

Reid Highway/Erindale Road Grade Separation

Application Number: **03398**

Commencement Date:
07/04/2026

Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

1.1.2 Project industry type *

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Main Roads Western Australia (Main Roads) is proposing to construct and operate a grade-separated road interchange at the Reid Highway and Erindale Road intersection (the Proposed Action), located on Reid Highway between Mitchell Freeway and Wanneroo Road within the City of Stirling, Western Australia. This intersection currently ranks first in the Perth metropolitan area for both crash numbers and cost of congestion and carries approximately 83,000 vehicles a day.

The Proposed Action Area (PAA) is located primarily within existing road reserves managed by Main Roads Western Australia for transport purposes. The PAA is 134 hectares (ha) and includes a proposed ground disturbance footprint based on the current road design (104.5 ha).

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to remove the final at-grade intersection on Reid Highway between the Mitchell Freeway and the Tonkin Highway, addressing significant traffic congestion, improving road safety and enhancing the efficiency of a critical freight and commuter transport route within the Perth metropolitan road network. The action will enable uninterrupted east–west traffic movement along Reid Highway between Mitchell Freeway and Tonkin Highway and improve connectivity between regional and metropolitan transport corridors.

Refer to Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – Section 1 and Figure 1.

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? *

Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act is Australia's primary environmental legislation and provides the legal framework for the protection of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

The EPBC Act is relevant to the Proposed Action as it has the potential to impact MNES, including listed Threatened Ecological Communities and listed threatened species. An action likely to have a significant impact on MNES is a controlled action and requires approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.

Commonwealth Policy and Guidelines

The following Commonwealth policies, guidelines and conservation advice have informed the assessment of potential impacts to MNES:

- Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013) – Used to determine whether the Proposed Action is likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened species and ecological communities.
- Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species – Applied in assessing impacts to Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, including habitat clearing, breeding habitat and fragmentation.
- EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21 – Industry Guidelines for Avoiding, Assessing and Mitigating Impacts on EPBC Act Listed Migratory Shorebirds (2017) – Considered in assessing potential impacts to listed migratory species.
- Approved Conservation Advice – Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community – Applied in assessing impacts to this listed TEC, including extent, condition and fragmentation.
- Approved Conservation Advice – Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community – Applied in assessing impacts to the Tuart TEC and relevant conservation measures.

These documents have informed the impact assessment and the development of avoidance, minimisation and management measures.

Western Australian Legislation

Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)

The EP Act provides the framework for environmental impact assessment in Western Australia and regulates activities that may cause environmental harm. The Proposed Action may be subject to assessment and/or approval under this Act.

Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004

Clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia requires authorisation unless exempt. Clearing associated with the Proposed Action will require approval under these Regulations unless otherwise authorised.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)

The BC Act provides for the protection of threatened species and ecological communities at the State level. Where impacts to State-listed TECs occur, the Proposed Action is subject to the requirements of the BC Act, including potential approval under Section 45.

Western Australian Policy and Guidelines

The following State guidelines have informed the flora, vegetation and fauna assessments:

- Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016)
- Technical Guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys (EPA)

These documents have guided the assessment methodology and evaluation of potential impacts and mitigation measures.

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. *

Stakeholder consultation will be undertaken on an ongoing basis as the development of the Proposed Action progresses. Engagement will be scaled to the project phase and level of potential impact, with relevant stakeholders identified and consulted as further design detail becomes available. Consultation outcomes will be considered during project development and inform environmental management and approvals processes, where relevant. A project website has been established (<https://www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/projects-initiatives/all-projects/metropolitan/reid-highway-and-erindale-road-grade-separation/>) as the primary point of reference for project information with a subscribe option for the public.

See Att 1 –EPBC Supporting Document – section 7 for further information.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

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Confirm that you have read and understand this Privacy Notice *

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN 50860676021

Organisation name Main Roads Western Australia

Organisation address Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

Referring party details

Name Marlise Malan

Job title Environmental Consultant

Phone +61 8 9323 4087

Email marlise.malan@mainroads.wa.gov.au

Address Don Aitken Centre Waterloo Cres, East Perth, WA 6004

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 50860676021

Organisation name Main Roads Western Australia

Organisation address Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

Person proposing to take the action details

Name Martine Scheltema

Job title Director Environment and Heritage

Phone +61 8 9323 4614

Email martine.scheltema@mainroads.wa.gov.au

Address Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

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. *

Main Roads Western Australia has a long-standing record of responsible environmental management in the planning, delivery and operation of State road infrastructure. Environmental considerations are systematically integrated into project development through established governance frameworks, technical standards and environmental management systems aligned with State and Commonwealth legislative requirements.

Main Roads applies a structured approach to environmental assessment and management, including early identification of environmental constraints, avoidance and minimisation of impacts through design refinement, and implementation of project-specific environmental management plans. Construction and operational activities are guided by Construction Environmental Management Plans and Main Roads environmental specifications, addressing matters such as vegetation clearing, fauna management, weed and dieback control, erosion and sediment management, drainage, rehabilitation and ongoing maintenance.

Main Roads Western Australia regularly undertakes environmental impact assessments and referrals under relevant State and Commonwealth legislation, including the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) and the EPBC Act, and has established procedures to ensure compliance with approval conditions and environmental commitments.

To the best of Main Roads knowledge, Main Roads has not had any proceedings brought against it under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation relating to environmental protection or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Where environmental incidents occur, Main Roads applies corrective actions and continuous improvement processes to strengthen environmental performance.

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

Main Roads Western Australia operates under a comprehensive environmental policy and planning framework that integrates environmental considerations into all stages of road planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation. This framework is underpinned by the Main Roads Western Australia Environmental Policy (Att 2), which outlines the organisation's commitment to protecting the environment, complying with environmental legislation and continually improving environmental performance.

The Environmental Policy is implemented through Main Roads international standard AS/NZS ISO14001:2015-certified Environmental Management System (EMS). Main Roads EMS provides a formalised, systematic approach to environmental management for all aspects of the operations (road planning, construction and maintenance).

Environmental management is further supported through Main Roads' broader Environment Management Framework, which includes environmental assessment processes, technical guidelines, specifications and procedures applied across projects to identify, avoid and manage environmental impacts: <https://www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/community-environment/environment/management/>

In addition, Main Roads Western Australia is guided by its Sustainability Policy, which establishes commitments to sustainable development outcomes, including environmental stewardship, and informs long-term planning and delivery of transport infrastructure: [sustainability-policy.pdf](#)

This project is registered with the Infrastructure Sustainability Council for a targeted minimum Bronze Planning Rating.

Together, these policies and frameworks ensure a consistent, structured and accountable approach to environmental management across the State road network and support compliance with State and Commonwealth environmental legislation.

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 50860676021

Organisation name Main Roads Western Australia

Organisation address Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

Proposed designated proponent details

Name Martine Scheltema

Job title Director Environment and Heritage

Phone +61 8 9323 4614

Email martine.scheltema@mainroads.wa.gov.au

Address Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

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	50860676021
Organisation name	Main Roads Western Australia
Organisation address	Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA
Representative's name	Marlise Malan
Representative's job title	Environmental Consultant
Phone	+61 8 9323 4087
Email	marlise.malan@mainroads.wa.gov.au
Address	Don Aitken Centre Waterloo Cres, East Perth, WA 6004

✔ 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	50860676021
Organisation name	Main Roads Western Australia
Organisation address	Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA
Representative's name	Martine Scheltema
Representative's job title	Director Environment and Heritage
Phone	+61 8 9323 4614
Email	martine.scheltema@mainroads.wa.gov.au
Address	Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

✔ 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

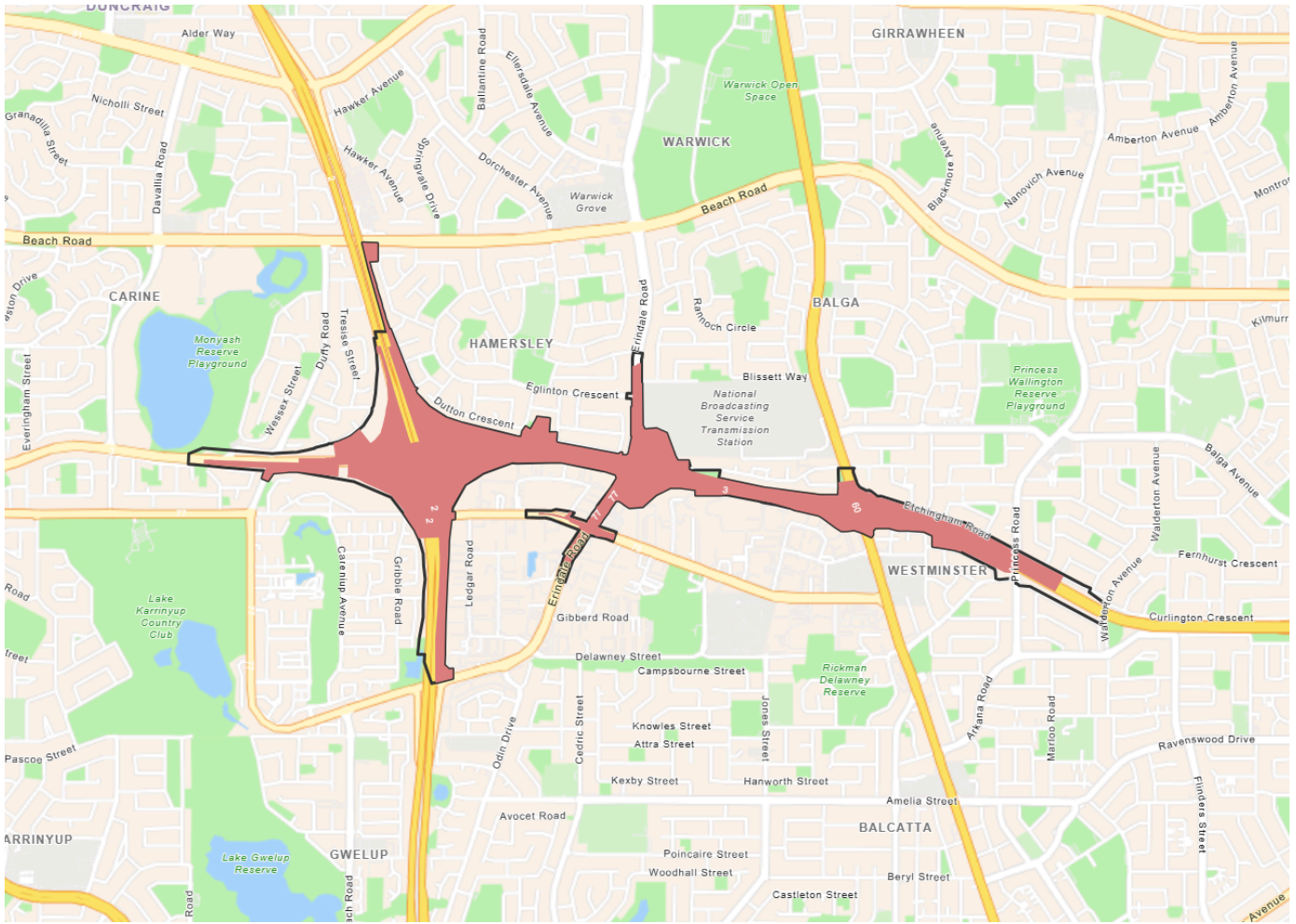
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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: 134.10 Ha Disturbance Footprint: 104.62 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Reid Highway from 1.2 km west of the Mitchell Freeway to 1.1 km east of Wanneroo Road.

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 Area (PAA) is located primarily within existing road reserves vested and managed by Main Roads Western Australia for transport purposes. Where the PAA extends beyond the Main Roads road reserve, land will need to be acquired by Main Roads and transferred to the road reserve (private land) or Main Roads will enter into an agreement and/or purchase the land from another government entity.

Main Roads will consult with any affected land holders in order to secure the appropriate agreements and/or purchase of land outside of Main Roads ownership in accordance with the provisions of West Australian legislation including: *Main Roads Act 1930*, *Land Administration Act 1997* and *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Proposed Action is located within an established urban and transport corridor in the northern metropolitan area of Perth. Land use within the Project Area comprises major road infrastructure, including Mitchell Freeway and Reid Highway, and secondary roads including Erindale Road, Balcatta Road and Wanneroo Road. Under the Metropolitan Region Scheme, most of the Project Area is zoned Primary Regional Road.

The overall condition of the project area is highly modified, with:

- Extensive historical clearing and fragmentation
- Predominantly degraded native vegetation
- High weed loads and altered hydrology typical of roadside environments
- Remaining native vegetation confined to isolated patches
- Presence of EPBC-listed TECs and Black-Cockatoo habitat, although generally disturbed and fragmented.

Of the 134 ha within the PAA, there is 35.55 ha of native vegetation, 35.48 ha of revegetation, 7.03 ha of non-native plantings, 55.95 ha of cleared land and 0.08 ha unsurveyed. The 35.55 ha of native vegetation within the PAA has vegetation condition ranging from:

- Completely Degraded 5.22 ha
- Degraded 16.75 ha
- Good 10.88 ha
- Very Good 2.70 ha

Further detail on the existing environment is provided in Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – Section 3.

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

Land use within and adjacent to the Project Area comprises established transport infrastructure, including Mitchell Freeway and Reid Highway, and secondary roads such as Erindale Road, Balcatta Road and Wanneroo Road. Under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), most of the Project Area is zoned Primary Regional Road.

Current land use (by MRS zoning): Primary Regional Roads 116.00 ha (86.57%), Industrial 6.66 ha (4.97%), Urban 11.08 ha (8.27%) Public Purposes (State Energy Commission) 0.15 ha (0.11%) and Other Regional Roads 0.1 ha (0.07%).

Whilst part of the PAA is zoned Industrial and Urban, the areas within the PAA are part of existing transport corridors or associated infrastructure (drainage basins).

The PAA is bordered by residential areas to the north, west and east, and by the Balcatta industrial area to the south. The western extent adjoins Monyash Reserve, which includes Big Carine Swamp and associated public open space.

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

The PAA contains areas of threatened ecological communities (TECs), including:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act).
- Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act).

These TECs occur in patches of vegetation within and adjacent to the PAA and represent part of the remaining native vegetation of the Swan Coastal Plain.

The PAA also provides habitat for EPBC-listed Threatened species, including:

- Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered (EPBC Act).
- Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act).

Habitat values include potential foraging habitat and scattered breeding trees within remnant vegetation.

Further detail on the extent, condition and significance of these values is provided in the Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – Section 3.8 and 3.9.3.

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

Topography across the PAA is relatively flat with semi-gentle slopes associated with the natural dune systems. The PAA is lower at the west end (10 mAHD), rising to a peak over the Mitchell Freeway (32 mAHD), followed by a gradual decline to 25 mAHD around the Reid Highway/Erindale Road intersection. The ground rises to 48 mAHD at the eastern extent of the PAA.

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.

Flora

Diversity

A total of 270 flora species, from 173 genera and 62 families from quadrats were recorded in the PAA in spring 2025 (Ecoscape 2026). The dominant families were Fabaceae (35 taxa), Myrtaceae (30 taxa) and Proteaceae (26 taxa). The most common genera within the PAA were *Eucalyptus* (12 taxa), *Acacia* (11 taxa) and *Grevillea* (8 taxa).

Threatened Flora

No EPBC listed Threatened flora have been recorded from within the PAA and none are likely to occur (Att 3).

Weeds

A total of 91 weed species were recorded within the PAA, including several species of grassy weeds that are known to affect ecosystem function. The most common weeds were *Ehrharta calycina* (Perennial Veldt Grass), *Euphorbia terracina* (Geraldton Carnation Weed) and *Briza maxima* (Blowfly Grass). Four Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and/or Declared Pests (DP) were recorded in the PAA, these are:

**Asparagus asparagoides* – Bridal Creeper (DP, WoNS), **Lantana camara* – Lantana (DP, WoNS), **Moraea flaccida* – One-leaf Cape Tulip (DP) and **Opuntia stricta* – Common Prickly Pear (DP, WoNS).

Fauna

Diversity

A total of 50 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species were recorded in the PAA (Ecoscape 2026). The fauna species comprised of five mammals (four introduced), 39 birds (four naturalised exotics), five reptiles and one amphibian.

Threatened Fauna

Desktop searches identified 48 EPBC listed Threatened fauna species that potentially occur within 5 km of the PAA. Seven EPBC listed Threatened fauna have been previously recorded within 5 km of the PAA. Following biological surveys (Att 3) only two EPBC listed fauna species are considered likely to occur within the PAA: Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered and Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso*) – Vulnerable. Both these species are known to occur within the Study Area and PAA.

There is 19.22 ha of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat within the PAA, comprising of 3.99 ha of 'high' (6) quality foraging habitat and 15.23 ha of 'moderate to high' (5) quality foraging habitat. The Proposed Action will impact up to 18.00 ha of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat within the proposed ground disturbance footprint, comprising 3.42 ha of 'high' (6) quality foraging habitat and 14.58 ha of 'moderate to high' (5) quality foraging habitat.

There is 2.32 ha of 'moderate to high' (5) quality Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo foraging habitat within the PAA. The Proposed Action will impact up to 1.86 ha of Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo foraging habitat within the proposed ground disturbance footprint.

Surveys identified 587 trees potential breeding trees (with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of >500 mm) within the PAA. Of those 28 contain a hollow. One suitable nesting tree (suitable DBH tree with a suitable hollow) was recorded in a follow up survey (Att 4). The tree – BCE 062 – is located within the PAA to the south-west of the Mitchell Freeway northbound exit ramp to Reid Highway. One other hollow may be suitable and two hollows are yet to be assessed.

The PAA is outside the breeding distribution for Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo. There is no known breeding of Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo within the PAA and it is unlikely that they would breed in the PAA.

See Att 1 – Section 3, Att 3 – 2026 Biological Report, Att 4 – Hollow Assessment for further information

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

Vegetation complexes and units:

Two vegetation complexes have been mapped within the PAA:

- Karakatta Complex – Central and South. A predominantly open forest of Tuart - Jarrah – Marri and woodland of Jarrah - Banksia species. This complex intersects 31.04 ha of native vegetation within the PAA
- Herdsman Complex. Sedgeland and fringing woodland of Flooded Gum - Melaleuca species. Intersects 0.04 ha of native vegetation within the PAA.

Neither of these complexes is considered to be under-represented within a constrained environment (that is >10% of the pre-European extent remaining).

Vegetation Types:

Biological surveys (Att 3) identified six vegetation types within the PAA. This includes a total of 35.55 ha of native vegetation, 35.48 ha of revegetation, 7.03 ha non-native planting and 55.95 ha of cleared ground.

The vegetation types identified are:

- *Banksia prionotes* low woodland – 0.82 ha
- *Corymbia calophylla* mid open forest – 2.33 ha
- *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* mid open forest – 18.00 ha
- *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*, *Banksia attenuata* and *B. menziesii* low woodland – 14.40 ha
- Revegetation – 35.48 ha
- Non-native vegetation (planted trees or parkland) or cleared – 7.03 ha
- Cleared and unsurveyed – 55.95 ha

Soils:

The PAA lies within the Spearwood Dune System of the Swan Coastal Plain. The Spearwood Dune System is an aeolian dune complex defined by shoreline parallel ridges of Tamala Limestone overlain by yellow quartz sands of varying depth. Its geology is described as yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands with aeolian sand and limestone over sedimentary rocks inhabited by Tuart - Marri forest and woodlands in the south, heath and open woodlands in the north.

Significant Vegetation:

Two EPBC listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) were identified within the PAA. Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (TWFSCP) (Critically Endangered) (17.53 ha) and Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (BWSCP) (Endangered) (11.71 ha).

See Att 1 – section 3 and Att 3 for additional information.

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 within the PAA.

Briggs Kiln is listed on the WA state heritage register and lies within the PAA. The historic kiln is a rare example of the 19th century lime burning industry in the area. The kiln will not be impacted by the Proposed Action.

See Att 1 section 3.10 for more detail.

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

The Proposed Action will not impact any known registered, lodged or historical Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites. The nearest registered site is Lake Gwelup (ID 3442), approximately 1.5 km southwest of the PAA.

The Proposed Action occurs within the Whadjuk Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) area, made with the Whadjuk Traditional Owners under the South West Native Title Settlement.

Through the ILUA, the Main Roads Whadjuk Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement has come into effect, which is an agreement to ensure that proposed activities are carried out in a manner that protects Aboriginal Heritage Places and Objects to the greatest extent possible.

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. *

Hydrology

The PAA lies above three layers of aquifer, from top down: the Superficial aquifer, the Leederville aquifer and the Yarragadee North aquifer. The Leederville and Yarragadee North aquifers are confined aquifers that do not outcrop in the PAA.

Groundwater in the PAA generally flows from east to west towards the coast. The Superficial aquifer is an unconfined aquifer that lies beneath most of the SCP. Deeper groundwater is commonly associated with high points (sand dunes) in the landscape and lower points in the landscape are often associated with wetlands as surface expressions of the groundwater. Depth to groundwater across the Study Area ranges from 1 mbgl (metres below ground level) to 68 mbgl. Within the PAA depth to groundwater ranges from 5 to 35 mbgl, with the greatest depth to groundwater present at the eastern end of the PAA and the shallowest depth to groundwater at the western end of the PAA.

Groundwater levels follow a seasonal trend characterised by a steady decline in groundwater level over the drier summer months followed by a gradual increase during the winter, with annual fluctuations usually being less than 2 m. Depth to groundwater during monitoring within the PAA ranged between 5.03 mbgl and 14.08 mbgl (Stantec 2025).

There are no surface water features within the PAA. Almost all water flows within the PAA are via groundwater.

Ramsar Wetlands

There are no Ramsar wetlands within the PAA. The nearest Ramsar wetland is Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes (No. 35) approximately 30 km south of the PAA.

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.

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.

*

Not applicable as there are no World Heritage Places in the PAA or within 10 km of the PAA. The nearest World Heritage property is Fremantle Prison, 22 km south of the PAA.

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.

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.

*

Not applicable as there are no National Heritage Places within the PAA or within 10 km of the PAA.

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.

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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.

*

Not applicable as there are no Ramsar wetlands within the PAA. The nearest Ramsar wetland is Thomsons Lake, 30 km south of the PAA.

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	<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	Slender Andersonia
No	No	<i>Anigozanthos viridis</i> subsp. <i>terraspectans</i>	Dwarf Green Kangaroo Paw
No	No	<i>Banksia mimica</i>	Summer Honeypot
No	No	<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>	Woylie
No	No	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	No	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
No	No	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Purdie's Donkey-orchid
No	No	<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid
No	No	<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	Dwarf Hammer-orchid
No	No	<i>Hesperocolletes douglasi</i>	Douglas' Broad-headed Bee, Rottnest Bee
No	No	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl
No	No	<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit
No	No	<i>Macarthuria keigheryi</i>	Keighery's Macarthuria

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pristis pristis	Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
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	Thelymitra variegata	Queen of Sheba
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
Yes	No	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes	No	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
No	No	Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion
Yes	No	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 Proposed Action will result in the clearing of native vegetation within the PAA that will directly impact Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), including listed TECs and habitat for listed Threatened species.

The Proposed Action is likely to result in potentially significant impacts to several MNES. The action will result in the clearing or loss of up to:

- 11.71 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Endangered)
- 13.52 ha of Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Critically Endangered)
- 18.00 ha of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered) foraging habitat comprising of:
 - 3.42 ha of 'high' (6) quality habitat
 - 14.58 ha of 'moderate to high' (5) quality habitat.
- 1.86 ha of Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (Vulnerable) foraging habitat of 'moderate to high' (5) quality.

Whilst the Proposed Action will impact up to 446 potential breeding trees for Black-Cockatoos (DBH >500mm) including 24 hollow bearing trees (one with a suitable hollow but no sign of use, one may be suitable, two yet to be assessed), this is not considered to be a significant impact as the Proposed Action is outside the known breeding distribution for Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo. The Proposed Action is unlikely to impact on Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo breeding habitat, as there is no known breeding in the PAA or within 14 km of the PAA in natural hollows.

Further detail on the nature and extent of impacts is provided in the Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – Section 6.

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 is considered likely to have a significant impact because it involves the clearing of listed Threatened Ecological Communities and habitat for listed threatened species. Likely impacts described below are prior to the application of any avoidance or mitigation measures.

Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC

Based on an assessment against the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1, the Proposed Action is likely to result in a significant impact to the TWFS CP TEC, specifically in relation to the clearing of up to 13.52 ha of the 17.53 ha of the TWFS CP TEC within the PAA, including patches T02, T14, T17 and T21. The affected patches are small, fragmented and occur in a disturbed roadside and urban-adjacent landscape and are not habitat critical to the survival of the ecological community. However, the action represents a measurable reduction in the extent of a Critically Endangered ecological community at both the local and regional scale. Indirect impacts to retained TWFS CP TEC patches are expected to be localised and will be managed through standard construction and environmental management measures to avoid significant impacts outside the proposed ground disturbance footprint.

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC

Based on an assessment against the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1, the Proposed Action is likely to result in a significant impact to the BWSCP TEC, specifically in relation to the clearing of up to 11.71 ha of TEC. The proportional loss represents approximately 0.27% of the estimated TEC extent within the 12 km locality and approximately 0.06% of the regional extent. The clearing constitutes a direct reduction in the extent of an Endangered ecological community and the loss of habitat critical to the survival of the ecological community. Indirect impacts to retained BWSCP TEC are expected to be localised and will be managed through standard construction and environmental management measures to avoid significant impacts outside the PAA.

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)

Based on an assessment against the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 and the Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species, the Proposed Action is likely to result in a significant impact on Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo. This conclusion is supported by the scale and nature of impacts, including:

- clearing of up to 3.42 ha of 'high' quality foraging habitat (exceeding the guideline threshold of >1 ha)
- clearing of up to 14.58 ha of 'moderate to high' quality foraging habitat

Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)

Based on an assessment against the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (**Table 16**) and the Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species (**Table 17**), the Proposed Action is likely to result in a significant impact on Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo. This conclusion is supported by the scale and nature of impacts, including:

- clearing of up to 1.86 ha of 'moderate to high' quality foraging habitat (exceeding the guideline threshold of >1 ha)

Under the Black-Cockatoo referral guidelines, the loss of >1 ha of high-quality foraging habitat, or >10 ha of lower-quality foraging habitat constitutes a high risk of significant impact. The Proposed Action exceeds these thresholds, and therefore a significant impact on Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo is considered likely.

Further detail on the nature, extent and significance of impacts is provided in Att 1 - EPBC Supporting Document – Section 6.

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. *

The Proposed Action is considered a controlled action because it has the potential to have a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance protected under the EPBC Act.

The Proposed Action is likely to result in potentially significant impacts to several MNES. The action will result in the clearing or loss of up to:

- 11.71 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Endangered)
- 13.52 ha of Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Critically Endangered)
- 18.00 ha of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered) foraging habitat comprising of:
 - 3.42 ha of 'high' (6) quality habitat
 - 14.58 ha of 'moderate to high' (5) quality habitat.
- 1.86 ha of Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (Vulnerable) 'moderate to high' (5) quality foraging habitat.

The Proposed Action will not impact on Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo breeding habitat, as the PAA is outside of the species breeding distribution.

The Proposed Action is unlikely to impact on Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo breeding habitat, as there is no known breeding in the PAA or within 14 km of the PAA in natural hollows.

Further detail on the nature and extent of impacts is provided in the Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – Section 6.

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 and minimisation have been incorporated into the project design and will be implemented through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Avoidance measures include, avoiding further bisection of TEC patches where practicable, using existing cleared areas for laydown and access, and maintaining existing drainage flow paths where practicable.

Minimisation measures include refining the design to reduce TEC and Black-Cockatoo habitat loss through compact interchange configurations, optimised layouts and road geometry, use of retaining structures to limit clearing, minimisation of cut and fill in vegetated areas, and drainage design to reduce disturbance and protect water quality.

Disturbed areas not required for ongoing use will be rehabilitated in accordance with Main Roads specifications and project-specific revegetation plans, including targeted weed control and revegetation within the road reserve.

Further detail is provided in Att 1 - EPBC Supporting Document – Section 8.

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

An offset strategy will be developed for the Proposed Action.

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	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
No	No	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail
No	No	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
No	No	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
No	No	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, 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.

*

The Proposed Action is unlikely to cause an impact to Migratory species. The Proposed Action will not impact 'important habitat' nor any 'ecologically significant proportion of a population' for any EPBC listed Migratory species. No ecologically significant proportion of the populations of East Asian-Australasian flyway shorebirds occur within the PAA. No suitable habitat for any species returned occurs within the vicinity of the Proposed Action but does occur within the buffer area. Migratory species may overfly the PAA; however, none are considered to specifically use the PAA for foraging, breeding or roosting.

See Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – section 6.6 for further information.

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 is not a nuclear action.

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.

—

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.

*

Not applicable as Proposed Action will not impact any marine areas, including Commonwealth Marine Areas.

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.

*

Not applicable as Proposed Action is 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.

*

Proposed Action is not a large coal mining or coal seam gas development.

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.

*

No impact to 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.

—

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.

*

Proposed Action is within Australia

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? *

Yes

4.3.2 Do you have an alternative timeline you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.3 Briefly describe why an alternate timeline for your proposed action was not possible.

*

The timing of the Proposed Action is directly related to funding provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments for this significant road project.

4.3.4 Do you have an alternative location you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.5 Briefly describe why an alternative location for your proposed action was not possible. *

The location of the intersection of Reid Highway and Erindale Road is fixed by previous planning decisions. Grade separation of the interchange is only feasible within the existing road reserve and the PAA.

See Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – section 1.2 for further information.

4.3.6 Do you have alternative activities you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.7 Briefly describe why an alternative activity for your proposed action was not possible. *

Main Roads has undertaken a design analysis in order to determine the most effective road design solution for the intersection of Reid Highway and Erindale Road. Several at-grade and grade separated options were considered. No at-grade solutions were considered to be significantly more effective than the current intersection to warrant the expenditure. Alternative grade separated solutions with limited footprint reductions (i.e. no or partial connectivity) were deemed unacceptable by the community and state government due to adverse impacts to current Erindale Road to Reid Highway connectivity. The design of the Proposed Action is considered to be the most efficient solution to achieve the desired outcomes of reducing congestion and improving safety along Reid Highway.

As the current at-grade signalised Reid Highway/Erindale Road intersection ranks first in the Perth Metropolitan area for both crash numbers and cost of congestion this project has become a key priority and requires imminent rectification.

See Att 1 – EPBC Supporting Document – section 1.2 for further information.

4.3.4 Alternatives: Impact and mitigation

4.3.4.1 Do these alternatives have a different impact, avoidance, or mitigation measure compared to what you have already provided? *

No

4.3.5 Alternatives: Considered alternatives

4.3.5.1 Do you have any other alternative actions, including not taking the action, that you have considered but are not proposing as part of this referral? *

Yes

4.3.5.2 Describe the details of this possible alternative that you have considered but are not proposing. *

As described previously, a number of solutions were considered during project development and prior to the delivery of the Business Case and subsequent funding commitment by both the State and Federal Governments. These alternatives were grade separated and resulted in access restrictions, which was not supported by the State government or the community. These options included a Fly-Over only (no connectivity) and partial connectivity options (access to/from one side of the interchange only).

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 Reid Erindale GS - EPBC Referral - Supporting Document - April 2026 - Redacted.pdf Supporting Document for EPBC Referral. Redacted version.	02/04/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 1 Reid Erindale GS - EPBC Referral - Supporting Document - April 2026.PDF Supporting Document for EPBC Referral. Original version.	02/04/2026	Yes	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	Att 2 Main Roads Environmental Policy.pdf Main Roads Environmental Policy	01/02/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	sustainability-policy.pdf Main Roads Sustainability Policy, which establishes commitments to sustainable development outcomes, including environmental stewardship, and informs long-term planning and delivery of transport infrastructure	09/08/2024	No	High
#3.	Link	Environmental Management https://www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/community-enviro..			High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 3 Ecoscape (2026) Reid Erindale Grade Sep Biological Survey_Part1.pdf Ecoscape (2026) Biological Survey. Original version Part 1.	27/02/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att 3 Ecoscape (2026) Reid Erindale Grade Sep Biological Survey_Part2.pdf Ecoscape (2026) Biological Survey. Original version Part 2.	27/02/2026	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att 3 Ecoscape (2026) Reid Erindale Grade Sep Biological Survey_Redacted.pdf	27/02/2026	No	High

Ecoscope (2026) Biological Survey.

Redacted version.

#4.	Document	Att 4 Australian Black Cocaktoo Specialists (2026) Black Cockatoo Hollows Survey.PDF Australian Black Cockatoo Specialists (2026) Black Cockatoo Hollows Survey	23/01/2026	No	High
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5.2 Declarations

✔ Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	50860676021
Organisation name	Main Roads Western Australia
Organisation address	Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA
Representative's name	Marlise Malan
Representative's job title	Environmental Consultant
Phone	+61 8 9323 4087
Email	marlise.malan@mainroads.wa.gov.au
Address	Don Aitken Centre Waterloo Cres, East Perth, WA 6004

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

Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

By checking this box, I, **Marlise Malan of Main Roads Western Australia**, 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. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

✔ 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	50860676021
Organisation name	Main Roads Western Australia
Organisation address	Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA
Representative's name	Martine Scheltema

Representative's job title	Director Environment and Heritage
Phone	+61 8 9323 4614
Email	martine.scheltema@mainroads.wa.gov.au
Address	Don Aitken Centre, Waterloo Crescent, East Perth 6004 WA

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

Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

I, **Martine Scheltema of Main Roads Western Australia**, 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. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

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. *

Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

I, **Martine Scheltema of Main Roads Western Australia**, 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. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

