



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7986/2
Permit Holder:	Hadouken Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	1 September 2018 – xx xxxxxx xxxx

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Construction of a solar farm

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 2977 on Plan 89050, Collie

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.727 hectares of native vegetation within the areas cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7986/2a.

4. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in 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.

6. Fauna management

- (a) Prior to undertaking clearing authorised under this Permit, the area shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify *black cockatoo nesting tree(s)* suitable to be utilised by the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*).
- (b) Prior to clearing, any habitat/ *black cockatoo nesting tree(s)* identified by condition 2(a) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for the presence of fauna listed in condition 2(a).
- (c) Where a *black cockatoo nesting tree(s)* being utilised by Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo or forest red-tailed black cockatoo is identified, the Permit Holder shall monitor the *black cockatoo nesting tree(s)* to determine when the chick(s) has fledged, as determined by the *fauna specialist*; and

- (d) The Permit Holder shall not clear a *black cockatoo nesting tree* identified as being utilised by Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo or forest red-tailed black cockatoo until the chick(s) has fledged, as determined by the *fauna specialist*.

7. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the 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.

8. Revegetation and rehabilitation

- (a) The permit holder must at an *optimal time* plant a minimum of:
 - (ii) 0.46 hectares at a density of 700 stems per hectare within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 7986/2b using tree and understory species from the list at Schedule 1; and
 - (iii) 1.0 hectare at a density of 200 stems per hectare within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 7986/2c using understory species from the list at Schedule 1.
- (b) Within 12 months of undertaking *planting* in accordance with condition 9(a) of this Permit the Permit holder shall:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the survival rate of the species planted in accordance with condition 9(a); and
 - (ii) where in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the survival rate of species planted determined under Condition 9(b)(i) of this Permit will not result in a survival rate of a minimum of 700 stems per hectare within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 7986/2b and 200 stems per hectare within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 7986/2c, undertake additional plantings until a minimum survival rate of a minimum of 700 stems per hectare within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 7986/2b and 200 stems per hectare within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 7986/2c is achieved.
- (c) Where additional planting is undertaken in accordance with condition 9(b)(ii) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 9(b)(i) within 12 months of undertaking the additional planting.
- (d) Where there is a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the survival rates specified in condition 9(a)(i) and (ii) is achieved, as determined in Condition 9(b)(i) and (ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the consideration of the CEO. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made, under condition 9(b)(ii) the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional planting in accordance with the requirements under condition 9(b)(ii).

9. Records to be kept

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

- (a) In relation to clearing:
 - (i) 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 or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared;
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);
 - (iv) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5 of this Permit; and
 - (v) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit.
- (b) In relation to condition 6:
 - (i) the location of the *black cockatoo nesting tree(s)* identified as being utilised by Carnaby's cockatoo or forest red-tailed black cockatoo recorded using a Global Positioning System

- (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (ii) the evidence by which it was determined the *black cockatoo nesting tree(s)* was being utilised including the date of that determination; and
- (iii) the evidence by which it was determined the chick(s) had fledged including the date of that determination.

- (c) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 8 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (iii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
 - (iv) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*; and
 - (v) a copy of the environmental specialist's report

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 1 June 2023, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

black cockatoo nesting tree/s means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* or *Eucalyptus wandoo*) that contain hollows suitable for nesting by Carnaby's cockatoo or forest red-tailed or Baudin's black cockatoo;

CEO: means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

environmental specialist: means a person 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, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.

fauna specialist means a person:

- (a) Who holds a tertiary qualification specializing in environmental science or equivalent, has a minimum of two years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*; or
- (b) Who does not have appropriate professional qualifications, but has a minimum of seven years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

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;

optimal time means the period from May to September; for undertaking *planting*;

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

suitable species means species listed in Table 1 below:

weed/s 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 Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

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Schedule 1

Table 1: Revegetation List (DWER Land and Clearing (CAWSA) Management)

Scientific name	Common name	Form	Planting zone	Comments
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	marri	tree	Hill slope	Key tree for area
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	jarrah	tree	Hill slope	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	flooded gum	tree	Waterways	Flood tolerant
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	bull banksia	tree	Hill slope	
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	sheoak	tree	Hill slope	
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	harsh hakea	large shrub	Hill slope	
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	woody pair	Small tree	Hill slope	
<i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i>	water bush	shrub	Everywhere	
<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	cutleaf hibbertia	shrub	Hill slopes	Up to 2m high
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	prickly moses	shrub	Anywhere	Up to 2m high
<i>Acacia alata</i>	winged wattle	shrub	Hill slopes	1.5m
<i>Kennedia spp</i>	kennedia	groundcover	Hill slopes	
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	swamp paperbark	tree	Wetland/Waterway	Flood tolerant
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	moonah	tree	Wetland/Waterway	Waterlogging tolerant
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	white myrtle	shrub	Wetland/Waterway	Waterlogging tolerant
<i>Taxandria linearifolia</i>	teatree/ swamp peppermint	shrub	Wetland/Waterway	Waterlogging tolerant
<i>Baumea vaginalis</i>	sheath twig rush	rush	Wetland/waterway	Waterlogging tolerant
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>	spreading sword sedge	sedge	Wetland/Waterway	Waterlogging tolerant
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	tall rush	rush	Wetland /Waterway	Water logging tolerant.