

Project Information	
Region/Area	Albany Zone, Area 14, Borden
Boodja/Country	Goreng
Project Name/Number	Borden: Marshal, Sample, Weigh Project
Responsible Person	Chris Ong
Prepared By	Klara Allsopp

Project Justification and Scope

Due to projected growth in yields, CBH is reviewing its network, and making safety and risk mitigation upgrades to sites to reduce site cycle times, thereby reducing carbon emissions. The Borden 'Marshal Sample Weigh' (MSW) project involves:

- Relocation of 1 weighbridge and 1 sample hut
- Upgrade of Open bulkhead frames
- Construction of access roads and marshalling areas required for 16 RAV 7 Trucks, and
- Construction of stormwater drainage infrastructure.

Undertaking these works will improve storage capacity, reducing standing crop risk for farmers. Improve site cycles time and traffic flow, reducing the carbon foot print of overall operations, and increase the number of tonnes to port during harvest window and shipping windows.

The Site (**Figure 1**) is located approximately 122 km north east of Albany.

Project Options

Initial investigations looked at optimising haulage and providing the safest route around the site. It was identified early on, that the 7.02 ha of vegetation located centrally and to the east has significant Heritage and Ecological values, so this area was prioritised for protection. Two options, providing access on the western side of the lot have been provided by the Engineering design team.



Imagery © 2022 Nearmap, HERE 20 m

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Do not Scale from this Figure

Figure 1

Borden Marshal Sample Way Upgrade, Native Vegetation Clearing Area
Revision 1
Date 10 August 2022
Author ALLSOPPK

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Sources: LGATE-217, DPIRD-006, DWER-004, DWER-046, DWER-059, DWER-078, DWER-034, DWER-036, LGATE-140, LGATE-012, LGATE-227, WANow Aerial Photography Mosaic (WMS Feed), WA Regional Aerial Photography Mosaic (WMS Feed), Nearmaps (2022), Florbase (2018), DPIRD-005, SPRAT, DBCA-038, DBCA-037, DBCA-036



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Plate 4 Green area highlights area identified as having both ecological and heritage values that were prioritised during constraints assessment

Option 1 – 589-ENG-CI-DCO-0004, Rev A, does not require clearing, however, this restricts the number of vehicles able to marshal on the site, and given the forecast expansion at this site, it is likely the clearing will be required in the long-term.

Option 2 (below) – Preferred Option – 589-ENG-CI-DCO-0002, Rev C, (**Figure 2, Plate 4**) allows for wider roads giving access to 16x RAV 7 truck marshalling capacity where Option 1 only provides 10. Lesser marshalling capacity has traffic congestion implications, potentially jamming the access road and ultimately affecting our cycle times and increasing the carbon footprint of the site. Option 2 requires the clearing of 0.25 ha of degraded native vegetation.

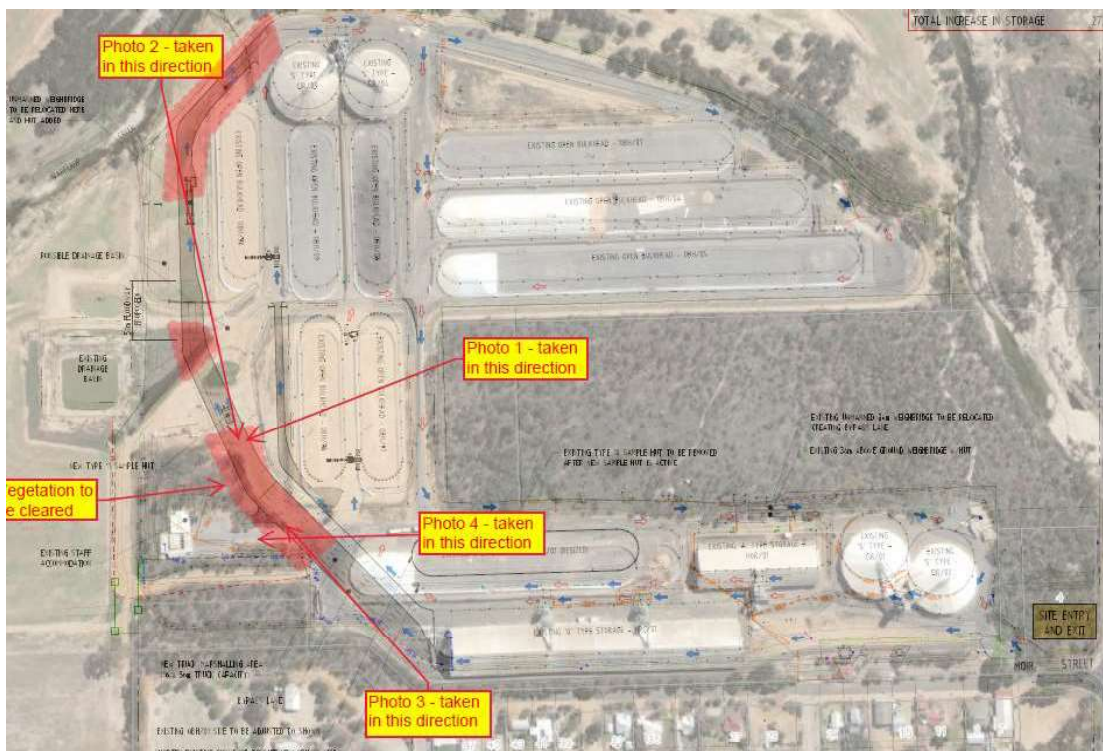




Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Plate 4 Proposed Clearing area, Site photos.

Observations from Aerial Imagery and Spatial Data

Soil landscape mapping [DPIRD-076] indicates this site is located on 241Up_3, soil group 201 described as “Bare Rock” (**Plate 2**).

IBRA Bio Region (V7) Name “Mallee” which has an estimated 10.01% currently protected, Pre-European vegetation [DPIRD-006] maps this as part of the PALLINUP system, vegetation association 938, *Woodland other: Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. Eucalyptus loxophleba, E. salmonophloia. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. E. salubris, E. oleosa. Riverine; rivergum E. camaldulensis. Tropical; messmate, woolybush.*

This vegetation association is identified in 5c – *Minor eucalypt woodland vegetation that are neither dominant nor unique to the wheatbelt, but have at least 20% of their original extent present within wheatbelt bioregions* in the EPBC Act 1999 Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt (Threatened Species Scientific Community, 2015). The vegetation area to be cleared does not meet the definition of a ‘Patch’ the proposed 0.24 ha of clearing does not represent a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance as defined by *Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE, 2013).

The following environmental matters were not identified in proximity to this site

- No contaminated sites
- No environmentally sensitive areas within 1 km of the proposed clearing area
- Warperup Creek is located 450m to the North of the proposed clearing area
- No Public Water Source Areas located on or near the proposed clearing area
- There are no confirmed Black-Cockatoo Breeding or Roosting sites on or within 1km of the proposed clearing area. The closest breeding area is located 2.9 km south-east of the proposed 0.24 ha clearing area.

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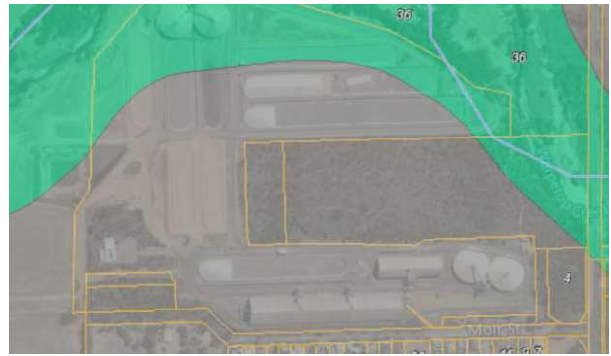


Plate 2 Native Vegetation extent (DPIRD-005) and Soil Landscape Mapping (DPRID-064)



Plate 3 Proposed fencing plan denoted in pink. Note vegetation directly adjacent to the road will be meshed during construction.

Construction Methodology

Proposed works will include but are not limited to the following:

- Clearing of vegetation within the construction footprint
- Stripping of topsoil
- Earthworks
 - Foundation prep
 - Cut & fill
- Construction of subgrade, subbase and basecourse
- Bituminous spray seal and asphalt works
- Line marking, road signs and road furniture works

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- Relocation of weighbridge and sample hut
 - Concrete works
 - Building works
 - Mechanical/Hydraulic works
- OBH frame works
- Electrical and control system works

Approvals

EPBC Act 1999

The [protected matters search tool](#) (PMST) was accessed on 26/07/2022 to establish potential occurrence of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) within 1 km of the proposed project site.

Table 2 MNES identified in PMST downloaded on 11/07/2022

Matters of National Environmental Significance	Comment
World Heritage Properties	None
National Heritage Places: Goldfields Water Supply Scheme	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	None
Listed Threatened Species	1
Listed Migratory Species	14
Existing EPBC Act Referrals	7

Specific Matters of National Environmental Significance

Based on [Protected Matters Search report](#) generated on 10/08/2022 (Protected Matters Search Tool: Interactive Map ([awe.gov.au](#))) The following features are located within 1 km of the site. Information contained below is sourced from conservation advice and conservation plans for each species found on Species Profile and Threats Database ([www.environment.gov.au](#)).

Table 3 Assessments of impacts on MNES identified in the PMST

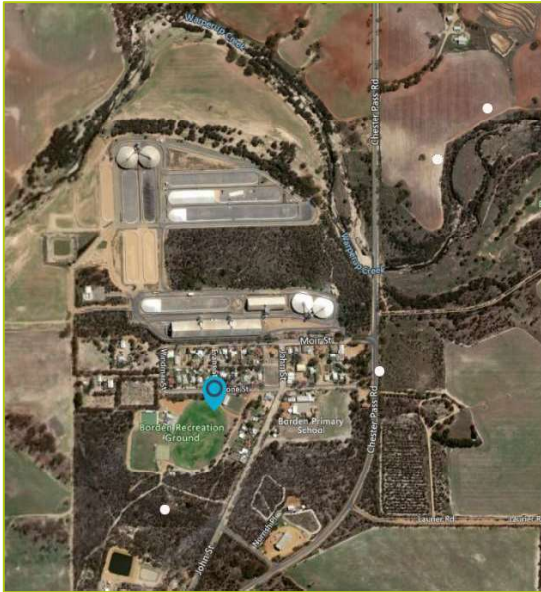
Threatened Fauna	Assessment
Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt.	<p>The proposed 0.25 ha of vegetation to be cleared falls within a vegetation association linked with the <i>Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community</i>. This vegetation association is considered a minor woodland under the TSC advice, with only 20% of its natural occurrence within the wheatbelt IBRA regions.</p> <p>The proposed vegetation is in degraded condition, with the understory mostly weedy, and is comprised, in some areas, of both native and planted vegetation.</p>

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Threatened Fauna	Assessment
<p>Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i></p>	<p>Critically endangered, migratory water bird found in coastal wetlands. They are found erratically in interior Australia, and it is unlikely that any birds present would be unable to move offsite during works. The degraded nature of the site means that the habitat is not likely to be suitable.</p>
<p>Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i></p>	<p>Vulnerably listed species. The Grey Falcon occurs at low densities across inland Australia, and is known almost entirely from anecdotal and opportunistic sightings. The species is known to frequent timbered lowland plains, particular acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined courses. The species generally nests in the tallest trees along water courses.</p> <p>The proposed vegetation is isolated from the nearest water course, and is unlikely to form critical habitat for this species.</p>
<p>Malleefowl</p>	<p>The Malleefowl is found in semi-arid to arid shrublands and low woodlands, especially those dominated by mallee and/or acacias.</p> <p>Prefers areas with dense understorey. The proposed clearing area is isolated from other more-intact vegetated blocks, and the understorey is degraded to completely degraded. The proposed clearing are unlikely to have any measurable impact on the species</p>
<p>Carnaby's Black Cockatoo <i>Zanda latirostris</i> – Listed as <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i></p>	<p>Carnaby's cockatoo is endemic to the south-west of Western Australia, with a widespread distribution. The species is highly mobile and displays a seasonal migratory pattern that is linked to breeding (Saunders 1980, 1990; Berry 2008). Breeding takes place between late July and December and most breeding occurs in the inland parts of its distribution, in areas receiving between 300 and 750 mm of annual average rainfall (Saunders 1974).</p> <p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared is Mallee woodland with trunks and branches unlikely to support the formation of suitable breeding hollows for Black-cockatoos. The proposed clearing area is degraded to completely degraded with low foraging value, and much better sites located within relatively close proximity to the proposed clearing.</p> <p>The proposed clearing of 0.25 ha of vegetation is unlikely to form critical habitat for Black-Cockatoos.</p>
<p>Chuditch <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i></p>	<p>A terrestrial carnivore with a large range, shy of development. No sightings have occurred on or near the project area, the pocket of vegetation being cleared is 0.24 ha and fragmented from adjacent vegetation lots. This species is unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing.</p>
<p>Dibbler <i>Parantechinus apicalis</i></p>	<p>Following European settlement, the distribution of dibblers declined. By the late 19th century the species was considered rare. A specimen was collected from the Kojonup area in 1904 (Friend, 2004), but the next record of this species occurred over 6 decades later, in 1967, when they were 're-discovered' in a survey at Cheyne Beach, Western Australia (Morcombe, 1967). In 1985, dibblers were found in Fitzgerald River National Park and two further populations were found on Boullanger and Whitlock Islands off the Western Australian coast (Dickman, 1986; Fuller & Burbidge, 1987).</p> <p>Given the known distribution of the species, it is unlikely they occur on an operational grain storage site, and the clearing of 0.25 ha on this site is unlikely to impact the distribution and extent of the species.</p>

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Threatened Fauna	Assessment
<p>Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor <i>Phascogale calura</i></p>	<p>The red-tailed phascogale occurs in remnant vegetation in the southern wheatbelt of Western Australia, less than one percent of its former range, where annual mean rainfall is 400–500 mm (Short & Hide 2012). Most of the records are concentrated in an area about 150 km long in a north-south direction from Brookton to Katanning, and about 80 km wide from Williams to Dumbleyung (Short & Hide 2012). Sparse records extend to the west to the margin of the Jarrah Forest and to the east to Hyden and Newdegate and to the south to Bremer Bay (Short & Hide 2012).</p> <p>The proposed 0.25 ha of clearing is fragmented of other more vegetation lots, and remains outside the well known extent of the species occurrence. It is unlikely that the species will be impacted by the scale and extent of the proposed clearing.</p>
<p>Spiky Adenanthos <i>Adenanthos pungens subsp. pungens</i></p>	<p>Spiky <i>Adenanthos</i> is endemic to Western Australia and is currently known from five populations in two geographic locations, near the towns of Tenterden and Pingrup.</p> <p>The distribution and location of this species is known. The degraded nature of the understorey within the proposed clearing area means it is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for this species.</p>
<p>False Plumed-Banksia <i>Banksia pseudoplumosa</i></p>	<p><i>Banksia pseudoplumosa</i> is endemic to Western Australia where it is restricted to the south coast region. The species is known from seven subpopulations in the Stirling Range National Park and patches of remnant vegetation on road verges and on private property to the north and northeast of Albany (CALM, 2006). This species occurs in woodland over heath on flat to slightly sloping topography in orange gravelly clay loam over laterite.</p> <p>Both the degraded nature of the understorey and the soil land form and geology within the proposed clearing area are unlikely to support this species.</p>
<p>Remote Thorny Lignum <i>Duma horrida subsp. abdita</i></p>	<p>Remote Thorny Lignum is endemic to Western Australia and is restricted to three lakes south of Newdegate, 360 km south-east of Perth. The species is found on clay and silt depressions in seasonally inundated freshwater wetlands.</p> <p>The proposed clearing area is located far south of Newdegate, and is not within similar habitat or soil type of the known extent of the species.</p>
<p>Saltmat <i>Roycea pycnophylloides</i></p>	<p><i>Roycea pycnophylloides</i> is an endangered species, endemic to the Wheatbelt area of Western Australia where it grows in seasonally wet grey-brown clay soils in open flats near the margins of salt lakes. This site is not located in proximity to a salt lake, and the project and proposed works are unlikely to have as significant impact on this species.</p>
<p>Sandplain Sun-orchid <i>Thelymitra psammophila</i></p>	<p>Sandplain Sun-orchid is endemic to Western Australia and is known from 12 populations within the Shire of Plantagenet, Lake Grace, Gnowangerup and Jerramungup area. These populations occur on a mixture of land tenures, including road verges, national parks, private land, a gravel pit, an area of sanitation, conservation reserves and unallocated Crown land.</p> <p>The soil landform and geology in the area is part of a 'bare rock' system, which is not linked with known occurrences of this species.</p>



The DBCA Flora data team is currently suffering staffing shortages due to COVID and data is currently unavailable.

Plate 4: Borden Marsh Sample Weigh, Threatened Fauna sightings [DBCA 2022] and Threatened and Priority Flora Species [DBCA 2022] (not for Third Party Distribution)

Other Approvals

Authority to Access

The proposed clearing occurs on CBH owned land and Certificates of Title are located in **Attachment 1**.

Development Application

Development Application will be submitted to the Shire by 30 September 2022.

Indigenous Heritage

The proposed works avoids a 7.02 ha area of heritage and ecological value on the site.

Part IV s38 of the EP Act 1986

The clearing of 0.25 ha of degraded vegetation does not constitute a significant environmental impact. Referral under Part IV of the *EP Act* 1986 is not required.

Part V Clearing Permit

Clearing of 0.25 ha of vegetation will be undertaken to widen the existing haul road, and provide safe line of site and marshalling area of heavy haulage vehicles.

This project is being referred to the DWER for assessment to determine if a clearing permit is required for the project.

A preliminary assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles (DER, 2014) has been provided below.

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10 Clearing Principles	Comment
<p>A) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity</p>	<p>The vegetation within the proposed clearing area is not mapped as extant native vegetation. The site has been an operating grain storage facility for CBH for over two decades, and this vegetation has been located on a main haul road, and edge effects have deteriorated the condition of the vegetation. It is unlikely that the vegetation comprises a high level of biological diversity due to the location, scale and extent of proposed clearing.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The proposed vegetation is only 0.25ha in extent, and is not mapped as remnant native vegetation. It is unlikely that this forms significant habitat for survival of and Threatened or Specially Protected Fauna species. It is noted that 7.2 ha of intact vegetation is avoided by placing the haul route in the proposed location.</p> <p>The trees located in the proposed clearing area are mallee stemmed with open canopy's and branches that are not large enough to form hollows of suitable size for Black-cockatoo species. The understory is degraded to completely degraded in most areas, with more suitable foraging sites located in close proximity.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>
<p>C) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora</p>	<p>The proposed 0.25 ha of vegetation is already degraded and has been immediately adjacent to the existing haul route for more than 20 years. Photos demonstrate the understorey is in degraded condition. The vegetation is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>The proposed 0.25 ha of vegetation to be cleared falls within a vegetation association linked with the <i>Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community</i>. This vegetation association is considered a minor woodland under the TSC advice, with only 20% of its natural occurrence within the wheatbelt IBRA regions.</p> <p>The proposed vegetation is in degraded condition, with the understory mostly weedy, and is comprised, in some areas, of both native and planted vegetation.</p> <p>The proposed route avoids 7.02 ha of good quality vegetation with greater ecological and heritage values, and onsite environmental management, including fencing the vegetation not being cleared, will be undertaken to minimise or eliminate any impacts to the remaining vegetation.</p> <p>The scale and extent of the proposed clearing is unlikely to be necessary for the maintenance of a TEC, and is not considered to be a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. The environmental impact of this work is considered to be low, and unlikely to have long term impacts on the distribution and extent of the TEC.</p> <p>The proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle, but it is considered unlikely due to the condition and small extent of clearing.</p>

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10 Clearing Principles	Comment
<p>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.</p>	<p>The proposed 0.25 ha of vegetation is mapped within the Mallee IBRA (V7) region, and is a minor vegetation association linked with the <i>Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community</i>.</p> <p>The vegetation to be cleared is not mapped as native vegetation extent on NVIS, and is in degraded condition due to being directly adjacent to a haul road for the last 20 years.</p> <p>The proposed clearing avoids a vegetated block of 7.02 ha which has direct ecological linkage to the adjacent Warperup Creek.</p> <p>The proposed clearing does not meet the definition of a 'Patch' and the degraded nature of the vegetation and proximity to haul roads means it is unlikely to meet vegetation condition and quality requirements under the <i>EP Act 1986</i>.</p> <p>The proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle, but it is considered unlikely due to the condition and small extent of clearing.</p>
<p>F) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.</p>	<p>The Mapped vegetation unit is not defined as Riparian. The nearest water course is Warperup Creek, located 450m to the north of the proposed clearing area. Historic aerial images demonstrate the riparian vegetation associated with this water course has been historically cleared.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>
<p>G) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.</p>	<p>The scale and extent of clearing is unlikely to result in any measurable land degradation.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing of 0.25 ha of vegetation is not located within a 4 km radius of any conservation areas [DBCA-011]. The scale and extent of clearing is minor, low impact.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing of 0.25 ha is not located on a PDWSA, and the scale and extent of clearing is unlikely to have a measurable impact on groundwater levels.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>
<p>J) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.</p>	<p>The proposed clearing of 0.25 ha is located on an existing operating grain storage facility. The scale and extent of proposed clearing is unlikely to exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.</p>

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RIWI Act 1914

The small scale and extent of clearing will not impact any proclaimed areas and does not interfere with any proclaimed rivers. Approval is not required.

BC Act 2016

It is unlikely that any Threatened or Priority listed plants, fauna or Threatened Ecological Communities will be cleared as part of the proposed works. The proposed clearing is mapped as a minor unit of the Federally list Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. But the degraded condition of the site means it is unlikely to meet thresholds for classification.

Part V Native Vegetation Clearing Permit

This documents has been prepared to seek advice from the Department regarding the requirement for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act* 1986. The small scale of the clearing, 0.25 ha and the existing condition of vegetation, as well as the steps to avoid more valuable vegetated blocks, means the environmental risk and impact of the work is low.

Part V Licence or Works Approval

Not required.

Risk Summary

Clearing will be required as part of this scope of works, however the existing vegetation is degraded to completely degraded and is unlikely to have significant ecological value.

Activities that may result in environmental impacts as part of this scope include:

- Mobile plant movements
- Importing fill material and gravel
- Open excavation
- Waste disposal and management

An environmental risk assessment has been completed for these works and is documented in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Summary of environmental risks and suggested mitigation actions. Refer to [Corporate Risk Assessment](#).

Risk	Activity	Risk	Mitigation
Fauna death or injury	Direct interaction by mobile plant or vehicles	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site speed limits will be limited to 20 km/hour and the site will be inspected for fauna before commencement of works each day.• Fauna egress points will be provided in any open excavations, or excavations will be sealed/closed at night.• A suitably qualified site officer will check the site, and all excavations

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Risk	Activity	Risk	Mitigation
			<p>prior to commencing works at the beginning of each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'If a distressed or injured animal is encountered the Site Supervisor will contact a suitably qualified fauna handler or the Wildcare helpline on (08) 9474 9055.
Unauthorised Clearing	Clearing, rolling, pruning or damage to native vegetation not authorised by this clearing permit.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent vegetation to be retained will be fenced off with mesh, during construction. Permanent fencing will remain in place after construction is complete. • All construction laydown and stockpile areas will be located within existing degraded areas. Vegetation not being cleared will be clearly demarcated and fenced, and cleared vegetation will either be mulched or removed on the same day, not stockpiled. • A 3 m buffer from any remnant vegetation will be maintained after the fencing is installed, and no stockpiles of windrows will be located within 3m of any native vegetation.
Wind / Air dispersal (e.g. noise, dust)	Plant and vehicle movements, desilting of assets Clearing activities Desilting/excavation in drier periods	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works will be carried out in accordance with environmental noise practices set out in Section 4 of AS 2436-2010 '<i>Guide to Noise and Vibration control on construction, maintenance and demolition sites.</i>' • All works will be undertaken in accordance with the Local Government Authority Noise ordinance. • Weather conditions at the nearest Bureau of Meteorology Station monitoring site will be monitored and standard dust suppression measures implemented as required.
Spills causing water and soil contamination	Plant equipment and vehicle storage and movements	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant and equipment will be inspected daily for leaks and spills. • A spill kit will be available at all times onsite during works. • Plant and equipment will be stored on hardstand overnight.
Water and soil contamination	Chemical storage on site	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of chemical(s) must comply with AS 1940, AS 3780, AS 4332 and AS 1596.

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Risk	Activity	Risk	Mitigation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) will be developed and maintained by the contractor. No refuelling or servicing of plant and equipment will occur in proximity to water courses, vegetation or environmentally sensitive areas.
Spread of soil pathogens and weeds	Introduction or spread of soil pathogens and declared weeds.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is highly modified and degraded to completely degraded. Standard weed management processes will be implemented. All plant and equipment will be inspected and cleaned prior to site entry. Standard management practices for the importation and removal of cut and fill material will be implemented.
Inappropriate waste management	Incorrect storage and/or disposal of waste resulting in poor visual amenity or contamination	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will dispose of all waste, and retain records of disposal. The site will be tidied, waste removed and the site reinstated at the completion of works.

Supporting Documentation

- [Rapid Environmental Assessment](#) (This document)
- Protected Matters Search Tool ([PMST](#), [PMST Search Area](#))
- Engineering drawings ([589-ENG-CI-DCO-0002-C](#))

Change Management

Based on the scope of works provided and the risk assessment above. The management of project activities can be undertaken using standard practices.

This assessment and the materials and methodology within are correct as at the time of publishing. The following changes to materials and methods would not invalidate this assessment:

- Changes to the materials that do not result in additional or different environmental impacts.
- Minor changes to method that do not result in lessened environmental monitoring and/or additional or different environmental impacts.

Changes to the materials or methods that may result in reduced monitoring and/or cause as significant environmental impact must be referred to the Environment Team for reassessment.

All activities should be undertaken in compliance with legislation and regulations, including but not limited to those located in **Table 5** below.

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Table 5 Register of Legal and Other Requirements

Register of Legal and Other Requirements
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act)</i>
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth)
Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines 2013 (Cth)
<i>Waterways Conservation Act 1976 (WA)</i>
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WA)</i>
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 (WA)
<i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 (WA)</i>
Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992 (WA)
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (EP Act 1986)</i>
Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA)
Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005 (WA)
Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (WA)
Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA)
Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulation 2004 (WA)
<i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA)</i>
Conservation and Land Management Regulations 1992 (WA)
<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003 (WA)</i>
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)</i>
Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 (WA)
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)</i>
<i>Bush Fires Act 1954 (WA)</i>

Reviews and Endorsements

Role	Name	Date Reviewed
Team Leader	Graham Penter	15/08/2022
Accountable Person	Christopher Ong	11/08/2022

Document Control

Version	Date	Author	Comment
A	09/08/2022	K. Allsopp	Internal Draft for Review
B	12/08/2022	K. Allsopp	Incorporation of review comments
0	16/08/2022	K. Allsopp	Final for Issue

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