GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 10758/1
Permit Holder:	Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	5 November 2025 to 5 November 2037

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of expanding the Chapman Valley Quarry to stockpile quarry material and associated activities.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 20 on Plan 6975, East Chapman

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 14.43 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 5 November 2030.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. Staged clearing – wind erosion control

The permit holder must ensure that *quarry activities* within areas cleared under this permit commence within three (3) months of undertaking *clearing*.

6. Staged clearing – stockpile areas

The Permit Holder must, unless otherwise approved by the *CEO*:

(a) undertake *clearing* for the *stockpile areas* incrementally in two (2) stages, *stage 1* and *stage 2*;

(b) only undertake *clearing* within *stage 2* once the *stockpile areas* in *stage 1* are at capacity; and

(c) notify the *CEO* within one month of commencing *clearing* within *stage 2*, and provide evidence that the *stage 1 stockpile areas* are at capacity.

7. Demarcation of the clearing area

Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must demarcate the *clearing* area to avoid inadvertent removal of adjacent *native vegetation*.

8. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) avoid the *clearing* of *native vegetation*;

(b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and

(c) reduce the impact of *clearing* on any environmental value.

9. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

10. Fauna management – directional clearing

The permit holder must:

(a) conduct *clearing* authorised under this permit in one direction, towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and

(b) allow reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared under this permit to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

11. Revegetation

(a) Within 12 months of completing *quarry activities* authorised under this permit, and no later than 5 November 2031, the permit holder must *revegetate* areas cleared under this permit.

(b) In undertaking the *revegetation* required under *condition* 11(a), the permit holder must:

(i) undertake *site preparation works*;

(ii) retain *native vegetation* and topsoil cleared under this permit in stockpiles

(iii) undertake *direct seeding* of *native vegetation* and/or *planting* of *native vegetation* and/or spreading of cleared *native vegetation* material retained under *condition* 11(b)(ii) within areas cleared under this permit at an *optimal time*;

(iv) ensure only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material is used for *planting* or *direct seeding*;

(v) undertake *weed* control within three (3) months prior to *revegetation*, and annual *weed* control activities thereafter, until the completion criteria in Table 1 of Schedule 2 have been met and maintained for a minimum of three (3) years;

(vi) establish and maintain temporary fencing around the area *revegetated* within three (3) months of commencing *revegetation*, until *native vegetation* has established;

(vii) establish at least six 10 x 10 metre monitoring quadrats in the area *revegetated* under this permit;

(viii) engage an *environmental specialist* to monitor the quadrats specified in *condition* 11(b)(vi) annually, until the completion criteria outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2 have been met and maintained for a minimum of three (3) years; and

(ix) ensure the *environmental specialist* under *condition* 11(b)(vii) prepares a report which outlines the monitoring results of the area *revegetated* under this permit against the completion criteria in Table 1 of Schedule 2.

(c) If after three (3) years the monitoring required under *condition* 11(b)(vii) indicates the completion criteria outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2 have not been met, the permit holder must undertake remedial actions for *revegetation* including:

(i) deliberately *planting native vegetation* within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, that will result in the completion criteria specified in Table 1 of Schedule 2 being met, ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used; and

(ii) additional *weed* control activities where required.

(d) Where remedial actions are required under *condition* 11(c) the permit holder must repeat the activities required by *condition* 11(b)(viii), *condition* 11(b)(ix) and *condition* 11(c).

(e) Where an *environmental specialist* has determined that the completion criteria outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2 have been met, that report is to be provided to the *CEO* within three months of that determination being made.

(f) If the *CEO* does not agree with the determination made by an *environmental specialist* under *condition* 11(e), the *CEO* may require the permit holder to repeat activities required under *condition* 11(c) and *condition* 11(d).

12. Revegetation reference quadrats

To inform the completion criteria for *revegetated* areas shown in Table 1 of Schedule 2, unless otherwise approved by the *CEO*, the permit holder must engage an *environmental specialist* to:

(i) establish two (2) 10 x 10 metre *reference quadrats* within vegetated portions of the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1; and

(ii) survey the *reference quadrats* established under *condition* 12(i) and record the *native vegetation* density and species richness in each *reference quadrat*.

13. Watercourse management

The permit holder must:

(a) avoid *clearing* within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 4 of Schedule 1 between 1 June and 31 August of any given year; and

(b) maintain the existing surface water flows where a watercourse is to be impacted by *clearing* authorised under this permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

14. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken in accordance with *condition* 5, *condition* 6, *condition* 7, *condition* 8, *condition* 9, *condition* 10 and *condition* 13.
2.	In relation to the *revegetation* of areas pursuant to *condition* 11	(a) a description of the *revegetation* activities undertaken, including; (i) details of vegetative material spreading, *direct seeding* and *planting*, including applied seed rate / number of plantings; and (ii) weed control actions. (b) the date/s when *revegetation* works began; (c) the boundaries of the area *revegetated*, recorded digitally as a shapefile; (d) the size of the area *revegetated* in hectares; (e) a list of the *native vegetation* species *planted* or *direct seeded*; (f) at least two photographs of the area revegetated, recorded annually; (g) results of annual monitoring against the completion criteria; (h) a description of any remediation works undertaken in accordance with *condition* 11(c); (i) a copy of the *environmental specialists* monitoring report pursuant to *condition* 11(b)(ix);

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(j) a copy of the *environmental specialists* determination pursuant to *condition* 11(e); and (k) the date that completion criteria were considered to be met.
3.	In relation to *reference quadrats* in accordance with *condition* 12	(a) the identified species richness and species density in the *reference quadrats;* and (b) the location and boundary of the *reference quadrats* recorded digitally as a shapefile.

15. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required to be kept under *condition* 14; and

(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no *clearing* authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no *clearing* under this permit has been undertaken must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under *condition* 14, where these records have not already been provided under *condition* 15(a).

DEFINITIONS

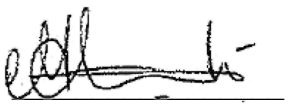
In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition/s	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under s.51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on *native vegetation*.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of two (2) years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.

Term	Definition
local provenance	means *native vegetation* seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 km and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from April-July for taking *planting* and *direct seeding*.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
quarry activities	means the stockpile of quarry material or any other specific activities required for the operation of the quarry.
reference quadrat(s)	means a sample plot established for data collection and monitoring vegetation characteristics, including species richness and species diversity. The broader area subject to the *reference quadrats* shown in Figure 3 of Schedule 1, has been selected as a basis for establishing completion criteria for *revegetation* required by *condition* 9, given it has a higher density of mid and overstorey species than the areas approved to clear. This will ensure the *revegetation* undertaken will provide higher value fauna habitat than the pre-clearing vegetation.
revegetation / revegetate / revegetated	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance *native vegetation* in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, *direct seeding* and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
site preparation works	means management of existing site topsoil and preparation of the finished soil surface, for example by ripping or tilling the soil surface and respreading site topsoil and chipped *native vegetation*.
stage 1	means the area shaded red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1
stage 2	means the area shaded green in Figure 2 of Schedule 1
stockpile areas	means areas designated for the storage of stockpiled quarry material
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

13 October 2025

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised for *clearing* is shown in Figure 1. The boundary of the area subject to staged *clearing* requirements is shown in Figure 2. The boundary of the areas subject to conditions are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

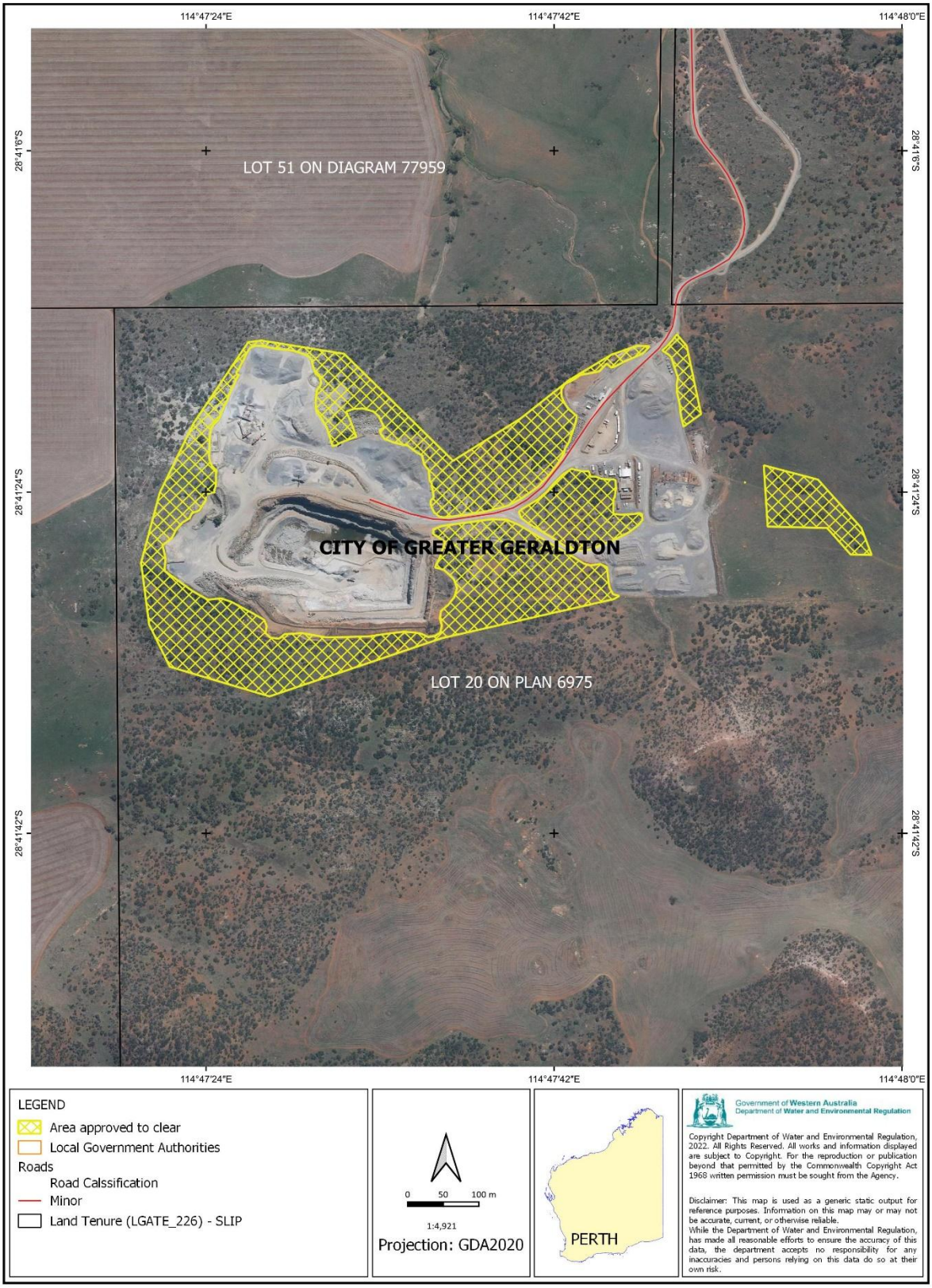


Figure 1: The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised for *clearing* under this permit.

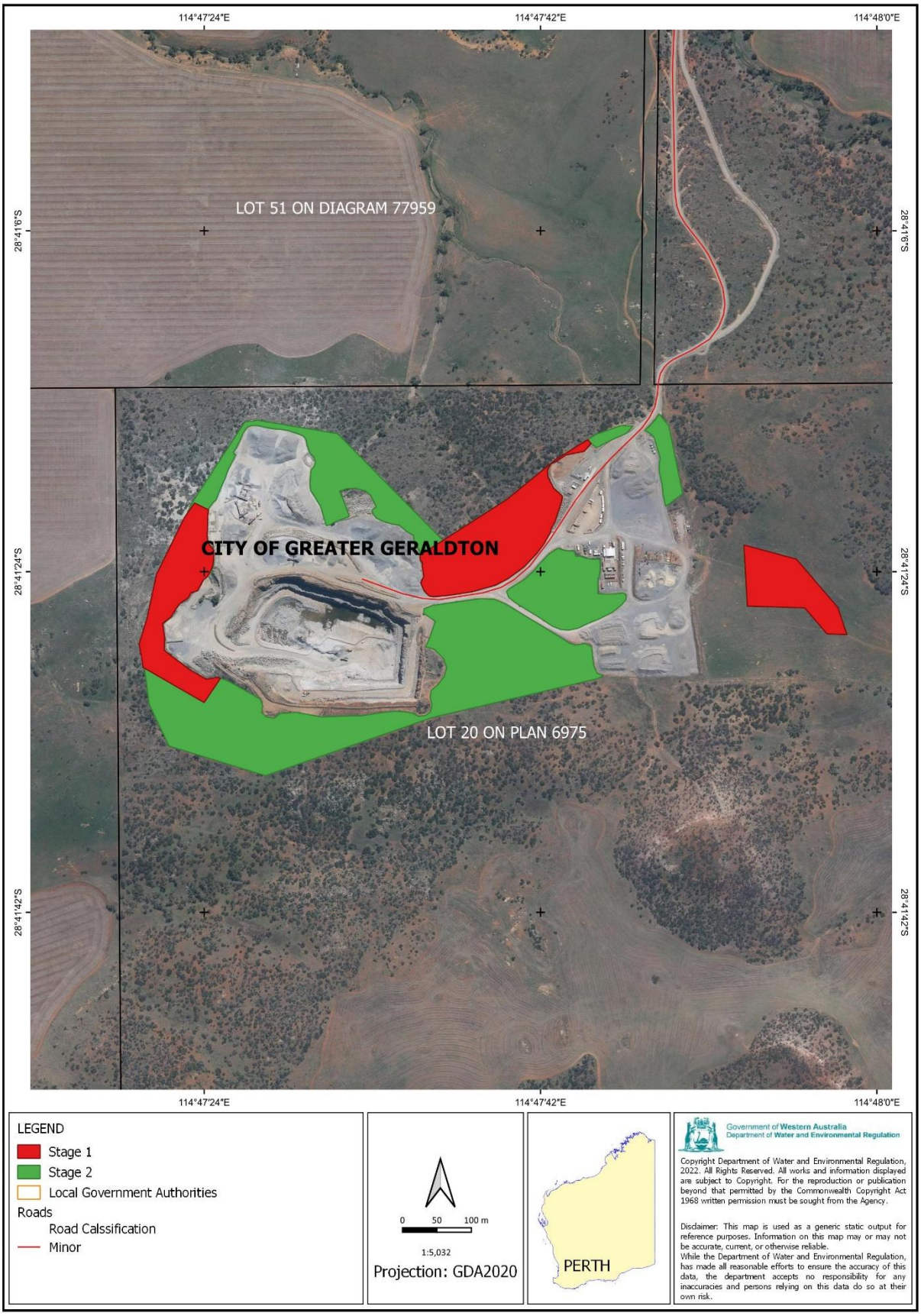


Figure 2: The areas shaded red and green indicate *stage 1* and *stage 2*, respectively, subject to staged *clearing* requirements under *condition* 6.

Figure 3: The area cross-hatched red indicates the area within which *reference quadrats* must be established subject to *condition* 12.

Figure 4: The areas cross-hatched red indicates the area subject to watercourse management in accordance with *condition* 13.

Schedule 2

Table 1. Completion criteria for *revegetation* required by *condition* 11.

Characteristic	Completion criteria	Monitoring
Species richness	Species richness per 100m2 equivalent to, or greater than, the average species density recorded in the *reference quadrats*. The following species must be present win the *revegetated* area: • *Acacia acuminata* • *Eucalyptus loxophleba* • *Hakea recurva*	Annual monitoring in spring by an *environmental specialist* for a minimum of three years after the last year that plants were established. Monitoring must occur within a minimum six (6) 10 x 10 metre quadrats in the areas *revegetated* under this permit. Completion criteria must be met and maintained for three years.
Species density	Species density (stems per hectare) equivalent to, or greater than, the average species density recorded in the *reference quadrats*, including comparative overstorey, midstorey and understorey density.	
***Weed* cover (%) of total species abundance on site**	*Weed* cover equivalent to, or less than, the average weed cover recorded in the *reference quadrats*.	

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10758/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd
Application received:	11 September 2025
Application area:	14.43 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Quarry expansion
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 20 on Plan 6975
Locality:	East Chapman

1.2. Description of application

The applicant is proposing to clear 14.43 hectares (ha) of native vegetation within Lot 20 on Plan 697, East Chapman, to expand the Chapman Valley Quarry. The Chapman alley Quarry is a hard rock quarry that has been operational since 2000. The quarry currently operates over an area of about 20.5 hectares, and the applicant is seeking to clear native vegetation to expand the operational area, largely to allow for the stockpiling of material associated with the Geraldton Port Maximisation Project.

The applicant has advised that it will supply quarried material for the expansion of the Geraldton Port's capacity and throughput, as part of the Geraldton Port Maximisation Project. To meet the stockpiling requirements of this project the applicant has advised of the necessity to clear additional areas specifically for stockpiling. The applicant notes that the supply contract relating to this project has been finalised and is now with the State Minister and Treasurer for review (Kimberley Quarry, 2025a).

The Geraldton Port Maximisation Project is a major state government funded infrastructure project aimed to improve the Geraldton Port.

The vegetation proposed for clearing is adjacent to the quarry and forms part of a larger patch of remnant vegetation within an area that has been subject to historical extensive stock grazing.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	13 October 2025
Decision area:	14.43 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

The applicant requested to increase the clearing permit application area during the assessment, from 9.29 hectares to 14.43 hectares. The revised application area was advertised for 7 days and no public submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for:

- the site characteristics (see Appendix A);
- relevant datasets (see Appendix D);
- the findings of biological surveys of the application area and surrounds;
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B);
- the applicant's efforts to avoid, minimise, mitigate and offset the environmental impacts of the proposed clearing in accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) mitigation hierarchy;
- planning instruments and other relevant matters (see Section 3); and
- the necessity of clearing, to facilitate material supply for the state significant Geraldton Port Maximisation Project.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing would result in:

- the loss of 14.43 ha of native vegetation that provides fauna habitat within an extensively cleared landscape;
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into nearby native vegetation;
- the potential for wind erosion and soil acidification should soils be left bare post clearing;
- potential sedimentation of a minor non-perennial watercourse that occurs within the application area; and
- a risk of injury to native fauna through clearing operations.

After considering the available information as outlined above, and the applicant's avoidance and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the impacts to environmental values from the proposed clearing can be managed and minimised to be environmentally acceptable, and that on balance it was appropriate to grant a clearing permit subject to management conditions.

In making this determination, the Delegated Officer considered that the conditional requirement to revegetate the cleared areas post extraction with local provenance to achieve higher value vegetation than that currently present, is sufficient to address the impact to fauna habitat within an extensively cleared landscape. DWER considers the required revegetation aligns with the *WA Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011) and *WA Environmental Offsets Guideline* (2014).

Considering the above, the Delegated Officer therefore decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions requiring the applicant to:

- undertake revegetation of cleared areas post quarry operations, with local provenance species. Completion criteria will be based on appropriate reference quadrats within nearby vegetation of higher quality;
- demarcate the application area to avoid the inadvertent clearing of adjacent native vegetation;
- undertake avoid and minimise measures to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- undertake hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback;
- undertake clearing in 2 stages to ensure clearing is progressive, with stage 1 comprising 4.79 hectares. The 9.64 hectares of clearing proposed for Stage 2 is not authorised until such time that the applicant has fully exhausted stage one for stockpiling;
- undertake operational quarry activities (stockpiling) within 3 months of clearing any area to minimise the risk of wind erosion;
- avoid clearing during wetter months (June – August) to minimise downstream sediment to a minor non-perennial watercourse;
- maintain watercourse surface water flows; and
- undertake slow, one-directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

1.5. Site map

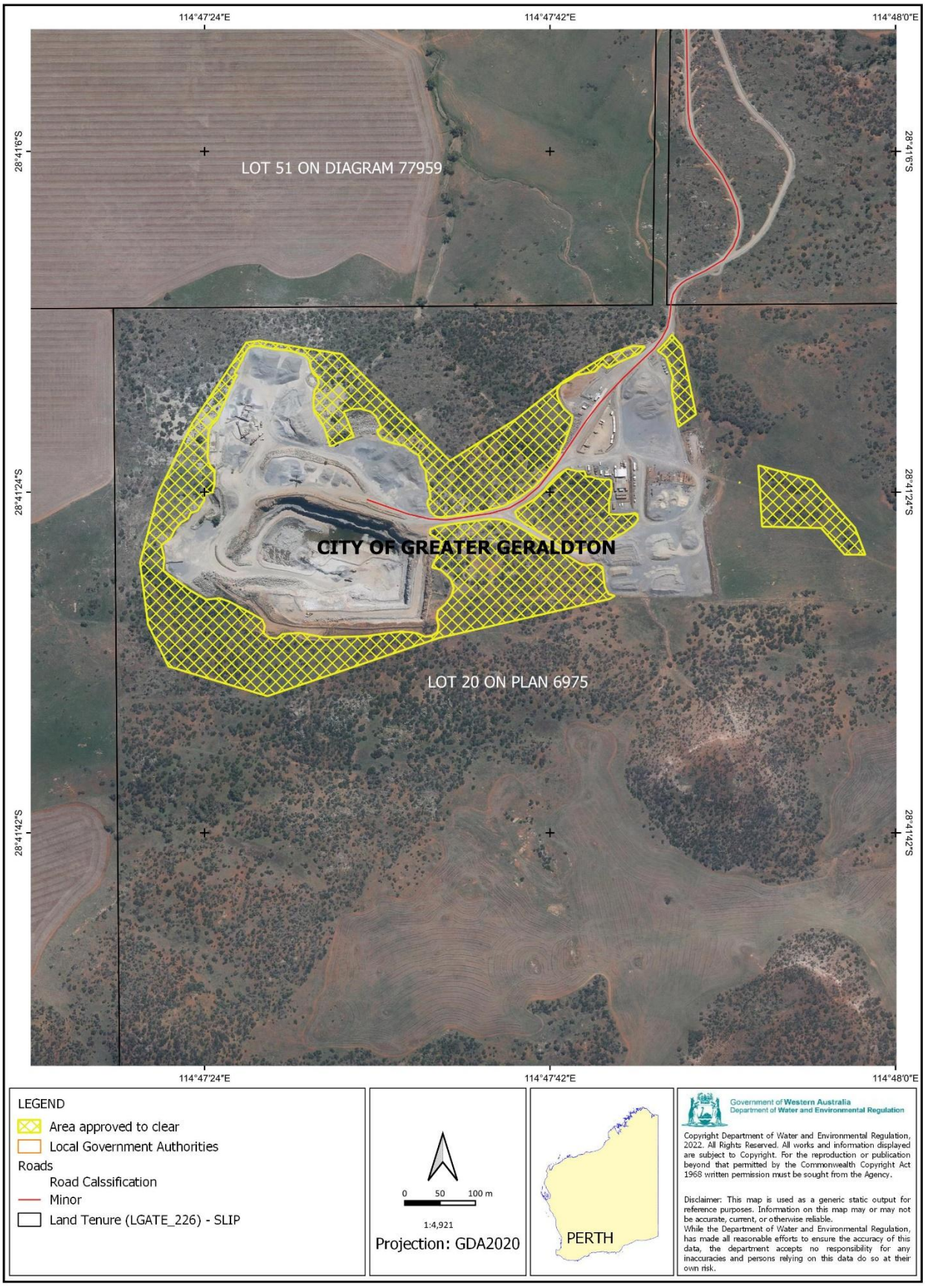


Figure 1 - Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to clear under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*.

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *WA Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020).

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures

The applicant has advised that in selecting the clearing footprint, it has sought to maximise usable space and enable efficient expansion of the quarry while focusing on areas already assessed as being in a completely degraded condition. The applicant has advised that clearing will be staged, with stage one comprising 4.79 hectares of the 14.43 hectares of clearing proposed, with stage 2 clearing to only occur if stage 1 has been fully allocated with stockpiled material. The applicant has advised that disturbed areas will be rehabilitated progressively post extraction (Kimberley Quarry, 2025b).

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid, minimise and mitigate the potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), biological survey findings, and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biodiversity, conservation listed fauna and conservation listed ecological communities. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.2. Biological values – Conservation listed fauna – Principles (a) and (b)

Assessment

The applicant commissioned a fauna reconnaissance survey over the application area on 21 May 2025. The survey was undertaken to record fauna habitats, undertake an assessment of Carnaby's cockatoo habitat presence and significance, observe all fauna recorded in the application area, and undertake a likelihood of occurrence assessment for fauna recorded in the local area (Harewood, 2025).

The survey recorded several fauna habitat types, which can be summarised as tall open shrubland (*Acacia acuminata* / *Acacia ramulosa* / *Hakea recurva*) over very open grassland, with a section of York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*) low woodland (easternmost application area) and a small number of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* in

moister areas (Harewood, 2025). A full list of the fauna habitats recorded are available within the fauna survey available here Index of /permit/10758.

The fauna survey noted that the fauna habitats present are highly degraded having been subject to extensive historical clearing and livestock grazing. This has resulted in a limited range of degraded habitats that lack native groundcover, leaf litter and fallen hollow logs (Harewood, 2025).

No conservation listed fauna were recorded during the fauna survey (Harewood, 2025).

Based on DWER's desktop assessment and the fauna survey findings (Harewood, 2025), two conservation listed fauna species may use the application area, these species are:

- Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered; BC Act and EPBC Act)
- peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Other Specially Protected Fauna; BC Act).

The gilled slender blue-tongue (*Cyclodomorphus branchialis*) (Vulnerable; BC Act and EPBC Act), Geraldton Sandplain shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma arenaceum*) (Priority 3) and Perth slider (*Lerista lineata*) (Priority 3) are also known from the local area. However given the limited range of degraded habitats present, which lack native groundcover, leaf litter and fallen hollow logs that these species rely on, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on these species.

Carnaby's cockatoo

Distribution

The application area is not within the known breeding distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo (83 kilometres north west), however it is within an area mapped as "likely to occur" for this species. There are 34 records of this species within a 20 kilometre radius, and one record within 10 kilometres, recorded in 1978. The application area is around 8.4 kilometres from the boundary of a known Carnaby's cockatoo buffered feeding area.

Foraging habitat

The application area includes likely suitable foraging habitat for this species in the form of *Hakea recurva* shrubland and secondary foraging habitat from a small patch of York gum (Harewood, 2025). *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Acacia acuminata* and *Acacia ramulosa* may also be used as a foraging resource by Carnaby's cockatoo on occasion. While none of the above species are recorded in literature as a foraging resource for Carnaby's cockatoo, noting the characteristics of these species, they are likely to at provide secondary foraging habitat. The fauna survey noted that while these flora species provide potential foraging habitat, they are rarely targeted by Carnaby's cockatoo as a food resource due to their seasonal nature and small fruit size (Harewood, 2025).

The Commonwealth referral guideline for black cockatoos (DAWE, 2022), specifies that habitat critical for Carnaby's cockatoo recovery includes foraging habitat (including remnant patches of vegetation), night roosting habitat and nesting trees for breeding. The importance of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo increases when it occurs within foraging distance of nesting sites (about 12 kilometres) as it supports breeding effort (EPA, 2019). Food resources within the range of roost sites are also important to sustain populations of Carnaby's cockatoo (EPA, 2019).

The closest known breeding site to the application area is 130 kilometres southeast, and noting the known breeding range of this species is more than 80 kilometres away, the application area is not likely to provide a foraging resource that supports breeding effort. The closest known roost site to the application area is 14.6 kilometres away.

The survey did not identify any evidence of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging within the application area (Harewood, 2025).

Given the above the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, this is noting:

- the proximity of the application area to the known breeding distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, closest known breeding sites and closest known roost sites
- lack of any evidence of Carnaby's cockatoo using the application area
- extent of foraging habitat proposed for impact, which comprises low density, potential foraging habitat, that has not been previously recorded as a primary foraging resource within literature
- the limited (one, 1978) Carnaby's cockatoo records within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area.

Breeding and roosting habitat

Breeding habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo includes trees that either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable DBH to develop a nest hollow (greater than 300 millimetres (mm) for some trees species and 500 millimetres for most tree species) (DAWE, 2022).

The Fauna Assessment identified 10 trees with a DBH of greater than 500 millimetres that contained hollows. The fauna survey investigated the suitability of these hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo breeding and identified that none of these trees included suitably sized hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo breeding (Harewood, 2025).

Given the above and noting the application area is beyond the known breeding distribution of this species, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on currently suitable breeding habitat.

Peregrine falcon

The peregrine falcon typically nests on rocky ledges in tall, vertical cliff faces and gorges, or in tall trees associated with drainage lines, and can hunt in a range of habitat types including timbered watercourses, riverine environments, wetlands, plains, open woodlands, and pylons and spires of buildings.

No peregrine falcon nests were observed within the larger *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* trees recorded on site, however the application area may transiently be used by this species for foraging. No individuals were observed within, or utilising the airspace above the application area at the time of the fauna assessment (Harewood, 2025).

Noting that the peregrine falcon is a highly mobile species with a large home range that does not rely on specialist niche habitats, the species is likely to be transient in the application area, and the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on significant habitat for the species.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on significant habitat for fauna. The proposed clearing may however increase the risk of fauna strike to native fauna using the application area at the time of clearing.

The Delegated Officer also had regard to the applicant's commitment to revegetate the application area post quarry operation, with local provenance species. This commitment will be conditioned as a requirement of the clearing permit and will have the effect of reinstating fauna habitat.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, as a condition of the clearing permit, the applicant will be required to undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

3.2.3. Significant remnant vegetation – Clearing Principle (e)

Assessment

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation in Australia includes a target prevent the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750 (i.e., pre-European settlement). This is the threshold level below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The application area is located within the Geraldton Sandplains IBRA Bioregion which retains approximately 44.8 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Appendix B) (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

The application area is mapped within Beard Vegetation Association (BVA) 35, described as 'Shrublands; jam scrub (*Acacia acuminata*) with scattered York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*)'. This vegetation association retains 16.31 per cent of its pre-European extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

While the vegetation within the application is completely degraded and lacks structure, typical overstorey BVA 35 species of *Acacia acuminata* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba* are present on site, and the application area is therefore at least somewhat representative of the overstorey species that are known from this BVA.

The local area retains about 17.2 per cent of its original vegetative cover. Given the above, the local area and BVA both retain less than the minimum 30 per cent vegetation threshold, and the application area is in an extensively cleared landscape.

The vegetation within the application area is in a completely degraded condition, and its value is largely limited to shrubs and trees over bare ground. However, given the extent to which the local area has been previously cleared, the application area contributes to the limited extent of fauna habitat remaining within the landscape and provides a stepping stone for fauna. On this basis, the Delegated Officer considers that it is a significant remnant.

The applicant has committed to staged clearing and revegetating cleared areas post requiring these areas for the operation of the quarry, to re-instate native vegetation. The Delegated Officer considered that revegetation actions to reinstate native vegetation of a higher value (higher density and species richness) than that currently present, will appropriately address the loss of significant remnant vegetation in an extensively cleared landscape.

Regarding stages clearing, the applicant initially proposes to clear up to 4.79 hectares of native vegetation for stage 1, and proceed to stage 2 only once the requirement for this additional area for stockpiling is realised, based on stage 1 being exhausted. This commitment will be conditioned on the clearing permit.

The revegetation action will be subject to a condition on the clearing permit which requires the applicant to achieve specific completion criteria relating to species density, species richness and weed cover, with these values to be based on density, richness and weed cover values of native vegetation in reference quadrats within nearby higher quality native vegetation.

The adequacy of the revegetation action was assessed through the WA Environmental Offsets Metric and having consideration of the Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014). The assessment identified that the proposed revegetation is adequate to address the impact to significant remnant vegetation in an extensively cleared landscape.

There is also the potential for the proposed clearing to impact adjacent remnant native vegetation through the introduction or spread of weeds and dieback. Management measures will be required to address this risk.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 14.43 hectares of native vegetation that is a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape. This impact can be addressed by undertaking revegetation of the application areas post extraction, with local provenance species, to create an area of higher value vegetation than that currently present.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- undertake revegetation of the cleared areas post quarry operation with local provenance species, to achieve specific completion criteria based on reference quadrats placed in higher value vegetation
- demarcate the application area to avoid the inadvertent clearing of adjacent native vegetation
- undertake hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback;
- undertake clearing in 2 stages, with stage 1 only authorising 4.79 hectares. The 9.64 hectares of clearing proposed for Stage 2 is not authorised until such time that the applicant has fully exhausted stage one for stockpiling; and
- undertake avoid and minimise measures to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing.

3.2 Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Planning

The City of Greater Geraldton (City) was invited to provide comment on the application and advised (City, 2025):

- the subject property is zoned ‘Rural’ under the City’s Local Planning Scheme No. 1

- the existing extractive industry operations on the property have been granted development approval (TP16/187 & TP18/186)
- if the existing extractive industry land use is proposed to be expanded as stated in the application to clear native vegetation then an application for development approval is required to be lodged with the local government for determination.

The applicant subsequently applied for development approval for the quarry expansion and was issued with development approval, subject to conditions, on 22 September 2025.

The development approval includes the following conditions to minimise end land use environmental impacts:

- the development must be carried out in accordance with the applicants approved Dust Management Plan and Noise Management Plan (both dated 19 September 2025)
- the requirement to rehabilitate quarry areas post completion of quarry activities.

The applicants dust management plan, and mining proposal includes a commitment to the following management measures for proposed stockpiles (Kimberley Quarry, 2025a; Kimberley Quarry, 2025c):

- wet down stockpiles using a water cannon as required
- limit stockpile heights
- orient stockpiles to minimise wind exposure
- locate stockpiles behind bunds / windbreaks or other screening barriers
- locate coarser products around fine materials to assist wind protection of the finer products that are more likely to blow or contain greater amounts of dust
- provide bunding, fencing and windbreaks around stockpiles and along the tops of bunds
- plant the bunds with trees and provide windbreaks.

The applicant has also prepared a Construction Environment Management Plan for the proposed clearing which sets out environmental controls relating to the end land use (Kimberley Quarry, 2025d).

Other approvals

The applicant has a works approval and licence (L9020/2016/1) to occupy and operate a prescribed premises, under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act. The licence is for the screening of material (prescribed premises category 12), asphalt manufacturing (category 35), and operating a solid waste facility (category 61A).

The applicant has advised that at this stage it does not anticipate that an amendment to the current prescribed premises licence is required. Should it become apparent that an amendment is necessary, the applicant has advised it will submit the application promptly and well in advance to avoid any risk of non-compliance.

DWER sought internal regional advice in relation to the proposed clearing including any approval requirements that exist under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. DWER's mid-west region noted that (DWER, 2024):

- The applicant holds a licence to take groundwater (GWL 203118). The bore is located away from the proposed clearing area and will not be impacted.
- There are no licences or permits required under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act* regarding the clearing of native vegetation in this instance.
- The property is in the Chapman River catchment. The clearing will not impact any substantial waterways, and the clearing is unlikely to impact water quality in the catchment, however the applicant should be encouraged to revegetate areas on the property to offset the impact on local biodiversity values.

The applicant has advised it does not require additional groundwater for the proposed quarry expansion.

Cultural heritage

The application area does not intersect any mapped Aboriginal Heritage sites. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1 Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is in the Geraldton Sandplains Bioregion and Geraldton Hills Subregion, in the highly urbanised northern portion of the City of Mandurah. The local area (20-km radius surrounding the application area) has been subject to extensive historical clearing for agriculture and retains about 17.2% native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area does not form part of any formally mapped ecological linkages.
Conservation areas	The closest DBCA managed conservation area is Cutubury Nature Reserve, 9.7 km from the application area.
Vegetation description	The application was subject to a flora survey which identified the vegetation within the application area as *Acacia ramulosa*, *Acacia acuminata* and *Hakea recurva* shrubland, with some smaller patches of *Eucalyptus loxophleba* and occasional *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* in moisture gaining sites. These trees and shrubs occur over well-established introduced annual weeds (Clark Lindbeck and Associates, 2025). The recorded vegetation type is partially consistent with the broad scale mapped vegetation type, being Beard Vegetation Association 35 (Shepherd et al., 2001): • Shrublands; jam scrub (*Acacia acuminata*) with scattered York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*).
Vegetation condition	The flora survey indicates the vegetation within the application area is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (Clark Lindbeck and Associates, 2025). A description of each vegetation condition type is provided in Appendix C.
Climate and landform	The area experiences a warm Mediterranean climate, characterised by hot, dry summers and mild wet winters. The average annual rainfall recorded at the closest weather station to the application area is 314 mm. The application area lies on moderately undulating topography with the elevation of the site ranging from 135 m (Australian height datum (mAHD) in the north western portion to 165 mAHD in the south eastern portion.
Soil description and land degradation risks	The soils within the application area are mapped as the Sugarloaf 1 Subsystem (225Su_1), described as rolling rises and low hills with granite outcrops common. Soils comprise moderately well drained brown sandy loam duplex soils, that are neutral to alkaline. The application area has been mapped as the following land degradation risk categories: • <3% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk • 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk • <3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk • <3% of map unit has a high water repellence risk • >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid • 10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk • <3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline • <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk.
Waterbodies / watercourses	There are two minor non-perennial watercourses mapped through the northern portion of the application area, and another adjacent to the southernmost portion. These watercourses are associated with Chapman River East.

Characteristic	Details
	There are no mapped wetlands within 5 km of the application area.
Conservation listed flora and flora survey findings	There are 60 conservation listed flora taxa known from the local area. No threatened or priority flora have been previously recorded within or nearby the application area. The closest recorded conservation listed flora to the application area is *Thryptomene stenophylla* (P2) located 2.75 km south. The flora survey did not identify any conservation listed flora in the application area or broader survey area, although was undertaken out of season (Clark Lindbeck and Associates, 2025). The flora survey covered the entirety of the application area, and the survey report noted the survey was undertaken in accordance with the 'Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessment' (EPA 2016). The survey recorded all species identified across the site, which was traversed by foot. The survey notes that the survey timing of June was earlier than that recommended for the Botanical Province, however, based on the nature of the vegetation occurring at site (i.e. completely degraded) it was not considered a major limitation.
Ecological communities	The closest mapped threatened or priority ecological community to the application area is the 'Plant Assemblages of the Moresby Range System' which is Priority 1 listed by DBCA, mapped 8.6 km west. The flora survey did not identify any vegetation within the application area that is representative of any known ecological communities.
Conservation listed fauna and fauna survey findings	A total of 24 conservation listed fauna species have been recorded in the local area. Of these, three species have been recorded within 10 km of the application area: • Gilled slender blue-tongue (*Cyclodomorphus branchialis*), recorded (no date recorded) 4.1 km southeast (Vulnerable; BC Act and EPBC Act) • Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), recorded in 1978, 7.3 km southwest (Endangered; BC Act and EPBC Act) • Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*), recorded in 1978, 7.3 km southwest (Migratory; BC Act and EPBC Act) The fauna survey did not identify any conservation listed fauna within the application area (Harewood, 2025). Those fauna species with the potential to occur within the application area are listed below under Section A.3 and are assessed under section 3.2.1.

A.2 Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA Bioregion*					
Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,038	1,404,424	44.78	568,255	18.12
Vegetation Association*					
BVA 35	184,502	30,088	16.31	760	0.41
Local area					
20km radius	137,865	23,766	17.23	-	-

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

A.3 Fauna analysis

With consideration of the fauna habitat within the application area, relevant datasets, and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation listed fauna required consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat? [Y/N]	Did surveys identify within the application area? [Y, N, N/A]	Records in local area
Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)	EN; BC Act & EPBC Act	Y – foraging (H*akea recurva*), no suitable current breeding habitat	N	34
Geraldton Sandplain shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma arenaceum*)	Priority 3	N – lack of sufficient leaf litter cover	N	
gilled slender blue-tongue (*Cyclodomorphus branchialis*)	VU; BC Act & EPBC Act	N – prefers heavy leaf litter, and areas with fallen logs for cover	N	3
peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	OS: BC Act	Y – foraging, no suitable nesting habitat	N	2
Perth slider (*Lerista lineata*)	Priority 3	N – lack of sufficient understorey cover	N	1

CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, CD: conservation dependant, OS: other specially protected

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The flora survey of the application area recorded very few native understorey species, given a dominance of well-established annual weeds, and did not identify any conservation listed flora species (Clark Lindbeck and Associates, 2025).	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The Delegated Officer had regard for the timing of the flora survey (June), which was out of season for this Bioregion (spring surveys recommended). However, based on the vegetation condition and site context, and considering that those conservation listed species most likely to occur in the application area would have been identifiable in June, the Delegated Officer deemed that the requirement for a follow up spring flora survey was unwarranted. The vegetation is not considered representative of any known conservation listed ecological communities and is considered unlikely to provide significant habitat for conservation listed fauna. Given the above, the application area is unlikely to contain a high level of biodiversity.		
Principle (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."* Assessment: The application area provides some suitable habitat for conservation listed fauna, however given the extent and quality of this habitat, it is not deemed to be a significant habitat for fauna. The assessment against this principle is detailed under section 3.2.1.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: Given the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the application area, DWER desktop assessment findings, and flora survey findings, the application area is not likely to contain threatened flora.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"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."* Assessment: The completely degraded vegetation within the application area is not considered to be representative of any known threatened ecological communities.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The application area is within an extensively cleared area. While the vegetation in the application area is completely degraded, and does not provide significant habitat for any one particular conservation listed fauna species, it contributes to the extent of fauna habitat within the local area, and on that basis, is considered a significant remnant. The assessment against this principle is detailed under section 3.2.2.	At variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (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."* Assessment: The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on any known conservation areas noting the closest conservation area is 9.7 km away. The application area does not provide linkage values between conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: The application area intersects two minor non-perennial watercourse which both originate in the application area and flow north (downstream). The flora survey identified *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, which is considered riparian, as scattered individuals in the moister soils on site. The proposed clearing is therefore at variance to this principle. Noting the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation growing within this watercourse, and scattered occurrence of the *Eucalyptus camaldulensis,* the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact on riparian habitat within this watercourse downstream or riparian habitat in the local area. This is also noting the applicant will be required to revegetate the application area post extraction (see section 3.2.1), not impact surface water flows and avoid undertaking clearing during wetter months (June to August) (see assessment for Principle (i) below).	At variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The soils within the application area comprise moderately well drained brown sandy loam duplex soils, that are neutral to alkaline. These soils are mapped as having a low risk of wind erosion, water erosion, waterlogging, salinity, phosphorus, and flooding. The soils are mapped as having a high risk of subsurface acidification. The applicant has committed to undertake staged clearing and revegetation of cleared areas post mining. This measure will appropriately minimise the risk of land degradation through subsurface acidification. The applicant will also be required to undertake the quarry operational activities within three months of clearing to minimise the low risk of wind erosion. Noting the above, the Delegated Officer considers that the risk of erosion will be appropriately managed such that there is a low risk of land degradation.	May be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment:	May be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The application area is on moderately sloping topography and intersects two minor non-perennial watercourses. The proposed clearing may increase sedimentation in these watercourses should it occur in winter months. While this impact is likely to be short term and localised, the Delegated Officer has deemed it appropriate to require the avoidance of clearing in wetter months (June to August) to limit the risk of water quality degradation, and maintenance of the existing flow of this watercourse, through conditions on the clearing permit. Groundwater salinity of the application area is mapped at between 1000 and 3000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids (low). Noting the applicant's commitment to revegetate cleared areas post extraction, the proposed clearing is not likely to result in a perceptible rise in the watertable leading to increased groundwater salinity.		
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The soils within the application area are not mapped as having a high flood risk. While the application area is on moderately sloping topography and includes a minor non-perennial watercourse, noting the mapped soils, the proposed clearing is not likely exacerbate flooding.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from: Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994).

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Sources of information

D.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Swan Coastal Plain Wetlands (DBCA-021).

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

D.2. References

Clark Lindbeck & Associates Pty Ltd (2025) *Chapman Valley Quarry Flora Survey Report*. Prepared for Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd (DWER reference: DWERDT1188567).

City of Greater Geraldton (2024) *Direct interest response to request for comment on clearing permit application CPS 10758/1*. Received 15 November 2024 (DWER reference: DWERDT1036743).

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

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Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth.

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Kimberley Quarry (2025b) *Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting Documentation* (DWER Reference DWERDT1004483).

Kimberley Quarry (2025c) *Dust Management Plan.* Chapman Valley Quarry. Chapman Rd East, East Chapman, WA, 6532. (DWER reference: DWERDT1205258).

Kimberley Quarry (2025d) *Construction and Environment Management Plan*. Chapman Valley Quarry. Chapman Rd East, East Chapman, WA, 6532 (DWER reference: DWERDT1205258).

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed August 2025).