



## CPS 185/10 Clearing Permit Environmental Assessment Report Permit: CPS185/10-2104

Under Condition 13 of Native Vegetation Clearing Permit CPS 185/10, if Water Corporation clears native vegetation, it must publish the related desktop or environmental assessment report no later than three (3) months after that clearing commenced. This Report has been published to meet this requirement.

### ***Disclaimer***

At the time of publishing, information in this report may have changed. For example, the final size of area(s) cleared may vary slightly from that proposed in the report, and proposals/plans for rehabilitation, offsets, or other post-clearing activities (if required) may likewise vary slightly. Such changes only occur if necessary to deliver the related project *and* if permitted under CPS-185/10.

**Personal information of Water Corporation and Consultancy Employees have been redacted.**

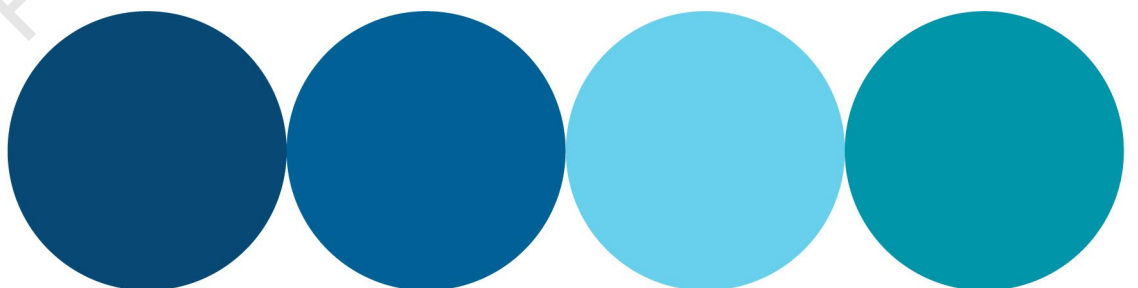
Project Name	<b>CW03623 – Two Rocks Chlorinator Upgrade</b>
LGA / Location	<b>City of Wanneroo</b>
Brief Description	<b>Project involves installation of new electro chlorination system at the Two Rocks Water Treatment Plant (WTP).</b>  <b>Native vegetation clearing required for chlorination upgrade and associated water services infrastructure, including hardstand areas and access tracks.</b>  <b>This project was originally assessed under CPS-185/8.</b>
Total Clearing Approved	<b>Up to 1.58 hectares</b>
Date Clearing Started	<b>28 January 2025</b>
Report Publication Date	<b>17 April 2025</b>

# CW03623 Two Rocks Chlorinator Upgrade

## CPS185/8-2104

Environmental Assessment Report  
Native Vegetation Clearing

Personal Details Redacted





**DOCUMENT INFORMATION**

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V1	31/08/2021	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
V2 updated expiry date and included additional area for pipe laydown	28/06/2022	[Redacted]	-
V3 updated expiry date and included additional area for pipe laydown	1/05/2024	[Redacted]	-
V4 Clearing area boundary extended to relocate recently struck HV line and include area for adjusted design to pipe location.	24/02/2025	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

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## 1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to assess the environmental impact of proposed clearing activities, associated with **CW03623 Two Rocks Chlorinator Upgrade**, and outline communication and management requirements in accordance with the conditions of our state-wide purpose clearing permit CPS185/8.

## 2. Scope

The environmental assessment is limited to **CW03623 Two Rocks Chlorinator Upgrade** project activities that result in the clearing of native vegetation.

Assessment is against the *ten clearing principles* as set out in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). Assessment was conducted with regard to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) "A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*" (DER, 2014).

The assessment was undertaken with consideration of Water Corporation's Environment Policy (Appendix A).

## 3. Project Summary

The CW03623 Two Rocks Chlorinator Upgrade project will involve the installation of new electro chlorination system at the Two Rocks Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Clearing of native vegetation will be required for the chlorination upgrade and associated water services infrastructure, including hardstand areas and access tracks.

## 4. Clearing Requirements

### 4.1. Clearing Area

The proposed clearing area is up to 1.58 ha. The clearing area is mapped in Figure 1, Appendix B

## 5. Approvals

Prior to the commencement of the assessment of the proposed clearing against Water Corporation's State-Wide Clearing Permit for new projects (CPS185/8) an initial scoping of the project was undertaken to determine whether:

- other approvals and/ or referrals are required (state or federal); and/ or
- the proposed clearing is exempt under the EP Act or the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*.

The clearing is for the construction of new water services infrastructure; therefore, It has been determined that the proposed clearing can be assessed under Water Corporation's State-wide Clearing Permit CPS185/8 under Part V of the EP Act.

## 6. Environmental Impact Assessment

### 6.1. Desktop Assessment and Constraints Mapping

Water Corporation's extensive spatial databases (predominantly derived from government agency managed databases), as well as other web-based tools, relevant literature sources and databases were searched and analysed to determine the proposal's environmental constraints and the potential impacts of the proposed clearing.



### 6.1.1. Geology and Soils

The site is within the Quindalup South soil system described as coastal dunes of the Swan Coastal Plain with calcareous deep sands and yellow sands. The site also sits across two soil subsystems:

- **Quindalup South Deep Sand Flat Phase:** Undulating landscapes with deep calcareous sands overlying limestone. Soils have dark grey-brown sand to about 50 cm and then pale brown sand.
- **Quindalup South Oldest Dune Phase:** Dunes or remnants with low relief. Calcareous sands have organic staining to about 30 cm, overlying pale brown sand with definite cementation below 1 m.

### 6.1.2. Hydrology

There are no mapped surface water features within 1 km of the site. This site is located within the Yanchep groundwater area proclaimed under the RIWI Act.

The site is located within the Perth Coastal and Gwelup Underground Water Pollution Control Area PDWSA.

The depth to groundwater in the area is unknown.

### 6.1.3. Flora and Vegetation

The vegetation is mapped as 1007: Mosaic shrublands; *Acacia lasiocarpa* and *Melaleuca acerosa* heath / Shrublands: *Acacia rostellifera* and *Acacia cyclops* thicket (Plate 1).



Database reviews identified the *Banksia* Woodlands TEC as potentially occurring within the area based on distribution of the community. However, the vegetation present consists of *Acacia* and *melaleuca* shrublands and does not consist of any *Banksia* sp. It is therefore unlikely that the vegetation within the site is representative of a TEC. Additionally, the proposed clearing area is not located within or nearby any TEC/PEC buffers nominated by DBCA.

A NatureMap database search has identified Threatened and Priority flora occurring within 5 km of the proposed clearing area. However, the flora records area located within a known *Banksia* Woodlands vegetation community >



2.5 km to the east of the site in areas of remnant native vegetation patches. The site location for proposed clearing is located within a disturbed area from previous historical clearing and construction and ongoing maintenance and access. It is unlikely that conservation significant flora would persist in this area given the highly degraded nature and the vegetation is not representative of the Banksia Woodlands TEC.

A review of photos of the flora and vegetation proposed to be cleared for the project was conducted by [REDACTED] Biota Environmental Services (Nexus ID: [121912398](#)). The review identified the vegetation proposed to be cleared largely consisted of weed species with occasional native species:

- Acacia cyclops scattered shrubs with \**Pelargonium capitatum* (Geranium) low shrubs, \**Euphorbia terracina* (Carnation Weed) herbs and \**Avena* sp. (Wild oat), \**Ehrharta longifolia* weedy annual grasses.
- Shrubs dominated by \**Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (Cotton Bush, Declared Pest).

The site has been previously disturbed via access tracks, a bushfire and previous clearing for existing water services infrastructure including existing water tanks, chlorinator, hardstand areas and access tracks.

The flora and vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to represent any conservation significance species or ecological communities and have been previously impacted by fire. The areas surrounding the proposed clearing area may have affinity to a Priority 3 PEC however this vegetation will not be cleared or impacted by the project.

#### 6.1.4. Fauna

A search of DAWE’s PMST database and DBCA’s NatureMap database has identified the following conservation significant fauna species occurring within 5 km of the site:

Species	State Status	Federal Status
Common Sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> )	IA	Migratory
Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> )	IA	Marine/Migratory
Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> )	IA	Marine/Migratory
Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> )	IA	Marine/Migratory
Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo	Threatened	Endangered
Leatherback Turtle ( <i>Demochelys coriacea</i> )	Threatened	Endangered; Marine, Migratory
Quenda ( <i>Isodon fusciventer</i> )	Priority 4	-
Southern Giant Petrel ( <i>Macronectes giganteus</i> )	IA	Endangered; Marine, Migratory
Bridled Tern ( <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> )	IA	Marine; Migratory
Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> subsp. <i>Gracilis</i> )	IA	-
Crested Tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> )	IA	Marine; Migratory
Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> )	Priority 4	-

The site and surrounding area is mapped as within a potential Black Cockatoo breeding area buffer. The proposed clearing area does not contain any large significant trees that would be suitable for Black Cockatoo breeding with mostly small Acacia sp. Shrubs and herbs. The vegetation proposed to be cleared contains some Acacia species dominated by weeds which is not listed as foraging or breeding habitat for the Black Cockatoos.

Majority of the species listed in the database searches are migratory/wader species. The proposed clearing area does not contain any surface water features that would be habitat for these species.

#### 6.1.5. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The site is not located within an ESA.

#### 6.1.6. Conservation Areas

The site is not located within or nearby any conservation areas.





#### **6.1.7. Contaminated Sites**

The site is not located within 1 km of a registered mapped contaminated site.

There is no mapped risk of Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) occurring within 3 m of the natural ground surface.

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## 7. Assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles

Table 1 - Assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles

Background	Source/Tools for Assessment	Conclusion
<b>Principle (a) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity</b>		
<p>The clearing area does not occur within a Biodiversity Hotspot as identified by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee for the Australian Government.</p> <p>The DAWE's PMST database results identified the Banksia Woodlands TEC and Tuart Woodlands and Forests TEC as potentially occurring within 5 km of the site. A search of DBCA's TEC/PEC database did not identify any mapped occurrences of TECs/PECs within the proximity of the area, however mapped occurrences approximately 2 km east of the proposed clearing area.</p> <p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared contains some native Acacia sp. Dominated by weeds and has been extensively disturbed from previous clearing for access tracks, fencing and a recent fire.</p> <p>The flora and vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to consist of any conservation significant species or ecological communities.</p> <p>Based on this assessment, the proposed clearing of up to 1.05 ha of significantly disturbed vegetation dominated by weed species is not likely to represent a high level of biological diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site Visit</li> <li>• Review of site photographs</li> <li>• Aerial photography</li> <li>• GIS Layers               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Threatened and Priority Ecological Community Buffers</li> <li>- Threatened Flora</li> <li>- Threatened Fauna</li> <li>- Herbarium Specimens</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regional Botanical Province and Sub region Descriptions (Beard, 1990)</li> <li>• Australia's 15 National Biodiversity Hotspots (DoE, 2016)</li> <li>• EPA Position Statement No. 3- Environmental Impact Assessment of Biodiversity (EPA, 2002)</li> <li>• EP Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation (EPA, 2016)</li> <li>• NatureMap - <a href="https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/">https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/</a></li> <li>• SLIP WA Atlas - <a href="https://www2.landgate.wa.gov.au/bmvf/app/wa/atlas/">https://www2.landgate.wa.gov.au/bmvf/app/wa/atlas/</a> (accessed ###/###/###)</li> <li>• DWER Clearing Map Viewer - Previous clearing permits <a href="https://cps.DWER.wa.gov.au/">https://cps.DWER.wa.gov.au/</a></li> </ul>	<p>The proposal is <b>not likely</b> to be at variance with this clearing principle</p>



**Principle (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**

A search of the DBCA NatureMap and DAWE’s PMST database identified some conservation significant fauna species potentially occurring within 5 km of the site. Majority of these species are migratory/marine/wader bird species with a high distribution area and some species are ground-dwelling. The site’s vegetation is highly disturbed and is dominated by weed species with occasional native Acacia sp. The vegetation is unlikely to provide significant foraging, breeding or nesting habitat for conservation significant species. The surrounding vegetation outside of the clearing area is likely to provide more significant and native vegetation that would provide better value habitat than the proposed clearing area.

The proposed clearing area does not contain any foraging or breeding value for Black Cockatoos.

The site does not provide an important linkage between fragmented habitats and is surrounded by intact native vegetation that would likely provide more suitable habitat for fauna species.

Based on the above information, it is considered unlikely that the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

- Site Visit and review of flora/vegetation
- Aerial Photography
- GIS Layers
  - Threatened Fauna
  - Remnant vegetation
  - Beard vegetation types
- NatureMap - <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/>
- DWER Clearing Map Viewer - Previous clearing permits <https://cps.DWER.wa.gov.au/>
- DAWE SPRAT Species Profile and Threats database <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>

The proposal is **not likely** to be at variance with this clearing principle

**Principle (c) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.**

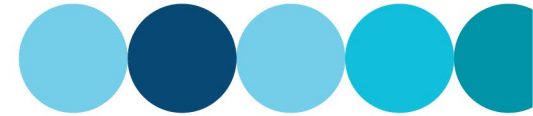
Desktop searches of the DBCA NatureMap and PMST databases identified a number of conservation significant flora species occurring within 5 km of the site. However, these species occur within known occurrences of the Banksia Woodlands TEC. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is dominated by weed species with the occasional native Acacia sp. That is not represented of any TEC/PEC.

The vegetation at the site has been extensively disturbed from prior clearing, access tracks and a recent fire.

The vegetation within the proposed cleared area is not likely to provide a significant buffer for the potential threatened species that exist within nearby areas.

- Site Visit and photograph review
- Aerial photography
- GIS Layers
  - Threatened Flora (ref)
- DBCA Database search requests – Flora
- DAWE – Protected Matters Search Tool <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/>
- NatureMap - <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/>

The proposal is **not likely** to be at variance with this clearing principle



The native vegetation proposed to be cleared therefore does not include, nor is it necessary for the continued existence, of any threatened flora.

**Principle (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.**

The Banksia Woodlands TEC and Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the SCP TEC have been mapped as potentially occurring within 5 km of the site. However, a review of the vegetation proposed to be cleared is dominated by weeds with occasional acacia sp. The vegetation is highly disturbed.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared does not represent a TEC/PEC nor is it necessary for the maintenance of a TEC/PEC.

- Site Visit – review of photographs
- Aerial photography
- GIS Layers
  - Threatened Ecological Communities
  - TEC Buffers
- DBCA Database search requests – TECs (Search performed ###/###/###)
- DAWE – Protected Matters Search Tool <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/>
- NatureMap - <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/>

The proposal is **not likely** to be at variance with this clearing principle

**Principle (e) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been significantly cleared.**

The high level vegetation association in this area has been mapped by Beard (1990) as the 1007 Association: Mosaic: shrublands; Acacia & Melaleuca heath / Shrublands: Acacia sp.

The vegetation complex within which the clearing footprint lies has been mapped by Heddle (1980) as the Quindalup complex: Low closed forest and closed scrub. The status of the remaining pre-European vegetation is shown in the table below.

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Extent remaining all DBCA managed lands (proportion of pre-European extent) %

- GIS Layers
  - SCP and Surrounds Veg Complexes (Mattiske & Havel, 1998)
  - Heddle (1980) Vegetation Complex (ref)
  - Pre-European Vegetation (Beard Vegetation) (ref)
- CAR Reserve Analysis Report 2b <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- [EPA Guidance Statement No. 10 Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors](#)
- [Regional Botanical Province and Sub-region Descriptions \(Beard, 1990\)](#)
- Vegetation Complex Mapping Data SCP

The proposal is **not likely** to be at variance with this clearing principle



Extent of All Native Vegetation Remaining in the IBRA Region				
Swan Coastal Plain	1, 501, 221.93	579, 813.47	38.62	14.85
Mattiske & Havel (of Heddlle) Vegetation Complexes in IBRA region SCP				
Quindalup Complex in IBRA region	54, 573.87	33, 011.64	60.49	10.98
Beard Veg Association in IBRA Bioregion SCP				
Beard Veg No. 1007	30,109.89	20,679.62	68.68	10.13
Beard vegetation association(s) in IBRA Subregion SWA02				
Beard Veg No. 1007	30, 109.89	20, 679.62	68.68	10.13
Beard Veg Association in State				
Beard Veg No. 1007	30,407.75	20,691.11	68.05	10.04

The project is located within a constrained area (Swan Coastal Plain). In the IBRA region, 60.49% of the Quindalup Complex and 68.68% of the Beard Veg Type 1007 of the pre-European extent remains. This percentage is above the 10% retention objective for the constrained areas. Clearing of the proposed 1.58 ha is unlikely to reduce the remaining extent to below the identified trigger level.

The proposal is therefore unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.

- <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/vegetation-complexes-swan-coastal-plain>
- Vegetation Complex Mapping Data South West
- [https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/d\\_bca](https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/d_bca)
- <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/vegetation-complexes-swf-50k>
- Vegetation Complex Mapping Report SCP & South West (Table 1, page 10)  
<https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/static/FullTextFiles/072149/072149.e.pdf>
- [Webb \(2016\) Statistics](#)

**Principle (f) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or a wetland**

Desktop mapping has not identified any mapped watercourses or wetlands intersecting or within proximity to the proposed clearing area.

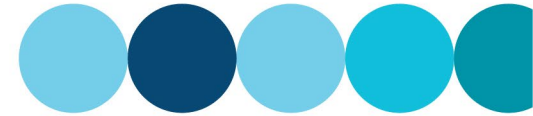
The native vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to be growing in, or in association with, a watercourse or wetland environment therefore the proposal is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

- Aerial photography
- GIS Layers
  - Groundwater Contours Max
  - Geomorphic Wetlands SCP
  - Geomorphic Wetlands Augusta to Walpole
  - Swan Coastal Plain EPP
  - Peel Harvey EPP

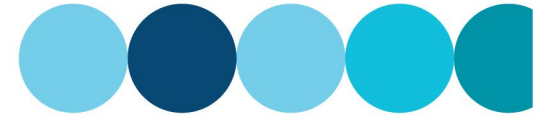
The proposal is **not likely** to be at variance with this clearing principle



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SW Agricultural Zone EPP</li> <li>- Ramsar</li> <li>- Important Wetlands</li> <li>- GDE Surface</li> <li>- GDE Subsurface</li> <li>- Hydrography linear</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Principle (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.</b></p>		
<p>The soils at the site are located within the Perth Coastal Zone described as coastal sand dunes and calcarenite. The site is mapped within two soil subsystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quindalup South Oldest Dune Phase: Dunes or remnant with low relief. Calcareous sands have organic staining to ~30cm overlying pale brown sand with definite cementation below 1 m.</li> <li>• Quindalup South Deep Sand Flat Phase: Undulating landscapes with deep calcareous sands overlying limestone. Soils have dark grey brown sand to about 50 cm and then pale brown sand.</li> </ul> <p>Sandy soils have a high permeability and therefore are unlikely to contribute to onsite or offsite runoff. This soil type is also prone to water or wind erosion uncompacted. The proposed clearing will not increase erosion as the site is proposed to be developed for new water services infrastructure including hardstand areas, roads and infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no nearby mapped watercourses or wetlands within proximity to the site.</p> <p>The site is mapped as having marginal groundwater salinity with a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentration ranging between 500-1,000 mg/L.</p> <p>The site has a variable elevation ranging between 51 m and 58 m AHD with an average slope of 4%. The site will be contoured to facilitate appropriate stormwater drainage.</p> <p>The site is not mapped as having any risk of Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) occurring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerial photography</li> <li>• GIS Layers             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil Subsystem/System/Zone</li> <li>- Topography Contours</li> <li>- Salinity Risk</li> <li>- ASS WA</li> </ul> </li> <li>• EPA Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Environmental Quality (EPA, 2016)</li> <li>• Australian Soil Resource Information System (ASRIS) online mapping tool <a href="http://www.asris.csiro.au/#">http://www.asris.csiro.au/#</a> (accessed ###/###/###)</li> <li>• Australian <a href="#">Bureau of Meteorology – Average annual, seasonal and monthly rainfall - website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Waterlogging - website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Soilguide: a handbook for understanding and managing agricultural soils (DAF, 2001)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Water and Environmental Regulation – Erosion and Sedimentation – Website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Primary Industries and</a></li> </ul>	<p>The proposal is <b>not likely</b> to be at variance with this clearing principle</p>

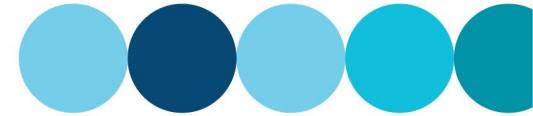


<p>Given the minimal area of proposed clearing (1.58 ha) within a largely cleared and disturbed area, it is unlikely that this clearing would result in appreciable land degradation. Therefore, this proposal is unlikely to be at variance with this clearing principle.</p>	<p><a href="#">Regional Development – Managing erosion on your small property – website</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Dispersive soils in WA – website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Identification and Investigation of Acid Sulfate Soils and Acidic Landscapes (DER, 2015)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Soil Groups of WA: a simple guide to the main soils of Western Australia (4<sup>th</sup> Edition) (DaF, 2013)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Wind Erosion – website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Water and Environmental Regulation – Understanding Salinity – website</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Principle (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</b></p>		
<p>The proposed clearing area is not located within or nearby any conservation areas. It is not likely that the proposed clearing would have any impact on any conservation areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerial photography</li> <li>• GIS Layers           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional Parks</li> <li>- SRT Management Areas</li> <li>- National Heritage WA</li> <li>- RNE</li> <li>- World Heritage Areas</li> <li>- Bush Forever</li> <li>- Marine Reserve Areas</li> <li>- DBCA Managed Lands</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The proposal is <b>not likely</b> to be at variance with this clearing principle</p>
<p><b>Principle (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.</b></p>		



<p>Groundwater levels at the site are unknown.</p> <p>There are no mapped contaminated sites located within 1 km of the site. The site is not mapped as having any risk of ASS occurring.</p> <p>The site is located within a PDWSA. The proposed clearing is unlikely to have an impact on the PDWSA.</p> <p>There are no surface water receptors downstream or nearby that would be impacted by the proposed clearing.</p> <p>Given the site characteristics and the minimal clearing of degraded vegetation proposed there is unlikely to be a change to hydrological regimes or an impact to onsite or offsite ground or surface water systems.</p> <p>The clearing is there for not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site Visit</li> <li>• Aerial photography</li> <li>• GIS Layers:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil Groups</li> <li>- Acid Sulfate Soils</li> <li>- Topography</li> <li>- Salinity</li> <li>- Pre-European Vegetation</li> <li>- State-wide Hydrography</li> <li>- CAWS Act Clearing Control Catchments</li> <li>- Public Drinking Water Source Area Protection Zones</li> <li>- RIWI Act Ground and Surface Water Areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DWER Contaminated Sites Database</li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Dispersive soils in WA – website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Identification and Investigation of Acid Sulfate Soils and Acidic Landscapes (DER, 2015)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Water and Environmental Regulation – Acid Sulfate Soils - website</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Dryland Salinity Science – website (pg. 2)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Department of Water and Environmental Regulation – Understanding Salinity – website</a></li> </ul>	<p>The proposal is <b>not likely</b> to be at variance with this clearing principle</p>
<p><b>Principle (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.</b></p>		





The site is not located or nearby a mapped floodplain area. The site is not located nearby any mapped surface water features including watercourses or wetlands.

The clearing of the small area of vegetation proposed (1.58 ha) is unlikely to increase or exacerbate the incidence of flooding.

- Aerial photography
- GIS Layers:
  - Flood risk mapping
  - Hydrography linear
  - Wetlands
- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation. Department of Environment and Regulation, December 2014.
- [Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Waterlogging - website](#)

The proposal is **not likely** to be at variance with this clearing principle

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## 8. Construction Environmental Management Framework

### 8.1. Dieback Management

When undertaking clearing, or any other activity (such as Revegetation) associated with this project, in any part of a region that has an average annual rainfall of greater than 400 mm and is south of the 26th parallel if latitude, the following steps to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of dieback and other pathogens will be undertaken as a minimum:

- Clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleaned;
- Avoid the movement of soil in wet conditions;
- If movement of soils in wet conditions is necessary, the Responsible Officer must prepare, implement and adhere to a dieback management plan developed in consultation with DWER for minimising the spread of dieback; and
- Ensure that no dieback-affected road building materials, mulches or fill are brought into an area than is not affected by dieback.

### 8.2. Weed Management

When undertaking clearing, or any other activity (such as Revegetation) associated with this project the following steps to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of weeds will be undertaken as a minimum:

- clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared.
- ensure that no weed-affected road building materials, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

The site contains several weed species including the Cotton Bush which is a Declared species under the BAM Act.

The cleared vegetation is not to be mulched and re-spread given the presence of a Declared species. The cleared vegetation shall be disposed of at an appropriately licenced facility to reduce the spread or introduction of weeds in nearby areas. Control of cotton bush should occur in nearby areas as per the directions from DPIRD: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/herbicides/narrow-leaf-cotton-bush-control> and <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/declared-plants/narrow-leaf-cotton-bush-what-you-should-know>.

### 8.3. Other Pathogens

The area to be cleared has not been identified as being susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback.



## 9. Glossary

### Clearing

The killing of, removal of, severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of, or the doing of any other substantial damage, including draining or flooding land, burning and grazing of stock, to some or all of the native vegetation in an area. (Clearing does not include pruning of native vegetation, to the extent the pruning does not cause substantial damage to the native vegetation.)

### Native vegetation

Indigenous aquatic or terrestrial vegetation and includes dead vegetation unless that dead vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be excluded from this definition.

It also includes native vegetation that was intentionally planted if:

- a) that vegetation was sown, planted or propagated as required under this Act or another written law; or
- b) that vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be included in this definition; or
- c) the planting was funded (wholly or partly) by a person who was not the owner of the land AND for the purpose of biodiversity conservation or land conservation; or
- d) one of the following is in effect in relation to the vegetation —
  - (i) a conservation covenant or agreement to reserve under section 30B of the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945;
  - (ii) a covenant to conserve under section 21A of the National Trust of Australia (W.A.) Act 1964;
  - (iii) a restrictive covenant to conserve under section 129BA of the Transfer of Land Act 1893;
  - (iv) some other form of binding undertaking to establish and maintain, or maintain, the vegetation.



## 10. References

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## APPENDIX A - ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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# Environment Policy

## Environmental leadership and improvement

Water Corporation provides essential water, wastewater and drainage services to our customers across Western Australia. We take water from the environment and then return drainage water, treated wastewater and by-products to the environment.

We are committed to protecting and improving the environments in which we work or influence by complying with our environmental obligations, reducing our environmental impact and improving our environmental performance.



We are all responsible for protecting the environment as well as understanding and meeting our environmental obligations while improving performance.



We identify, manage and eliminate risks to the environment. We seek to prevent pollution and enhance the environments in which we work.



We have strong governance structures supporting our environmental objectives.

Our objectives include

- no net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050
- protecting the oceans and waterways we influence
- increasing reuse of treated wastewater
- reducing water use per capita to conserve resources
- sustainable use of resources with no net clearing of native vegetation.

We regularly review our environmental objectives and targets to ensure they remain relevant and reported internally and publicly to measure our performance.

**Pat Donovan**  
Chief Executive Officer, Water Corporation

This policy applies to all Water Corporation workers and includes all activities and services we provide in accordance with our operating license. We will provide the necessary resources, systems, training and mechanisms to improve our environmental performance.

PCY230 Environment Policy  
Date: January 2020  
Next review: January 2023

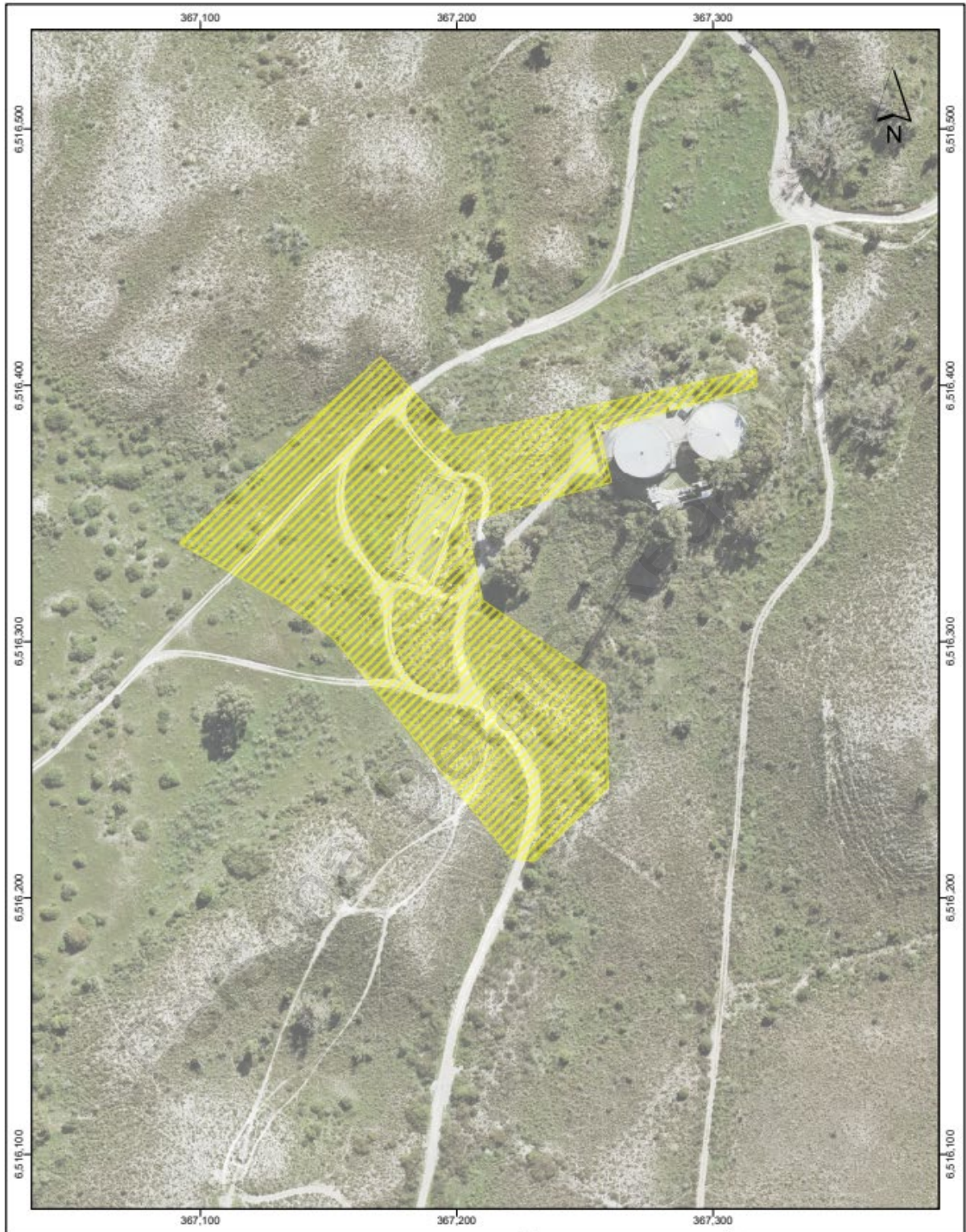




## APPENDIX B – FIGURES

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**LEGEND**  
 Approved Clearing Area



0 10 20 30 40 50  
 Metres

Coordinate System: GCS GDA 1994  
 Vertical Datum: AHD

AUTHOR: JUPPS0 DATE: 21/02/2025

BRANCH: APDG - ENVIRONMENTAL  
 BUSINESS UNIT

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**PLAN - CPS185/8 - 2104**

**Version - 3**

**CW03623-Two Rocks  
 Chlorinator Upgrade**

File: \\svmtg11-38\Environ\AA\_EIA\_GIS\1\_Projects\Capital\CW03623 Two Rocks GW Chlorinator Upgrade\ArcMap\CPS\_185\_2104\_v2.aprx

**Figure 1**



## APPENDIX C - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

<https://nexus.watercorporation.com.au/otcs/cs.exe/app/nodes/121921639>

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