Wednesday, 4 February 2026

Our Ref: A25.371-MEM-PBA-0_FINAL

WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL

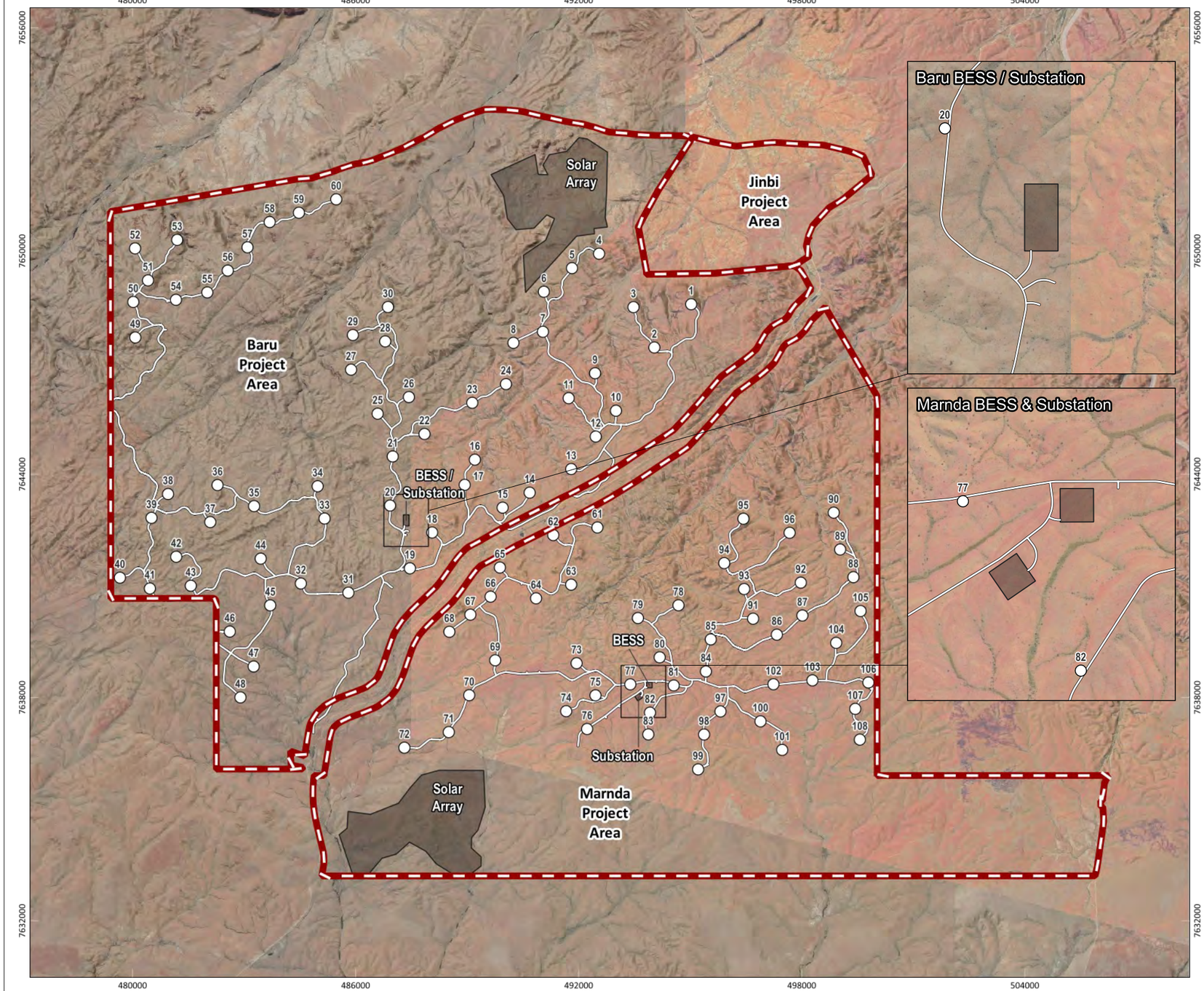
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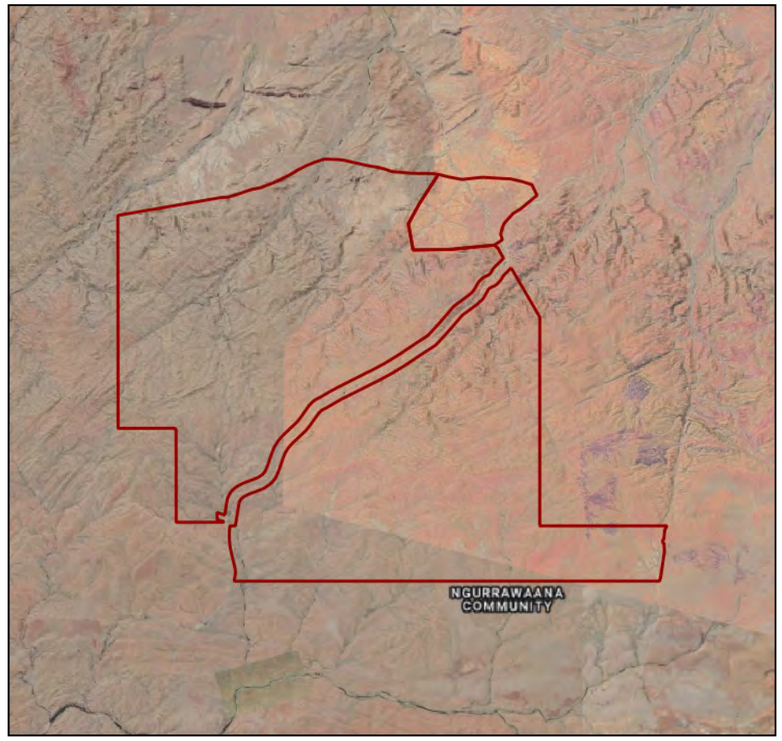
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Baru Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bushfire Advice

This memorandum provides preliminary bushfire advice for the proposed Baru Marnda Renewable Energy Project (the Project). The Project is located approximately 50 km south of Karratha in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, as depicted in Figure 1. The Project will comprise 108 wind turbines, two substations, and two battery energy storage systems (BESS). Two Solar Areas - Marnda Solar Area and Baru Solar Area - will also be constructed as part of the development. The overall footprint of the Project spans an area of approximately 26, 200 ha.

Yindjibarndi Energy Corporation (YEC) is proposing the development, with RFF Pty Ltd (RFF) engaged to assist in planning approvals and progressing the Project to a development application (DA) phase. Western Environmental Approvals Pty Ltd (WEPL) were engaged by RFF on behalf of YEC to provide bushfire planning services to support the DA, including a desktop assessment and provision of preliminary advice (presented in this memorandum), as well as delivery of a Bushfire Management Plan (BMP).





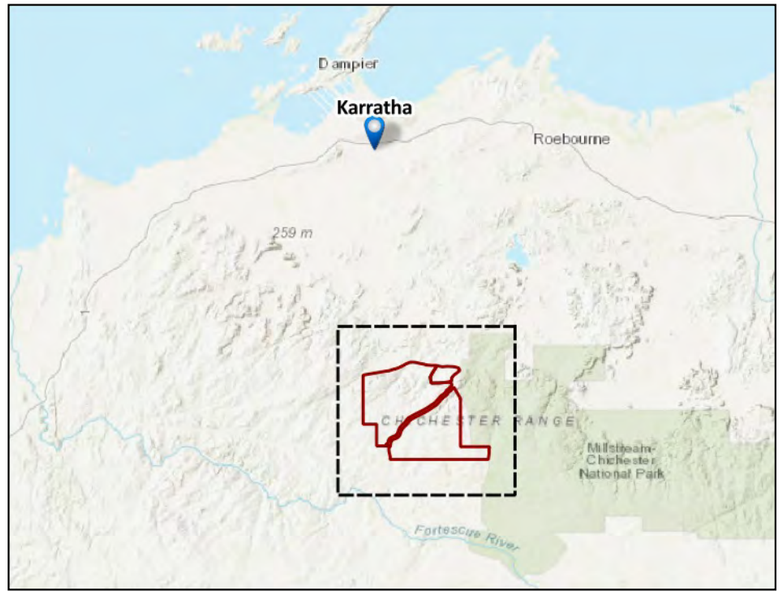


Figure 1: Site Overview

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0 2 4 6 8 km

PROJECT/REPORT NAME: Preliminary Bushfire Advice Baru Marnda Renewable Energy Project		
SCALE: 1:120,000	SHEET SIZE: A3 COLOUR	CLIENT: RFF Australia
COORDINATE REFERENCE SYSTEM: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50	PROJECT NUMBER: A25.371	VERSION: 0
DATA SOURCE: LANDGATE AERIAL IMAGERY	DRAWN BY / REVIEWED BY: SM/BE	DATE: 4/2/2026

Legend

- Subject Site
- Track
- Wind Turbine
- Asset

WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL

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Desktop Assessment Background

Purpose

The purpose of the desktop assessment was to:

- Broadly understand the vegetation form and slopes influencing bushfire risk.
- Understand potential Asset Protection Zones (APZs) and other design elements (e.g., road layout) that may be required for bushfire mitigation purposes, based on the vegetation present.
- Identify information gaps that will need to be addressed during an on-ground bushfire threat assessment.

Methodology

To meet this purpose, WEPL acquired previous vegetation survey reports and LiDAR data for the Project Area from RFF and Yindjibarndi Energy Corporation (YEC). This data was then used to digitise and map the vegetation form and effective slopes, subsequently informing the vegetation classification and slope bands under *Australian Standard AS 3959: 2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* (SA, 2018; AS 3959: 2018). AS 3959: 2018 is generally applied for buildings to reduce the likelihood of their ignition during a bushfire and improve the safety of its occupants. While this standard does not directly apply to wind turbines, substations, BESS, or solar arrays; sections of AS 3959: 2018 will be applied to understand potential bushfire behaviour, risk, and relevant setbacks for proposed assets (wind turbines, substations, BESS, and solar arrays).

Vegetation classifications were determined by viewing the descriptions and photos of each vegetation community in the Mattiske (2025) Desktop and Detailed Flora & Vegetation Assessment Report. Specifically, the vegetation form and height were used to infer vegetation classifications for each mapped vegetation community. Further information on the process and justification for the vegetation classifications is provided in Appendix A.

Slopes were assigned to the mapped vegetation classifications by reviewing the LiDAR and contour data captured by Hawkeye for the Project Area and applying this to the slope bands outlined in AS 3959: 2018 (upslope/flat land, downslope 0-5 degrees, downslope 5-10 degrees, etc.).

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Contours were created in alignment with AS 3959: 2018, using a Method 2 BAL Assessment in accordance with Appendix B of AS 3959: 2018. The BAL Assessment was undertaken to apply a maximum radiant heat flux exposure threshold of 10kW/m^2 at 1090 K to inform required separation distances to proposed assets.

Constraints

Given a site visit has not yet been undertaken, vegetation classifications and slopes were assigned conservatively to provide a worst-case scenario on potential setback and APZ requirements. During this process, it was noted that the mapped vegetation communities do not always correlate with changes in the vegetation density/form that was observed from the aerial imagery. This suggests using the vegetation community data from previous surveys alone may not accurately represent the form of vegetation for

bushfire assessment purposes. This constraint will be addressed by conducting a field assessment to assess the vegetation through a bushfire management lens and validate the vegetation form and slopes across the sites. Mapped vegetation classifications (and subsequent APZs) will be amended as necessary following the field assessment, before drafting the Bushfire Management Plan (BMP).

At the time of drafting this preliminary advice, the location of the satellite offices and operations and maintenance facilities were unknown. WEPL have since received shapefiles for these buildings and will be covering these areas as part of the field assessment. Vegetation classifications, required setbacks/APZs, and any constraints arising from an assessment of these areas against the Guidelines will be provided with WEPL's refined bushfire advice following the field assessment (as relevant) and detailed in the BMP.

Preliminary Bushfire Advice

Following the works undertaken for this desktop assessment and considering the above-mentioned constraints, WEPL can provide the below advice.

This advice has been provided considering the following standards and guidelines:

- *Australian Standard AS 3959: 2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* (SA, 2018).
- *State Planning Policy 3.7 Bushfire* (SPP 3.7; WAPC, 2024a) and the associated *Planning for Bushfire Guidelines* (the Guidelines; WAPC, 2024b)
- *Country Fire Authority (CFA) Design Guidelines and Model Requirements for Renewable Energy Facilities Version 4* (CFA Guidelines; State of Victoria 2023).

The CFA Guidelines were developed for application in Victoria and do not apply directly to Western Australia. However, WEPL have adopted these guidelines for renewable energy projects as best-practice given SPP 3.7 and the associated Guidelines are tailored to habitable buildings and do not currently provide an assessment framework for renewable energy facilities in bushfire-prone areas.

It is worth noting that during the time of drafting this preliminary advice, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) published a Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (the Code). The Code relates specifically to renewables Projects in WA and provides guidance on bushfire risk mitigation, however, currently only relates to wind farms. Guidelines for transmission systems, solar farms, and battery energy storage systems yet to be prepared under the Code. Where relevant, WEPL have included provisions from the Code in our advice. As the Code is still in draft form, these provisions may change during final publishing.

Bushfire Protection Criteria 7 - Commercial and Industrial Development (SPP 3.7)

Given the undisturbed nature of the subject site and surrounds, the entire development is within a designated bushfire prone area (Area 2) as per the Western Australia State Map of Bush Fire Prone Areas (DFES 2024). Habitable buildings located in a designated bushfire prone area will require an assessment under State Planning Policy 3.7 Bushfire (SPP 3.7; WAPC, 2024a) and the associated Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (the Guidelines; WAPC, 2024b). Non-habitable buildings and infrastructure are typically exempt from an assessment against SPP 3.7 and the Guidelines, however many local governments are requiring an assessment to ensure the matters under Clause 67 (q) & (r) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 are adequately addressed.

Considering the above, this section contains a vegetation classification assessment to determine radiant heat flux impacts to proposed assets, followed by a preliminary compliance assessment against Bushfire Protection Criteria 7 (BPC7) of the Guidelines.

The desktop assessment determined most sites contained and were surrounded by Class G Grassland (spinifex and other grasses). Occurrences of Class A Forest, Class B Woodland, Class C Shrubland, and Class D Scrub were also mapped for some sites (Figure 2). Based on these vegetation classifications, required setback distances (i.e. cleared area/Asset Protection Zone [APZ]) for the assets to achieve a radiant heat impact not exceeding 10kW/m2 were calculated, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2. To simplify on-ground establishment of the APZ, the APZ diameter has been calculated using the vegetation plot that requires the greatest setback. This approach results in a single circular APZ with a fixed diameter around the asset.

The Code applies a different acceptable radiant heat level impact. It states wind turbines and associated infrastructure must achieve a radiant heat impact of BAL-29 or below. As wind turbines only need to achieve BAL-29, this reduces the dimensions of the required APZ, subsequently resulting in less clearing, materials (e.g. lime, gravel, or similar to prevent vegetation regrowth), and maintenance around each wind turbine. Setback distances required to achieve a BAL-29 rating for various vegetation classifications is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Required setback distances based on BAL-29 and 10 kW/m^2 at 1090 K

Vegetation Classification	Slope (degrees)*	Separation Distance to achieve 10 kW/m^2 (1090K) (m)	Separation Distance to achieve BAL-29 (m)
Forest	All upslopes and flat land (0 degrees)	49	21
Forest	Downslope >0 to 5 degrees	60	27
Forest	Downslope >5 to 10 degrees	72	33
Forest	Downslope >10 to 15 degrees	88	42
Woodland	All upslopes and flat land (0 degrees)	35	14
Woodland	Downslope >0 to 5 degrees	43	17
Woodland	Downslope >5 to 10 degrees	53	22
Woodland	Downslope >10 to 15 degrees	64	28
Scrub	Downslope >0 to 5 degrees	38	15
Shrubland	All upslopes and flat land (0 degrees)	24	9
Shrubland	Downslope >0 to 5 degrees	27	10
Shrubland	Downslope >10 to 15 degrees	35	13
Shrubland	Downslope >20 degrees (measured at 21.8 degrees)	40	TBC in BMP
Grassland	All upslopes and flat land (0 degrees)	22	8
Grassland	Downslope >0 to 5 degrees	25	9
Grassland	Downslope >10 to 15 degrees	33	10

Vegetation Classification	Slope (degrees)*	Separation Distance to achieve 10 kW/m^2 (1090K) (m)	Separation Distance to achieve BAL-29 (m)
Grassland	Downslope >15 to 20 degree	38	12
Grassland	Downslope >5 to 10 degrees	29	14

A high-level preliminary assessment against BPC7 has been undertaken to demonstrate the Project can achieve compliance with these criteria. This assessment is outlined in Table 2. At the time of drafting this preliminary advice,

Table 2: Preliminary Assessment Against Bushfire Protection Criteria 7

Bushfire Protection Criteria 7	AS	OA	N/A
Element 1: Location **A1.1 Development location**	☐	☐	✓
Not Applicable - This Element does not apply to commercial and industrial developments.			
Element 2: Siting and design **A2.1 Siting and design**	✓	☐	☐
Post-development, all assets will be subject to Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) ratings of ≤BAL-29. The separation distances and associated APZs provided as part of this preliminary advice have been calculated to achieve a radiant heat flux not exceeding 10 kW/m², with a flame temperature of 1090 K (Figure 2). If the WA Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines is adopted, a BAL rating of ≤BAL-29 will still need to be achieved for wind turbines to be compliant with the Code. The proposed development is anticipated to be compliant with A2.1.			
A2.2 Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	✓	☐	☐
The proposed development will have several APZs sufficient for the potential radiant heat flux to not exceed 10 kW/m^2 for proposed assets, and possibly BAL-29 for wind turbines if the Code requirements are adopted. The preliminary vegetation classifications, BAL Contours, and associated setback requirements will inform if there are constraints that will result in any proposed APZs not being able to be established. Where this occurs, alternative design options may need to be considered. The proposed development is anticipated to be compliant with A2.2.			
A2.3 Clearing of native vegetation	✓	☐	☐
If clearing of native vegetation is required to facilitate the integration of bushfire mitigation measures (i.e. establishment of APZs), WEPL assumes YEC will seek appropriate approval prior to clearing or otherwise propose an alternate design option that avoids clearing. The proposed development is anticipated to be compliant with A2.3.			
A2.4 Storage of hazardous, flammable and/or combustible materials	☐	☐	✓
Not Applicable – WEPL is not aware of hazardous, flammable and/or combustible materials that are proposed to be stored on-site based on the current Project design. If any significant quantities of hazardous, flammable and/or combustible materials are introduced to the development, they should be sited in areas of BAL-29 or lower as a minimum and protected from bushfire impact, with the final siting and bushfire risk management to be reviewed by an accredited bushfire practitioner. The proposed development is anticipated to be compliant with A2.4.			

Bushfire Protection Criteria 7	AS	OA	N/A
Element 3: Vehicular access **A3.1 Private driveways**	✓	☐	☐
The Project will include a number of internal access tracks which will provide access to assets in all parts of the facility. WEPL assumes these access tracks will have a minimum width of 6 m and a turnaround head which complies with the specification set out in the Guidelines (i.e., 18 m diameter). It is anticipated that due to environmental constraints, a 6 m road width may not be achievable in all areas. Where this is the case, roads should have a minimum trafficable width of 4 m for no longer than 200 m to allow access for firefighting appliances by navigating around potential obstacles or retained environmental values. The proposed development is anticipated to be compliant with A3.1.			
Element 4: Water **A4.1 Water supply**	✓	☐	☐
No existing reticulated water is present within Project Area. Water tanks should be provided for firefighting purposes in alignment with the CFA guidelines and the state Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines, if adopted. Specific fire water volume requirements for the development will be provided once the road layout is finalised as the required volumes differ depending on the number of access points to assets. The proposed development is anticipated to be compliant with A4.1.			

CFA Guidelines

The below advice provides a high-level summary of the major design considerations for proposed assets considering the CFA guidelines. A detailed assessment against the CFA guidelines will be provided in the BMP and as part of WEPL's refined bushfire advice following the field assessment (as relevant).

Text highlighted in blue below indicates information WEPL will require prior to producing the BMP.

Access road specifications

The CFA Guidelines include a section on road specifications to ensure that the proposed roads are suitable for emergency vehicle access. Given the proposed roads will be accommodating trucks to transport the wind turbine parts, it is likely that the roads will meet the CFA requirements without changes to the design.

Please provide road construction specifications (if available) detailing road width, material (e.g. gravel, bitumen), and weight constraints.

Landscaping

Is there any landscaping proposed that will involve the planting of trees, shrubs, or grasses around the Solar farms, BESS, or Wind Turbines?

Provision of at least two access points to each part of the facility

The CFA guidelines aim to provide at least two access points into each part of the facility. The Code has a similar requirement. This requirement is for the safety of emergency vehicles during the event of a bushfire and applies particularly where a road extends for several kilometers with no secondary access point. WEPL have reviewed the current road network design and have indicatively drawn two additional roads (shown as green lines) that would ensure each part of the facility has at least two access points to an existing road (Figure 3).

If feasible, it is recommended more than two access points to a public road are provided for each of the Baru and Marnda parts of the Project, as well as additional connections within the existing road layout to mitigate

risk to emergency services in the event of a bushfire. Examples of additional roads that could be constructed to further mitigate this risk are shown as red lines in Figure 3. The Project Area has been split into four quadrants (Q1-Q4) in Figure 1, with the following additional roads provided as an example:

- Q1 – Proposed road connecting Wind Turbine Site 30 and Site 60. This creates a loop road and enables two access points to Sites 21-30 and Sites 49-60.

- Q2 – Road connecting Wind Turbine Site 8 and Site 24. This creates a loop road and provides secondary access to Sites 1-18. It may also be worth considering a road connecting Sites 3 and 4, as each of these roads extend greater than 3 km with no secondary access, however this connection is less critical.

- Q3 – There is already an existing loop road in this quadrant, however construction of a road connecting Site 48 to the beginning of the Baru Internal Access Track should be considered. Without this connection, the access road for Sites 45-48 extends more than 4 km without a secondary access point.

- Q4 - Three roads are proposed to create a large loop road that connects and provides two access points to most Sites in the area. The three proposed roads extend from Site 61 to Site 95, Site 90 to Site 96, and Site 88 to Site 105.

It is noted that construction of roads across the Project Area may be constrained due to the extremely undulating terrain. If some proposed roads are not feasible, or would impose a significant financial burden on YEC, WEPL is open to investigating alternative options, which may include creation of 'last resort' refuge/s within the Project Area.

Please advise if the proposed roads, particularly those in green, can be constructed, or if alternative options need to be considered.

Firefighting Water Supply

Water tanks will be required for firefighting purposes. It is worth noting that the water volumes required under the CFA Guidelines can be significant, particularly for BESS given the risk of thermal runaway. WEPL will calculate the total water volume requirements once the access road design is updated, as the water volume calculations take into consideration the number of vehicle access points. Our preliminary review indicates there will be no issues in terms of positioning the water tanks as per the guideline requirements (e.g. must be above-ground, capable of being refilled in 24 hours, located at access points [10 m from infrastructure]). WEPL will propose locations for water tanks that align with the CFA guidelines as part of the BMP.

The Code applies fire water requirements that are similar to the CFA Guidelines for wind turbines.

Firebreak requirements

The CFA guidelines include firebreak requirements for each asset, however they are smaller than the separation distances required to achieve a radiant heat impact not exceeding 10kW/m^2 and therefore will not require additional clearing.

Specific Requirements for BESS and Solar Farms

The CFA guidelines state that solar energy facilities are to have a minimum six (6) metre separation between solar panel banks (Figure 2). Similar design requirements need to be considered for BESS sites to enable emergency responders to access all infrastructure at the BESS site. This may be satisfied by providing internal access roads in a grid-like pattern, constructing perimeter roads, or adopting other designs that enable emergency responder access.

See separate PDF attachment.

Figure 2 Indicative Vegetation Classifications and Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Contours

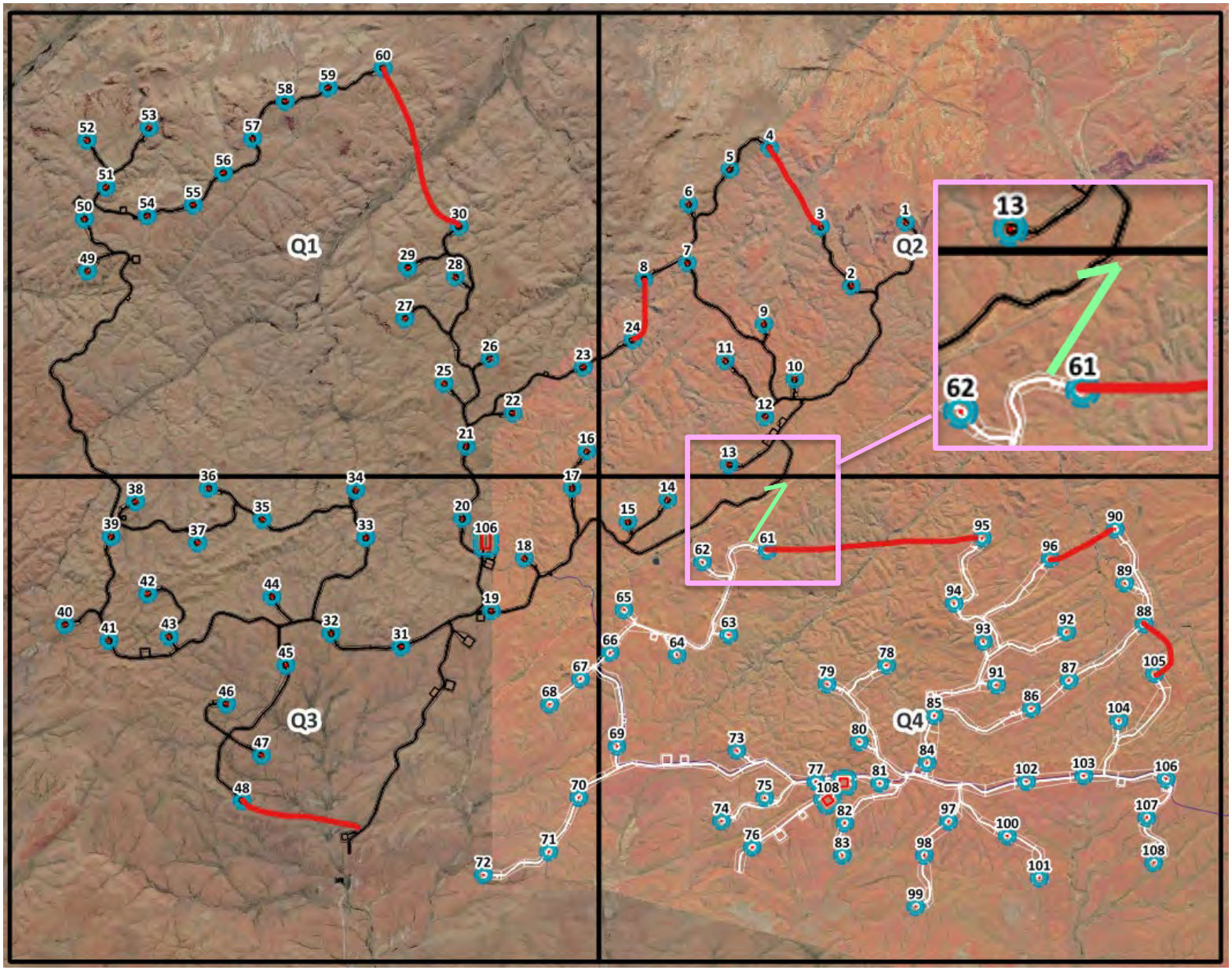


Figure 3 Proposed access roads to provide two access points to each part of the facility

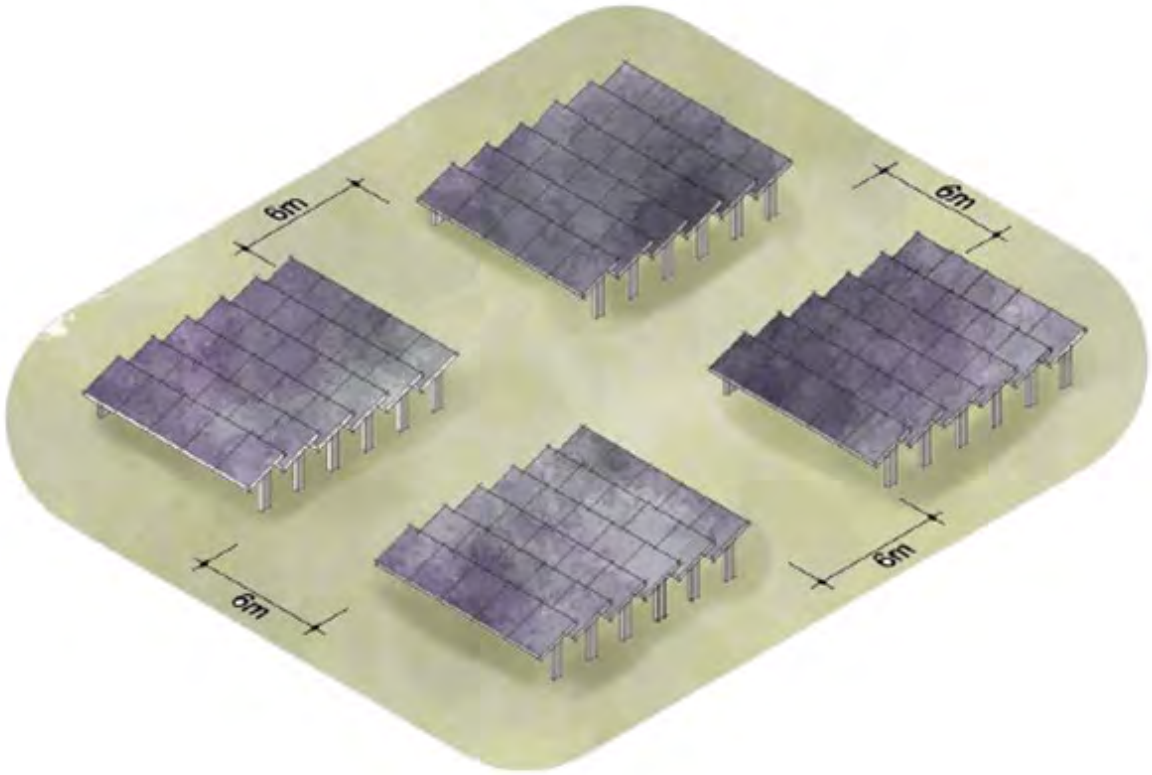


Figure 4 CFA Guidelines example of six metre separation between solar panel banks.

References

Country Fire Authority (CFA). (2023). *Design Guidelines and Model Requirements for Renewables Energy Facilities Version 4*. State of Victoria.

Standards Australia (SA). (2018). *Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS 3959: 2018).*

Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). (2024a). *State Planning Policy 3.7 Bushfire.* Government of Western Australia.

Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). (2024b). *Planning for Bushfire Guidelines.* Government of Western Australia.

Appendix A:
Vegetation Community to Bushfire Classification Conversion

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
B1 *Terminalia circumalata, Brachychiton acuminatus* low sparse trees over *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides, Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare* mid isolated shrubs on rocky basalt hills.		Class C Shrubland	Contains isolated shrubs that appear less than 2 m in height with sparse trees (<10 %) present. **Note: Rocky terrain devoid of vegetation may be excluded under clause 2.2.3.2 (e) of AS 3959: 2018 (non-vegetated areas) following our on-ground assessment.**
C1 *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Melaleuca linophylla, Acacia bivenosa, Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* mid sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus, Stemodia grossa, Tephrosia rosea* var. *clementii* low sparse shrubland in ephemeral drainage channels.		Class A Forest	Photo depicts multi-tiered fuel loads, including near surface, elevated, and canopy. Contains *Eucalyptus* trees over shrubs and grasses. Prior to field assessment, Class A Forest has been chosen as a conservative classification.

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
C2 *Melaleuca argentea, Eucalyptus ?camaldulensis, Eucalyptus victrix* mid woodland over *Acacia ampliceps, Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens,* mid open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus, Typha domingensis,* *Schoenoplectus subulatus* tall open sedgeland surrounding pools with high water permanence.		Class A Forest	Contains *Eucalyptus* trees over shrubs. There is dense leaf litter cover that would provide substantial surface fuel loads along with multi-tiered vegetation. Prior to field assessment, Class A Forest has been chosen as a conservative classification.
C3 *Eucalyptus victrix, Eucalyptus camaldulensis* low woodland over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens, Melaleuca glomerata, Acacia* spp. (*A. bivenosa, A. pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia, A. tumida*) mid sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus, Stemodia grossa, Eriachne benthamii* low sparse shrubland in drainage channels.		Class A Forest	Contains multi-tiered vegetation including *Eucalyptus* trees over shrubs. Prior to field assessment, Class A Forest has been chosen as a conservative classification.

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
C4 *Eucalytpis victrix, Eucalytpus camaldulensis* low open woodland over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens, Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides, Terminalia circumulata* mid sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus, Typha domingensis, Schoenoplectus subulatus* sedgeland around pools with high water permanence.		Class A Forest	Photo depicts multi-tiered fuel loads in a riparian environment. Contains *Eucalyptus* trees over shrubs and sedges. Prior to field assessment, Class A Forest has been chosen as a conservative classification. **Note: Rivers and streams with high water permanence may be excluded under clause 2.2.3.2 (e) of AS 3959: 2018 (non-vegetated areas) following our on-ground assessment.**
C5 *Terminalia circumulata* low sparse woodland over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Cynanchum viminale* subsp. *australe* low sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus, Triodia wiseana, Cymbopogon ambiguus* low sparse grassland in narrow rocky sandstone gorges.		Class D Scrub	While there is very little information on *Terminalia circumulata*, the species does not appear to grow taller than a tall shrub. The understory contains smaller shrubs and grasses. Class D Scrub has been chosen as a conservative classification. Actual form may be Class C Shrubland or Grassland dependent on vegetation coverage.

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
C6 *Eucalyptus victrix, Corymbia hamersleyana* low sparse woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis, Acacia* *pyrifolia, Acacia bivenosa* low open shrubland over *Triodia wiseana, Cymbopogon ambiguus, Enneapogon lindleyanus* low sparse hummock grassland in minor drainage channels.		Class A Forest	Contains multi-tiered vegetation including *Eucalyptus* trees over shrubs and grasses. Prior to field assessment, Class A Forest has been chosen as a conservative classification.
G1 *Acacia inaequilatera, Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated trees over *Indigofera monophylla, Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia bivenosa* low sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland on rocky sandstone hilltops and plains.		Class G Grassland	Plot contains predominantly *Triodia* species (hummock grassland) with isolated trees and sparse shrubs. The overstorey cover of trees and shrubs based on the photo is less than 10% meeting the definition for Grassland.

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
G2 *Aristida latifolia, Triodia wiseana* low sparse tussock grassland over *Rhynchosia minima, Streptoglossa bubakii* low isolated shrubs with diverse annual herbs and grasses on friable cracking clay on hilltops and flats.		Class G Grassland	Plot contains some *Triodia* species (hummock grassland) with isolated shrubs and herbs. Class G Grassland has been chosen as a conservative classification. **Note: Given the sparsity of the shrubs and rocky surface, some areas may be excluded under clause 2.2.3.2 (e) of AS 3959: 2018 (non-vegetated areas) following our on-ground assessment.**
S1 *Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated trees over *Acacia ancistrocarpa, Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Grevillea wickhamii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia, Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland on stony plains and granite tor fields.		Class G Grassland	Plot contains predominantly *Triodia* species (hummock grassland) and low sparse shrubs with isolated trees (<10% coverage). Class G Grassland has been applied.

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
S2 *Acacia xiphophylla* tall open shrubland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* low isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low isolated hummock grasses on orange-brown clay flats.		Class D Scrub	The photo and description include *Acacia* species that appear to exceed 2 m in height. The understory contains isolated grases. Class D Scrub has been chosen as a conservative classification. Actual form may be Class C Shrubland or Grassland dependent on vegetation height and coverage.
W1 *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* low open woodland over *Acacia bivenosa, Acacia* spp. *(A. ancistrocarpa, A. inaequilatera, A. maitlandii, A. pyrifolia), Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* low isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland on sandstone hilltops.		Class B Woodland	Contains sparse *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* over a dense cover of *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland. Class B Woodland has been chosen as a conservative classification. Actual form may be Class G Grassland dependent on tree coverage.

Vegetation Community Code / Description	Photo	AS 3959:2018 Vegetation Classification	Justification
W2 *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia bivenosa, Acacia pyrifolia, Acacia arida* low isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana, Themeda triandra* low sparse hummock grassland on rocky sandstone alluvium.		Class B Woodland	Contains *Corymbia* and isolated *Acacia* shrubs over a sparse hummock grassland. The spacing of trees suggests the tree foliage cover would comprise <30%. Class B Woodland has been applied.
W3 *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia, Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia ancistrocarpa, Hakea* spp. (*H. chordophylla*, *H. lorea*), *Acacia pyrifolia* low sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana, Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland on orange rocky sandstone slopes.		Class B Woodland	Contains *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* over *Acacia* and Hakea shrub over *Triodia* sp. hummock grassland. Based on the photo, the shrubs appear to be very isolated. Class B Woodland has been chosen as a conservative classification. Actual form may be Class G Grassland dependent on tree coverage.