Binningup Solar Facility

Application Number: **03223** Commencement Date: **17/11/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Binningup Solar Facility

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Solar Farm

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/07/2026

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

01/11/2026

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Tonic Group Pty Ltd (Tonic Group) are proposing to undertake clearing within Lot 10 Wellesley Road, Binningup (the proposed action), in order to facilitate development of a 75 megawatt (MW) proposed solar photovoltaic (PV) farm and associated infrastructure, including a 55 MW/440 MWhr Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

The proposed action is located entirely within Lot 10 on P018149 Wellesley Road Binningup, including two portions of road intersecting Lot 10 that are in the process of being amalgamated into Lot 10 (the project area) (Att. A, Figure 1). The proposed action is located within the Shire of Harvey, within the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA) Structure Plan, and approximately 130 km south of Perth Central Business District (CBD) (Att. A, Figure 1). The KSIA was included in the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) in 2007, and comprises of a Core Industry area which spans 2,013 ha, buffered by an Industrial Protection Zone spanning 5,049 ha. It is a State priority project, established for the purpose of strategic and heavy industries in the south-west of Western Australia (WA). The proposed action is located within the north-western section of the Industrial Protection Zone. The project area is currently zoned as ‘Rural’ under the GBRS (Att. A, Figure 3) and ‘Strategic Industry’ under the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS No. 2) (Att. A, Figure 4).

The project area is 88.38 ha in total and has been subject to a reconnaissance level flora and vegetation survey, targeted Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PEC) assessment, basic fauna survey, targeted black cockatoo assessment and targeted western ringtail possum survey by WEPL in 2025 (Att. B). Some information within Att. B has been redacted where specific species locations are provided. The survey effort was deemed appropriate per with EPA Technical Guidance (EPA, 2016), given the degraded to completely degraded condition of remnant native vegetation present across the entire Site. The broader KSIA has been subject to numerous biological surveys between 1999 and 2014, as summarised within the KSIA Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Att. C). Following the 2025 surveys, the project area was confirmed to contain 7.08 ha of native vegetation, 10.78 ha of non-native wetland vegetation and 70.52 ha of cleared land and paddock (Att. B, Section 4.2).

The disturbance footprint is 12.46 (Att. A, Figure 2), and includes impacts to the following MNES:

- Up to 1.14 ha of low to moderate quality suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby’s black cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (CBC) listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act, Baudin’s black cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) (BBC) listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (FRTBC) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, comprising;
    - 42 potential nesting trees for black cockatoo species, none of which contain suitable size nesting hollows, including:
        - 7 Class 4 trees (all *Eucalyptus rudis*).
        - 35 Class 5 trees (2 eucalyptus sp., 33 *E.rudis*).
- Up to 0.56 ha of very low quality suitable habitat for western ringtail possum (WRP) (Quality Score 1) *(Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) which is listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act.
- Up to 1.67 ha of isolated stands of trees and 10.78 ha of non-native wetland vegetation, that provides non-significant habitat for marine and migratory species such as glossy ibis.

The disturbance footprint includes habitat for the three black cockatoo species and WRP that is not considered of suitable quality, in accordance with the relevant Commonwealth guidance. As per the black cockatoo Habitat Quality Scoring Tool (Att. B, Appendix G) areas with a site condition score of 2 or lower are "extremely unlikely to be considered as suitable habitat". Habitat within the project area assessed against the WRP Habitat Quality Scoring Tool (Att. B, Appendix H) as having a final score of 0.5 or below is considered to provide marginal to no suitable habitat for the species, and therefore is considered unlikely to be suitable habitat. Habitat for all four species that is not considered of suitable quality is included within the disturbance footprint, however is not included within this impact assessment or discussed further within this referral.

Non significant habitat for migratory and waterbird species within the disturbance footprint includes inundated, completely degraded paddocks with scattered non-native wetland vegetation. This habitat was not considered core or breeding habitat, and provides only marginal habitat which would be used intermittently by migratory and wetland bird species.

By limiting the proposed action to the disturbance footprint described above, an avoidance area of 5.40 ha has been identified (Att. A, Figure 2). The balance of the project area (70.52 ha) includes cleared, completely degraded paddocks. Within the 5.40 ha avoidance area, the proposed action has been designed to retain up to 2.63 ha of suitable foraging habitat for all three black cockatoos and 2.56 ha of suitable supporting and core habitat for WRP, which consists of:

- 2.63 ha of black cockatoo foraging habitat, including:
    - Suitable CBC and BBC foraging habitat, including:
        - 1.10 ha of very high quality (quality score 7) habitat.
        - 0.03 ha of high quality (quality score 6) habitat.
        - 1.50 ha of low-moderate quality (quality score 3) habitat.
    - Suitable FRTBC foraging habitat, including:
        - 1.10 ha of high quality habitat (quality score 6) habitat.
        - 0.03 ha of moderate-high quality (quality score 5) habitat.
        - 0.01 ha of moderate quality (quality score 4) habitat.
        - 1.49 ha of low-moderate quality (quality score 3) habitat.
    - 73 potential nesting trees for black cockatoo species:
        - 1 Class 3 tree (*Corymbia calophylla*).
        - 28 Class 4 trees (6 stags, 8 *E. rudis*, 13 *C. calophylla*, 1 *E. gomphocephala*).
        - 44 Class 5 trees (1 stag, 19 *E. rudis*, 2 *E. marginata*, 22 *C. calophylla*).
- 2.56 ha of suitable WRP habitat, including:
    - 2.41 ha very low quality supporting habitat (quality Score 1).
    - 0.15 ha low quality core habitat (quality Score 1.5).

Engagement with DBCA on-site on 30 May 2025 confirmed that habitat values for wetland and migratory bird species would be limited within the project area. It was recommended that a small patch of reeds located within a conservation category wetland included in the project area be retained, due to its ability to provide marginal habitat for potential wetland or migratory bird species. The proposed action will include the retention of 2.51 ha of mapped remnant native wetland vegetation which includes this patch of reeds, and which migratory or wetland species may occasionally utilise as supporting or marginal habitat.

The proposed clearing within the disturbance footprint will facilitate construction of the following infrastructure:

- 75 MW of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels.
- 55 MW/440 MWhr battery inverters.
- 50 x 30 m substation.
- 7 m wide access road via Runnymede Road.
- 10 electric vehicle (EV) charging bays.
- Office and management area (2 offices, 12 x 6 m each) and general parking.

One patch of Tuart Woodlands and Forest of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodland) TEC which is listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act is mapped in the south-west corner of the project area. However this is not included within the disturbance footprint, and indirect impacts are expected to be avoided through design setbacks from this retained patch. Development will occur within the 30 m buffer of the patch, however no impact to native vegetation associated with the TEC is proposed – given the patch comprises of a single tuart tree that will be retained. Potential indirect impacts to retained areas of habitat for all three black cockatoo species and WRP will be mitigated through appropriate setbacks and implementation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The majority of the project area has been subject to historic and current agricultural activities, including livestock grazing, which has resulted in degraded to completely degraded vegetation only within the project area (Att. B, Section 4.2.5). The section of native vegetation in best condition (degraded) in comparison to the rest of the project area, is associated with the conservation category wetland present within the project area and will be retained.

Clearing is proposed to occur progressively, as required for the project area to be developed. Minimal stockpiling is expected, as pile driving will be utilised where excavation is required for footings. The proposed access road for the project area is located east, off Runnymede Road. This has been sited to reduce vegetation clearance and has been considered within the disturbance footprint. No clearing associated with transmission corridors is required at this stage. No additional disturbance will be required to facilitate road transport or transmission to and from the project area.

Revegetation is proposed within the 5.40 ha avoidance area in the project area, to improve the condition of fauna habitat. This includes 2.51 ha of native wetland vegetation and 2.89 ha of woodland vegetation (Att. A, Figure 18). The aim of this revegetation is to improve fauna habitat quality along the boundary of the project area, to establish a fauna corridor along the adjacent road reserves and facilitate fauna movement across the project area into surrounding vegetation. The retained 2.51 ha of native wetland vegetation represents the best condition vegetation (degraded) within the project area, and provides limited potential habitat values for waterbirds or migratory species that may disperse through the project area or occur intermittently within the project area, as they move between larger areas of higher quality habitat associated with the Leschenault estuary to the south of the project area, and the Peel-Yalgorup system to the north. Following decommissioning of the project area, rehabilitation of fauna habitat within the disturbance footprint is expected to occur.

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? *

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally protected plants, animals, habitats, and places. The proposed development is likely to impact Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) protected and managed under the EPBC Act and is therefore referred through this application. MNES likely to be impacted include CBC, FRTBC, BBC and WRP.

A Strategic Proposal under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and a Strategic Assessment under Part 10 of the EPBC Act for the KSIA are currently under assessment. Following State and Commonwealth endorsement of the Strategic Proposal and Strategic Assessment, proponents seeking to develop within the KSIA will do so through a derived proposal under the EP Act and an approved 'action' under the EPBC Act. However given endorsement of the Strategic Assessment has not yet occurred, this EPBC Act referral has been prepared for the proposed action.

Environmental Protection Act 1986

The WA *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) provides for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement, and management of the environment and for matters incidental or connected with the foregoing.

A Native Vegetation Clearing Permit pursuant to Part V of the EP Act will be sought from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). As a part of this process the clearing of the project area will be assessed under the EP Act.

Planning and Development Act 2005

The WA *Planning and Development Act 2005* provides for an efficient and effective land use planning system in the State and promote the sustainable use and development of land in the State. The project area is currently zoned Rural under the GBRS and Strategic Industry under the Shire of Harvey LPS No. 2. To permit the proposed development, no change in zoning is required. However, a development application has been submitted for the proposed action.

Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016

The WA *Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in WA. The BC Act lists threatened species and communities at the State level. The proposed action is likely to impact species listed under the BC Act.

Position Statement: Renewable Energy Facilities 2020

The Renewable Energy Facilities 2020 Position Statement outlined the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) requirements to support the consistent consideration and provision of renewable energy facilities within Western Australia. The policy seeks to ensure that facilities are in areas that minimise the potential impact on the environment, natural landscape and urban areas while maximising energy production returns and operational efficiency.

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*).
- Government of Australia (2009) Significant impact guidelines for the vulnerable western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) in the southern Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia.
- Government of Australia (2012) EPBC Act environmental offsets policy.

The proposed action occurs within the modelled distribution of CBC, FRTBC and BBC, and numerous records for all three species are present within 5 km of the proposed action. WRP are known to occur from Bunbury to Augusta, and one individual WRP was identified in the south-west of the project area during surveys. As such, under the Significant Impact Guidelines for vulnerable, endangered and critically 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. *

To inform the development of the concept design for the proposed action, engagement with several agencies was undertaken to understand any environment and heritage approval requirements and expectations regarding the management of values within the Site. Agencies engaged included:

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- Shire of Harvey.

Engagement with DBCA on-site on the 30th of May 2025, confirmed that habitat values for wetland and migratory bird species would be limited within the project area. It was recommended that a small patch of reeds located within a conservation category wetland included in the project area be retained, due to its ability to provide marginal habitat for potential wetland or migratory bird species. The proposed action will include the retention of 2.51 ha of mapped remnant native wetland vegetation which includes this patch of reeds, and which migratory or wetland species may occasionally utilise as supporting or marginal habitat. DBCA also confirmed that there would be no requirement to undertake wetland or migratory species monitoring to support the proposed action, given the completely degraded nature of most of the project area, and availability of significantly better quality habitat in the surrounding region. It was considered likely that wetland and migratory species would likely only use the project area intermittently, or for supporting habitat. Where possible, it was requested by DBCA that the retained area of reeds (currently mapped within the retained native wetland vegetation) be managed to improve habitat quality and condition.

Prior to lodgement of the Development Application, pre-lodgement consultation was undertaken with the Shire of Harvey to identify and address any considerations with regard to the proposed action. A pre-referral meeting was also held with DCCEEW to identify any specific information requirements for the proposed action and referral, and provide a summary of avoidance and mitigation measures and survey effort undertaken to inform the referral.

Public consultation will be undertaken as deemed to be required, as part of the Development Application process. At the time of this referral, the Development Application had been submitted.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

By completing and submitting this form, you consent to the collection of all personal information contained in this form. If you are providing the personal information of other individuals in this form, please ensure you have their consent before doing so.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) collects your personal information (as defined by the Privacy Act 1988) through this platform for the purposes of enabling the department to consider your submission and contact you in relation to your submission. If you fail to provide some or all of the personal information requested on this platform (name and email address), the department will be unable to contact you to seek further information (if required) and subsequently may impact the consideration given to your submission.

Personal information may be disclosed to other Australian government agencies, persons or organisations where necessary for the above purposes, provided the disclosure is consistent with relevant laws, in particular the Privacy Act 1988 (Privacy Act). Your personal information will be used and stored in accordance with the Australian Privacy Principles.

See our Privacy Policy to learn more about accessing or correcting personal information or making a complaint.

Alternatively, email us at privacy@dcceew.gov.au.

☑ **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	19652083013
Organisation name	WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS PTY LTD
Organisation address	Suite 3, Level 1, 1209 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005

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	12654723225
Organisation name	TONIC GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Rob Clements
Job title	Managing Director
Phone	0409 524 572
Email	rob.clements@tonicgroup.com.au
Address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230

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. *

Tonic Group have not required any previous approvals under any State or Commonwealth environmental legislation. Tonic Group have not been involved in any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment, or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

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

Tonic Group have not required any previous approvals under any State or Commonwealth environmental legislation. Tonic Group do not have any specific environmental policy and planning frameworks, and project specific management plans are developed where required.

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	12654723225
Organisation name	TONIC GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Rob Clements
Job title	Managing Director
Phone	0409 524 572
Email	rob.clements@tonicgroup.com.au
Address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230

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	Suite 3, Level 1, 1209 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005
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	12654723225
Organisation name	TONIC GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230
Representative's name	Rob Clements
Representative's job title	Managing Director
Phone	0409 524 572
Email	rob.clements@tonicgroup.com.au
Address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230

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

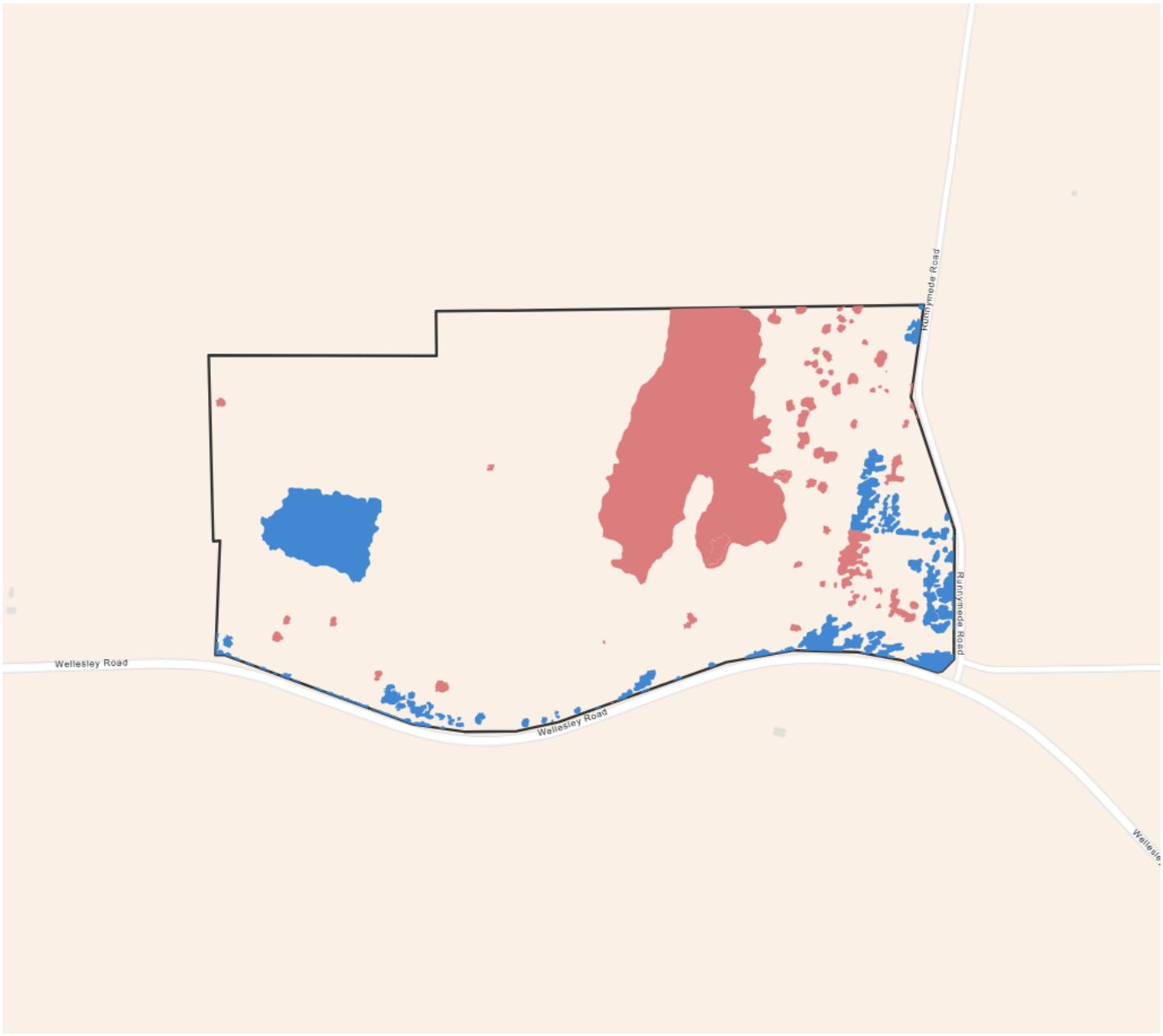
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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: 88.46 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 12.46 Ha **Avoidance Area:** 5.38 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Lot 10 on Plan P018149, Wellesley Road Binningup, WA.

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? *

Freehold

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The project area is approximately 88.38 ha in area, and is situated approximately 130 km south of Perth Central Business District within the Shire of Harvey.

The project area includes 7.08 ha of native vegetation, which includes planted and remnant *Corymbia callophylla*, *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Agonis flexuosa* woodland with an understorey of grassy paddock and weeds (VT01). A small section (2.51 ha) of native wetland vegetation consisting of *Melaleuca raphiophylla* with an understorey of *Machaerina articulata*, **Cynodon dactylon* and **Mentha pulegium* (VT03) is located in the north-west of the project area, as well as one isolated *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* over weeds and paddock (VT04) in the south-west corner. The remainder of the project area consists of cleared paddock or non-native wetland (VT02) (Att. A, Figure 6). The project area has been historically cleared since 1996 for agricultural purposes, including livestock grazing. As a result, all native and non-native vegetation within the project area is in completely degraded condition, with the exception of the native wetland vegetation patch (VT03), which is in degraded condition (Att. B, Section 4.2.5).

A total of 20 flora species were recorded from within the project area from two relevés, of which only six species were native (Att. B, Section 4.2.1). A comprehensive inventory of native and introduced species was not required as the majority of the project area is cleared paddocks in completely degraded condition. No species were identified as representing range extensions or flora of other significance (Att. B, Section 4.2).

Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain was assessed as being present within the project area. One *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* in Completely Degraded condition, is considered likely to represent an occurrence of the TEC, as the occurrence forms part of a larger continuous patch (Att. B, Section 4.2.6). However, the TEC identified is not to be impacted by the project and has been included within the avoidance area (Att. B, Figure 10)

There are no waterways mapped within the project area. The coastline is located approximately 3.5 km west of the Site (Att,C, Figure 3).

The project area is located within the Perth Coastal Zone (DPIRD-017), which is described as:

- 'Coastal sand dunes and calcarenite. Late Pleistocene to Recent age. Calcareous and siliceous sands and calcarenite. (Quindalup and Spearwood Systems).'

The project area is located within the Spearwood System (211Sp) (DPIRD-064), which is described as 'Sand dunes and plains. Yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands.' (Att. B, Section 5.2).

Note that throughout this referral application, reference is made to WA State-managed spatial datasets. The naming convention for these datasets is the WA Department acronym (most commonly DBCA, DPIRD, DPLH, and DWER) followed by a hyphen and number (e.g. DPIRD-072 used above).

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

The project area has historically been cleared prior to 1996 for agricultural grazing purposes. The project area is zoned as ‘Rural’ under the GBRS and ‘Strategic Industry’ under LPS No. 2. The project area is also within Special Control Area No. 2 Restricted Use 3, which is associated with the KSIA buffer area. No changes in zoning will be required to facilitate the proposed action.

The proponent is proposing to develop the project area for a solar farm and associated infrastructure, which will provide a renewable energy power supply to other industrial facilities within the KSIA. To date, a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed for at least 50% of the energy proposed to be produced. Other proposed infrastructure including the terminal substation, access and egress, the office and management centre area and parking will facilitate this development. EV charging stations are also proposed along Runnymede Road, for potential public use.

Clearing within the project area has been limited to the extent required to facilitate development. Revegetation is proposed within the 5.40 ha avoidance areas in the project area, to improve the condition of fauna habitat. This includes 2.51 ha of native wetland vegetation and 2.89 ha of woodland vegetation (Att. A, Figure 18). The aim of this revegetation is to improve fauna habitat quality along the boundary of the project area, to establish a fauna corridor along the adjacent road reserves and facilitate fauna movement across the project area into surrounding vegetation. The retained 2.51 ha of native wetland vegetation represents the best condition vegetation (degraded) within the project area, and provides limited potential habitat values for waterbirds or migratory species that may disperse through the project area

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 located approximately 4.7 km south-east of the Peel-Yalgorup System Ramsar Site. This Ramsar site is approximately 26,530 ha, and is described as a large diverse system of shallow estuaries, coastal saline lakes and freshwater marshes (DCCEEW, 2019). This Ramsar site is described as the most important area for waterbirds in south-western Australia, and supports a large number and wide variety of waterbirds (DCCEEW, 2019).

No direct or indirect impacts to the Ramsar site are anticipated as part of the proposed action, however consideration has been given to the potential for waterbirds to utilise inundated areas within the project given its proximity to the Ramsar site. The construction methodology for the proposed action has sought to minimise the potential for sedimentation and any impacts to surface water quality, with the use of pile driving to minimise excavation requirements, and construction during drier months when the project area is not inundated.

One patch of Tuart Woodland TEC was identified in the south-west corner of the project area, which is part of a larger patch to the west of the project area (Att. A, Figure 6). A total of 0.03 ha of Tuart Woodland TEC was recorded within the project area during surveys, which is proposed to be retained and excluded from the disturbance footprint. Following the application of appropriate setbacks, indirect impacts are considered unlikely.

Two lodged Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) places and one historic ACH place mapped within the project area (Att. A, Figure 13), however no registered ACH places are mapped within the project area. Lodged places include those with information currently being verified, Historical places include historical records only. The lodged places that intersect the project area include (further information within Att. C, Section 3.9):

- ID: 5804 (Harvey 52/Brunswick Jun.Rd.) – Lodged: Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Other, intersects the south of the project area.
- ID: 5806 (Harvey 54/Brunswick Jun.Rd.) – Lodged: Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Other, intersects the south-east of the project area.

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) assessment was undertaken by Brad Goode & Associates Pty Ltd in October 2025 (Att. D), to investigate the above lodged and historic ACH places. The assessment included a field survey, to identify any Aboriginal archaeological material that may be associated with the two lodged ACH places. Following both targeted and broad searches for both lodged ACH places, no quartz artefacts or other Aboriginal archaeological material were identified. It was considered probable that this was due to a total collection of artefacts at the initial time of identification in 1975. Following the completed assessment, Grade Goode & Associates (2025) concluded that the two lodged ACH places no longer exist, and that the extent of the places mapped by DPLH exceed the extents that can reasonably be inferred from the associated lodged records. Further information on management measures and considerations under the AH Act is provided in section 3.3.

A multiple use wetland (MUW) and conservation category wetland (CCW) are mapped within the project area (Att. A, Figure 14). Both wetlands extend to the north of the project area, and are collectively partially mapped as Myalup Swamp. The Shire of Harvey notes that this swamp provides refuge and breeding habitat for numerous waterbird species (Shire of Harvey, 2025). However, no evidence of breeding habitat was observed during the surveys.

Important natural values recognised and protected under the EPBC Act are discussed in more detail within sections 3.2 and 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.

Elevation levels across the project area are mapped from 2 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) within the centre and wetlands (Att. A, Figure 14), to 14 m in the south-east corner (DPIRD-072). Two depressions are located within the east and west of the project area, associated with wetlands. An area of higher elevation occurs between these two depressions, with elevation rising to 4 m in this section. The highest point of the project area is located in the south-east corner near Runnymede Road reserve, at 14 m (Att. A, Figure 5).

A land contour survey was conducted in 2024 by Thompson Surveying Consultants, which verified the project area increases in elevation along the southern boundary, ranging from 7.34 m to 9.01 m. Topography along the eastern boundary ranges from 8.69 m to 14.39 m. The true elevation of the west and east depressions was 3.4 m with higher elevation between the two depressions ranging from 4.3 m to 4.8 m.

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 Approvals Pty Ltd (WEPL) undertook biological surveys across the project area in June 2025 (Att. B, Figure 1).

Flora

To inform the biological surveys, a desktop assessment was undertaken, which identified a total of five flora species listed under the EPBC Act with a medium to high likelihood of occurrence within the project area (Att. B, Table 10). A total of 20 flora were recorded within the project area, of which only six were native. A comprehensive inventory of native and introduced species was not required given the majority of the project area comprised of cleared paddocks in completely degraded condition. Following the survey, all conservation significant flora species, including the five EPBC Act listed species with a medium to high likelihood occurrence, were considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence due to the completely degraded condition of the project area and the absence of suitable habitat (Att. B, Section 4.1).

Ecological Communities

A desktop assessment was undertaken, which identified records of the following TECs/PECs overlapping the project area (Att. B, Table 11). These included:

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

Following the survey, only Tuart Woodland TEC was confirmed to be present within the project area. No banksia species were recorded within the project area (or comprised of more than 2% of any vegetation type), therefore the Banksia Woodland TEC was confirmed to be absent.

The survey identified that Tuart Woodland TEC broadly aligned with one patch (Patch 1) of vegetation type VT04 – Tuart Woodland (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala* woodland) in the south-west of the project area (Att. A, Figure 6). An assessment of the patch against the approved Conservation Advice identified that given the 0.03 ha patch within the project area was connected to an estimated broader 9.41 ha patch outside of the project area, it met the relevant patch size criteria (Att. B, Section 4.2.6).

Fauna

A total of 17.86 ha of fauna habitat was mapped within the project area across three fauna habitat types, excluding cleared areas and paddocks which provide non-significant habitat for all fauna species (FHT-04) (Att. B, Section 4.4.2). These fauna habitat types broadly aligned with vegetation mapping. Fauna habitat types included:

- FHT-01 Isolated trees and groves over paddock.
- FHT-02 Non-native wetland.
- FHT-03 Native wetland.

Fauna habitat types within the project area are limited to scattered stands of paddock trees, with no midstorey or native understorey, except in areas of native and non-native wetland (Att. A, Figure 6).

Based on the desktop assessment completed pre-survey, 21 conservation significant species listed under the EPBC Act were considered to have a high likelihood of occurrence within project area (Att. B, Section 4.3). This excluded species listed as marine only under the EPBC Act, due to the lack of marine habitat within the project area. Forest red-tailed black cockatoo and western ringtail possum were recorded during surveys. Other fauna listed under the EPBC Act considered to have a medium to high likelihood of occurrence post-survey included:

- Calidris ferruginea - CR
- Botaurus poiciloptilus - EN
- Calidris canutus - EN
- Charadrius mongolus - EN

- Charadrius leschenaultii - VU
- Actitis hypoleucos - MI
- Calidris acuminata - MI
- Plegadis falcinellus - MI
- *Zanda baudinii* – EN
- *Zanda latirostris* – EN
- *Dasyurus geoffroii* - VU

The majority of vegetation present within the project area is considered too degraded, and limited in connectivity/ too open to support provide habitat for small mammals like quendas or wetland associated birds. However, there is the potential for the project area to provide transitional habitat for fauna species moving to adjacent areas with denser vegetation. A full description of the likelihood of occurrences is provided in Att. A. Wading birds are grouped together, given similar likelihood of occurrences and habitat values within the project area.

Wading Birds

Given the proximity of the project area to the Peel-Yalgorup System, there is the potential for migratory and marine species to occur within the project area. Given the proximity of the project area to the Peel-Yalgorup System, there is the potential that additional migratory or wetland species that are not considered conservation significant, could occur in the area. The most likely habitat to be utilised is in FHT-02 and FHT03 (Native and non-native wetlands surrounding by paddock) which is seasonally inundated. The seasonal wetlands in the paddocks of the project area may infrequently be utilised by these species, however none of the species listed as likely to occur would solely rely on the habitat present. No core or breeding habitat is present. Extensive habitat of better quality is present to the south associated with the conservation class wetlands and the Leschenault estuary.

Consultation undertaken with DBCA on-site to discuss the wetlands within the project area the associated potential habitat values is summarised in section 4.1.5.3.

Chuditch

The species was considered an infrequent visitor to the project area only. Habitat fragmentation and predation by cats and foxes make a permanent population highly unlikely. All fauna habitats are classified as non-significant for the species. Although the species may be present on occasion within the project area, it does not contain core habitat and is unlikely to comprise the entire home range of an individual. The species typically occupies a large home range with males ranging over 15 km² and females 3-4km² (Serena and Soderquist, 1989).

Black Cockatoos

The project area falls within the modelled distribution and breeding range for Baudin's black cockatoo, Carnaby's black cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (DCCEEW, 2022). Numerous observation records for all three species were present in DBCA database search results within 5 km of the project area. A confirmed Carnaby's black cockatoo breeding location is present approximately 30 km north of the project area in the Lake Preston area (DBCA-054). The project area does not overlap with the (12 km) key foraging area buffer of this confirmed breeding location. Three mapped black cockatoo roosting sites are present within 6 km, with two to the northeast and one to the south of the project area (DBCA-64). All are confirmed Carnaby's black cockatoo roost sites (no specific ID code supplied) (DBCA-64).

Following the survey, a total of 115 potential nesting habitat trees were recorded within the project area (Att. A, Figure 9). A total of 114 trees were assessed as Class 4 or 5 trees (no suitable nesting hollows), including:

- 7 stags.
- 2 Eucalyptus sp. (species unknown).
- 67 E. rudis (flooded gum).

- 35 *Corymbia calophylla* (marri).
- 1 *E. gomphocephala* (tuart)
- 2 *E. marginata* (jarrah).

One Class 3 tree was recorded (Tree number 11) which contains a hollow of suitable dimensions for use by black cockatoos. The tree is in good condition. No evidence of current or previous nesting behaviour, such as chew marks at hollow entrance attributed to black cockatoos, or flushed individuals were recorded. All fauna habitat types were assessed for potential black cockatoo foraging value. A total of 4.72 ha of potential black cockatoo foraging habitat for all three species was recorded within the project area scoring between 1 and 7 on the Habitat Quality Scoring Tool – Site Condition (Att. B, Appendix G) scale. This includes:

- 0.95 ha of negligible-low to low quality foraging habitat for all three species (0-2 score).
- 2.64 ha of low-moderate quality foraging habitat for Baudin's and Carnaby's cockatoo and 2.34 ha of low-moderate quality foraging habitat for forest-red-tailed black cockatoo (3 score).
- 0.01 ha of moderate quality foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (7 score).
- 0.03 ha of high quality foraging habitat for all three species (9 score).
- 1.10 ha of very high quality foraging habitat for all three species (7 score).

Of this, a total of 3.77 ha of foraging habitat was considered suitable (noting as per the Habitat Quality Scoring Tool areas with a site condition score of 2 or lower are "extremely unlikely to be considered as suitable habitat". These areas are therefore classified as not comprising suitable foraging habitat in this assessment) (Att. B, Section 5.4).

No evidence of roosting within the project area was recorded.

Western ringtail possum

During the targeted western ringtail possum survey, one record of fresh scats from western ringtail possum was recorded in FHT-01 within a peppermint grove in the southwestern corner of the project area. Scats were few in number, indicating presence of resident possums was unlikely. No dreys were observed during searches. The spotlighting surveys recorded one individual, congruent with the location scats were observed. As a result it was identified that some suitable habitat is present within the project area, however is infrequently used.

A small portion (0.15 ha) in the southeastern corner of the project area was assessed as core habitat. Connected canopies and portions of the isolated trees over paddock along the southern boundary were assessed as supporting habitat (2.97 ha), which is used for dispersal and foraging. All other areas of vegetation were assessed as non-significant habitat for the species. Due to the completely degraded condition of this vegetation, the habitat values are restricted to the canopies of isolated scattered trees.

The Commonwealth unpublished guideline, the Habitat Scoring System for Western Ringtail Possum was applied to determine habitat quality scores out for 10 for habitat types. This assessment identified as present within the project area:

- 0.15 ha - 7/10
- 2.87 ha - 6.5/10
- 1.60 ha-0.5/10
- 83.66 ha-0/10

Based on the above assessment, a total of 3.02 ha of suitable habitat for western ringtail possum was recorded within the project area (Att. A, Figure 16).

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

Landform Geology and Soils

Regional surface geology mapping (DPIRD-017) indicates that the project area is located within the Perth Coastal Zone, which is described as coastal sand dunes and calcarenite. Late Pleistocene to Recent age. Calcareous and siliceous sands and calcarenite. (Quindalup and Spearwood Systems).

Regional soil landscapes and systems mapping (DPIRD-064) identifies that the project area intersects the Spearwood System (211Sp), which is described as sand dunes and plains. Yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands. Four soil units (DPIRD-027) within the project area were mapped (Att. A, Figure 5):

- 211SpW_SWAMP - Spearwood wet, swamp phase – Swamp.
- 211Sp__S4c - Spearwood S4c phase - Flat to gently undulating sandplain with deep, yellow-brown or dark brown siliceous sands that are seasonally inundated.
- 211Sp__S4a - Spearwood S4a phase - Flat to gently undulating sandplain with deep, pale and sometimes bleached, sands with yellow-brown subsoils.
- 211Sp__S2c - Spearwood S2c phase - Lower slopes (1-5%) of dune ridge with bleached or pale sands with a yellow-brown or pale brown subsoil (like S1c). Usually occurs on the eastern edge of the Spearwood Dunes.

Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) mapping by DWER (DWER 055) indicates there is a 'high to moderate risk' of ASS occurring within 3 m of the natural ground surface for the majority of the Site. In the east, there is a portion mapped as 'moderate to low risk' of ASS occurring within 3 m of the natural ground surface but a high to moderate risk of ASS occurring beyond 3 m.

A geotechnical investigation undertaken by WML Consulting Engineers (2025, Att. E) included a preliminary ASS assessment. Relevant information has been summarised within this referral, however the full attachment has been withheld from publication for sensitivity reasons. A full version of the report has been provided to DCCEEW for assessment purposes only.

Following sampling, the results identified a strong indication of potential ASS or ASS presence across the Site, particularly at the soil surface or within 0.5 m of the soil surface. An ASS Management Plan (ASSMP) and additional testing for actual presence of ASS soils was recommended in accordance with DWER guidance, with any planned excavations to be included in the ASSMP. It was also recommended that topsoil should only be removed if necessary, to reduce soil disturbance, and any soil where ASS is present is to be adequately treated and disposed of. Further analysis will be required to determine if soil can be reused on-site. If ASS is present, no material should be stockpiled or reused (Att. E). Additional recommendations include establishing roads and foundations on embankments and raised pads in lower lying areas, or the use to suitable pile foundations or screw piles that produce limited spoil.

As a result of the above, pile driving will be utilised as the construction methodology for installing any footings or where ground excavation is required. Any requirement for an ASSMP will be confirmed and managed through the development application process.

Vegetation

Perth is located within the Swan Coastal Plan Bioregion (Att. B, Section 2.2). 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 (Heddle et al., 1980) (Att. B, Section 2.4.1). Based on available mapping (DBCA-046, DPIRD-005), remnant native vegetation within the project area is mapped as three regional vegetation complexes:

- Vasse Complex (57): Mixture of the closed scrub of Melaleuca species fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - Melaleuca species and open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). Will include areas dominated by Tecticornia and Sarcocornia species (Samphire) near Mandurah and south of the Capel River.
- Yoongarillup Complex (56): Woodland to tall woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) with *Agonis flexuosa* in the second storey. Less consistently an open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). South of Bunbury is characterized by *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum)-Melaleuca species open forests.
- Karrakatta Complex - Central and South (49): Predominantly open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Banksia species. *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) is co-dominant south of the Capel River.

Four vegetation types were identified within the project area, covering a total area of 17.86 ha (Att. A, Figure 6). Only two vegetation types (VT01 and VT04) were comprised of intact native vegetation, however VT01 also included some planted vegetation (Att. A, Figure 6). Vegetation types mapped within the project area include:

- VT01 - Upland Vegetation and trees: Combination of planted and remnant vegetation. Woodlands of *Agonis flexuosa*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus rudis*. Understorey consists of grassy paddock and weeds. – 4.54 ha in Completely Degraded condition.
- VT02 - Non-native wetland: Sparse upper storey of individual *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*. No mid storey. Sparse and weedy understorey of non-native Juncus species and paddock grassland, mainly **Cenchrus clandestinus* and **Cynodon dactylon*. - 10.78 ha in Completely Degraded condition.
- VT03 - Wetland with Native Vegetation: Upper storey of *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*. No midstory. Ground storey of *Machaerina articulata*, **Cynodon dactylon* and **Mentha pulegium*. Other native species include *Typha orientalis*. All other species recorded were introduced. – 2.51 ha in Degraded Condition.
- VT04 - Tuart Woodland (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala* Woodland): One isolated *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* within paddock. Ground stratum dominated by weeds. Not representative of intact native vegetation. The tree is connected to a larger occurrence of tuart woodland outside of the project area – 0.03 ha in Completely Degraded condition.

The remainder of the project area (70.52 ha) is mapped as completely degraded cleared paddock and tracks (Att. A, Figure 7).

Native wetland vegetation (VT03) associated with the mapped conservation category wetland (CCW) within the project area contained the best condition (degraded) native vegetation (relative to the rest of the Site), comprising of *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* over native sedges and rushes (Att. A, Figure 6). This vegetation type is associated with the CCW, which will be re-mapped to reflect the accurate boundary of the CCW and retained.

Three significant weed species (Declared Pest under the BAM Act) were recorded within the project area, including Narrowleaf Cottonbush (**Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), Arum Lily (**Zantedeschia aethiopica*) and Apples of Sodom (**Solanum linnaeanum*). Ten individuals were recorded in the eastern and lower western portion of the projected area within cleared paddocks.

Vegetation across the project area has been degraded as a result of historical and current land uses of agriculture and livestock grazing. The project area has been predominantly cleared since 1996, with this clearing maintained to present day. The majority of the project area consists of cleared paddocks, with

scattered trees mostly along the boundaries of the lot (Att. B, Table 18).

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 listed heritage places within the project area or surroundings.

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

The project area is located on Pinjarup Noongar Country.

According to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register (DPLH-099) database managed by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), there are two lodged Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) places and one historic ACH place mapped within the project area (Att. A, Figure 13):

- ID: 5804 - Harvey 52/Brunswick Jun.Rd.: Lodged, Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Other, intersects the south of the project area.
- ID: 5806 - Harvey 54/Brunswick Jun.Rd.: Lodged, Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Other, intersects the south-east of the project area.
- ID: 5805 - Harvey 53/Brunswick Jun.Rd.: Historic, Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Other, intersects the south-east of the project area.

Historic ACH places are described by DPLH as those that have been assessed as not meeting the criteria of Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act), and are therefore not protected under the AH Act. Lodged ACH places are those where information has been reviewed in relation to the place, however it is yet to be assessed under Section 5 of the AH Act. Any disturbance to or impact on land containing a lodged ACH place may require approval prior to development.

Prior to the development of the concept design for the proposed action, the proponent contacted the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) to coordinate consultation with Traditional Owners, in relation to the proposed action and associated development. No response was received, however given that the above lodged ACH places were mapped within the project area, Brad Goode & Associates were commissioned in 2025 to undertake an archaeological Aboriginal heritage assessment across the project area (Att. D). The assessment including a field survey, to identify any Aboriginal archaeological material that may be associated with the two lodged ACH places. Following both targeted and broad searches for both lodged ACH places, no quartz artefacts or other Aboriginal archaeological material was identified. It was considered probable that this was due to a total collection of artefacts at the initial time of identification in 1975 (Att. D).

Following the completed assessment, Grade Goode & Associates (2025) concluded that the two lodged ACH places no longer exist, and that the extent of the places mapped by DPLG exceed the extents that can reasonably be inferred from the associated lodged records. However given the current listing of the two places as lodged ACH places, it was recommended that any impact/disturbance to the two lodged places is avoided until they can be re-assessed. Where impacts could not be avoided, it was recommended that approval is sought where required under section 18 of the AH Act (Att. D).

Should any artefactual material or skeletal material be discovered during construction and operation, a stop-works procedure will be implemented until further investigation can be undertaken by DPLH and any relevant authorities. This requirement and obligations under the AH Act will be included a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which will be developed prior to any construction or vegetation clearance associated with construction. The CEMP will be developed with reference to DCCEEW guidance, and in accordance with relevant State policy and guidance.

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 project area is located within the Harvey Surface Water Management Area (DWER-041), the Harvey Diversion Drain subarea (DWER-042) and the Harvey Diversion Drain surface water resource. The project area is not located within a Proclaimed Surface Water Area or Irrigation District (DWER-037).

There are no waterways mapped within the project area. The nearest mapped waterway is the coastline, approximately 3.5 km west of the project area.

Flood risk mapping, specifically 1 in 10 Flood Mapping – Floodway and Flood Fringe (DWER-014 and DWER-015) indicates that there is no mapped flood plain or flood fringe within the project area.

Depth to groundwater mapping is not available across the project area. However, a review of the DWER Water Register (n.d.) identified the following aquifers underlying the project area:

- Perth - Superficial Swan (Level 1) - Kemerton Industrial Park North subarea
- Perth Leederville (Level 2) - Kemerton North subarea

The confined aquifer is fully allocated, however the superficial aquifer has allocation available. There are no existing groundwater licences that intersect the project area. The project area is located within the South West Coastal Proclaimed Groundwater Area (DWER-034). A geotechnical investigation conducted by WML Consulting Engineers identified groundwater varies between 1.10 metres below ground level (mbgl) to 1.75 mbgl. Depth to groundwater was considered likely to decrease during the wet season, and groundwater was considered to drain from east to west across the project area. High levels of groundwater are considered a risk that will need to be accounted for during detailed design.

Geomorphic wetland mapping indicates that there is one mapped Multiple Use wetland (MUW) (UFID 13249 – Dampland), and one Conservation Category wetland (CCW) (UFID 1598 – Dampland) within the project area (Att. A, Figure 14).

Consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) was undertaken on the 30th of May 2025 on-site, to discuss the values associated with the wetlands on project area, particularly the 3.58 ha of CCW UFID 1598. It was noted that wetlands within the surrounding region were currently under assessment to confirm the most appropriate conservation category. The Conservation Category wetland (CCW) within the project area was noted to likely warrant re-mapping, due to extensive historical agricultural activities impacting the quality and condition of vegetation and habitat present.

As part of the biological surveys (Att. B), a site assessment was undertaken to inform the potential reclassification of the wetland. Characteristic riparian vegetation such as *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (swamp paperbark) was recorded in 2.51 ha of the project area, of which 0.66 ha is currently mapped as CCW and the remaining 1.85 as MUW. The remaining 2.92 ha of CCW UFID 1598 was considered devoid of vegetation, and consisted only of completely degraded cleared paddock. As a result, a wetland reclassification is currently being prepared to reclassify the CCW. The reclassification will be submitted in parallel with the EPBC referral. Remnant native wetland vegetation (VT03) will not be impacted by the proposed action and a 30 m buffer is proposed to be implemented around this, with conservation fencing to be installed.

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. *

The proposed action will not impact any World Heritage sites.

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. *

The proposed action will not impact any National Heritage sites.

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
Yes		Peel-Yalgorup System

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. *

The project area is located approximately 4.7 km south-east of the Peel-Yalgorup system Ramsar site. The wetland within the project area is not connected to the Ramsar site, and is buffered by agricultural land and developed lots. The Harvey Diversion Drain is also located between the project area and the Ramsar site, which is expected to capture surface water flows between the two. The project area is expected to provide some linkage between the Leschenault Estuary south of the Site, and the Ramsar site. However habitat within the project area is considered largely degraded, and is currently providing marginal or only supporting habitat for species that may move between the Leschenault Estuary and the Ramsar site.

Consultation was undertaken with DBCA on-site, on the 30th of May 2025, to discuss the wetlands within the project area the associated potential habitat values. Representatives from DBCA confirmed that habitat values for wetland and migratory bird species that are known to utilise the nearby Ramsar site would be limited within the project area. It was recommended that a small patch of reeds located within the CCW in the Site be retained, due to its ability to provide marginal habitat for any wetland or migratory bird species. DBCA also confirmed that there would be no requirement to undertake wetland or migratory species monitoring to support the proposed action, given the completely degraded nature of most of the project area, and availability of significantly better quality habitat in the surrounding region. It was considered likely that wetland and migratory species would likely only use the project area intermittently, or for supporting habitat. Where possible, it was requested by DBCA that the retained area of reeds within the CCW be managed to improve habitat quality and condition. As a result, this patch of reeds has been included within a broader 2.51 ha area of mapped degraded wetland vegetation, which will be retained and fenced to avoid impacts to any limited habitat for wetland and migratory species that may occasionally utilise it as supporting or marginal habitat between larger, better quality areas of habitat within the Ramsar site and Leschenault estary.

In addition to the above, the proposed action is intended to be constructed during the dry season, with the surface water features within the project area to continue inundating around the solar panels in the wet season. This construction methodology has been design to reduce the risk of altering surface water flows.

As a result, no direct or indirect impacts to the nearby Peel-Yalgorup system Ramsar site are anticipated. Any potential impacts to surface water flows can be managed through the construction methodology and CEMP.

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	Banksia mimica	Summer Honeypot
Yes	Yes	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern
No	No	Caladenia huegelii	King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid
No	No	Caladenia procera	Carbunup King Spider Orchid
Yes	Yes	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
Yes	Yes	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
Yes	Yes	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
Yes	Yes	Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	Diuris drummondii	Tall Donkey Orchid
No	No	Diuris micrantha	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	Diuris purdiei	Purdie's Donkey-orchid
No	No	Drakaea micrantha	Dwarf Hammer-orchid
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Galaxiella nigrostriata	Blackstriped Dwarf Galaxias, Black-stripe Minnow
No	No	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Morelotia australiensis	Southern Tetraria
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Pristis pristis	Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
Yes	Yes	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	Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)	Selena's Synaphea
No	No	Synaphea sp. Serpentine (G.R.Brand 103)	
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
Yes	Yes	Zanda baudinii	Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
No	No	Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia
No	No	Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion
No	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. *

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 within the 12.46 ha disturbance footprint:

- 1.14 ha of low to moderate quality suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest-red tailed black cockatoo (including foraging habitat associated with potential nesting trees).
- 42 potential black cockatoo nesting 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).
- 0.56 ha of supporting habitat for western ringtail possum.

One patch of Tuart Woodland TEC is located within the project area, however will be retained.

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 falls within the modelled distribution and breeding range for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (DCCEEW, 2022). Numerous observation records for all three species were recorded in the DBCA database search results within 5 km of the project area.

Carnaby's cockatoo occurs between Kalbarri to Esperance. The species breeds between July and November generally in woodlands or forests, however, can also breed in partially cleared woodland or forest, including isolated trees (DCCEEW, 2022). The species nests in the hollows of live or dead trees, particularly salmon gum, wandoo, tuart, jarrah, flooded gum, York gum, karri, and marri (DCCEEW, 2022). Long-term studies show that CBC utilise hollows ranging from 10 – 65 cm in diameter (with an average 26 cm) and approximately 130 cm in depth (Saunders et al., 2014). Night roosting typically occurs within or near riparian environments, or natural and artificial permanent water sources (DCCEEW, 2022).

Forest red-tailed black cockatoo occurs between Gingin to near Albany. The species generally breeds in woodlands or forests, however, can also breed in partially cleared woodland or forest, including isolated trees (DCCEEW, 2022). They nest in live or dead trees, particularly marri, wandoo, tuart, jarrah, blackbutt, and karri. Forest red-tailed black cockatoos prefer hollows with an entrance diameter of 10 x 12 cm to 44 x 150 cm (mean 28 x 30 cm), and depth of between 100 cm and 500cm (average 144 cm) (Johnstone et al., 2013).

Baudin's cockatoo occurs from Albany northward to Gidgegannup and Mundaring (east of Perth) and inland to the Stirling Ranges and near Kojonup (DEC, 2008). The species breeds between October to January, nesting in the far south-west of WA within jarrah, marri and karri forests.

Foraging Habitat

The project area contains 3.77 ha of suitable foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species. The proposed action will require the clearing of up to 1.14 ha of suitable habitat for all three species (Att. A, Figures 10-12) which includes the following quality:

- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat (quality score 3) for Carnaby's cockatoo (CBC) (*Zanda latirostris*) which is listed as Endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).
- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat (quality score 3) for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat (quality score 3) foraging habitat for Baudin's black cockatoo (BBC) (*Zanda baudinii)* which is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. This includes:

The marri woodland of FHT-01 are characterised by foraging species for all three black cockatoo species. The remainder of the project area comprised cleared areas, scattered/planted eucalypts in degraded areas or melaleuca dominated wetlands which have low to no foraging habitat value. Foraging habitat within the project area is considered to represent fragmented patches within a broader mix of highly degraded or cleared land. No foraging evidence was recorded within the project area.

Roosting

Night roosting locations are typically in proximity to foraging habitat (black cockatoos mainly foraging within 20km of night roosts) and with access to water points <2km from roosting location (DCCEEW, 2022). Any groups of tall trees, particularly large native eucalypts in proximity to water sources may provide night roosting habitat (DCCEEW, 2022). Isolated trees over paddock within the project area were considered to provide the most suitable roosting habitat, as they all consist predominantly of tall trees. Access to permanent water was present from wetlands and farm dams within 2 km.

Three mapped black cockatoo roosting sites are present within 6 k of the project area, with two to the northeast and one to the south of the project area (DBCA-64). All are confirmed Carnaby's black cockatoo roost sites (no specific ID code supplied). However, no evidence of roosting was recorded within the project area recorded (Att. B, Section 4.4.3).

Breeding

The project area falls within the modelled distribution and breeding range for Baudin's black cockatoo, Carnaby's black cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (DCCEEW, 2022). No known breeding or roosting sites are present within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

The project area contains 115 potential nesting trees, which have a DBH greater than 50 cm (Att. A, Figure 9). Of these, 114 are considered Bamford Class 4 or 5, and therefore either contain no hollows, or hollows that are of unsuitable dimension, alignment or are obstructed and therefore prevent access by black cockatoos. Potential nesting habitat includes trees of a suitable size and species to develop nest hollows in future (including those with hollows present that are currently unsuitable for nesting), as defined in the Commonwealth referral guidelines (DAWE, 2022). One Bamford Class 3 marri was recorded, which contained one upward facing hollow with potentially suitable dimensions for black cockatoos to utilise for nesting. Evidence of galah chew and wear consistent with use was noted, however no evidence of black cockatoo use was observed (Att. B, Section 4.4.4). This tree is proposed to be retained within the avoidance area. Of the total Class 4 and 5 trees, the proposed action will impact 42 potential nesting trees, including:

- 40 flooded gum (7 Class 4 trees, and 33 Class 5 trees).
- 2 eucalyptus (Class 5 trees).

Western ringtail possum (WRP)

A small portion in the southeastern corner of isolated trees over paddock within the project area represents core habitat (Att. B, Section 4.4.5). Connected canopies and portions of isolated trees over paddock on the southern boundary of the project area were identified as supporting habitat, which is used for dispersal and foraging. Remaining vegetation throughout the project area was assessed as non-significant habitat for the species.

The Commonwealth unpublished guideline, the Habitat Scoring System for Western Ringtail Possum was applied to determine habitat quality scores out for 10 for habitat types. This assessment identified as present within the project area:

- 0.15 ha - 7/10
- 2.87 ha - 6.5/10
- 1.60 ha-0.5/10
- 83.66 ha-0/10

Within the project area, a total of 3.12 ha of suitable habitat for the species was recorded (including habitat with a habitat quality score of 0.5, given that habitat with a site condition starting score of 0.5 or 0 is considered unlikely to be suitable habitat (Att. A, Appendix H). Of this, the proposed action will include impact to 0.56 ha of suitable habitat (quality score 1).

Wading Birds

Consultation with DBCA identified there is no requirement to undertake wetland or migratory species monitoring to support the proposed action, given the completely degraded nature of most of the project area, and availability of significantly better quality habitat in the surrounding region. It was considered likely that wetland and migratory species would likely only use the project area intermittently, or for supporting habitat. DBCA requested that the area of reeds within the CCW be retained and habitat quality improved. As a result, this patch of reeds within a broader 2.51 ha area of mapped degraded wetland vegetation, will be retained and fenced to avoid impacts to any limited habitat for wetland and migratory species that may occasionally utilise it as supporting or marginal habitat.

Any use of the project area by migratory species is expected to be opportunistic and temporary rather than regular or essential. Given the low habitat value of the paddocks, the retention of remnant wetland vegetation, and the temporary presence of migratory species, the proposed action is considered unlikely to have any direct or indirect significant impact on listed threatened wading species.

Chuditch

The species is considered an infrequent visitor to the project area only. Habitat fragmentation and predation by cats and foxes make a permanent population highly unlikely. All fauna habitats are classified as non-significant for the species. Although the species may be present on occasion within the project area, it does not contain core habitat and is unlikely to comprise the entire home range of an individual. The species typically occupies a large home range with males ranging over 15 km² and females 3-4km² (Serena and Soderquist, 1989).

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

No

4.1.4.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Within the 12.46 ha disturbance footprint, the proposed action will result in direct impacts of up to:

- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat (quality score 3) for Carnaby's cockatoo (CBC) (*Zanda latirostris*) which is listed as Endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).
- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat (quality score 3) for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat (quality score 3) foraging habitat for Baudin's black cockatoo (BBC) (*Zanda baudinii)* which is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. This includes:
- 42 potential black cockatoo nesting trees, none of which contain suitable nesting hollows, which includes:
    - 7 Bamford Class 4 trees (flooded gum)
    - 35 Bamford Class 5 trees (2 Eucs, 33 flooded gum)
- 0.56 ha of habitat (quality score 1) for western ringtail possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) which is listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act.

Black cockatoos

A significant impact assessment was undertaken for all three black cockatoo species, which identified that the proposed action is unlikely to result in a significant impact to all three species (Att. F, Table 1, 2 and 3). 1.14 ha of black cockatoo foraging habitat is located within the disturbance footprint, and has an average foraging quality of low to moderate, which does not meet the referral guidelines of 1 ha of high quality habitat. Black cockatoo habitat within the disturbance footprint is limited to isolated paddock trees over weedy/grass understorey, and incudes the following values for each species (Att. A, Figure 2):

- Carnaby's cockatoo
    - 1.14 ha of low to moderate quality
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo
    - 1.14 ha of low to moderate quality
- Baudin's cockatoo
    - 1.14 ha of low to moderate quality
- 42 potential nesting trees.

The balance of foraging habitat within the avoidance area is of higher value than that within the disturbance footprint. This was achieved intentionally through design, with areas of highest quality foraging habitat retained where possible. Suitable retained habitat for black cockatoo species is 2.63 ha, which includes the following values for each species (Att. A, Figure 2):

- Carnaby's and Baudin's cockatoo
    - 1.50 ha of low to moderate quality.
- 0.03 ha of high quality.
    - 1.10 ha of very high quality.
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo
    - 1.49 ha of low to moderate quality.
    - 0.01 ha of moderate quality.
    - 0.03 ha of high quality.
    - 1.10 ha of very high quality.
- 42 potential nesting trees (including 1 Bamford Class 3 with a suitable hollow).

The habitat to be impacted is fragmented and comprised of cleared areas, scattered/planted eucalypts in completely degraded condition and non-native wetland vegetation which has low to no foraging habitat value. When considering the broader landscape context of the proposed action, the surrounding area contains a substantial amount of suitable foraging habitat for all three species, within relatively large, intact patches. Analysis indicates there is 14,909 ha of remnant native vegetation mapped within a 12 km buffer of the project area (Att. A, Figure 8). 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. Much of this regional remnant native vegetation occurs within the Kalgalup Regional Park and the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area buffer zone.

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 (DCCEEW, 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 14,909 ha of remnant native vegetation mapped within 12 km of the project area (Att. B, Section 4.4.4). 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). Much of this regional remnant native vegetation occurs within the Kalgalup Regional Park and the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area buffer zone and adjacent connected bush forever or Conservation parks.

The 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's, forest red-tailed black, and Baudin's black cockatoo within the disturbance footprint scoring above 2 on the Habitat Quality Scoring Tool – Site Condition scale, represents 0.0076% 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 Tuart Woodlands and Forest of the Swan Coastal Plain (Att. A, Figure 6).

The closest confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding location is approximately 30 km north of the disturbance footprint, within the Lake Preston 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. The closest known breeding area for Baudin's cockatoo is 20 km southeast of the project area (DSEWPC, 2011).

Overall, the impacts of the proposed action to Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo through the permanent removal of foraging habitat and potential nesting 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 0.0076% 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.
- Impacts are almost entirely limited to lower quality habitat or areas of the project area with limited to no fauna habitat values.
- 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 any species.

Western Ringtail Possum

On the Swan Coastal Plain. WRP is present from north of Bunbury to Augusta, with greatest populations around Busselton (DPaW, 2017). The western ringtail possum is an arboreal species whose diet comprises almost exclusively myrtaceous plants primarily peppermint, marri and jarrah (DPaW, 2017). The western ringtail possum recovery plan identifies that habitat critical for survival of the species is not well understood and as such habitat where western ringtail possums are commonly recorded may be considered critical and worthy of protection (DPAW, 2017).

The total impact for western ringtail possums includes 0.56 ha of suitable supporting habitat for the species. The overall area of habitat to be impacted represents very low quality (score 1) habitat for the species and is on the fringes of a larger portion of better quality vegetation. All mapped core habitat (0.15 ha, score 1.5) within the project area will be retained, in addition to 2.41 ha of very low quality (score 1) habitat. In addition to this, replanting is proposed along the Wellesley Road and Runnymede Road reserves (south and east Site boundary), within areas of retained western ringtail possum habitat (2.56 ha). This will not only provide screening to road users, but is also intended to improve habitat quality within the retained patches, and facilitate a fauna corridor along the site boundary to areas of higher quality, intact habitat in the adjacent area.

In order to provide further context, an analysis of habitat extent within the local area (defined as a 5 km buffer of the project area) as per Shedley and Williams (2014) mapping was undertaken. This analysis identified that a combined 4798.11 ha of Class B (high) and Class C (medium) habitat is mapped within 5 km. No Class A (very high) is mapped with 5 km of the project area. The majority of this is Class C (medium) with 3976.01 ha. The combined 3.15 ha of FHT-01 present within the project area, which broadly aligns with the Shedley and Williams 2014 mapping as Class C (medium) represents 0.08 % of the combined Class B (high) and Class C (medium) habitat mapped within 5 km. The habitat within the project area is contiguous with extensive areas of habitat within the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area and buffer areas. The 0.56 ha of habitat to be impacted throughout the project area is considered very low quality habitat, and therefore, would not be represented within the Class C (medium) to Class B (high) habitat identified regionally. The 0.56 ha of impacted habitat represents less than 0.014% of the total regional habitat.

A significant impact assessment was undertaken for the western ringtail possum, which identified the proposed action is unlikely to result in a significant impact to the species (Att. F, Table 4). Due to the quality of the habitat proposed to be cleared, the retention of areas of highest quality habitat within the project area, and the availability of habitat in the surrounding landscape, it was determined that the clearing of 0.56 ha of habitat would not be considered a significant impact. In addition, a total of 2.56 ha of higher quality habitat within the project area will be retained, including:

- 2.41 ha of very low quality (supporting) habitat.
- 0.15 ha of low quality (core) habitat.

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

No

4.1.4.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

Black Cockatoos

A significant impact assessment was completed for Carnaby's, Baudin's and forest red-tailed cockatoo species. The proposed action will result in the permanent removal of 1.14 ha of suitable habitat for black cockatoos, which includes:

- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo (all low to moderate quality).
- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat for Baudin's black cockatoo (all low to moderate quality).
- 1.14 ha of suitable foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (all low to moderate quality).
- 42 potential nesting trees (of which 40 are flooded gum, and 2 are eucalypts).

However following the avoidance of areas of highest quality foraging and breeding habitat within the project area, only scattered trees with limited habitat quality for all species will be impacted. This 1.14 ha of low to moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo, forest red-tailed black cockatoo, and Baudin's black cockatoo is below the threshold of 1 ha for which referral is required for removal of high-quality foraging habitat (DCCEEW, 2022), due to the disturbance area habitat only containing low to moderate quality habitat and therefore is below the referral threshold. A total of 2.63 ha of better quality habitat is to be retained within the avoidance area for this project. Based on the implemented avoidance measures and proposed mitigation, management and rehabilitation, and following pre-referral meeting with DCCEEW, the development is not considered to represent a significant impact to any MNES. As a result, the impact is not considered a controlled action (Att. F, Table 1, 2 and 3).

Western Ringtail Possum

A significant impact assessment was completed for the western ringtail possum. The proposed action will result in the permanent removal of 0.56 ha of very low quality suitable habitat for western ringtail possums.

However, following the avoidance of areas of highest quality habitat within the project area, only area of supporting habitat with limited habitat quality and connectivity for the species will be impacted. Additionally, 2.56 ha of better quality habitat, it is considered that the proposed clearing is not considered a significant impact to the species. Based on the implemented avoidance measures and proposed mitigation, management and rehabilitation, and following pre-referral meeting with DCCEEW, the development is not considered to represent a significant impact to any MNES. As a result, the impact is not considered a controlled action (Att. F, Table 4).

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. *

In addition to 2.56 ha of retained very low to low quality habitat for western ringtail possum and 2.63 ha of low to moderate, to high quality habitat for all three black cockatoo species, mitigation and management measures are also proposed to manage direct and indirect impacts.

Habitat values within the project area have been heavily impacted by the previous and current land use of livestock grazing and agricultural uses. As a result, all remnant native vegetation except for vegetation associated with the CCW, is in completely degraded condition. The understorey in all vegetation types is limited to paddock and grassy weeds. As a result, there is considerable potential for habitat improvement within retained areas of the project area, to provide additional opportunities for fauna dispersal and movement within the project area, particularly along the Wellesley Road reserve, given vegetation within the project area currently presents limited fauna habitat values for most species.

The 2.51 ha of remnant native wetland vegetation in degraded condition is proposed to be retained, given the potential for this area to provide supporting habitat for a number of infrequent, potentially occurring wading bird species, some of which are listed under the EPBC Act. The proponent has committed to improving the wetland vegetation condition where possible, through infill planting, and establishing conservation fencing approximately 30 m from the mapped vegetation extent. This is expected to improve both habitat quality and vegetation condition (Att. A, Figure 18).

Approximately 2.56 ha of habitat for western ringtail possum and 2.63 ha for black cockatoos is proposed to be retained, predominantly along the southern and eastern project area boundaries (Att. A, Figure 18). This habitat is in completely degraded condition currently, and only includes scattered paddock trees with no understorey. Fauna habitat within this retained area is proposed to be improved, through a mixture of rehabilitation (weed removal and management) and revegetation using an appropriate native species mix. These retained areas have been conservatively classed as Forest within the Bushfire Management Plan (BMP), which allows for revegetation of the understorey without implications to bushfire setbacks for infrastructure within the project area. Revegetation will focus on improving canopy connectivity, and re-establishing an understorey within these areas, to provide habitat opportunities for mammals, reptiles and invertebrates. Native species will be utilised, with a focus on species that provide high quality foraging habitat for black cockatoos and western ringtail possum. It is anticipated that specific conditions around revegetation will be imposed during subdivision application and assessment of the State Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP).

The 2.51 ha of retained native wetland vegetation in degraded condition will be retained, and a 30 m setback is proposed from this vegetation to the proposed action. Exclusion fencing will be established as part of this 30 m setback, to limit further degradation from livestock and reduce the potential for accidental clearing during construction. Temporary fencing will also be installed at the boundary of the avoidance area prior to construction, to clearly delineate vegetation and fauna habitat proposed to be retained.

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will likely be required as a condition of subdivision approval and for the NVCP, to manage potential impacts to flora and vegetation and retained values, particularly during construction. This EMP will be prepared with reference to the overarching Kemerton SIA EMP, and in accordance with local government, State and Commonwealth legislation, to be approved prior to construction.

Design has sought to avoid areas of highest quality habitat for all black cockatoo species and WRP. As a result, impacts are almost entirely limited to lower quality habitat or areas of the project area with limited to no fauna habitat values.

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

No offsets are proposed, given the residual impact is not considered significant.

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
Yes	Yes	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
Yes	Yes	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
Yes	Yes	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey
No	No	Pristis pristis	Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Tringa nebularia	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. *

Several listed migratory species may occur within the broader locality. However, the project area itself provides limited habitat values. The open paddocks that incorporate most of the project area, were assessed to provide only supporting habitat, and are not considered critical to the lifecycle of migratory species.

Consultation was undertaken with DBCA on-site, on the 30th of May 2025, to discuss the wetlands within the project area the associated potential habitat values. Representatives from DBCA confirmed that habitat values for wetland and migratory bird species would be limited within the project area. It was recommended that a small patch of reeds located within the CCW be retained, due to its ability to provide marginal habitat for any wetland or migratory bird species. DBCA also confirmed that there would be no requirement to undertake wetland or migratory species monitoring to support the proposed action, given the completely degraded nature of most of the project area, and availability of significantly better quality habitat in the surrounding region. It was considered likely that wetland and migratory species would likely only use the project area intermittently, or for supporting habitat. Where possible, it was requested by DBCA that the retained area of reeds within the CCW be managed to improve habitat quality and condition. As a result, this patch of reeds has been included within a broader 2.51 ha area of mapped degraded wetland vegetation, which will be retained and fenced to avoid impacts to any limited habitat for wetland and migratory species that may occasionally utilise it as supporting or marginal habitat.

Any use of the project area by migratory species is expected to be opportunistic and temporary rather than regular or essential. Given the low habitat value of the paddocks, the retention of remnant wetland vegetation, and the temporary presence of migratory species, the proposed action is considered unlikely to have any direct or indirect significant impact on listed migratory species.

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. *

No nuclear actions are planned as part of the proposed 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.

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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. *

Proposed action is not a marine action.

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. *

The project is not located on Commonwealth land.

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.

—

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. *

The proposed action is located 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:

None

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)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- 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. *

The project area was strategically selected, due to its location within the KSIA buffer and 'Strategic Industry' zoning which allows for the proposed land use. The proximity of the project area to other industrial developments and existing transmission corridors in the nearby landscape has reduced the requirement for additional environmental impact and clearing that would be associated with connecting the development to the grid. Additionally, the power generated from the proposed action will be utilised by local industries within the KSIA.

The project area was also selected due to its current agricultural land use, which has resulted in a predominately cleared, completely degraded area with limited environmental values. As a result, limited clearing is required for the proposed infrastructure, particularly the solar panels, which require large cleared areas.

As a result, no alternatives have been considered.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	24/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	20/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology surveys - without species records and specific locations	20/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att. C - KEMIP Overarching Environmental Management Plan.pdf Kemerton SIA Environmental Management Plan	10/07/2015	No	Medium
#5.	Link	Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/tech..			High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	19/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology surveys - without species records and specific locations	19/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att. C - KEMIP Overarching Environmental Management Plan.pdf Kemerton SIA Environmental Management Plan	09/07/2015	No	Medium

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

Type	Name		Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures		23/11/2025	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. D - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inspection Report.pdf Aboriginal heritage survey	01/10/2025	No	High
#3.	Link	Peel-Yalgorup System 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	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	19/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology surveys - without species records and specific locations	19/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High
#5.	Link	The Chuditch (Dasyurus geoffroii) https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/Journals/080079/0..			High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	19/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology surveys - without species records and specific locations	19/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att. E - Solar Farm Geotechical Investigation_SENSITIVE.pdf Geotechnical report	16/07/2025	Yes	High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. D - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inspection Report.pdf Aboriginal heritage survey	30/09/2025	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	19/08/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology surveys - without species records and specific locations	19/08/2025	No	High
#3.	Link	Water Register https://maps.water.wa.gov.au/#/webmap/register			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	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	19/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology surveys - without species records and specific locations	19/08/2025	No	High
#4.	Link	Characteristics of nest trees and nest hollows used by the forest red-tailed black cockatoo https://connectsci.au/pc/article-abstract/21/2/1..	19/06/2015		Medium
#5.	Link	Forest black cockatoo (Baudins Cockatoo) Recovery Plan https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			Medium
#6.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High
#7.	Link	The Chuditch (Dasyurus geoffroii) https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/catalog/2702251			Medium
#8.	Link	Use of tree hollows by Carnabys Cockatoo https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/ab..	01/09/2014		Medium

4.1.4.6 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025		High
#2.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey.pdf Ecology surveys	19/08/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att. B - Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation and Fauna Survey_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the ecology	19/08/2025	No	High

surveys - without species records and specific locations					
#4.	Document	Att. F - Significant Impact Assessment.pdf SIA	21/11/2025	No	High
#5.	Link	Consultation Document on Listing Eligibility and Conservation Actions https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/en..			High
#6.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High
#7.	Link	Western Ringtail Possum (Pseudocheirus occidentalis) Recovery Plan https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High

4.1.4.9 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. F - Significant Impact Assessment.pdf SIA	20/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			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	Att. A - Figures.pdf Supporting figures	23/11/2025	No	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	Suite 3, Level 1, 1209 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005
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. *

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

☑ 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. *

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	12654723225
Organisation name	TONIC GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230
Representative's name	Rob Clements

Representative's job title	Managing Director
Phone	0409 524 572
Email	rob.clements@tonicgroup.com.au
Address	18 Gibbons Road, Davenport, WA 6230

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

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

☑ I, **Rob Clements of TONIC GROUP 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. *

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, **Rob Clements of TONIC GROUP 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. *

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.