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REFERRAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW DOCUMENT

CATABY POWER STATION

30 June 2026

Prepared by:
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Prepared for:
Alinta Energy (Cataby) Pty Ltd



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SUMMARY

Alinta Energy (Cataby) Pty Ltd (Alinta Energy) a wholly owned subsidiary of Alinta Energy Pty Ltd proposes to construct and operate the Cataby Power Station (Proposal) at 10586 Brand Highway (Lot on Plan P419951 1001) in Cataby, Western Australia (WA).

The Proposal is planned to be a fast-start gas power station, connected to the State owned South West Interconnected System (SWIS) through the Yandin Terminal Substation. The Proposal will consist of one gas turbine and ten reciprocating engines and is designed to generate up to 400 Megawatts (MW) of reliable, on-demand electricity during peak electricity demand.

The Proposal aligns with Alinta Energy's commitment to deliver energy solutions that support Australia's transition to a lower-emissions future. New gas generation is critical as coal-fired generation retires, providing vital backup for renewables and maintaining secure supply during periods of low renewable energy generation.

The Proposal is to be located on freehold land approximately 135 km north of Perth, within a 43 hectare (ha) Development Envelope (DE). There will be two access points from Mimegarra Road, with the western entry/exit point being the primary access for operation and construction. The eastern access road will be used only as an emergency entry/exit point.

The Proposal can provide reliable, continuous supply of around 10% of peak demand in the main WA electricity grid, equivalent to nearly 400,000 households. The Proposal will include associated infrastructure for reliable operation including gas receiving and conditioning facilities and electrical infrastructure.

Natural gas will be primary fuel supply via a purpose-built lateral pipeline from Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline. The lateral pipeline will be constructed separately by others and does not form part of the proposal.



1 PROPOSAL

1.1 PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

The Proposal is planned to be a gas fired power station - connected to the State owned South West Interconnected System (SWIS) through the Yandin Terminal Substation. The Proposal will consist of one gas turbine and ten reciprocating engines and is designed to generate up to 400 MW of energy during peak electricity demand.

The Proposal is to be located on freehold land approximately 135 kilometres (km) north of Perth, within a 43 ha Development Envelope (DE). There will be two exit and entry points from Mimegarra Road, with the western entry/exit point being the main entry for operation and construction. The eastern access road will be used only as an emergency entry/exit point.

Each unit will regularly operate up to seven hours at each start and will typically start up to 200 times per year. In addition, the Proposal will include associated infrastructure for reliable operation including gas receiving and conditioning facilities and electrical infrastructure.

Natural gas will be the primary fuel supply via a purpose-built lateral pipeline from Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP). The lateral pipeline will be constructed separately by a third-party gas supplier and does not form part of the Proposal.

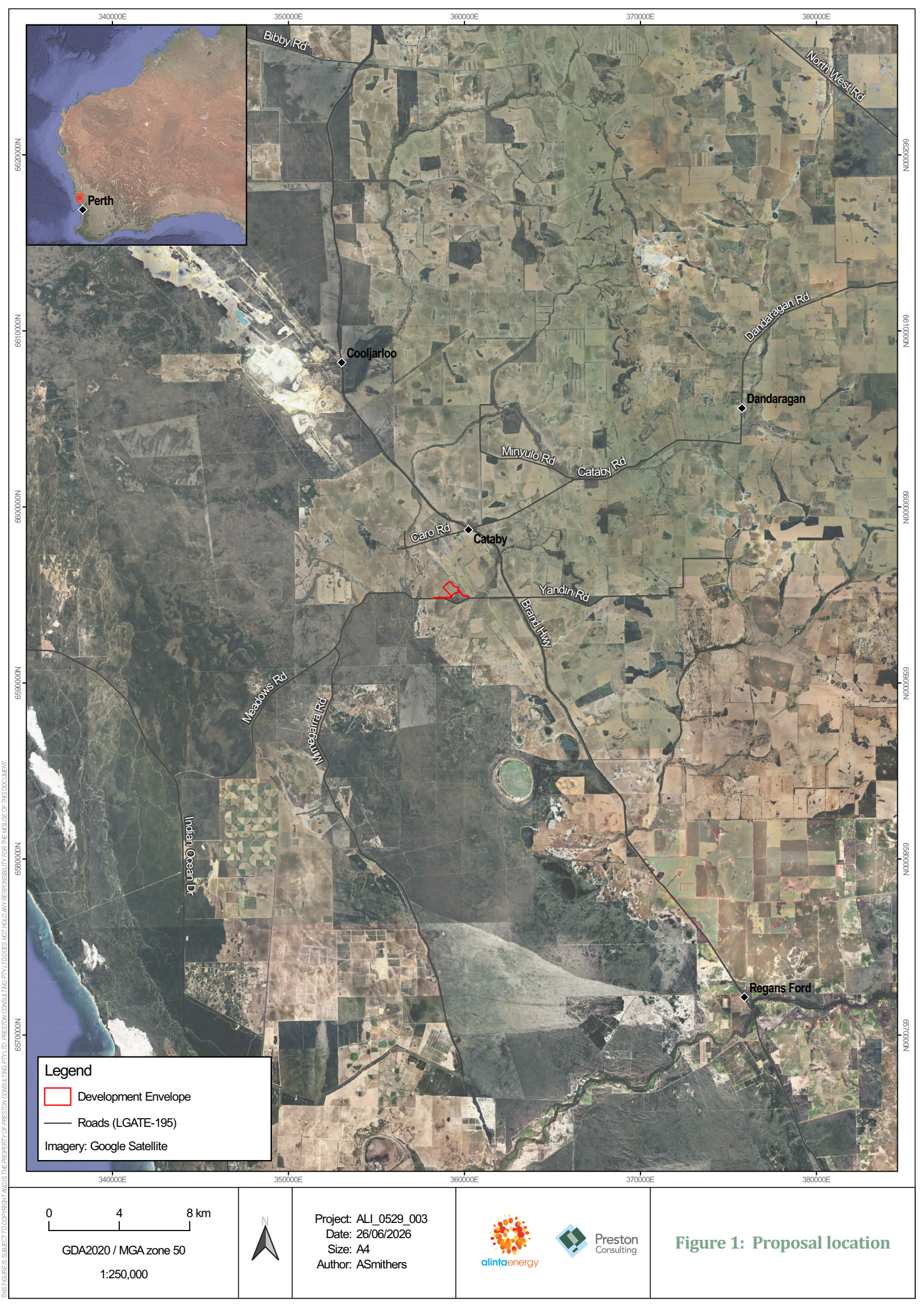
The Proposal will require up to 23.1 ha of ground disturbance within a defined 43 ha DE (Figure 1). Of this disturbance, approximately 0.3 ha will be undertaken within native vegetation.

Legislative context relevant to the Proposal has been provided within Appendix 1.

Environmental factors that will not be significantly impacted by the implementation of the Proposal have been detailed in Appendix 2.

Relevant technical studies have been provided in Appendix 3.





1.1.1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Energy Generation

The Proposal will consist of one Ansaldo Energia AE94.2 gas turbine and ten Everllence 51/60G reciprocating engines and is designed to generate up to 400 MW of energy during peak electricity demand. These will be operated using natural gas sourced from the DBNGP via a purpose-built lateral pipeline. This pipeline will be developed by a third-party and does not form part of this Proposal. The typical turbine and engine designs can be found in Figure 2. The indicative layout of the turbines and engines are presented in Figure 3 to Figure 6. The Proposal will be connected to the SWIS through the nearby Yandin Terminal Substation.



Figure 2: Typical Ansaldo Energia AE94.2 gas turbine (left) and typical Everllence 51/60G reciprocating engine (right)

The Proposal will be connected to the Yandin Terminal Substation via two 330 m underground 330 kilovolt circuits. The connection will consist of two trenches of approximately 1.5 m width, each carrying three core cables. The minimum cover over each cable will be 0.9 m. The trenches will be spaced approximately 2.5 m apart.

Subject to the final power station configuration, the connection will run from the north-eastern side of the power station site to the Yandin Terminal Substation. The alignment will be refined to minimise impacts to the remnant vegetation located between the power station and terminal. A minimal disturbance footprint will be maintained in the vegetated area so as to reduce impacts as much as practicable.



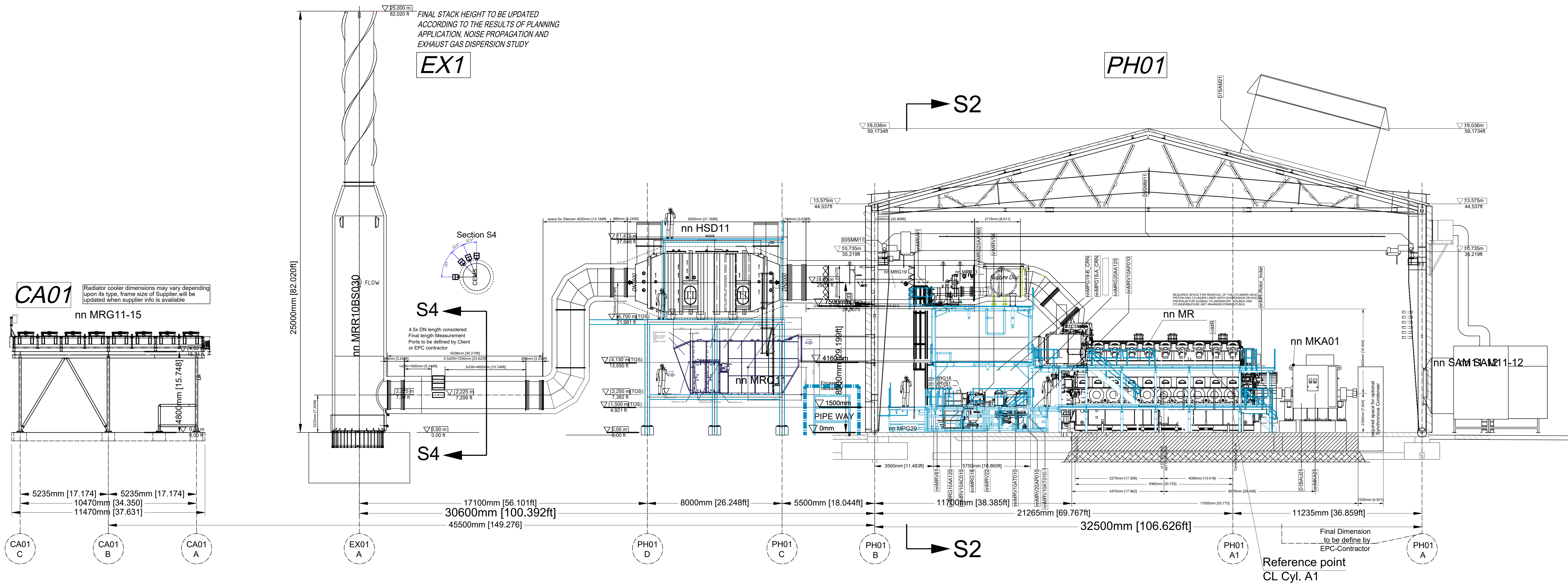
Figure 3: Indicative gas turbine design

03	A	REVISED: Added Stock (NOT in AEN Scope)	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	PARODI M.L. PPS/MEC	54-03-26	
02	A	REVISED: High-Fogging System AS OPT	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	PARODI M.L. PPS/MEC	54-02-26	
03	A	REVISED: Added High - Fogging System	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	PARODI M.L. PPS/MEC	10-02-26	
00	A	FIRST ISSUE	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	ZAMPAROLI PPS/MEC	PARODI M.L. PPS/MEC	29-00-26	
Rev. Sc. Sc.		Description kind of revision	Prepared prepared	Controlled checked	Verified checked	Verified checked	
			Approved approved	Approved approved	Approved approved	Date date	
Project/project			Client/client				
Commission job no.	Code/Name Technical/ Committer	Emitted/issue by	Class/revision class	Type doc. type	Scale scale	Derivated derived from	Rev. rev.
STD	IMP	IMP/MEC	2	ADM	1:75		
OUTDOOR SOLUTION AE94.2 - OPEN CICLE POWER BLOCK MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT - ARRANGEMENT SECTION							
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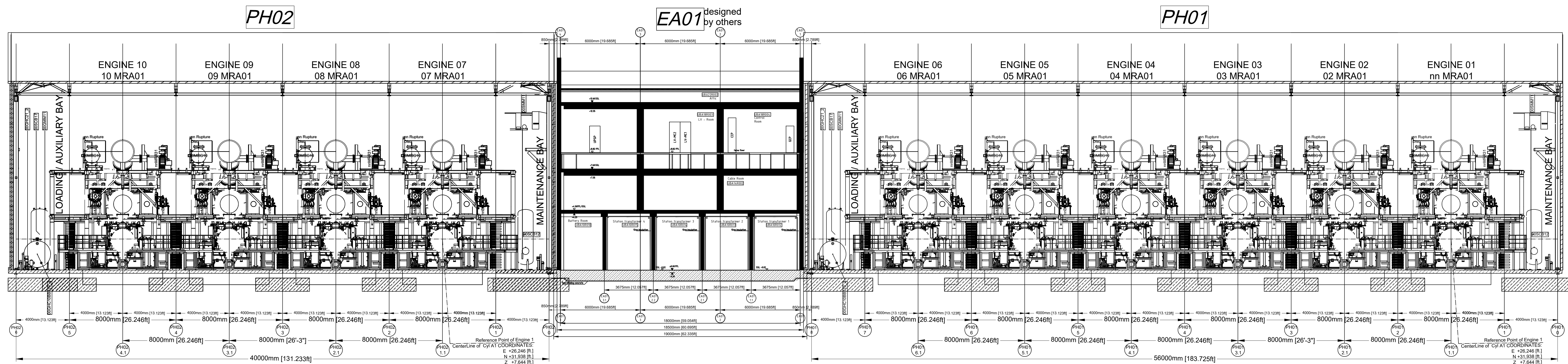


Figure 4: 3D rendering of the indicative gas turbine design

SECTION S1 Scale 1:100



SECTION S2 Scale 1:125



PDS-ID.	KKS EQUIPMENT CODE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT IN TONS PER UNIT
010	01-10 MR	10	GAS ENGINE 18V 5100 G	271.40
010	X	10	LUBE OIL AND WATER CONTENT	2.10
010.270.010	X	10	TURNING GEAR	0.60
010.270.010	X	10	FLY WHEEL	4.40
010.270.020	X	10	FLY WHEEL COVER	0.50
020.020	X	10	ALTERNATOR ENGINE	71.00
020.030.010	X	10	STEEL FRAME	30*17.00
020.010.010	X	10	FLEXIBLE COUPLING	2.80
020.030.080	X	10 SET	SPRING ISOLATORS	2.00
020.040.010	X	10	ENGINE SERVICE PLATFORM	12.5000
020.040.020	X	8	INTERCONNECTING BRIDGES FOR SERVICE PLATFORMS	0.20
030.015.010	01-10 MPG19	10	ANCILLARY INTEGRATION SKID G	6.00
030.015.030	01-10 MPG29	10	MEDIA HUB SKID INSIDE POWER HOUSE	4.00
030.020.020	01-10 MRV11A02010	10	PLATE TYPE HEAT EXCHANGER FOR LUBE OIL	3.90
030.020.150	01-10 MRV54	10	LUBE OIL REPLENISHING FLOW RATE MEASURING DEVICE	0.05
030.020.270	01-10 MRV22	10	LUBE OIL FINE FILTER MODULE (INCL. IN 030.015.010)	1.30
030.020.270	01-10 MRV22AP010	10	SUPPLY PUMP FOR FINE FILTER (INCL. IN 030.015.010)	0.10
030.020.290	01-10 MRV51	10	OIL MIST ELIMINATOR	1.00
030.020.290	01-10 MRV60AP010	10	LUBE OIL PREHEATING PUMP (INCL. IN 030.015.010)	0.10
030.020.290	01-10 MRV61	10	LUBE OIL PREHEATER (INCL. IN 030.015.010)	0.70
030.020.030	01-10 MRV10AP010	10	COOLING DOWN PREHEATING PUMP (INCL. IN 030.015.010)	0.10
030.020.015	01-10 MRG18	10	PREHEATER SET FOR HT COOLING WATER (INCL. IN 030.015.010)	0.40
030.030.060	01-10 MRG19B010	10	HT - EXPANSION TANK	2.00
030.100.010	01-10 EKG11	10	GAS CONTROL LINE FOR NATURAL GAS	1.00
030.100.020	01-10 EKG10 CF010	10	Flow meter for natural gas (engine)	
030.100.050	01-10 EKG10 AA010	10	Shut-off valve for natural gas (engine)	
030.120.010	01-10 MRG11	10	INTAKE AIR FILTER UNIT	7.50
040.055.010	00 UMF15 C02010	2	GAS ALARM UNIT	
040.083.010	01-10 SAM11-12	20	POWER HOUSE VENTILATION INLET	0.30
040.086.030	01-10 SAM21-22	20	POWER HOUSE VENTILATION OUTLET	4.60
040.010.130	01-10 MRH31	10	VENTILATION MODULE FOR EXHAUST GAS DUCT	1.20
120.030.010	00 SAM11	2	POWER HOUSE CRANE	10.51
120.030.020	00 SAM12	4	CRANE RAILS FOR POWER HOUSE CRANE	
040.080.050	00 GME10AP010	2	EFFLUENT DISCHARGE PUMPE	0.10
040.040.010	00 GME10B010	2	HT-LT RADIATOR COOLING PLANT (10m)	12.00
040.040.020	00 GH011	2	REPLENISHING PUMP MODULE	0.20
040.070.010	01-10 SCB12	10	STARTING AIR RECEIVER	3.60
040.070.040	00 SCA11-12	2 SET	STARTING AIR COMPRESSOR MODULE	5.60
040.070.170	00 GPR01-22	2	Engine control air dryer	0.30
040.055.045	00 EKG15	1	Gas chromatograph system	
040.055.080	00 EKG17	1	Pressure reducing station for natural gas	
030.050.010	01-10 MRG11-15	10	HT-LT RADIATOR COOLING PLANT (1-CHOUT)	23.50
060.020.010	01-10 MRV10B030	10	EXHAUST GAS STACK WITH INTEGRATED SILENCER	25.10
060.100.010	01-10 HSD011	10	SCR CATALYST	20.197.5
060.100.030	01-10 HSJ42	10	Dosing unit	
060.100.040	01-10 HSJ40 B0010	10	REAGENT INJECTION NOZZLE	
060.100.050	01-10 HSJ45	10	MIXING UNIT INCL. STATO MANIR	
060.100.070	01-10 MRR05 AM010	10	SCR compact control unit	
040.077.005	00 SGE14H018	3	ATOMIZATION AIR MODULE	2.17
040.077.010	00 SGE20	2	ATOMIZATION AIR RECEIVER	1.88
040.073.010	00 GPR11	2	Control air receiver	
040.073.090	00 GPR17	2	Control Air Treatment Module	1.28
110.010.050	00 MRV50B010	1	LUBE OIL STORAGE TANK	27 m³ 35.00
110.010.060	00 MRV50B010	2	LUBE OIL MAINTENANCE TANK	27 m³ 35.00
110.010.090	00 SGE10B010	1	REAGENT STORAGE	182 m³ 22.10
040.010.030	00 MRV52	2	LUBE OIL SUPPLY PUMP MODULE	0.10
040.010.040	00 MRV53	2	LUBE OIL TRANSFER PUMP MODULE	0.50
040.010.050	00 MRV54	1	LIQUID REAGENT SUPPLY PUMP MODULE	0.50

PDS-ID.	KKS	AREA	DESCRIPTION	RESP.
130.020	nn UMF10	PH01 / 02	POWER HOUSE 1 / 2	
130.025	00 UCB10	EA 1	ELECTRICAL - ANNEX 1	
130.040	00 UNH10	EX01 / 02	Exhaust Gas Area 1 / 2	
130.040	00 URC10	CA01 / 02	COOLER AREA 1 / 2	
130.050	00 UEJ10	TF 1	TANK FARM	
130.065	00 UZT10	PW-CA01 / 02	PIPE WAY TO COOLER AREA 1 / 2	

no.	PDS-ID.	Unit	System	Unit	PH01 Description	Location	Size per unit and volume in m³	Weight per unit and volume in kg	Weight
1	130.020.010	1	Engine	10	Gas Engine 18V 5100 G	Engine Hall	271.40 m³	271.40 kg	271.40
2	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Lube Oil and Water Content	Engine Hall	2.10 m³	2.10 kg	2.10
3	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Turning Gear	Engine Hall	0.60 m³	0.60 kg	0.60
4	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Fly Wheel	Engine Hall	4.40 m³	4.40 kg	4.40
5	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Fly Wheel Cover	Engine Hall	0.50 m³	0.50 kg	0.50
6	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Alternator Engine	Engine Hall	71.00 m³	71.00 kg	71.00
7	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Steel Frame	Engine Hall	30*17.00 m³	30*17.00 kg	30*17.00
8	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Flexible Coupling	Engine Hall	2.80 m³	2.80 kg	2.80
9	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Spring Isolators	Engine Hall	2.00 m³	2.00 kg	2.00
10	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Engine Service Platform	Engine Hall	12.5000 m³	12.5000 kg	12.5000
11	130.020.010	8	Engine	8	Interconnecting Bridges for Service Platforms	Engine Hall	0.20 m³	0.20 kg	0.20
12	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Ancillary Integration Skid G	Engine Hall	6.00 m³	6.00 kg	6.00
13	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Media Hub Skid Inside Power House	Engine Hall	4.00 m³	4.00 kg	4.00
14	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Plate Type Heat Exchanger for Lube Oil	Engine Hall	3.90 m³	3.90 kg	3.90
15	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Lube Oil Replenishing Flow Rate Measuring Device	Engine Hall	0.05 m³	0.05 kg	0.05
16	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Lube Oil Fine Filter Module (Incl. in 030.015.010)	Engine Hall	1.30 m³	1.30 kg	1.30
17	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Supply Pump for Fine Filter (Incl. in 030.015.010)	Engine Hall	0.10 m³	0.10 kg	0.10
18	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Oil Mist Eliminator	Engine Hall	1.00 m³	1.00 kg	1.00
19	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Lube Oil Preheating Pump (Incl. in 030.015.010)	Engine Hall	0.10 m³	0.10 kg	0.10
20	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Lube Oil Preheater (Incl. in 030.015.010)	Engine Hall	0.70 m³	0.70 kg	0.70
21	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Cooling Down Preheating Pump (Incl. in 030.015.010)	Engine Hall	0.10 m³	0.10 kg	0.10
22	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Preheater Set for HT Cooling Water (Incl. in 030.015.010)	Engine Hall	0.40 m³	0.40 kg	0.40
23	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	HT - Expansion Tank	Engine Hall	2.00 m³	2.00 kg	2.00
24	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Gas Control Line for Natural Gas	Engine Hall	1.00 m³	1.00 kg	1.00
25	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Flow meter for natural gas (engine)	Engine Hall			
26	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Shut-off valve for natural gas (engine)	Engine Hall			
27	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Intake Air Filter Unit	Engine Hall	7.50 m³	7.50 kg	7.50
28	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Gas Alarm Unit	Engine Hall			
29	130.020.010	20	Engine	20	Power House Ventilation Inlet	Engine Hall	0.30 m³	0.30 kg	0.30
30	130.020.010	20	Engine	20	Power House Ventilation Outlet	Engine Hall	4.60 m³	4.60 kg	4.60
31	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Ventilation Module for Exhaust Gas Duct	Engine Hall	1.20 m³	1.20 kg	1.20
32	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Power House Crane	Engine Hall	10.51 m³	10.51 kg	10.51
33	130.020.010	4	Engine	4	Crane Rails for Power House Crane	Engine Hall			
34	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Effluent Discharge Pumps	Engine Hall	0.10 m³	0.10 kg	0.10
35	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	HT-LT Radiator Cooling Plant (10m)	Engine Hall	12.00 m³	12.00 kg	12.00
36	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Replenishing Pump Module	Engine Hall	0.20 m³	0.20 kg	0.20
37	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Starting Air Receiver	Engine Hall	3.60 m³	3.60 kg	3.60
38	130.020.010	2 SET	Engine	2 SET	Starting Air Compressor Module	Engine Hall	5.60 m³	5.60 kg	5.60
39	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Engine Control Air Dryer	Engine Hall	0.30 m³	0.30 kg	0.30
40	130.020.010	1	Engine	1	Gas Chromatograph System	Engine Hall			
41	130.020.010	1	Engine	1	Pressure Reducing Station for Natural Gas	Engine Hall			
42	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	HT-LT Radiator Cooling Plant (1-CHOUT)	Engine Hall	23.50 m³	23.50 kg	23.50
43	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Exhaust Gas Stack with Integrated Silencer	Engine Hall	25.10 m³	25.10 kg	25.10
44	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	SCR Catalyst	Engine Hall	20.197.5 m³	20.197.5 kg	20.197.5
45	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Dosing Unit	Engine Hall			
46	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Reagent Injection Nozzle	Engine Hall			
47	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	Mixing Unit Incl. Stato Manir	Engine Hall			
48	130.020.010	10	Engine	10	SCR Compact Control Unit	Engine Hall			
49	130.020.010	3	Engine	3	Atomization Air Module	Engine Hall	2.17 m³	2.17 kg	2.17
50	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Atomization Air Receiver	Engine Hall	1.88 m³	1.88 kg	1.88
51	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Control Air Receiver	Engine Hall			
52	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Control Air Treatment Module	Engine Hall	1.28 m³	1.28 kg	1.28
53	130.020.010	1	Engine	1	Lube Oil Storage Tank	Engine Hall	27 m³ 35.00	27 m³ 35.00 kg	27 m³ 35.00
54	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Lube Oil Maintenance Tank	Engine Hall	27 m³ 35.00	27 m³ 35.00 kg	27 m³ 35.00
55	130.020.010	1	Engine	1	Reagent Storage	Engine Hall	182 m³ 22.10	182 m³ 22.10 kg	182 m³ 22.10
56	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Lube Oil Supply Pump Module	Engine Hall	0.10 m³	0.10 kg	0.10
57	130.020.010	2	Engine	2	Lube Oil Transfer Pump Module	Engine Hall	0.50 m³	0.50 kg	0.50
58	130.020.010	1	Engine	1	Liquid Reagent Supply Pump Module	Engine Hall	0.50 m³	0.50 kg	0.50

Note - 1) The Customer make assumptions about what are for reference and are to be added to customer
2) The Customer has preliminary and subject to change
Indicative scope suggested with tentative dimensions
Indicative scope suggested with tentative dimensions
Indicative scope suggested

Figure 5: Indicative reciprocating engine design



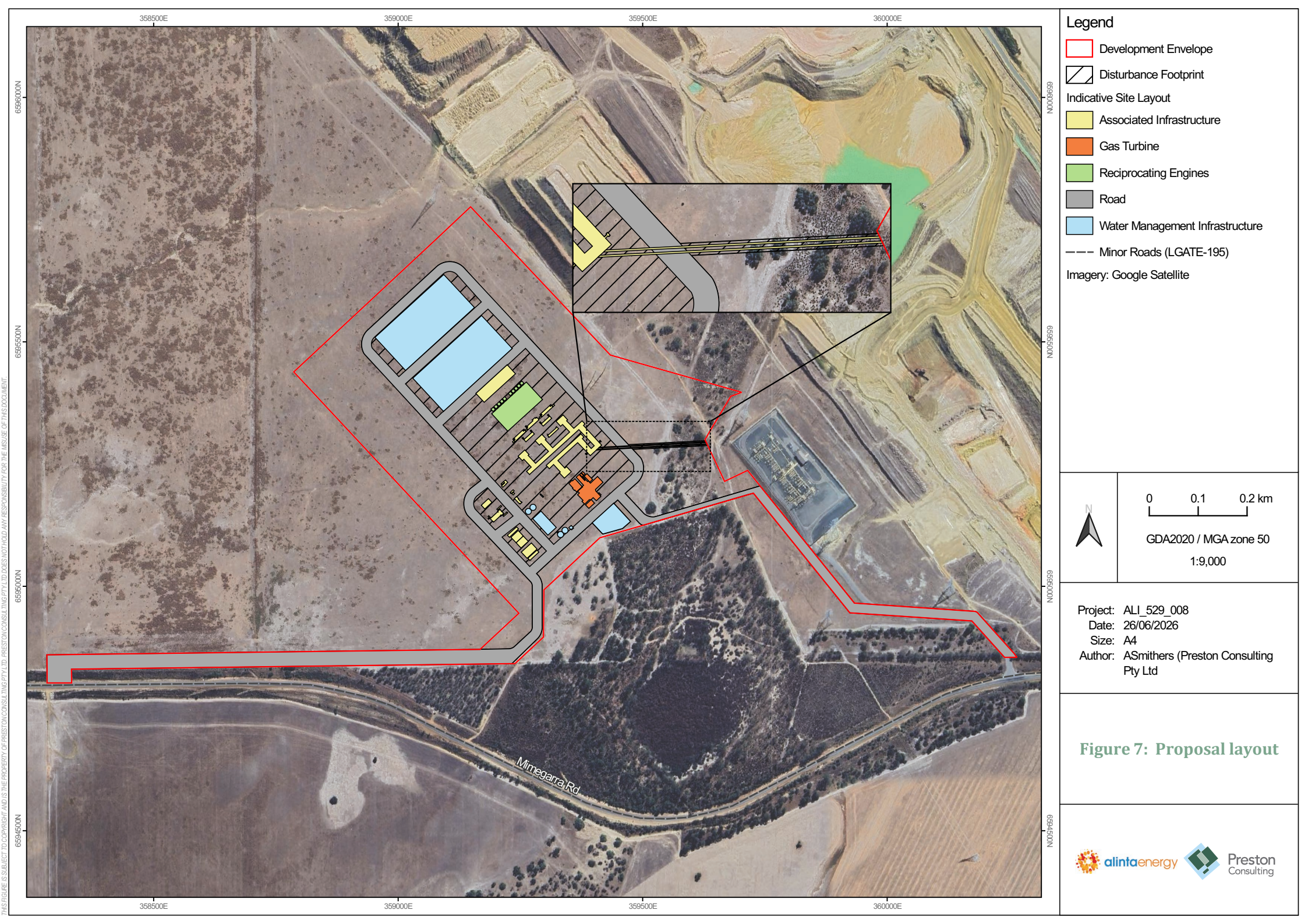
Figure 6: 3D rendering of the indicative reciprocating engine layout

Associated Infrastructure

In addition to energy generation infrastructure, additional supporting components will be required for the maintenance and operation of the Proposal, these include but are not limited to (Figure 7):

- Administration building;
- Incidental infrastructure & facilities:
 - Administration and Control Building;
 - Engine halls;
 - Warehouse and Workshop Building;
 - Septic sewerage system;
 - Emergency back-up diesel generators;
 - Gas Metering Station;
 - Gas Pressure Reduction Stations;
 - Control Station and Switch Rooms;
 - Auxiliary Transformers;
 - Compressed Air Plant;
 - Lube Oil Tanks and associated equipment;
 - Demineralised Water Tank;
 - Fire water tanks and associated equipment;
 - Water Treatment Plant and associated equipment;
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated equipment; and
 - Raw Water Storage.
- Substation & switchyard area:
 - 330kV Switchyard; and
 - Generator Transformers.
- Site civil infrastructure:
 - Stormwater diversion and retention structures;
 - Evaporation ponds;
 - Fire Water Detention Pond;
 - Car Parking;
 - Internal roads;
 - Electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure; and
 - Gas pipelines in and associated equipment.





1.2 PROPOSAL ALTERNATIVES

Table 1 provides an analysis of the alternatives considered in the development of the Proposal.

Table 1: Proposal alternatives

Alternatives	Description	Impacts & Mitigation Changes
Activity	This is not being considered.	The Proposal activities are the only viable option that services the power requirements of the SWIS.
Location	A previous site was located further south, the Site location was moved further north to prevent any unnecessary impacts to the environment.	Intersecting with a portion of native vegetation and potentially resulting in indirect impacts to fauna and their habitat.
No Development	This is not being considered.	Not developing this Proposal would require the SWIS to rely on existing 'brown' power sources for grid energy. This would lead to ongoing higher carbon emissions.
Technology	Alinta Energy has compared multiple different kinds of power generators and selected an efficient design that will limit financial expenditure.	The alternative technologies considered were less efficient, and more greenhouse gas intensive.
Timeline	This is not being considered.	Developing the Proposal as soon as practicable is required to reduce the overall emissions intensity of the SWIS.

1.3 LOCAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 LAND USE AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The Proposal is located within the Shire of Dandaragan. The nearest town is Dandaragan, which is located approximately 17 km to the east of the Proposal.

The dominant land use within the region is agriculture, including cropping and grazing, with lesser areas of unallocated crown land and crown reserves, conservation, mining and urban.

The Proposal will require rezoning as the land is currently zoned as a 'Rural' under the Shire of Dandaragan Local Planning Scheme No. 7. The land is generally flat, devoid of physical infrastructure and cleared of native vegetation for previous use for cattle grazing, pastoral cropping, fencing and unsealed tracks with corridors of remnant vegetation adjacent to the site.

The Proposal is defined as 10585 Brand Highway (Cataby) and is bounded to the north by Caro Road, to the east by the Brand Highway, to the south by Mimegarra Road, with the western boundary drawn north/south between the junction of Balgaro Road and Caro Road in the north.

Projects located within 10 km that are listed as 'Significant Proposals' by the EPA include (Figure 6):

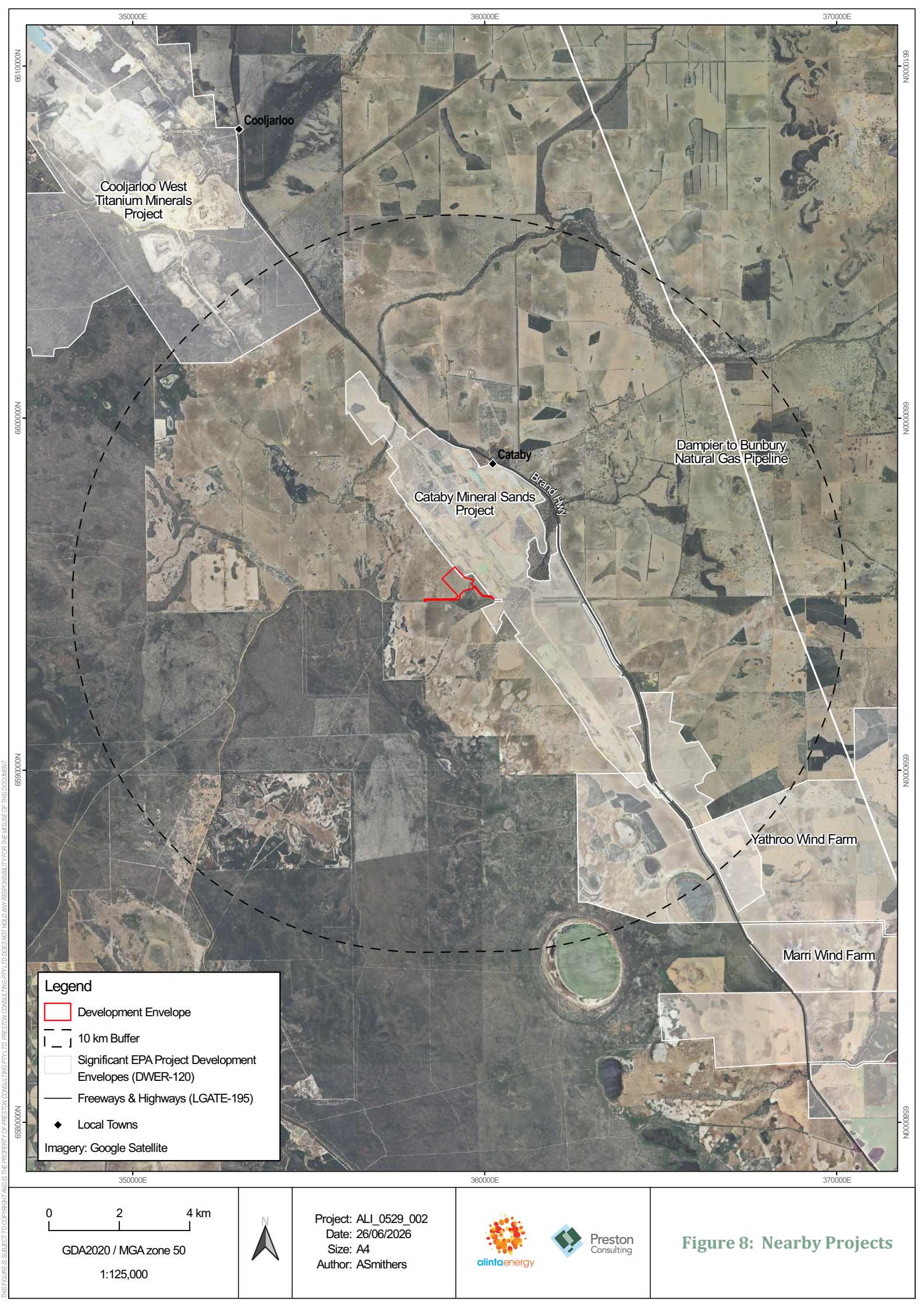
- Illuka Cataby Mineral Sands Mine;
- Cooljarloo Mineral Sands Mine
- Yathroo Wind Farm; and
- Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline.



1.3.2 PRIORITY PROJECT STATUS

It is noted that the WA Coordinator General wrote to Alinta Energy on 28 May 2026, advising his intention to recommend to the Premier that the Proposal be designated as a Priority Project under section 18(1)(b) of the *State Development Act 2025*. Under section 30 of the *State Development Act 2025*, to designate a development project as a priority project, the Minister for State Development must be satisfied that it is 'of strategic or economic significance to the State or to an area of the State', against applicable criteria that includes 'any infrastructure, capital investment, employment opportunities, economic benefits or social benefits that the project may provide'.





1.3.3 TENURE AND NATIVE TITLE DETERMINATIONS

The Proposal is located at 10586 Brand Highway, Cataby (Lot on Plan P419951 1001), which is an approximately 1,862 ha plot. The underlying *Land Administration Act 1997* tenure is Freehold Land, and the site is zoned as 'Rural' under the Shire of Dandaragan Local Planning Scheme No. 7.

Alinta Energy has an executed Option to Purchase a portion of the lot with Iluka Midwest Limited. The Option to Purchase includes easement options for the proposed transmission lines and road access. The Option to Purchase also includes access rights for Alinta Energy to carry out planning activities as defined in the agreement, including monitoring activities, geotechnical investigations, technical studies and constructing and maintaining a temporary site office.

The Western Australian Planning Commission approved the Option (under delegation), pursuant to section 136 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, on 25 May 2026. A separate application for development approval of the Proposal is also being made under Part 11B of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

The Proposal lies within the former Yued native title claim boundaries (WAD6192/1998), now referred to as the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement Area (WI2015/009), under the broader Southwest Native Title Settlement (WCD2021/010).

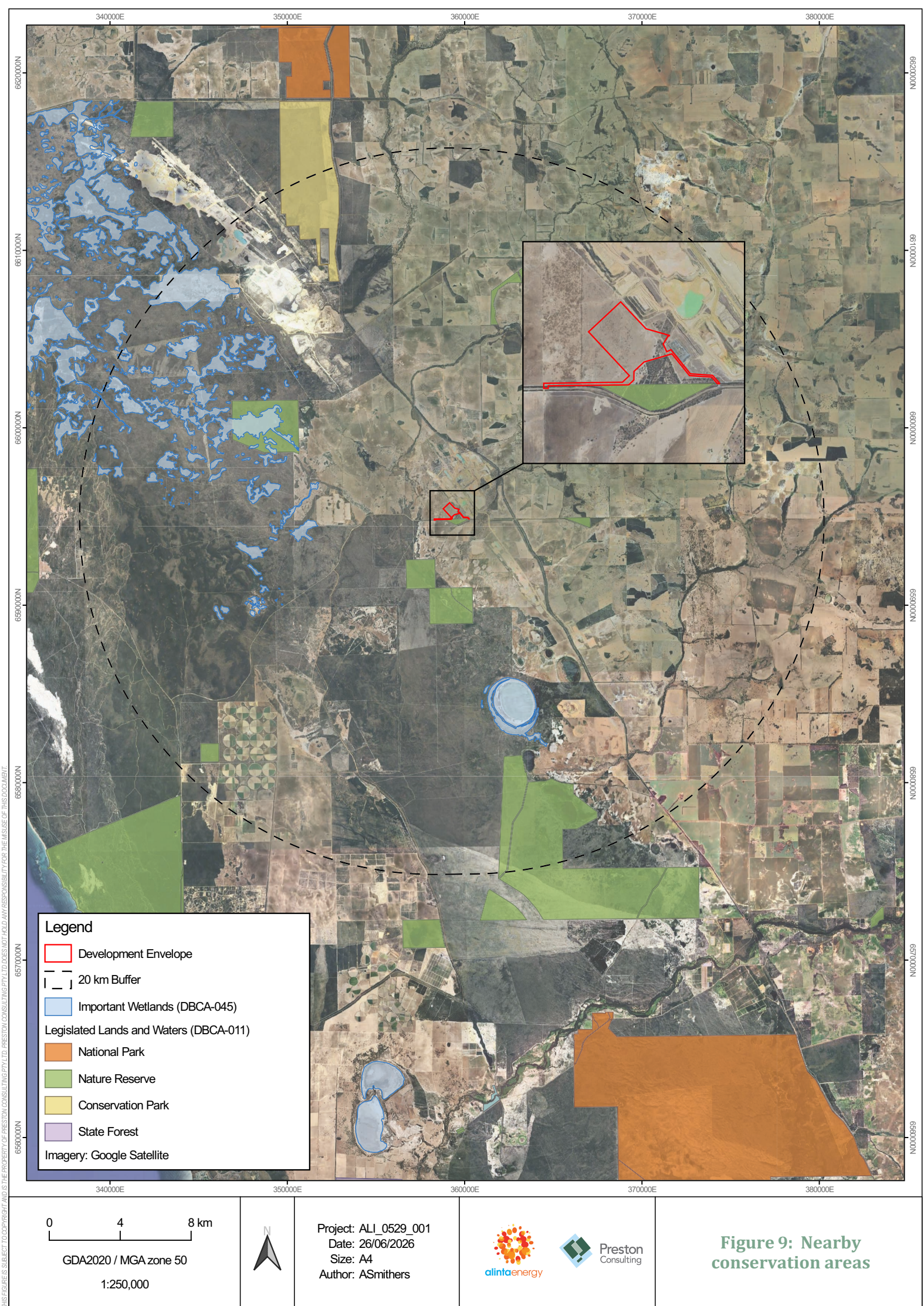
1.3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Proposal does not overlap any recognised conservation or environmentally sensitive areas. The Proposal is adjacent to Nature Reserve No. 27993 which comprises an area of 21 ha, consisting of a small seasonal swamp covered in a thicket of *Melaleuca* sp. surrounded by a succession of woodland and heathland formations including *Eucalyptus tottiana*, *Banksia* sp. and *Eucalyptus rudis* (Western Botanical, 2025; Appendix 3.1).

Table 2: Managed land within 20 km of the Proposal

Name	Class	Proximity to DE
Badgingarra Conservation Park	Conservation Park and Environmentally Sensitive Area	~14 km northwest
Bashford Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	~18 km southwest
Enemunga Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	~2 km south
Minyulo Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	~10 km northeast
Namming Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	~13 south
Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 27993; Native Dog Swamp Nature Reserve)	Nature Reserve	Immediately south
Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 39571)	Nature Reserve	~5 km east
Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 40916)	Nature Reserve	~8 km northwest
Guraga Lake	Environmentally Sensitive Area and Important Wetland of WA	~9 km south
Lancelin Defence Training Area	(Environmentally Sensitive Area and Important Wetland of WA)	~6 km east





2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2.1 KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Australian Commonwealth Government, WA Government, Local Government and community groups, Traditional Owners, nearby mining companies and landowners are considered key stakeholders for the Proposal.

The following stakeholders have been or will be consulted with regarding the Proposal:

Commonwealth Government:

- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW); and
- Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO).

State Government:

- Main Roads WA;
- Department of Energy and Economic Diversification – Energy Policy WA, Coordinator of Energy and Powering WA;
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development;
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage;
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions;
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER); and
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

Other:

- Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC);
- Neighbouring landowners;
- Shire of Dandaragan;
- APA;
- Wheatbelt Development Commission;
- Economic Regulation Authority;
- Advance Dandaragan;
- Dandaragan Community Resource Centre;
- Industry Capability Network WA;
- Wheatbelt Business Network;
- Western Power;
- Iluka Resources Limited.

2.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

2.2.1 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Alinta Energy has a consultation strategy which identifies key external stakeholders and is proactively engaging with these stakeholders regarding the potential implementation and resulting impacts of the Proposal. The consultation strategy includes consultation to keep key



stakeholders informed on progression of the Proposal and to secure the statutory approvals necessary for the construction and operation of the Proposal.

Alinta Energy has consulted with neighbours within 5-10km of the Proposal, general Dandaragan community and community groups, YAC, and well as relevant Local, State and Commonwealth Government stakeholders. Alinta Energy has held pre-referral meetings with DWER and DCCEEW regarding the Proposal, and feedback has been incorporated into this document where applicable.

2.3 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

Alinta Energy has a Stakeholder Consultation Register which maintains records of all consultation. The Register summarises key issues raised by stakeholders during the consultation process and describes how Alinta Energy has responded to those issues. Alinta Energy is committed to continuing engagement as the Proposal develops.

In addition to the consultation detailed below, Alinta Energy has undertaken a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to inform project planning and development. The SIA assessed the potential positive and negative social impacts of the Proposal's construction and operation on local and regional communities.

A summary of the outcomes of the consultation is provided in Table 3.



Table 3: Stakeholder consultation outcomes

Organisation/ Stakeholder	Dates	Engagement type	Topics discussed/ raised	Response/ outcome
Department of Water and Environment Regulation (EPA Services, Licensing, Regional Services, Noise Team)	Dec 2024 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	- Pre-referral meeting in December 2024 introduced the Proposal and proposed studies. - Alinta Energy WA project portfolio presentation to WA Assessment team November 2025 - Proposal briefing to DWER and EPA Services Unit May 2026. Discussion included referral scope, benchmarking, pathway to nett zero and EPA Service workload.	DWER shared key contact details and the pre-referral form for parallel approvals.
Department of Energy and Economic Diversification (Energy Policy WA, Coordinator of Energy and Powering WA)	July 2024 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	- July 2024: Early discussions regarding desire for private sector investment in new gas fired generation, potential regulatory barriers such as the 14-hour fuel requirement and any potential for state-based emissions policy. - July 2024: Early-stage Proposal briefing (anticipated nameplate capacity, location options etc.). - August 2024: Proposal briefing and request for letter of support from Coordinator of Energy to support a request to state government to designate the Proposal as state significant. - February 2025: Proposal briefing and status and progress so far, including but not limited to engagement with AEMO and Western Power and local stakeholders such as landholders, Local Government Authorities, community members and traditional owner organisations. - Various Proposal updates to ensure PoweringWA is aware of the Proposal's status at all relevant stages.	- State Govt desire for private sector investment in new gas fired generation and confirmation that state-based emissions policy won't be progressed before the 2025 election. - Letter from the Coordinator of Energy for the Proposal to support the Proposal and confirms its need for a timely network connection to support the transition of the power system. Letter also outlined the establishment of PoweringWA to coordinate the delivery of the new electricity infrastructure needed to decarbonise our State's main electricity grid. - Commitment to support any and all steps needed to get new gas into the system and confirmed that Alinta Energy can continue escalating matters to the coordinator of energy when required. - Confirmation that the Department of Energy and Economic Diversification provides a positive recommendation to the Office of the Coordinator General for the Proposal to be designated as a Priority

Organisation/ Stakeholder	Dates	Engagement type	Topics discussed/ raised	Response/ outcome
			- February 2026: request for assistance with connection challenges in order to support timely processes and allow for Reserve Capacity certification application for October 2028 Capacity year. - February 2026: Media release formally announcing the Proposal. - March 2026: Provision of rationale/request for the Proposal to be designated as a Priority Proposal under the <i>State Development Act 2025</i>. - March – May 2026: Various requests for additional information to support the request for the Proposal to be designated as a Priority Proposal under the <i>State Development Act 2025</i>. - May 2026: Notification of local community engagement program for the Proposal and a drop-in session at the Dandaragan Club on Thursday 7 May.	Project under the <i>State Development Act 2025</i> .
Office of the Coordinator General	April 2026 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	Engagement regarding the request for the Proposal to be designated as a Priority Project under the <i>State Development Act 2025</i>.	Letter from the WA Coordinator General advising that he intends to recommend Cataby to the Premier as a Priority Project under the State Development Act. The Coordinator General's office confirmed that the Premier has endorsed this letter before it was sent.
DCCEEW	Dec 2024 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	- Introductions and portfolio overview November 2025 - Proposal portfolio presentation to WA Assessment team March 2026 - Proposal pre-referral meeting June 2026.	Advice provided on referral content.
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	Dec 2025 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	Initial meeting with the Significant Development Planning Unit March 2026	Formal feedback provided on the proposal and assessment pathway

Organisation/ Stakeholder	Dates	Engagement type	Topics discussed/ raised	Response/ outcome
			Part 11B pre-lodgement meeting with Significant Development Planning Unit April 2026	
Western Power	August 2024 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	August 2024: Proposal briefing and request for letter of support from Western Power to support a request to state government to designate the Proposal as state significant.	Western Power expressed strong desire for new projects but given its role in the Critical Projects Framework was unable to provide a standalone letter of support.
AEMO	August 2024 to present	Meetings, emails and letters	- August 2024: Proposal briefing and request for letter of support from AEMO to support a request to state government to designate the Proposal as state significant. - Initial meeting to discuss the location and technology for new gas power station in the SWIS.	AEMO letter of support obtained.
Wheatbelt Development Commission	May 2026	Email	Introduced the Proposal, provided an overview and offered to have a meeting to discuss further.	Continue to provide Proposal updates.
Economic Regulation Authority	Feb 2026 to present	Email, phone calls and meetings	Early engagement with the Economic Regulation Authority to understand process and timing for the Electricity Generation licence application.	Continue engagement until application is ready to submit.
Yued Aboriginal Corporation	2025 to present	Email, phone calls and meetings	- Introduced the Proposal at early stage, before land was secured. - Provided a Proposal overview presentation and regular Proposal updates. - Discussed YAC expectations for engagement and next steps. - Themes of discussion to date: - Heritage protection - Opportunities and benefit sharing - Proposals potential impact on waterways - Invited YAC to participate in the Social Impact Assessment process and requested	- Continue to provide Proposal updates. - Heritage Protection Agreement is in place. - Provided Desktop Cultural Heritage Assessment. - Commenced Proposal heritage survey and financially supported Native Dog Swap heritage survey. - Continue discussion on First Nation Benefit Sharing opportunities. - Alinta to provide final relevant technical reports prior to regulatory approval submission. - Commitment to host Yued community Proposal information session.

Organisation/ Stakeholder	Dates	Engagement type	Topics discussed/ raised	Response/ outcome
			advise for planning a Yued community Proposal information session. • Provided information about corporate grant opportunities. • YAC requested for the Proposal to support a heritage survey to nearby Native Dog Swap land reserve.	
Shire of Dandaragan	2024 to present	Meetings, emails, and phone calls	• Introduced the concept of the Proposal from early in 2024 when Proposal was investigating land options in the Shire. • Presented Proposal to Executives and staff providing Proposal overview and received feedback on expectations. • Key themes in discussion included: ○ Community benefit sharing ○ Consider the cumulative impacts of multiple projects constructing at once. ○ Consider accommodation and housing impacts during construction, and long-term housing for operational staff ○ Planning pathway options and expectations for technical reports • Invited the Shire to participate in the Social Impact Assessment process. • Invited Shire to attend to community information session in May 2027. • Provided the post engagement report. • Update on the status of the Development Application to SDAU	• Confirmed the Proposal will have a community benefit fund and consult on the implementation. • Information and updates will continue to be provided
Iluka Resources	2024 to present	In person meetings, phone call, and email	• Meeting with Iluka Resources, Australian Gas Infrastructure Group and Alinta Energy to discuss lateral pipeline route options, constraints and data sharing March 2023 • Site visit to Cataby site with Iluka Land Manager November 2025.	• Baseline environmental data and related reports provided to Alinta Energy to assist in preparing technical studies. • Site access protocol provided to Alinta Energy

Organisation/ Stakeholder	Dates	Engagement type	Topics discussed/ raised	Response/ outcome
			Meeting with Iluka Resources Land, Environment and Operations teams to discuss access arrangements, data sharing and Proposal information February 2026	
Surrounding neighbours	2024 to present	In person meetings, phone call, and email	- All nearby neighbours were contacted to inform properties they are neighbours to the Proposal and provide information about the Proposal. - Ongoing correspondence with neighbours continues via email, phone, and in person meetings. - Provided information about community information sessions in May and provided a Proposal update after the session. - Key themes of discussions include: - Benefit sharing funds - Construction noise and traffic impacts - Questions about operational noise levels.	- Response to date: - Noise monitoring opportunity at relevant dwellings - Collated feedback and responded to key areas of concerns in public report to provide more information - Continue to provide Proposal updates via email - Summary factsheets of impact assessments are being developed and will be shared with neighbours to provide update on findings and any possible impacts.
Advance Dandaragan	April 2026 to present	Emails	- Introduced the Proposal and invited Advance Dandaragan to participate in Social Impact Assessment - Offered to present at committee meeting - Sent invitations to May 2026 community session - Sent summary report from the May 2026 community session for the committee	- Continue to provide Proposal updates. - Consult about community benefit sharing fund design and implementation.
Dandaragan Community Resource Centre	2024 to present	Emails and in-person	- Provides Proposal updates and adverts which the Dandaragan Community Resource Centre share through their social media, email list and the Redgum Report (newspaper). - Hire an office from the Dandaragan Community Resource Centre for a fortnightly pop- up office.	The pop-up office is open at the Dandaragan Community Resource Centre once a fortnight for the community to walk in or book a meeting to discuss the Proposal.

Organisation/ Stakeholder	Dates	Engagement type	Topics discussed/ raised	Response/ outcome
			Invited to participate in Social Impact Assessment.	
Local Community	February 2026 to present	Fortnightly pop-up office in Dandaragan	Proposal team is available to community fortnightly to answer any questions	Continue to host regular opportunities for community to ask questions and provide feedback to the Proposal.
Local Community	April and May 2026	Interviews, emails, community information session	A range of community members, stakeholders, and neighbours participated in the social impact assessment process	Feedback and insight was used in the development of the social impact assessment
Local Community	7 May 2026	Community information session	Hosted a community information session at the Dandaragan Club where the team provided Proposal information, and sought input to the location, design and layout, and the environmental, economic and social studies underway.	- Post consultation report summarises the feedback received. - Report is available on Proposal website, distributed via Proposal newsletter and sent directly to neighbours and key stakeholders.
Liberty Oil Cataby Roadhouse & Restaurant	May 2026	Email	Introduced the Proposal and sent Proposal updates	Send relevant Proposal updates and engage prior to construction to discuss any potential opportunities
Ampol Cataby	May 2026	Email	Introduced the Proposal and sent Proposal updates	Send relevant Proposal updates and engage prior to construction to discuss any potential opportunities
Industry Capability Network WA	May 2026	Meeting and email	In the process of setting up an Industry Capability Network WA Gateway webpage to allow local suppliers to register interest.	Once the webpage is live, advertise the link on website and via Proposal newsletter
Wheatbelt Business Network	May 2026	In person, email	- Invited to participated in social impact assessment - Wheatbelt Business Network attended the community information session and discussed opportunities to maximise local content participation for construction - Have provided Proposal information updates via email	- Continue to provide regular Proposal updates - Engage Wheatbelt Business Network and collaborate to advertise Proposal opportunities to local Wheatbelt businesses

3 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

The following information presents the assessment of environmental factors relevant to the Proposal, prepared in accordance with the EPA's Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA (EPA, 2023) and associated environmental factor guidelines. Potential key environmental factors have been identified, based on baseline environmental investigations, the nature and extent of the Proposal, and the potential for significant impacts (Table 4).

Due to the Proposal's inland location, with negligible connection to marine environments, environmental factors related to the Sea theme are not considered relevant.

Table 4: Assessment of environmental factors

Theme	Factor	Objective	Considerations
Sea	Benthic Communities and Habitats	To protect benthic communities and habitats so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.	Not relevant for this Proposal. The Proposal is solely terrestrial and located approximately 33 km from the coast. No impact expected.
	Coastal Processes	To maintain the geophysical processes that shape coastal morphology so that the environmental values of the coast are protected.	
	Marine Environmental Quality	To maintain the quality of water, sediment and biota so that environmental values are protected.	
	Marine Fauna	To protect marine fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.	
Land	Flora and Vegetation	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.	Not relevant for this Proposal. The Proposal is not anticipated to have a significant impact on flora and vegetation within or within the vicinity of the Development Envelope. Outcomes of the flora and vegetation assessment are detailed in Appendix 2. No impact expected.
	Landforms	To maintain the variety and integrity of significant physical landforms so that environmental values are protected.	
	Subterranean Fauna	To protect subterranean fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.	
	Terrestrial Environmental Quality	To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected.	



	Terrestrial Fauna	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.	Not relevant for this Proposal. The Proposal is not anticipated to have a significant impact on terrestrial fauna within or within the vicinity of the Development Envelope. Outcomes of the terrestrial fauna assessment are detailed in Appendix 2. No impact expected.
Water	Inland Waters	To maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected.	Not relevant for this Proposal. The Proposal is not anticipated to have a significant impact on inland waters within or within the vicinity of the Development Envelope. Outcomes of the inland waters assessment are detailed in Appendix 2. No impact expected.
Air	Air Quality	To maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected.	Relevant and Preliminary Key Environmental Factor. The Proposal involves potential impacts to air quality (greenhouse gas). A summary assessment and proposed mitigation measures is provided in Section 4.
People	Social Surroundings	To protect social surroundings from significant harm.	Not relevant for this Proposal. The Proposal is not anticipated to have a significant impact on social surrounds within or within the vicinity of the Development Envelope. Outcomes of the acoustic assessment are detailed in Appendix 2. No impact expected.
	Human Health	To protect human health from significant harm.	Not relevant for this Proposal. Potential impacts to human health, including through air quality, are addressed in Appendix 2. No impact expected.



4 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is the only Key Environmental Factor identified for this Proposal. Other factors considered are detailed in Appendix 2, including information that details why they were not considered to be Key Environmental Factors.

4.1 EPA ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR AND OBJECTIVE

The EPA Objective for this Key Environmental Factor is to minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change by reducing GHG emissions as far as practicable.

4.2 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.2.1 NATIONAL AND STATE GHG EMISSIONS

The Quarterly Update of Australia's National GHG Inventory: June 2025 (DCCEEW, 2025) estimated Australia's GHG emissions for the year to June 2025 to be 437.5 million tonnes (Mt) of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂-e). Australia's emissions have declined 28.5% on the year to June 2005.

State emission estimates are based on the latest (2023) national estimates calculated in *The National Inventory Report 2023* (DCCEEW, 2023). Estimates are calculated on a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change accounting basis. A total of 89.3 Mt CO₂-e GHG emissions was estimated for WA for the year.

A sectoral breakdown of Australia and WA GHG emissions is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Sectoral breakdown of National and State GHG emissions

Sector	Australian emissions (2025; DCCEEW, 2025) (Mt CO ₂ -e)	WA	
		Emissions (DCCEEW, 2023) (Mt CO ₂ -e)	Contribution to national emissions (%)
Energy	386.9	81.4	21.0
Industrial Processes	30.0	5.4	18.0
Agriculture	80.4	10.0	12.4
Waste	13.8	1.9	13.8
Land use, land use change, and forestry	-73.7	-9.4	12.8
Inventory Total	437.5	89.3	20.4

In accordance with EPA's Environmental Factor Guideline (2024a), GHG emissions from a proposal will be considered where they are reasonably likely to exceed:

- 100,000 tonnes (t) CO₂-e of scope 1 emissions in any year; or
- 100,000 t CO₂-e of scope 2 emissions in any year.

Scope 1 GHG emissions are defined in the EPA's Guideline as 'those released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, or a series of activities, which are part of a proposal being considered



by the EPA'. Whereas scope 2 GHG emissions are defined as 'those from the independent consumption of an energy product by the proposal.'

4.3 RELEVANT POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Under section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), the EPA has the objective to use its best endeavours to protect the environment and to prevent, control and abate pollution and environmental harm. The section 15 objective, combined with the established link between cumulative sources of GHG emissions and the risk of climate change, and the broad acknowledgement that the warming climate will impact the WA environment, means it is appropriate for the EPA to consider the effects of proposals that contribute to the state's GHG emissions. The EPA's objective for GHG emissions is to "minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as far as practicable".

The EPA considers that global warming should be limited to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to minimise the risk of environmental harm to WA's environment. In order to contribute to this goal, the EPA's view is that there should be a deep, substantial, and sustained reductions in WA's emissions this decade, and achievement of net zero emissions no later than 2050 through a straight-line trajectory (at a minimum) from 2030.

Relevant State and Commonwealth Government guidance documents for GHG emissions are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Policy and guidance relevant to the GHG Emissions Key Environmental Factor

Policy and Guidance	How guidance has been considered
WA Government	
Key EPA documents	
Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA (EPA, 2023b)	This document was considered in the preparation of this Environmental Review Document (ERD) and to inform Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It was used identify the Key Environmental Factors likely to be impacted by the Proposal and the EPA's objective for each factor.
EIA (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Procedures Manual (EPA, 2024b)	This document has been considered in planning for the Part IV approval process and has been used to inform the preparation of this ERD.
EIA (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Administrative Procedures (EPA, 2024c)	This document has been considered in planning for the Part IV approval process and has been used to inform the preparation of this ERD.
Instructions on how to prepare an Environmental Review Document (EPA, 2025a)	This document has been considered in planning for the Part IV approval process and has been used to inform the preparation of this ERD.
EIA Practice Guide (EPA, 2025b)	This document has been considered in planning for the Part IV approval process and has been used to inform the preparation of this ERD.
Guideline for Cumulative Impact Assessment (EPA, 2026)	This document has been considered in planning for the Part IV approval process and has been used to inform the preparation of this ERD.
Relevant EPA Factor Guidelines	
Environmental Factor Guideline for GHG Emissions (EPA, 2024a)	This document was considered in the preparation of this section of the ERD.



Policy and Guidance	How guidance has been considered
Commonwealth Government	
Key Documents	
EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2012a) – including the Offset Assessment guide	This document was determined to not be required as biodiversity offsets for the GHG environmental factor are not required.
EPBC Act Condition Setting Policy (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2020)	This document was used as guidance for the referral process and EIA of the Proposal.

4.4 EMISSION ESTIMATES

4.4.1 EMISSIONS BASELINE

The EPA's guidance for the GHG Emissions Environmental Factor requires proponents to identify a baseline from which Proposal emissions are to decrease to net zero by 2050 (EPA, 2024). This baseline is identified by the proponent and is based on several factors including the operating mode of the Proposal, in this case peaking power supply. This baseline is not a Safeguard Mechanism baseline. The Proposal will not have a facility specific baseline under the Safeguard Mechanism, instead it is covered under the cumulative sectoral baseline as it supplies power to the SWIS. The baseline provided in this section is therefore not subject to production variable emissions intensities, the decline rate or any other settings that apply to Safeguard Mechanism baselines.

As outlined below, Alinta Energy's Proposal supports the WA Government's energy transition strategy and broader decarbonisation objectives, including alignment with the State SERS. The demand for peaking power will depend on evolving market conditions and the timing of retirements across SWIS-connected generation infrastructure. An indicative demand profile for the Proposal provided by AEMO has been used to estimate the emissions profile for the Proposal.

The Proposal is designed to provide critical firming and system stability services to the SWIS. It is being developed in direct response to the State's energy transition strategy and the anticipated retirement of significant coal and gas-fired generation capacity by 2030.

The Proposal is designed to:

- Provide firming support during extended periods of low renewable output, especially after batteries are depleted;
- Deliver fast-response flexible capacity to address renewable intermittency (e.g., cloud cover, wind volatility); and
- Support the SWIS during “dunkelflaute” events (low wind, high cloud cover) or major unplanned outages of coal or other gas generators.

To deliver on these requirements it is critical that the Proposal has the ability to react to demand, up to its nameplate design capacity. The baseline has been set at nameplate capacity adjusted to account for reasonably predicted shutdowns and scheduled maintenance. This scenario represents the highest power generation scenario of the Proposal and is necessary to afford flexibility in dispatch.



The proposed emissions baseline (maximum) is based on a reasonable estimate of the Proposal's maximum power generation for the installed infrastructure. The maximum installed capacity is 400 MW. Operating the reciprocating engines and gas turbines at 8,401 and 8,305 hours a year, respectively (accounting for maintenance and shutdowns and periods of non-peaking) at 100% load the Proposal can produce up to 3,500 Gigawatt hours. The Proposal will use up to ten reciprocating engines and one gas turbine. Alinta Energy has considered the emissions intensities and heat rates provided by the gas turbine and reciprocating engine supplier.

The gas turbines emissions intensity has been calculated at 0.57 t CO₂-e / MWh. The reciprocating engines emission intensity has been provided by the supplier at 0.51 t CO₂-e / MWh. The resulting baseline is an average of 1,797,555 t CO₂-e/a for Scope 1 emissions.

The actual demand for the Proposal will depend on the needs of grid-connected customers and the timing of retirements of less efficient generation technologies, such as coal-fired and older gas-fired units. Ultimately, peaking power demand will be determined by AEMO, requiring the Proposal to maintain operational flexibility to meet varying demand levels and comply with any future baseline or emissions reduction targets.

As a participant in the Reserve Capacity Mechanism (RCM), the Proposal must be available when called upon by AEMO. It will only bid into the market at its short-run marginal cost (SRMC), ensuring dispatch occurs only when lower-cost sources, such as coal or renewables, are unavailable. This market structure inherently supports emissions reduction by limiting the Proposal's operation to periods when it displaces higher-emission or unavailable renewable generation.

The Proposal is designed to operate primarily at low generation levels, ramping up to full output during peak demand periods. While current forecasts anticipate moderate utilisation, demand could exceed expectations, potentially reaching the plant's nameplate capacity. Its core purpose is to provide flexible, responsive generation that supports increased reliance on renewable energy in the SWIS, thereby contributing to a reduction in overall emissions intensity.

Compared to existing technologies, the Proposal represents a lower emissions intensity generation option. Should the retirement of older technologies accelerate, or the rollout of renewable generation and storage proceed on a slower pace than assumed, average demand for the Proposal may exceed current projections. To ensure it can support the decarbonisation of the SWIS without penalty, a baseline reflecting a reasonable maximum expected emissions trajectory has been adopted. Actual emission predictions and the baseline are presented in Table 7, Table 8 and Figure 10. Actual emissions have been predicted for the first 10 years of operations based on modelling of the Wholesale Electricity Market by Alinta Energy. Modelling has not been completed beyond this horizon given the uncertainty of long dated market assumptions.

Alinta Energy considers this approach appropriate in the context of the Proposal acting as a necessary interim solution that enables the transition to a lower-carbon SWIS. As the share of renewable generation and storage increases, reliance on the Proposal will decline, along with its associated greenhouse gas emissions. Alinta Energy notes that this approach to setting baselines has been accepted for similar projects, specifically the Kemerton Power Station (EPA Report 1772, Ministerial Statement 1241) and the Kwinana Swift Power Station Expansion – K2 Project (EPA Report 1791, Ministerial Statement 1259) which have emissions limits commensurate with



operations at installed capacity however regularly operates at a lower throughput to provide peaking power supply.

Table 7: GHG emissions summary

Emissions	Baseline Emissions (maximum)		Predicted Emissions	
	Average (t CO ₂ -e per year)	Total (t CO ₂ -e; to 2050)	Average (t CO ₂ -e per year)	Total (t CO ₂ -e; to 2040)
Scope 1 emissions				
Construction				
N/A				
Operations				
Gas Turbine	895,708	19,705,578	13,223	185,124
Reciprocating Engines	901,847	19,840,633	162,717	2,278,041
Total Scope 1 emissions	1,797,555	39,546,212	175,940	2,463,165
Scope 3 emissions				
Construction				
N/A				
Operations				
Natural Gas (Gas Turbine)	15,227	334,996		
Natural Gas (Reciprocating Engines)	13,410	295,028		
Electricity Supply	42,000	924,000		
Total Scope 3 emissions	70,637	1,554,024		

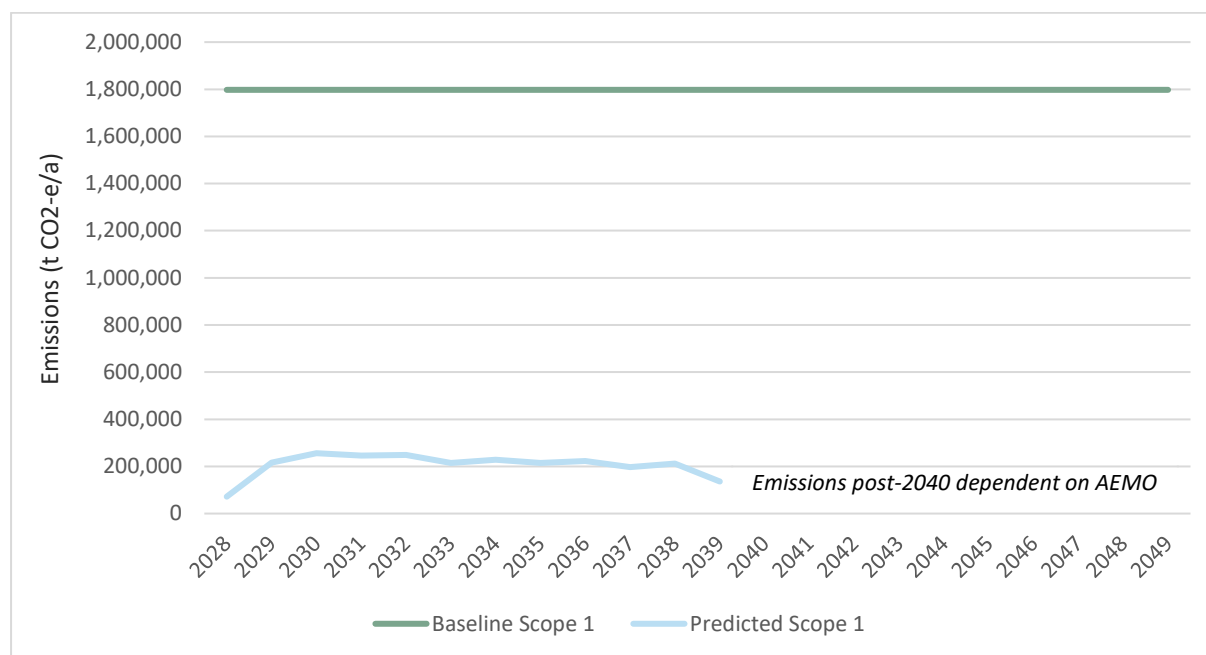


Figure 10: Baseline and predicted emissions estimates



Table 8: Emissions by reporting period

Reporting period	Baseline Scope 1 Emissions (t CO2-e per annum (/a))	Predicted Scope 1 Emissions (t CO2-e/a)	Net Scope 2 Emissions (t CO2-e/a)
1 Jan 2025 to 30 Dec 2029	N/A	216,681	N/A
1 Jan 2030 to 30 Dec 2034	1,797,555	1,192,963	
1 Jan 2035 to 30 Dec 2039	8,987,775	1,075,317	
1 Jan 2040 to 30 Dec 2044	8,987,775	Emissions dependent on AEMO	
1 Jan 2045 to 30 Dec 2050	8,987,775		
30 Dec 2050 onwards	8,987,775		

4.4.2 IMPACT / EMISSION VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard; World Resources Institute (WRI) & World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), 2004), was first published in September 2001 and is now adopted and accepted globally by businesses, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and governments as the guidance standard for GHG accounting and reporting. Businesses benefit from using a common standard for GHG inventory as it improves the consistency, transparency, and understandability of reported information, making it easier to track and compare progress over time.

Emission Calculation Methods

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI & WBCSD, 2004) was updated in 2015 with the Scope 2 Guidance. It provides requirements and guidance for companies and other organisations, such as NGOs, government agencies, and universities that are preparing a corporate-level GHG emissions inventory. The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard has been used as the basis for this assessment, for calculating and reporting the GHG emissions estimates, assuming the Proposal will be built and operated as designed.

GHG emissions are classified as Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. The following sections provide an overview of the classification.

Scope 1 Emissions

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI & WBCSD, 2004) defines Scope 1 GHG emissions as the emissions from sources a company owns or controls. The emissions are generally direct GHG emissions and are principally the result of the following types of activities undertaken by the company:

- Stationary Combustion – On-site generation of electricity, heat, or steam. These emissions result from combustion of fuels in stationary sources, e.g. boilers, furnaces, turbines;
- Physical or Chemical Processing – Most of these emissions result from manufacture or processing of chemicals and materials, e.g. cement, aluminium, adipic acid, ammonia manufacture, and waste processing;



- Mobile Combustion – Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees. These emissions result from the combustion of fuels in company owned/controlled mobile combustion sources (e.g. trucks, trains, ships, airplanes, buses, and cars); and
- Fugitive Emissions – These emissions result from intentional or unintentional releases, e.g. equipment leaks from joints, seals, packing, and gaskets; CH₄ emissions from coal mines and venting; Hydrofluorocarbon emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; and CH₄ leakages from gas transport.

The Proposal is only expected to have material emissions from stationary combustion.

Scope 2 Emissions

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI & WBCSD, 2004) defines Scope 2 GHG emissions as the emissions from the generation of purchased electricity that is consumed in its owned or controlled equipment or operations. Scope 2 emissions are a special category of indirect emissions. For many companies, purchased electricity represents one of the largest sources of GHG emissions and the most significant opportunity to reduce these emissions. Accounting for Scope 2 emissions allows companies to assess the risks and opportunities associated with changing electricity and GHG emissions costs.

The Proposal will generate its own electricity and as such will not have any Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 GHG emissions are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by the reporting company, but that the organisation indirectly affects in its value chain.

The Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (WRI & WBCSD, 2013) categorises the Scope 3 emissions into 15 distinct categories.

The Proposal will only utilise Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 and Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution.

Calculation Methodology

GHG emissions are calculated based on the following:

$$\text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor} = \text{GHG Emissions}$$

Where:

- Activity data is quantity or usage data in t/a, Gigajoule (GJ)/a, etc. It can be measured (e.g. from data received from a plant in operation) or calculated (e.g. from a mass balance model or stoichiometric chemical balance) or estimated (e.g. from published specifications on a vehicle type);
- Emission Factor is a factor or ratio that has been calculated by relating GHG emissions to a measure of activity at an emissions source. Emissions factors can be determined by experimental measurement, or published, generic emissions factors can be used from reputable organisations globally or locally. Published emissions factors can vary slightly; and
- GHG Emissions are the mass of carbon dioxide and / or all equivalent GHG over a period of time, in units such as t CO₂-e/a.



Emission Factors

Vendor data has been used to calculate Scope 1 emissions from the Proposal.

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) emissions factors for the supply of natural gas and diesel, and the transmissions of electricity via the SWIS have been used to calculate Scope 3 emissions. The emissions factors used are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9: NGER emissions factors used to calculate Scope 3 emissions

Emissions Source	Emissions Factor
Natural Gas	4.00 kg CO ₂ -e/GJ (Non-Metro)
Transmission of Electricity	0.06 kg CO ₂ -e/kilowatt hour

Limitations

While every attempt has been made to ensure accuracy in calculations performed in this report, the following sources of uncertainty have been identified:

- Modelling work performed as part of preparing this publication inherently requires assumptions about future behaviours and market interactions, which may result in forecasts that deviate from future conditions;
- Emissions factors have been selected based on current vendor options which may be subject to change as procurement develops resulting in higher or lower estimated emissions; and
- Emissions estimates have considered site climatic conditions, however these are expected to fluctuate and may impact the efficiency of the generators.

Assumptions

The following key assumptions have been applied to the calculation and modelling of GHG emissions for the Proposal.

General Assumptions

- The Proposal will operate below the maximum operating scenario; and
- The Proposal demand will be subject to grid requirements and will fluctuate over the life of the Proposal.

Scope 1

- Minimal vegetation clearing is required;
- Gas turbines and reciprocating engine units will be used;
- Turbines are installed and operated in an open cycle configuration;
- Projected power generation and emissions estimates consider site specific operating conditions, including:
 - Evaporative cooling;
 - Wet compression and fogging; and
 - Operations are at sea level.

Scope 2

- No Scope 2 emissions will be generated during the life of the Proposal.



Scope 3

- Natural gas will be sourced from a provider that complies with the required standards;
- NGER emissions factors are suitable for the calculation of scope 3 emissions from the supply of natural gas and the transmission of electrical energy via the SWIS; and
- Supply of natural gas will be direct to the Proposal site.

Exclusions

The following sources of emissions are excluded from the Proposal emissions estimate:

- Other projects that Alinta Energy has planned or proposed are not considered;
- Alinta Energy's planned or proposed future development of the Proposal, including future stages;
- Alinta Energy's other facilities outside of the Proposal (e.g. offices in Perth, etc.) are not included in this assessment;
- Specific Scope 3 emissions including:
 - Business Travel;
 - Franchises and investments; and
- Fugitive emissions – e.g. equipment leaks from joints, seals, packing, and gaskets; hydrofluorocarbon emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; and CH₄ leakages from gas transport have also been excluded.

4.5 PROPOSED MITIGATION

Opportunities for direct GHG mitigation within the Proposal are limited, as its operational profile, providing peaking power, will determine its utilisation. However, the Proposal will be indirectly influenced by broader GHG mitigation efforts across the SWIS. As a participant in the RCM, the Proposal must remain available for dispatch when called upon by AEMO. It can only bid into the market at its SRMC, ensuring it operates only when lower-cost sources—such as coal (while still operational) or renewables—are unavailable.

This market structure inherently supports emissions reduction, as the Proposal will only displace higher-emission generation when necessary and will never outcompete renewable energy on cost. Dispatch decisions will be entirely governed by AEMO; Alinta Energy will not determine when the Proposal increases or decreases output.

The following sections detail the mitigation measures that will be implemented over the life of the Proposal to avoid, reduce or offset Scope 1 emissions.

4.5.1 BEST-PRACTICE DESIGN

Alinta Energy has investigated several gas turbine and reciprocating engine technology options to identify the best practice technology suitable for the Proposal. Parameters that were considered include:

- High efficiency;
- Flexible and reliable operation;
- Fast start;
- Very-low minimum generation;
- Factors contributing to system stability;
- Low cost generation;



- Maintenance and operational requirements;
- High availability;
- Firm generation (when renewables not generating);
- Proven technology in WA (for construction, operation and maintainability); and
- Ability to operate on blended hydrogen fuel in the future.

Alinta Energy is determined to utilise the best-practice technology that is suitable for the Proposal application. The choice of technology is limited by site-specific factors including climate, availability, packaging and compliance with other environmental constraints such as air quality. The chosen technology may therefore not represent best-practice in a global context of power generation; however, the Proposal will use the latest models of the chosen technology where possible which is expected to be competitive with other power generation technology and is considered best-practice in the context of the Proposal.

Although gas-fired power generation in combined cycle configuration is the most efficient from an emissions intensity perspective, it is not necessarily considered best practice design for this application. The primary objective of the Proposal is to provide intermittent firming power to support the increased penetration of renewable generation in WA. In this context, the Proposal must be able to be deployed rapidly and provide reliable, flexible power supply to the SWIS. Reciprocating engines and gas turbines in an open-cycle (OCGT) configuration are better suited to this purpose as they have a quicker start-up procedure and are able to ramp their power output up and down. OCGT are less complex meaning a smaller footprint, greater reliability and reduced maintenance. Furthermore, the OCGTs can be deployed rapidly, which is particularly urgent due to the announced retirement of the majority of baseload coal-fired power stations in the State by 2030.

Additionally, the transition from dominant coal generation to renewables is initially constrained by the transmission network. Utilising gas turbines in open cycle configuration maximises the installed capacity on the existing site and has the advantage of utilisation of existing network capacity while minimising any additional land disturbances for the power station or new transmission lines. This approach also aligns with the State's coal retirement trajectory, including the scheduled closure of the Collie Power Station in 2027 and the Muja D Power Station in 2029.

4.5.2 SITE SELECTION

Alinta Energy has decided to locate the Proposal adjacent to the existing Yandin substation. This approach has several emissions avoidance benefits including:

- Minimising the need to clear native vegetation;
- Maximising the use of limited existing network infrastructure;
- Efficiencies in commuting and supply of equipment for maintenance that is required for both plants; and
- Avoiding the need to develop and clear vegetation for additional transmission infrastructure.

4.5.3 LOW CARBON FUEL ALTERNATIVES

Alinta Energy has determined, based on a combination of site and intended use as firming support for its renewables portfolio, that the ideal technology type for the Proposal would be a gas turbine and reciprocating engines. A decarbonisation opportunity exists to utilise low carbon fuel such



as hydrogen in place of natural gas. However, a reliable, cost competitive source has not yet been identified, and this would only be a viable option if the renewable energy used to create the hydrogen is not able to be directly used in the SWIS network.

Despite the above, the ability to utilise blended hydrogen fuel for power generation is a key consideration in the selection of technology. Alinta Energy will continue to explore the opportunity to use low carbon fuel sources over the life of the Proposal.

4.5.4 REVIEW PROCESS

Alinta Energy has investigated available alternative energy generation sources and assessed their applicability to this Proposal using criteria such as decarbonisation potential, site infrastructure, power demand, reliability and maintenance requirements. At this time, the use of natural gas fuelled power generation is determined to be the most appropriate technology for the Proposal.

Alinta Energy is committed to investigating the implementation of alternative technologies and strategies to lower the emissions intensity of the Proposal, such as the use of hydrogen. As technologies and developments continue to grow and new GHG abatement technologies become available, Alinta Energy will investigate their potential to be integrated into the Proposal.

4.5.5 OFFSETS

Alinta Energy has committed to reach net zero emissions by 2050 for this Proposal, with the intent of only using offsets (i.e., carbon credits) as a temporary solution while the technology or innovation required to completely decarbonise is developed.

Based on the emissions estimates presented in the sections above and in the summary graph below (Figure 11), the Proposal is expected to offset emissions in 2048 and the years beyond. A total of 346,158 t CO₂e emissions are predicted to be offset to 2050 and then an average of 205,264 t CO₂e / a will need to be offset thereafter (based on current projections).

Alinta Energy will offset GHG emissions above the target with tangible offsets. Potential tangible offset options include but are not limited to undertaking additional re-vegetation activities on land held by Alinta Energy to generate carbon credits, investing in carbon offset projects and purchasing, and surrendering carbon credits that meet the Australian Government's Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard's offsets integrity principles.

The exact proportion of ACCUs and other Nature-Based Solution carbon credits within the overall offsets portfolio will be determined each period based on forecast residual emissions and monitoring of offset markets.



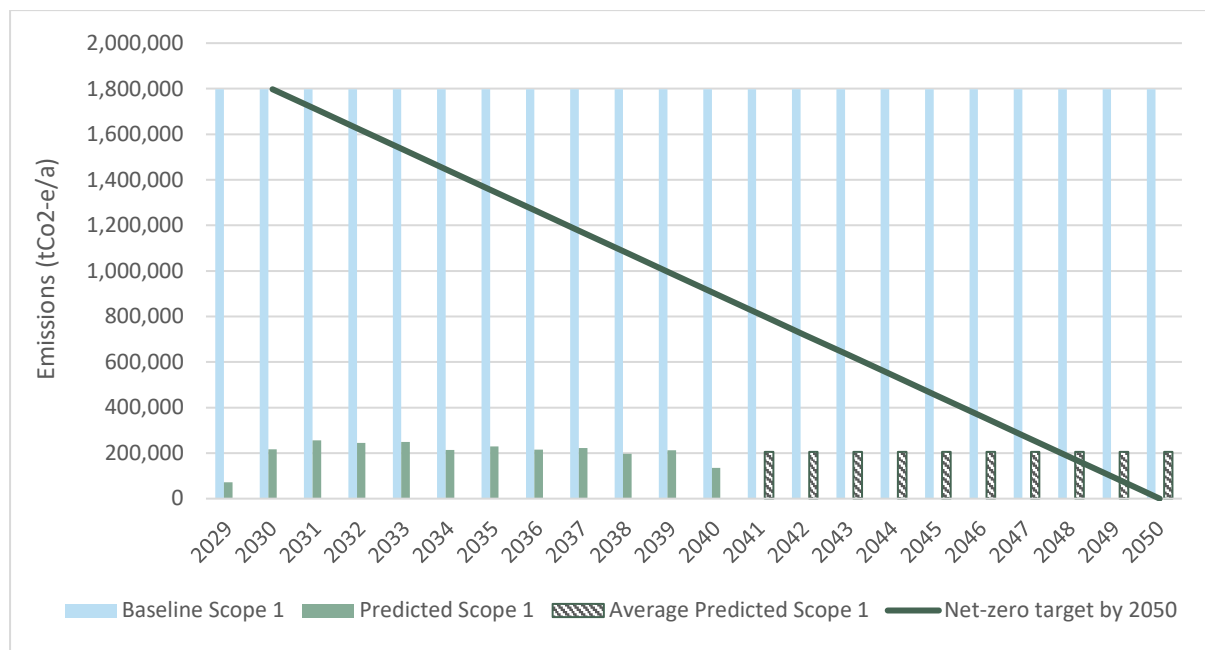


Figure 11: Potential offsets required

4.5.6 SCOPE 2 MITIGATION MEASURES

The Proposal will not generate Scope 2 emissions during the Proposal life.

4.5.7 SCOPE 3 MITIGATION MEASURES

Scope 3 emissions for the Proposal include those associated with the purchased goods and services (natural gas), and downstream distribution of electricity. Alinta Energy has limited control over the emissions associated with these sources however it is, is committed to exploring opportunities for decarbonisation. Alinta Energy will consider options to reduce the quantity and Scope 3 emissions relating to the delivery of natural gas by using:

- High-efficiency gas turbine and reciprocating engine technology;
- Selected world-leading Original Equipment Manufacturer for gas turbine supply and commissioning;
- Through-life emissions/efficiency part of technology selection process; and
- Performance Guarantees in construction and operation.

Alinta Energy will also investigate third party supply options for gas supply and factor in the carbon footprint of supply. Preference will be given to those suppliers with a lower carbon intensity product and clear commitments and pathways to decarbonisation.

4.5.8 OTHER STATUTORY DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES WHICH REQUIRE REDUCTION IN GHG EMISSIONS

Western Australia State Greenhouse Gas Policy

In October 2024, the WA State Government released an updated GHG emissions policy to help guide Government decision making for major projects that are assessed by the EPA. The updated policy considered the Commonwealth Government reforms to the Safeguard Mechanism released



in March 2023. The policy change is focused on removing duplication of GHG emissions regulation at a state and federal level stating:

“Where the greenhouse gas emissions of a major proposal assessed under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) will be subjected to alternative regulatory measures, the State will no longer apply conditions to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions”.

The pathway to net zero emissions will be regulated in Australia under the Safeguard Mechanism. The Safeguard Mechanism is designed to encourage/force emitters to a net-zero situation by 2050.

The Safeguard Mechanism applies a sectoral baseline to grid-connected electricity generators. As a result, a facility-specific Safeguard Mechanism Baseline will not apply to the Proposal and has therefore not been modelled or addressed in this document.

Renewable Energy Target

The Renewable Energy Target (RET) is an Australian Government scheme that aims to reduce GHG emissions in the electricity sector and increase renewable electricity generation. The RET sets a target to deliver an extra 33,000 gigawatt-hours of electricity from renewable sources every year from 2020 to 2030. The RET differs to the proposed EPA reduction trajectory due to it being an incentive to add renewable electricity generation (currently legislated to 2030) rather than reduce emissions. However, the intent is by increasing renewables, electricity generated from fossil fuels should reduce along with emissions.

The Proposal will provide services to the SWIS, including provision of security and reliability on the SWIS transition process of decarbonisation. In a long term, the Proposal emissions will reduce when less electricity is required by the SWIS as other electricity providers connect to the grid.

4.5.9 CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER GHG REDUCTION INSTRUMENTS

Corporate Emission Reduction Targets

Alinta Energy has been supplying energy in Australia for over 20 years and has over 1 million energy retail customers. As a major investor in renewable energy, Alinta Energy is committed to playing a role in the transition to a low carbon economy.

Alinta Energy is committed to becoming the best energy company and are taking a leading role in Australia's transition to a low carbon economy. Alinta Energy aims to achieve a net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2050 and is currently on target, meeting their interim 2025 interim net Scope 1 emissions intensity target of below 0.344 tCO₂-e /MWh (Alinta Energy Pty Ltd, 2025).

Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategies

The State Government released the SERS for WA in December 2023 (DWER, 2023) which outlines the key priorities, benchmarks and milestones for WA's transition to net zero emissions while supporting the decarbonisation of our region. By 2050, 96% of energy consumed is projected to come from renewable generation, compared with 34% currently in the SWIS.



The SERS notes that under the pathway for industry, significant reduction of industry emissions can be achieved through low-emission electricity generation. This transition to renewable generation will include the need for additional back-up supply from plants such as this Proposal. This will ensure the SWIS receives reliable power supply and the reliance on coal and diesel power will be reduced. The Proposal is centred around providing the aforementioned stepping stone to emissions reduction until renewables have been fully integrated and therefore aligns with the SERS.

4.5.10 BASELINE MONITORING AND MEASUREMENTS FOR GREENHOUSE GASES

GHG emissions and the production energy arising from the operation of the Proposal will be monitored to enable estimation of GHG emissions and reporting as per the NGER requirements. In addition to the measurement and collection of NGER data, Alinta Energy will adhere to the record keeping requirements of the NGER Scheme.

The following data would require annual monitoring, in order to estimate GHG emissions and energy consumption:

- Natural gas use;
- Electricity produced;
- Minor fuel consumption such as oils and greases, LPG and acetylene, if above reporting thresholds.

4.5.11 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM TO MEASURE ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATIONS AND PROCESS LEAKAGES

The Proposal has been developed to avoid and minimise the GHG emissions where practicable. This has also been assisted by implementing the mitigation and management measures outlined in Section 4.5. The success of these measures will be assessed against Condition requirements, EPA objectives for GHG emissions and Alinta Energy's GHG emission aspirations.

Alinta Energy will also continue to periodically review current best practice technologies for consideration for implementation in the Proposal.

National Greenhouse And Energy Reporting

Under the NGER scheme, corporations that exceed the corporate and facility thresholds for emissions, energy production or energy consumption need to report annually to the Clean Energy Regulator. This Proposal will meet the NGER threshold and Alinta Energy is required to register as a controlling corporation under the NGER Scheme and report annually.

Public Reporting

Alinta Energy is committed to transparency and provides a sustainability report each financial year which reports progress against the GHG emission commitments and interim targets (Alinta Energy Pty Ltd, 2025).



4.6 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

4.6.1 PREDICTED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Table 10 summarises the extent of the predicted direct and indirect impacts on GHG emissions. Additional assessment information is provided in the following sections.

Table 10: Impacts of GHG emissions

National GHG emissions	Total annual National GHG emissions of approximately 437.5 Mt CO ₂ -e	
State GHG emissions	Total annual State GHG emission of approximately 89.3 Mt CO ₂ -e (20%)	
Direct Proposal GHG emissions (Mt CO₂-e)	Up to 39,546,212 t CO ₂ -e Scope 1 GHG emissions over the life of the Proposal averaging 1,797,555 t CO ₂ -e per year	
Indirect Proposal GHG emissions (Mt CO₂-e)	Up to 1,554,024 t CO ₂ -e Scope 3 GHG emissions over the life of the Proposal averaging 70,637 t CO ₂ -e per year	
Cumulative Impact	Total annual State GHG emission of approximately 91.3 Mt CO ₂ -e	Total annual National GHG emissions of approximately 439.5 Mt CO ₂ -e

Emissions Intensity and Benchmarking

Alinta Energy has benchmarked the estimated emissions from the operations phase of the Proposal against other Australian gas-fired electricity generators and all power generators in WA. Reporting data sourced from NGERs has been used to compare Scope 1 emissions per unit of energy generation (NGER, 2026).

Benchmarking comparisons are not necessarily comparing like-for-like, due to the assumptions and projections applied to the emissions estimates for the Proposal. Emissions for other projects assessed in the benchmarking exercise are reported 'actual' emissions under the NGERs. The accuracy and reliability of the benchmarking data is based upon the transparency and consistency of reporting among the suppliers included in the analysis. Discrepancies in methodologies, data availability, and reporting practices may impact the comparability of emission intensity metrics. Furthermore, this benchmarking analysis may not encompass the entirety of the environmental impacts linked to electricity generation, such as water consumption, land use change, and waste management.

Despite the limitations discussed above, benchmarking shows the Proposal compares favourably against other gas-powered stations and would place within the best 40% of gas-powered electricity stations in Australia (Figure 12) and within the best 36% of power generators in WA (Figure 13). For ease of formatting, Projects with an emissions intensity of zero and outliers like the Karratha Temporary Generation Power Station (listed emissions intensity of 35.87) have been omitted.



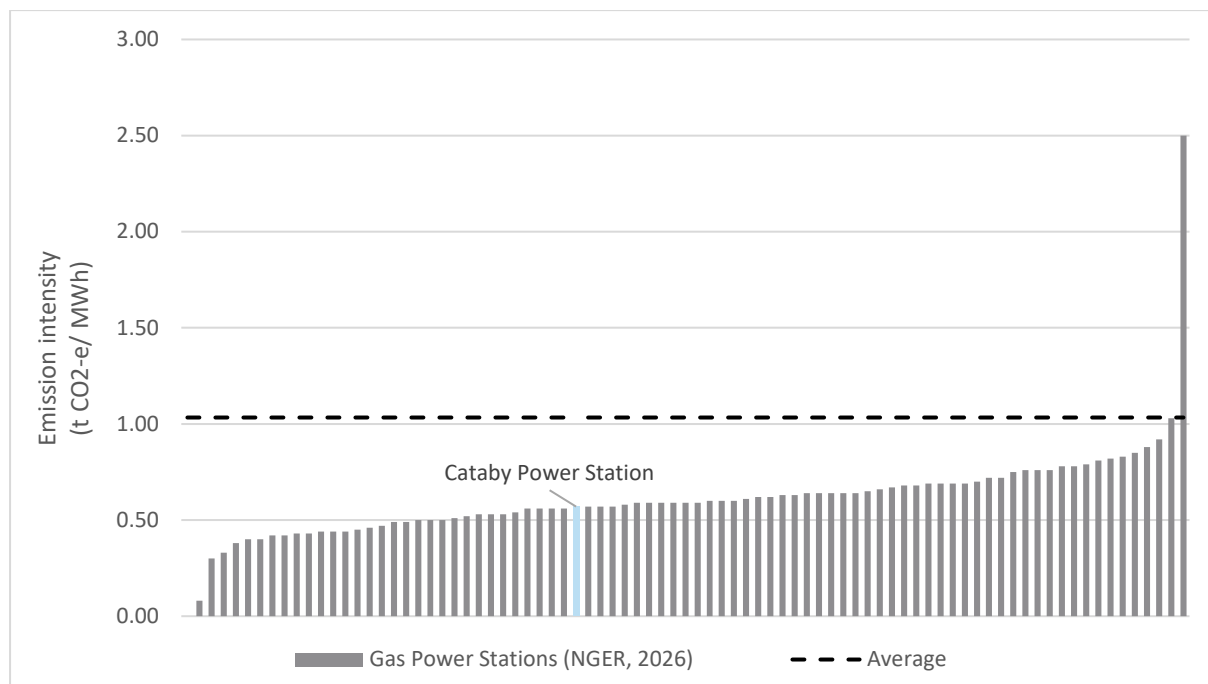


Figure 12: GHG emission benchmarking for other gas-powered stations

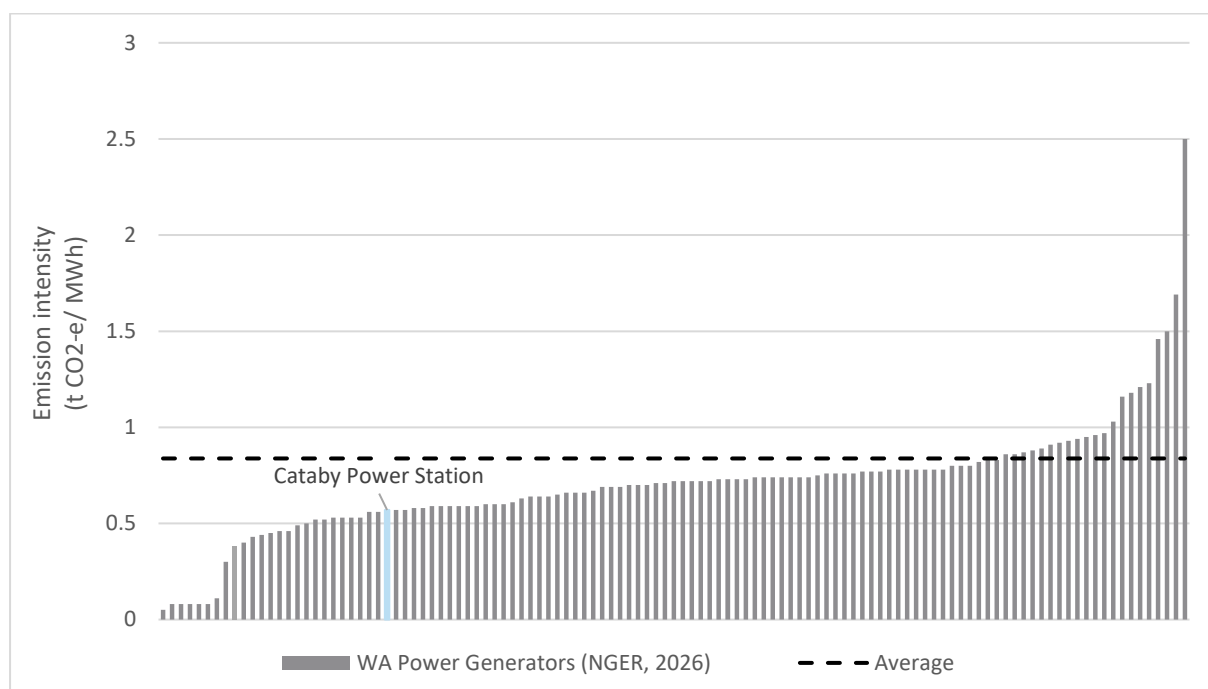


Figure 13: GHG emissions benchmarking for WA power generators

4.7 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A maximum (peak) of 1,797,555 tCO₂-e/a is estimated throughout the Proposal life to provide for flexibility if Proposal demand is high.

Assessed in isolation, the Proposal would be predicted to increase WA's annual GHG emissions from Energy on average by approximately 2% (Table 5; DCCEEW, 2023). At a national scale, the Proposal would be predicted to increase annual GHG emissions from Energy on average by



approximately 0.5% (Table 5; DCCEEW, 2025). The Proposal is however not being developed to increase the SWIS capacity but instead is a necessary interim step that facilitates decarbonisation of the SWIS. Therefore, the GHG emissions from the Proposal are likely to be counterbalanced by its contribution to GHG reductions from other more emission-intense facilities.

4.8 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME

The Proposal will produce on average 1,797,555 t CO₂-e of Scope 1 and 70,637 t CO₂-e of Scope 3 emissions per annum. Total Gross baseline Scope 1 GHG emissions over the life of the Proposal will be 39,546,212 t CO₂-e.

To manage and reduce the predicted environmental outcome, the proposed activities will comply with several legislative requirements, such annual reporting requirements under NGER Scheme and within the Safeguard Mechanism sectoral baseline. Annual GHG emissions will be monitored under the NGER Scheme.

GHG emission will be calculated in accordance with the NGER (Measurement) Determination, which specifies the calculation methods and criteria to be used. The Proposal is a necessary interim step that facilitates decarbonisation of the SWIS. As the proportion of renewable power generation and storage connected to the SWIS increases, reliance on the Proposal for power generation will reduce and so will the GHG emissions. Hence, the GHG emissions will reduce further over time.

Alinta considers that the Safeguard Mechanism provides sufficient regulation for peaking power plants such as this Proposal, such that regulation under Part IV of the EP Act is not required.

Considering all the proposed mitigation measures and proposed GHG emission reduction targets, the Proposal is expected to meet EPA's objective for this Key Environmental Factor.



5 GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
/a	Per annum
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
Alinta Energy	Alinta Energy (Cataby) Pty Ltd
CO ₂ -e	CO ₂ Equivalent
DBNGP	Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DE	Development Envelope
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ERD	Environmental Review Document
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Gj	Gigajoule
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometres
Mt	Million tonnes
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hours
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NGO	Non-governmental organisations
OCGT	Open-cycle Gas Turbines
Proposal	Cataby Power Station
RCM	Reserve Capacity Mechanism
RET	Renewable Energy Target
SERS	State Emissions Reduction Strategy
SRMC	Short-run marginal cost
SWIS	South West Interconnected System
t	Tonnes
WA	Western Australia
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
YAC	Yued Aboriginal Corporation



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7 APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1: LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

PART IV OF THE EP ACT

Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) makes provisions for the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of significant proposals, strategic proposals and land use planning schemes. The Cataby Power Station (Proposal) was considered to potentially be a significant proposal and as such required referral under Part IV of the EP Act.

The EPA uses environmental principles, factors and associated objectives as the basis for assessing whether a proposal or land use planning scheme's impact on the environment is acceptable. The environmental principles, factors and objectives, therefore, underpin the EIA process.

SECTION 87 OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999 (EPBC ACT)

The Proposal is intended to be referred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) in Q3 2026. It is assumed that the Proposal will not require assessment due to negligible potential impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance.



A1-1 OTHER APPROVALS AND REGULATION

DECISION MAKING AUTHORITIES

Decision-making authority	Legislation or Agreement regulating the activity	Proposal element	Approval required/amended
Minister for Environment Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	EP Act Part V	Gas Turbine Reciprocating Engine Associated infrastructure	Works Approval – required for the construction and commissioning of the gas turbine and reciprocating engines Licence – required for the operation of the gas turbine and reciprocating engines
Minister for Lands Minister for Planning Chief Executive Officer (Shire of Dandaragan)	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i> (WA) <i>Planning and Development Act 2006</i> (WA)	All	Development Application – Required to develop on land within the Shire of Dandaragan
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> (AH Act) (WA)	All	Application for a permit under the AH Act - Required for consent to impact any Aboriginal Heritage sites (if recorded and not able to be avoided)
Minister for the Environment (Cth)	EPBC Act	All	s.133 Approval – required for the assessment of the Proposal's impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance if deemed to be potentially significant

A1-2 OTHER APPROVALS AND REGULATIONS

Environmental impact	How is the impact regulated by other decision-making process(es)?	Limit(s) of the decision-making process(es) to regulate the impact	Likely environmental outcome of decision-making process(es), and consistency with EPA objective
Social Surroundings / Air Quality			
Noise Emissions	Noise Regulations – sets limits on noise levels for sensitive receptors Works Approval – required for the construction and commissioning of the Proposal.	No limitation. While not expected to be significant, the primary source of noise emissions from the Proposal is the power generation equipment and the design of the power plant will be assessed under Part V of the EP Act to ensure noise emissions are minimised and do not result in significant impacts to any sensitive receptors.	Approvals under Part V of the EP Act will ensure that noise emissions from the Proposal do not result in noise levels that exceed the Noise Regulations at any sensitive receptors.

Environmental impact	How is the impact regulated by other decision- making process(es)?	Limit(s) of the decision-making process(es) to regulate the impact	Likely environmental outcome of decision-making process(es), and consistency with EPA objective
Air Emissions	Licence – required for the operation of the Proposal.	No limitation. A primary source of air emissions from the Proposal is the power generation equipment. The design of this element will be assessed under Part V of the EP Act to ensure air emissions are minimised and do not result in significant impacts to any sensitive receptors.	Approvals under Part V of the EP Act will ensure that air emissions from the Proposal do not result in air quality levels that exceed health standards at any sensitive receptors.
Vegetation clearing	Native Vegetation Clearing Permit – required for the clearing of vegetation for portions of the access roads	No limitation. All aspects of native vegetation clearing can be managed under this Permit.	Clearing of native vegetation will be kept to the minimum required for safe access to the site.
Groundwater	Licence - under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>	No limitation. All aspects of groundwater abstraction can be managed under this licence. The Licence conditions will set a maximum discharge and abstraction rate along with monitoring and operating requirements.	The objects in Section 4 of the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> provide for the sustainable use and development of water resources, protection of their ecosystems and the environment in which water resources are situated, and for assisting the integration of water resources management with other natural resources management.
Greenhouse Gases			
GHG emissions	Refer to Section 4.5.8 of ERD		

A1-3 OBJECT AND PRINCIPLES OF THE EP ACT

Table 11: EP Principles

Principle	Consideration
The precautionary principle	Alinta Energy has commissioned multiple environmental and heritage studies to inform the design and location of the Proposal. Examples where a precautionary approach has been taken by Alinta Energy (Cataby) Pty Ltd (Alinta Energy) include: - Choosing the location of the Proposal on previously cleared and degraded agricultural land; and - Utilising efficient low emission turbines.
The principle of intergenerational equity	The Proposal has been specifically designed to avoid areas of remnant vegetation and utilise already cleared areas to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained. The Proposal will also provide electricity to the state's electricity grid to aid in servicing the increasing power demand and promote the use of renewable energy within the SWIS.
Principles relating to improved valuation, pricing, and incentive mechanisms	As discussed in previous sections, the Proposal design and management controls have been revised to reduce the potential impacts to environmental factors. These revisions resulted in additional costs that have been considered in the Proposal costing phases, and this will continue through the final feasibility stages of the Proposal.
The principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity	Survey work has been used to confirm the range and status of environmental values within the vicinity of the Proposal. Disturbance within areas of noted higher biological diversity (i.e. Nature Reserves, and areas of concentrated vegetation) have been avoided by excluding them from the development envelopes. Priority has been given to maintaining natural ecological and landscape processes. Alinta Energy will mitigate potential impacts from the Proposal according to the mitigation hierarchy; avoid, reduce and offset.
The principle of waste minimisation	Waste will be minimised by adopting the hierarchy of waste controls; avoid, minimise, re-use, recycle and safe disposal.
Description of how the Object of the EP Act has been considered	Alinta Energy has planned the Proposal to incorporate measures to protect the environment, including consideration of the EP Act principles as presented above. The Proposal includes numerous impact avoidance and minimisation measures.



APPENDIX 2: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OR MATTERS

AIR QUALITY

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Alinta Energy commissioned MRP Technical Consulting Pty Ltd (MRP, 2026; Appendix 3.1) to conduct an air quality assessment of the potential impact to the ambient air quality associated with emissions from the Proposal. All information in the following sections has been sourced from this document.

Existing Air Quality

In order to assess the potential impact of the proposed operations in the region, predicted emissions from the modelling were considered in conjunction with existing regional concentrations (cumulative impacts). In the absence of site-specific monitoring data, background concentrations for pollutants of concern were derived from the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) global reanalysis (CAMS, 2024) dataset for the 2022 year. The CAMS reanalysis combines model data with observations from across the world into a globally complete and consistent dataset.

A review of potential emission sources within the surrounding region was undertaken. Nearby operations include the Iluka Cataby Mineral Sands project and Tronox's Cooljarloo Mine. Emissions from these operations are primarily associated with mobile equipment, including light and heavy vehicles. Emissions from these sources would be transient and only likely to impact on a very localised basis. On this basis, these sources were not explicitly included in the cumulative modelling, with regional background concentrations considered to provide a conservative representation of existing conditions.

A summary of the background concentration values as adapted from the CAMS dataset for the region for the cumulative assessment are presented in Table A-1. No specific guidance for selection of an appropriate background level for the purposes of an air quality assessment is provided in Western Australia. However, in Victoria, the State Environment Protection Policy (Ambient Air Quality) (Environmental Protection Authority Victoria, 2001) states that the 70th percentile concentration (concentration which is exceeded by 30% of concentrations for that averaging period) should be adopted as the background level for short term averaging periods. The average values from the CAMS dataset were used for the annual averages.

Table A-1: CAMS derived background concentrations (2022)

Pollutant		Averaging period	Concentration (µg/m ³)
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)		70th percentile 1-hour	2.06
		Annual	1.86
	PM ₁₀	70th percentile 24-hour	9.46



Pollutant		Averaging period	Concentration (µg/m³)
Particulate matter		Annual	8.81
	PM _{2.5}	70th percentile 24-hour	5.77
		Annual	5.64
Formaldehyde (CH ₂ O)		70th percentile 1-hour	1.95
		70th percentile 24-hour	2.08
Carbon monoxide (CO)		70th percentile 1-hour	91.05
		70th percentile 8-hour	91.47

JUSTIFICATION

Four scenarios were modelled by MRP (2026; Appendix 3.1), including normal operations in isolation, normal operations – cumulative, start-up operations and shut-down operations.

The results of air dispersion modelling predicted concentrations of all pollutants (Table 16; Appendix 3.1) at all locations within the modelled grid including at all sensitive receptor locations in the region to be below the respective relevant ambient air quality criteria for all modelled scenarios and averaging periods. Figures showing the predicted ground level concentration contours are presented in Appendix 3.1, Figure 5-1 to 5-40.

The assessment has incorporated several conservative assumptions including the following which indicate that the results of the modelling could be considered a conservative estimate of worst case ground-level concentrations (GLC) in the region:

- Emissions from the plant assumed worst case concentrations as guaranteed by vendors;
- Emissions concentrations of NO_x from the proposed power station are expected to be significantly lower than those that were modelled;
- Modelling was undertaken assuming continuous operation of the sources at 100% load when it is expected to operate as a peaking station; and
- Emissions from shutdown and start-up operations are expected to be sporadic and despite these operations only occurring for short periods of time (between 3.6 and 23 minutes) it has been assumed that normal operations from the plant continued for the remainder of each hour.

Based on the outcomes of the air dispersion modelling which predicted GLCs of the pollutants of concern for all averaging periods well below relevant air quality guidelines across the entire modelled domain and considering the inherent conservativity incorporated into the assessment, the proposed turbine and reciprocating engine combination using the proposed control equipment are likely to present a low risk of impacting the environment and health at sensitive receptors in the region.

Based on the above, Alinta Energy considers that the Proposal can be implemented such that there are no significant residual impacts to this factor, and the EPA objective can be met.



SUBTERRANEAN FAUNA

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Not relevant.

JUSTIFICATION

The Proposal will not involve below ground works.

The Cataby Power Station site is located in the Wedge Island subarea for the superficial aquifer and the Cataby Confined subarea for the Yarragadee aquifer. The Leederville aquifer is not expected to be present at the site, but further assessment can be undertaken if access to the Leederville aquifer is proposed.

There is about 6,000,000 kL/annum available from the Wedge Island subarea from the superficial aquifer and about 15,800 kL/annum available from the Yarragadee aquifer

Should the Proposal seek to obtain access for groundwater any potential impacts can be appropriately managed under a 5C groundwater licence under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

LANDFORMS

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Not relevant.

JUSTIFICATION

The Development Envelope is largely flat and does not contain any significant landforms.

FLORA AND VEGETATION

Alinta Energy commissioned Western Botanical to conduct a detailed flora and vegetation assessment of two portions of vegetation that may potentially be impacted by the Proposal (Western Botanical, 2025, 2026; Appendix 3.2, 3.3). All information in the following sections has been sourced from these documents unless otherwise indicated.

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Bioregional Context

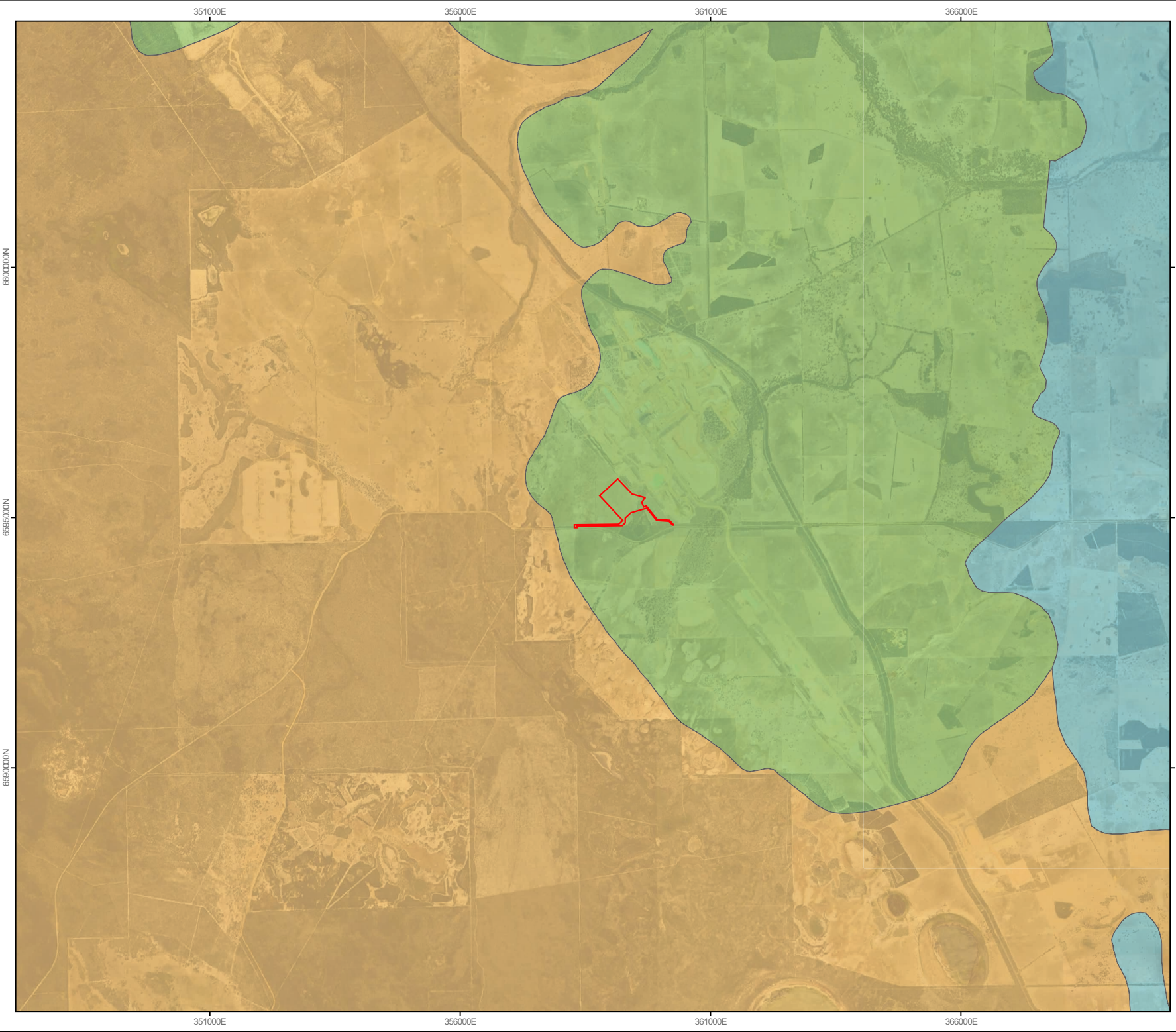
The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) describes a system of 89 biogeographic regions and 419 subregions covering the entire Australian continent. Bioregions are defined on the basis of climate, geology, landforms, vegetation and fauna. The Proposal occurs within the Lesueur Sandplain subregion of the Geraldton Sandplain Bioregion (DCCEEW, 2023; Figure A-1).



The Lesueur Sandplain (GES02) is a bioregion is rich in endemics, composed mainly of proteaceous scrub-heaths. Extensive York Gum and Jam woodlands occur on outwash plains associated drainage. Shrub-heaths rich in endemics occur on a mosaic of lateritic mesas, sandplains, coastal sands and limestones. Heath on lateritised sandplains along the subregions north-eastern margins (Desmond and Chant, 2001).



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Legend

- Development Envelope
- IBRA7 Subregions
 - Dandaragan Plateau (SWA01)
 - Lesueur Sandplain (GES02)
 - Perth (SWA02)

Imagery: Google Satellite

0 1 2 km

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

1:100,000

Project: ALI_529_009

Date: 26/06/2026

Size: A4

Author: ASmithers (Preston Consulting Pty Ltd)

Figure A-1: IBRA7 subregions

Land Systems

The Proposal intersects one land system, the Bassendean System (212Bs; Figure A-2). This system is categorised as the Swan Coastal Plain from Busselton to Jurien. Sand dunes and sandplains with pale deep sand, semi-wet and wet soil. Banksia-paperbark woodlands and mixed heaths.

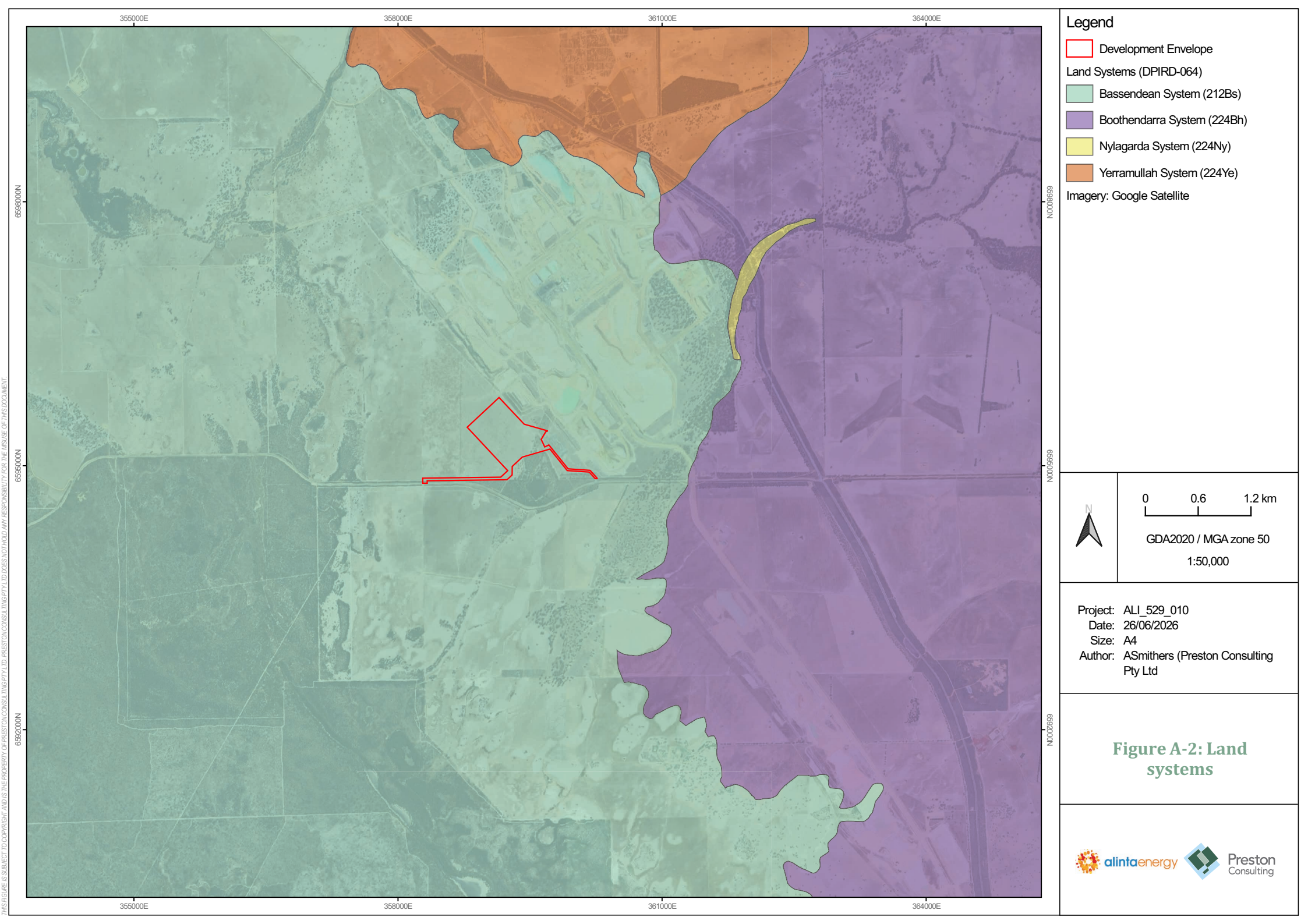
Pre-European Vegetation

The Proposal is comprised of two vegetation associations which are shown in Figure A-3 and detailed in Table A-2.

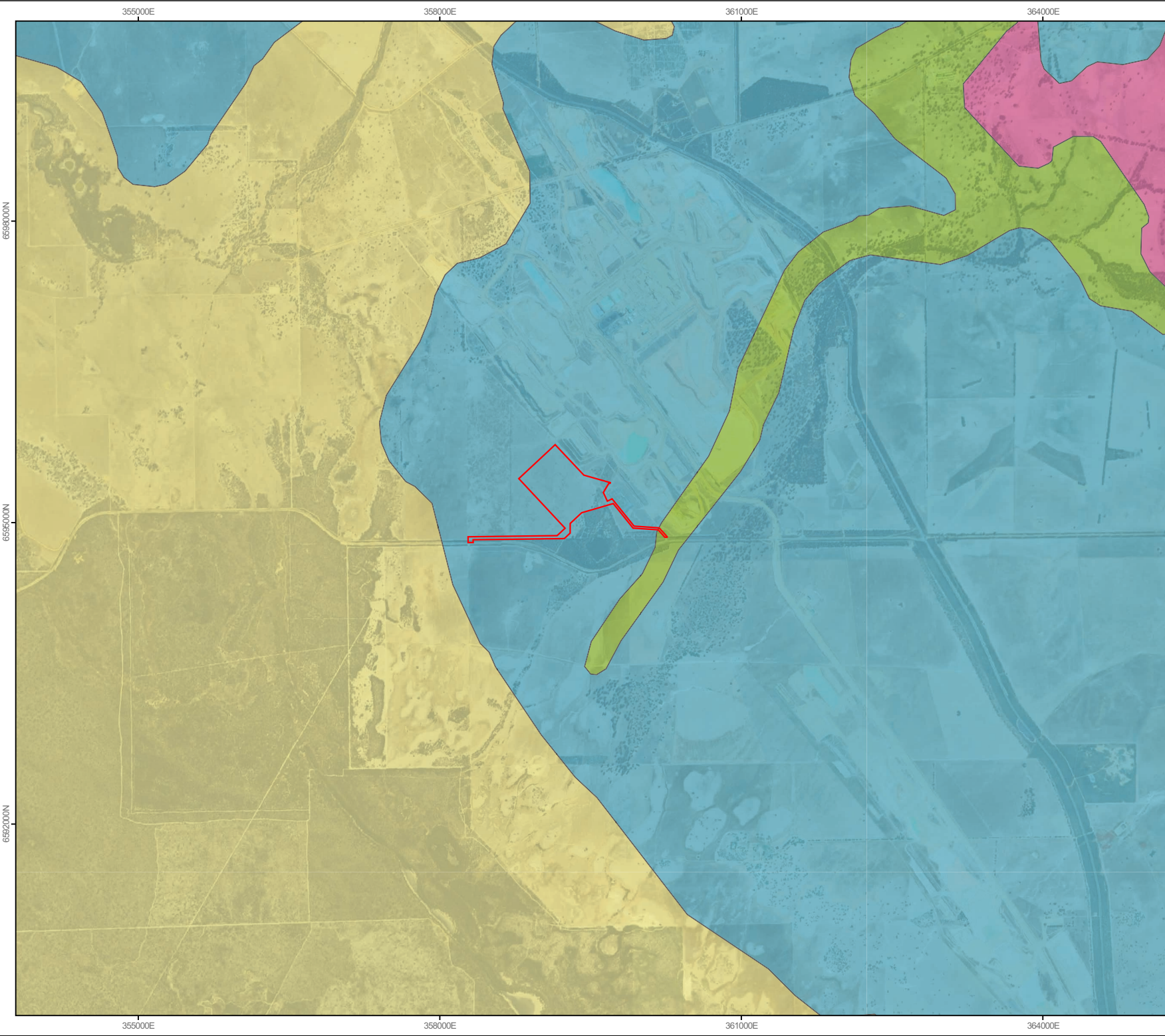
Table A-2: Pre-European vegetation of the Proposal

Vegetation Association	Description	State-wide Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	% Remaining	Intersection within DE (ha)
1031	Scrub-heath / Heath	269,490.91	88,668.30	32.90	0.23
4	Woodland southwest; Jarrah, marri and wandoo <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> , <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>E. wandoo</i>	1,054,279.89	284,102.41	26.95	42.24





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Legend

- Development Envelope
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
 - 4: Woodland southwest
 - 1030: Low woodland or open low woodland
 - 1031: Scrub-heath / Heath
 - 1035: Heath
- Imagery: Google Satellite

0 0.6 1.2 km

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

1:50,000

Project: ALI_529_011

Date: 26/06/2026

Size: A4

Author: ASmithers (Preston Consulting Pty Ltd)

Figure A-3: Pre-European vegetation associations

Vegetation Communities

Ten vegetation types (excluding cleared and completely degraded) were defined and mapped across the two Western Botanical survey areas (Table A-3 and Figure A-4). The most dominant vegetation type, accounting for 22.1% of the survey areas was *Eucalyptus tottiana* Woodland. The second most dominant vegetation type, accounting for 22.0% of the survey areas was Parkland-cleared *Eucalyptus tottiana* Woodland.

Table A-3: Vegetation communities

Code	Description	Extent within survey areas (ha)	Extent within DE (ha)	Extent within DF (ha)
AcVdS	<i>Kunzia glabrescens</i> Shrubland	1.78	-	-
AhLSEm	<i>Allocasuarinia humilis</i> Low Shrubland over <i>Ecdeicola monostachya</i> Sedgeland	1.23	0.13	0.13
BpW	<i>Banksia prionotes</i> Woodland (representative of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC)	5.44	-	-
Completely Degraded	N/A	2.21	1.05	0.13
ErW	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i> Woodland	8.91	0.03	0.02
EtW	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> Woodland (representative of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC)	12.62	2.21	0.08
KspS	<i>Kunzia glabrescens</i> Shrubland	1.57	-	-
MtS	<i>Melaleuca teretifolia</i> Shrubland	6.07	-	-
PC-ErW	Parkland-cleared <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i> Woodland	0.70	-	-
PC-EtW	Parkland-cleared <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> Woodland	12.57	0.11	-
R	Rehabilitation Mixed <i>Eucalyptus</i> Woodland	1.10	-	-
R-ErW	Rehabilitation <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i> Woodland	2.58	0.16	0.16
R-GspLS	Rehabilitation <i>Grevillea</i> sp? Low Shrubland	0.39	-	-
Total		57.14	3.68	0.52 (0.23 of native vegetation)

Approximately 0.3 ha of native vegetation is expected to be cleared for this Proposal



Vegetation Condition

The condition of the vegetation within the survey areas ranged from Good to Completely Degraded. The condition rating of remnant vegetation patches within the survey areas were categorised according to the Keighery Scale (Keighery, 1994). The areas mapped are shown in Figure A-5 and outlined in Table A-4.

Table A-4: Vegetation condition

Vegetation condition	Area mapped within survey areas (ha)	Extent within DE (ha)	Extent within DF (ha)
Good	21.8	2.27	0.21
Disturbed	6.18	-	-
Completely Degraded	18.82	1.30	0.27

The primary area of disturbance is associated with the cable connection to the Yandin Terminal Substation. Whilst the cable corridor passes through vegetation denoted as being in good quality condition, there are alignment options between the scattered trees (Plate 1) which will minimise vegetation impacts.

The secondary area of disturbance is associated with the connection to Mimegarra road. As above, the corridor passes through vegetation denoted as being good in quality, no trees will be disturbed (Plate 2).



Plate 1: Cable connection vegetation



Plate 2: Mimegarra road connection vegetation

Threatened Ecological Communities

One Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) was identified within the survey areas (Figure A-6). The 'Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain' is listed as an Endangered TEC under the EPBC Act and Priority 3(iii) under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Less than 0.08 ha of this TEC is proposed to be disturbed by the Proposal.



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Legend

- Development Envelope
- Disturbance Footprint
- Vegetation Communities**
 - AcVdS
 - AhLSEm
 - BpW
 - Completely Degraded
 - ErW
 - EtW
 - KspS
 - MtS
 - PC-ErW
 - PC-EtW
 - R
 - R-ErW
 - R-GspLS

Imagery: Google Satellite

0 0.1 0.2 km
GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
1:10,000

Project: ALI_529_012
Date: 26/06/2026
Size: A4
Author: ASmithers (Preston Consulting Pty Ltd)

Figure A-4: Vegetation communities

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Legend

- Development Envelope
- Disturbance Footprint
- Vegetation Condition**
 - Good
 - Disturbed
 - Completely Degraded
- Imagery: Google Satellite

0 0.1 0.2 km
GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
1:10,000

Project: ALI_529_013
Date: 26/06/2026
Size: A4
Author: ASmithers (Preston Consulting Pty Ltd)

Figure A-5: Vegetation condition

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Legend

- Development Envelope
- Disturbance Footprint
- Potential TEC

Imagery: Google Satellite

0 0.1 0.2 km

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

1:10,000

Project: ALI_529_014
Date: 26/06/2026
Size: A4
Author: ASmithers (Preston Consulting Pty Ltd)

Figure A-6: Potential TEC

alintaenergy

Preston Consulting

Significant Flora

Western Botanical's surveys (2025, 2026) recorded a total of seven priority flora species listed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA; 2025; Figure A-7):

- *Anigozanthos humilis* subsp. *chrysanthus* (P4);
- *Banksia dallanneyi* subsp. *pollostata* (P3);
- *Comesperma rhadinocarpum* (P3);
- *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* subsp. *elachantha* (P4);
- *Schoenus badius* (P2);
- *Schoenus griffinianus* (P4); and
- *Verticordia lindleyi* subsp. *lindleyi* (P4).

No flora listed under the BC or EPBC Act were recorded during the surveys.

Other Flora of Significance

Two species of *Xanthorrhoea* were recorded within the survey area. Both these taxa were observed within the Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 27993; Native Dog Swamp Nature Reserve) to the south-east of the survey area, and both may also occur within the roadside remnant vegetation of Mimegarra Road. These have been labelled as:

- *Xanthorrhoea* sp. Mimegarra Rd flat leaf (G. Cockerton & L. Dalglish 4326); and
- *Xanthorrhoea* sp. Mimegarra Rd square leaf (G. Cockerton & L. Dalglish 4328).

The two species present within the survey area are lacking taxonomic recognition and that little can be documented about their relative distribution or abundances. These species will be treated as novel species and will be considered to have high conservation value until otherwise proven. Both require regional context of their distribution and population numbers and as such would be listed by DBCA as Priority 2 flora species, having representatives within the Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 27993; Native Dog Swamp Nature Reserve).

Weeds

32 weed species have been recorded during the Western Botanical (2025, 2026) surveys. All recorded weed species are recognised and common weeds and categorised in the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* as Permitted – s11. No Declared Pests or Weeds of National Significance have been encountered across survey area.

One problematic species, *Trachyandra divaricata*, was recorded during the survey (Figure A-7). This species is neither a Weed of National Significance or a Declared Organism in WA, however it is toxic to stock and a rampant coloniser species.



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Legend

Development Envelope

Disturbance Footprint

Significant Flora

- Anigozanthos humilis* subsp. *chrysanthus* (P4)
- Banksia dallanneyi* subsp. *pollosta* (P3)
- Comesperma rhadinocarpum* (P3)
- Eucalyptus macrocarpa* subsp. *elachantha* (P4)
- Schoenus griffinianus* (P4)
- Trachyandra divaricata* (Weed)
- Verticordia lindleyi* subsp. *lindleyi* (P4)
- Xanthorrhoea* sp. Mimegarra Rd square TS leaf (GCLD 4328) (SOI)
- Xanthorrhoea* sp. Mimegarra Rd flat leaf (GCLD 4326) (SOI)

Imagery: Google Satellite

N

00.10.2

km

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

1:10,000

Project: ALI_529_015

Date: 26/06/2026

Size: A4

Author: ASmithers (Preston Consulting Pty Ltd)

Figure A-7: Significant flora

alintaenergy

Preston Consulting

JUSTIFICATION

Detailed flora and vegetation surveys of the Proposal and the surrounding areas have been conducted for the Proposal (Western Botanical, 2025, 2026). Alinta Energy has incorporated avoidance and minimisation measures into the Proposal design to minimise direct impacts to flora and vegetation. As such, the Proposal will result in approximately 0.3 ha of native vegetation clearing, the majority of which is completely degraded. Additionally, no records of significant flora will be directly impacted.

A Native Vegetation Clearing Permit will be obtained if assessment under Part IV of the EP Act is not undertaken.

Based on the above and results of the surveys provided in the sections above, the Proposal is expected to be able to meet the EPA's objective for this factor.

TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Not relevant.

JUSTIFICATION

There are no planned impacts to Terrestrial Environmental Quality however, some minor unintentional impacts have the potential to occur such as hydrocarbon or chemical spills, or erosion.

Large volumes of chemicals or hydrocarbons are not going to be stored on site, and these potential impacts are easily managed under industry-standard measures such that they are unlikely to be significant.

TERRESTRIAL FAUNA

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The majority of the Proposal is comprised of *Eucalyptus tottiana* Woodland in mostly degraded condition.

No significant fauna have been recorded within the Proposal. The closest historical record is a Carnaby's Cockatoo, sighted in 1999, within the nature reserve to the south of the Proposal.

JUSTIFICATION

The Proposal will require approximately 0.3 ha of native vegetation clearing, of which most is considered completely degraded. Clearing of this scale will not significantly impact any terrestrial fauna habitat this is especially apparent as the majority of the clearing will occur in completely degraded areas that hold little fauna habitat value.



Indirect impacts such as noise, air emissions and light are predicted to be minor in nature, particularly in comparison to nearby mining operations. While some minor impacts may occur to fauna that may occur within the Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 27993; Native Dog Swamp Nature Reserve to the south, these are not expected to be significant.

SOCIAL SURROUNDINGS

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The Yued Aboriginal Corporation engaged Archae-aus to undertake heritage surveys of the Proposal for Alinta Energy (Archae-aus, 2026; Appendix 3.4). The information relating to Aboriginal heritage has been sourced from this letter unless otherwise stated.

Alinta Energy engaged Lloyd George Acoustics (LGA, 2026; Appendix 3.5) to conduct an environmental noise assessment for the Proposal. The information relating to noise emissions has been sourced from this report unless otherwise stated.

Current Land Use

The Proposal is located in the Wheatbelt region of WA. The Wheatbelt is primarily an agricultural region, dominated by the grains and livestock industries. Despite being nutritionally infertile by modern agricultural standards, the soils of the region support a highly productive cropping and livestock industry (Hobbs, 2003). The Wheatbelt encompasses approximately 155,256 km², and consists of 43 local government areas, with the Shire of Northam having the largest resident base.

The resident population of the Wheatbelt was estimated at almost 73,690 people, with Aboriginal people comprising about 8%. The region contains three Indigenous groups including Gubran, Njaki-Njaki and Ballardong people who have a strong spiritual, physical, and cultural connection to Country (Central Wheatbelt Visitor Centre, 2026).

The region is underpinned by a growing resource sector and an established agricultural production industry with increasing diversification across manufacturing, construction, logistics and freight and other emerging industries.

In 2022-23, key economic contributors in the Wheatbelt included the following sectors:

- Agriculture (\$4.997 billion);
- Mining (\$4.238 billion);
- Construction (\$1.234 billion);
- Manufacturing (\$1.166 billion); and
- Health and Education (\$1.011 billion).

The Wheatbelt has approximately 12 million ha of rural zoned land. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the Wheatbelt region in terms of land use and employment (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015).

Wheatbelt conservation reserves include Dryandra Woodland National Park, Karroun Hill Nature Reserve, Avon Valley National Park, Walyunga National Park, Tutanning Nature Reserve and Jilbadji Nature Reserve. These reserves help support a growing tourism industry that is attracting



approximately 1,088,000 tourists annually, with tourism contributing more than \$354 million per year to the regional economy (Wheatbelt Development Commission, 2026).

Rapid and extensive removal of native vegetation for agriculture has meant that the wheatbelt is one of the most extensively cleared regions in Australia with only 10% of the area retaining native vegetation. The large scale clearing of native perennial vegetation and replacement with shallow-rooted annual exotic plant species has resulted in major changes in ecological processes, particularly the hydrologic balance. Water tables are rising, in some cases by more than 20 m since clearing began, bringing salt to the surface (Hobbs, 2003).

Local Residents and Community

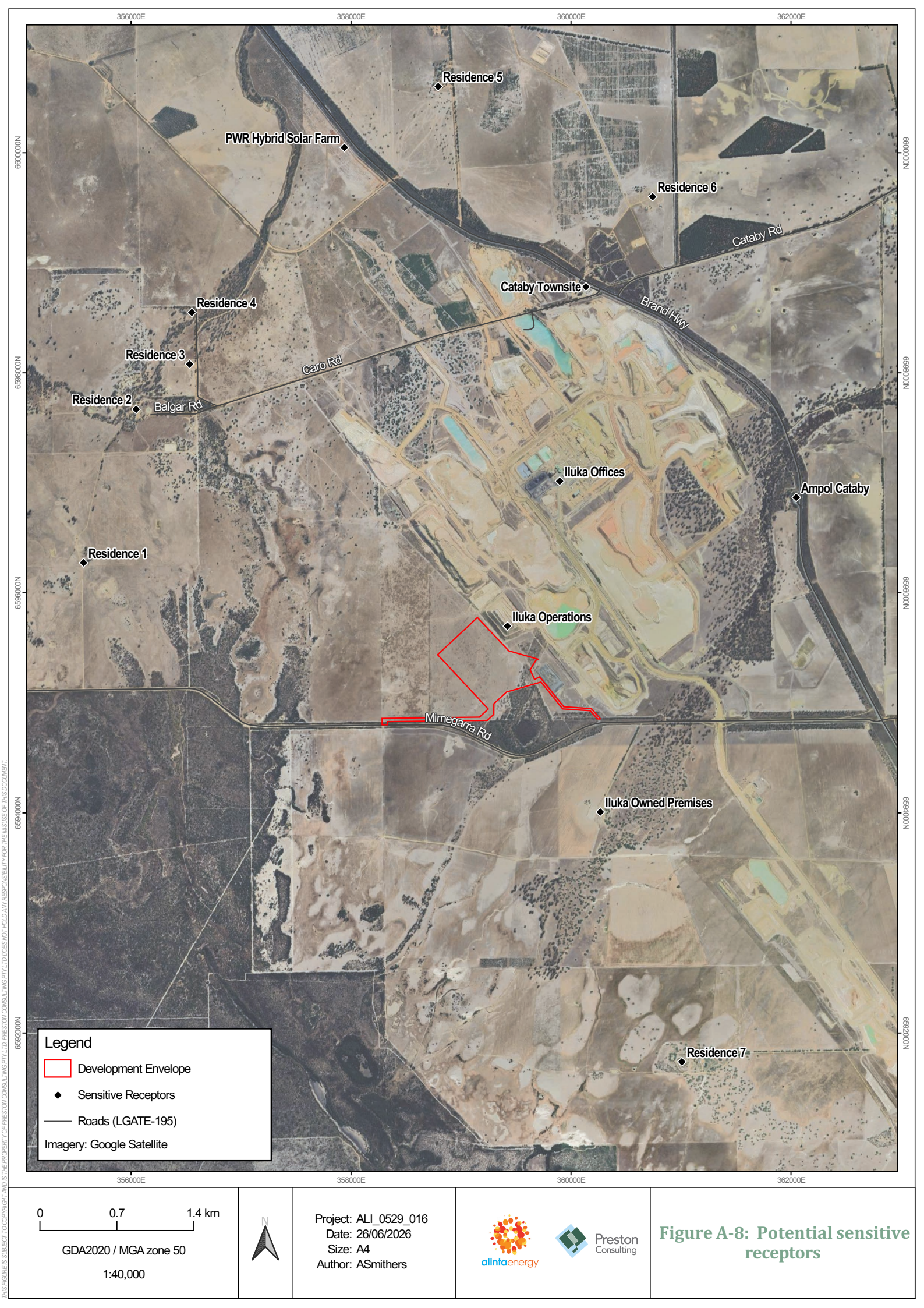
Sensitive receptors within 15 km of the Proposal include two mining related areas, residential areas and commercial premises (Table A-5 and Figure A-8).

The area surrounding the Proposal is sparsely populated, with the closest townsite of Cataby, approximately 3.2 km east of the Proposal, with a population of 103 according to the 2021 Census (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021).

Table A-5: Potential sensitive receptors within 15 km of the Proposal

Name	Significance	Approximate distance to Proposal (km)
Ampol Cataby	High usage business	3.0
Cataby Townsite	Town	3.3
Iluka Offices	Nearby receptor (within Cataby Mineral Sands Project boundary)	1.6
Iluka Operations	Nearby receptor (within Cataby Mineral Sands Project boundary)	0.3
Iluka Owned Premises	Nearby residence (within Cataby Mineral Sands Project boundary)	1.4
PWR Hybrid Solar Farm	Iluka Resources solar farm and battery energy storage system	4.5
Residence 1	Occupied residence	3.4
Residence 2	Occupied residence	3.5
Residence 3	Occupied residence	3.5
Residence 4	Occupied residence	3.8
Residence 5	Occupied residence	4.9
Residence 6	Occupied residence	4.3
Residence 7	Occupied residence	3.7





The Shire of Dandaragan identified the following Local Planning Scheme zones within a 20 km buffer of the Proposal (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), 2022):

- Rural; and
- Major Road.

No Regional Schemes, State Planning Policies, Structure Plans, or other underlying land descriptions were identified.

Therefore, it is considered that the areas surrounding the Proposal currently provide limited recreational / tourism value.

Noise

Alinta Energy engaged LGA (2026; Appendix 3.5) to conduct and environmental noise assessment for the Proposal. Potential sensitive receptors (Table A-5 and Figure A-8) were identified and assessed for their noise sensitivity. The following premises close to the Proposal were not considered noise sensitive due to their uses:

- Ampol Cataby – Commercial Premises
- Iluka Offices – Industrial Premises
- Iluka Operations – Industrial Premises
- PWR Hybrid Solar Farm – Commercial Premises

Noise sensitive premises are defined in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 under Schedule 1 Part C Items 1 through 3. In this instance many of the receiving premises are considered “Rural Premises” under Item 2, or “Premises occupied solely or mainly for residential or accommodation purposes” under Item 1. Residence 6 is noted to be on the same land as a mining tenement owned by Iluka Resources and therefore is considered a caretaker premises (Industrial) under Schedule Part 1 Item 8. Residence 6 is also owned by Iluka Resources and only occupied occasionally.

Methodology

Computer modelling has been used to predict the noise emissions from the Proposal. The software used was SoundPLAN 9.0 with the CONCAWE algorithms (ISO 17534-3 improved method) selected, as they include the influence of meteorological conditions.

Meteorological Conditions

Meteorological information utilised is provided in Table 3-1 and is considered by DWER to represent worst-case conditions for noise propagation. At wind speeds greater than those shown, sound propagation may be further enhanced, however background noise from the wind itself and from local vegetation is likely to be elevated and dominate the ambient noise levels.

Table A-6: Modelling meteorological conditions

Parameter	Night (7 pm to 7 am)
Temperature (°C)	15
Humidity (%)	50



Parameter	Night (7 pm to 7 am)
Wind Speed (m/s)	3
Wind Direction	All
Pasquil Stability Factor	F

Alternatives to the above default conditions can be used where one year of weather data is available and the analysis considers the worst 2% of the day and night for the month of the year in which the worst-case weather conditions prevail (Department of Environmental Regulation, 2016). In most cases, the DWER default conditions occur for more than 2% of the time and therefore must be satisfied.

Ground Absorption

The ground attenuation has been assumed to be 1.0 (100%) throughout the model given the rural nature of the area, noting that 0.0 represents hard reflective surfaces such as water and 1.0 represents absorptive surfaces and soft ground such as grass, agricultural land, forest or gardens.

Source Sound Power Levels

The source sound power levels used in the modelling are provided in Table A-7.

Table A-7: Source sound power levels, dB

Description	Source height (m)	Octave band centre frequency (Hz)									Overall dB(A)
		31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Gas Turbine Enclosure											
Gas Turbine Exhaust Stack	25	133	131	123	113	106	91	81	75	67	111
Gas Turbine Package	5	137	135	133	127	126	122	118	115	109	128
Engine Hall											
Engine Exhaust Stack (Silenced)	25	129	112	102	98	94	88	86	83	81	98
Engine Intake Openings (Silenced)	5	137	132	122	108	90	89	84	89	95	110
Reciprocating Engine Package	5	127	125	123	117	116	112	108	105	99	118

The following is noted in relation to Table A-7:

- In all cases, source sound power levels have been provided by the suppliers, based on manufacturers data. It is understood that strict specifications will be applied to facility suppliers as follows:
 - A maximum level of 81 dB(A) at 1-metre from external facades of engine hall; and
 - A maximum level of 85 dB(A) at 1-metre from external facades of the Gas Turbine Enclosure, auxiliaries and exhaust stacks.



- The engine hall and gas turbine Enclosure walls and roof elements are assumed to provide Rw 22 dB, being of an assumed sheet metal cladding with a generic internal thermal insulation lining. This is adjusted where necessary to meet the required external noise specifications above;
- It is assumed that all noise sources will be operating simultaneously and at start-up speeds rather than steady state speeds. This is considered to be conservative as start-up noise is highest and the generally plant will only run simultaneously during peak demand;
- Where identified, office buildings and minor sheds have been assumed at 4.0 metres high; and
- Sources heights are relative to natural ground.

Results

The results for the worst-case scenario of all plant in operation are provided in Table A-8, assessed against the night-time assigned level. A noise contour plot is also provided in Figure A-9.

Table A-8: External predicted levels (night)

Receptor	Predicted level, dB LA10	Assigned Level, dB LA10	Assessment
Residence 1	26	35	Complies
Residence 2	26	35	Complies
Residence 3	26	35	Complies
Residence 4	25	35	Complies
Residence 5	<20	35	Complies
Residence 6 (Caretaker)	35	65	Complies
Residence 7	24	35	Complies
Residence 8	26	35	Complies
Cataby Townsite	27	35	Complies
Iluka Offices	34	65	Complies
Iluka Operations	34	65	Complies
PWR Hybrid Solar Farm	23	60	Complies
Ampol Cataby	28	60	Complies

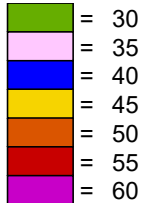
Given the nature of the sources and distance to noise sensitive premises, the noise emissions from the Proposal are not expected to contain intrusive characteristics. Notwithstanding, the predicted levels in Table A-8 comply at all receptors, even if applying a +5 adjustment for tonality.



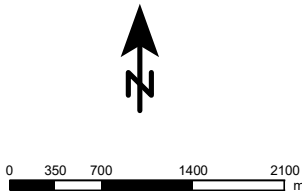
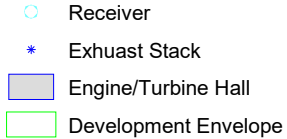
Figure A-9: Night time noise (1.5 m AGL), dB LA10



Predicted Noise level



Legend



Project No: 24109527
Consultant: MM
Date: 29/05/2026
Algorithm: CONCAWE
SoundPLAN Version: 9.0



Lloyd George Acoustics
PO Box 717
HILLARYS WA 6923
(08) 9401 7770

European Heritage and Cultural Values

No European heritage sites have been identified within the DE. A search of WA databases (inHerit) identified that only one European heritage site is located within 5 km of the Proposal. This site, the Caro Grave Sites (5825), is located approximately 3.4 km northwest and is listed within the Municipal Inventory as a historic site (since 1996). The grave site has some local significance only as a lonely grave in the district. This site is not listed in the state or commonwealth heritage lists but is recognised to have some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Dandaragan (DPLH, 2026). No impacts to this site are expected.

Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values

The Proposal lies entirely within the South West Settlement (WCD 2021/010), specifically within the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement (WI 2015/009) held by the Yued People (Figure A-10).

Yued Country includes the towns of Leeman, Jurien Bay, Cervantes, Two Rocks, Toodyay, Gingin, Calingiri, Dalwallinu, Coorow and Moora. The approximate size of the Yued region is 26,040.61 km².

Eleven lodged Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) sites have been identified as occurring within 5 km of the Proposal, with the closest, Iluka Cataby 08 (ACH-20230) located approximately 0.4 km south of the Proposal. Only one registered ACH site, Minyulo Brook (Bilya) (ACH-28326) was identified within 5 km. No sites within the DPLH database are predicted to be impacted (Table A-9 and Figure A-11).

Table A-9: ACH places within 5 km of the Proposal

Place ID	Name	Type	Distance to DE (km)
Registered			
ACH-28326	Minyulo Brook (Bilya)	Sub surface cultural material; Artefacts / Scatter; Birthplace; Camp; Ritual / Ceremonial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Hunting Place; Modified Tree; Landscape / Seascape Feature; Plant Resource; Water Source	~3.5
Lodged			
ACH-20230	Iluka Cataby 08	Artefacts / Scatter	~0.4
ACH-20229	Iluka Cataby 07	Modified Tree	~2.1
ACH-5875	Caro Well/Winooka Hill	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp	~2.2
ACH-5876	Caro-Minor Blowouts	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp	~2.5
ACH-20232	Iluka Cataby 10	Artefacts / Scatter	~2.7
ACH-20231	Iluka Cataby 09	Artefacts / Scatter	~3.6
ACH-5877	Cataby (Dandaragan)	Artefacts / Scatter; Camp	~3.7
ACH-20227	Iluka Cataby 04	Modified Tree	~3.8
ACH-5943	Dandaragan	Artefacts / Scatter	~4.5
ACH-38972	Caro Swamp East	Artefacts / Scatter	~4.9
ACH-20226	Iluka Cataby 03	Artefacts / Scatter	~5.0

The Aboriginal Heritage values within the Proposal have been identified through surveys with the Yued People and Archae-aus. The Proposal has been surveyed for previously unknown and



unrecorded Aboriginal Heritage sites and other areas of potential cultural interest. These surveys were undertaken across five days from 25 - 29 May 2026 with Yued Representatives, Alinta Energy Representatives, two archaeologists and one anthropologist.

Archaeological Survey

No isolated artefacts or archaeological sites were found within the Proposal. However, predictive modelling for ACH on the Swan Coastal Plain indicates there is high potential for sub-surface cultural material within at least 500 m of basin wetlands such as Native Dog Swamp. As such, the majority of the Proposal has high potential for subsurface ACH (Figure A- 12).

A portion of the original wetland associated with Native Dog Swamp intersects the southern 75 m of the proposed transmission line. Water sources are of considerable importance and significance to Yued People, even when the surface presentation has been disturbed. Therefore, Yued Representatives' preference is to avoid any further disturbance to this area specifically through the wetland boundary. Additionally, Yued Representatives discussed the remnant vegetation on the low hill between the Native Dog Swamp Reserve and the Project Area which extends into the Project Area. Yued Representatives stated this vegetation is of importance as it is connected to Native Dog Swamp and is some of the last remaining vegetation in this area, expressing their desire to preserve this landscape.

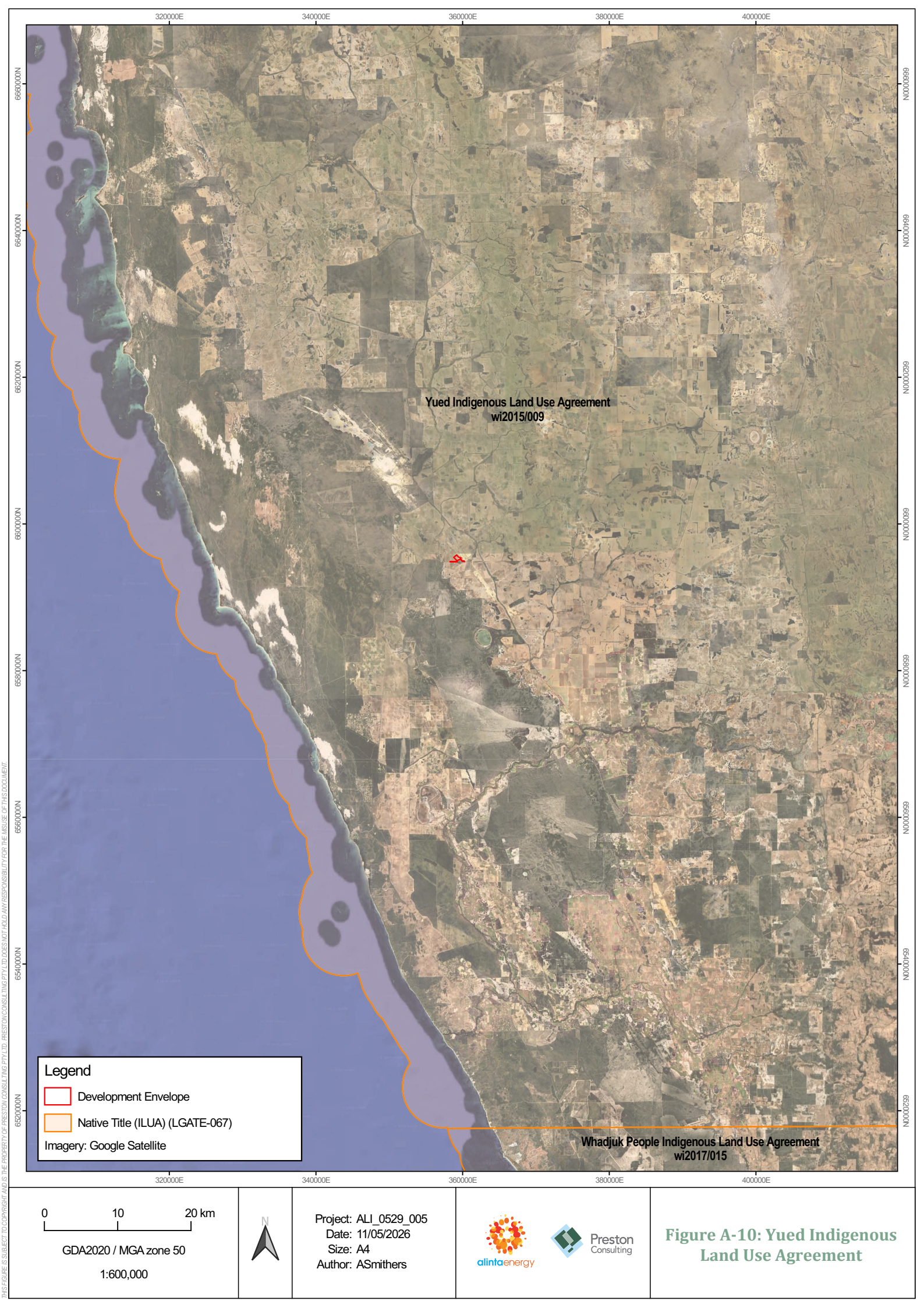
Ethnographic Survey

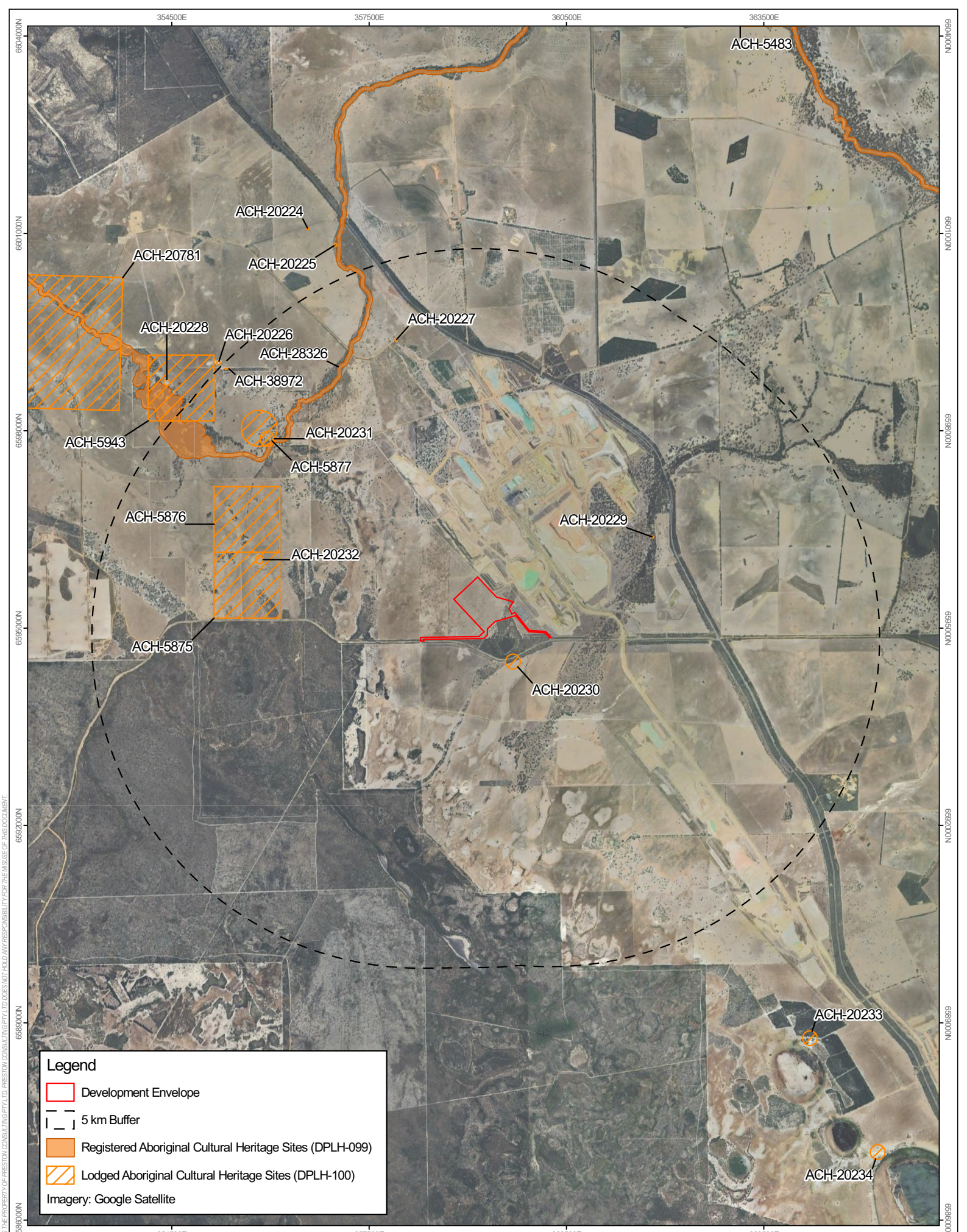
No new ethnographic sites were identified within the Proposal. The ethnographic survey team advised that they are not aware of any recorded traditional stories associated with Dog Swamp; however, they acknowledged that other Yued Representatives may hold such knowledge. The area was affirmed as culturally significant as a traditional waterway and landscape used by ancestors.

Yued Elder Dianne Yappo advised of a cultural relationship between DPLH Registered ACH Site Minyulo Brook (Bilya) (ID 28326), located approximately 3.5 km from the survey area, and Dog Swamp. This relationship is supported by the presence of the Lodged Place Iluka Cataby 08 (ID 20230) artefact scatter located immediately south of the swamp.

Archae-aus archaeologist Tessa Woods noted that elevated ridgelines north and south of Dog Swamp have a high likelihood of containing sub-surface cultural material.







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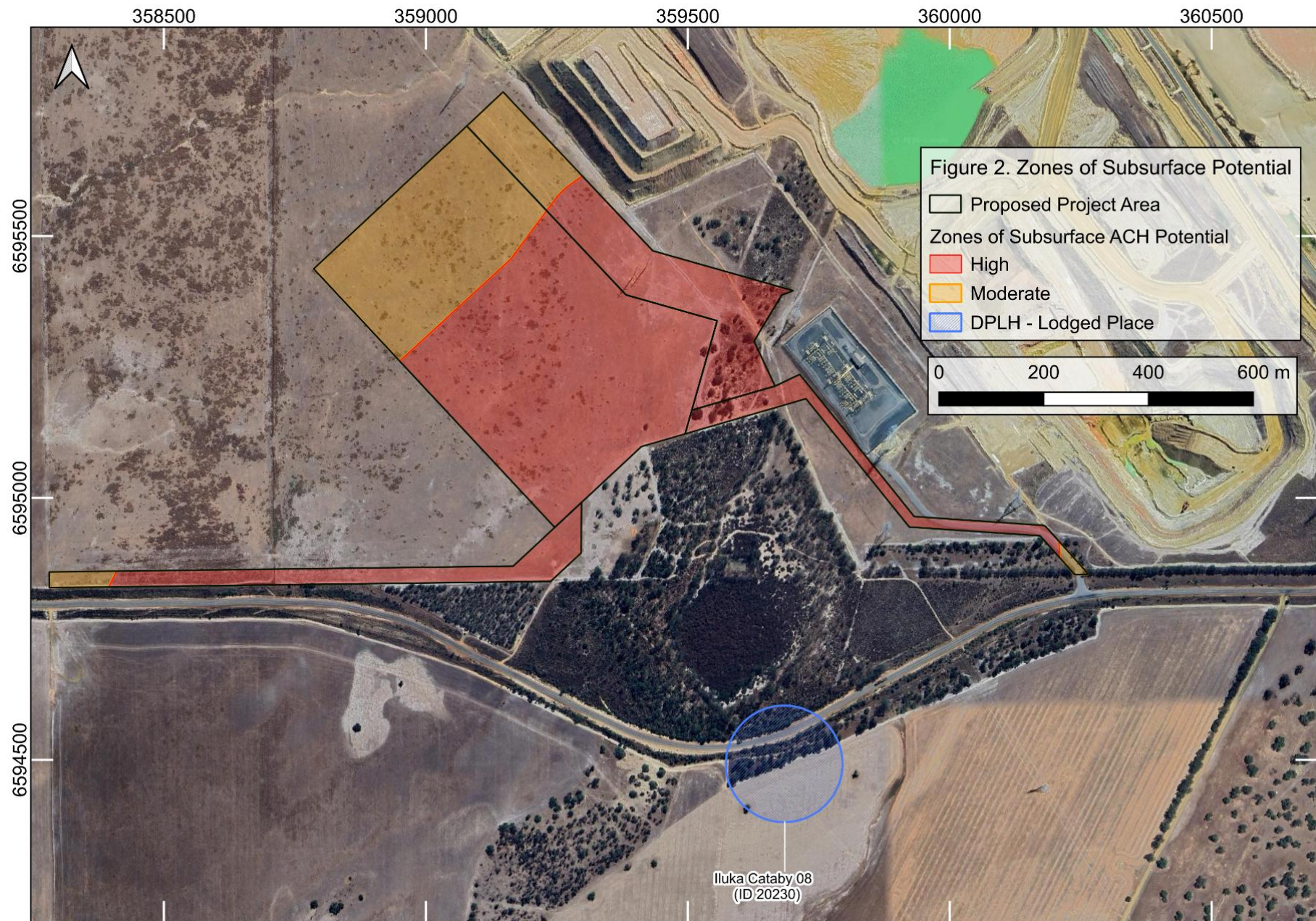


Figure A- 12: Zones of subsurface ACH potential

JUSTIFICATION

The EPA's environmental objective for this factor is to *"protect social surroundings from significant harm"* (EPA, 2023).

The Proposal is expected to result in negligible impacts to local residents, tourism and community given the lack of observed recreational or other use of the land. Impacts associated with dust and noise will be managed by a works approval under Part V of the EP Act and no sensitive receptors are in close proximity to the Proposal.

There are no listed European Heritage values which occur within the Proposal and therefore there are no predicted impacts to European Heritage and values.

No Aboriginal archaeological or ethnographic sites were identified within the Proposal during the survey (Archae-aus, 2026). Alinta Energy will continue to engage the Yued Aboriginal Corporation and qualified heritage consultants throughout the life of the Proposal. This will include discussions of STP across the Proposal in areas of high potential for sub-surface cultural material to help mitigate and manage risk to ACH.

An environmental noise assessment was conducted by LGA (2026; Appendix 3.5) which concluded that noise levels from the Proposal are expected to comply with the most critical, night-time assigned levels at all noise sensitive receptors.

Based on the above, Alinta Energy considers that the Proposal can be implemented such that there are no significant residual impacts to this factor, and the EPA objective can be met.

HUMAN HEALTH

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Not relevant.

JUSTIFICATION

The Proposal does not pose any foreseeable risk to Human Health. No radiation or harmful pollutants are to be produced by the Proposal.

INLAND WATERS

RECEIVING/EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Alinta Energy engaged WMS Engineering (WMS) to conduct a surface water assessment of the Proposal Area (WMS, 2025; Appendix 3.6). The following hydrological information is based on information from this study.



Hydrology

The Proposal falls within the hydrological unit of the South West Coastal Drainage Basin, with surface hydrology dominated by seasonal overland flow patterns. The region typically experiences flood events during higher rainfall months, influenced by seasonal storm fronts.

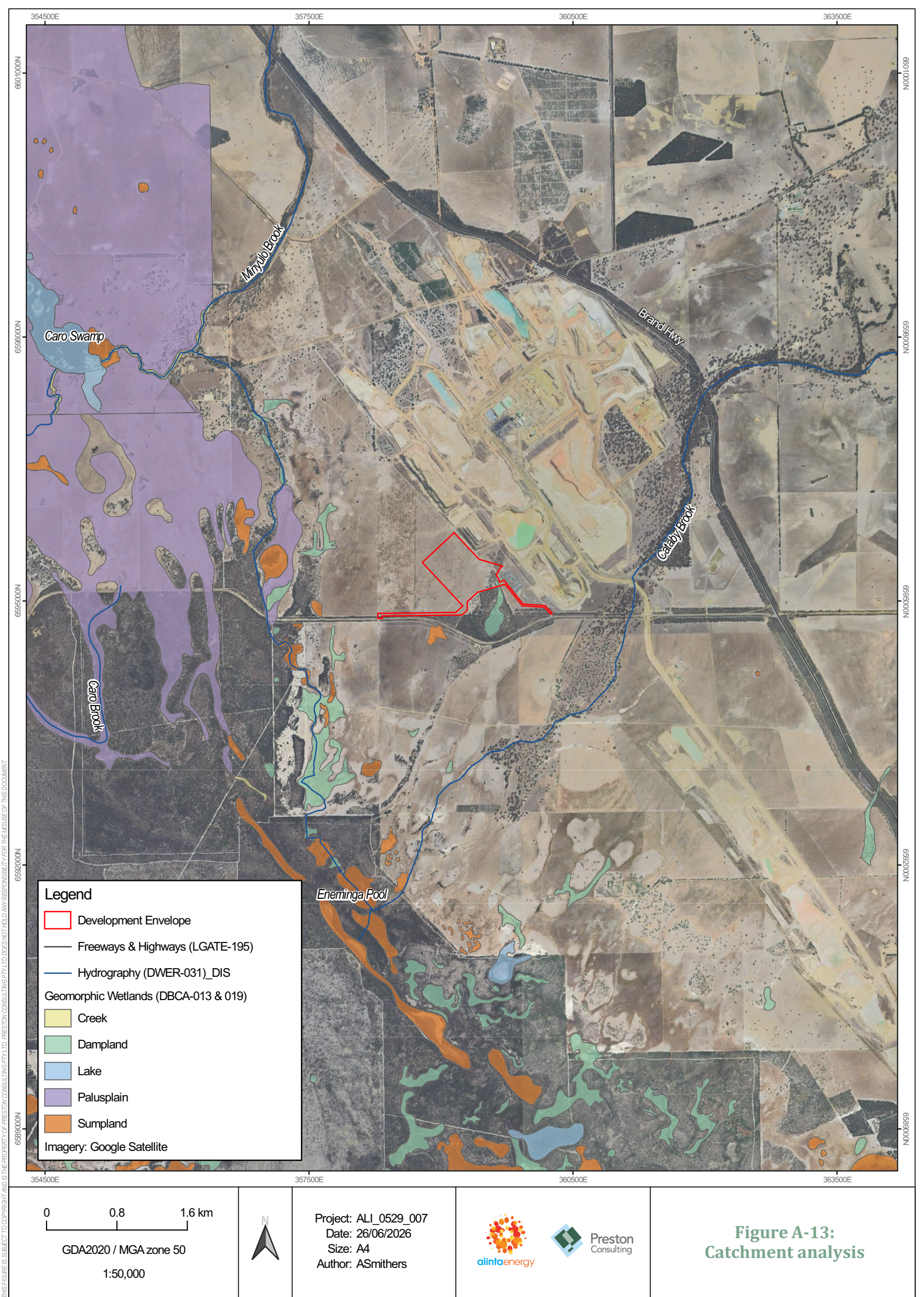
Agricultural activities have significantly modified the surface water systems in this area. Riparian systems have been highly impacted by agriculture and grazing (Iluka, 2015). Given the flat topography and reduced natural drainage capacity, there is a potential for localised flooding and pooling, especially in the vicinity of modified watercourses and drainage lines during substantial rainfall events.

Two ephemeral watercourses, Minyulo Brook and Cataby Brook, contribute to the regional hydrology of the project area, primarily flowing during periods of high rainfall. As Minyulo Brook approaches Caro, it bifurcates, with the northern branch flowing towards Caro Swamp, while the southern drains into a non-perennial lake located 1.5km west and downstream of the project area.

Cataby Brook flows southward past the Proposal site, crossing Iluka's Mine access roads and Mimegarra Road before dissipating across agricultural paddocks upstream of Eneminga Pool. During extreme rainfall events, there is potential for flows from the Cataby Brook to divert into the Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 27993; Native Dog Swamp Nature Reserve), which is immediately southeast of the project.

The study area and its catchment analysis are presented in Figure A-13.





JUSTIFICATION

Hydrologic Modelling

No hydrologic models of the study area were available for this assessment. New hydrologic HEC-HMS models were therefore developed to generate regional and local catchment flows for the Proposal. HEC-HMS is an industry standard modelling package that is widely used in hydrological studies across Australia.

Three domains; Regional, Sub-Regional and Local were modelled in three separate HEC-HMS domains (Figure A-14 and Figure A-15) to allow for the application of catchment-specific parameters.

Publicly available topographic survey data was used to generate a Digital elevation model (DEM)) of the study area. The resulting DEM (Figure A-14 and Figure A-15) illustrates ground elevations ranging from approximately 110 m AHD in the southeastern portion of the Proposal area to around 98 m AHD in the northwestern extent.

The DEM excludes disturbances from the Iluka mine site located north of the Proposal. Consequently, the survey reflects the pre-existing terrain, which is assumed to represent the landscape post-closure of the mine site. Given that the Proposal's operational life is expected to exceed that of the adjacent mine, the pre-existing terrain has been adopted as a conservative approach in this study to model hydraulics of the surface water flow.



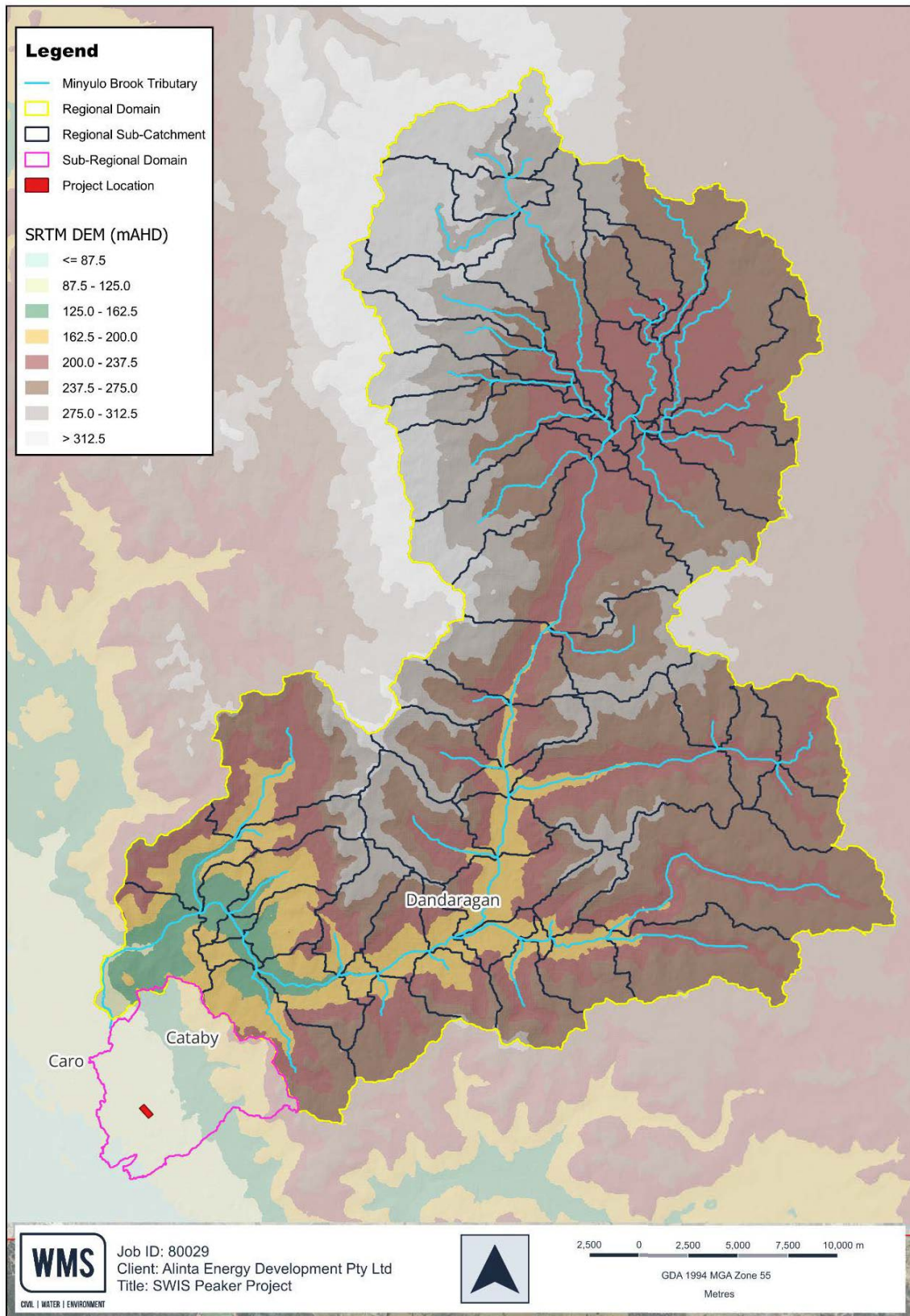


Figure A-14: Regional hydrological model extent (WMS, 2025)



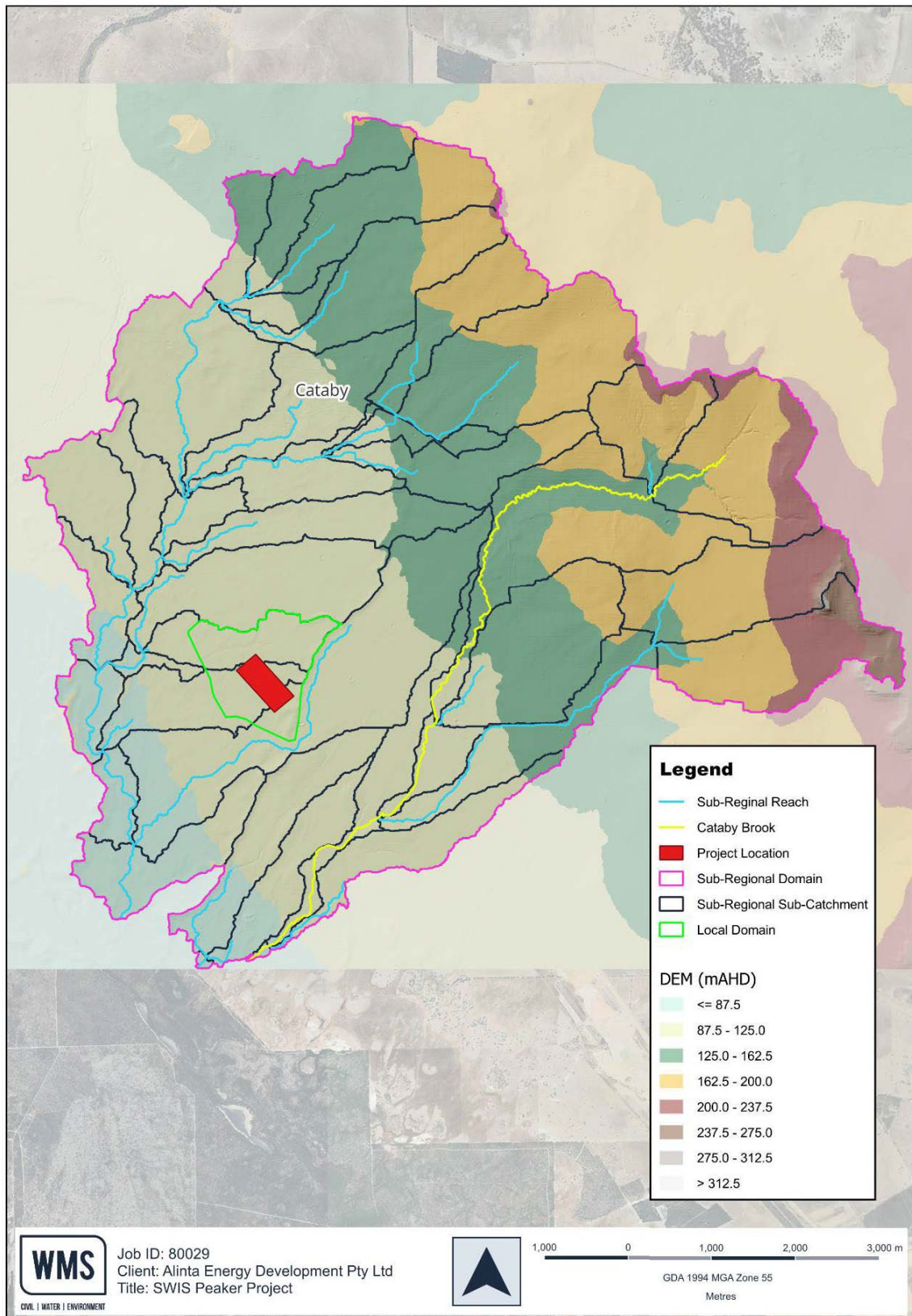


Figure A-15: Sub-regional and local hydrological model extent (WMS, 2025)



Hydraulic Modelling

Two 2D HEC-RAS hydraulic models were developed to assess flood behaviour of the sub-regional and local catchments. The latest HEC-RAS version 6.6 was adopted for this study, which includes support for Heavily Parallelised Computing (HPC). This allows for significant improvements in computational performance by utilising modern multi-core processors, graphical processing units, and HPC environments.

HEC-RAS employs explicit solvers for 2D Shallow Water Equations, with parallelisation handled through OpenMP in the Intel Fortran compiler. The performance gains from HPC are particularly effective with larger datasets, which benefit more from parallel processing.

The study area was divided into two modelling domains to capture all relevant catchments without the need for a single, large domain, which would result in excessive run times and file sizes.

Hydrological inflows from the regional catchment were applied as inputs to the sub-regional model. This sub-regional model simulated downstream flooding extents and regional flows to assess potential impacts on the site. The local catchment model focused on stormwater runoff directly affecting the site.



Post Development

The lot provides flexibility in selecting the optimal location for the Proposal within its boundaries. The selected location presented in Figure A-16 is deemed the most appropriate as it has the least disturbance to overland flow and impact to the surface water regime. The location is expected to minimise impacts on planned infrastructure and reduce potential effects on downstream environments.

In the post-development condition, the hydraulic model is executed for the same range of design events as in the Pre-Existing condition. The results are post-processed to determine key metrics, including peak water levels, depths, flow velocities and water surface elevation afflux, which provide critical insights to inform stormwater management at the Proposal. WMS assumed that Mannings' n roughness values of the Proposal will remain consistent post-development and that access roads will not be at a higher elevation than the current terrain.



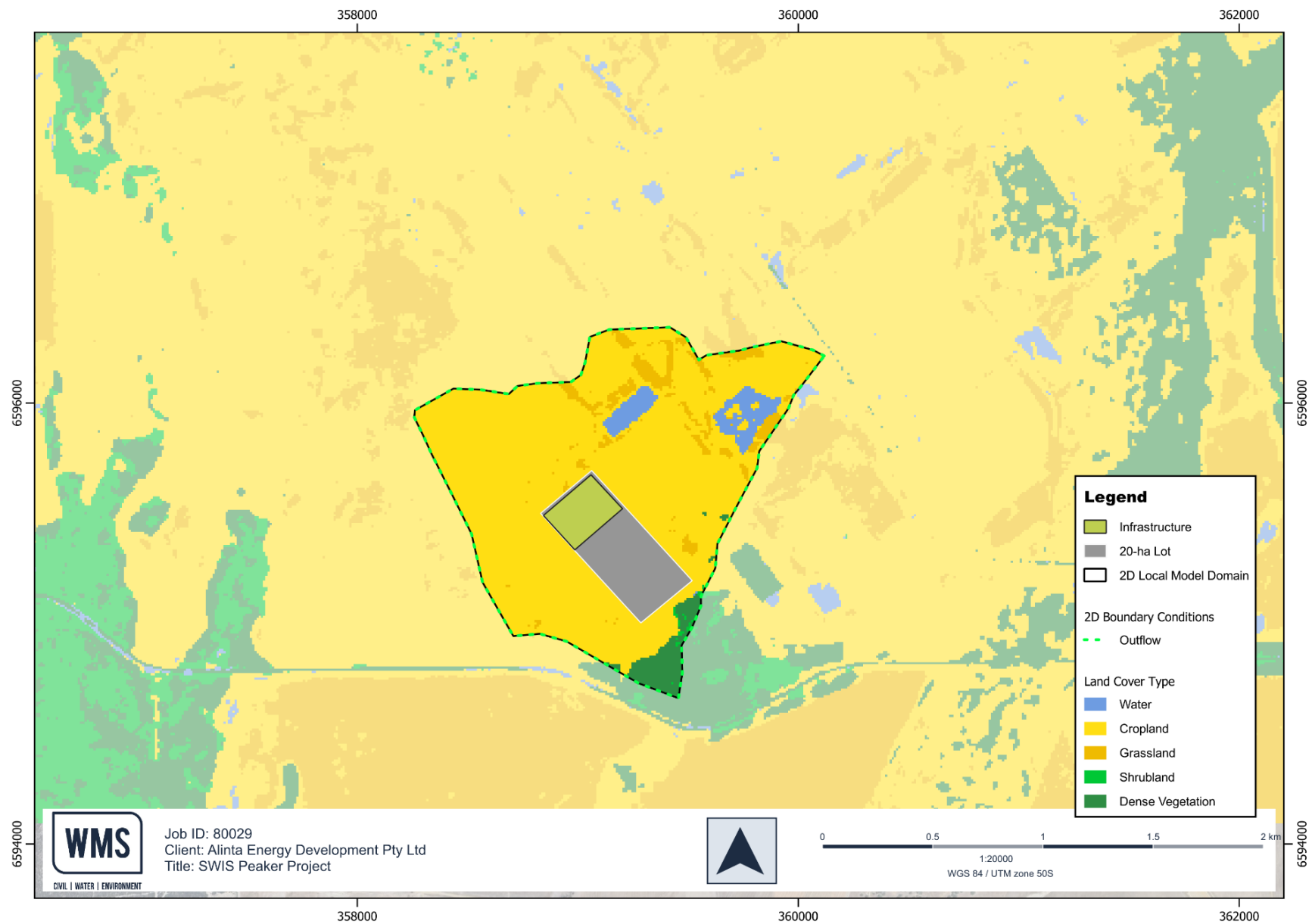


Figure A-16: Post development local hydraulic model layout (WMS, 2025)

Stormwater Management

WMS conducted a high-level conceptual assessment to evaluate the potential sediment loss and water quality impacts of the Proposal.

The Proposal area is neither within nor adjacent to any significant wetlands or water bodies (EPA, 2018). The Unnamed Nature Reserve (R 27993; Native Dog Swamp Nature Reserve) immediately southeast of the Proposal site is not affected by site runoff and the closest water body is a non-perennial lake located 1.5 km west of the Proposal area. Additionally, the Proposal does not intersect any Public Drinking Water Source Areas.

Conclusions

Given the absence of permanent surface water bodies, the Proposal is expected to have no significant or irreversible impact on inland waters-related environmental values and the EPA objective for inland waters 'To maintain the quality of surface water so that environmental values are protected' would be met should the proposal be implemented.

The direct rainfall runoff within the site is minor and can be managed by internal drainage systems when developed.

Based on the above, the Proposal does not pose any foreseeable significant risks to Inland Waters and will ensure that the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water are maintained so that environmental values are protected.

APPENDIX GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
ACH	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
Alinta Energy	Alinta Energy (Cataby) Pty Ltd
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CAMS	Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEM	Digital elevation model
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
GLC	Ground-level concentration
HPC	Heavily Parallelised Computing
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
LGA	Lloyd George Acoustics



Term	Definition
MRP	MRP Technical Consulting Pty Ltd
Proposal	Cataby Power Station
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WMS	WMS Engineering

APPENDIX REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 3: RELEVANT TECHNICAL STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Appendix 3.1: Air Quality Assessment (MRP, 2026)

Appendix 3.2: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Western Botanical, 2025)

Appendix 3.3: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment Memo (Western Botanical, 2026)

Appendix 3.4: Aboriginal Heritage Survey (Archae-aus, 2026)

Appendix 3.5: Environmental Noise Assessment (LGA, 2026)

Appendix 3.6: Surface Water Assessment (WMS, 2024)



APPENDIX 3.1: AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT (MRP, 2026)



APPENDIX 3.2: DETAILED FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT (WESTERN BOTANICAL, 2025)



APPENDIX 3.3: DETAILED FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT MEMO (WESTERN BOTANICAL, 2026)



APPENDIX 3.4: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SURVEY (ARCHAE-AUS, 2026)

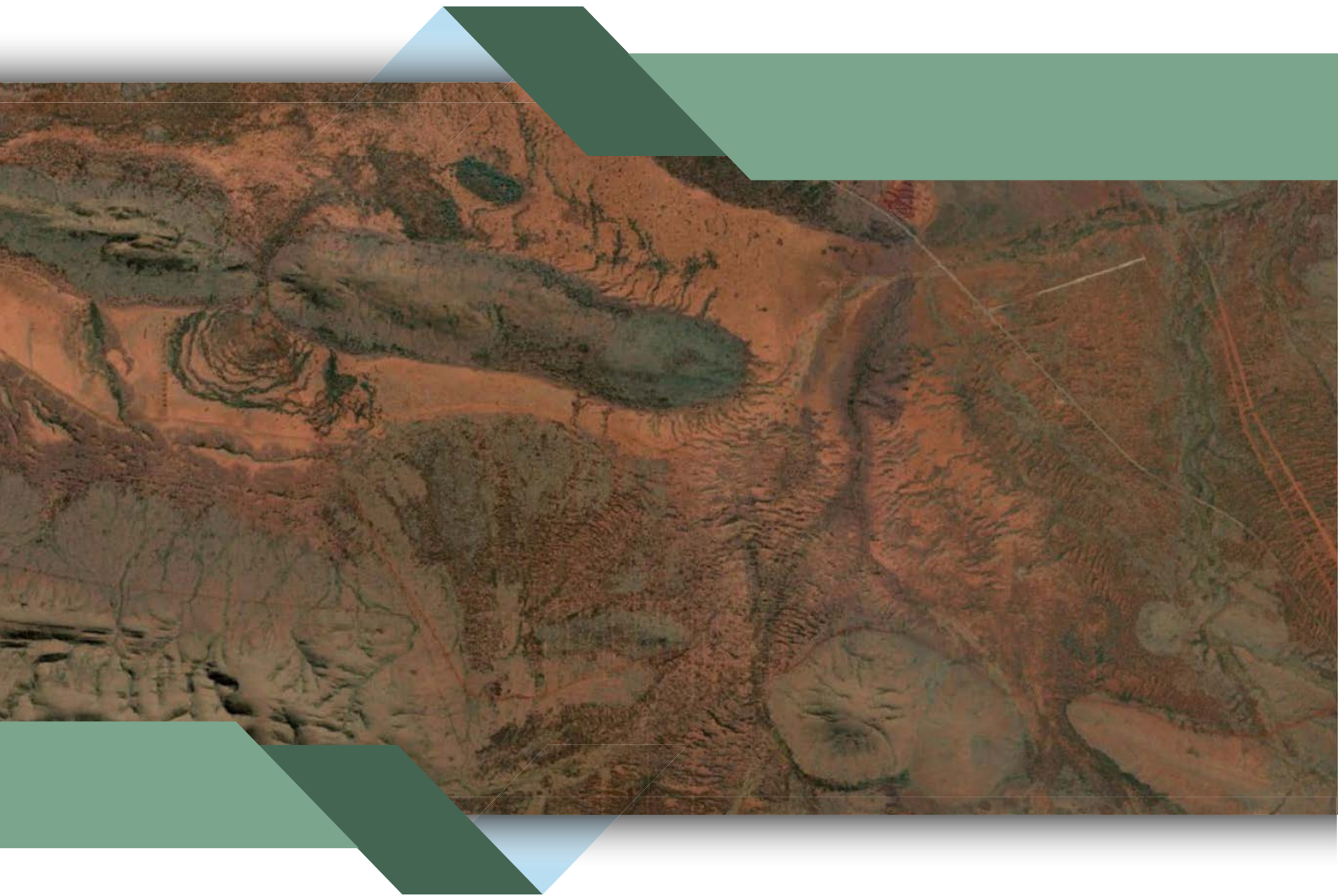


APPENDIX 3.5: ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ASSESSMENT (LGA, 2026)



APPENDIX 3.6: SURFACE WATER ASSESSMENT (WMS, 2024)





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