

Appendix C

Assessment Against the Ten Clearing Principles

Table C.1 Assessment against the Ten Clearing Principles

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
<p>A Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.</p>	<p>The 111.1 ha Proposal area includes approximately 41.8 ha of native vegetation as described in the Detailed and Targeted flora and vegetation survey (Onshore Environmental, 2024b), comprised of nine vegetation units (Figure 3, Appendix A), in Completely Degraded to Very Good Condition (Figure 4, Appendix A). Up to 41.5 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the purpose of construction of the Proposal. The remainder of the 111.1 ha Proposal area is mapped as 0.3 ha of FL EWCc MitHp Xp (Melaleuca scrub) and approximately 69.3 ha of Paddock (Completely Degraded) and Road/ Rail/ Tracks (Cleared). Vegetation units identified within native vegetation within the Proposal area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FL EWCc MitHp Xp: Open Low Woodland A of <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> over Scrub of <i>Melaleuca incana</i> subsp. cf. <i>tenella</i> and <i>Hakea prostrata</i> over Low Scrub A (0.3 ha) – Good condition. – FL MpNfXp PcDbVd HeLiMt: Open Scrub of <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>, <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over Low Heath C (2.1 ha) – Good condition. – HC Em: Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>) over parkland cleared (23.1 ha) – Degraded condition. – HC Em Hh Tj: Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>) over Low Heath D (2.7 ha) – Good to Very Good condition. – HS Kg: Thicket of <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> (1.6 ha) – Completely Degraded condition. – LS EmAf AfBa DbAoCf: Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> over Low Forest A of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> and <i>Banksia attenuata</i> over Dwarf Scrub D (1.3 ha) – Good to Very Good condition. – LS EmAf Xp PcDb: Low Woodland A of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> over Open Low Scrub A of <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over Low Heath D (2.5 ha) – Good condition. – MS EmAf XoPl Hh: Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) over Open Scrub (6.6 ha) – Very Good condition. – MS EmAf XoPIXp HhDb: Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> over Open Scrub (to Scrub) (1.2 ha) – Good to Very Good condition. <p>A search of the NatureMap database (DBCA, 2007-) identified 475 flora taxa (including subspecies and varieties), potentially occurring within 10 km of Proposal area comprising representing 59 families and 216 genera. Of the flora taxa previously recorded, 442 are native species and 33 are introduced species.</p> <p>A total of 189 flora taxa (including subspecies and varieties), representing 44 families and 123 genera, were recorded within the survey area. This total comprised 173 native taxa and 16 introduced flora taxa (Onshore Environmental, 2024b).</p> <p>A search of the NatureMap database (DBCA, 2007-) identified 280 vertebrate species potentially occurring within 10 km of Proposal area comprising 98 birds, 25 reptiles, 35 mammals, 10 amphibians and four fish. The 10 km radius used for the desktop assessment of the fauna assemblage included habitat types, such as marine habitats, that did not occur with the Proposal area. Therefore, marine species and fish, restricted to these habitat types are considered unlikely to occur within the Proposal area. Of the fauna species previously recorded, 163 are native species and nine are naturalised (introduced species).</p> <p>The Targeted fauna surveys undertaken by Onshore Environmental (2024a; 2023) identified 19 fauna taxa within the survey area (six birds, three reptiles and ten mammals) including 16 native taxa and 3 introduced species.</p> <p>The native vegetation proposed to be cleared within the Proposal area comprises 41.5 ha (28%) of the total 148.9 ha covered by the field surveys, which were undertaken to compile the species diversity statistics provided above. It is expected that only a portion of the total biological diversity described above will occur within the Proposal area.</p> <p>The Proposal has been developed to minimise the impacts of clearing native vegetation including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The rail spur is proposed to be located on the boundary of native vegetation (Collie State Forest) and existing disturbed land to the west (mining) to avoid fragmentation of remnant vegetation and reduce edge effects of clearing. – The Proposal has been designed so as to avoid clearing of Black Cockatoo potential nesting trees. 	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
<p>B Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.</p>	<p>Based on relatively low biodiversity within the Proposal area compared to the study area (approximately 39% of flora and 9% of fauna taxa) it is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p> <p>The Proposal area includes the following habitat types as described in the Targeted Black Cockatoo Habitat Tree Assessment (Onshore Environmental, 2024a) and shown in Figure 5 (Appendix A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jarrah-Sheoak Forest (15.5 ha) – Parkland cleared Jarrah Forrest remnant (20.6 ha) – Melaleuca scrub (0.3 ha) – Paddock (57.3 ha) – Previously cleared/ access tracks (17.4 ha). <p>Up to 41.5 ha of native vegetation proposed to be cleared is mapped (Onshore Environmental, 2024a) as the following fauna habitat types with varying Black Cockatoo foraging values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jarrah-Sheoak Forest (15.5 ha) – High quality Black Cockatoo foraging – Parkland cleared Jarrah Forrest remnant (20.0 ha) – High quality Black Cockatoo foraging – Paddock (3.0 ha) – Low quality Black Cockatoo foraging. <p>Searches of the Commonwealth <i>Environment, Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) PMST (DCCEEW, 2023a) and NatureMap database (DBCA, 2007-) identified the potential presence of 29 conservation significant fauna including 16 Threatened species listed under the State <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (BC Act) and/ or EBPC Act, one Priority 2, one Priority 3, five Priority 4, one Other Specially protected fauna species and four Migratory terrestrial and wetland birds within 10 km of the Proposal area. This does not include those species that are exclusively marine, or marine bird species as there is no marine habitat present within the Proposal area.</p> <p>The following species (individuals and/ or foraging habitat) were observed by Onshore Environmental (2024a; 2023) during the Targeted fauna surveys in spring 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Carnaby's Cockatoo (<i>Zanda latirostris</i>) (Endangered (EN) under the BC Act and EBPC Act) – Baudin's Cockatoo (<i>Zanda baudinii</i>) (EN under the BC and EBPC Act) – Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> subsp. <i>naso</i>) (Vulnerable (VU) under the BC and EBPC Act) – Brush-tailed Phascogale (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> subsp. <i>wambenger</i>) (Conservation Dependent (CD) under the BC Act) – Western Brush Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus irma</i>) (DBCA listed as Priority 4). <p>Species known, with suitable habitat located within the Proposal area, are discussed below:</p> <p>Black Cockatoos (Carnaby's Cockatoo, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Baudin's Cockatoo)</p> <p>A significance assessment was undertaken (GHD, 2024) to determine if Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) may be potentially impacted by the Proposal (Appendix G). This assessment identified the following with regard to Black Cockatoo habitat:</p> <p><i>Breeding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Proposal will not result in the clearing of any known or suitable nesting trees (Figure 5, Appendix A) – Within the Proposal area there are 13 potential nesting trees > 500 mm DBH. No trees contained suitable hollows for Black Cockatoo breeding. – The Proposal area occurs approximately 53 km south-west of the nearest recorded Black Cockatoo breeding site (GoWA, 2023) (Figure 6, Appendix A). <p><i>Roosting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Roosting evidence was recorded at one location within the Proposal area in Parkland Cleared Jarrah Forrest habitat (Figure 5, Appendix A) – The closest known roosting site (buffered) located approximately 2.8 km to the west of the Proposal (GoWA, 2023) (Figure 6, Appendix A). <p><i>Foraging</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Approximately 38.5 ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat has been identified within the Proposal area including: 	<p>The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle</p>

Principle	Assessment	Outcome	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35.5 ha High quality foraging habitat (Jarrah-Sheoak Forest and Parkland cleared Jarrah Forrest remnant) - 3.0 ha Low quality foraging habitat (Paddock). <p>– Foraging habitat within the indicative clearing footprint represents < 0.1% of the available foraging resources within a 12 km radius of the Project (estimated at 40,281.5 ha) – the 12 km radius represents the distance Black Cockatoos will generally forage while breeding.</p> <p>Brush-tailed Phascogale</p> <p>Brush-tailed Phascogale individuals were observed on 14 occasions within Jarrah-Sheoak Forest within during the field survey (Onshore Environmental, 2023). Approximately 15.5 ha of suitable habitat (Jarrah-Sheoak Forest) is proposed to be cleared within the Proposal area. There is good connectivity with large areas of native vegetation to the west of the Proposal area reserved as State Forest (Collie State Forest and Muja State Forest) and the proposed clearing will not fragment fauna habitat, therefore it is considered that the impact of the proposed clearing unlikely to be significant for Brush-tailed Phascogale.</p> <p>Western Brush Wallaby</p> <p>Western Brush Wallaby individuals were observed on three occasions within Jarrah-Sheoak Forest within during the field survey (Onshore Environmental, 2023). Approximately 15.5 ha of suitable habitat (Jarrah-Sheoak Forest) is proposed to be cleared within the Proposal area. There is good connectivity with large areas of native vegetation to the west of the Proposal area reserved as State Forest (Collie State Forest and Muja State Forest) and the proposed clearing will not fragment fauna habitat, therefore it is considered that the impact of the proposed clearing unlikely to be significant for Western Brush Wallaby.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Prior to clearing, pre-clearance fauna searches will be undertaken within the area to be cleared and a suitably qualified fauna spotter will be on site during all native vegetation clearing activities.</p> <p>Due to the presence of 35.5 ha of High quality Black Cockatoo foraging habitat, 3.0 ha of Low quality Black Cockatoo foraging habitat and 13 potential nesting trees within the clearing area it is considered that the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.</p>		
C	<p>Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.</p>	<p>Searches of the EPBC Act PMST (DCCEEW, 2023a) and DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora databases (DBCA, 2023) identified the presence/ potential presence of 21 conservation significant flora taxa, including five Threatened taxa listed under the EPBC Act and/ or the BC Act, and 16 DBCA Priority listed species within a 10 km buffer of the survey area.</p> <p>Of these taxa Onshore Environmental (2024b) considered that seven are likely to occur, nine are possible and five are unlikely to occur in the survey area based on habitat available. However Onshore Environmental (2024b) did not identify any Threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act and/ or the BC Act or DBCA Priority listed species during the field survey.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>
D	<p>Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for, the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.</p>	<p>Desktop assessment of the EPBC Act PMST (DCCEEW, 2023a) and DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities databases (DBCA, 2023) did not identify any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act and/ or BC Act as present or likely to occur within the Proposal area or study area (10 km buffer from the Proposal area).</p> <p>The findings of the desktop assessment were confirmed on site during Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey (Onshore Environmental, 2024b). It is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>
E	<p>Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an</p>	<p>The Proposal is located in the Jarrah Forest Bioregion and the Northern Jarrah Forest Subregion (JAF01) as described by the Interim Biographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (DCCEEW, 2023b). The Northern Jarrah Forest Subregion is characterised by Jarrah-Marri forest on laterite gravels and, in the eastern part, by woodland of Wandoo – Marri on clayey soils. In areas of Mesozoic sediments, Jarrah forest occur in a mosaic with a variety of species-rich shrublands (Williams & Mitchell, 2002).</p>	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>

Principle	Assessment					Outcome																														
<p>area that has been extensively cleared.</p>	<p>Broad scale (1:250,000) pre-European vegetation mapping of the area has been completed at an association level (Beard, 1975). This indicates the Proposal area intersects one vegetation association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vegetation Association 3 (West Darling 3 and Bridgetown 3) – Medium Forest; Jarrah-Marri. <p>Regional vegetation has been mapped based on major geomorphic units on the Jarrah Forest Bioregion and identifies three vegetation complexes within the Proposal area (Heddle, Loneragan, & Havel, 1980):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cardiff (CF): Open woodland of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>-<i>Banksia</i> spp.-<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>-<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> on sandy soils on valley slopes in the subhumid zone. – Collie (CI): Open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>-<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>-<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> on gravelly-sandy upland soils in the subhumid zone. – Dwellingup (D1): Open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>-<i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on lateritic uplands in mainly humid and subhumid zones. – Yarragil 2 (Yg2): Open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>thalassica</i>-<i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on slopes, woodland of <i>Eucalyptus patens</i>-<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> with <i>Hakea prostrata</i> and <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> on valley floors in subhumid and semiarid zones. <p>The extent of vegetation complexes has been determined by the South West vegetation remaining extent calculations maintained by DBCA (latest update March 2019 (GoWA, 2019)). As shown below, the extent of all complexes remaining is greater than 30% of pre-European extent.</p>																																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="376 869 528 1059">Vegetation Complex</th> <th data-bbox="528 869 679 1059">Pre-European extent (ha)</th> <th data-bbox="679 869 831 1059">Current extent (ha)</th> <th data-bbox="831 869 1023 1059">Proportion Pre-European extent remaining on Swan Coastal Plain (%)</th> <th data-bbox="1023 869 1190 1059">Proportion of current extent remaining in all DBCA Managed Lands (%)</th> <th data-bbox="1190 869 1347 1059">Reduction of current extent due to the proposed clearing -</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1059 528 1126">Cardiff (CF)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1059 679 1126">6,236.58</td> <td data-bbox="679 1059 831 1126">3,360.93</td> <td data-bbox="831 1059 1023 1126">53.89</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1059 1190 1126">44.60</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1059 1347 1126">14.65 ha (0.44%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1126 528 1193">Collie (CI)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1126 679 1193">11,004.73</td> <td data-bbox="679 1126 831 1193">7,354.88</td> <td data-bbox="831 1126 1023 1193">66.83</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1126 1190 1193">58.62</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1126 1347 1193">25.93 ha (0.35%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1193 528 1261">Dwellingup (D1)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1193 679 1261">208,490.90</td> <td data-bbox="679 1193 831 1261">181,038.81</td> <td data-bbox="831 1193 1023 1261">86.83</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1193 1190 1261">82.29</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1193 1347 1261">0.03 ha (<0.01%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1261 528 1323">Yarragil 2 (Yg2)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1261 679 1323">50,259.16</td> <td data-bbox="679 1261 831 1323">46,475.31</td> <td data-bbox="831 1261 1023 1323">92.47</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1261 1190 1323">87.43</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1261 1347 1323">0.91 ha (<0.01%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Vegetation Complex	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Proportion Pre-European extent remaining on Swan Coastal Plain (%)	Proportion of current extent remaining in all DBCA Managed Lands (%)	Reduction of current extent due to the proposed clearing -	Cardiff (CF)	6,236.58	3,360.93	53.89	44.60	14.65 ha (0.44%)	Collie (CI)	11,004.73	7,354.88	66.83	58.62	25.93 ha (0.35%)	Dwellingup (D1)	208,490.90	181,038.81	86.83	82.29	0.03 ha (<0.01%)	Yarragil 2 (Yg2)	50,259.16	46,475.31	92.47	87.43	0.91 ha (<0.01%)
	Vegetation Complex	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Proportion Pre-European extent remaining on Swan Coastal Plain (%)	Proportion of current extent remaining in all DBCA Managed Lands (%)	Reduction of current extent due to the proposed clearing -																														
	Cardiff (CF)	6,236.58	3,360.93	53.89	44.60	14.65 ha (0.44%)																														
	Collie (CI)	11,004.73	7,354.88	66.83	58.62	25.93 ha (0.35%)																														
	Dwellingup (D1)	208,490.90	181,038.81	86.83	82.29	0.03 ha (<0.01%)																														
	Yarragil 2 (Yg2)	50,259.16	46,475.31	92.47	87.43	0.91 ha (<0.01%)																														
	<p>At the local government scale, as shown below, Dwellingup (D1) and Yarragil 2 (Yg2) has less than 30% remaining in the Shire of Collie (GoWA, 2019).</p>																																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="376 1413 528 1603">Vegetation Complex</th> <th data-bbox="528 1413 679 1603">Pre-European extent (ha)</th> <th data-bbox="679 1413 831 1603">Current extent (ha)</th> <th data-bbox="831 1413 1023 1603">Remaining Extent (%)</th> <th data-bbox="1023 1413 1190 1603">Proportion of the vegetation complex within the Collie LGA (%)</th> <th data-bbox="1190 1413 1347 1603">Reduction of current extent due to the proposed clearing (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1603 528 1671">Cardiff (CF)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1603 679 1671">6,048.97</td> <td data-bbox="679 1603 831 1671">3,289.19</td> <td data-bbox="831 1603 1023 1671">54.38</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1603 1190 1671">96.99</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1603 1347 1671">14.65 ha (0.45%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1671 528 1738">Collie (CI)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1671 679 1738">9,228.61</td> <td data-bbox="679 1671 831 1738">5,704.89</td> <td data-bbox="831 1671 1023 1738">61.82</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1671 1190 1738">83.86</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1671 1347 1738">25.93 ha (0.45%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1738 528 1805">Dwellingup (D1)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1738 679 1805">44,161.91</td> <td data-bbox="679 1738 831 1805">39,817.90</td> <td data-bbox="831 1738 1023 1805">90.16</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1738 1190 1805">21.18</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1738 1347 1805">0.03 ha (<0.01%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1805 528 1868">Yarragil 2 (Yg2)</td> <td data-bbox="528 1805 679 1868">13,467.25</td> <td data-bbox="679 1805 831 1868">11,838.74</td> <td data-bbox="831 1805 1023 1868">87.91</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1805 1190 1868">26.80</td> <td data-bbox="1190 1805 1347 1868">0.91 ha (<0.01%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Vegetation Complex	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining Extent (%)	Proportion of the vegetation complex within the Collie LGA (%)	Reduction of current extent due to the proposed clearing (%)	Cardiff (CF)	6,048.97	3,289.19	54.38	96.99	14.65 ha (0.45%)	Collie (CI)	9,228.61	5,704.89	61.82	83.86	25.93 ha (0.45%)	Dwellingup (D1)	44,161.91	39,817.90	90.16	21.18	0.03 ha (<0.01%)	Yarragil 2 (Yg2)	13,467.25	11,838.74	87.91	26.80	0.91 ha (<0.01%)
	Vegetation Complex	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining Extent (%)	Proportion of the vegetation complex within the Collie LGA (%)	Reduction of current extent due to the proposed clearing (%)																														
Cardiff (CF)	6,048.97	3,289.19	54.38	96.99	14.65 ha (0.45%)																															
Collie (CI)	9,228.61	5,704.89	61.82	83.86	25.93 ha (0.45%)																															
Dwellingup (D1)	44,161.91	39,817.90	90.16	21.18	0.03 ha (<0.01%)																															
Yarragil 2 (Yg2)	13,467.25	11,838.74	87.91	26.80	0.91 ha (<0.01%)																															
<p>Note: Orange shading indicates that less than 30%, and red indicates that less than 10%, of the pre-European extent remains.</p>																																				
<p>The proposed clearing will result in 0.44% to <0.01% reduction in the current extent of these vegetation complexes within the North Jarrah Forest and 0.45% to <0.01% reduction within the Shire of Collie. Therefore, it is considered the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>																																				

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
<p>F Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.</p>	<p>The Proposal area does not intercept any watercourses or wetlands categorised as per the following accessed from Data WA (GoWA, 2023):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DBCA’s Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DBCA-045) – The closest Nationally Important Wetland is the Bengier Swamp, located approximately 45 km to the northwest. – Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010) – The closest Ramsar site, the Peel-Yalgorup System, is located approximately 67 km to the northwest. – RIWI Act Rivers (DWER-036) – The closest RIWI listed river is the upper tributary of the Preston River which is located approximately 16 km to the southwest. <p>Tributaries of the Collie River lie approximately 200 m north, 300 m east and 400 m south of the Proposal area and the main body of the river is located approximately 1.0 km to the north (GoWA, 2023).</p> <p>One vegetation type <i>Phlebocarya</i> Low Heath C (FL MpNFXp PcDbVd HeLiMt), within the Proposal area, is described as Open Scrub of <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>, <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over Low Heath C of <i>Phlebocarya ciliata</i>, <i>Dasypogon bromellifolius</i> and <i>Verticordia densiflora</i> subsp. <i>densiflora</i> over Open Tall Sedges of <i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>, <i>Lyginia imberbis</i> and <i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i> on grey clayey sand on swampy flats (Onshore Environmental, 2024b).</p> <p>Further consultation with Onshore Environmental (pers comms D. Brearley, 8 December 2023) indicates that there was no evidence of this vegetation type being subject to seasonal inundation and is not considered to be a wetland vegetation type. Therefore, it is considered the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>
<p>G Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.</p>	<p>DWER groundwater salinity mapping (DWER-026) indicates that the Proposal area is located in an area with a TDS concentration of <500 mg/L (GoWA, 2023) which indicates fresh groundwater salinity (DER, 2021).</p> <p>The DPIRD soil salinity risk mapping (DPIRD-009) indicates the soil salinity risk within Proposal area is mapped as L1 “<3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline” (GoWA, 2023).</p> <p>The Australian Soil Resource Information System (ASRIS) indicates that the Proposal area is located in an area of Extremely Low Probability of Occurrence of Acid Sulfate Soil risk (CSIRO, 2023).</p> <p>DPIRD Flood Risk Mapping (DPIRD-007) (GoWA, 2023) indicates that the majority of the Site is mapped as “<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” and the south east corner of the Proposal area is mapped as “30-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” and “3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” (Figure 7, Appendix A).</p> <p>The Surface Water Management Plan (GHD, 2023d) outlines management strategies manage/ minimise impacts to surface quality during construction and ongoing operation of the Proposal.</p> <p>The clearing of vegetation within the Proposal area has the potential to cause short term impacts during construction. Based on the proposed management actions clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable deterioration in the quality of the land. It is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>
<p>H Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.</p>	<p>The Proposal area does not intercept any of the following (GoWA, 2023):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) (DWER-046), the nearest ESA is approximately 13 km to the north, which corresponds to the Register of the National Estate – Surface Management Priority Area, Asquith Road, Treesville, WA (DCCEEW, 2023c). – Redbook Recommended Conservation Reserves 1976-1991 (DBCA-029), the closest site, is mapped approximately 6 km to the north which corresponds with a Register of the National Estate – Jarrah Forest National Park (proposed) (DCCEEW, 2023c). <p>The Proposal area intersects DBCA managed Collie State Forest (Class A) to the south including parts of parts Lot 1486 on Plan 110882, Lot 1505 on Plan 110876 and Land ID 4035609 listed as Crown Land under Section 5(1)(d) under the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> (CALM Act) (Figure 2, Appendix A).</p> <p>Management actions will be implemented as per a Construction Environmental Management Plan, developed prior to the construction phase, to mitigate impacts on the environmental values of the Collie State Forest. It is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle</p>

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
I	<p>The entirety of the Proposal area lies within the following (GoWA, 2023):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Collie Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act) (RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)) – Collie River Irrigation District proclaimed under the RIWI Act (RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)) – Wellington Dam Catchment Area managed under the <i>Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947</i> (CAWS Act) as part of the Clearing Control Catchments (DWER-004). <p>The Proposal area is not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA – DWER-033) managed under the CAWS Act (GoWA, 2023).</p> <p>DPIRD Flood Risk Mapping (DPIRD-007) (GoWA, 2023) indicates that the majority of the Site is mapped as “<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” and the south east corner of the Proposal area is mapped as “30-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” and “3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” (Figure 7, Appendix A).</p> <p>Clearing of vegetation within the Proposal area has the potential to cause minor short-term impacts to a limited area during construction. The Surface Water Management Plan (GHD, 2023d) outlines management strategies manage/ minimise impacts to surface quality during construction and ongoing operation of the Proposal.</p> <p>Management actions will be implemented as per a Construction Environmental Management Plan, developed prior to the construction phase, to mitigate impacts on the quality of surface or underground water during construction works. It is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle
J	<p>DPIRD Flood Risk Mapping (DPIRD-007) (GoWA, 2023) indicates that the majority of the Site is mapped as “<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” and the south east corner of the Proposal area is mapped as “30-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” and “3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk” (Figure 7, Appendix A).</p> <p>Appropriate surface water management measures will be implemented as part of the construction and operation of the Proposal via the Water Management Plan. The proposed clearing is not expected to be likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding as this area has been largely cleared in the past. It is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle