

Site Selection Criteria (Please refer to definitions of terms used in the criteria provided on pages 3 and 4).

No.	Specific Factor	Criteria	Rankings
1	Floodplains	At least 500mm above a 100 year ARI floodplain.	Essential
2	Natural Waterways/Wetlands/Marine Systems	Not less than 1000m from high conservation/ ecological value aquatic ecosystems, not less than 500m from a slightly to moderately disturbed systems and not less than 250m from highly disturbed aquatic systems.	Essential (permanent systems) Desirable (ephemeral systems)
3	Groundwater	Not within Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDW SAs) P1-P3 priority areas identified in published development plans.	Essential
4	Groundwater	Groundwater should be maintained at least 5m below the surface.	Desirable
5	Groundwater	Hydraulic conductivity of any soil (natural or engineered) above ground water shall ensure that the transport time of contaminants to ground water is more than 2 years.	Essential
6	Constructed drainage systems e.g. stormwater or road drainage	Not within 100m of an entry point of a constructed drain.	Desirable
7	Hydrogeology	Should be located in an area where the hydrogeology can be readily monitored and managed with confidence.	Essential
8	Geological Stability	Located on stable ground e.g. not in a seismically active area, areas susceptible to soil sinking, landslides or swelling, karst or sinkhole terrain.	Essential
9	Acid Sulfate Soils	Not located on soils with high acid sulfate generating potential.	Desirable
10	Topography	Not located in an area with a slope > 4%.	Desirable
11	Threatened Flora, Fauna and Ecological Communities	Not within 500m of known habitats of threatened species of flora or fauna or threatened ecological communities except where the maintenance of threatened species or threatened ecological community values can be clearly demonstrated.	Essential (where the nature of the activity is likely to negatively impact on the relevant threatened species or threatened ecological community) Desirable (where the nature of the activity is unlikely to negatively impact on the relevant threatened species or threatened ecological community)

No.	SpecificFactor	Criteria	Rankings
12	ConservationValue	Nonegativeimpactonnationalparks,naturereserves ,orareasunderconservationcovenants .	Essential
13	“BushForever”sites	Notwithinareasdesignatedorproposedas‘BushF orever’ sites.	Essential
14	PublicAcceptability	Aminimum3kmbufferfromthenearestsensitivel anduse,withadesirablebufferdistanceof6km fromthenearestsensitivelanduse.	3kmEssential 6kmDesirable
15	HeritageValue	Nonegativeimpactonsitesofrecognisedculturalo rhistoricalsignificance.	Essential
16	TransportRoutes	Mustbewithin25kmofmajortransportroutesorsuitable railwaylines.	Desirable
17	TransportRoutes	Anytrafficonlocalroadsmustbewithinacceptable congestionandsafetylimits.	Essential
18	EmergencyServices	Within approximately 25 minutes of adequa te off-site emergency services including medical and firefightingfacilities.	Desirable
19	Proximitytowastegenerating areas	Within150kmfromwhere80%ofthewasteittreatsisgenerated.	Desira ble
20	LandOwnership	LocatedonStateGovernmentownedland.	Desirable
21	LegislativeJurisdiction	WithinthejurisdictionofWesternAus tralianlegislation,policiesorregulationsienoton Commonwealthland.	Essential
22	Equity/ employment	Withinareasonablecommutingdistanceofacentreprovidingadequatefac ilitiesforaskilled workforceandtheirfamilies.	Desirable
23	Services	Abilitytoprovideadequateaccesstowater,telephoneande lectricity.	Essential
24	Climate/landform	Notinanareapronetofrequenttemperatureinv ersions.	Desirable

Terms and Definitions Used in Site Selection Criteria

Adequate Off-Site Emergency Services – This should take into account the distance to either a career fire station (ideally 25km) or a volunteer fire station (ideally 20km) and will require an assessment of the capability of the fire fighting service to provide a range of fire suppression and hazmat services.

ARI – Average Recurrence Interval – a statistical estimate of the average period in years between the occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger e.g. floods with a discharge as big or larger than the 100 years ARI flood event will occur on average once every 100 years.

Bush Forever sites – are sites that have been identified as being regionally significant bushland by the State Government that need to be retained and protected forever.

High Conservation/ecological value aquatic ecosystems – effectively unmodified or other highly-valued ecosystems, typically (but not always) occurring in national parks, conservation reserves or in remote and/or inaccessible locations. The ecological integrity of the ecosystem is regarded as intact.

Highly disturbed aquatic ecosystems – These are measurably degraded ecosystems of lower ecological value.

Karst - Terrain with special landforms and drainage characteristics due to greater solubility of certain rocks in natural water than is common.

National Parks and Nature Reserves – including conservation parks, nature reserves, national parks, regional parks, areas listed on the Register of the National Estate and proposed additions to the reserve system (e.g. Forest Management Plan 2004-2013, pastoral leases acquired for reservation, 2015 pastoral lease exclusion areas, and areas identified in CALM Act management plans for addition to the conservation estate).

Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs) – A PDWSA is a collective description for surface or underground water resources used for public drinking water supplies. They include Underground Water Pollution Control Areas, Wellhead Protection Zones, Water Reserves, Reservoir Protection Zones and Catchment Areas. Legislation allows the Water and Rivers Commission to proclaim areas of land such as PDWSAs for the State to ensure their protection and management.

Priority 1 (P1) Areas: P1 source protection areas are defined to ensure that there is no degradation of the water source. P1 areas are declared over land where the provision of the highest quality public drinking water is the prime beneficial land use. P1 areas would typically include land under Crown ownership. P1 areas are managed in accordance with the principle of risk avoidance and so land development is generally not permitted.

Priority 2 (P2) Areas: P2 source protection areas are defined to ensure that there is no increased risk of pollution to the water source. P2 areas are declared over land where low intensity development (such as rural) already exists. Protection of public water supply sources is a high priority in these areas. P2 areas are managed in accordance with the principle of risk minimisation and so some conditional development is allowed.

Priority 3 (P3) Areas: P3 source protection areas are defined to manage the risk of pollution to the water source. P3 areas are declared over land where water supply sources need to co-exist with other land uses such as residential, commercial and light industrial developments. Protection of P3 areas is achieved through management guidelines rather than restrictions on land use. If the water source does become contaminated, then water may need to be treated or an alternative water source found.

Sensitive land uses - include areas zoned residential, hotels, motels and hostels, caravan parks, hospitals and nursing homes, schools and other educational establishments, shopping centres, some public buildings and indigenous communities.

Slightly to moderately disturbed aquatic ecosystems – ecosystems in which aquatic biological diversity may have been adversely affected to a relatively small but measurable degree by human activity. The biological communities remain in a healthy condition and ecosystem integrity is largely retained.

Sinkhole: A sinkhole is a localized land subsidence, generally, a funnel-shaped or steep-sloped depression caused by the dissolution of underlying carbonaterocks or the subsidence of the land surface into a subterranean passage, cavity, or cave.

Sites of cultural or historical significance – including those listed on the *Register of Heritage Places*, a *Local Government Municipal Register*, the *National Trust Register* and the *Aboriginal Heritage List*.

Threatened Ecological Communities - ecological communities that are "Presumed Totally Destroyed, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Priority 1-5, Lower Risk and Not Evaluated" as assessed by CALM. Communities are based on various life-forms including plants, invertebrates and microorganisms.

Threatened Flora and Fauna - Under the Wildlife Conservation Act, the Minister for the Environment may declare species of protected flora to be "Rare Flora" if they are considered to be in danger of extinction, rare or otherwise in need of special protection. Such species are referred to as Threatened Flora, and receives special management attention by CALM. This also includes species of fauna declared to be "threatened" by the Minister for the Environment. Species of fauna are declared to be 'threatened' if they are likely to become extinct, or are rare, or are otherwise in need of special protection.

Wetland – areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth to which at low tide does not exceed six metres. This excludes constructed wetlands but includes:

- Dampland (seasonally waterlogged basin)
- Sumpland (seasonally inundated basin)
- Lake (permanently inundated basin)
- Artificial basins (e.g. dams and reservoirs)