

Clearing Permit Supporting Document

Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA)

Lot 253 (formerly 510) on Deposited Plan 411027 being part of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2945, Folio 681

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Clearing Permit Supporting Document

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13/07/2018

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project description

South West Irrigation Management Cooperative (SWIMCO) trading as "Harvey Water" (HW) has been engaged by Albemarle Lithium Pty Ltd (Albemarle) to supply construction and industrial water to the proposed Albemarle Kemerton plant site in September 2018. Works are proposed to commence mid July 2018 for completion of pipeline and delivery of water estimated to be early to mid-September 2018, weather permitting. Ultimately this pipeline will also supply industrial water to other industries within the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA).

Due to the urgency of construction deadlines and the recent recommendation (10/07/2018) that a clearing permit be sought to clear re-growth vegetation from the existing Western Power Easement corridor, HW humbly implores the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) to consider the approval of this clearing proposal as a matter of urgency, in order to accommodate Albemarle's requirements for construction water for site development next month.

1.2 Project Location

The location of the proposed pipeline is Lot 253 (formerly 510), Wellesley Road, Wellesley within the Shire of Harvey. The proposed pipeline will tie in to an existing water supply pipeline that terminates at the Kemerton Power Station (505 Treasure Rd, Wellesley). From there the pipeline will extend approximately 2.4 kilometres south west along the Treasure Road reserve, and 3 km south along a Western Power maintenance corridor (KEM-MRR 81 & 82) before elbowing west 90° to the north east boundary of the proposed Albemarle Plant (Lot 253 Wellesley Road, Wellesley).

The Proposal area is located in the Strategic Industry Zone of the KSIA, approximately 17 kilometres (km) north-east of Bunbury, WA. The KSIA is a 7,508 ha Industrial Park comprising a 2,024 ha Strategic Industry Zone (Industrial Core), a 284 ha Ancillary Industry Zone (support industry area) and a 5,200 ha Industry Buffer Zone (Buffer) (Raymond 2017). The KSIA was established in 1985 to provide an area for downstream processing and value-adding to the South West region's primary resources, especially its substantial mineral resources. It is the largest industrial area in the South West of WA and is one of the State's designated strategic industrial areas (Markovic 2015).

1.3 Information Sources

HW commissioned GHD to prepare a Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment (PEIA) for the proposed installation of the pipeline. This document was finalised in July 2018. A GHD Environmental Scientist and representatives from HW conducted a site walkover on June 28, 2018. The walkover included a visual assessment of native vegetation re-growth

and ground truthing of the proposed Clearing Area. Photos were taken at key points within the Project footprint, which were later assessed by a GHD Botanist.

2. Assessment against the 10 clearing principles

The Proposal area includes the removal of 1.1 hectares (ha) native vegetation (Conservative estimate), all of which is re-growth vegetation existing in the Western Power corridor. The clearing of native vegetation will require an approved clearing permit under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), there are however exemptions for clearing of re-growth vegetation for maintenance purposes under the EP Act.

The Project does not require clearing within the Environmentally Sensitive Area, which occurs within the road reserve (Treasure Road). The closest vegetation to the Project footprint is a single *Kunzea/Melaleuca* sp. tree (re-growth), which is located approximately 2.0 m from the proposed excavation. It is expected that damage to this vegetation from machinery can be avoided. Therefore, the impact to the ESA will be limited to physical disturbance of the ground, which will occur above the water table.

Clearing can and will be avoided along the Treasure Rd reserve, and clearing of Pines in the southern project footprint is not likely to be required for this project as these would fall within the boundary of the proposed Albemarle plant footprint and application for clearing would fall under the developer's proposal.

Clearing applications are assessed against the Ten Clearing Principles as outlined under Part V of the EP Act. These principles aim to ensure that all potential impacts resulting from the removal of native vegetation can be assessed in an integrated way. An assessment of the Proposal area against the Ten Clearing Principles was undertaken. In summary:

• Clearing of the Proposal area is at variance with Principle (f), because native regrowth vegetation to be cleared grows in association in Multiple-Use wetlands However, this vegetation is almost entirely in Completely Degraded condition and offers little to no ecological value.

Principal a)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of	
	biological diversity	
Proposal is not likely to be at variance with this principle as most vegetation communities		
in the Propos	al area are low density, due to the fact that the Proposal area has been	
previously cle	eared and is predominantly re-growth of native vegetation, with limited	
established u	nderstorey, or is neighbouring pine plantation. The site has been extensively	
disturbed by	cattle grazing, weed invasion, unauthorised access (e.g. unplanned tracks,	
rubbish dum	ping, motorbikes) and clearing/logging (GHD, 2018).	
Principal b)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of,	
	or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna	
	indigenous to Western Australia	

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Proposal is n	ot likely to be at variance with this principle as the area to be cleared consists
entirely of re	-growth vegetation that has previously been cleared. The adjacent pine
plantation wi	ll not require clearing (other than possible pruning).
Principal c)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for
	continued existence of, rare flora
Proposal is n	ot likely to be at variance with this principle as the site walkover confirmed
that no veget	ation occurs within the Project footprint where it intersects wetland margins,
therefore no	declared rare flora (such as Drakea micrantha and Diuris drummondii) occur
within this ar	ea (GHD, 2018).
Principal d)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of,
	or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community
Proposal is n	ot likely to be at variance with this principle . An 11 ha block of native
vegetation of	ccurs adjacent to the Project footprint towards the southern section, and may
potentially be	e 'Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain' TEC.
ELA (2013) ui	ndertook broad vegetation mapping within the KSIA, which identified the
presence of v	regetation representing the 'Low lying Banksia attenuata woodlands or
shrublands' F	EC within the Project footprint (0.3 ha). However, vegetation within the
Project footp	rint has been previously cleared and consists only of re-growth vegetation and
therefore it is	not expected that the vegetation would be representative of either a TEC or
PEC (GHD, 20	18).
Principal 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
Proposal is n	ot likely to be at variance with this principle as the area to be cleared is not a
significant pr	oportion (1.1 ha).
Principal f)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in. or in association
- /	with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland
No Ramsar lis	sted or Nationally Important wetlands occur within the Proposal area, and
there are no	conservation category wetlands within the Proposal area.
Principal g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is
	likely to cause appreciable land degradation
Pronosal is n	ot likely to be at variance with this principle as the clearing of the re-growth
vegetation w	ithin the easement corridor is for the installation of a buried nineline to
1100mm and	a conducted within areas of moderate to low risk for Acid Sulphate Soil (ASS)
risk (GHD 20	18) A site specific Construction and Environmental Management Plan
addressing A	SS during the construction has been submitted to the Shire of Harvey and will
he referred to	DWFR for comment
Princinal h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of vegetation is likely
i inciparity	to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby
	conservation area
Proposal is n	ot likely to be at variance with this principle as there are no conservation
areas within	the KSIA.
Principal 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 waters
Proposal is n	nt likely to be at variance with this principle as the area to be cleared is ro
growth veget	ration and has been cleared previously within the maintenance essement
corridor	ation and has been cleared previously within the maintenance easement
cornuor.	

Principal j)Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is
likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of floodingProposal is not likely to be at variance with this principle as the area to be cleared is regrowth vegetation and has been cleared previously within the maintenance easement
corridor.

3. Figures & Maps



Figure 1. A re-growth tree (*Kunzea/Melaleuca* sp.) within the road reserve on Treasure Road, facing west. The excavation will abut the bitumen road, with the machinery operating on the road reserve side. Construction will take place within the corridor identified with the tape measure.



Figure 2. Northern portion of the Western Power maintenance corridor, facing south. Regrowth native vegetation (dominant Kunzea/Melaleuca species) observed over sedges, with established pines occurring adjacent to the Project footprint.



Figure 3. Scattered Xanthorrea species within the Western Power maintenance corridor mid-section, facing south. Pink peg identifies the location of the excavation. Established pines occur adjacent to the Project footprint (some of which will require pruning).



Figure 4. Western Power maintenance corridor where it is adjacent to the suspected Banksia Woodlands TEC, facing south. Pink peg identifies the location of the excavation. Regrowth native vegetation will require clearing. Established native vegetation, including Banksia species, occurs adjacent to the Project footprint.



Figure 5. Western Power maintenance corridor, southern extent, facing south. Agricultural land with some sedges and minor flooding at the southern extent.



Figure 6. Non-perennial watercourse observed in agricultural land at the southern extent of the Project footprint. Photo is facing west, where the pipeline enters the Albemarle Plant site.







Plant Clearing Area 0-81-57152-0-8 vece8157152-551 Pro Printees 12-0-2515-17-15

Proposed Albemarle Kemerton

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FIGURE 'IC Project Footprint and Clearing Area min, Interneo, increment P Corp., GEBCC, USOS, s, and the GIS User Community. Created by: (rotal

Data source: Landgets - Roads, Cadestre (20 FAD, NPS, NRDAN, Gaddase, KDN, Ke





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4. References

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