



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Number: 1953/1
File Number: DEC3728
Duration of Permit: From 21 June 2009 to 21 June 2013

PERMIT HOLDER

Hennderdin Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 290 on Plan 202704 Kerosene Lane, Baldvis
Lot 291 on Plan 202704 Kerosene Lane, Baldvis

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

Clearing of up to 18.8 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 1953/1.

CONDITIONS

1. The Permit Holder must not clear more than 18.8 hectares of native vegetation, within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 1953/1.

2. Type of clearing authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless actively mining the area to be cleared within six months of the clearing being undertaken.

3. Fauna Management

- (a) Prior to clearing pursuant to this Permit during the months of September through to February the areas shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify the presence of *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater) or their nesting burrows.
- (a) The permit holder shall not clear during the months of September through to February if *Merops Ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater) or their nesting burrows identified under condition 3(a).
- (c) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the area shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify habitat/*habitat tree(s)* suitable to be utilised by fauna species listed below:
 - (i) Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*)
 - (ii) Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*)
 - (iii) Western False Pipistrelle (*Falsistrellus mackenziei*)
 - (iv) Honey Possum (*Tarsidpes rostratus*)
 - (v) Brush Tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)
- (d) Prior to clearing any habitat/*habitat tree(s)* identified by condition 3(c) shall be inspected by a fauna clearing person for the presence of fauna listed in condition 3(c).

- (e) Prior to clearing, the Permit Holder shall ensure that any fauna identified in condition 3(d) shall be removed and relocated by a *fauna clearing person*, in accordance with a licence issued by the Department.

4. Revegetation

- (a) The Permit Holder shall retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) Within six months of clearing any area authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the areas by:
 - (i) laying vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 4(a), on the cleared area; and
 - (ii) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation using only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material.
- (c) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 4(b), the Permit Holder must where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* does not provide adequate stabilisation of surface soils, undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 4(b)(ii) and (iii) of the is Permit.

5. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) The species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
 - (ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
 - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 3 of this Permit:
 - (i) the number of species identified, and that have been observed utilising the area;
 - (ii) the species of fauna reasonably likely to utilise, or that have been observed utilising the *habitat/habitat tree(s)*;
 - (iii) the location and date where relocated fauna was released, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings.
- (c) In relation to revegetation and rehabilitation of areas pursuant to condition 4 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of any areas revegetated and rehabilitated, recorded using Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
 - (ii) a description of the revegetation and rehabilitation activities undertaken; and
 - (iii) the size of the area revegetated and rehabilitated (in hectares).

6. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 5 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.

- (b) Prior to 21 March 2013, the permit holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 5 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 6 (a) of this Permit.

Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

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 is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;

fauna clearing person means a person who has obtained a licence from the Department, issued pursuant to the *Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970* authorising them to take fauna;

fauna specialist means a person with training and specific work experience in fauna identification or faunal assemblage surveys of Western Australian fauna;

habitat tree(s) means trees that have a diameter, at average adult human chest height, of greater than 70cm, healthy but with dead limbs and broken crowns that are likely to contain hollows and roosts suitable for native fauna, or where these are not present then healthy but with the potential to contain hollows and roosts;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 10-40 kilometres of the area cleared;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

rehabilitate/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.

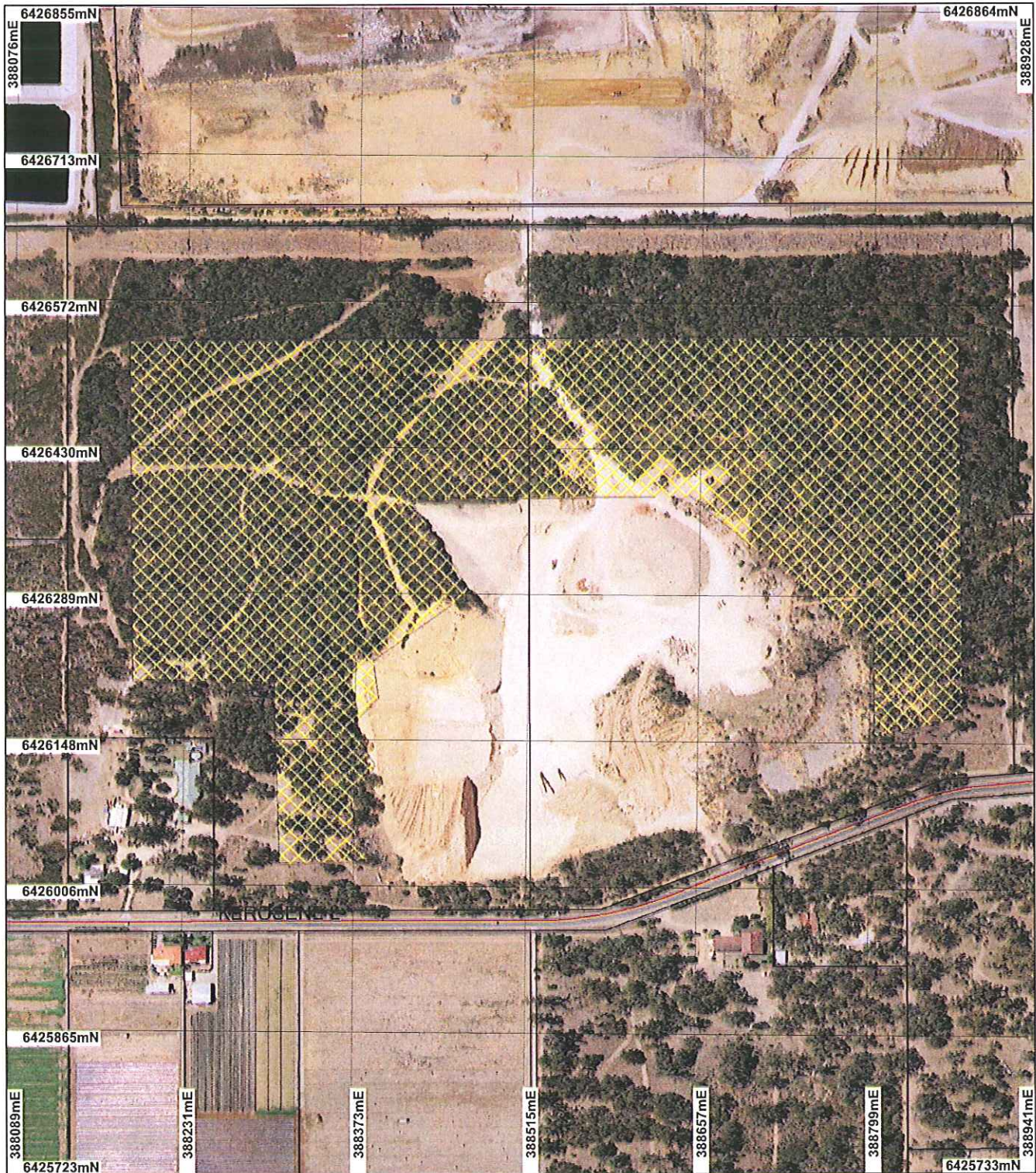


Keith Claymore
A/ ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
NATURE CONSERVATION DIVISION




*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

21 May 2009

Plan 1953/1



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Clearing Instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Areas Approved to Clear  Road Centrelines  Gadsastre | <p>Perth Metropolitan Area
Central 20cm Orthomosaic •
Landgate 2007</p> |
|---|---|



Scale 1:5000
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Keith Claymore 21/5/09
Date
K Claymore

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



Department of Environment and Conservation

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 1953/1

Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: PMR Quarries Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 290 ON PLAN 202704 (BALDIVIS 6171)

LOT 291 ON PLAN 202704 (Lot No. 291 KEROSENE BALDIVIS 6171)

Local Government Area: City Of Rockingham

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)

No. Trees

Method of Clearing

For the purpose of:

18.8

Mechanical Removal

Extractive Industry

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard Vegetation Association 998 - Medium woodland: Tuart. (Shepherd 2007; SAC Bio Datasets 12/05/2009)	The proposal is to clear 18.8 hectares for the purpose of sand and limestone extraction.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation clearing description based on a site visit conducted by DEC officers on 10 September 2007. A fauna assessment was undertaken by Western Wildlife (2007) and a Flora and Vegetation survey was undertaken by Landform Research in November 2006. The vegetation under application ranges in condition from good to completely degraded, with an average condition of good.
Hedde Vegetation Complexes: Cottesloe Complex - Central and South: Mosaic of woodland of E. gomphocephala and open forest of E. gomphocephala - E. marginata - C. calophylla; closed heath on Limestone outcrops.	The vegetation in the north-western portion of the area under application comprises sparse Eucalyptus gomphocephala woodland over Dryandra sessilis thicket with a groundcover of Conostylis aculeata, orchidaceae and weeds. Vegetation in the south-western portion of the applied area comprises sparse E. gomphocephala over Acacia rostellifera, Banksia attenuata, Jacksonia sternbergiana and Conostylis aculeata. Vegetation in this portion is in good to degraded condition.		
Karrakatta Complex - Central and South: Predominantly open forest of E. gomphocephala - E. marginata - C. calophylla and woodland of E. marginata - Banksia species. (Hedde et al, 1980)	Vegetation in the eastern portion of the area under application comprises E. gomphocephala and Corymbia calophylla over weeds and orchid species, with pockets of Banksia spp., Macrozamia riedlei, Dryandra sessilis. Vegetation in this portion is considered to be in degraded condition, with some areas of good.		

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

- Comments** **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
The vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded to good condition and has the potential to support a range of native fauna species and provide an ecological corridor between surrounding vegetation, including Leda Nature Reserve.
- During the flora survey Landform Research (2006) recorded a total of 41 native flora species within the area under application. The vegetation under application was inferred as the priority ecological community Floristic Community Type (FCT) 24 'Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands'
- Given that the vegetation under application is in good condition and may contain a priority ecological community and may provide significant habitat for a range of fauna species it is considered that the vegetation under application may represent an area of high biological diversity.
- Methodology** DEC Site visit 10/9/07
Gibson et al. (2004)
Landform Research (2006)

(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.

- Comments** **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
Within the local area (5km radius) there are 13 recorded occurrences significant fauna species with the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Western Brush Wallaby (*Macropus irma*) and the Quenda (*Isodon obesulus fusciventer*) have the potential to occur within or utilise the habitat within area under application.
- Western Wildlife (2007) conducted a Level 1 fauna assessment (desk-top study and site visit) for all the vegetation on Lot 290 and 291 and concluded that the vegetation 'is expected to support a range of fauna including up to 5 species of amphibian, 37 species of reptile, 88 bird species and 15 native mammal species.' Of the species potentially occurring on site 42 are of conservation significance, and 23 were observed during the fauna survey (Western Wildlife 2007).
- During the fauna survey, 19 bird species were observed, including several Bush Forever Decreaser bird species, one migratory bird species, and one Priority fauna species (Western Wildlife 2007). Western Wildlife (2007) advised that the EPBC listed migratory Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) is likely to be a common breeding visitor to the site, nesting in burrows dug into sandy ground or banks, however as the species is common and widespread the proposed clearing is 'unlikely to have a significant impact on the population'. Western Wildlife (2007) also advised that Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (EPBC Act Endangered) is highly likely to forage on *Dryandra sessilis* and marri within the applied area and there are mature Tuart trees on site that contain potential nesting hollows suitable for this species. Baudin's Black Cockatoo (EPBC Act Vulnerable), and the Fork-tailed Swift (EPBC Act Migratory) are also likely to visit the area for foraging. The hollows present on site could also provide suitable habitat for mammalian species potentially occurring on-site including the Western False Pipistrelle, Honey Possum and Brush Tailed Possum (Western Wildlife 2007).
- The vegetation under application includes some understorey that may provide some habitat for the Quenda, which is a Priority 5 species. Priority 5 species are considered 'conservation dependent', with the main threat to their survival being the clearing of suitable habitat. Western Wildlife (2007) advises that the Quenda may inhabit the *Dryandra sessilis* thickets on Lot 290 and may also move through the site between areas of bushland nearby.
- The vegetation under application has the potential to provide an ecological corridor to facilitate fauna movement between surrounding areas of vegetation and the proposed clearing is likely to reduce the effectiveness of this corridor.
- Given that the vegetation under application has the potential to support a range of native fauna, including the potential for hollows and foraging habitat to be utilised by the Carnaby's Cockatoo, it is considered that the vegetation under application may comprise part of significant habitat for fauna in the local area.
- Methodology** Western Wildlife (2007)
DEC Site visit 10/9/07
GIS Databases:
SAC Bio datasets accessed 4/10/07

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Within the local area (5km radius) there are no known populations of rare flora with the nearest known record being *Diuris micrantha* located 6km to the northwest of the area under application.

D. micrantha is generally found in winter-wet swamps, in shallow water and is therefore not considered likely to be present within the area under application, which is located on a sandy rise (Western Australian Herbarium 1998).

Landform Research (2006) identified through a database search that the rare and priority flora, *Caladenia huegelii*, *Jacksonia sericea* and *Dodonaea hackettiana* have the potential to occur on site based on suitable soils and habitat being present.

Although the flora survey was not conducted during an optimal time *J. sericea* and *D. hackettiana* are shrubs that are readily identifiable at any time of year, and none were observed within the area under application (Landform Research 2006).

C. huegelii is generally found in grey or brown sand, clay loam (Western Australian Herbarium 1998) on low sandy rises in low woodlands of *Banksia attenuata* and *Eucalyptus marginata* (DEC undated). Given this and that it is not found within the local area it is considered that there is low potential for *C. huegelii* to occur on site.

No other rare or priority flora species were identified during the flora survey.

Methodology DEC (undated)
Landform Research (2006)
DEC Site visit 5/9/05
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)
GIS Databases: SAC Bio datasets accessed 4/10/07

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Within the local area (5km radius) there are 5 known occurrences of Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) Floristic Community Type (FCT) 19b - Woodlands over sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (Critically Endangered). The nearest occurrence of this TEC is located approximately 2.5 kilometres from the area under application.

Landform Research (2006) advise that the vegetation under application is likely to have been FCT 26b Woodlands and mallees on limestone; and FCT 24 Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands, however the species are sparse and no definitive FCT can be assigned to the vegetation.

Given the distance to the nearest TEC, and that the area under application is located on a sandy rise, it is therefore not considered likely that the vegetation under application includes, or is necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

Methodology DEC Site Visit 10/9/07
GIS Databases:
SAC Bio datasets accessed 4/10/07
Topographic Contours, Metropolitan Area - DLI

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The majority of the vegetation under application has been identified as being part of 'Cottesloe Complex - Central and south' as defined by Heddle et al. (1980), which has 41.1% of pre-European vegetation remaining (EPA 2006). Approximately 2 hectares of the vegetation under application has been identified as 'Karrakatta Complex - central and south', which has 29.5% of pre-European vegetation remaining (EPA, 2006). The vegetation under application has also been identified as Beard association 998, of which there is 41.5% of pre-European extent remaining (Shepherd, 2007).

The Karrakatta vegetation complex has less than the recommended 30% minimum of Pre-European extent remaining; however the applied area is considered to be within a constrained area. EPA (2006) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region as a 'constrained area', providing for the reduction of vegetation complexes remaining to a minimum of 10% of the pre-European extent.

Given the vegetation remaining in the local area and the proximity of the Leda Nature Reserve and Bush forever sites, the area under application is not considered likely to be significant as a remnant in an area that has been extensively cleared and therefore is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current (ha)	Remaining %	%in reserves
Swan Coastal Plain*	1,501,208	583141	38.8	
City of Rockingham*	26,335	7,931	30.1	
Local Area (~10km radius)	26,000	8,500	~32	
Hedde vegetation complexes**				
Cottesloe Complex - Central and South	44,995	18,474	41.1	8.8
Karrakatta Complex - Central and South	49,912	14,729	29.5	2.5
Beard vegetation association* 998 (within Bioregion)	50,866	21,225	41.7	38.1

* (Shepherd 2007)

** (EPA, 2006)

Methodology EPA (2006)
Hedde et al. (1980)
Shepherd (2007)

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is located approximately 500m east of a Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) and the nearest watercourse is the Peel Main Drain which is located approximately 1.2km to the east.

Given the distance to the nearest watercourse or wetland, and that no wetland dependent vegetation was observed on site, the vegetation under application is not considered likely to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.

Methodology DEC site visit 10/9/07
GIS Databases:
Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
Geomorphic Wetlands (Management Categories), Swan Coastal Plain

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The soils on site are part of the Spearwood Dune System and comprise yellow brown sands or pale sands that have a high risk of wind erosion (State of Western Australia 2005) following the clearing of native vegetation. The high erosion potential is due to the sandy nature of the topsoil and without appropriate ground cover, windbreaks or adequate dust suppression on exposed surfaces the proposal would be likely to cause land degradation.

The proposed land use of area under application is a sand and limestone mine; therefore the above mentioned issues should be addressed and managed through the extractive industries licence. The Department of Agriculture and Food (2007) advise that wind erosion is not likely to occur if the land clearing and sand extraction is completed in a progressive fashion over a period of time, and subsequent rehabilitation is completed. The proposal therefore may be at variance to this Principle. A condition has been placed on the permit requiring that clearing not occur unless actively mining the area to be cleared within six months of the clearing.

Methodology Department of Agriculture and Food (2007)
State of Western Australia (2005)

(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.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is located approximately 900m south of Bush Forever site 349 and 650m south of Leda Nature Reserve. Other conservation areas within the local area (5km radius) include:
- Two registered DEC Nature Conservation Covenants, the nearest of which is located approximately

4km from the applied area,

- Three registered DEC Land for Wildlife sites, the nearest of which is located approximately 2.8km from the applied area, and
- Six other Bush Forever sites.

The vegetation under application has the potential to provide an ecological corridor to facilitate fauna movement between surrounding areas of vegetation, including Leda Nature Reserve, and the proposed clearing is likely to reduce the effectiveness of this corridor.

Given the distance to the nearest conservation reserve, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing would have a direct impact on the environmental values of any conservation reserve. The proposed clearing may have an indirect impact on nearby conservation reserves through reducing the effectiveness of corridors in facilitating fauna movement.

Methodology DEC site visit 10/9/07
GIS Databases:
Bushforever
CALM Managed Lands and Waters

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is not within a Public Drinking Water Source Area and there is a low to nil risk of salinity. It is therefore not considered likely that the proposed clearing would cause deterioration in the quality of groundwater through salinity.

Watercourses in the area include a Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) located 500m to the west, and the Peel Main Drain located 1.2km to the east.

Given the distance to the nearest wetland, that the sandy soils within the area under application have high infiltration rates (State of Western Australia 2005) and that the proposed clearing is for sand extraction, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water through run off and sedimentation.

Methodology DEC (2005)
DEC site visit 5/9/05
State of Western Australia (2005)
GIS Databases:
Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
Geomorphic Wetlands (Management Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)
Salinity Risk LM 25m

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is located approximately 500m east of a Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) and the nearest watercourse is the Peel Main Drain located approximately 1.2km to the east.

Given the distance to the nearest watercourse or wetland, and the location of the site on a sandy rise, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing would cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding.

Methodology DEC site visit 10/9/07
GIS Databases:
Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
Geomorphic Wetlands (Management Categories), Swan Coastal Plain

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

In May 2007, the City of Rockingham council issued an Extractive industries Licence for Lots 290 and 291 Kerosene Lane, which expires in 2011. The Shire of Rockingham issued an Approval to Commence Development, which expires 17 December 2013 (WA Limestone, 2009)

Lots 290 and 291 Kerosene Lane are zoned 'Rural' under the City of Rockingham's Town Planning Scheme no. 1 (Landform Research 2007) and as such require WAPC approval. This approval was obtained on 29 April 2009 and is valid until 17 December 2013 (WA Limestone, 2009).

The proponent has advised that upon completion the site will be used as an inert landfill, and has applied for a Part V Works Approval, which is currently being assessed.

Methodology City of Rockingham (2007)
Landform Research 2007
WA Limestone (2009)

4. Assessor's comments

Comment

The assessable criteria have been addressed and the clearing as proposed may be at variance to Principles (a), (b), (g) and (h).

5. References

- DEC (undated) Declared Rare Flora. Accessed 13 July 2007.
www.naturebase.net/pdf/nature/flora/flora_mgmt_plans/central_forest_cfr_dft.pdf
- EPA (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- Gibson N., Keighery B., Keighery G., Burbidge A. and Lyons M. (1994). A Floristic Survey of the Southern Swan Coastal Plain. Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Western Australian Conservation Council.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Landform Research (2007) Landform reconstruction by landfill - Lots 290 and 291 Kerosene Lane, Baldivis. DEC TRIM ref. DOC33578.
- Shepherd, D.P. (2007). Adapted from: Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth. Includes subsequent updates for 2006 from Vegetation Extent dataset ANZWA1050000124.
- Site Visit 10/9/07, Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), Western Australia. TRIM ref DOC36393.
- State of Western Australia (2005) Agmaps Land Manager CD Rom.
- WA Limestone (2009) Submission of approvals from WAPC and Shire of Rockingham (email). TRIM Ref DOC84499
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/> Accessed on Friday, 5 October 2007.

6. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DEC)