EPBC Act referral

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Title of proposal	2021/9038 - CBH Broomehill Fixed Rail Outloading Facility

Section 1

Summary of your proposed action

1.1 Project industry type Transport - Land

1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities

Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited (CBH) is proposing to expand their Broomehill grain receival point located approximately 302 km south-east of Perth and 126 km north of Albany, Western Australia (01_Location). The proposed action location comprises portions of the following Lots: 2 (DP 57325),1260 (DP409752), 535 (DP227477), 553 (DP70832) and 536 (DP227477). The development footprint is surrounded by land to the east zoned 'Rural Residential, to the south zoned 'Industrial', to the west zoned 'Industrial' and 'Recreation and Open Space' and to the north zoned 'Residential' under the Shire of Broomehill Town Planning Scheme No. 1 .

The proposed action will occur adjacent to the existing grain receival point and planned upgrades for the project area include:

- Construction of a new railway out loading facility providing 4.4 kt of rapid outload rail storage;
- Construction of a new “full” siding, capable of stabling and loading a 60 wagon train and 2 locomotives without fouling the mainline or obstructing any roads in the vicinity of the facility; and
- Installing a batch weigher over the rail siding, giving repeatable loading accuracy to within ±0.4 %.

Refer to Appendix 1 engineering design for details of the proposed facility upgrade.

Key benefits that will result from the construction of the new FRL facility and siding include:

- Reducing loading times at Broomehill from the current 11 hours to approximately 4 hours thereby reducing the port to port cycle time from 24 hours to 16 hours;
- Increasing the number of loaded wagons from 30 to 60 resulting in an increased volume of grain per train going to the Port of Albany ;
- Allowing storage of a train off the railway mainline to facilitate passing trains at Broomehill;
- Capability to load two trains per day;
- Improving wagon filling accuracy to prevent underloading and overloading;
- Improving safety with the latest technology, eliminating the existing rail-road interactions and significantly reducing the amount of shunting required;
- Improving community impact by moving the FRL facility away from the Broomehill townsite thereby reducing noise and associated impacts on resident amenity; and
- Reducing the area of native vegetation required to be cleared compared to the equivalent lower Capex siding option.

In October 2020, a Spring flora and vegetation survey was conducted across a 40.26 ha 'survey area' and included vegetated areas adjacent to the Great Southern Highway and the existing railway, and a block of remnant bushland within the existing CBH facility (Att 3). The proposed 25.79 ha development footprint will require the clearing of approximately 5.43 ha native remnant vegetation of which approximately 0.52 ha is considered to be representative of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community, a Critically Endangered Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

Proposed activities required to enable the proposed action include: pre-production earthworks will occur within a 25.79 ha development footprint and will include clearing of native vegetation (up to 6.56 ha), topsoil removal and storage, installation of drainage, road and rail preparation, and construction of a new fixed rail loading facility.

CBH has a 99-year Lease over its existing site forming part of the rail reserve. Under CBH’s Lease and Section 63B of the Government Railways Act 1904, CBH has the option to convert the leased land to freehold title.

In addition to addressing Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) in this Referral, the Western Australian native vegetation clearing processes under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) requires that CBH submit an Application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit to the Western Australian (WA) Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) in order to gain statutory approval to clear native vegetation from the Proposal Area. The NVCP Application will address matters of environmental importance protected under the WA EP Act 1986.

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1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action?

See Appendix B

1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland)

The proposed action is located within the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup in the Great Southern region of Western Australia, and is situated approximately 300 km southwest of Perth and 126 km north of Albany (01_Location). The proposed action is situated immediately adjacent to the southern end of Broomehill and includes remnant native vegetation adjacent to roads, railway line and the existing CBH Facility. Most of the surrounding area has been cleared for urban residential development (Broomehill townsite), rural-residential housing, Great Southern Highway and dryland agriculture (predominantly cereal cropping).

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?

The proposed action includes a development footprint of approximately 25.79 ha all of which will be subject to ground disturbance (i.e., the disturbance footprint).

1.7 Proposed action location

Lot - Refer to details in Section 1.2.

1.8 Primary jurisdiction Western Australia

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

☐ Yes ☑ No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

☑ Yes ☐ No

1.10.1 Is there a local government area and council contact for the proposal?

☑ Yes ☐ No

1.10.1.0 Council contact officer details

1.10.1.1 Name of relevant council contact officer	Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup Council
1.10.1.2 E-mail	mail@shirebt.wa.gov.au
1.10.1.3 Telephone Number	+61898253555

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action

Start Date	01/11/2021
End Date	31/10/2022

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and state and/or local Government requirements

Context

CBH has a network wide shortfall in export capacity. Currently, there is a 27,000 tonne per month shortfall in tonnes-to-port capacity in the Albany region specifically. Broomehill is one of the top five sites on rail in the Albany region and since 2018 an additional 152,000 tonnes of permanent grain storage has been constructed onsite. Currently, Broomehill has inferior rail loading capability compared to the other sites on rail and to date there has been no upgrade to rail infrastructure to help handle the additional storage capacity. As such, it has been identified as a priority for increased rail loading capability. It currently takes a 30 wagon train up to 11 hours to load at Broomehill due to the slow outloading machinery and the short siding at the site.

• In 2018, the WA Department of Transport commenced work on developing a 10-15 year plan for agricultural industries (including grain) in the regions of South-West WA. Following extensive consultation with CBH, the resulting strategy – the Revitalising Agricultural Region Freight Strategy (RARF) – was released in mid-2020 and identifies and prioritises ~130 infrastructure projects, that will make freight more productive, efficient and safe.

• In late 2020, the Department of Transport lodged an Infrastructure Australia submission – called the Agricultural Supply Chain Initiative or ASCI - seeking Federal funding for the projects identified in RARF. In February 2021, ASCI was published

on the Infrastructure Australia Priority List

• In March 2021, following a proposal from CBH, the WA Labor Govt made an election commitment to fund $22M towards 4 of the rail sidings identified in RARF that were prioritised as “high-priority”: Moora, Brookton, Cranbrook and Broomehill. In its proposal, CBH said that all 4 projects were “shovel-ready” and CBH would co-contribute ~$80M for works at each of those sites (rail loading infrastructure, storage expansions).

• In 2019, CBH confirmed to Govt that Moora and Broomehill would be the first rail sidings to be commenced. Subsequently the Federal Govt has committed $160M to ASCI Package 1 and the WA Govt increased its pledge from $22M to $40M. CBH is providing feedback to the WA Govt on the projects that should receive funding for the remaining $178M, to be delivered over the forward estimates before mid-2025.

Environmental Protection Act 1986

An application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit under Part V of the Western Australian Environmental Protection Act is required to be submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) for the removal of native vegetation.

Planning and Development Act 2005

The proposed action is located within an area zoned 'Railway' under the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup's Town Planning Scheme No. 1 (District Scheme). An application for delegated Development Approval will be required to be submitted to the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup for “development works” associated with proposed infrastructure upgrades.

Within the WA planning framework, the proposed action is subject to State Planning Policy (SPP) 5.4 Road and Rail Noise (Western Australian Planning Commission 2019) which applies where a noise-sensitive land use is proposed within the policy’ s trigger distance of specified transport routes or when new or major upgrades of road and rail are proposed. The transport routes identified, are considered of key economic importance due to their high vehicle movements and/or freight handling functions.

The objective of SPP5.4 is to:

- protect the community from unreasonable levels of transport noise;
- protect strategic and other significant freight transport corridors from incompatible urban encroachment;
- ensure transport infrastructure and land-use can mutually exist within urban corridors;
- ensure that noise impacts are addressed as early as possible in the planning process; and
- encourage best practice noise mitigation design and construction standards.

The WAPC notes that railway transport infrastructure providers are responsible for ensuring that proposals for new infrastructure, and infrastructure upgrades constituting a major upgrade, are compliant with the requirements of SPP5.4. For these proposals it is expected that a noise management plan is prepared on behalf of the transport infrastructure providers to be reviewed by relevant government agencies. It is expected that transport infrastructure providers will implement design and construction features aimed at minimising the generation and emission of noise (as far as is practicable within the transport corridor), with the objective of achieving the noise target. Land-use planning controls and infrastructure upgrades can only mitigate noise to a certain extent; it is imperative that infrastructure providers contribute to minimising the generation and emission of noise (Western Australian Planning Commission 2019).

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders

Consultation with the Western Australian Public Transport Authority has been undertaken. Refer to Appendix 2 for related Certificates of Title and Appendix 3 for Arc Infrastructure's authority to act correspondence in favour of CBH in relation to the proposed action.

Consultation with the neighbouring agricultural property owners has been undertaken. Refer to Appendix 2 for related Certificate of Title and Appendix 3 for Pardoo Holdings Ltd's authority to act correspondence in favour of CBH in relation to the proposed action.

Consultation with the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup has also commenced.

CBH has engaged a Heritage Consultant [archae-aus] to assist with due diligence including undertaking desktop research, submitting the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement and Activity Notice to the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) for review and execution if required, and coordinating a Traditional Owner field assessment and associated reporting.

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project

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An Environmental Assessment (EA) of the development footprint and surrounding area was conducted in accordance with the relevant Commonwealth and Western Australian legislation and guidelines by Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd in October 2020. The EA assessed the proposed action against publicly available environmental information, together with the results of ecological surveys (flora, vegetation and fauna) undertaken specifically for the proposed action within a 'survey area' comprising approximately 40.26 ha (Figure 2).

A Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application will be submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
(DWER) under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act).

1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

☐ Yes ☑ No

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

☐ Yes ☑ No

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Section 2

Matters of national environmental significance

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

☑ Yes ☐ No

Species or threatened ecological community

Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Threatened Ecological Community.

Impact

A detailed flora and vegetation survey was conducted within a 40.26 ha survey area (Appendix 4 CBH Broomehill Environmental Survey). The proposed action's development footprint comprises a 25.79 ha portion of the survey area. Within the survey area, seven vegetation types were mapped (02_Veg_Types) and each vegetation type assessed against the criteria for inclusion in the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC, as outlined in the Approved Conservation Advice (TSSC 2015). The assessment resulted in three types considered to be representative in suitable areas (i.e. where meeting the condition and extent criteria). The majority of the larger bush remnant within the 'survey area' is considered to be representative, a small part of the rail corridor and vegetation to the east of the 'survey area' and west of the Great Southern Highway and the north-western portion of the survey area (if sufficient extent is in Good or better condition), is also considered likely to be representative of the TEC. The TEC is likely to occupy approximately 11.23 ha (27.90 %) of the 40.26 ha 'survey area' (Appendix 4, p.33). The works associated with the proposed action will involve the clearing of approximately 0.52 ha of the identified TEC from within the proposed 25.79 ha development footprint, and the remaining 10.71 ha of the TEC will remain within the balance of title.

Vegetation condition within the survey area (03_Veg_Condition) ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded condition, with the majority of the vegetated portion in Degraded condition as a result of extensive weed infestation. As shown in the table in 03_Veg_Condition, within the proposed development footprint, vegetation condition includes Degraded (2.62 ha) and Completely Degraded (2.81 ha).

Refer to Appendix 4 for the environmental (flora and vegetation) surveys conducted on-site.

Species or threatened ecological community

Calyptorhynchus latirostris - Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo

Impact

The survey area is within the modelled breeding range of Carnaby's Cockatoo (DSEWPaC 2012). The nearest record of this species, as identified by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) database search, is approximately 15 km from the survey area (Appendix 4, p.48).

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The Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is not considered likely to occur within the site based on modeled distribution (DSEWPC, 2012; DEE, 2017). The site is well outside of the Baudin's Black Cockatoo known or predicted distribution (DSEWPC, 2012; DEE,2017) and the DBCA database search did not return any records for this species (DBCA, 2019). Therefore, the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and the Baudin's Black Cockatoo are not considered to be present within or surrounding the site and are therefore considered unlikely to be impacted by the proposed action.

Discussions with CBH identified that the large bushland block within the survey area was not proposed to be entirely cleared and therefore did not require a tree survey over its entire extent (Appendix 4, p.25). The area for tree assessments was accordingly reduced to the portion of land likely to be included in the proposed action and therefore likely to be cleared. Black Cockatoo habitat trees were assessed according to the criteria outlined in Commonwealth guidelines (Commonwealth of Australia 2017; DSEWPaC 2012), with additional information recorded using the Bamford (2016) grading classifications to identify the potential suitability of trees to be used for nesting based on the presence of, size and orientation of hollows (Appendix 4, p.48) . Brown Mallet (Eucalyptus astringens) trees were not assessed as they do not form suitable hollows as their branches rapidly narrow as the trees get taller and the tree core rarely forms hollows.

Black Cockatoo habitat tree assessments were conducted in 2007 (Appendix 5) and during the 2020 field survey (Appendix 4). In 2020, a total of 395 trees met the criteria to be considered as potential nest trees in the modified tree survey area i.e. having a diameter at breast height (DBH) of >300 mm if Wandoo (Eucalyptus wandoo; 364 trees) or 500 mm if other species (29 dead trees; 2 Eucalyptus kondininensis) (04_Fauna_Habitat). Of these, 247 (62.5%) were assessed as being Class 5 trees that do not currently have large hollows, and 121 (30.6%) were assessed as being Class 4 trees that have large hollows, however the hollows are not of a suitable orientation to be preferred for breeding by Black Cockatoo species. A total of 27 trees (6.8 %) had potentially suitable hollows (i.e. large and vertical) for Black Cockatoos although no evidence of use (i.e. no chew marks, feathers or scratchings) was observed. The hollows were not investigated in detail thus may not be of sufficient depth or width below the opening to be used and are 'potentially' suitable only. One of the Class 3 trees was dead; all others were Wandoo (Appendix 4, p.47).

A total of 20 potential Black Cockatoo habitat trees were located within the proposed development footprint. Of these, 13 were assessed as being Class 5 trees that do not currently have large hollows, and seven were assessed as being Class 4 trees that have large hollows, however, the hollows are not of a suitable orientation to be preferred for breeding by Black Cockatoo species (refer to table insert in 04_Fauna_Habitat).

Habitat tree locations are shown on 04_Fauna_Habitat.

While the Woodland habitat was assessed as being 'valued' habitat according to the tool in the Revised Draft Referral Guidelines for the three Black Cockatoo species (Commonwealth of Australia 2017), given the lack of nearby records of this species, only marginally suitable habitat (there were only few preferred foraging species present) and proximity to human disturbance, it is highly unlikely that Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo will actually occur on site (Very low likelihood). The nearest recorded breeding site for Carnaby's is approximately 22 km south of the proposed development footprint and there are no confirmed or unconfirmed roosting sites within 50 km (Landgate 2020) (refer to Appendix 4, footnotes on p.42) .

Refer to Appendices 4 and 5 for the environmental (fauna) surveys conducted on-site.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species or their habitat?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

☐ Yes ☑ No

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2.7 Is the proposed action likely to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on a water resource from coal seam gas or large coal mining development?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by a Commonwealth agency?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage place overseas?

☐ Yes ☑ No

2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

☐ Yes ☑ No

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Section 3

Description of the project area

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area

A Spring field survey was conducted during 26-30 October 2020 which, according the Flora and Vegetation Technical Guidance (EPA 2016), is within the optimal period for a primary survey within the Avon-Wheatbelt IBRA region. The flora and vegetation surveys were conducted concurrently with the fauna survey (Appendix 4).

FLORA:

A total of 191 vascular flora were recorded from 134 genera and 49 families from the quadrats, relevés, opportunistic observations and searches for conservation-listed flora. Of these, 51 were introduced (26.70%) and 9 (5.26%) could not be identified to species level due to insufficient diagnostic reproductive material. The most commonly represented families were Fabaceae (32 taxa), Poaceae (31) and Asteraceae (19). The most commonly represented genera were Acacia with 14 taxa, Austrostipa (5) and Eucalyptus, Gastrolobium and Hakea (4). No Commonwealth EPBC Act or Western Australian Biodiversity Conservation Act-listed Threatened or Priority Flora were recorded during the field survey (Appendix 4, p.26).

Fifty-one introduced flora species (weeds) were recorded during the field survey, representing 26.70% of the overall flora inventory. Most were agricultural or otherwise common weed species, with some (*Avena barbata; Bearded Oat/Wild Oat, *Briza maxima; Blowfly Grass, *Cynodon dactylon; Couch Grass, *Ehrharta calycina; Perennial Veldt Grass, *Ehrharta longifolia; Annual Veldt Grass, *Eragrostis curvula; African Love Grass, *Lolium rigidum; Rye Grass, *Moraea setifolia; Thread Iris, *Oxalis pes-caprae; Sour Sob, *Romulea rosea; Guildford Grass) occurring as dominant species in the ground stratum. *Acacia pycnantha, Golden Wattle, occurs frequently and, in more disturbed areas, is at times the dominant mid stratum species. However, *Asparagus asparagoides, Bridal Creeper, recorded at one location within the survey area is a Declared Pest plant and WoNS species (Appendix 4, p.26). The combined flora inventory is presented in Appendix 4: Table 27.

FAUNA:

Prior to the field survey, desktop searches of Threatened and Priority fauna databases were undertaken. NatureMap identified 540 vertebrate fauna species previously recorded within the applied 30 km buffer area. Of these, 31 (20 birds, 10 mammals and 1 invertebrate) are conservation-listed. A search of the DBCA databases (search reference: 2020/000669 #6460), identified 29 conservation-listed as having previously been recorded from within the 30 km search area buffer. The Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) (Australian Government & DAWE 2020; search reference PMST_7SFIKO) using a 20 km buffer around a point approximating the centre of the survey area, identified:

- 3 mammals: 1 ‘species or species habitat known to occur within area’, 2 ‘species or species habitat may occur within area’
- 14 birds: 4 ‘species or species habitat known to occur within area’, 5 ‘species or species habitat likely to occur within area’, 5 ‘species or species habitat may occur within area’.

Desktop survey methodology is discussed in Appendix 4, section 2.2.5 p.17.

The fauna field survey, with terrestrial vertebrate species being the main targets, incorporated a number of survey techniques as per the Terrestrial Fauna Technical Guidance (EPA 2020a). Survey techniques utilised included:

- opportunistic bird observations while moving through the survey area;
- turning of surface debris (rocks, logs, vegetation spoil heaps) that reptiles and mammals may shelter beneath
- raking of litter beds to locate fossorial reptile species.

Fauna species were identified opportunistically based on sightings, calls, remains, diggings and other signs. Potential habitats for conservation significant species were identified and evaluated and their likelihood of occurrence assessed.

A total of 26 vertebrate fauna species were recorded within the survey area, including 2 amphibians reported by site personnel (Appendix 4, p.37). Of these, 1 is an introduced species (Oryctolagus cuniculus; Rabbit) and 2 are conservation-listed:

- Merops ornatus (Rainbow Bee-eater), protected as a migratory species under international agreements; and
- Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys (Western Rosella), listed as P4 Priority species by the DBCA.

The fauna habitats present within the project area were identified and mapped resulting in 2 fauna habitat types being recorded:

- Woodland consisting largely of Eucalypt trees (most frequently Wandoo, occasionally Brown Mallet or introduced, planted species), or Sheoak in patches. Extent: 16.10 ha; 39.99 %
- Shrubland consisting largely of Degraded and disturbed vegetation shrubland without a tree component. Extent: 3.79 ha; 9.41 %

Fauna habitat details are included in Appendix 4, section 4.2.2.

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3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows)

The project area is located largely in the Hardy Estuary Coblinine River catchment of the Blackwood River, and in the southern portion in the Nornalup Inlet Frankland River catchment of the Frankland River (Landgate 2020).

The project area does not directly intersect any wetlands or significant drainage lines however it is located within the upper catchment of two Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Sites); Lake Muir-Byenup Lagoon (112 km to the southwest) and Toolibin Lake (103 km north).

Due to the separation distances between the two Ramsar Sites and the project area, the proposed action is unlikely to have any impact on their ecological characteristics.

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area

The project area is associated with the Dumbleyung map sheet (S150-07) of the 1:250,000 Geological Map of Western Australia (DMIRS 2020) and intersects two geological units:

- Qc – described as Colluvium and minor alluvium – silt, sand and gravel; generally, on slopes adjoining rock and laterite outcrops; and
- Czc – described as Conglomerate – boulders of quartzite, granite and dolerite in sandstone or claystone matrix.

Soil landscape mapping identifies the following land systems intersect the project area:

- Carrolup 3 subsystem – comprising low hills and rises in the Carrolup system with sandy and loamy soils formed on shallow weathered granite and dolerite and small areas of rock outcrop.
- Carrolup 2 subsystem – comprising grey sandy duplex soils on slopes, hill crests and less commonly minor drainage lines within the Carrolup system.

The project area is located in the Avon-Wheatbelt IBRA region in the Katanning subregion (AW2 – Rejuvenated Drainage subregion). The Avon Wheatbelt is an area of active drainage dissecting a Tertiary plateau in Yilgarn Craton. Gently undulating landscape of low relief with Proteaceous scrub-heaths, rich in endemics, on residual lateritic uplands and derived sandplains; mixed eucalypt, Allocasuarina huegeliana and Jam-York woodlands on Quaternary alluvials and eluvials. Within this, AW2 is the erosional surface of gently undulating rises to low hills with abrupt breakaways.

During the Spring survey conducted in October 2020, six vegetation types were recorded from within the project area:

- EaW: Eucalyptus astringens mid woodland over *Ehrharta longiflora, Acacia erinacea and *Avena barbata low sparse grassland/shrubland, located on more clayey soils
- EwAhW: Eucalyptus wandoo and Allocasuarina huegeliana mid woodland over Gastrolobium parviflorum and Jacksonia sternbergiana mid/tall sparse shrubland over Acacia erinacea, *Ehrharta calycina and *Avena barbata low shrubland/tussock grassland/grassland; parts in slightly higher elevations and on more sandy soil were dominated by Allocasuarina huegeliana
- HvCtS: Hakea varia and Calytrix tetragona tall open shrubland over Desmocladus asper, Borya sphaerocephala and *Briza maxima low rushland/forbland/grassland with Eucalyptus wandoo mid isolated trees, located within areas of slightly lower elevation that are winter-wet
- JsApW: Jacksonia sternbergiana and *Acacia pycnantha low woodland over Gastrolobium parviflorum mid sparse shrubland over Dianella brevicaulis, Neurachne alopecuroidea and *Ehrharta calycina low forbland/tussock grassland
- disturbed vegetation: ApS, *Acacia pycnantha tall open shrubland over *Romulea rosea, Neurachne alopecuroidea and *Ehrharta calycina low forbland/tussock grassland
- planted vegetation: AaSsS, Acacia acuminata and Santalum spicatum tall open shrubland over *Ehrharta longiflora, *Romulea rosea and *Oxalis pes-caprae low closed grassland/forbland (Sandalwood plantation).

The vegetation condition within the project area ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded condition, with the majority of the vegetated portion in Degraded condition due to the dominance of weeds.

3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area

As the project area currently comprises industrial and transport infrastructure, there are no outstanding natural features present nor are there any other important or unique values relevant to it.

3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area

The project area is located in the Avon-Wheatbelt IBRA region in the Katanning subregion (AW2 – Rejuvenated Drainage subregion) (DPIRD 2019b). The pre-European vegetation type and extent mapping undertaken by Beard (1979) attempted to depict the native vegetation as it was presumed to be at the time of settlement. Digital mapping (Shepherd, Beeston & Hopkins (2002) updated by DPIRD (2019b) indicates that the project area intersects one pre-European vegetation unit: Association 1085: described as Medium woodlands; wandoo and blue mallet (Eucalyptus gardneri). The current extent of

Vegetation Association 1085 is 11.46 % of its pre-European extent at State, IBRA bioregion (Avon Wheatbelt) and subregion (Katanning) levels, and 9.80 % at the LGA (Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup) level.

The vegetation condition within the project area was assessed as ranging from Very Good to Completely Degraded condition, with the majority of the vegetated portion in Degraded condition due to the dominant presence of weeds. Vegetation assessed as Very Good comprised 4.85 ha (12.03 % of project area), Good 4.2 ha (10.46 %), Degraded 7.83 ha (19.46 %), Completely Degraded 4.21 ha (10.46 %) and Non-vegetated 16.98 ha (42.18%) (Appendix 4, Table 7).

The total extent of vegetation considered to represent the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC within the project area is 11.23 ha (27.90% of the project area) (Appendix 4, p.43).

3.6 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area

The project area is located on a relatively flat area of land. The north-west corner of the project area closest to the Broomehill townsite is approximately 332 mAHD before gently sloping down to approximately 326 mAHD in the south-east of the project area.

3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area

Outside of the railway infrastructure areas that have historically been cleared, the project area is characterised by vegetation that has been assessed as being in a Very Good to Completely Degraded condition.

The area of Eucalypt and Wandoo Woodland consists largely of Eucalypt trees most frequently Wandoo (Eucalyptus wandoo), occasionally Brown Mallet (Eucalyptus astringens) or introduced planted species, or Sheoak (Allocasuarina huegeliana) in patches. The Brown Mallet and planted species Woodlands are virtually bare at ground level and provide little to no cover, whereas the Wandoo woodland and Sheoak woodland have a low understorey comprised of mostly grass species. There is very little shrub cover in any area. The area of Degraded and disturbed vegetation shrubland without a tree component comprises a disturbed soil surface and weed cover is extensive.

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project

There are no relevant Commonwealth Heritage places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project area.

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area

There are currently no known Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area. CBH has engaged a Heritage Consultant [archae-aus] to assist with due diligence including undertaking desktop research, submitting the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement and Activity Notice to the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) for review and execution if required, and coordinating Traditional Owner field assessment and associated reporting.

3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area

The majority of the project area lies within rail corridor land that is owned freehold by the Public Transport Authority of WA (PTA) and is currently managed by Arc Infrastructure.
The remaining portion of the project area is located on Lot 2 on Deposited Plan (DP) 57325, Lot 535 on DP 227477, Lots 148 and 1260 on DP 409752, all of which are owned freehold by CBH.

3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area

The project area comprises an existing rail corridor and rail siding, and associated industrial scale grain storage and handling facilities. The proposed action will result in the expansion of existing facilities adjacent to the current grain receival point and will involve the construction of a new fixed rail loading facility.

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 4

Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action

Impact avoidance through project design:
Several alternatives to the proposed action were considered including:
1) Upgrading the existing loadout (ruled out as it is surrounded by roads, bushland and other grain storages).
2) Mainline loading (not considered viable as the train would block the line for at least 4 hours while it was loading with no way to quickly clear the line blocking level crossings which would introduce more safety hazards).
3) "Short" Siding (may result in safety risks from propelling and shunting wagons and would block the mainline for the entirety of the outloading process).
4) "Half" Siding would result in the train loads fouling the mainline for the duration of the loading (approximately 4 hours). This option is not optimal due to the delay in loading when a second train needs to pass.
Information from the flora and fauna surveys has influenced the location and design layout of the proposed action as far as practicable. However, given the site constraints (e.g location of Great Southern Highway, existing internal storage areas and railway infrastructure), it is not practicable to avoid all environmentally significant areas. However, by reducing the development footprint, the project avoids disturbing an additional 10.71 ha of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC.

Impact avoidance through environmental management:
A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the proposed action and will describe how the impacts of activities related to the construction phase will be managed to reduce potential direct/indirect environmental impacts (Appendix 5, section 7).
The CEMP will include, but not be limited to:
1) Vegetation clearing: Prior to clearing, the areas of vegetation to be retained will be clearly demarcated with star pickets, coloured tape or bunting, or fencing, and all clearing personnel will be inducted and made aware of the requirement to protect native vegetation in these areas.
2) Phytophthora cinnamomi Dieback: Movement of soils and plant material will be strictly managed onsite to ensure Dieback is not introduced into the surrounding vegetated areas. All clearing machinery will be washed down prior to entering and leaving the site. No Dieback or weed-affected soil, mulch or fill will be brought into the disturbance area.
3) An environmental induction will be conducted prior to clearing commencing to ensure that all construction staff are aware that native fauna/flora is protected under the BC Act and the measures and policies being implemented to prevent undue environmental harm.
4) Native fauna injured during construction will be taken to a designated veterinary clinic or a DBCA nominated wildlife carer.
5) If hydrocarbons are to be temporarily stored at the site, they will be contained within portable bunds. Precautions will be taken when refueling and a spill-response kit will be located in close proximity to any refueling locations.
6) Clearing will be conducted outside of the known breeding season of the Western Rosella (August to November) to avoid disturbing/harming nesting birds.

Impact mitigation through provision of an offsets strategy:
A meeting with DBCA (30 July 2021) identified 5 priority sites as having strategic benefit to DBCA as they are likely to have environmental values matching those required for offset purposes. All 5 sites are either located in proximity to existing larger reserves or linked to other patches of remnant vegetation and have been prioritised by DBCA as suitable acquisition sites.

The proposed plan is to agree on a survey strategy to:
- prove up each site's existing environmental values;
- discuss possible property acquisition implications; and
- determine offset arrangements that may be suitable to DBCA/DWER.

The ongoing cost of managing the acquisition site(s) will be inbuilt into the purchase price.

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved

The proposed action will result in the clearing of 0.52 ha of Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC from within a 25.79 ha development footprint. If required, an Offset Management Plan will be prepared by CBH in consultation with the DBCA to offset potential residual impacts on MNES values.

While onsite offsets within the project area will be considered if suitable, potential offset options suggested by DBCA could include one or a combination of the following:

- Transferring suitable land already owned by CBH to DBCA;
- Providing funds to DBCA to purchase a particular suitable site or which will be pooled with other offset funding to purchase a larger area of suitable land in the future;
- Providing funds for the management of existing sites;and
- Providing funds for the rehabilitation of existing sites.

The proposed offset strategy is to provide funds to DBCA or DWER for either agency to acquire suitable land near Broomehill or within the wider Wheatbelt region that is currently in unprotected tenure or zoning (e.g. freehold land zoned for general agriculture) and that has strategic benefit for DBCA. Sites identified are either located in proximity to existing larger reserves or linked to other patches of remnant vegetation and have been prioritised by DBCA as suitable acquisition sites.

Land acquired for offsetting the proposed action, will either be vested with the Conservation and Parks Commission of Western Australia or have a conservation covenant placed on the land, securing it in perpetuity for conservation purposes.

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 5

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

5.1 You indicated the below ticked items to be of significant impact and therefore you consider the action to be a controlled action

- ☐ World Heritage properties
- ☐ National Heritage places
- ☐ Wetlands of international importance (declared Ramsar wetlands)
- ☐ Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community
- ☐ Listed migratory species
- ☐ Marine environment outside Commonwealth marine areas
- ☐ Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land
- ☐ Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- ☐ A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development
- ☐ Protection of the environment from nuclear actions
- ☐ Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions
- ☐ Commonwealth Heritage places overseas
- ☐ Commonwealth marine areas

5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action

The key reasons why the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (CBC) protected under the EPBC Act are outlined below.

The DBCA search (30 km buffer) identified the nearest CBC record is 15 km from the proposed action and the nearest recorded breeding site is 22 km south. The lack of observable evidence (e.g. feathers, beak scratchings) of CBC use of the project area during field surveying in 2007 (Appendix 5) and 2020 (Appendix 4) suggests that the development footprint is not critical habitat for the species. The proposed clearing of 5.43 ha native vegetation is unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the population.

While the habitat present suggests CBC are likely to be a relatively frequent visitor to the general area, vegetation cleared will be offset through rehabilitation of local areas classified as the same vegetation unit to that being cleared resulting in a net environmental benefit in the general area. The proposed action is unlikely to reduce the area of occupancy of CBC.

During the breeding season, CBC is widely distributed throughout the South-West occurring mainly in remnant areas of Eucalypt woodland often in close proximity to Kwongan Heath, moving to higher rainfall coastal areas during the non-breeding season where higher quality foraging habitat exists than onsite (Appendix 5, p.19). The proposed action is unlikely to fragment an existing population into two or more populations.

CBC requires heathland vegetation in close proximity to nesting hollows to ensure successful breeding. While the project area contains 20 potential nesting hollows, hollows may not have had sufficient depth of width to actually be used, no direct evidence of usage (e.g. feathers, scratchings) of the hollows were observed and there is an absence of nearby water sources and lack of heathland vegetation in close proximity to the site (Appendix 4, p.41). The proposed action is unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species.

Surveys indicate that while potential CBC nesting hollows suitable may occur onsite, no signs of actual use by this species were present. Protected nature reserves occur within 20 km of the project area and contain extensive areas of foraging and known breeding habitat (i.e. Broomehill Nature Reserve (10 ha) 10 km south, Peringillup Nature Reserve (218 ha) 6 km southeast, Nature Reserve No.19068 (44 ha) 12.8 km east-southeast and unnamed Reserve (8 ha) 17 km west) (Appendix 4, p.14). The proposed action is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population

Approx. 5935.05 ha of Vegetation Association 1085 Medium woodlands; wandoo and blue mallet remain in WA. The proposed action would represent a loss of 0.087 % of this vegetation type, a small amount of habitat relative to the available habitats across the species range. The proposed action is unlikely to modify, destroy, isolate or decrease the available of quality habitat resulting in a species decline.

The proposed action is unlikely to result in an invasive species harmful to the CBC becoming established.

No diseases are known to lead to a decline to this species.

Surveys indicate a lack of evidence to suggest historic or recent breeding onsite, and a lack of foraging habitat onsite. The proposed action is unlikely to interfere with the recovery of this species.

The key reasons why the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on Eucalypt Woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt TEC are outlined below.

The TEC mapped within the survey area comprised 11.23 ha; the proposed clearing of 0.52 ha of the TEC is likely to reduce the extent of the TEC.

The development envelope comprises 5.43 ha of vegetation ranging from Degraded to Completely Degraded condition that is largely a result of weed invasion and disturbance from human activities along surrounding roads and the rail infrastructure. The proposed action will involve the clearing of 0.52 ha of the TEC, with the remaining 10.71 ha TEC in the survey area protected. The proposed action is unlikely to fragment or increase fragmentation of an ecological community.

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

No drainage lines occur in the project area, short-term changes to groundwater levels associated with the TEC may occur should dewatering be required during construction. The proposed action is unlikely to modify or destroy abolition factors necessary for the ecological community's survival.

Separation will be maintained between the development footprint and areas of vegetation to be retained by installing fencing prior to clearing commencing. The proposed action is unlikely to cause a substantial change in species composition of the TEC.

Clearing, uncontrolled access and human impacts have historically occurred in the project area. The proposed action will be carried out in accordance a CEMP to manage direct and indirect impacts potentially causing further degradation of the retained TEC patches.

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 6

Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Explain in further detail

Yes, the CBH Group has a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management.

To date, all projects undertaken by the CBH Group have received full statutory approvals to the satisfaction of the relevant environmental agencies and CBH have not had any environmental regulatory breaches recorded. The CBH Group has an Environmental Management System certified with ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems standard that is enforced across all CBH operations (refer to Appendix 6).

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application

In 2019, Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited received a modified penalty under the provisions of the Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004 for a single event where grain dust from ship loading activities was observed as settling on Cockburn Sound waters.

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and framework?

☑ Yes ☐ No

6.3.1 If the person taking the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

The CBH Group is Australia's largest co-operative and a leader in the Australian grain industry, with operations extending along the value chain from fertiliser to grain storage, handling, transport, marketing and processing.

The CBH Group Board and employees are familiar with all environmental requirements that arise from both the Commonwealth EPBC Act and the Western Australian Environmental Protection Act 1986. To this end, the CBH Group has implemented an environmental policy to ensure that the company consistently met all its environmental and other statutory obligations (refer to Appendix 7). The CBH Group's standard practice is to engage highly experienced and reputable environmental consultants to address environmental issues that arise through their ongoing operations and proposed facilities.

In 2020, the CBH Group introduced an Environmental Incident Frequency Rate (EIFR) to the Tactical Plan to measure the impact of their activities on their surrounding environments to track our progress towards achieving increasingly positive outcomes and to monitor any environmental incidents that may occur.

The CBH Group has a high regard for the protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources as part of their operations and the principal goals of their Sustainability Policy align to their core purpose of protecting, sustaining and enhancing the natural resources needed for the future. Their key sustainability objectives include: preventing harm to the environment; reducing greenhouse gas emissions; integrating sustainable development principles; implementing more sustainable behaviours and consumption patterns; improving water use efficiencies and protect water quality; reducing waste and maximising resource recovery and recycling.

The CBH Group is committed to ensuring the expansion of the Broomehill site is in accordance with their Sustainability Policy by ensuring the retention of significant environmental values as much as is practicable (refer to Appendix 8).

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

☑ Yes ☐ No

6.4.1 EPBC Act No and/or Name of Proposal

2021/9024: Co-Operative Bulk Handling Limited/Agriculture and Forestry/Corrigin South Road, Corrigin/Western Australia/Corrigin Grain Receival Site Expansion

2021/8894: Co-Operative Bulk Handling Limited/Transport - Land/corner of Bindoon-Moora Road and Wheatbin Road, Moora/Western Australia/Moora Grain Receival Site - Out-loading Project, WA

2020/8661: Cooperative Bulk Handling Group/Agriculture and Forestry/Wheatbin Road, Moora/Western Australia/Moora Grain Receival Site, Moora

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

2019/8435: CO-OPERATIVE BULK HANDLING LIMITED/Agriculture and Forestry/Lot 20 Westdale Road, Dale/WesternAustralia/Grain Receiving Site Expansion, Lot 20 Westdale Road, Dale, WA

2018/8364: CO-OPERATIVE BULK HANDLING LIMITED/Agriculture and Forestry/Lots 102 (DP 031366), 208 (DP193928), UCL (identified by PIN 643570), road reserve, rail reserve/Western Australia/Newdegate Grain Receival Site Expansion, Newdegate, WA

2008/4477: Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd / Reilly Street, Broomehill, WA. Construction of Additional Grain Storage and Associated Infrastructure at an Existing Grain Receival Point.

2001/170: Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd / Esperance, WA. Grain Receivals Depot.

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 7

Information sources

Reference source

Beard, JS 1990, Plant Life of Western Australia , Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, NSW.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Australian Government & Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment 2020, Protected Matters Search Tool. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/pmst/pmst.jsf.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment 2020a, Australia's bioregions (IBRA). Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2007, NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Available from: https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2019, DBCA Statewide Vegetation Statistics. Available from: https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Reference source

Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety 2020, 1:250,000 Geological series map - Dumbleyung (S150-07).

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Department of Primary Industries and Rural Development 2019a, Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027).

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Department of Primary Industries and Rural Development 2019b, Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006). Available from: https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/pre-european-dpird-006.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Environmental Protection Authority 2016, Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment, EPA, Western Australia. Available from: http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/technical-guidance-flora-and-vegetation-surveys-environmental-impact-assessment.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Environmental Protection Authority 2020a, Technical Guidance - Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment, EPA, Perth, Western Australia. Available from: https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA-Technical-Guidance-Vertebrate-Fauna-Surveys.pdf.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Landgate 2020, Shared Location Information Platform (SLIP). Available from: https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/locate/.

Reliability

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

High

Uncertainties

None.

Reference source

Shepherd, DP, Beeston, GR & Hopkins, AJM 2002, 'Native Vegetation in Western Australia: Extent, Type and Status'., Resource Management Technical Report 249.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2015, Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/128-conservation-advice.pdf.

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Reference source

Western Australian Planning Commission 2019, State Planning Policy 5.4 Road and Rail Noise. Available from: https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/spp5-4

Reliability

High

Uncertainties

None

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 8

Proposed alternatives

Do you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action?

Yes ☑ No

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Section 9

Person proposing the action

9.1.1 Is the person proposing the action an organisation or business?

☑ Yes ☐ No

Organisation

Organisation name (as registered for ABN/ACN)	CO-OPERATIVE BULK HANDLING LIMITED
Business name	CBH GROUP
ABN	29256604947
ACN	
Business address	Level 6, 240 St Georges Terrace, Perth, 6000, Western Australia, Australia
Postal address	
Main Phone number	08 9237 9600
Fax	
Primary email address	Nathan.Hayes@cbh.com.au
Secondary email address	

9.1.2 I qualify for exemption from fees under Regulation 5.23(1)(ii) of the EPBC Regulations because I am:

☐ Small business
☑ Not applicable

9.1.2.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations

☐ Yes ☑ No

9.1.3 Contact (for an organisation - the contact details of the person authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation)

First name	Nathan
Last name	Hayes
Job title	Head of Project Delivery
Phone	08 9416 6210
Mobile	0402 001 655
Fax	
Email	Nathan.Hayes@cbh.com.au
Primary address	Level 6, 240 St Georges Terrace, Perth, 6000, WA, Australia
Address	

Declaration: Person proposing the action (To be signed by the person at 9.1.3)

I, Nathan Hayes **, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity.**

Signature: ..... **Date:** 6-9-2021

I, Nathan Hayes **, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of** Graham Penter **as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.**

Signature:.....**Date:** 6-9-2021

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Proposed designated proponent

9.2.1 Is the proposed designated proponent an organisation or business?

☑ Yes ☐ No

Organisation

Organisation name (as registered for ABN/ACN)	CO-OPERATIVE BULK HANDLING LIMITED
Business name	CBH GROUP
ABN	29256604947
ACN	
Business address	240 St Georges Terrace, Perth, 6000, WA, Australia
Postal address	
Main Phone number	(08) 9237 9783
Fax	
Primary email address	Graham.Penter@cbh.com.au
Secondary email address	

9.2.2 Contact (for an organisation - the contact details of the person authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation)

First name	Graham
Last name	Penter
Job title	Principal - Environment & Sustainability
Phone	(08) 9237 9783
Mobile	0428 866 675
Fax	
Email	Graham.Penter@cbh.com.au
Primary address	Level 6, 240 St Georges Terrace, Perth, 6000, WA, Australia
Address	

Declaration: Proposed Designated Proponent

I, Graham Penter **,the proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.**

Signature: Graham Penter **Date:** 10/09/2021

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Referring party (person preparing the information)

9.3.1 Is the referring party an organisation or a business?

☑ Yes ☐ No

Organisation

Organisation name (as registered for ABN/ACN)	The Trustee for ESK FAMILY TRUST
Business name	
ABN	23684573524
ACN	
Business address	7 Bushland Cl, Dunsborough, 6281, WA, Australia
Postal address	
Main Phone number	0447 366 460
Fax	
Primary email address	bernadette@endplanenvironmental.com.au
Secondary email address	

9.3.2 Contact (for an organisation - the contact details of the person authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation)

First name	Bernadette
Last name	Van Der Wiele
Job title	Director
Phone	0447366460
Mobile	0447366460
Fax	
Email	bernadette@endplanenvironmental.com.au
Primary address	7 Bushland Close, Dunsborough, 6281, Western Australia, Australia
Address	

Declaration: Referring party (person preparing the information)

I, BERNADETTE VAN DER WIELE, **declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.**

Signature B.M. Van der Wiele **Date:** 10/09/2021

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

Appendix A

Attachment

Document Type	File Name
action_area_images	01_Location.pdf
action_area_images	02_Veg_Types.pdf
action_area_images	03_Veg_Condition.pdf
action_area_images	04_Fauna_Habitat.pdf
action_area_images	Appendix 1 Engineering Design.pdf
action_area_images	Appendix 2 Certificates of Title.pdf
action_area_images	Appendix 3 Letters of Authority.pdf
supporting_tech_reports	Appendix 4 CBH Broomehill Surveys Ecoscape 2021.pdf
supporting_tech_reports	Appendix 5 Fauna Assessment Harewood 2007.pdf
corp_env_policy_docs	Appendix 6 CBH Environmental Management Standard.pdf
corp_env_policy_docs	Appendix 7 CBH Health Safety and Environment Policy.pdf
corp_env_policy_docs	Appendix 8 CBH Sustainability Overview.pdf

Appendix B

Coordinates

Area 1
-33.855035025554,117.64966150891
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-33.860862365141,117.65111380294
-33.860862833796,117.65111386488
-33.861535829994,117.65122049129
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-33.866057067004,117.6507971095
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Note: PDF may contain fields not relevant to your application. These fields will appear blank or unticked. Please disregard these fields.

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-33.866416418269,117.65003563228
-33.866260330465,117.65005453693
-33.866064775719,117.65007827672
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-33.864829447016,117.6502285064
-33.864677958065,117.65024686362
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