



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9603/1
File Number: DWERTV9606
Duration of Permit: From 04/10/2022 to 04/10/2024

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Collie

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 5220 on Deposited Plan 240066, Collie
Minninup Road Reserve (PIN 11522508)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.23 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Directional clearing

The Permit Holder shall conduct clearing in a slow progressive manner in a single direction towards adjacent native vegetation to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

4. Fauna management

Engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, including an inspection of the logs, trees, and hollows immediately prior to, and for the duration of the clearing activities.

5. Potential black cockatoo species habitat tree management – Demarcation of clearing area

Prior to clearing, the permit holder shall demarcate the area authorised to clear under this permit with bunting to avoid accidental clearing of the *black cockatoo habitat trees* and additional priority flora species that are located in the surrounding of the application area.

6. Water erosion management

The permit holder shall not cause or allow the discharge of sediments, from within the areas permitted to be cleared under this permit, into the Collie River.

- (a) The permit holder must conduct clearing outside of the high rainfall months. Clearing is not to be undertaken during May to September.
- (b) The permit holder must commence the construction of road drainage, car park, toilet blocks and footpaths no later than (1) month after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to mitigate the potential for surface water runoff into the Collie River.

7. Flora Management

- (a) The permit holder must include the species *Grevillea ripicola* and black cockatoo foraging species within the areas proposed for rehabilitation as illustrated in area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1.

8. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), 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); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 2; (g) direction of the clearing in accordance with condition 3; (h) the date and the actions taken to demarcate the boundary of the clearing area in accordance with condition 5; and (i) record of the plants/seeds used for the rehabilitation.
2.	In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name and location of each <i>threatened fauna</i> and/or <i>priority fauna</i> species if identified, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings.
3.	In relation to water erosion management pursuant to condition 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Erosion management activities undertaken.

9. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 8 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
black cockatoo habitat trees	means trees that have a diameter, measured at 130 centimetres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> or <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>) that contain hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoo species.
black cockatoo species	means one or more of the following species: (a) <i>Zanda latirostris</i> (previously <i>Calyptrorhynchus latirostris</i>) (Carnaby's cockatoo); (b) <i>Zanda Calyptrorhynchus</i> (previously <i>Calyptrorhynchus baudinii</i>) (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or (c) <i>Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo).
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the <i>CEO</i> as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and

Term	Definition
	<p>Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or</p> <p>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.</p>

END OF CONDITIONS

Robertson

C. Robertson
12.09.2022
3.32PM

Caron Robertson

A/MANAGER

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

12 September 2022

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

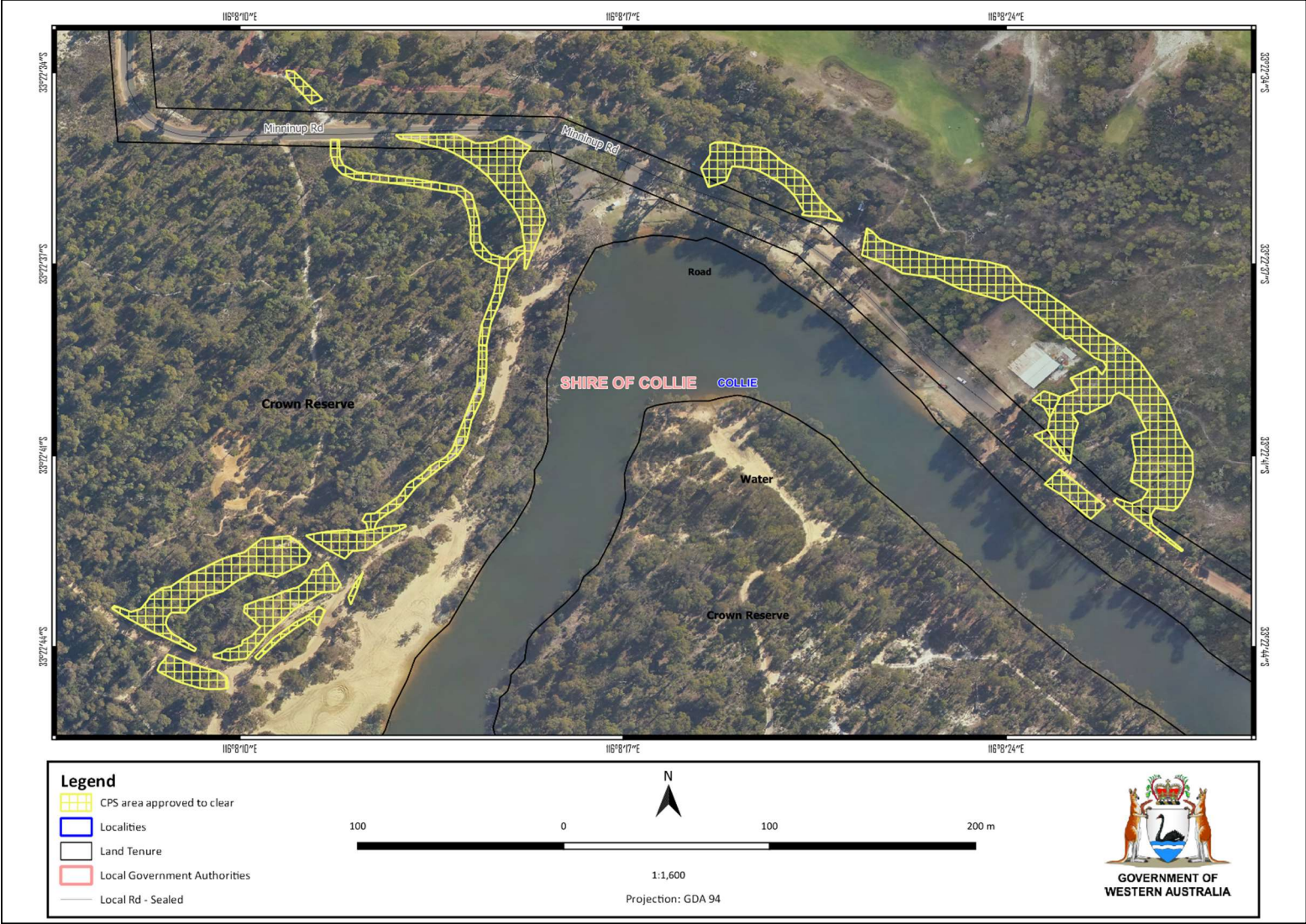


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

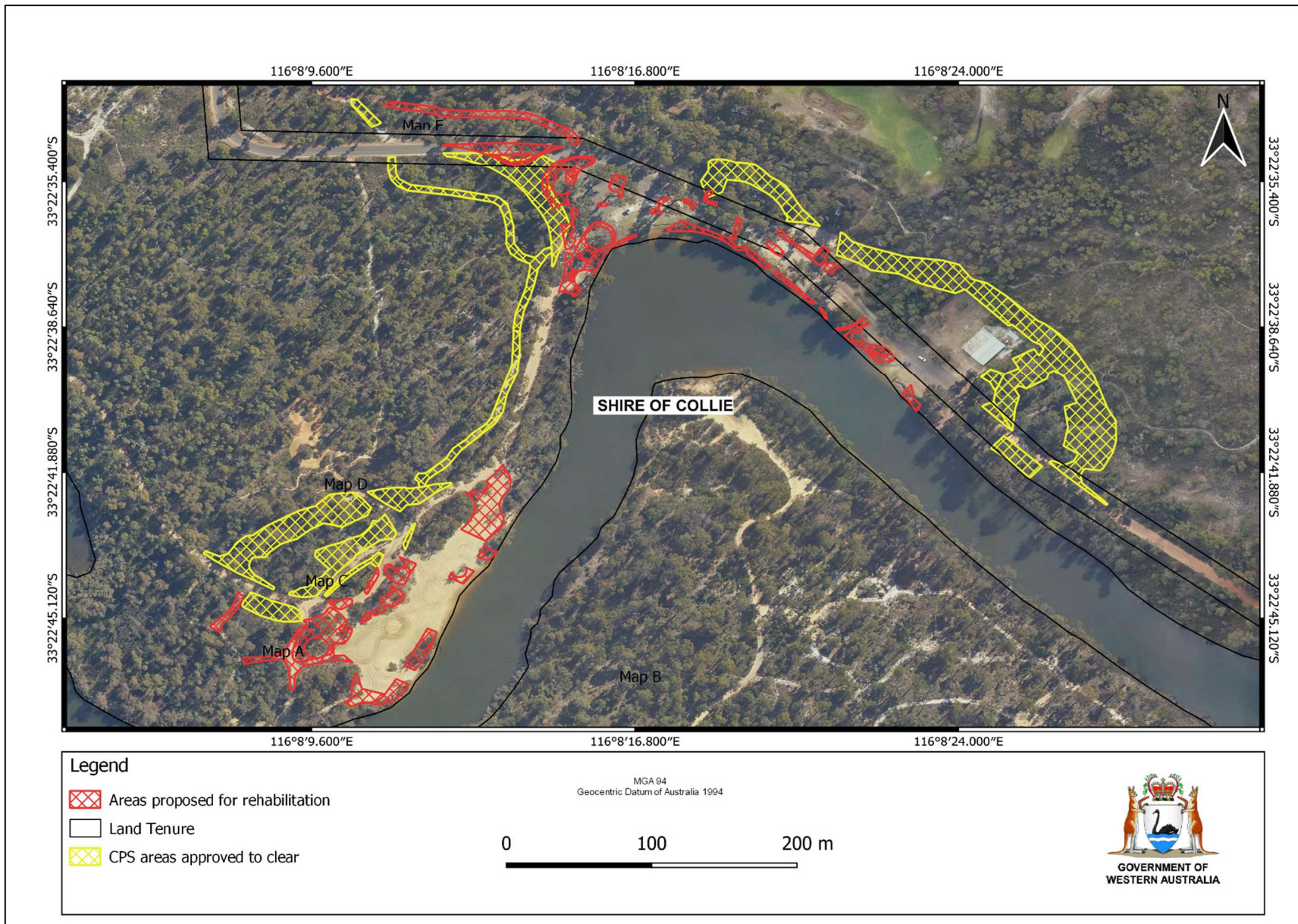


Figure 2: Map of the area proposed for rehabilitation