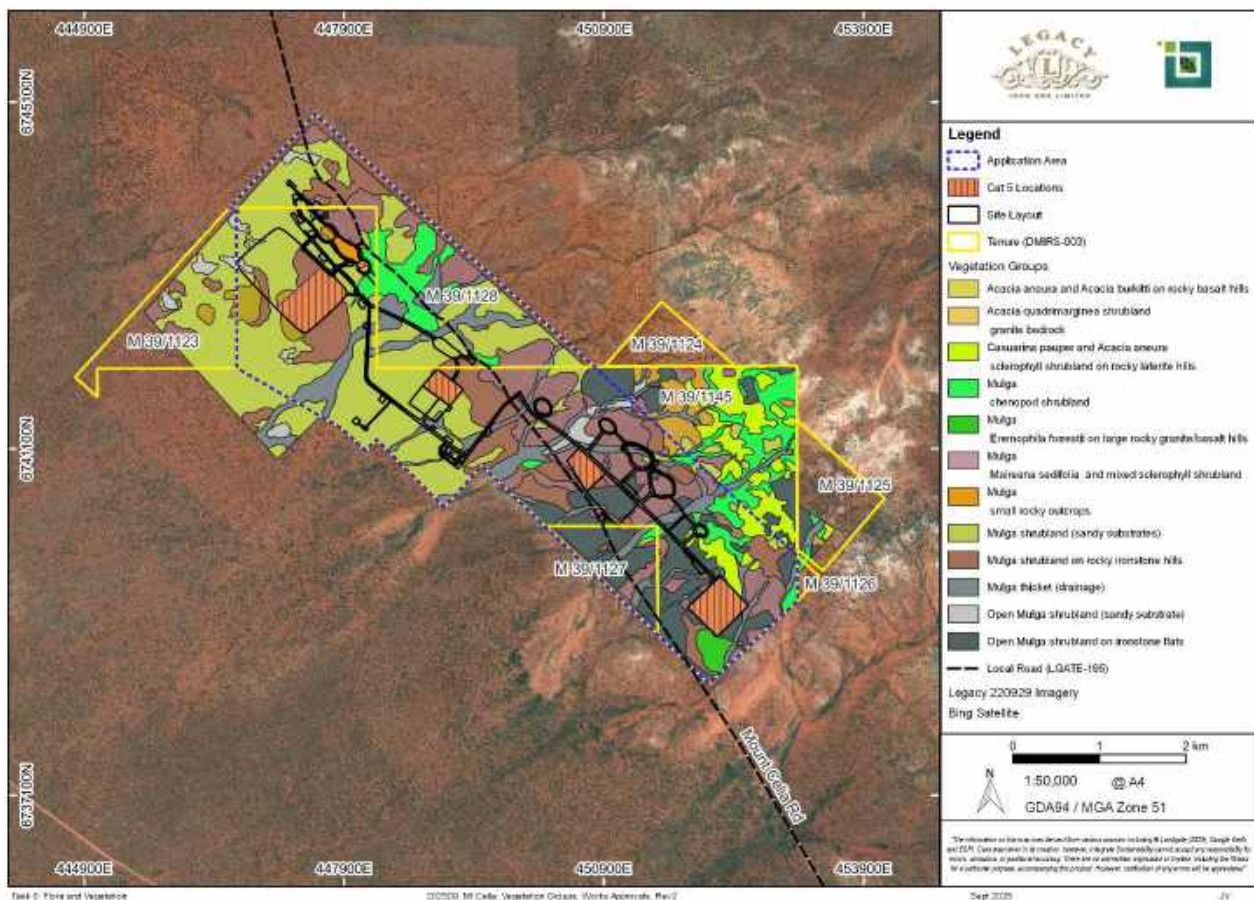


Figure 5 - Vegetation Groups Recorded in the project site.

5.2 Terrestrial Fauna

Terrestrial Ecosystems was commissioned to undertake a desktop and basic vertebrate fauna surveys over the Mt Celia operations in 2020. This survey recorded six board fauna habitats that are typical and widespread across the region. The fauna habitats consist of:

- Open Mulga shrubland on sandy soil;
- Mulga and chenopod shrubland on rocky soil;
- Mulga shrubland over rocky soil;
- Mulga on rocky slopes and hills;
- Shrubs on granite rocks and bedrock;
- Mulga drainage lines. (Figure 6).

It was noted during the survey that the area has significant historic mining and exploration disturbance.

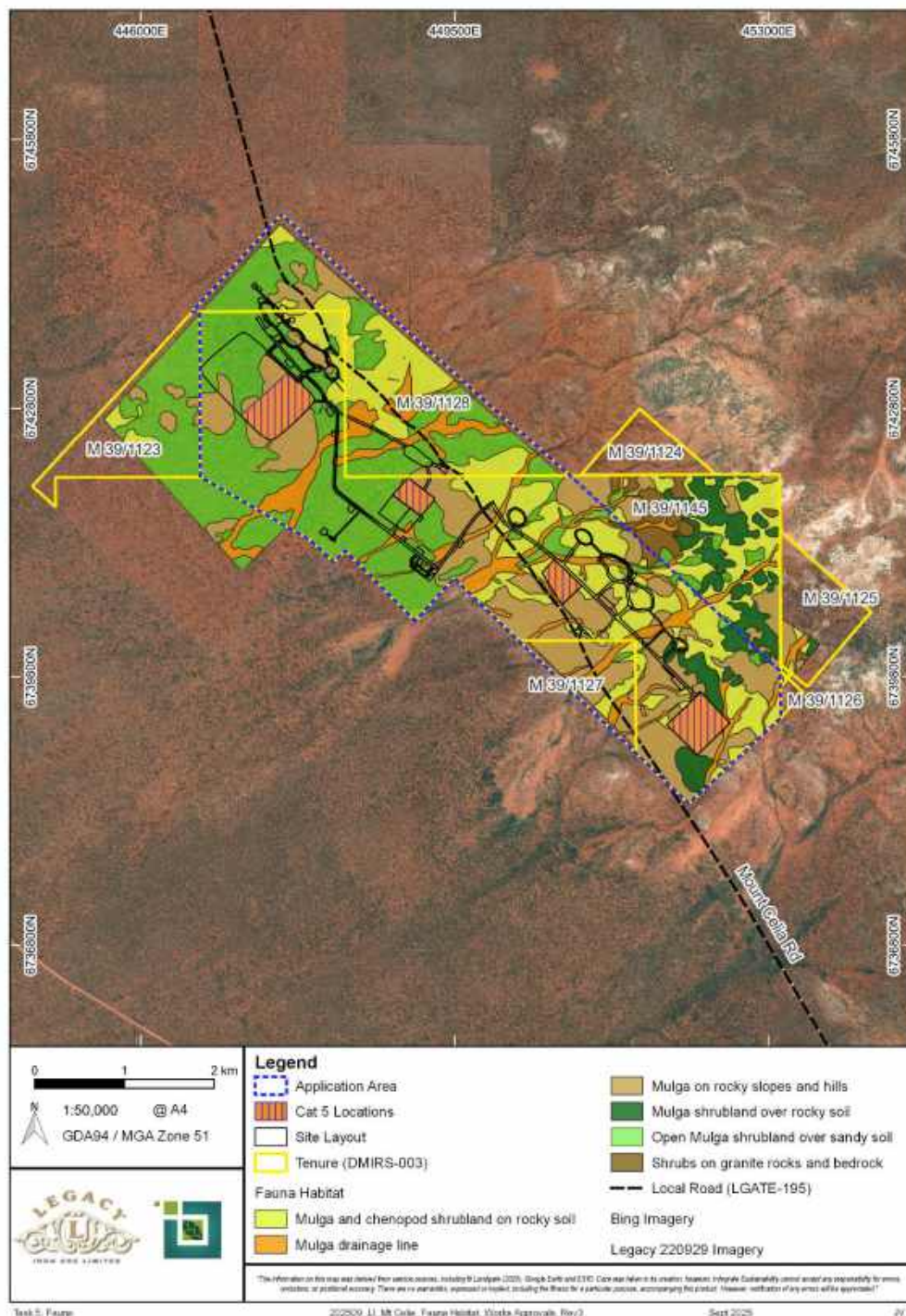


Figure 6 - Fauna Habitat Recorded in Survey

The desktop assessment undertaken by Terrestrial Ecosystems identified 14 conservation-significant fauna species as potentially occurring within the Mt Celia tenure. Of these, only two conservation-significant fauna species were recorded as being likely to have a presence within the Project – Malleefowl and Long-tailed Dunnart.

Malleefowl tracks were observed; however, no Malleefowl mounds were located in the Mt Celia tenure. Large portions of the habitat in the Mt Celia area are very open and therefore unsuitable for Malleefowl breeding or nesting due to the presence of predators (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2021a).

No Long-Tailed Dunnarts were observed during the survey; however, the Long-tailed Dunnart may be present in the breakaway and rocky areas, as this is their preferred habitat. The impact on these areas should be limited (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2021b).

Terrestrial Ecosystems completed a target search for the Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly and *Camponotus terebrans* ant. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, *Camponotus terebrans* Terrestrial Ecosystems determined that it is highly improbable that the Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly is present and will be impacted (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2021a)

5.3 Climate

The climate of the Laverton region (Laverton Aero meteorological station No. 012305) is classified as arid to semi-arid Mediterranean with hot dry summers and cold winters.

Mean annual minimum temperature at Laverton Aero is 14.1°C, and mean annual maximum temperature is 27.3°C (BOM, 2025a). The coldest temperatures occur in July (mean minimum temperature 5.9°C), and the hottest temperatures occur in January (mean maximum temperature 35.7°C) (BOM, 2025a).

The annual average rainfall at Laverton Aero is 275.5mm (BOM, 2025b) Average rainfall varies across the months, with larger rainfall events falling between January to March, and the least rainfall received in September.

The project location receives an average of 30-40 rainfall days per year. Intense rainfall can occur periodically in the summer months of December to April due to tropical cyclones. Potential evaporation totals 2400 mm/year and exceeds rainfall in all months (BOM, 2023).

Table 6 - Average monthly temperatures and rainfall recorded at Laverton Aero Meteorological Station

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
Mean Maximum Temperature (C)	35.7	34.2	30.8	27	22.4	18.6	18.7	21.1	24.9	28.9	31.4	34.1	27.3
Mean Minimum Temperature (C)	21.6	20.9	18.5	15	10.4	7.0	5.9	7.5	10.8	14.5	17.2	19.9	14.1
Mean Rainfall (mm)	47.2	50.6	40.8	18.4	13.2	16.1	14.4	9.7	7.4	13.1	19.5	26.1	23.0

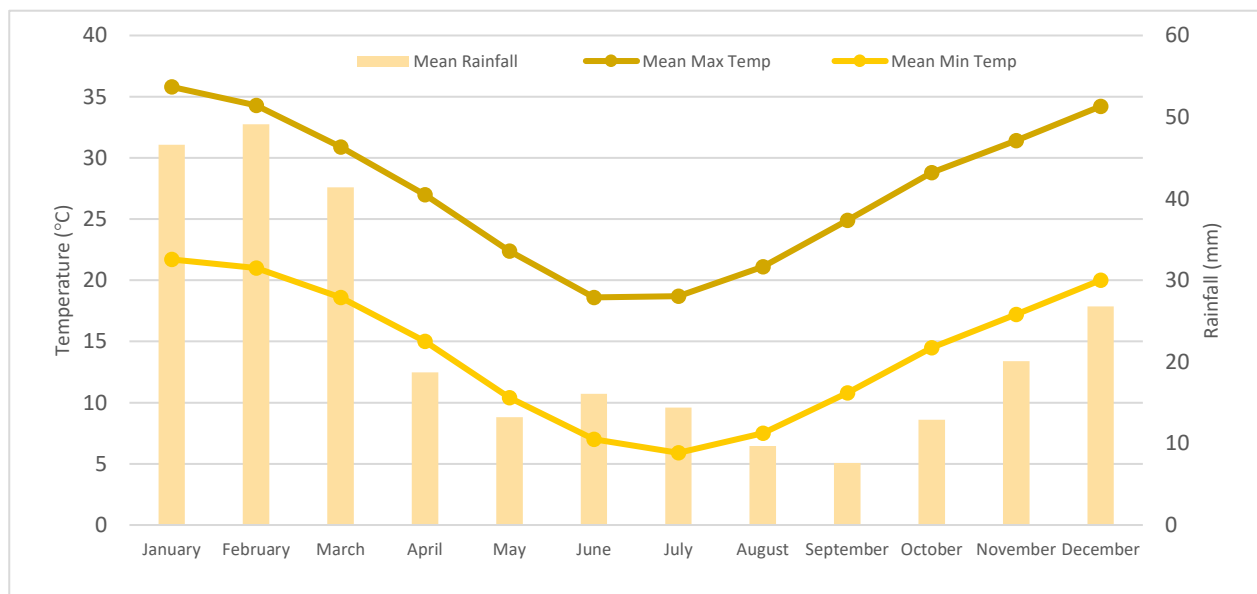


Figure 7 - Mean Temperature and Rainfall Data for Laverton Aero Meteorological Station

The annual average wind speed at Laverton Aero is 21.4 km/hr at 9am and 19km/hr at 3pm (BOM, 2025a) (Figure 8). Wind roses indicate strong easterlies in the mornings during January (summer), then trend towards moderate north-easterlies in the afternoon (3pm). During July (winter), wind direction predominates as a strong south-easterly in the morning (9am) and then trends towards moderate east to north-east in the afternoon (3pm) (Figure 9 and Figure 10).

Table 7 - Average wind speeds recorded at Laverton Aero Meteorological Station

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
Mean 9am Wind Speed km/hr	23.5	23.8	23	20.5	19.7	18.2	17.2	20.3	22.1	23	22.5	22.6	21.4
Mean 3pm Wind Speed km/hr	19.2	19.6	18.3	16.7	16.3	17.9	17.9	19.5	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.5	19.0

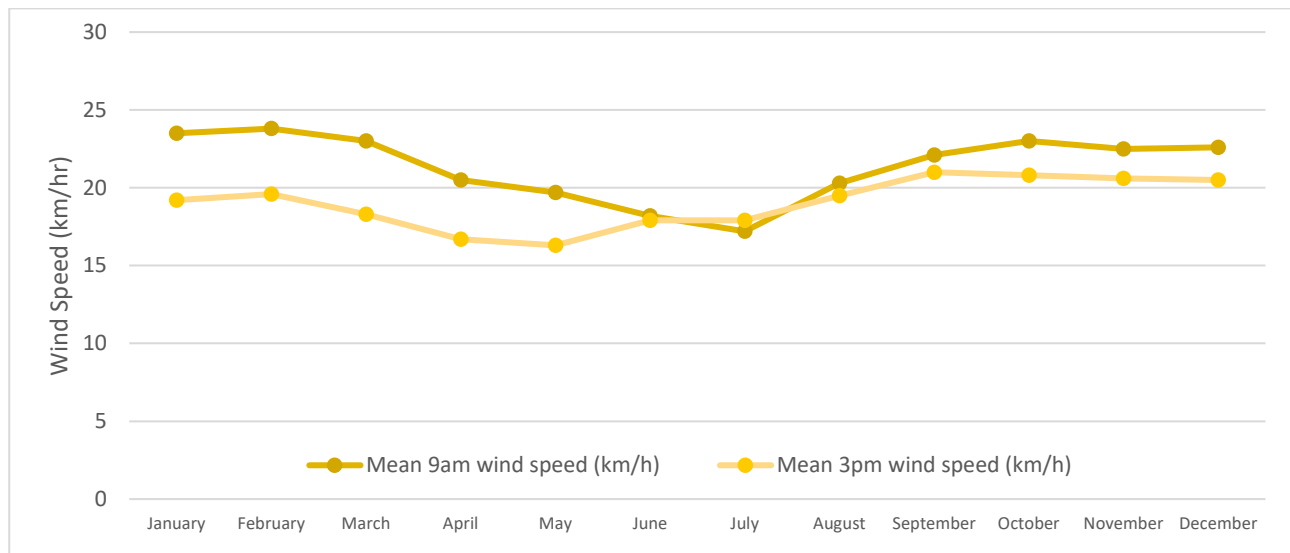


Figure 8 - Mean Wind Speeds for the Laverton Aero Meteorological Station

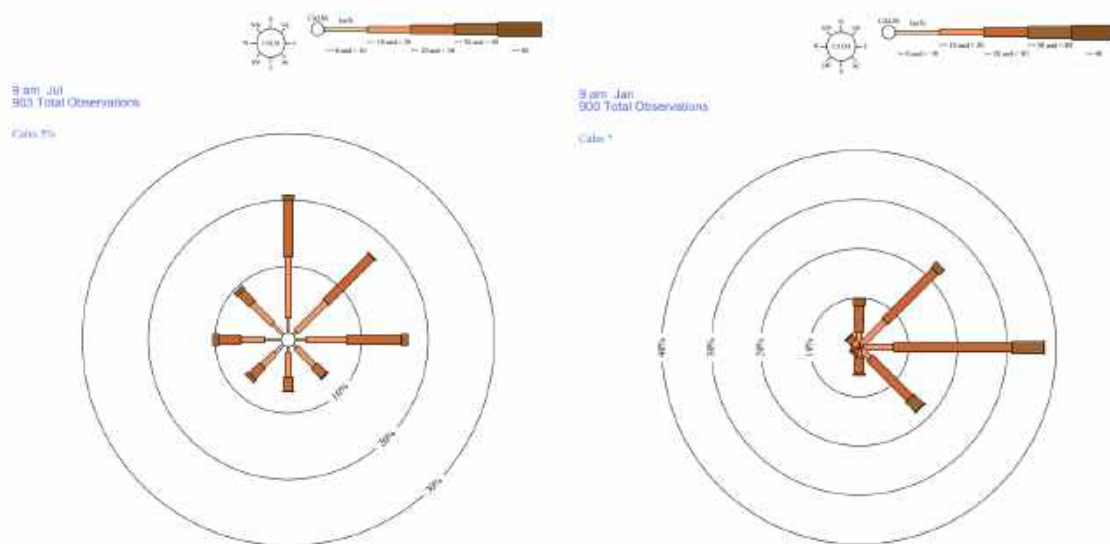


Figure 9 - Mean Wind Speed and Direction for Laverton Aero Meteorological Station – January 9am and 3pm

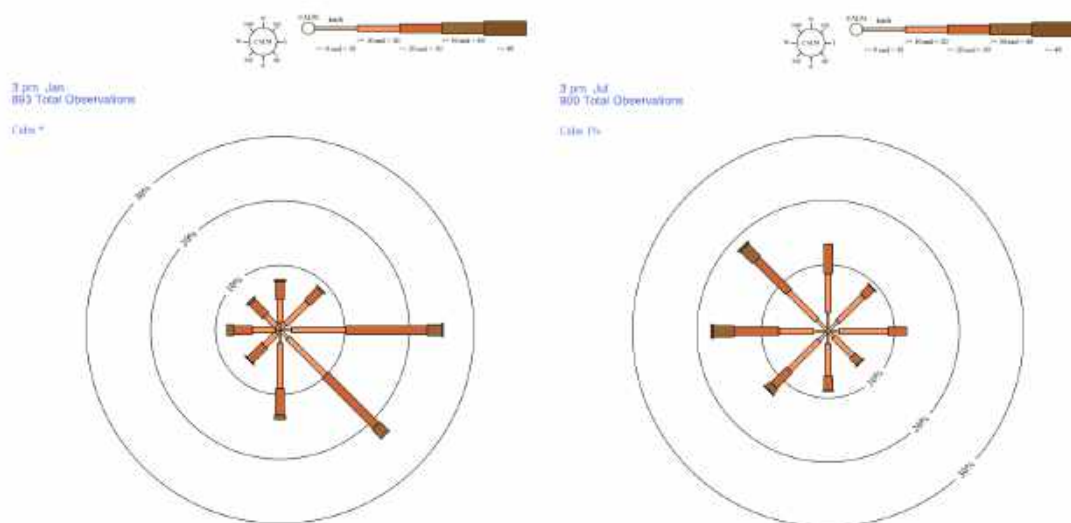


Figure 10 - Mean Wind Speed and Direction for Laverton Aero Meteorological Station – July 9am and 3pm

5.4 Land Systems, Geology and Soil

The premise is located within Eastern Murchison IBRA subregion (MU01), part of the Murchison Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) within the southern rangelands of Western Australia. The Murchison Province covers approximately 12.1% of Western Australia and covers the eastern Mid-west and northern Goldfields (Tille, 2006). Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the Murchison Province lies within the Rangelands and Arid interior, with the western edge extending into the Agricultural Area. The Murchison Province consists of an extensive plateau of low relief. Hardpan wash plains and sandplains characterise the landforms of the Murchison Province, with some stony plains, hills, mesas and salt lakes on granitic rocks and greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton (Tille, 2006). Laterite or silcrete mesas are found at the top of the landscape in areas with a granitic basement. These mesas have lateritic breakaways, kaolinised foot slopes (which are often saline) and are surrounded by gently sloping plains. Some low hills, domes and fields of granite, gneiss, and quartz are found in the upper parts of the landscape. The majority of the terrain consists of gently undulating plains and sandplains sitting below the mesas and hills (Tille, 2006).

The Eastern Murchison IBRA subregion (MUR01) can be described as representing the northern parts of the 'Southern Cross' and 'Eastern Goldfields' Terrains of the Yilgarn Craton (Cowan, 2001). Characterised by its internal drainage, and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development (Cowan, 2001). Salt lake systems associated with the occluded Paleodrainage system. Broad plains of red-brown soils and breakaway complexes, as well as red sandplains (Cowan, 2001). Vegetation is dominated by Mulga Woodlands, often rich in ephemerals; hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Halosarcia shrublands. Arid climate, with mainly winter rainfall (200 mm). The subregional area for MUR01 is 7,847,996 ha (Cowan, 2001). Predominant land use in the subregion is for grazing of native pastures (85.47%) followed by mining (11.34%) and conservation estates (1.4%) (Cowan, 2001).

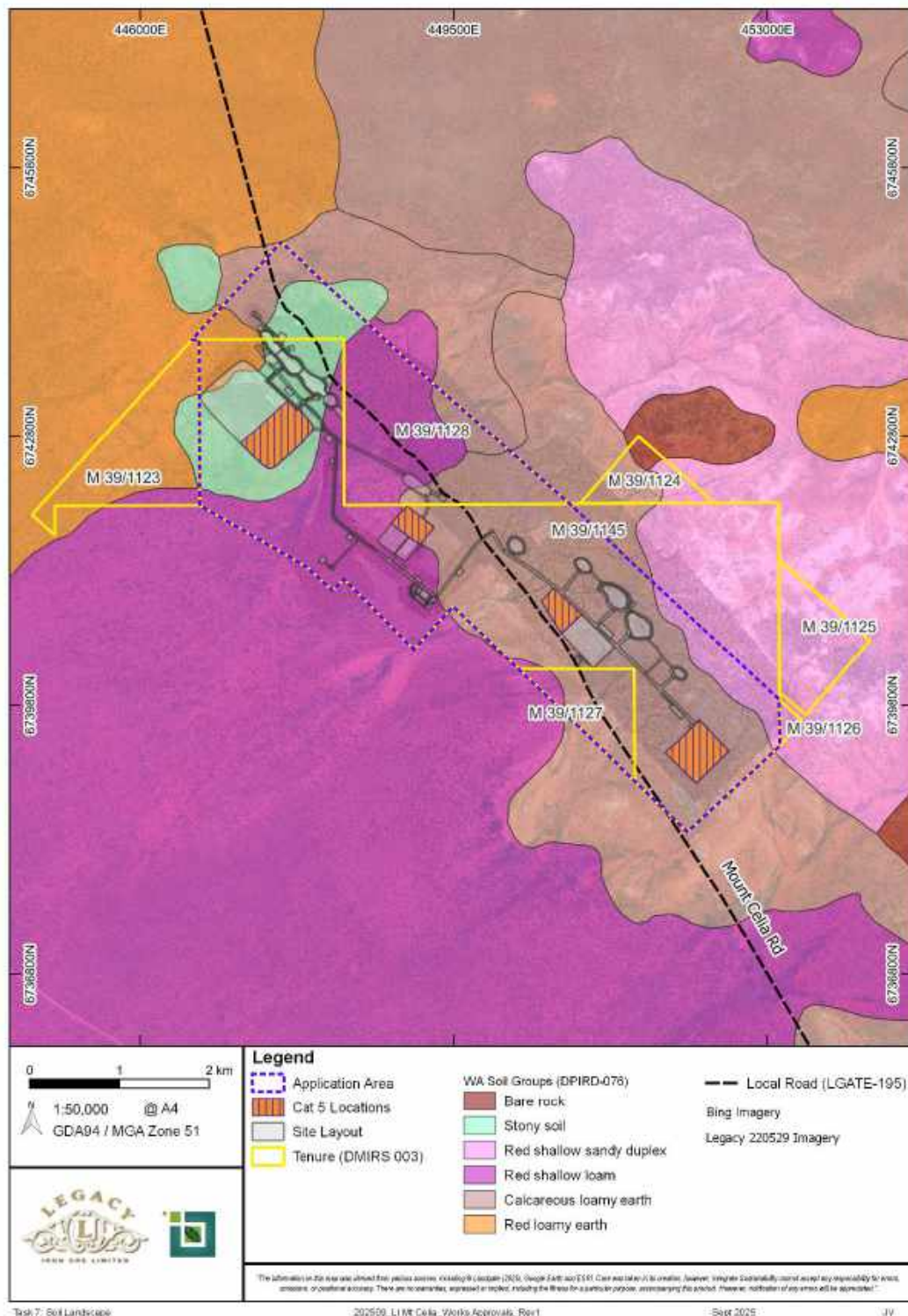
Broadly, the Murchison Province's soils are red loamy and red sandy earth with shallow red loams, red-brown hardpan shallow loams with some areas of deep red sands (Tille, 2006). Sandplains have red sandy earth and deep sands, while on the mesas, there are shallow red loams and shallow red sandy duplexes with some stony soils and cracking clays also present. Sandy soils tend to be more common on granitic hills, while on stony plains, there are shallow red loams. Red-brown hardpan shallow loams are also present (Tille, 2006).

The premise extends across six soil groups as defined by the WA Soil groups (Schoknecht & Pathan, 2013). These are outlined in Table 8 and in Figure 11.

Table 8 - WA soil group applicable to the premise location

Soil Group	Characteristics
201 – Bare Rock	• Areas generally bare of soil on outcropping rock strata or bare rock surfaces • Includes some areas with minimal soil development • Excludes ferricrete/duricrust outcrop
203 - Stony Soil	• Rocks and stones or coarse gravels dominant throughout the profile • Usually very shallow • Sandy, loamy, clayey or gravelly soil matrix • Neutral to acid pH
406 - Red Shallow Sandy Duplex	• Red within top 30 cm • Neutral to alkaline pH subsoil • Subsoil may be calcareous (e.g. in Goldfields) • Usually hard setting surface • Clays may be underlain by rock or hardpan • Stony or gravelly surface mantle common • May be saline
522 - Red Shallow Loam	• Red loam over rock, hardpan or other cemented layer by 80 cm, and often <30 cm • A surface mantle of stones may be common • Gravel may be present • Usually neutral to acid pH
542 - Calcareous Loamy Earth	• Loam throughout, or may grade to clay • Calcareous throughout, although may be non-calcareous in top 30 cm • Usually red or brown topsoil but may be grey • May have limestone or calcrete at depth • Calcareous gravel often present in profile • Hard setting or fluffy surface • Sometimes saline • Hard or soft carbonate segregations commonly occur in profile

Soil Group	Characteristics
544 - Red Loamy Earth	- Red top 30 cm - Usually massive or poorly structured - Usually porous (sometimes called earthy fabric) - Neutral to acid pH, or sometimes calcareous at depth - Hard setting or crusting - Sometimes with red-brown hardpan at >50 cm - Gravels (usually non-ironstone) may be present



5.5 Hydrology

The Mt Celia extends 7 km across an east-west trending catchment, draining to Lake Raeside. Low ridges and hills define the eastern edge of the catchment, 5 km upstream of the site (Hydrologia, 2023).

Lake Raeside lies about 17 km southwest of the Mt Celia. Mount Celia Road traverses through the premise area. Lake Raeside is a long chain of lakes and low-lying areas extending from west to south of the premise. The lake is saline, often dry, filling to various degrees after larger rainfall events. Inflow occurs from direct rainfall and flow from creeks and wash plain on all sides, including the Mt Celia (Hydrologia, 2023). Defined drainage lines, with shallow incised channels, form in the low hills on the eastern edge of the catchment (Hydrologia, 2023).

These drainage lines dissipate into overland flow through the area of Mount Celia Road and the general premise area (Figure 12). Stormwater flow from the premise merges with flow from catchments to the north and south before entering Lake Raeside (Hydrologia, 2023).

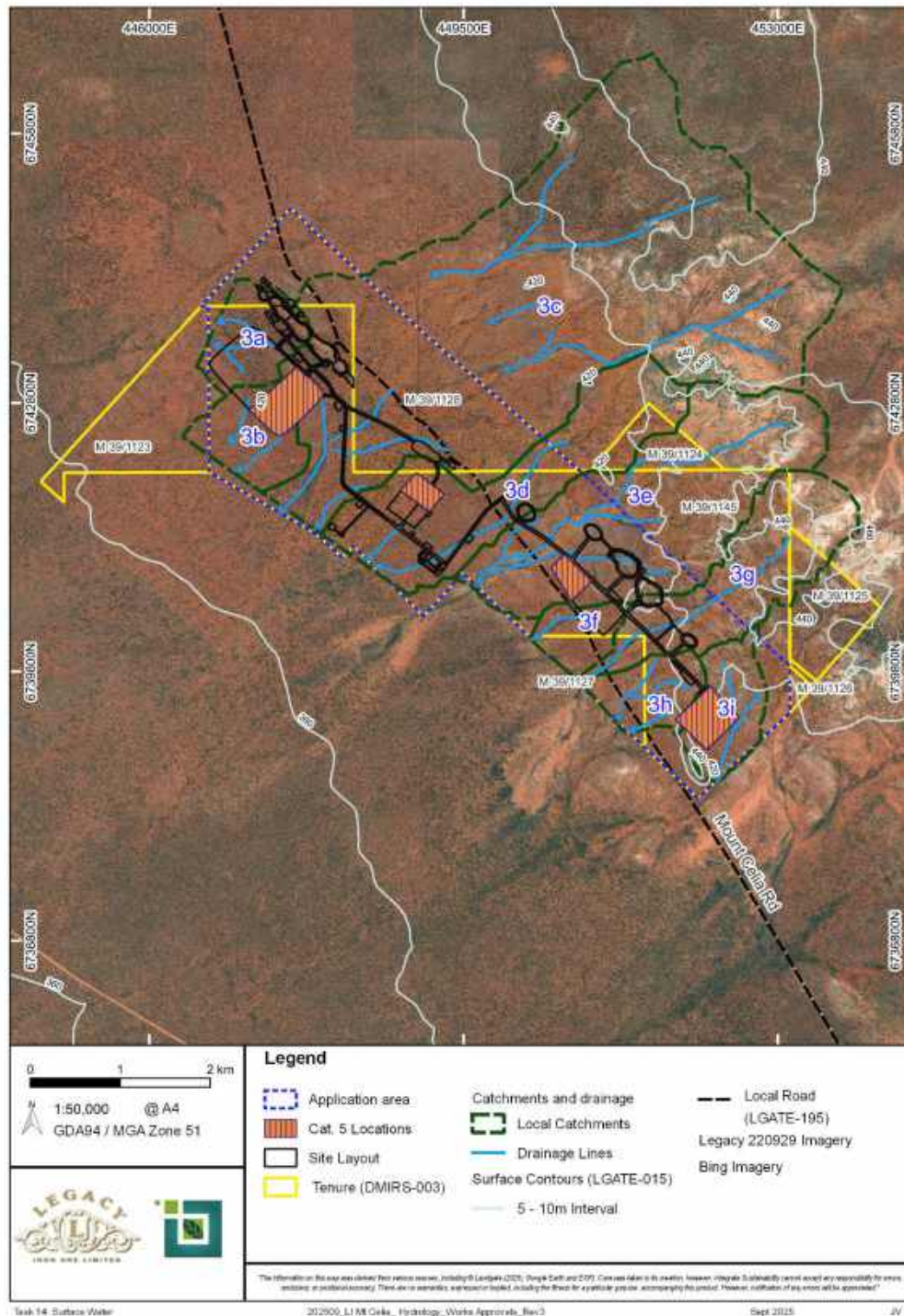


Figure 12 – Surface Water catchments and drainage

5.6 Hydrogeology

The Mt Celia is located within the Raeside groundwater resource sub-area within the weathered and fractured Archaean bedrock, being part of the Yilgarn Goldfields fractured-rock groundwater province (Figure 13). The regional groundwater system is dependent on rainfall recharge.

The operation has three licenced groundwater abstraction bores and six groundwater monitoring bores (Figure 13) as well as inpit sumps, also listed as licenced extraction points (inpit sumps will only exist once a pit is sufficiently developed enough to expose groundwater).

Water Reserve R11185 is located near operational activities and will not be impacted by operational or proposed activities (Figure 13).

Groundwater is currently only being recovered from sumps within the pits, additional water is being obtained from an offsite source

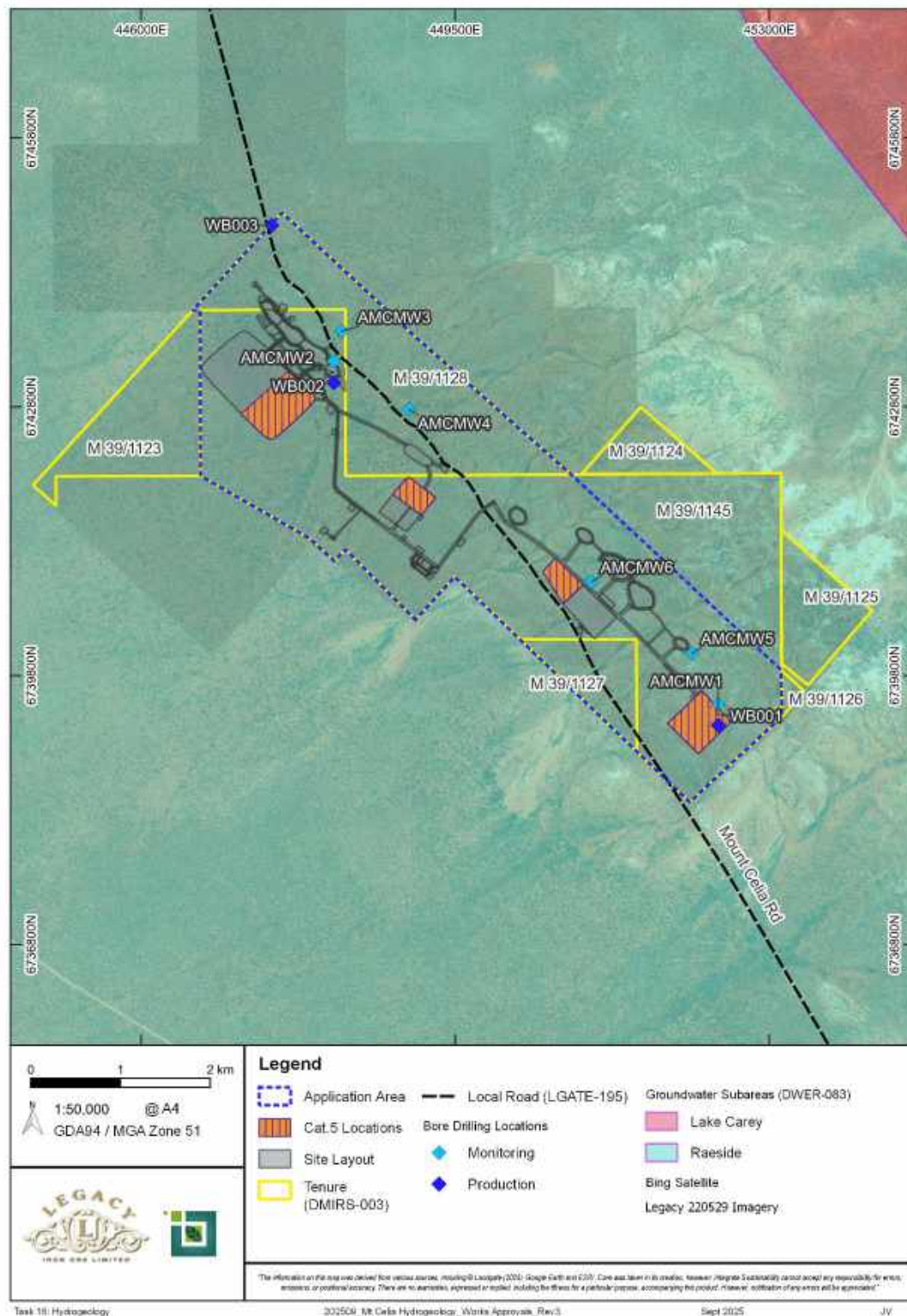


Figure 13 - Groundwater production and monitoring bores

Groundwater quality is generally considered to be brackish with total Dissolved Solids (TDS) recorded between 6,700 mg/L and 16,000 mg/L with a pH of 7.7 and 7.9 during baseline hydrogeological studies (AMC Consultants, 2021). Groundwater quality data has also been recorded with an electrical conductivity range of

1,692 to 13,120 uS/cm and a pH range of 6.6 to 7.3 during baseline subterranean fauna studies (Bennelongia, 2024).

Static water levels have been recorded at a range between 21-49 m below ground level (AMC Consultants, 2021).

6. OTHER DWER APPROVALS

The Mt Celia currently holds a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (CPS 10213/1) and a 5C Licence to Take Water (GWL209078(1)).

7. OTHER APPROVALS AND CONSULTATION

Legacy has not undertaken stakeholder consultation in relation to this works approval application due to the nature of the proposed activity being homogenous to the existing mining activities already occurring at the Mt Celia. Any potential environmental or social impacts from the proposed activity are not significant compared to the mining activities that are currently occurring on-site.

8. APPLICANT HISTORY

Legacy nor its directors or management team have been charged, convicted, paid a penalty for an offence or had licences/ works approvals suspended or revoked.

9. EMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND WASTE (ATTACHMENT 6A)

9.1 Emissions and Discharges

Key emissions and/or discharges related to the construction and time-limited use of the mobile crushing and screening circuit are predominantly fugitive, relating to airborne pollutants, dust, noise emissions, and hydrocarbon/chemical spills.

Details of emissions and discharges, along with their proposed controls, are outlined in Table 9 below.

Table 9 - Emissions and Discharges

Item No.	Source of emission or discharge	Emission or discharge type	Volume and Frequency	Proposal Controls	Location on Site Layout Plan
1	Mobile Crushers	Dust	Fugitive	- Regular maintenance undertaken on the plant - Operator training - Dust suppression system consisting of water tank connected to high pressure sprays with further dust management via wetting of stockpile prior to feeding of crusher. - Visual monitoring is undertaken daily for output of excessive dust - Windbreaks as required	Figure 3 (ROM Pads)
2		Noise	Fugitive	- No sensitive receptors in proximity to the premise - Operational hours controlled, day shift and 12 hours per day - Regular maintenance undertaken on the plant - Operator training - Optimise engine operation	Figure 3 (ROM Pads)
3	Diesel Genset	Airborne pollutants	Estimated at: - CO₂ – 750.4kg/day - NO_x – 7kg/day - PM – 0.42kg/day - CO – 2.1kg/day - HC – 0.84kg/day	- Operational hours controlled, day shift and 12 hours per day - Regular maintenance undertaken on plant - Use of low sulfur diesel - Idle reduction - Operator training - Optimise engine operation	Figure 3 (ROM Pads)
4	Stockpiles	Dust	Fugitive	Visual monitoring undertaken daily for excessive windblown dust	Figure 3 (ROM Pads)

Item No.	Source of emission or discharge	Emission or discharge type	Volume and Frequency	Proposal Controls	Location on Site Layout Plan
				- Stockpiles sprayed with water as required based on weather conditions to aid dust suppression - Windbreaks as required	
5	Vehicle and machinery movements	Dust	Fugitive	Dust suppression of access roads	Figure 3 (ROM Pad)
6	Hydrocarbon and Chemicals	Hydrocarbon and Chemical Spills	Fugitive	- Spill kits kept in proximity to hydrocarbon and chemical storage areas, workshop and gensets - Personnel trained in refuelling practices and spill response - Hydrocarbons and chemicals kept bundled during storage and transport	Figure 3 (ROM Pads & workshop)
7	Heavy Rainfall	Sediment-laden discharge	Fugitive	Earthen bund surrounding mobile crushing and stockpiling area, preventing any sediment run off.	Figure 3 (ROM Pad)

9.2 Wastes

Wastes generated from the proposed activities are expected to be limited and not pose a risk to the surrounding environment.

All putrescible, hazardous and controlled wastes associated with campaign crushing activity will be stored temporarily within enclosed receptacles (with bunding for hazardous and controlled wastes) before being taken off-site for recycling or disposal at the appropriate licensed facility. Any controlled waste will be removed from site via an appropriately licensed controlled waste contractor (record keeping with tracking notes and data will be undertaken by site personnel for audit and inspection purposes).

Waste material generated from screening will be taken to the existing site waste dumps.

10. SITING AND LOCATION

The siting and location for sensitive land uses and nearby environmentally sensitive receptors and aspects have been reviewed via a desktop assessment and the results are outlined below.

10.1 Sensitive Land Users

The nearest sensitive site is the abandoned Mt Celia Homestead, located on the Mt Weld pastoral lease (N049826) within the application area. The Second Fortune mining operation is located 5km northwest of the proposed premise, with the Deep South mining operation located 6.5km to the south. The premise is located within 'Rural' zoned land and is predominantly surrounded by land zoned as 'Rural' and 'Public Purpose' (Figure 14).

10.2 Nearby Environmentally Sensitive Receptors and Aspects

Nearby environmentally sensitive receptors and aspects are identified in Table 10 and shown in Figure 15. The closest environmentally sensitive receptors are located within the premise boundary, being registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and a Water Reserve. There is no risk of adverse impacts on any nearby environmentally sensitive receptors from the proposed activities.

Table 10: Nearby environmentally sensitive receptors and aspects

Type Classification	Description	Distance + direction to premises boundary	Proposed controls to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts (if applicable)
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	N/A	No ESAs within 85km of premise.	No risk of adverse impact
Threatened Ecological Communities	Priority Ecological Community (PEC)	PEC located approximately 9km northwest of the premise	No risk of adverse impact
Threatened and/or priority fauna	Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) – Vulnerable	Threatened fauna (Malleefowl) have been recorded within 3km of the premise.	No risk of adverse impact
Threatened and/or priority flora	Threatened and Priority 1 Flora	The closest threatened or priority flora (P1) has been recorded approximately 16km southeast of the premise.	No risk of adverse impact
Aboriginal and other heritage sites	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: ACH-1562 ACH-17031 ACH-30613	There are two registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within and immediately adjacent to the northeast of the premise boundary. ACH-1562 (Mt Celia Station) is located within the premise boundary and ACH-17031 (Granite Monoliths) is located northeast adjacent to the premise boundary. A lodged Aboriginal heritage site - ACH-30613 (Granite Site Complex) is also located adjacent within 1km, to the east of the premise boundary.	No risk of adverse impact
Public drinking water source areas	Water Reserve	There is no PDWSA within 50km of premise. A water reserve (R11185) is located within the premise boundary.	No risk of adverse impact
Rivers, lakes, oceans, and other bodies of surface water, etc.	Lakes	Lake Carey is located approximately 9km to the northeast of the premise boundary and Lake Rayside is located approximately 15km to the southwest of the premise boundary.	No risk of adverse impact
Acid sulfate soils	No acid sulphate soil risk at the premise.	N/A	No risk of adverse impact
Nature Reserve	N/A	There are no nature reserves located within 50km of the premise boundary.	No risk of adverse impact

Siting and Location (Attachment 7)

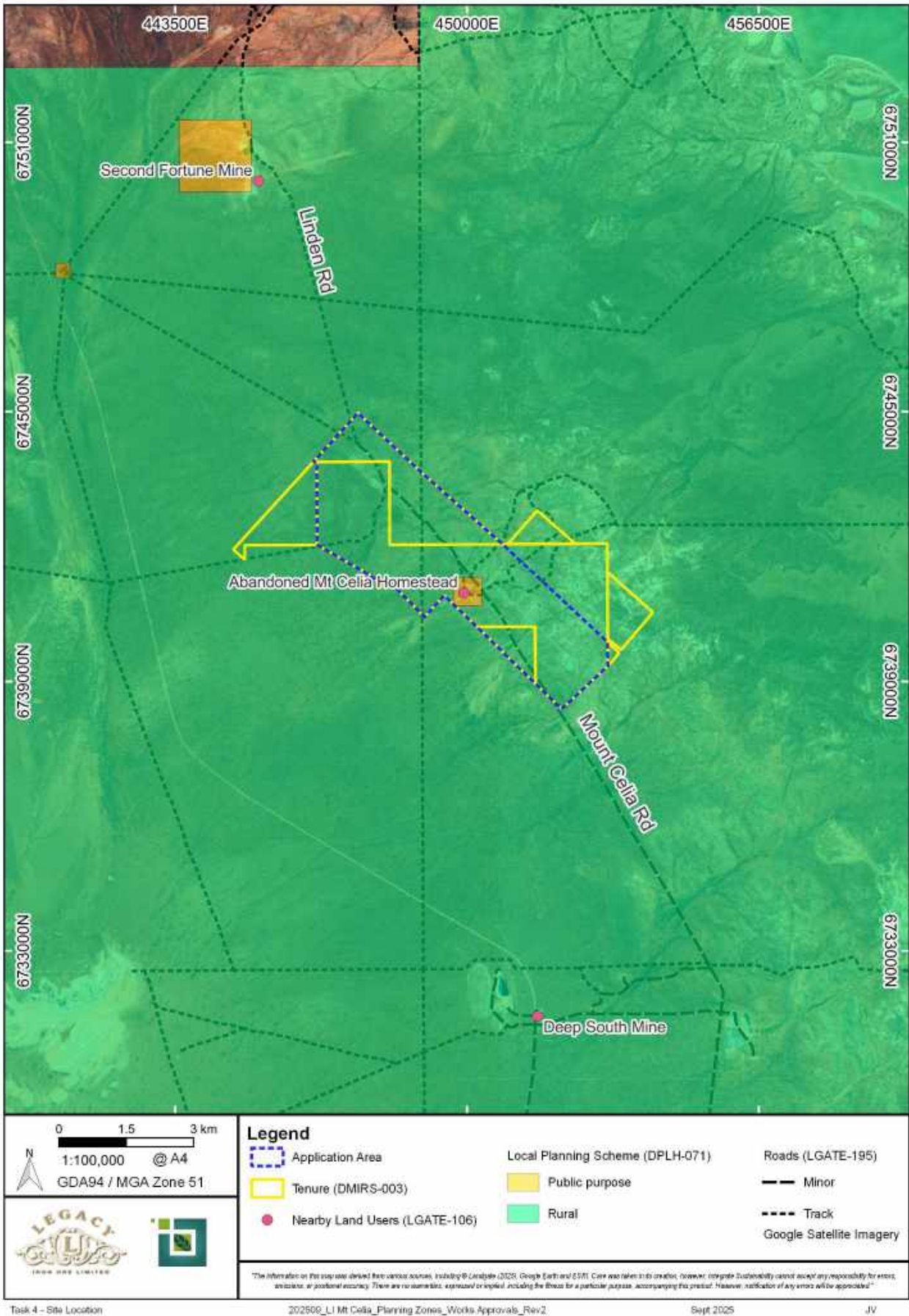


Figure 14 - Planning Zones

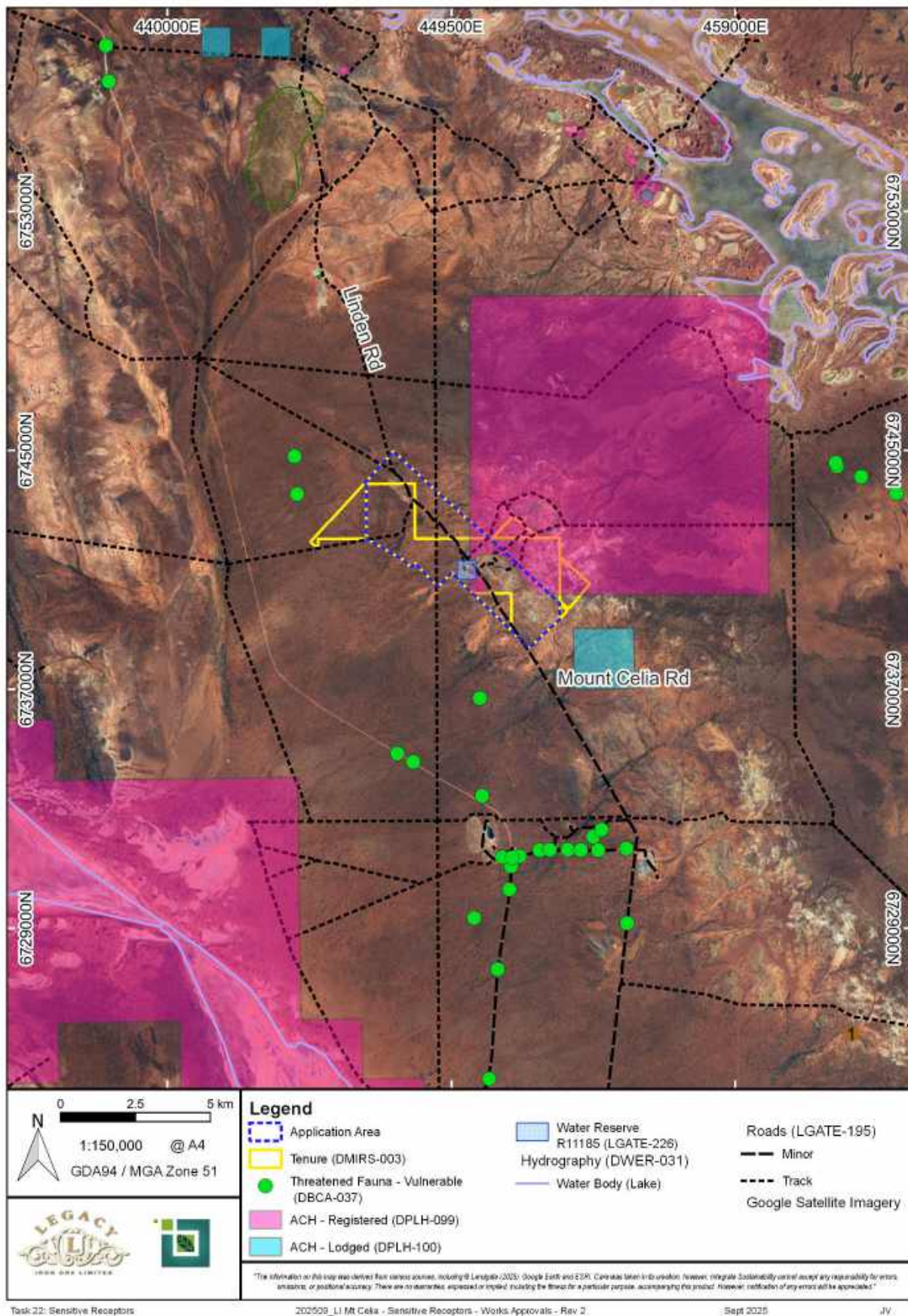


Figure 15 - Environmentally Sensitive Area and Heritage Values

11. CATEGORY CHECKLIST

No category checklists are applicable to this works approval application.