Wolseley to Mount Gambier Rail Line
Track Section: Wolseley to Kalangadoo
(KM 308.000 – KM 459.000)

UPGRADE of RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

Project Environmental Management Plan
Operational
June 2009
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(to August 2007)
PART 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Environmental management framework

The ongoing operation of the rail line will require various activities along the length of the track from Wolseley (KM308.000) to Krongart (KM450.000).

The aims of the environmental management process for this Project are to:

- Document the requirements for control of rail operation impacts and a system of monitoring, reporting and implementation of corrective action
- Provide evidence of compliance with legislation, licences and conditions of approval
- Provide the Minister for Transport as, the owner of the land, and the community, with the confidence that the rail operations and Leased land are being managed in an environmentally acceptable manner

The above aims shall be achieved by proactive environmental management, implementation of the requirements of the Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP), and the Environmental Management System that the Company is required to establish, implement and maintain in accordance with the Rail Agreement.

The PEMP outlines the currently known environmental issues and constraints within the rail corridor and specifies requirements for protecting environmental values. It details actions and procedures to be carried out during the rail operation and Lease term, in order to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

1.2 Company Environmental Management Plan

The Company shall establish, implement and maintain a Company Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the duration of the Lease.

The CEMP shall:

- document measures to ensure all activities are undertaken in compliance with legislation, licences and conditions of approval,
- document procedures and measures to be undertaken to address the environmental issues on the leased land and the requirements of the Lease and PEMP,
- detail the process for ensuring that the Lessee’s staff and subcontractors understand and meet all environmental requirements of the Project Environmental Management Plan, Project Deed and Lease,
- document emergency and incident management procedures, reporting and rehabilitation.
• outline a process to review and update the actions and procedures in the Company Environmental Management Plan at regular intervals.

Prior to commencement of any works, the Lessee shall submit controlled copies of the CEMP. Provision of the CEMP, or any proposed amendments to the CEMP, shall constitute a Hold Point.

The Minister / DTEI owes no duty to the Company to review any CEMP submitted by the Lessee for compliance with the PEMP, Project Documents or legislation.

1.3 General duty of care

The Company shall ensure that any detrimental effects on the environment resultant from any activity associated with the Rail Agreement and other Project Documents are kept to the minimum practicable for the duration of the Lease.

If any damage to the environment occurs as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of the Project Environmental Management Plan (PEMP) or the Company’s Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), the Company shall reinstate the damaged area to the condition existing prior to the commencement of work. This includes, but is not limited to, damage to vegetation and contamination of soil or water. The amount of damages shall be the cost of reinstating the damaged area to a condition comparable to that existing prior to the start of work.
PART 2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACTIVITY ZONE

2.1 Definition of the Activity Zone

Prior to commencement of Lease activities, a joint inspection with DTEI's representatives shall be conducted and the Company shall nominate the location of the Activity Zone and submit the location of service sites for approval by DTEI's representative.

The Activity Zone means the part of the rail corridor in which all activity associated with the upgrade, maintenance and operation of rail infrastructure is permitted to take place. The Activity Zone is a specified portion of the rail easement in which vegetation growth is regularly controlled, and comprises the following Areas:

1) The Clearance Envelope (Figure 2.1), along the rail line, which is to be kept free of physical obstructions and provide adequate sight distance for the safe passage of rolling stock
2) Clearance on one or both sides of the formation for a longitudinal vehicular access track and/or fire break (Figure 2.1)
3) Clearance at level crossings and occupational crossings to provide adequate sight distance
4) Clearance at specified locations for Service Sites for temporary stockpiling, storage, waste management, equipment lay-down and the movement, turning or parking of vehicles (Schedule 1: Service Sites),

The areas specified above shall consist of the minimum area practicable.

The Company shall undertake all activities within the approved Activity Zone.

2.1.1 Vegetation Clearance Envelope

Since the cessation of regular maintenance within the rail corridor, vegetation has regrown over the previous rail maintenance zone and will need to be cleared for the operation of the rail line.

Any clearance of native vegetation or work that may impact on native vegetation shall only be undertaken in compliance with a Standard Operating Procedure approved by the Native Vegetation Council under the Native Vegetation Act or a clearance approval and Decision Notification by the Native Vegetation Council.

It is expected that the clearance envelope maintained for the rail corridor will be as shown in Figure 2.1 however, the actual clearance envelope shall be the area approved in the Standard Operating Procedure approved under the Native Vegetation Act.
In Figure 2.1 below:

The Rollingstock window, Zone A, allows for the safe passage of trains, for corridors limited to locomotives with single stack wagons this vertical distance is 6 metres from the top of the rail and for locomotives hauling double stack wagons 7.5 metres. All non frangible vegetation is to be removed from this envelope as well as from the sides of the formation.

For the Access track, Zone B, the vertical clearance is 5 metres, extending to a maximum width of 5 metres from the base of the formation. This allows for all track maintenance activities to be carried out, and for recovery and emergency vehicle access. All non frangible vegetation is to be removed from this envelope and the frangible vegetation to be cut or slashed as required. The zone B Access track will be located on existing tracks in the corridor, where available.

The Exemption Zone, denoted C, extends to a maximum of 3 metres horizontally from the edge of formation and is required where there is not a usable access track. This allows access for recovery and emergency vehicles.

Note: 1 Zone
A – Rollingstock window
B – Access track
C – Exemption
2 Vertical height
Single stack containers – 6 metres
Double stack containers – 7.5 metres

Figure 2.1: Clearance Envelope
Note the height and width of the formation varies as per the local topography, ie. flat country, gradients, cuttings, embankments etc.

2.1.2 Rail direction and Kilometre Post Markers

The rail network in South Australia utilises a system of markers for maintenance. This system has a number of features which allows a user to automatically determine the direction in which the rail formation runs (DOWN / UP track), the side of the formation that the markers are found and the direction in which the rail markers run (UP / DOWN track).

These features are:

- **Track Name** (e.g. Wolseley – Mount Gambier) indicates the start and end point of a particular section of track.
- **DOWN Track.** A train travelling from Wolseley (start of the line) to Mt Gambier is proceeding DOWN track to the destination Mount Gambier. When travelling DOWN track the kilometre posts are always on the left hand side of the engine.
- **UP Track.** A train travelling from Mount Gambier to Wolseley is proceeding UP track to the destination Wolseley (start of the line). When travelling UP track the kilometre posts are always on the right hand side of the engine.
- **Kilometre Markers** are a series of posts inserted at .5 kilometre intervals on the **DOWN** side of the formation. The kilometre distance (i.e. KM386.000) indicates the distance travelled on the rail formation from the start in Adelaide.
- **LHS / RHS** is non railway term used to indicate a side of the Track when starting from Wolseley and heading south to Mount Gambier (similar to the TSA terminology used for the side of roads when travelling from start to finish). In this document the terms DOWN / LHS relate to the same side of the formation and ditto for UP / RHS.

2.1.3 Access Track and Service areas

The selection of the side of formation for the Access Track should be based on the side of formation which requires the least amount of clearance of native vegetation to enable the construction of an all weather vehicular track. Given the limited area available for linear access throughout the rail reserve the reinstatement or development of a single vehicular track (with one way traffic flow or with defined passing points) on one side of the formation should be considered. Normal corridor entry or exit for vehicles should, in general, be possible from existing public road and occupational crossings.

Any temporary or permanent stockpile and equipment lay down sites shall be placed in existing cleared areas (e.g. station and siding sites, access track / firebreaks) which will not involve any removal of native vegetation.
The boundaries or extent of all service sites shall be documented in a Schedule to the CEMP and clearly demarcated with physical markers on the ground until they are required to be decommissioned. Once surplus to use they shall be rehabilitated and revegetated.

Material shall not be stockpiled against trees, under the drip line of trees or on native grasses, shrubs or groundcover plants.

2.2 General requirements for control of vegetation

Vegetation may be cleared and cleared areas maintained within the Activity Zone standard to the extent authorized under a Standard Operating Procedure approved under the *Native Vegetation Act*. The clearance of native vegetation within the Activity Zone however should not exceed the amount that is necessary to meet legal safety standards and operational requirements.

All works, activities or movements should be confined to the Activity Zone with the exception of the activities described in Section 2.3:

The clearance of vegetation should:
- use minimal impact methods (i.e. avoiding or minimizing soil disturbance), and
- retain low-growing, frangible species (i.e. maximum 0.3m height, 0.1m stem diameter at maturity) where possible, particularly if of conservation significance.

2.3 Vegetation outside the Activity Zone

All works, activities or movements should be confined to the Activity Zone with the exception of the following:
- The control of pest plants under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* and environmental weeds
- The restoration or repair of degraded areas (e.g. eroding slopes, or areas subject to an incident or derailment) outside the Activity Zone
- Works to protect or enhance the remnant native vegetation
- Emergency works, such as derailment.

The CEMP shall outline how any work undertaken outside of the current Activity Zone will be undertaken to ensure compliance with relevant legislation including the requirements of the *Native Vegetation Act* 1991, the Native Vegetation Council’s Naracoorte Crossing Loop Regulation Advice
Notification 09WLB03427 and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*. Prior to any work being undertaken, an assessment of the potential impact and an investigation of alternatives that would avoid or minimise the impact and the process to meet legislative approvals shall be undertaken.

Requirements for the protection and maintenance of vegetation outside the Activity Zone are given in Part 3.
PART 3: FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTION

Significant stands of native vegetation which provide habitat for a wide range of fauna species occur within the rail easement. The flora and fauna in the rail corridor shall be protected by the Lessee.

The broad actions described below shall be addressed in the Company Environmental Management Plan and the Native Vegetation Standard Operating Procedure under the Native Vegetation Act, for the operation and maintenance of the rail line.

3.1 Native vegetation

3.1.1 Issues

Significant stands of native vegetation occur within the rail easement. This vegetation is particularly important as the general landscape has been extensively cleared and the continued survival of individual species within the region is dependent on the protection of such remnants.

Much of the remnant vegetation within the corridor has been cleared or heavily grazed, with the notable exception of Track Sub Sections 2, 3 and 4 (KM 315.930 – KM 342.640) where largely intact remnant vegetation occurs within a wide, unfenced easement, up to 25-30 metres wide on either side of the formation. This wide, vegetated part of the rail easement, when combined with the adjoining council road reserves and state conservation areas, represents a substantial habitat corridor for a wide range of native flora and fauna species. These sub sections have a narrow Access Track (3-4 metres wide) on both sides of the formation with entry and egress limited to public road and occupational crossings.

The native vegetation varies along the corridor with regard to composition (vegetation type) and condition. A drive-by vegetation survey of the Wolseley-Mount Gambier rail line (183 km) was undertaken for DTEI in September 2002 to record and map the vegetation along the corridor at the plant community or association level.

A detailed vegetation survey was undertaken in the rail corridor adjacent to the site of the proposed pulp mill by DTEI in June 2007 (Vegetation Survey 2007/040). Although the vegetation was recovering from recent stock grazing a high level of plant diversity was recorded (79 indigenous species) and it was also noted to have a high species diversity for the relevant plant association.

In addition a vegetation survey was undertaken by DTEI in 2008 (Vegetation Survey 2008/075) for the proposed Naracoorte Crossing loop. Approval for clearance of native vegetation for the crossing loop was obtained under the
Based on the 2002 Drive-by Survey and subsequent ground-truthing, 14 examples of remnant native vegetation within the corridor between Wolseley and Mt Gambier have been identified to be of particular environmental significance. These locations have been recorded in the Railside Significant Sites Database (DTEI). One Railside Significant Site has been recorded adjacent to the site of proposed pulp mill just north of Krongart (Site No. 227, KM 442.680 – 444.790). To assist in the recognition of sites of significance within the corridor these fourteen sites have been marked with permanent markers (Railside Markers). Details of the significant feature at each site are stored in the Railside Significant Sites Database (refer Appendix B – Railside Significant Sites).

An overview of the main vegetation types (plant associations) currently known to occur within the rail corridor between Wolseley (KM 307.475) and Kalangadoo (KM 459.000) is given in Table 3.1 below

Seventeen plant species of conservation significance are currently known to occur within the rail corridor refer Table 3.2 below. Three tree species of conservation significance are currently known to occur within the rail corridor between Bangham and Binnum (Sub Section 5), and occur as scattered, regenerating trees:

- Grey box *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Vulnerable for SA and South East)
- Black box *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Vulnerable for SA and South East)
- Buloke *Allocasuarina leuhmannii* (Uncommon for South East)

Scattered trees of Buloke are closely associated with intact Buloke Woodland which is listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as an endangered ecological community.

The following vegetation types (plant associations) of conservation significance have also been recorded within the rail reserve:

- Red gum Woodland
- Grey box Grassy Woodland
- Buloke Woodland
- Native tussock Grassland

The track sections in which these vegetation types occur and their condition are outlined in Table 3.2. The location of the track sections are listed in Appendix A.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation Types (plant associations)</th>
<th>Condition rating(^1)</th>
<th>Sub-section (#)</th>
<th>Conservation Priority Rating(^2)</th>
<th>Location notes and comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand stringybark +/- Blue gum Woodland ((Eucalyptus arenacea +/- E. leucoxylon ssp pruinosa))</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Geegeela-Bangham (3) Bangham – Frances (4)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Recorded in 2002 Drive-by Survey as <em>Eucalyptus arenacea +/- E. leucoxylon</em>. The most intact and diverse association recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue gum +/- Sand stringybark Woodland ((E. leucoxylon ssp. pruinosa +/- E. arenacea))</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Bangham – Frances (4)</td>
<td>Refer above</td>
<td>Recorded in 2002 Drive-by Survey as <em>Eucalyptus arenacea +/- E. leucoxylon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand stringybark Woodland ((E. arenacea))</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Geegeela-Bangham (3) Bangham – Frances (4)</td>
<td>Refer above</td>
<td>Not recorded as a distinct association in 2002 Drive-by Survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. leucoxylon</em> Low open forest</td>
<td></td>
<td>Custon-Geegeela (2) Geegeela-Bangham (3) Bangham-Frances (4) Hynam-Naracoorte (8)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Occurs principally in drainage depressions between Custon (KM315.900) and Frances (KM347.000), with understorey mostly in good condition. A degraded example occurs KM378.000-381.000 (east of Naracoorte).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation Types (plant associations)</td>
<td>Condition rating</td>
<td>Sub-section (#)</td>
<td>Conservation Priority Rating</td>
<td>Location notes and comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red gum Open Woodland <em>(E. camaldulensis)</em></td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>Frances – Binnum (5)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>E. camaldulensis</em> Woodland (2002 Drive-by Survey). Though recorded in 5 Sub-sections (i.e. between Frances and Krongart) the understorey is mostly in poor to very poor condition, generally dominated by weeds. An exception is a small area of heathy woodland grading into lowland wetland in the Katnook area (i.e. adjacent to the proposed Pulp Mill), where the understorey is in excellent condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Tussock Grassland (1) <em>(Themeda triandra +/- Austrostipa sp.)</em></td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Wolseley – Custon (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A variant of this association - <em>Themeda triandra, Lepidosperma laterale</em> Tussock grassland – was recorded in the 2002 Drive-by Survey only in the Katnook area. Vegetation condition at the time of survey was described as excellent. This is closely associated with <em>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</em> and may alternatively be classified as <em>E. camaldulensis</em> Woodland in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey box / Black box / Buloke Woodland <em>(E. microcarpa +/- E. largiflorens +/- Allocasuarina leuhmannii)</em></td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Wolseley – Custon (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Most occurrences were between Wolseley and Binnum, between approx. KM 312.000-319.000, 341.000-345.000, and 352.000-353.000, and also near KM 357.000. The vegetation in the Custon area is particularly significant for the largely intact and diverse nature of the understorey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation Types (plant associations)</td>
<td>Condition rating¹</td>
<td>Sub-section (#)</td>
<td>Conservation Priority Rating²</td>
<td>Location notes and comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey box / Black box Woodland</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Wolseley – Custon (1) Custon – Geegeela (2) Bangham – Frances (4) Frances – Binnum (5)</td>
<td>Refer above</td>
<td>Not recorded as a distinct association in 2002 Drive-by Survey. (referable to E. microcarpa +/- E. largiflorens +/- Allocasuarina leuhmannii Woodland above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E. microcarpa +/- E. largiflorens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refer above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey box Woodland</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Wolseley – Custon (1) Custon – Geegeela (2) Bangham – Frances (4) Frances – Binnum (5)</td>
<td>Refer above</td>
<td>Not recorded as a distinct association in 2002 Drive-by Survey (referable to E. microcarpa +/- E. largiflorens +/- Allocasuarina leuhmannii Woodland above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E. microcarpa)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refer above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Sedge Sedgeland</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>Penola – Krongart (13)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not recorded as a distinct association in 2002 Drive-by Survey (referable to Native Tussock Grassland (1) above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lepidosperma laterale)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refer above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocasuarina verticillata Low woodland</td>
<td>Woiseley – Custon (1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>KM 310.000-312.000 (i.e. 3.5-5.5 km south of Wolseley).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typha domingensis / Amphibromus sp. / Eleocharis acuta Herbland</td>
<td>Hynam-Naracoorte (8)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Localised occurrence at KM 389.000, southern outskirts of Naracoorte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gahnia trifida Sedgeland</td>
<td>Straun-Glenroy (10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Localised occurrence at KM 405.000, south of Straun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Explanation of condition ratings in Table 3.1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#/Condition Rating</th>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>Management Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Excellent: Very little or no sign of alien vegetation in the understorey*; resembles probable pre-European condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Good: High proportion of native species and native cover in the understorey*; reasonable representation of probable pre-European vegetation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate: Substantial invasion of aliens but native understorey* persists; for example may be a low proportion of native species and a high native cover, or a high proportion of native species and low native cover.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Poor: The understorey* consists predominately of alien species, although a small number of natives persist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Very Poor: The understorey* consists only of alien species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Or all Strata if the upper and lower strata are difficult to distinguish e.g. Grasslands etc. ('Guide to Roadside Vegetation Survey Methodology for South Australia', Stokes et al 1998).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Conservation Rating</th>
<th>Position in reserve</th>
<th>Track Sub Section/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Allocasuarina leuhmannii</em> (1)</td>
<td>SE-Uncommon</td>
<td>Across the width of the corridor primarily outside of the formation and Clear Zone areas.</td>
<td>1-4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus largiflorens</em></td>
<td>SE-Vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus microcarpa</em> (2)</td>
<td>SE-Vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Callitris gracilis</em></td>
<td>SE-Rare</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pittosporum angustifolium</em></td>
<td>SE-Endangered</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Swainsona procumbrens</em></td>
<td>SA/SE-Vulnerable</td>
<td>Understorey species occurring in a number of sections of the reserve and located across the width of the corridor including on the formation and within the Clear Zone.</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calocephalus citreus,</em></td>
<td>SA/SE-Vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acacia acinacea</em></td>
<td>SE-Vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acacia brachybotrya</em></td>
<td>SE-Uncommon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leucopogon woodsii</em></td>
<td>SE-Uncommon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gratiola peruviana</em></td>
<td>SA/SA-Rare, SA/SE-Rare</td>
<td>Understorey species occurring across the width of the corridor including within the Clear Zone.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juncus procerus</em></td>
<td>SA/SE-Rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ranunculus inundatus</em></td>
<td>SA/SE-Rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eleocharis sphacelata</em></td>
<td>SE-Rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lepidosperma laterale</em></td>
<td>SE-Rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calocephalus lacteus</em></td>
<td>SA/SE-Endangered</td>
<td>Understorey species possibly occurs on the formation and/or within the Clear Zone within a potential Railside Significant Site which will need to be assessed at a later date.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.2 Environment Protection Actions

To minimise impacts on native vegetation and maintain it in good condition, the following actions shall be adopted in regard to the protection of native vegetation within the rail corridor:

- Clearance of vegetation within the Activity Zone shall be carried out in accordance with Section 2.2 (General requirements for control of vegetation)
- Undertake the following actions to protect plant species and vegetation types of conservation significance.
  - identify areas containing key plant populations, rare fauna habitat (including EPBC Act listed species), weed species and vegetation types, based on drive-by survey information.
  - describe each Lessee activity and undertake an evaluation of the potential threat to key plant populations, vegetation types and fauna habitat and describe measures to be implemented to avoid or minimise disturbance to these areas, including the management of non-target damage during weed control.
  - include a process to monitor railside significant sites and potential rare fauna habitat locations (from Table 3.3) key sites that are sensitive to disturbance and a process for the reporting of damage or disturbance.
  - detail a strategic annual weed control program to be implemented on a priority basis, with clear objectives, and appropriate management options and control techniques.
  - Undertake induction of site staff and contractors on protection of remnant vegetation and threatened flora.

- The Railside Significant Sites database should be consulted prior to undertaking any work to confirm the location of Significant Sites.
- The CEMP shall identify key sites and measures required for their protection and on-going management. This should include an annual weed management program in the remnant native vegetation areas undertaken by a qualified biodiversity management contractor trained in bushcare methods.
- The removal of low-growing species within the Activity Zone may not be necessary for safety purposes. Plants of these species should be retained wherever possible.

3.2 Fauna

3.2.1 Issues

The known or potential areas of key fauna habitat in the rail corridor are outlined in Table 3.3.
The following significant fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in the vicinity of the rail corridor and may be present in or utilise the corridor:

- **Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne**
  Listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999. This species nests in large hollows in Red gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Blue gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) located within a 2 km range of feeding sites. The total estimated population is 700 – 1,000 birds. The species natural range is in the South East, extending from the Bangham – Frances area through to Mount Gambier and into adjoining areas of Victoria.

- **Southern Bell Frog Litoria raniformis**
  Listed as Threatened under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999. This species habitat requires large permanent water holes, farm dams and quarry waterholes with the appropriate native plant species which provide habitat and breeding opportunities (e.g. sedges, rushes, water weed etc). Threats to the species continual survival include chemical over use, the lowering of the water table, habitat destruction and isolation.

- **Striped Legless Lizard Delmar impar**
  Listed as Endangered under SA National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. Found mainly in grasslands dominated by perennial, tussock grasses with significant amounts of surface rocks, which are used for shelter but has also been captured in modified grasslands with a significant content of exotic grasses. Threats to this species includes habitat degradation from land clearing, slashing or ploughing, heavy grazing and trampling by stock, invasion by weeds, changes to fire regimes that result in changes to vegetation structure and composition, predation by foxes and cats, tree planting, spray drift and vehicle traffic through known lizard sites.

### Table 3.3: Potential rare fauna habitat locations within the rail easement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rail Sub Section</th>
<th>KM</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-tailed Black Cockatoo</td>
<td>Custon-Geegeela (2)</td>
<td>315.930-323.550</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus arenacea</em> Woodland and <em>E. arenacea</em> / <em>E. leucoxylon</em> ssp <em>pruinosa</em> Woodland could be used as a food resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geegeela-Bangham (3)</td>
<td>323.550-330.970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangham-Frances (4)</td>
<td>330.970-342.640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Bell Frog</td>
<td>Frances – Krongart (5-14)</td>
<td>342.640-450.000</td>
<td>Throughout the rail corridor there are many areas of standing water which frogs could use for refuge during migration between permanent water bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Legless Lizard</td>
<td>Naracoorte-Straun (9)</td>
<td>389.200-391.000</td>
<td>Section contains native tussock grasses and exposed rock which could form suitable habitat for the species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.2 Environmental Protection Actions

To avoid or minimise impacts on native fauna and fauna habitat, in particular species of conservation significance, the following should be undertaken:

- Implement the conditions of approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, Decision notification
- Implement the conditions of approval under the Native Vegetation Council Naracoorte Crossing Loop Decision notification NVC2009/3030/674 Document 09WLB02437
- Engage a suitably qualified person to undertake a fauna inspection prior to vegetation clearance and to relocate any fauna affected by the clearance
- Undertake an induction program for site staff and contractors for protection of native fauna.
- Use herbicides which minimise impact on aquatic fauna and frogs

3.3 Weeds, Pests and Diseases

3.3.1 Issues

Various surveys of the rail corridor have recorded a range of weeds within the rail corridor, including species proclaimed as pest plants under the NRM Act.

Within a number of sections of the rail corridor environmental weeds are growing on the track formation and in certain areas present a high fire risk in relation to the operation of trains. Weeds also pose a threat to the ecological integrity of native vegetation, including populations of threatened plant species, either within the rail corridor or in certain adjacent areas.

The rail corridor is located in a moderate risk area for Phytophthora which is a serious disease of native vegetation, refer Figure 3.1. It is also in proximity to vineyards potentially at risk of phylloxera. Management measures need to be taken to avoid the introduction or spread of these diseases.
Figure 3.1 Phytophthora Risk Zone along Penola Rail Line, 2008

Produced by: Department for Transport Energy and Infrastructure Environmental Systems. www.dtei.sa.gov.au

Data Source: Department of Water Land and Biodiversity for soil and rainfall information. Department for Environment and Heritage for phytophthora information. Rail and township by Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure.

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Compiled: July 2008
3.3.2 Environmental Protection Actions

To prevent the introduction and dispersal of pest plants into and within the rail corridor, and adjacent ecologically sensitive areas the following should be undertaken:

- the CEMP shall incorporate weed management measures to control proclaimed and environmental weeds and reduce the risk of weed invasion and potential damage to vegetation.

- The CEMP shall incorporate management measures to control introduction or spread of plant disease such as phytophthora and phylloxera. Potential spread of these diseases should be considered in the location and design of the access track.

- Weed propagules or weed infested material or soil shall not be imported onto the Lease area.

- All earth moving machinery shall be cleaned of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the Lease area.

- Any pests and weeds existing at the site prior to construction commencing shall not be spread any further by construction activities.

- Herbicides used shall have low toxicity to fauna and frogs.
PART 4: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

4.1 Drainage and soil erosion

4.1.1 Issues

Soil erosion can cause the pollution of waterways, impacts on fauna and flora, and damage to rail infrastructure. Maintaining vegetative cover on all areas of the trackside greatly assists with erosion control. It is important therefore that vegetation is retained wherever possible when establishing new work sites or drainage works.

The extent of low lying areas within portion of the rail corridor and a tendency for seasonal inundation to occur particularly in areas with grey cracking clay soils means these areas are difficult to access by vehicles in the winter months and the soils are vulnerable to damage.

4.1.2 Environment Protection Actions

If during the lease period any works are planned which may impact on water resources through erosion, sedimentation or pollution the following should be undertaken:

- Comply with the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003 and the Natural Resources Management Act 2004
- Develop and implement a Soil Erosion and Drainage Management Plan (SEDMP) to manage the risk of potential damage to water resources. The SEDMP shall be prepared in accordance with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Code of Practice for Local, State and Federal Government. The plan shall address the following:
  - Identification of sites or activities at risk of erosion
  - The location of any sensitive ecological areas such as watercourses, wetlands and nature reserves in the vicinity of the rail corridor
  - Statement regarding the impact of works on natural or existing drainage patterns within and adjacent to the rail corridor
  - Limits of site disturbance at each disturbance location (e.g. stockpile areas)
  - Description of the methods adopted to control erosion and sediment, and type of site protection measures to be used;
  - Brief description of how work sites will be stabilised and rehabilitated after works have been completed, including areas to be revegetated;
Inspection and maintenance schedule of drainage structures and erosion-prone areas and procedures to ensure continuing effectiveness.

4.2 Noise and Vibration Control

4.2.1 Issues

Noise and Vibration may arise from operation and maintenance of the rail line and associated activities.

4.2.2 Environment Protection Actions

To minimise nuisance caused by noise and vibration from rail operations, maintenance and associated activities, the following actions shall be undertaken:

- Comply with the Environment Protection Act and the EPA Rail Licence.
- If any construction works are planned during the lease period, the lessee shall prepare a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan which identifies the noise and vibration levels for the planned activities, the ambient noise levels, location of sensitive receivers, a community information procedure and the management measures to reduce or manage the potential impacts. The lessee will seek endorsement of the Plan from the EPA for the proposed works.
- The lessee is responsible for responding to and resolving any complaints arising from noise and vibration and repair of any damage arising from the lessee’s activities.

4.3 Air Quality and Dust Suppression

4.3.1 Issues

The emission air pollutants and dust can impact on the public, adjoining businesses, townships and nearby residences.

4.3.2 Environment Protection Actions

The lessee shall minimise air pollution from the operation and maintenance of the rail line and suppress dust nuisance from disturbed sites within the Lease area. The lessee shall implement the following measures:

(a) Comply with the Environment Protection Act and the EPA Rail Licence.
(b) minimise the extent of exposed, stripped surface;
(c) watering of works areas to suppress dust;
4.4 Waste management and Recycling of Materials

4.4.1 Issues

Minimise waste materials and recycle where feasible.

4.4.2 Environment Protection Actions

The lessee shall recycle waste materials where practicable or dispose of materials to a licensed waste depot in accordance with the Environment Protection Act.

- The Lessee shall remove waste and recyclable material from the lease area unless recyclable material can be reused within the lease area and maintain the lease area in a clean and tidy condition.

- Where the Lessee proposes to use recycled material from an external source or to dispose of or sell waste materials from the rail corridor, the Lessee shall ensure that an assessment of potential contaminants (including testing where appropriate) and an environmental risk assessment is undertaken and documented in the CEMP.

- The assessment shall be reviewed and an Audit Report obtained from an Environmental Auditor (Contaminated Land) who has been accredited by the EPA.

- The Lessee shall comply with any environmental management recommendations in the assessment and the Auditor’s Audit Report and the recommendations must be incorporated into the CEMP.

4.5 Site contamination

4.5.1 Issues

Potential contamination on rail land (e.g. ballast and track areas) associated with activities such as weed control and refuelling, and the relocation or movement of contaminated soils off-site.

4.5.2 Environment Protection Actions

Where any contaminated material is moved within the lease land or off site, the Lessee shall undertake all work in compliance with the Environment Protection Act 1993.

- The lessee shall undertake investigation necessary prior to movement of any contaminated material to determine the scope and nature of contamination issues associated with its activities.

- Where contaminants may be mobilised or contaminated soils are disturbed, relocated or moved off the site, the lessee shall ensure that an assessment of potential contaminants (including testing where appropriate) and an environmental risk assessment is undertaken and the lessee shall develop and undertake an appropriate Contamination Management Plan. The
• The assessment shall be reviewed and a Site Audit Report obtained from an Environmental Auditor (Contaminated Land) who has been accredited by the EPA.

• The Lessee shall comply with any environmental management recommendations in the assessment, the Auditor’s Site Audit Report and the recommendations must be incorporated into the CEMP.

• A Safety Plan shall include procedures for safe working with contaminated materials. The Lessee shall maintain a register of the nature, type and location of contamination encountered on the leased land.

4.6 Materials Storage and Handling

4.6.1 Issues

Materials such as fuels, oils, and chemicals can pollute or harm the environment (e.g. soil, surface water or groundwater) through inappropriate use, leaks and spills. The stockpiling of materials, if not located and contained carefully, can damage vegetation and heritage sites, pollute watercourses or spread weeds.

4.6.2 Environment Protection Actions

Storage and handling of materials, including fuels, oils, chemicals and solid waste, shall be undertaken in a manner that does not contaminate soil, watercourses and groundwater, or damage native vegetation, either within the rail easement or on adjacent property.

• Fuel, oil and other chemicals that are stored on the lease area should be stored within a bund, with an impervious floor, in an area not subject to flooding and in accordance with AS 1940.

• In the event of a spill or leak, the lessee shall clean up the contaminated area and dispose of the affected material to the nearest licensed waste depot immediately.

• The lessee shall provide on site and have access at all times to a spill kit for the purpose of cleaning up oil and fuel spillage and any other hazardous materials used or carried in the lease area. The lessee shall also ensure that personnel trained in the efficient deployment of the spill kit are readily available in the event of a spill.

• Maintenance of vehicles and machinery should be carried out off site where practicable. If maintenance is to occur on site, the location and procedure shall be documented in the CEMP.

• Avoid placement of stockpiles or solid waste on or near native vegetation (in particular Railside Significant Sites – refer Appendix B) or across drainage lines.
4.7 Protection of Sites of Cultural and Natural Heritage Significance

4.7.1 Issues

An Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the rail corridor was undertaken in 2002 and did not identify any sites or items of significance.

There are two entries in the State Heritage Register adjacent the rail line; the Tantanoola Railway Station and the former Penola Railway Station.

A drive-by vegetation survey of the rail corridor was conducted in September 2002 and a validation assessment was carried out in 2007.

To assist in the recognition of sites of significance within the corridor fourteen sites (vegetation or flora features only) have been marked with permanent markers (Railside Markers). Details of the significant feature at each site (refer Appendix B) are stored in the Railside Significant Sites Database.

4.8.2 Environment Protection Actions

To avoid damage or disturbance to Sites of Cultural or Natural Heritage Significance the lessee shall:

- Ensure that any Railside Significant Sites and environmentally sensitive areas identified within the Lease Documents or identified during the term of the Lease are identified in the CEMP.
- Mark any sites of significance that have been identified in the PEMP or associated documents and ensure that these sites remain protected during the Lease.
- Exercise due care and protect all identified sites or sites that may be encountered.
- Stop work if, at any time, an Aboriginal site or a site containing items associated with Aboriginal occupation is uncovered. The Lessee shall provide notification immediately under the Aboriginal Heritage Act and to the Lessor, and work shall not recommence in the affected area until the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division, Department of Premier and Cabinet has provided direction on site treatment.

4.9 Environmental emergency

The Lessee shall develop and maintain an Emergency Response Plan that includes the following information as appropriate for environmental emergencies:

- Emergency contacts (including EPA, CFS / MFS, Police and other relevant authorities)
- Key personnel
• Communications plan
• Action to be taken
• Information on hazards
• Training plan and equipment
• Rehabilitation plan

In the event of a spill or emergency incident, the Lessee shall:
• Keep a record of the incident, the response, the corrective action and any rehabilitation undertaken.
• Provide notification to DTEI within 2 days, of any incidents requiring notification under legislative requirements.
# APPENDIX A  Track Sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track Section</th>
<th>Track Sub-section</th>
<th>Sub-section No.</th>
<th>KM Start/End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wolseley - Frances</td>
<td>Wolseley – Custon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>308.000 – 315.930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolseley - Frances</td>
<td>Custon-Geegeela</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>315.930 – 323.550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolseley - Frances</td>
<td>Geegeela-Bangham</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>323.550 – 330.970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolseley - Frances</td>
<td>Bangham-Frances</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>330.970 – 347.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances - Naracoorte</td>
<td>Frances-Binnum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>347.920 – 356.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances - Naracoorte</td>
<td>Binnum-Kybybolite</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>356.790 – 365.810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances - Naracoorte</td>
<td>Kybybolite-Hynam</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>365.810 – 375.380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances - Naracoorte</td>
<td>Hynam-Naracoorte</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>375.380 – 386.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naracoorte-Penola</td>
<td>Naracoorte-Straun</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>386.850 – 404.130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naracoorte-Penola</td>
<td>Straun-Glenroy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>404.130 – 416.970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naracoorte-Penola</td>
<td>Glenroy-Coonawarra</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>416.970 – 425.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naracoorte-Penola</td>
<td>Coonawarra-Penola</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>425.070 – 435.710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penola - Kalangadoo</td>
<td>Penola-Krongart</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>435.710 – 448.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penola - Kalangadoo</td>
<td>Krongart-Kalangadoo</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>448.030 – 450.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX B: Railside Significant Sites recorded along Mt Gambier to Wolseley Line (to August 2007)

Source: Railside Significant Sites Database, DTEI, January 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Side of track (travel south)</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Feature Description</th>
<th>KM Start</th>
<th>KM End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 213      | Left (DOWN)                  | Rare Flora   | 1. Swainsona procumbrens  
                     2. Calocephalus citreus,  
                     3. Allocasuarina leuhmannii,  
                     4. Eucalyptus microcarpa | 310.700  | 311.360 |
| 214      | Right (UP)                   | Rare Flora   | 1. Eucalyptus microcarpa,  
                     2. Acacia acinacea,  
                     3. Eucalyptus largiflorens | 311.380  | 315.910 |
|          |                              | Vegetation/ Bushland | Themeda triandra / Austrostipa Tussock Grassland | 311.380  | 313.500 |
|          |                              | Vegetation/ Bushland | Eucalyptus microcarpa / Euc largiflorens Open woodland | 313.500  | 315.910 |
| 215      | Left (DOWN)                  | Rare Flora   | 1. Swainsona procumbrens (KM311.380 - 312.380),  
                     2. Calocephalus citreus (KM311.380 - 312.380),  
                     3. Eucalyptus microcarpa (KM312.380 - 315.910),  
                     4. Eucalyptus largiflorens (KM313.780 - 315.910),  
                     5. Acacia acinacea (KM315.280 - 315.910),  
                     6. Allocasuarina leuhmannii (KM315.280 - 315.910),  
                     7. Pittosporum angustifolium (KM314.670 - 314.720) | 311.380  | 315.910 |
| 216      | Right (UP)                   | Rare Flora   | 1. Acacia acinacea (KM315.940 - 318.680),  
                     2. Allocasuarina leuhmannii (KM315.940 - 318.680),  
                     3. Eucalyptus microcarpa (KM315.940 - 319.360),  
                     4. Eucalyptus largiflorens (KM315.940 - 318.680), | 315.940  | 319.360 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Side of track (travel south)</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Feature Description</th>
<th>KM Start</th>
<th>KM End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Right (UP)</td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>Leucopogon woodsii</td>
<td>319.380</td>
<td>319.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>Acacia acinacea</td>
<td>323.080</td>
<td>323.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation/ Bushland</td>
<td>Eucalyptus arenacea +/- Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp stephaniae Woodland Over Sparse tall shrubs - Leptospermum sp., Banksia sp., Over Sparse - Mid dense Xanthorrhoea sp., Over Dense mosses, lichens, grasses and ground covers - Kunzea pomifera</td>
<td>319.400</td>
<td>323.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Left (DOWN)</td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>Leucopogon woodsii</td>
<td>319.380</td>
<td>319.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>Acacia acinacea</td>
<td>323.080</td>
<td>323.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation/ Bushland</td>
<td>Eucalyptus arenacea +/- Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp stephaniae Woodland Over Sparse tall shrubs - Leptospermum sp., Banksia sp., Over Sparse - Mid dense Xanthorrhoea sp., Over Dense mosses, lichens, grasses and ground covers - Kunzea pomifera</td>
<td>319.380</td>
<td>323.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>Acacia acinacea</td>
<td>323.560</td>
<td>328.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>Acacia brachybotrya</td>
<td>330.480</td>
<td>330.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site No.</td>
<td>Side of track (travel south)</td>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Feature Description</td>
<td>KM Start</td>
<td>KM End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 221     | Left (DOWN)                 | Vegetation/Bushland | 1. Eucalyptus arenacea / Euc leucoxylon Open Woodland (KM323.560 - 327.900),  
2. Eucalyptus arenacea Open Woodland (KM327.900 - 328.300),  
3. Eucalyptus leucoxylon Woodland (KM328.300 - 328.700),  
4. Eucalyptus arenacea Open Woodland (KM328.700 - 329.000),  
5. Eucalyptus arenacea / Euc leucoxylon Open Woodland (KM329.000 - 330.960)  
Understorey varies across the associations from open grassland understorey (E. leucoxylon) to closed heath understorey (E. arenacea). | 323.560 | 328.180 |
|         |                             | Rare Flora    | Acacia acinacea     | 323.560  | 328.180 |
| 222     | Right (UP)                  | Rare Flora    | Acacia brachybotrya (KM330.980 - 333.680) (KM335.080 - 335.480) | 330.980  | 335.480 |
|         |                             | Vegetation/Bushland | 1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa / Euc arenacea Open Woodland (KM333.980 - 333.200),  
2. Eucalyptus arenacea Woodland (KM333.200 - 334.000),  
3. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa / Euc arenacea Woodland (KM334.000 - 335.500),  
4. Eucalyptus arenacea Woodland (KM335.500 - 336.500),  
5. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa / Euc arenacea Open Woodland (KM36.500 - 337.360)  
Understorey varies across the associations predominately consists of Sparse - Mid dense Tall shrubs Acacia sp., Leptospermum sp., over Sparse - Mid dense Medium/Low Shrubs Correa sp., Acacia sp., Astroloma sp., Lissanthe sp., over Dense Kunzea pomifera, over Sparse native grasses, over Dense mosses and lichens | 333.980  | 337.360 |
| 223     | Left (DOWN)                 | Rare Flora    | Acacia acinacea (KM330.980 - 333.680) | 330.980  | 333.680 |
|         |                             | Rare Flora    | Acacia brachybotrya (KM335.080 - 335.480),  
2. Callitris gracilis (KM335.080 - 335.480),  
3. Santalum murraynum (KM335.480 - 335.580) | 335.080  | 335.580 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Side of track (travel south)</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Feature Description</th>
<th>KM Start</th>
<th>KM End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation/Bushland</td>
<td>1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa / Euc arenacea Open Woodland (KM333.980 - 333.200),</td>
<td>333.980</td>
<td>337.360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Eucalyptus arenacea Woodland (KM333.200 - 334.000),</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa / Euc arenacea Woodland (KM334.000 - 335.500),</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Eucalyptus arenacea Woodland (KM333.500 - 336.500),</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa / Euc arenacea Open Woodland (KM336.500 - 337.360)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Understorey varies across the associations predominately consists of Sparse - Mid dense Tall shrubs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia sp., Leptospermum sp., over Sparse - Mid dense Medium/Low Shrubs Correa sp., Acacia sp.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Astroloma sp., Lissanthe sp., over Dense Kunzea pomifera, over Sparse native grasses, over Dense</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mosses and lichens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Right (UP)</td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>1. Eucalyptus microcarpa</td>
<td>341.800</td>
<td>342.612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Eucalyptus largiflorens,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Allocasuaria leuhmannii</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation/Bushland</td>
<td>1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa Woodland (KM337.380 - 337.500),</td>
<td>337.380</td>
<td>342.612</td>
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<td>2. Eucalyptus arenacea Woodland (KM337.500 - 338.000),</td>
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<td>3. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa Woodland (KM338.000 - 338.500),</td>
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<td>4. Eucalyptus arenacea Low Woodland (KM338.500 - 341.800),</td>
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<td>5. Eucalyptus microcarpa / Euc largiflorens Open Woodland (KM341.800 - 342.612)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Understorey varies across the associations predominately consists of Sparse - Mid dense Tall shrubs</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Acacia sp., Leptospermum sp., over Sparse - Mid dense Medium/Low Shrubs Correa sp., Acacia sp.,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Astroloma sp., Lissanthe sp., over Dense Kunzea pomifera, over Sparse native grasses, over Dense</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mosses and lichens</td>
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<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Left (DOWN)</td>
<td>Rare Flora</td>
<td>1. Eucalyptus microcarpa</td>
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<td>2. Eucalyptus largiflorens,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Allocasuaria leuhmannii</td>
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<td>4. Callitris gracilis (KM340.000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site No.</td>
<td>Side of track (travel south)</td>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Feature Description</td>
<td>KM Start</td>
<td>KM End</td>
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<td>Vegetation/Bushland</td>
<td>1. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa Woodland (KM337.380 - 337.500), 2. Eucalyptus areacea Woodland (KM337.500 - 338.000), 3. Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa Woodland (KM338.000 - 338.500), 4. Eucalyptus areacea Low Woodland (KM338.500 - 341.800), 5. Eucalyptus microcarpa / Euc longifolius Open Woodland (KM341.800 - 342.612) Understorey varies across the associations predominately consists of Sparse - Mid dense Tall shrubs Acacia sp., Leptospermum sp., over Sparse - Mid dense Medium/Low Shrubs Correa sp., Acacia sp., Astroloma sp., Lissanthe sp., over Dense Kunzea pomifera, over Sparse native grasses, over Dense mosses and lichens</td>
<td>337.380</td>
<td>342.612</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Vegetation/Bushland</td>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis Open Woodland Over dense sedge, exotic/native grasses, exotic/native herbs.</td>
<td>442.680</td>
<td>444.790</td>
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<tr>
<td>227</td>
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<td>Vegetation/Bushland</td>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis Open Woodland Over dense sedge, exotic/native grasses, exotic/native herbs.</td>
<td>442.680</td>
<td>444.790</td>
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