Torgoyle Road Quarry

Application Number: **03028** Commencement Date: **01/08/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Torgoyle Road Quarry

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Mining

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Other

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/07/2026

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

30/06/2032

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

P.M.R Quarries Pty Ltd T/A WA Limestone Co (WA Limestone) are proposing to undertake clearing associated with the Torgoyle Road Quarry Operation (the proposed action) in order to access and extract sand and limestone resources.

The proposed action is located within part of M 70/1275 on Lot 578 on Plan P187494 (Torgoyle Reserve 1712), to the north of Torgoyle Road. The proposed action is located within the City of Cockburn and within part of the Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Area, approximately 17 km northeast of Rockingham and 23 km south of the Perth Central Business District (CBD) (Att. A, Figure 1). The redevelopment area was identified pursuant to the *Hope Valley – Wattleup Redevelopment Act* 2000, and provides for the development and redevelopment of certain land in the Cockburn and Kwinana local government areas. The project area is within Precinct 9 of the Hope Valley – Wattleup Master Plan for the Hope Valley – Wattleup Redevelopment Scheme. No structure plan is currently in place. The project area is currently zoned as 'Industrial' under the under the Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Master Plan. The Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Area Master Plan was formally assessed under PART IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and has an approved Ministerial Statement 667 from 9 November 2004.

The project area covers a total of 10.35 ha and was explored through a detailed flora and vegetation survey, targeted Priority and Threatened flora searches, basic fauna survey and targeted black cockatoo assessment by Western Environmental in 2024 (Att. B). Prior to this, the project area was assessed as part of the Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Project in 2004. The project area contains a total of 9.14 ha of native vegetation and 1.21 ha of cleared land and paddock (Att. B, Section 4.2).

The disturbance footprint is 8.88 ha and contains 8.29 ha of native vegetation and 0.59 ha of cleared land and paddock (Att. A, Figure 8).

By limiting the proposed action to the disturbance footprint identified in Att. A, Figure 1, the proposed action avoids direct impacts to 0.85 ha of native vegetation.

The proposed clearing will facilitate construction of the following features:

- Quarry pit extension.
- Stockpile, storage and laydown areas.
- Associated quarry infrastructure.

Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) due to the proposed action are limited to the removal of:

- 6.48 ha foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) which is listed as Endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).
- 6.40 ha of high quality.
- 0.08 ha low to moderate quality.
- 7.50 ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
- 0.98 ha of high quality.
- 6.53 ha moderate.
- 0.41 ha low to moderate quality.
- 127 potential black cockatoo breeding trees (included within the foraging habitat extent presented above), none of which contain suitable hollows or evidence of usage. All trees are either considered Class 5 (No sign of potential nesting hollow development) or Class 4 (Containing either small hollows with unsuitable entrance size, suitable entrance size but unsuitable internal dimensions, or inaccessible hollows) (Att B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88, Figure 15).
- 6.44 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Banksia Woodland) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), which is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. Indirect impacts to an additional 0.63 ha outside of the disturbance footprint (Att B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 45-59).

- 1.70 ha of Tuart Woodlands and Forest of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodland) TEC which is listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Indirect impacts to an additional 0.17 ha outside of the disturbance footprint (Att B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 45-59).

1. Indirect impacts to both the Tuart TEC and Banksia Woodland TEC are anticipated given that avoided areas of each mapped TEC within the project area will no longer meet the patch size and condition thresholds to be considered representative of the respective TEC.

Fauna habitat types within the project area consist of FHT-01 – Jarrah Woodland or Individual Jarrahs and FHT-05 Banksia and Sheoak Woodland are characterised by foraging species for both Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoos, including Jarrah, *Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia grandis*. The remaining fauna habitat types contain cleared areas, individual Tuarts, *Xanthorrhoea* sp., *Hakea* sp. and *Grevillea* sp. heath which have a site condition score of 2 or lower (low to no foraging habitat value) based on the Habitat Quality Scoring Tool, and are therefore considered extremely unlikely to be represent suitable habitat for black cockatoo species (Att A, Figure 3).

Part of the project area has been subject to progressive clearing to facilitate vehicle access, with this access maintained currently, and splitting the area into three portions. The majority of the project area is covered in remnant native vegetation in good to completely degraded condition interspersed with illegally dumped rubbish (Att. B, Section 4.2.4, pp. 41-45).

Clearing will occur during a single visit using a bulldozer or loader to push the vegetation into windrows, with smaller vegetation track crushed and, where possible, transferred to areas under rehabilitation to assist with soil and habitat regeneration. Vegetation will be used on batters to assist in stabilizing and minimizing soil erosion. Topsoil will be formed into low storage dumps for use in later restoration activities including applying to the final surface ahead of rehabilitation.

The only stockpiles within the disturbance footprint will be vegetation and topsoil, overburden, materials waiting to be used, and the stored reconstituted blocks waiting for shipment. Stockpiles will be located in the active working area on excavated ground and, like the excavation, will move across the disturbance footprint as excavation progresses. A rubber-tyred bobcat or loader is to be used to load each road truck. Therefore, no additional disturbance will be required for stockpiling.

The access road for existing quarry operations immediately adjacent (west) of the project area runs to Torgoyle Road. This transport route and the footprint of existing quarry operations will be utilised for the proposed action. No additional disturbance will be required to facilitate road transport to and from the project area.

Overburden in the form of yellow and brown sand, and low-grade limestone, will be removed and stored around the perimeter of the disturbance footprint to enable the creation of a flat and level working surface. The project area will then be rehabilitated in accordance with an approved Mine Closure Plan.

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

Western Australia *Mining Act 1978*

Torgoyle Road Quarry is located partly within mining tenement M 70/1275 which is crown land (R 1712) and regulated under the *WA Mining Act 1978* (Mining Act). The tenement was granted on 27 June 2007 and is currently held by Carew Nominees Pty Ltd (50%) and Ceptre Nominees Pty Ltd (50%). WA Limestone intend to extract sand and limestone resources within the project area that will be subject to approval under the Mining Act through the submission of a Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan.

Hope Valley - Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000

The project area is within Precinct 9 of the Hope Valley – Wattleup Master Plan for the Hope Valley – Wattleup Redevelopment Scheme and is under legislative requirements of the *Hope Valley - Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000*. No structure plan is currently in place. The project area is zoned as 'Industrial' under the Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Master Plan. Extraction of basic raw materials such as limestone, is generally undertaken in WA on land zoned for rural purposes.

The WA *Planning and Development Act 2005* and Metropolitan Region Scheme is not relevant to the project area.

Western Australia State Planning Policy 2.4

The proposed action limestone deposit has been identified as a priority resource for extraction under WA State Planning Policy 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials (SPP 2.4) (GoWA, 2022). Under SPP 2.4 the project area is categorised as an Extraction site, which includes all commercial sites from which basic raw materials are extracted, and quarries. Extraction sites may include future, proposed, approved and operating commercial extractive industries under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, the *Local Government Act 1995*, the Mining Act or a combination of these Acts. The proposed disturbance footprint is not classified as a significant geological supply, however part of the footprint is mapped as regionally significant basic raw material - high grade limestone by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry and Resources Safety (DEMIRS).

Western Australia *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

WA Limestone currently has an *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) Part V Category 12 Crushing and Screening Licence (Licence Number L9032/2017/1), to process 200,000 tonnes per annum of limestone product. There are no planned changes to this licence.

The Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Area Master Plan was formally assessed under PART IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and has an approved Ministerial Statement 667 from 9 November 2004.

Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997

Operational noise - WA Limestone has a current crushing and screening licence where noise emissions have already been assessed as part of the application.

Commonwealth Policy and Guidelines

- Government of Australia (2013) EPBC Act 1999 Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines – Matters of National Environmental Significance.
- Government of Australia (2022) Referral guideline for three WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*).

The proposed action occurs within the modelled distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black-cockatoo, and is within 6 km of a confirmed black cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo roosting site. As such, under the Significant Impact Guidelines for endangered species the proposed action has been referred to the Commonwealth for assessment.

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

WA Limestone has undertaken extensive consultation with public and private stakeholders through each stage of the project.

The following entities have been consulted at various stages of the project, and continue to be engaged as necessary:

- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)
- Development WA – Latitude 32 Industry Zone
- Interested members of the community.
- Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE)
- City of Cockburn – formal agreement in place.
- Sand and Limestone Association Incorporated.
- Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA)
- DCCEEW.
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH).
- Traditional land holders.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

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1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	19652083013
Organisation name	WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA

Referring party details

Name	Brianna Herden
Job title	Environmental Consultant
Phone	0478 639 700
Email	brianna.h@westenv.com.au
Address	Suite 3, Level 1, 1209 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	008866448
Organisation name	PMR Quarries Pty Ltd
Organisation address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	David Della Bona
Job title	Managing Director
Phone	9434 7777
Email	david.db@walimestone.com
Address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

WA Limestone (P.M.R. QUARRIES PTY LTD) is a local family owned construction materials company, with a strong record of responsible environmental management over more than 50 years, operating sand and limestone quarries in the Perth region.

All WA Limestone sites and projects have been certified to ISO 14001 since 2015 (Att. C). There are no proceedings for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the proponent.

WA Limestone's environmental management has been recognized by a number of awards including:

- 2010 Civil Contractors Federation Earth Award (WA) (Category 5).
- 2012 Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA) Environmental Best Practice Award for Extractive Industry Operations(WA).
- 2012 Civil Contractors Federation Earth Award (WA) (Category 1).
- 2013 Civil Contractors Federation Earth Award (WA) (Category 3).
- 2014 Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA) Environmental Best Practice Award for Extractive Industry Operations (WA).
- 2019 Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA) Environmental Innovation (WA) (Special Commendation).
- 2020 Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA) Environmental Innovation (WA).

WA Limestone has referred the following actions to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act*:

- 2023/09554 Carabooda Quarry.
- 2023/09465 Abercrombie Road Quarry.
- 2020/8726 Wilga Quarry Expansion, WA 2020/8830 Lot 170 Hope Valley Road, Hope Valley Commercial, Development, WA.
- 2017/7873 Roebourne Quarry, WA.
- 2013/6767 Limestone extraction on Lot 8 Wattle Avenue, Nowergup.
- 2013/6832 Continuation of quarrying sand and limestone, Lot 800 Kerosene Lane, Baldivis, WA.
- 2010/5649 Clearing of 22 ha vegetation to allow for the continuation of quarrying Millar Road Rockingham, WA.
- 2009/5101 Earthworks and Excavation of Lots 2, 13 & 22 Old Coast Road

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

All WA Limestone sites and projects are certified to ISO 14001 since 2015 (Att. C). No environmental incidents or substantiated complaints have been received in the past 10 years against the company.

WA Limestone is a group of family-owned Western Australian companies that have operated for over 40 years. With a strong emphasis on customer service the WA Limestone group has become one of the largest suppliers of construction materials in Western Australia, with operations strategically located throughout the state. From these locations, WA Limestone supplies over 30 different types of construction materials products to contractors, State government, Local government, and the wider Western Australian public. The WA Limestone Group includes WA Limestone, WA Limestone Contracting, WA Bluemetal, and WA Premix under its banner.

WA Limestone's Environmental Policy (Att. D) outlines the organisation's commitment to environmental sustainability, which are outlined below:

VISION

“To minimise harm to the environment by conducting all phases of our operations in an environmentally responsible manner”.

Commitments

WA Limestone is committed to:

- The prevention of pollution and protection of the natural environment Compliance with environmental laws, regulations and obligations Continuous improvement to enhance environmental performance.
- Undertaking all phases of business activities in an environmentally responsible manner through effective management practices.
- Considering environmental aspects as an essential element when evaluating the life cycle of the company's activities, products, and services.

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This policy provides the basis for WA Limestone’s ISO14001 accredited Environmental Management System (EMS) and Environmental Objectives and Targets. Compliance with the company’s EMS, Objectives and Targets is evaluated on a regular basis and action taken where appropriate. The Managing Directors are accountable for ensuring that this policy is implemented. This policy will be reviewed annually. This policy applies to all employees, contractors and visitors engaged in activities under the control of the WA Limestone group of companies.

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN	008866448
Organisation name	PMR Quarries Pty Ltd
Organisation address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	David Della Bona
Job title	Managing Director
Phone	9434 7777
Email	david.db@walimestone.com
Address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	19652083013
Organisation name	WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	Brianna Herden
Representative's job title	Environmental Consultant
Phone	0478 639 700
Email	brianna.h@westenv.com.au
Address	Suite 3, Level 1, 1209 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005

Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	008866448
Organisation name	PMR Quarries Pty Ltd
Organisation address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163
Representative's name	David Della Bona
Representative's job title	Managing Director
Phone	9434 7777
Email	david.db@walimestone.com
Address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

No

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

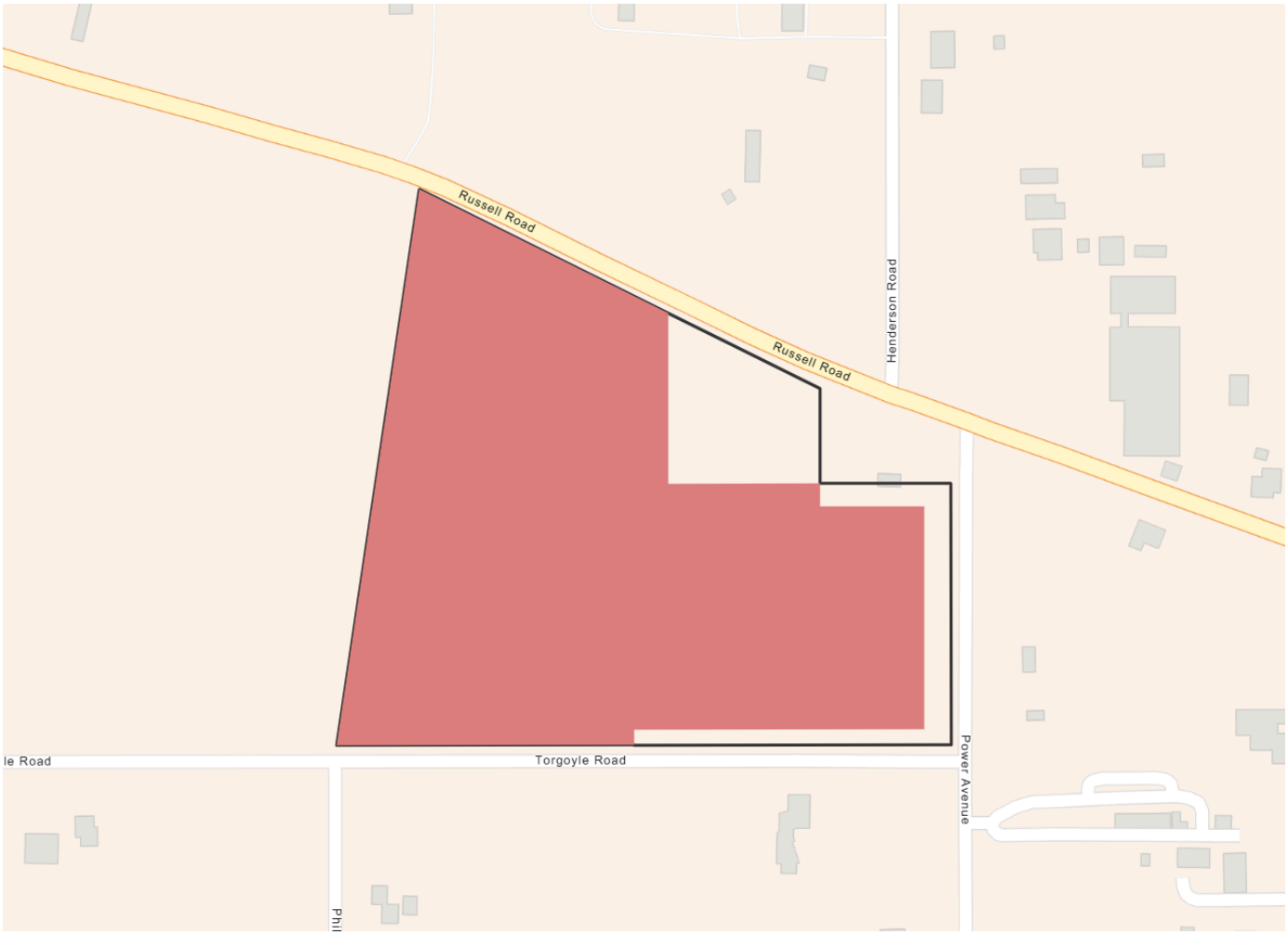
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 10.36 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 8.89 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Lot 578 on Plan P187494 (Torgoyle Reserve 1712), City of Cockburn (east of Torgoyle Reserve

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Western Australia

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The proposed action will be undertaken within Mining Lease M70/1275, Wattleup Road, Cockburn WA 6164. The mining lease is held by Carew Nominees Pty Ltd (50%) and Ceptre Nominees Pty Ltd (50%). The proposed action is located on R 1712, a crown land reserve.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

The project area is located within part of mining tenement M 70/1275 issued by DEMIRS, part of the Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Area north of Torgoyle Road. The project area is located within the City of Cockburn, approximately 17 km northeast of Rockingham and 23 km south of the Perth CBD (Att. A, Figure 1).

The project area is predominantly (9.14 ha) vegetated with *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Allocasuarina fraseriana* and *Banksia attenuata* woodland or *Eucalyptus gomphocephala, *Corymbia citriodora* and *Banksia grandis* woodland over mid-open shrubland. The project area has been partially cleared for the ongoing use of tracks and has been subject to disturbance from illegal rubbish dumping. However, the majority of the project area contains native vegetation in good to completely degraded condition (Att. B, Section 4.2.4, pp. 41-45). Areas of die-off within the project area are likely due to Phytophthora dieback (Att. B, Section 4.2.4, pp. 41-45).

The proposed action is within Precinct 9 of the Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project Master Plan for Latitude 32, which replaces the relevant planning scheme for the area. No changes to the zoning will be required to facilitate the proposed action.

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

WA Limestone currently hold mining lease M 70/1275 for the purposes of limestone extraction for the construction industry. The lease was first granted on 13 August 2009. A new Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan is being prepared for this Project.

The area immediately west of the project area (within the remainder of M 70/1275) has been partially cleared for mining (Att. A, Figure 1).

The proposed use will expand the current limestone quarry to meet future demand for the Perth metropolitan area, extend the operating life of the quarry and continued employment for the quarry personnel. The entire disturbance footprint will be cleared, as part of a sequential land use. The final land use will be industrial land under the *Hope Valley – Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000*. The excavation of the limestone and sand from the project area is required by the Western Australian Planning Commission in accordance with State Planning Policy 2.4 order to prepare the area for its end use as industrial land. The excavation of limestone and sand will be cut to a flat floor by gradually opening new ground as excavated ground is closed and rehabilitated, as required for the industrial end use in line with requirements of the Latitude 32 final contour plan (Currently the Hope Valley-Wattleup Master Plan 2004). Any rehabilitated of vegetation will be a sustainable cover of pasture species or hard stand in line with Latitude 32 requirements. Any revegetation will be free from Declared or environmental weeds that could compromise the success of the revegetation or spread into adjoining native vegetation.

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

The proposed action is situated on the Tamala Limestone formation. The limestone and sand formed as aeolian dune deposits behind a shoreline during the Pleistocene epoch between 2,580,000 to 11,700 years ago. Over time, weathering has cemented the shell fragments to form limestone ridges in between sand deposits which stretch from Wanneroo in Northern Perth through to Breton Bay. These ridges have been quarried over many decades, first for agricultural lime and then construction materials as Perth expanded.

The Thomsons Lake Important Wetland and Forrestdale & Thomsons Lakes Ramsar Site is located approximately 760 m east of the project area (Att. E, Figure 9). Thomsons Lake is approximately 246 ha, and described as a fresh/brackish, seasonal wetland predominantly fed by groundwater (DCCEEW, 2019). The wetland usually dries out by mid-summer, and apart from Forrestdale Lake, is the best remaining examples of a brackish, seasonal lake with extensive fringing sedgeland, typical of the Swan Coastal Plain (DCCEEW, 2019). The Ramsar Site is internationally important as habitat and refuge for waterbirds, and is associated with a number of State and Commonwealth listed threatened species. Thomsons Lake is one of the last remaining Swan Coastal Plain refuges for the Australian Bittern, and the only remaining wetland within the Perth metropolitan area where the Marsh Harrier breeds (DCCEEW, 2019).

No direct or indirect impacts to the Ramsar site are anticipated as part of the proposed action.

Two Tuart TEC patches were identified within the project area, which are part of a larger patch extending outside the project area. The habitat quality of each patch was assessed across the full extent, both within and outside the project area (Att. B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 45-59). A total of 1.87 ha of Tuart TEC was recorded during surveys, with 1.70 ha to be directly impacted and 0.17 ha to be indirectly impacted as a result of the proposed action. 7.07 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC with a habitat quality score of 3.9/10 was also recorded during surveys, with 6.44 ha to be directly impacted and 0.63 ha to be indirectly impacted as a result of the proposed action. The 0.63 ha of indirectly impacted Banksia Woodland TEC is in good condition, and will no longer meet the minimum patch size and condition thresholds to be considered Banksia TEC following the proposed action.

Important natural values recognised at the Commonwealth level are discussed in more detail in Section 4 of this referral application.

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The project area slopes downward from the north-east to south-west, ranging from 44 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) to 28 m AHD (Att. A, Figure 2).

Groundwater lies at approximately 24 to 38 m AHD, and generally flows towards the west (Att. A, Figure 2).

A buffer of 2 metres will be maintained between excavation activities and the water table at all times, in accordance with Water Quality Protection Note 15 (DWER, 2019) and will be compliant with Ministerial Statement 667 and the Latitude 32 Structure Plan levels (under development by Development WA.

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

Western Environmental undertook biological surveys across the project area between late October and early November 2024 (WEPL, 2024; Att. B). This included:

- Detailed flora and vegetation assessment in accordance with EPA Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessments (EPA, 2016).
- A targeted flora survey for threatened and priority flora species, in accordance with EPA Technical Guidance (EPA, 2016) and Commonwealth Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Orchids (CoA, 2013).
- A targeted assessment for threatened and priority ecological communities.
- A basic fauna survey and likelihood of occurrence assessment for threatened and priority fauna, in accordance with EPA Technical Guidance for Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020).
- A targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment in accordance with the Commonwealth Referral Guideline for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species (DAWE, 2022) and Commonwealth Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds (DEWHA, 2010).

WEPL (2024) undertook the surveys across the entire project area (Att. B, Figure 1).

Fauna

A total of 10.35 ha of fauna habitat and five fauna habitat types were mapped within the project area, which broadly aligned with vegetation types (Att. B, Section 4.4.2). These included:

- FHT-01 Jarrah Woodland or Individual Jarrahs.
- FHT-02 Individual Tuarts and associated understorey.
- FHT-03 Degraded bare ground with weeds and illegally dumped rubbish.
- FHT-04 Xanthorrhoea Hakea and Grevillea heath with weedy ground cover.
- FHT-05 Banksia and Sheoak Woodland with *Xanthorrhoeea*, Zamia weedy understorey with small Jarrahs

These habitats were identified as either core, supporting or non-significant habitat for a range of conservation significant species, with core habitat defined in accordance with SIG 1.1.

Based on the 2024 desktop assessment using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) with a 10 km buffer, and a search of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) threatened and priority fauna database with a 10 km buffer, two conservation significant species listed under the EPBC Act were considered to have a medium to high likelihood of occurrence within the project area. This excluded species listed as marine only under the EPBC Act, due to the lack of marine habitat within the project area. The species included:

- Carnaby's black cockatoo – Endangered.
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo – Vulnerable.

Of the species considered to have a potential to occur within the project area, no EPBC Act listed species were recorded during the survey. There are also no previous records of Carnaby's cockatoo or forest red-tailed black cockatoo within the project area, however black cockatoos were observed in adjacent land during the survey. It was considered highly likely that both species forage within the project area on occasion despite a lack of foraging evidence, and habitat for the species will be impacted by the proposed action. A description of the likelihood of occurrence for both species is provided below. All other conservation significant fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were all considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence post survey.

A total of 155 potential black cockatoo breeding trees, none of which contain suitable hollows or evidence of usage, were recorded within the project area. All trees are either considered Class 5 (No sign of potential nesting hollow development) or Class 4 (Containing either small hollows with unsuitable entrance size,

suitable entrance size but unsuitable internal dimensions, or inaccessible hollows) (Att B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88, Figure 15).

The forest red-tailed black cockatoo is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and is expected to be an occasional visitor to the project area, given the number of records within 10 km, and confirmed roosts within 5 km. There is one roosting site located approximately 715 m north of the project area within the Thompson Lake Reserve.

The project area was assessed as containing 8.17 ha of foraging habitat for the species, with the remaining 2.17 ha of the project area mapped as a conditions core of 2 or lower, and therefore not classified as suitable foraging habitat. The foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo within the project area comprises of:

- 1.21 ha of high quality.
- 6.55 ha of moderate quality.
- 0.41 ha of low quality.

Given that known roost sites are present less than 1 km from the project area and 155 potential black cockatoo breeding trees were recorded within the project area, the species is likely to be directly impacted by the proposed action.

Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and is expected to be an occasional visitor to the project area, given the high number of records within 10 km and confirmed roosts within 5 km. There is one roosting site located approximately 715m north of the project area within the Thompson Lake Reserve. The project area contains 6.90 ha of foraging habitat for the species, with the remaining 3.45 ha mapped as a condition score of 2 or lower, and therefore not classified as suitable foraging habitat. The foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo within the project area comprises of:

- 6.82 ha of high quality.
- 0.08 ha of low to moderate quality.

Given that known roost sites are present less than 1 km from the project area and 155 potential breeding trees were recorded within the project area, the species is likely to be directly impacted by the proposed action.

Flora

Based on the completed biological surveys, dominant plant families within the project area includes Fabaceae (18 taxa), Poaceae (12 taxa) and Asparagaceae (11 taxa). The most commonly recorded genera were *Acacia* (five taxa), *Banksia and Lomandra* (four taxa each). These families and genera are typical and common for the locality.

A 2024 desktop assessment using the PMST with a 10 km buffer, and a search of the DBCA and WA Herbarium threatened and priority flora databases with a 10 km buffer identified no threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act were considered to have a medium to high likelihood of occurring within the project area (Att B, Section 4.1, pp. 36-38).

Targeted searches identified no flora of conservation significance within the project area, and all EPBC Act flora species were assessed as having a low likelihood of occurrence post survey (Att B, Section 4.1, pp. 36-38).

Ecological Communities

A 2024 desktop assessment using the PMST with a 10 km buffer, and a search of the DBCA threatened and priority ecological communities databases with a 10 km buffer identified no buffered occurrences of TECs intersected the project area (Att B, Section 4.1, pp. 36-38). Two buffered occurrences of EPBC Act listed TECs were identified less than 1 km away, with a high likelihood of occurrence. These included:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Banksia Woodland) TEC – Endangered.

- Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodland) TEC – Critically Endangered.

The survey confirmed that one patch of vegetation within vegetation type VT01 – *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland were consistent with the vegetation structure and composition of the Banksia Woodland TEC. An assessment of this patch of vegetation against the Conservation Advice criteria identified 7.07 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC within the project area, with a habitat quality score of 3.9/10 (Att B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 48 – 52). Within the disturbance footprint, 6.44 ha will be directly impacted as a result of the proposed action. The remaining mapped 0.63 ha within the project area will be indirectly impacted, as it will no longer meet the threshold for Banksia Woodland TEC following the proposed action.

The survey identified that the mapped Tuart Woodland TEC broadly aligned with vegetation type VT02 – *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart) woodlands, within the west of the project area. An assessment of patches against the Conservation Advice criteria identified two of the three mapped tuart woodland patches (Patch 1 and Patch 3) met the criteria for the Tuart Woodland TEC, across a total area of 1.70 ha within the project area and 0.17 ha beyond the area (Att B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 45-59). Patch 1 was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 4.04 out of 10, and Patch 3 was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 4.95 out of 10 (Att B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 45-59). The remaining patch (Patch 2) did not meet the relevant patch size criteria. Within the disturbance footprint, 1.70 ha will be directly impacted as a result of the proposed action. The remaining 0.17 ha mapped beyond the project area will be indirectly impacted, as it will no longer meet the threshold for Tuart Woodland TEC following the proposed action.

Vegetation type VT02 was also identified as most concordant with the Spearwood *Banksia attenuata* or *Banksia attenuata* – Eucalyptus woodlands (‘floristic community type 24) community, which is listed as Priority 3, with 1.84 ha recorded within the project area. However this community is not listed under the EPBC Act, and therefore has not been considered further as part of this referral.

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

Soil

The project area is mapped as part of the Spearwood System, which is generally characterised as sand dunes and plains with yellow deep sand, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sand (DPIRD-064).

One Spearwood soil unit is mapped within the project area:

- Spearwood S1b Phase (11Sp__S1b) which is dune ridges with deep siliceous yellow brown sands or pale sand with yellow-brown subsoils and slopes up to 15%.

Vegetation

Perth is located within the Swan Coastal Plan Bioregion. The Swan Coastal Plain region is a low lying coastal plain, mainly covered with woodlands. It is dominated by Banksia or Tuart on sandy soils*, Casuarina obesa* on outwash plains, and paperbark in swampy areas.

The project area itself is located in the Perth subregion, which is composed of colluvial and aeolian sands, alluvial river flats, coastal limestone. Heath and/or Tuart woodlands on limestone, Banksia and Jarrah-Banksia woodlands on Quaternary marine dunes of various ages, Marri on colluvial and alluvial. Includes a complex series of seasonal wetlands and also includes Rottnest, Carnac and Garden Islands. Rainfall ranges between 600 and 1000 mm annually and the climate is Mediterranean.

Vegetation Complexes are a broad level of vegetation description which is based on the underlying geomorphology and rainfall. The areas of remnant native vegetation within the project area are part of the Cottesloe Complex – Central and South vegetation complex (Att. B, Section 2.4.2, pp. 20) which is described as:

- 52 - Mosaic of woodland of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) and open forest of *E. gomphocephala* – *E. marginata* (Jarrah) – Corymbia calophylla (Marri), closed heath on the limestone outcrops.

Two native vegetation types were described and mapped within the project area (Att. B, Section 4.2.4, pp. 41-45):

- VT01 Eucalyptus marginata Woodland: *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Allocasuarina fraserianaand Banksia attenuata* low woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Macrozamia riedlei*, **Acacia iteaphylla* mid open shrubland over *Morelotia octandra*, **Ehrharta calycina*, **Ehrharta longiflora* mid open tussock grassland.
- VT02- Eucalyptus gomphocephala Woodland: *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, **Corymbia citriodora* and *Banksia grandis* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Grevillea vestita*, *Jacksonia sternbergiana* mid open shrubland over **Ehrharta calycina*, *Conostylis aculeata subsp. Preissii*, **Lolium perenne*, open tussock grassland.

The remainder of the project area was mapped as completely degraded – cleared areas and paddocks area (Att. B, Section 4.2.4, pp. 41-45).

Vegetation within the project area ranged from good to completely degraded condition, with the majority in good condition (62.81%). Areas of die-off attributed to likely presence of Phytophthora dieback were also recorded in several locations.

Vegetation within sections of the project area has been degraded as a result of historical clearing for vehicle access. From 1970 to 1995, progressive clearing occurred to facilitate vehicle access, with this cleared access maintained to present day. The majority of the project area is currently covered by remanent native vegetation interspersed with illegally dumped rubbish, with a heavy concentration of dumping towards the western clearings and pathways in the project area (Att. B, Section 4.2.4, pp. 41-45).

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

There are no commonwealth heritage places overseas or known other non-indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area. The closest mapped non-indigenous heritage value is 30 Tuart Trees (Place Number 17017), which is located 1.4 km west of the proposed action.

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

The project area is located on Whadjuk Noongar Country, within the South West Settlement Native Title Determination area (Determination Reference: WCD2021/010).

A search of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage – Aboriginal Heritage Places mapping tool (DPLH, 2023) did not identify any registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Registered, Lodged or Historic Sites within the project area.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

The minimum depth to groundwater within the project area is between approximately 24 to 38 m AHD, and generally flows to the west (DWER, 2023). There are no wetlands mapped within the project area (Att. E, Figure 9).

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	No	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.1.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

No world heritage sites identified in the project area.

4.1.2 National Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

No national heritage places in the project area.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
No	No	Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes

4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

No Ramsar wetlands are located within the project area. However, Forrestdale Lake, part of the Forrestdale Thomsons Lakes Ramsar Wetland, is located approximately 760 m east of the project area. Groundwater flow across the project area is generally towards the west, downstream of the Ramsar wetland. There are no streams, drainage channels or rivers located within or adjacent to the project area that feed into the Forrestdale Thomsons Lakes Ramsar Wetland.

Further to this, no offsite impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed action, due to the proposed land use. Limestone is highly permeable, and the excavated pit will be internally draining with bunding installed within the project area, to ensure sediment runoff is contained and will not impact surrounding land. Limestone and sand excavation does not affect the quality of water in the shallow groundwater system, given that the only chemicals used are regular fuels and lubricants. This statement is recognised by DWER, with extractive industries permitted in Priority 1 groundwater areas (per Water Quality Protection Note 15 [DWER, 2019]). Excavation associated with the proposed action will remain 10 m above groundwater at all times, exceeding the minimum 2 m separation distance required by DWER.

Therefore, with standard sedimentation and runoff controls in place to ensure surface water run-off and sedimentation is contained within the project area, the proposed action will not result in direct or indirect impacts on the Forrestdale Thomsons Lakes Ramsar Wetland.

In order to maintain hydrological flows across the proposed action area and manage groundwater and surface water quality, a surface water management plan will be implemented. A CEMP will be in place during construction, and will contain specific controls to limit any sedimentation and runoff from the proposed disturbance footprint. These include, but are not limited to:

- Clearing will occur during a single visit using a bulldozer or loader to push the vegetation into windrows, with smaller vegetation crushed and, where possible, transferred to areas under rehabilitation to assist with soil and habitat regeneration.
- Use of vegetation on batters to assist in stabilising and minimising soil erosion.
- Installation of standard sediment and erosion controls around the worksite to ensure surface water runoff and sedimentation is contained within the project area. These to include any required berms, diversion channels, sediment traps, rock gabions etc.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Andersonia gracilis	Slender Andersonia
No	No	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern
No	No	Caladenia huegelii	King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	Diuris micrantha	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	Diuris purdiei	Purdie's Donkey-orchid
No	No	Drakaea elastica	Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid
No	No	Drakaea micrantha	Dwarf Hammer-orchid
No	No	Eleocharis keigheryi	Keighery's Eleocharis
No	No	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Pseudocheirus occidentalis	Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes	Yes	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
No	No	Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion
Yes	Yes	Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community

4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

The disturbance footprint is 8.88 ha, which includes 8.29 ha of native vegetation and 0.59 ha of cleared land and paddock.

Based on a review of information relevant to the project area, including surveys completed to date, potential direct impacts as a result of the proposed action are expected to the following MNES:

- 6.48 ha foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (including foraging habitat associated with potential breeding trees).
- 6.40 ha of high quality.
- 0.08 ha low to moderate quality.
- 7.50 ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (including foraging habitat associated with potential breeding trees).
- 0.98 ha of high quality.
- 6.12 ha moderate quality.
- 0.41 ha low to moderate quality.
- 127 potential black cockatoo breeding trees (included within the foraging habitat extent presented above), none of which contain suitable hollows or evidence of usage. All trees are either considered Class 5 (No sign of potential nesting hollow development) or Class 4 (Containing either small hollows with unsuitable entrance size, suitable entrance size but unsuitable internal dimensions, or inaccessible hollows).
- 6.44 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Banksia Woodland) TEC.
- 1.70 ha of Tuart Woodlands and Forest of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodland) TEC.

The following indirect impacts are expected to the two TECs:

- Indirect impacts to an additional 0.63 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Banksia Woodland) TEC outside of the disturbance footprint.
- Indirect impacts to an additional 0.17 ha of Tuart Woodlands and Forest of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodland) TEC outside of the disturbance footprint and project area.

There is a minor risk of indirect and consequential impacts to MNES detailed above resulting from the proposed action during vegetation clearing and ongoing operation through:

- Uncontrolled access to areas of retained vegetation adjacent to the proposed action.
- Degradation of surrounding habitat due to weed introduction and spread.
- Negative species interactions (i.e. increased predation).
- Vehicle-strike.
- Erosion and sedimentation.
- Changes to hydrology.
- Dust, light, vibration, and noise emissions.

Black Cockatoos

The project area is located within the known distribution and breeding range for both Carnaby's cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo. No breeding or foraging evidence was recorded within the project area, however given the availability of habitat and siting within the species ranges, both species are expected to forage within the project area on occasion (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). The buffer of an active roost site overlaps the project area, however no roosting habitat was recorded within the area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88).

The proposed action will require the clearing of up to 8.29 ha of native vegetation, of which 6.48 ha and 7.50 ha represents suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo respectively (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). Foraging habitat includes Jarrah woodlands within FHT-01, individual Tuarts within FHT-02, Hakea heaths within FHT-04 and Banksia woodland in FHT-05, which all contain a proportion of foraging species for both black cockatoo species, including Jarrah, *Banksia*

attenuata and *Banksia ilicifolia* (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). The remaining areas of the project area include either cleared or degraded areas, individual trees or bushland with low to no foraging habitat value. No foraging evidence was recorded within the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88).

The project area has been partially subjected to historical clearing for vehicle access, and represents remnant native vegetation interspersed with illegally dumped rubbish.

The project area is not located within the buffer area of any known breeding locations for either the Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo. Although no evidence of breeding was recorded during the survey, there are 127 potential breeding trees with a suitable DBH present within the disturbance footprint (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). Two of these trees contain small hollows, although neither of these contain suitable dimensions for breeding (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). An additional three trees with small hollows, that do not currently contain suitable dimensions for breeding, will be retained within the project area.

The surrounding region is known to support black cockatoo roosting, with the buffer site of one roosting site located within Thompson Lake Reserve (ID 307), partially overlapping the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). The actual roosting site is not located within the disturbance footprint, however it is noted that the project area contains tall trees in close proximity (2 km) to water resources, which could represent roosting habitat. However, no roosting evidence was recorded during the survey (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). The next closest confirmed black cockatoo roost is approximately 600 m north of the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). The closest unconfirmed roost site is approximately 13 km north-east of the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88).

Given the absence of confirmed roosting within the disturbance footprint, the proposed action is unlikely to directly impact roosting habitat for either species.

Although no evidence of black cockatoo foraging and breeding was recorded within the project area, the potential impacts to foraging habitat and potential breeding trees for both black cockatoo species may represent a significant impact.

Banksia Woodland TEC

Desktop assessment identified the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Banksia Woodland TEC) had a high likelihood of occurrence within the project area, given the presence of a buffered occurrence of the TEC less than 1 km from the project area, and a suitable soil, geology and vegetation association within the project area (Att. B, Section 4.1, pp. 36-38). Following the field survey, assessment against the Conservation Advice diagnostic criteria and completion of a Habitat Quality Score (HQS) Assessment, a total of 7.07 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC with a site HQS of 3.9/10 was confirmed within the project area (Att. B, Section 4.2.5, p. 45-59).

A total of 6.44 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC identified within the disturbance footprint that will be directly impacted through clearing. 0.63 ha of the Banksia Woodland TEC will be retained within the project area, outside of the disturbance footprint boundary. However following implementation of the proposed action, the remaining TEC will no longer meet the condition threshold to be considered representative of the Commonwealth listed TEC. As a result, all areas of mapped Banksia Woodland TEC will either be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed action. The potential direct and indirect impacts to the TEC are considered to potentially represent a significant impact.

Tuart Woodland TEC

Desktop assessment identified the Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodland TEC) had a high likelihood of occurrence within the project area, given the presence of a buffered occurrence of the TEC approximately 120 m from the project area (Att. B, Section 4.1, pp. 36-38). Following the field survey, assessment against the Conservation Advice diagnostic criteria

and completion of a HQS Assessment, a total of two patches of Tuart Woodland TEC with a HQS of 4.04/10 and 4.95/10 were identified, with a total extent of 1.87 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC mapped within and adjacent to the project area (Att. B, Section 4.2.5, pp. 45-59).

A total of 1.70 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC was mapped within the disturbance footprint, and will be directly impacted through clearing. 0.17 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC will be retained within the project area and outside of this boundary. The proposed action will result in direct impacts to up to 1.70 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC, and indirect impacts to 0.17 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC, which will no longer be representative of the Commonwealth listed TEC following the proposed action.

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact? *

Yes

4.1.4.5 Describe why you consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

The proposed action will result in direct impacts of up to:

- 6.48 ha foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.
- 7.50 ha foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo.
- 127 potential breeding trees (which are include in the above mentioned foraging habitat extent) for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo.
- 7.07 ha Banksia Woodland TEC (including 0.63 ha of indirect impact).
- 1.87 ha Tuart Woodland TEC (including 0.17 ha of indirect impact).

Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo

A significant impact assessment was completed for both the Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed cockatoo. The majority of the disturbance footprint is considered to contain suitable foraging habitat for both black cockatoo species including:

- Carnaby's cockatoo:
  - 6.40 ha of high quality.
  - 0.08 ha of low to moderate quality.
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo:
  - 0.98 ha of high quality.
  - 6.12 ha of moderate quality.
  - 0.41 ha of low quality.

The balance of foraging habitat within the project area is considered low quality and is comprised of cleared degraded areas, individual trees or bushland with low to no foraging habitat value (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88).

The habitat to be cleared is fragmented from adjacent remnant native vegetation by roads and nearby development. When considering the broader landscape context of the proposed action, the surrounding area contains a substantial amount of suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo, within relatively large, intact patches. This includes the nearby Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve and Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve.

The following information details the availability of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo in the landscape context, utilising a 12 km study area around the project area. This study area is utilised as recommended in the Commonwealth referral guidelines, due to black cockatoos mainly foraging within 12 km of their nest site during the breeding season and their reliance on this proximity for foraging resources to successfully raise chicks (DAWE, 2022).

An analysis of remnant native vegetation mapping (DPIRD-005) and vegetation complex within the Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA-046) and South West forest region (DBCA-047) was completed, and identified 9,542.94 ha of remnant native vegetation mapped within 12 km of the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). It is expected that the majority of this vegetation would contain suitable foraging species at the same or greater rate than that present within the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88). Much of this regional remnant native vegetation occurs within the Henderson Conservation Park, Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve and adjacent connected bush forever or Conservation parks.

The 6.48 ha of suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and 7.50 ha for forest red-tailed black cockatoo within the disturbance footprint scoring above 2 on the Habitat Quality Scoring Tool – Site Condition scale, represents 0.07% and 0.08% respectively of the estimated regional foraging habitat extent. The habitat quality within the disturbance footprint is considered likely to be of similar quality than the regional foraging habitat, which includes high quality tuart and banksia woodlands of the Cottesloe Complex and Bassendean Complex (Att. B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 78-88).

The closest confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding location is approximately 13 km east of the disturbance footprint, within the Roleystone area. The proposed action does not intersect the 12 km key foraging area buffer for this breeding location. There are no forest red-tailed black cockatoo breeding locations associated with the species, within 12 km of the disturbance footprint.

Overall, the impacts of the proposed action to Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo through the permanent removal of foraging habitat and potential breeding trees is not considered significant. The reasons for this include:

- The area to be impacted represents a very small proportion of suitable foraging habitat within the broader landscape (Less than 0.1% within a 12 km radius), where a substantial amount of foraging habitat persists within large, intact patches.
- The foraging habitat is not located within the 12 km key foraging area buffer of any mapped or known breeding locations, for either species.
- Clearing will be localised, and not extensive.
- The quantity of remaining foraging habitat in the local and regional context is sufficient to ensure the impact is minor and does not adversely affect the survival of either species.

Banksia Woodland TEC

The proposed action will result in direct impacts to 6.44 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC. The remaining 0.63 ha mapped within the project area will be indirectly impacted, as it will no longer meet the threshold for consideration as the Commonwealth listed TEC following implementation of the proposed action. As a result, the proposed action will result in a reduction in the extent of the community.

The identified Banksia Woodland TEC patch is considered large, and provides connectivity for the community in the broader landscape. Degraded areas of the patch within the project area provide connectivity between good condition areas. The proposed action has the potential to exacerbate fragmentation, given it will result in the direct removal of part of the TEC patch within the project area and lead to the remainder of the TEC patch no longer meeting the criteria for the community listing.

Direct impacts to the TEC are considered permanent, with rehabilitation unlikely given the likely future industrial land use. Due to likely end land use being industrial, opportunities for any revegetation or remnant native vegetation to be conserved within future public open space is unlikely, furthermore this vegetation is highly unlikely to meet patch size criteria for the TEC. The proposed action will result in a net negative impact to the community, and based on an assessment against the significant impact criteria, may result in a significant impact to the community.

Tuart Woodland TEC

The proposed action will result in the permanent removal of 1.70 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC, as result of direct clearing. This impact will be permanent and likely long-term, given the likely sequential industrial land use. The proposed action will indirectly impact the remaining 0.17 ha of the Tuart Woodland TEC patch within the project area, as it will no longer meet the criteria for classification as the Commonwealth listed TEC. As a result, the proposed action will result in a reduction in the extent of the community.

The TEC is already fragmented within the project area, and occurs in isolated patches. Existing vehicle tracks and surrounding roads have fragmented the local extent of the TEC, however the proposed action has the potential to exacerbate fragmentation. Due to likely end land use being industrial, opportunities for any revegetation or remnant native vegetation to be conserved within future public open space is unlikely, furthermore this vegetation is highly unlikely to meet patch size criteria for the TEC. The proposed action will result in a net negative impact to the community, and based on an assessment against the significant impact criteria, may result in a significant impact to the community.

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

Yes

4.1.4.8 Please elaborate why you think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

Banksia Woodland TEC

A significant impact assessment was completed for the Banksia Woodland TEC. The proposed action will result in the permanent reduction of 7.07 ha of the TEC, including direct clearing of 6.44 ha and indirect impacts to the remaining 0.63 ha as a result of the vegetation no longer meeting criteria for Banksia Woodland TEC listing. Species composition will be substantially altered through direct clearing, and the proposed action has the potential to exacerbate fragmentation of the community. The entire mapped patch will be impacted. Impacts to the community have been avoided where possible, however opportunities are limited due to the nature of the proposed action being dependent on the location of limestone resources.

The direct and indirect impacts as a result of the proposed action will require an appropriate offset and implementation of appropriate management measures.

Tuart Woodland TEC

A significant impact assessment was completed for the Tuart Woodland TEC. The proposed action will result in the permanent reduction of 1.87 ha of the TEC, including direct clearing of 1.70 ha and indirect impacts to the remaining 0.17 ha as a result of the vegetation no longer meeting criteria for Tuart Woodland TEC listing. Species composition will be substantially altered through direct clearing, and the proposed action has the potential to exacerbate fragmentation of the community. Two patches of the community will be removed, within a broader landscape that has been subject to substantial development. Impacts to the community have been avoided where possible, however opportunities are limited due to the nature of the proposed action being dependent on the location of limestone resources.

The direct and indirect impacts as a result of the proposed action will require an appropriate offset and implementation of appropriate management measures.

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

Avoidance Measures

The proposed action has sought to minimise as far as possible the clearing of black cockatoo habitat trees and black cockatoo foraging habitat for the safe and economical extraction of the limestone resource present within the project area.

Due to the direct and indirect impacts associated to both TEC's and the remaining vegetation no longer meeting the criteria for the respective TEC listings, there is no opportunity for avoidance for these two MNES.

In designing the layout of the project area, impacts have been avoided to approximately 0.85 ha of native vegetation in good condition, which supports the following MNES (Att E, Figure 11):

- 28 potential breeding trees for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (including three trees with small, currently unsuitable hollows).
- 0.42 ha suitable, high-quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.
- 0.67 ha suitable foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo, including:
- 0.44 of low to moderate quality habitat.
- 0.24 ha of high-quality habitat.

Mitigation Measures

Direct impacts of the proposed action are limited to the removal of 6.48 ha of suitable foraging habitat (6.4 ha high quality and 0.08 ha low to moderate quality) for Carnaby's cockatoo, 7.50 ha of suitable foraging habitat (0.98 ha high quality, 6.12 ha moderate quality and 0.41 h low quality) for forest red-tailed black cockatoo, 6.44 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC and 1.70 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC. This impact will be permanent, with rehabilitation activities unlikely to be implemented given the sequential land use.

Potential indirect impacts to remnant patches of both TECs and black cockatoo foraging habitat can occur from clearing and extraction operations. These indirect impacts will be avoided for the duration of the proposed action through the application of the following mitigation measures:

- Implementation of an approved Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) prior to clearing of vegetation commences.
- Clear demarcation of clearing areas within the disturbance footprint using flagging tape or fencing and ensure all on-site personnel to be informed of areas to be impacted and avoided.
- Application of delineation fencing between the proposed action and instances of remnant Banksia Woodland TEC and Tuart Woodland TEC to be retained, to ensure they are not subject to disturbance and edge effects. However it is noted that these remnant patches will no longer meet the criteria for listing as the relevant TECs.
- Ensuring a suitably licensed and qualified zoologist undertakes a targeted fauna trapping and a fauna inspection of the vegetation to be cleared 1-2 days prior to clearing and remains on site during clearing activities should any fauna relocation be required.
- Undertaking directional clearing from west (adjacent to existing quarry operations) to north in order to encourage fauna to move into adjacent vegetation.
- Application of dust suppression during all clearing activities to minimise dust emissions, particularly during windy conditions.
- Application of standard hygiene protocols to minimise the risk of introducing or spreading weeds or pathogens.

Limestone and sand excavation does not affect the quality of water in the shallow groundwater system, because the only chemicals used are regular fuels and lubricants. This is recognised by the WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) who permit extractive industries in Priority 1 Groundwater Areas (see Water Quality Protection Note No. 15 [DWER, 2019]).

Limestone will be extracted to a depths of 10 m and in some areas deeper. As such, separation between the final pit floor and the water table will be at least 10 m. Final excavation depth will be determined in consultation with Development WA in accordance with the Latitude 32 master plan and Ministerial Statement 667. Through Water Quality Protection Note No. 15, DWER (2019) identify that a minimum of 2 m should be maintained to minimise the risk of unacceptable loss via evaporation and any potential contamination caused by accidental spills. As such, separation of at least 10 m is not anticipated to cause any adverse impacts to groundwater beneath the proposed action, as groundwater lies at 24 to 38 m AHD.

Given that excavation will remain at least 10 m above the water table, and that limestone extraction does not affect groundwater quality, there is a low risk of groundwater impacts resulting from the proposed action. As such, a detailed groundwater monitoring plan is not proposed. However, to ensure no indirect impacts to groundwater occur through the proposed action, mitigation measures will be implemented within a site-specific CEMP.

To manage the risk of weeds and/or pathogens entering the project area from outside sources, a split operation will be implemented for road transport (in accordance with that implemented for adjacent quarry operations). Road transport vehicles will only access one side of the stockpile area, and excavation vehicles operate on the other side of the stockpiles, thus reducing the risk of contamination from road transport.

Potential indirect impacts of dust emissions will be mitigated to ensure no degradation of adjacent vegetation will result from the proposed action. Dust suppression activities will be undertaken as part of regular operations, and outlined within the CEMP.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation and revegetation are unlikely to be undertaken, given the sequential land use and likely urban land use following completion of the proposed action. However, any potential areas of revegetation or vegetation retention will be managed as required by Mine Closure Plan commitments. Any revegetation should focus on re-establishing locally native species, with a focus on Proteaceous species that will provide foraging resources for black cockatoo of equal or greater quality than that being impacted by the proposed action. The Mine Closure Plan for the project will include a series of completion criteria to achieve the approved post-mining land use. The completion criteria and work programs will be regularly reviewed throughout the life of the project to ensure the closure objectives are achieved.

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

No offsets have been identified to date.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris pugnax	Ruff
No	No	Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint
No	No	Calidris subminuta	Long-toed Stint
No	No	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey
No	No	Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
No	No	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.5.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

No suitable habitat for migratory species was identified within the project area, including fresh or saline wetlands, wading, foreshores, rocky shores or beaches, mudflats, sandflats or freshwater habitats. All migratory species were assessed as having a low likelihood of occurrence (Att. B, Appendix H, pp. 129-136).

As the proposed action is terrestrial based and suitable habitat is absent, it is considered that any occurrences of migratory species over the project area would be opportunistic and temporary in nature. Migratory species are therefore considered unlikely to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed action.

4.1.6 Nuclear

4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The proposed action will not directly or indirectly impact Nuclear matters. The proposed action does not involve any nuclear material nor generates any nuclear radiation. There are no nuclear facilities or nuclear containing materials within the vicinity of the project area.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The proposed activities will not directly or indirectly impact any Commonwealth Marine Area, as no such areas occur within proximity to the project area.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

This project is located in Western Australia.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas

4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable to this project.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The project is not located on commonwealth land.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

Not applicable to this project.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

WA Limestone have assessed the available alternatives for the proposed action, which are limited due to the geology and distribution of the Tamala Limestone, planning restrictions, and conservation and economic factors. The proposed action is considered the most beneficial outcome in balancing environmental, social, and economic factors.

The Tamala Limestone Deposit at M 70/1275 is recognised as Priority Resource under SPP 2.4 (DPLH, 2021). The project area is categorised as an extraction site, which includes all commercial sites from which basic raw materials are extracted, and quarries. Extraction sites may include future, proposed, approved and operating commercial extractive industries under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Mining Act 1978* or a combination of these Acts. The proposed disturbance footprint is mapped as regionally significant basic raw material - high grade limestone by DEMIRS.

SPP 2.4 (DPLH, 2021) sterilizes large areas of BRM including sand and limestone as “Exclusion Areas”. Virtually all of WA Limestone’s existing future reserves have been identified as “Exclusion Areas”, which significantly reduces the area available for future limestone extraction as well as the remaining volume of limestone resource for the future development needs of the state. Exclusion Areas, which came into effect in 2021, have sterilised significant amounts of alternative limestone and further reduced alternative sources.

The objectives of SPP 2.4 (DPLH, 2021) are to identify and protect significant limestone and other BRM resources required by the community and future development.

The location and quality of the Tamala limestone in the north metro area is critical to the economic viability of public amenity projects. Its proximity to the north metropolitan area makes the limestone a valuable economic material for Main Roads and Development WA. Other deposits located further to the north at Guilderton and Seabird are low quality and cost prohibitive to these projects.

Transport costs are a significant component of any public development. The further out limestone is the higher costs of construction increasing pressure on public infrastructure project costs to entities like Development WA and Main Roads. Carbon emissions will rise from hauling from further away, impacting WA’s net zero emissions targets.

The only feasible alternative construction to limestone in the Neerabup/Carabooda region is granite from the Darling Scarp. Granite is substantially more expensive to extract and transport, and the granite quarries are similarly constrained by environmental factors.

The clearing within M70/1275 represents some of the last remaining limestone available for extraction that can still be accessed that is not under conservation, in an exclusion zone under SPP 2.4 or residential development.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures 1-5.zip Figures	01/08/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment B - A24.094_RPT-FVSR_1_FINAL_Compressed.pdf Flora, fauna and vegetation survey	08/04/2025	No	High

1.2.6 Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents that are relevant to the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			High
#2.	Link	Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			High
#3.	Link	WQPN 15 - Basic raw materials extraction https://WQPN 15 - Basic raw materials extraction			High

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment C 2024-27-WA-Limestone-Group-Combined-ISO-14001-2015-EMS-Certificates.pdf ISO 14001 EMS Certificate	04/06/2024	No	High

1.3.2.18 (Person proposing to take the action) If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment C 2024-27-WA-Limestone-Group-Combined-ISO-14001-2015-EMS-Certificates.pdf ISO 14001 EMS Certificate	03/06/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment D 2022 Environmental Policy - WA Limestone WA Bluemetal WA Premix.pdf Environmental Policy	23/05/2022	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures 1-5.zip Figures	31/07/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment B - A24.094_RPT-FVSR_1_FINAL_Compressed.pdf Flora, fauna and vegetation survey	07/04/2025	No	High

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures 1-5.zip Figures	31/07/2025	No	High

3.1.3 Natural features, important or unique values that applies to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment E - Figures 6-11.zip Figures	01/08/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/..			High

3.1.4 Gradient relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures 1-5.zip Figures	31/07/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	WQPN 15 - Basic raw materials extraction https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wq..			High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment B - A24.094_RPT-FVSR_1_FINAL_Compressed.pdf Flora, fauna and vegetation survey	07/04/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	Draft survey guidelines for Australias threatened orchids			High

		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/resource/draft-survey-..	
#3.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..	High
#4.	Link	Survey guidelines for Australias threatened birds https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..	High
#5.	Link	Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/tech..	High
#6.	Link	Technical Guidance - Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/tech..	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment B - A24.094_RPT-FVSR_1_FINAL_Compressed.pdf Flora, fauna and vegetation survey	07/04/2025	No	High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html..			High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment E - Figures 6-11.zip Figures	31/07/2025	No	High
#2.	Link				

		Perth Groundwater Map https://maps.water.wa.gov.au/Groundwater/		High	

4.1.3.3 (Ramsar Wetland) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	WQPN 15 - Basic raw materials extraction https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-06/WQPN-..			High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment B - A24.094_RPT-FVSR_1_FINAL_Compressed.pdf Flora, fauna and vegetation survey	07/04/2025	No	High

4.1.4.5 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment B - A24.094_RPT-FVSR_1_FINAL_Compressed.pdf Flora, fauna and vegetation survey	07/04/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			High

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment E - Figures 6-11.zip Figures	31/07/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	WQPN 15 - Basic raw materials extraction https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/wq..			High

4.3.8 Why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link				

State Planning Policy 2.4 - Basic raw materials https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/st..	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	19652083013
Organisation name	WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	Brianna Herden
Representative's job title	Environmental Consultant
Phone	0478 639 700
Email	brianna.h@westenv.com.au
Address	Suite 3, Level 1, 1209 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☑ By checking this box, I, **Brianna Herden of WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

☑ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	008866448
Organisation name	PMR Quarries Pty Ltd
Organisation address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163
Representative's name	David Della Bona

Representative's job title	Managing Director
Phone	9434 7777
Email	david.db@walimestone.com
Address	401 Spearwood Avenue Bibra Lake WA 6163

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☑ I, **David Della Bona of PMR Quarries Pty Ltd**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

☑ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☑ I, **David Della Bona of PMR Quarries Pty Ltd**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

☐ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *