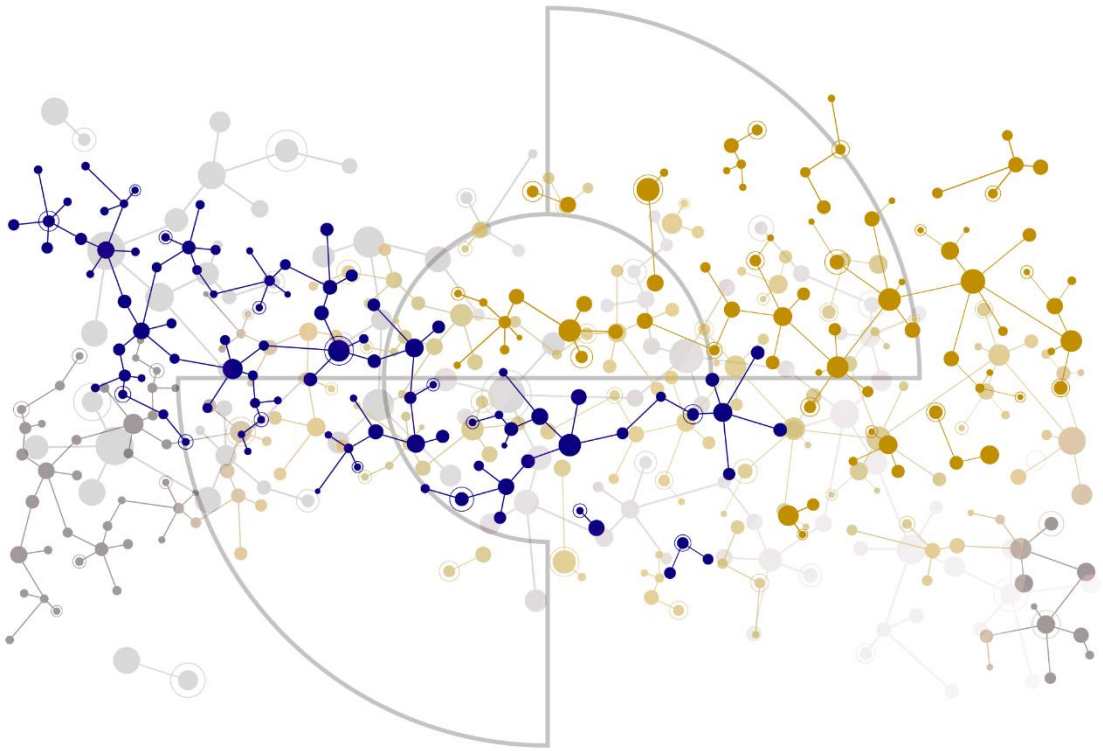
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

Annual Compliance Report

Land Clearing Approval No. EPBC 2014/7354 for the Construction of Waste Storage Cells, Farm Stage 3, 4 and 5, Red Hill Waste Management Facility

21 November 2022 to 20 November 2023

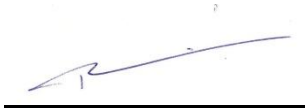


Contents

1 Declaration of Accuracy 1
2 Description of Activities 2
3 Introduction 2
4 Roles and Responsibilities 2
5 Compliance with Approval Conditions 3
5.1 Condition One 3
5.2 Condition Two 3
5.3 Condition Three 4
5.4 Condition Four 4
5.5 Condition Five 4
5.6 Condition Six 4
5.7 Condition Seven 4
5.8 Condition Eight 5
5.9 Condition Nine 5
5.10 Condition Ten 5
5.11 Condition Eleven 5
5.12 Condition Twelve 6
5.13 Condition Thirteen 6
5.14 Condition Fourteen 6
6 Time Period of Compliance Report 6
7 Compliance Table 4
8 Appendix A: EPBC Approval 2014/7354 8
9 Appendix B: Summary Table of Red Hill Clearing Events Permitted Under EPBC 2014/ 7354 9
10 Appendix C: Map of Red Hill Clearing Events Permitted Under EPBC 2014/ 7354 9
11 Appendix D: Letter of Acceptance of Offset Management Plan 10
12 Appendix E: Notification Letter of Commencement of Clearing 11
13 Appendix F: Implementation of Offset Management Plan for 2021/2022 Red Hill Waste Management Facility 12

1 Declaration of Accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed 

Full Name: Tim Craine

Position: Acting Manager Environmental & Waste Compliance Operations

Organisation: Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council ABN 89 631 866 056

Date: 23/02/2024

Document Control				
Rev	**Date**	**Description**	**Author**	**Review**
0	23/02/2024	Final	Joe Styles, Thanh Hoang	Tim Craine/ Wendy Harris

2 Description of Activities

EPBC Number:	EPBC2014/7354
Project Name:	Construction of Waste Storage Cells, Farm Stage 3, 4 and 5, Red Hill Waste Management Facility, Red Hill, WA (EPBC 2014/7354).
Approval Holder:	Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council.
ACN/ABN:	ABN 89 631 866 056
Approved Action:	To clear native vegetation to undertake geotechnical investigations and construct waste disposal storage cells at the Red Hill Waste Facility, Red Hill, Western Australia.
Location of the Project:	Lot 1094 Toodyay Rd, Red Hill WA 6056.
Dates for the Reporting Period of the Report:	21 November 2022 to 20 November 2023.

3 Introduction

The Department of the Environment and Energy (the Department) issued Approval No. EPBC 2014/7354 to the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) for the clearing of 13.9 Ha of native vegetation, at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility (Red Hill), for the purposes of landfill cell development.

As Black Cockatoo habitat had been identified at Red Hill, the conditions of the clearing approval specifically require a vegetation offset area to be identified and purchased. The offset area selected is adjacent to the Red Hill Waste Management Facility and is required to be managed and rehabilitated, in order to reduce the impact of the onsite clearing on the threatened fauna species.

This report has been prepared to specifically address Condition 11 of Approval EPBC 2014/7354 (the Approval) which requires the EMRC to prepare and submit an Annual Compliance Report, to the Department within three months of every 12 month anniversary of the clearing commencement date, until 2026. The report must address compliance with each of the conditions of the approval and a copy of the original Approval No. EPBC 2014/7354 can be found in Appendix A.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The EMRC has established roles and responsibilities to oversee the implementation and operation of the Offset Management Plan (Plan) and its compliance obligations as shown below:

Manager Environmental & Waste Compliance Operations

- Managing the development, implementation and review of the Plan;
- Ensuring all procedures and tasks relating to the Plan are adequately resourced; and
- Ensuring accurate records are maintained and compliance reporting is undertaken in accordance with approval conditions.

Red Hill Operations Site Manager

- Ensuring that all relevant Red Hill site staff and contractors are familiar with operational controls set out in the Plan;
- Ensuring that no unauthorised access occurs into the Offset areas; and
- Reporting any Offset Area management issues to the Manager Environmental and Waste Compliance Operations.

Coordinator Environmental & Waste Compliance

- Coordinating the implementation of monitoring programs, control programs, and revegetation activities associated with the Plan;
- Allocating Offset Management tasks to appropriate Environmental Operations Team members and qualified contractors/consultants where required;
- Maintaining accurate records associated with the Plan; and
- Preparing documentation and reports associated with the Plan.

Environmental Officer

- Undertaking the monitoring programs, control programs and revegetation activities associated with the Plan;
- Providing training to relevant contractors and site personnel regarding Plan controls;
- Assisting in the implementation of the monitoring program, control programs and revegetation activities associated with the Plan; and
- Assisting in the preparation of documentation and reports associated with the plan.

5 Compliance with Approval Conditions

5.1 Condition One

The approval holder must not clear more than 13.9 hectares (ha) of black cockatoo habitat within the Project area.

Compliant with Condition One:

The clearing of the project site of the Red Hill has been conducted as a staged operation to make way for future site construction. The EMRC commenced the first stage of clearing on Lot 12 of the Red Hill on the 21/11/2016. Western Tree Recyclers were contracted to conduct the clearing of vegetation in the project area. The EMRC has cleared 13.9Ha of native vegetation. Details of the dates and extent of clearing can be found in **Error! Reference source not found.**. A map of the cleared areas can be found in Appendix C.

5.2 Condition Two

The approval holder must prepare and submit an Offset Management Plan (Plan), for the approval of the Minister, to offset the loss of black cockatoo habitat. The approval holder must not commence clearing unless the Minister has approved the plan.

Compliant with Condition Two:

The EMRC submitted the offset Management Plan to the Minister which was approved on the 19 September 2016. A copy of the approval letter can be found in Appendix D.

5.3 Condition Three

For the better protection of Black Cockatoos, the approval holder must comply with conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Western Australian Approval.

Compliant with Condition Three:

On the 19 November 2015 the EMRC was granted clearing permit number 5743/2 (Permit) from the Western Australian State Government, for the removal of 13.9 hectares of vegetation on Lot 12 of Red Hill. The permit was granted with the understanding that the EMRC will adhere to the five conditions whilst undertaking the activities.

All clearing activities have now occurred under this permit and the permit approval lapsed on the 1st of August 2020. As such, this condition and has been fulfilled. It should also be noted that the annual Implementation of Offsets Management Report 2023 will include weed management and other rehabilitation activities within the covenant area.

5.4 Condition Four

The approval holder may choose to revise a Plan approved by the Minister under condition 2 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EBPC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.

Not applicable:

The Plan has not been revised

5.5 Condition Five

The approval holder may revoke their choice under condition 4 at any time by notice to the Department. If the approval holder revokes the choice to implement a revised plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, the Plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.

Not applicable:

The Plan has not been revised

5.6 Condition Six

Condition 4 does not apply if the revisions to the approved Plan includes changes to environmental offsets provided under the Plan in relation to a matter protected by a controlling provision for the action, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Minister. This does not otherwise limit the circumstances in which taking of the action in accordance with a revised Plan would, or would not, be likely to have new or increased impacts.

Not applicable:

The Plan has not been revised

5.7 Condition Seven

If the Minister gives a notice to the approval holder that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then:

iii. Condition 4 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised Plan; and

iv. The approval holder must implement the Plan approved by the Minister.

To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 4, 5 and 6 in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving notice, the Minister may also notify that, for a specified period of time, condition 4 does not apply for one or more specified Plan required under the approval.

Not applicable:

The Plan has not been revised

5.8 Condition Eight

Conditions 4, 5, 6 and 7 are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the approval holder to submit a revised Plan to the Minister for approval.

Not applicable:

The Plan has not been revised.

5.9 Condition Nine

Within 30 days after the commencement of the action, the approval holder must advise the Department in writing of the actual date of commencement.

Compliant with Condition Nine:

The EMRC commenced the first stage of clearing on Lot 12 of the Red Hill Waste Management Facility on the 21/11/2016. Notification was sent by Rachael Lovegrove, then Manager of Environmental Operations, to Vaughan Cox, Assistant Director Post Approval Section, on the 19/12/2016 (Appendix E). This was 28 days after the first clearing had commenced and therefore complies with Condition 9.

5.10 Condition Ten

The approval holder must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the Plan and make them available upon request to the Department.

Compliant with Condition Ten:

The EMRC has maintained accurate records through a document management system and has maintained registers detailing the activities associated with the conditions of the approval. Written records on all matters relating to Offsets area are stored in electronic format in the EMRC document management system *Content Manager*. All incoming correspondence (letters, emails, etc.) are recorded and stored within this system, and all documents are allocated a unique reference number which allows them to be tracked and controlled. The document management system can be accessed by Red Hill staff as well as by staff based at the EMRC head office. A copy of the Implementation of Offset Management Plan for the current reporting period is also listed in Appendix F.

5.11 Condition Eleven

Within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the approval, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval,

including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published.

Compliant with Condition Eleven:

The Annual Compliance Report for the 2022-2023 period has been completed as of 19/02/2024, which is within 3 months of the annual anniversary of the approval.

5.12 Condition Twelve

Upon the direction of the Minister, the approval holder must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent auditor must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister.

Not applicable:

As per advice from the Department via email dated 19 December 2017, this condition does not require action by the approval holder unless directed by the Minister. As such, there is currently no requirement for action on this condition by the Council.

5.13 Condition Thirteen

Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, the approval holder must publish the Plan referred to in these conditions of approval on their website. The Plan must be published on the website within 1 month of being approved by the Minister and remain for the life of the approval.

Compliant with Condition Thirteen:

A copy of the Plan has remained on the EMRC website since the approval has been granted. A copy of the Offsets Management Plan in 2016 can be found at:

https://www.emrc.org.au/waste-services/waste-and-recycling-services/red-hill-waste-management-facility/red-hill-environmental-management.aspx

5.14 Condition Fourteen

If, at any time after 5 years from the date of this approval, the approval holder has not commenced the action, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the written agreement of the minister.

Compliant with Condition Fourteen:

Commencement of the action occurred on 21 November 2016.

6 Time Period of Compliance Report

This report summarises compliance monitoring with each of the conditions of Approval EPBC 2014/7354, including implementation of the Plan during the reporting period of 21 November 2022 – 20 November 2023.

7 Compliance Table

No.	Condition	Is the project Compliant?	Comments/ Evidence
1	The approval holder must not clear more than 13.9 hectares (ha) of black cockatoo habitat within the Project area.	Compliant	The clearing of the project site of the Red Hill has been conducted as a staged operation to make way for future landfill cell construction. The EMRC commenced the first stage of clearing on Lot 12 of the Red Hill on the 21/11/2016. Western Tree Recyclers was contracted to conduct the clearing of vegetation in the project area. All 13.9 Ha of native vegetation has been cleared. No further clearing is permitted and no clearing has occurred in the reporting period. Refer to Appendix B – Summary of Red Hill Clearing Events Permitted Under EPBC 7354. Refer to Appendix C – Map and Dates of Red Hill Clearing Events Permitted Under EPBC 7354.
2	The approval holder must prepare and submit an Offset Management Plan(Plan), for the approval of the Minister, to offset the loss of black cockatoo habitat. The approval holder must not commence clearing unless the Minister has approved the plan.	Compliant	The EMRC submitted an Offset Management Plan to the Minister which was approved on the 19 September 2016. A copy of the letter of acceptance for the Offsets Management Plan approval can be found in Appendix D of this report.
3	For the better protection of Black Cockatoos, the approval holder must comply with conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Western Australian Approval.	Compliant	The EMRC submitted the final Annual Report associated with Area Permit No. 5743/2 to Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) on 29 June 2020. It should be noted that although the EMRC is not required to continue reporting on this permit, nearly all the condition reporting is covered in the Implementation of Offsets Management Plan, Appendix F of this report.
4	The approval holder may choose to revise a Plan approved by the Minister under condition 2 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EBPC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact.	N/A	The Plan has not been revised.
5	The approval holder may revoke their choice under condition 4 at any time by notice to the Department. If the approval holder revokes the choice to implement a revised plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, the Plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.	N/A	The Plan has not been revised.

6	Condition 4 does not apply if the revisions to the approved Plan include changes to environmental offsets provided under the Plan in relation to a matter protected by a controlling provision for the action, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Minister. This does not otherwise limit the circumstances in which taking of the action in accordance with a revised Plan would, or would not, be likely to have new or increased impacts.	N/A	The Plan has not been revised.
7	If the Minister gives a notice to the approval holder that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then: i) Condition 4 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised Plan; and ii) The approval holder must implement the Plan approved by the Minister. To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 4, 5 and 6 in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving notice, the Minister may also notify that, for a specified period of time, condition 4 does not apply for one or more specified Plan required under the approval.	N/A	The Plan has not been revised.
8	Conditions 4, 5, 6 and 7 are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the approval holder to submit a revised Plan to the Minister for approval.	N/A	The Plan has not been revised.
9	Within 30 days after the commencement of the action, the approval holder must advise the Department in writing of the actual date of commencement.	Compliant	EMRC commenced the first stage of clearing on Lot 12 of the Red Hill Waste Management Facility on the 21/11/2016. A notification letter for the commencement of clearing was sent by Rachael Lovegrove, then Manager of Environmental Operations, to Vaughan Cox, Assistant Director Post Approval Section, on the 19 December 2016. A copy of this letter can be found in Appendix E of this report and was sent 28 days after the first clearing had commenced, therefore complying with Condition 9.

10	The approval holder must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the Plan and make them available upon request to the Department.	Compliant	The EMRC has maintained accurate records through the digital document management system Content Manager. The system has maintained registers detailing the activities associated with the conditions of the approval. These documents are all available upon request to the Department. A copy of the EMRC Implementation of Offset Management Plan 2022-23 can be found in Appendix F.
11	Within 3 months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the approval, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published.	Compliant	The Annual Compliance Report for the 2022-2023 period has been completed as of 19/02/2024, which is within 3 months of the 12-month anniversary of the approval. The report can be viewed on the EMRC website at: https://www.emrc.org.au/waste-services/waste-and-recycling-services/red-hill-waste-management-facility/red-hill-environmental-management.aspx
12	Upon the direction of the Minister, the approval holder must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent auditor must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister.	N/A	As per advice from the Department via email dated 19 December 2017, this condition does not require action by the approval holder unless directed by the Minister. As such there is currently no requirement for action on this condition by the EMRC.
13	Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, the approval holder must publish the Plan referred to in these conditions of approval on their website. The Plan must be published on the website within 1 month of being approved by the Minister and remain for the life of the approval.	Compliant	A copy of the Plan has remained on the EMRC website since the approval has been granted. A copy of the Offsets Management Plan can be found at: https://www.emrc.org.au/waste-services/waste-and-recycling-services/red-hill-waste-management-facility/red-hill-environmental-management.aspx
14	If, at any time after 5 years from the date of this approval, the approval holder has not commenced the action, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	Commencement of the action occurred on 21 November 2016.

8 Appendix A: EPBC Approval 2014/7354

Australian Government
Department of the Environment

Approval

Construction of waste storage cells, Farm stage 3, 4 and 5, Red Hill Waste Facility, Red Hill, Western Australia (EPBC 2014/7354)

This decision is made under sections 130(1) and 133 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Proposed action

person to whom the approval is granted	Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
proponent's ACN (if applicable)	ABN 89 631 866 056
proposed action	To clear native vegetation to undertake geotechnical investigations and construct waste disposal storage cells at the Red Hill Waste Facility, Red Hill, Western Australia [See EPBC Act referral 2014/7354]

Approval decision

Controlling Provision	Decision
Listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 & 18A)	Approve

conditions of approval

This approval is subject to the conditions specified below.

expiry date of approval

This approval has effect until 31 December 2026.

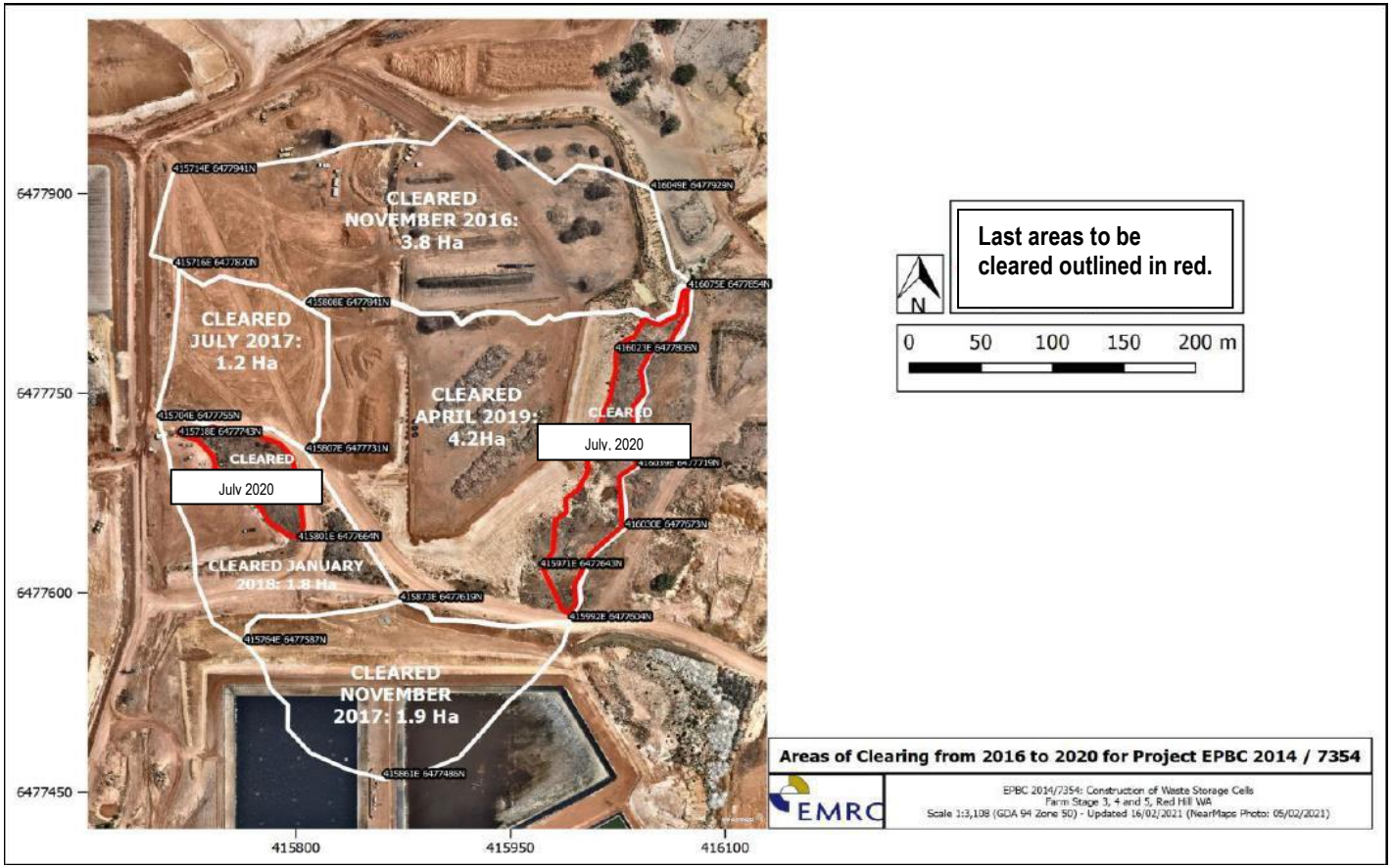
Decision-maker

name and position	Bruce Edwards Assistant Secretary Assessments (WA, SA, NT) and Air Branch
signature	
date of decision	24 February 2016

9 Appendix B: Summary Table of Red Hill Clearing Events Permitted Under EPBC 2014/ 7354

Date	GPS Coordinates	Contractor	Cleared Area
Nov 2016	415716E, 6477859N	Western Tree Recyclers	3.8Ha
	416075E, 6477856N		
Jul 2017	415716E, 6477859N	Western Tree Recyclers	1.2Ha
	415814E, 6477832N		
Nov 2017	415749E, 6477596N	Western Tree Recyclers	1.9Ha
	416000E, 6476604N		
Jan 2018	415799E, 6477738N	Western Tree Recyclers	1.8 Ha
	415805E, 6477653N		
	415820E, 6477644N		
Apr 2019	416075E, 6477854N	Western Tree Recyclers	4.2 Ha
	419992E, 6477604N		
	415873E, 6477619N		
	415806E, 6477841N		
Jul 2020	416028E, 6477735N	Western Tree Recyclers	1.0 Ha
	415774E, 6477714N		
Total			**13.9 Ha**

10 Appendix C: Map of Red Hill Clearing Events Permitted Under EPBC 2014/ 7354



11 Appendix D: Letter of Acceptance of Offset Management Plan

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Ms Rachael Lovegrove
Manager, Environmental Operations
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
PO Box 234
Belmont WA 6984

Construction of Waste Storage Cells, Farm Stage 3, 4 and 5, Red Hill Waste Facility, Red Hill, WA (EPBC 2014/7354)

Dear Ms Lovegrove,

Thank you for your letter dated 7 June 2016 requesting approval of the Offset Management Plan (Plan) submitted in accordance with condition 2 of EPBC approval 2014/7354.

Officers of this Department have reviewed and advised me on the request. As delegate of the Minister for the Environment and Energy, I have decided to approve the *Red Hill Waste Management Facility Offsets Management Plan Version 3: September 2016* in accordance with condition 2 of EPBC approval 2014/7354. The Plan must now be implemented.

Conditions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 allow you (under certain circumstances) to implement a revised Plan without seeking the Minister's approval. I have attached a fact sheet which provides guidance on 'new or increased impact' and changes to approved management plans under EPBC Act environmental approvals.

In accordance with condition 13 of EPBC approval 2014/7354, the Plan must be published on your website within one month of approval and must remain on the website for the period the EPBC approval has effect. As you are aware the Department has an active monitoring program which includes monitoring inspections, desk top document reviews and audits.

Should you require any further information, including whether to submit the revised Plan for approval, please contact Heather Cross, on (02) 6274 1432 or by email: postapproval@environment.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

S. Gaddes

Shane Gaddes
Assistant Secretary
Compliance & Enforcement Branch
Environment Standards Division

19 September 2016

12 Appendix E: Notification Letter of Commencement of Clearing

Enquiries: Rachael Lovegrove
Direct Line: 9424 2222
Our Ref: D2016/18422
Your Ref: 2014/7354

19 December 2016

Department of the Environment
Assistant Director, Post Approval Section
Compliance & Enforcement Branch
Environment Standards Division
GPO Box 787
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Attn: Mr Vaughan Cox

Dear Vaughan,

RE: EPBC REFERRAL 2014/7354 – CONSTRUCTION OF WASTE STORAGE CELLS, FARM STAGE 3, 4, AND 5, RED HILL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY, RED HILL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In accordance with Condition (9) of EPBC Referral 2014/7354 Conditions of Approval, EMRC commenced the first stage of clearing on Lot 12 of the Red Hill Waste Management Facility on the 21/11/2016 and a total area of 3.4 ha has been cleared. The Department of the Environment granted approval to clear a total of 13.9 ha. Clearing will be conducted as a staged operation to make way for the construction of waste storage cells.

Please find attached a map indicating the first stage of clearing that has commenced on Lot 12 of the Red Hill Waste Management Facility. Actual field geographical coordinates were taken to map the location of the cleared area.

If you have any queries regarding the above information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

RACHAEL LOVEGROVE
Manager, Environmental Operations

Enclosed:

1. Map indicating cleared area by GPS coordinates

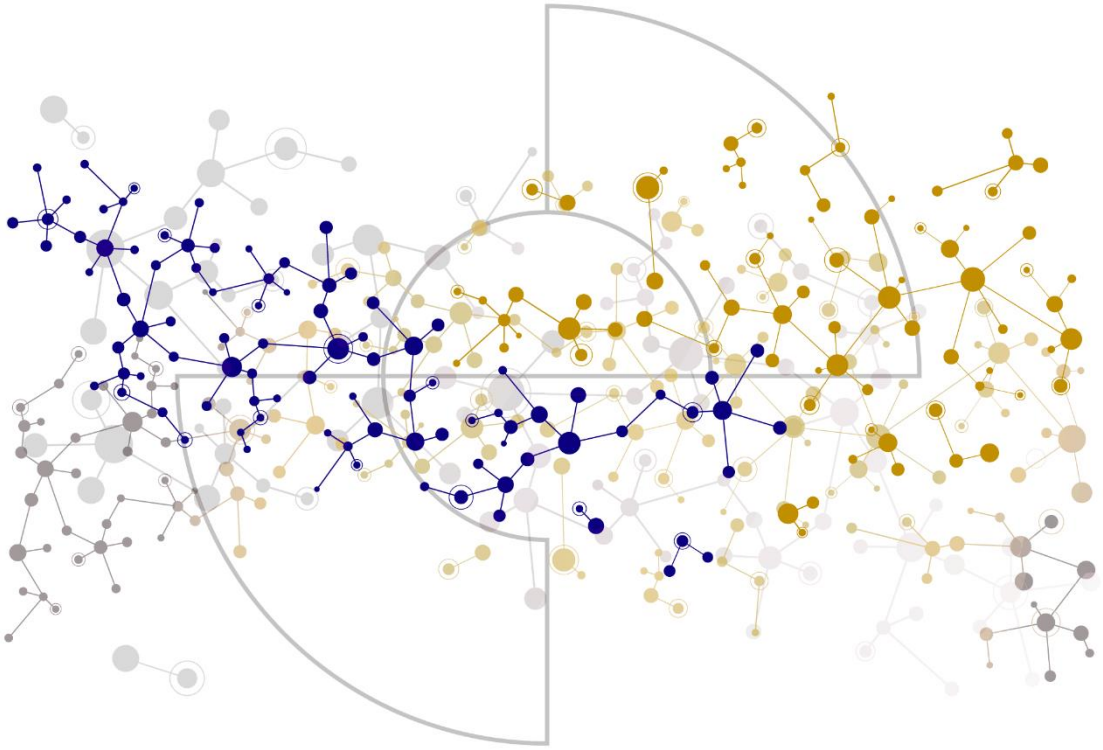
13 Appendix F: Implementation of Offset Management Plan for 2022/2023 Red Hill Waste Management Facility

Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

Waste & Environmental Compliance

Implementation of Offset Management Plan 2022/2023

Red Hill Waste Management Facility



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Version Control

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Review
0	23/02/2023	Final Report	Thanh Hoang, Joe Styles	Tim Craine/ Wendy Harris

Contents

1 Introduction 1
2 Weed Control 3
2.1 Implement offset area weed management program 3
2.1.1 2022 – Period 3 3
2.1.2 2023 – Period 1 4
2.1.3 2023 – Period 2 4
3 Fencing 6
3.1 Assess integrity of fencing around Lots 82 and 501 6
3.2 Ensure access to the Offsets is restricted to the public 6
3.3 Conduct routine inspection of fences around Lots 82 and 501 7
4 Revegetation 8
4.1 Areas to be revegetated within Lots 82 and 501 8
4.2 Plant propagation requirements for seeding/planting 9
4.3 Seed collection from surrounding native vegetation and species viability 13
4.4 Revegetation maintenance 13
4.4.1 Replacement of tree guards to provide protection against animal grazing and weather conditions 13
4.4.2 Application of supplementary native fertilizers 13
4.4.3 Weed control 13
4.5 Recommendations and infill planting for target completion 13
5 Habitat enhancement 14
5.1 Monitor activity nest boxes installed within the Offset areas 15
5.1.1 Black Cockatoo boxes 15
5.1.2 Phascogale boxes 16
5.1.3 Parrot boxes 18
5.1.4 Bat boxes 19
5.1.5 Possum boxes 20
6 Pest fauna and other fauna control 22
6.1 Install tree guards for seedling protection 22
6.2 Engage licensed contractor to implement pest fauna control programs 22
7 Dieback control 24
7.1 Dieback survey of the Offset areas 24
7.2 Implementation of Dieback management controls 24
7.2.1 Red Hill Waste Management Facility 24
7.2.2 Offsets 25
8 Fire management 27

8.1 Undertake regular fire audits of the Offset areas 27
8.2 Previous prescribed burns in the Offset areas 27
8.3 Recommendation for future fuel load management 28
9 Revegetation monitoring program 30
9.1 Engage qualified contractors to undertake revegetation 30
9.1.1 Native plant density 30
9.1.2 Native species richness 31
9.1.3 Native plant cover 31
9.1.4 Offset revegetation monitoring locations 31
10 Record keeping 31
10.1 Develop the Offsets management register 31
10.2 Maintain the Offsets management register 31
11 References 32
12 Appendix A – Clearing permit for 13.9Ha of native vegetation removal at the RHWMF 5743/2 33
13 Appendix B – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (the EBBC Act) Approval EPBC 2014/7354 34
14 Appendix C – Weed survey results for monitoring period 1 in 2023 37
15 Appendix D – Weed survey results for monitoring period 2 in 2023 38
16 Appendix E – Weed survey results for monitoring period 3 in 2023 39

1 Introduction

The Red Hill Waste Management Facility (RHWMF) is owned and operated by the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) and is located approximately 20km northeast of Perth, in Red Hill, Western Australia. Due to the ongoing development of landfill cells at the site, the EMRC needed to undertake clearing for the cell construction. It was noted that the threatened and ecologically significant species the Black Cockatoo inhabited this vegetation, and therefore any clearing of native vegetation needed permission from both the State and Federal Governments.

In 2015, the EMRC sought clearing approval from the Department of Environment Regulation which is now known as the *Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)*. DWER issued Clearing Area Permit No. 5743/2 (Appendix A) for the clearing of 13.9Ha of native vegetation on Lot 12 at the RHWMF under the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Due to the presence of the Black Cockatoo habitat in the vegetation area proposed to be cleared, the EMRC was also required to seek approval from the federal *Department of Environment* now known as the *Department of Environment and Energy (DEE),* which granted Approval No. EPBC 2014/7354 (the Approval) (Appendix B) for the clearing of the same 13.9 Ha area under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EBBC Act)* in February 2016. Following the requirements of the approvals process, a Black Cockatoo habitat assessment was conducted at Red Hill by consultant ecologists. As a result, it was determined that two offset areas to the south of the facility (Lots 82 and 501) should be purchased and rehabilitated to compensate for the clearing of 13.9 Ha of native vegetation (**Figure 1**) on Lot 12.

Both the above approvals have significant conditions associated with their implementation and have been reported on annually as required. It should be noted that the reporting period for the state issued Area Permit No. 5743/2 ceased after the reporting period for 1 August 2020 (final report being submitted prior 1 July 2021. The reporting period for the federal Approval EPBC 2014/7354 is required to be maintained until 31 December 2026 with each report required to be submitted within three months of the 12-month anniversary date of the clearing 'commencement date' being the 21 November 2016. Due to the significance of the environmental rehabilitation and conservation actives at the Red Hill Waste Management Facility, nearly all monitoring and reporting will still be incorporated in this report even though some statutory obligations have ceased.

Condition 2 of the Approval EPBC 2014/7354 requires the EMRC to prepare and submit an Offset Management Plan, for approval by the Minister which was approved on 19 September 2016. This report has been prepared to address Conditions 10 and 11 of the federally issued Approval, which requires the EMRC to maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with the maintenance and rehabilitation of the nominated cleared Offset Area during the reporting period. The Approval requires that this implementation of Offsets Management Plan Report, be attached to the Annual Compliance Report for Approval No. EPBC 2014/7354.

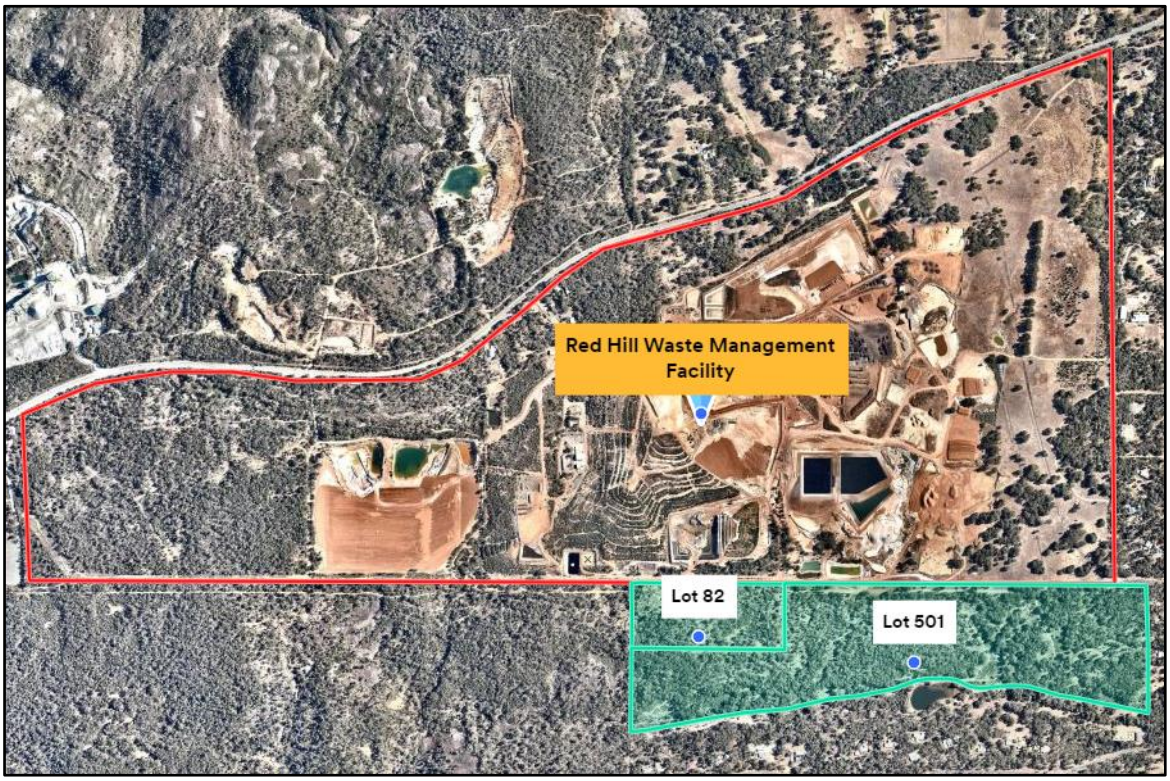


Figure 1. Map of EMRC's Red Hill Waste Management Facility and Offset areas (*taken from Nearmap 2023*)

2 Weed Control

2.1 Implement offset area weed management program

The EMRC submitted a Weed Management Plan (WMP) for the offsets area to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) in April 2016 as a requirement of Condition 3 of Clearing Area Permit 5743/2 (permit). The WMP described the actions the EMRC would take to manage weeds within the offsets area (lots 82 and 501) for the duration of the permit. The WMP detailed targets set for weed coverage and diversity, as well as survey methodologies, monitoring programs and removal techniques. Condition 3 of the permit also required the EMRC to submit an annual Weed Management Plan report outlining the actions taken to eradicate weeds in the permit area. This requirement ceased with the permit on the 1 of August 2020.

Although there is no requirement for the Weed Management to be reported on, the federally issued Approval EPBC 2014/7354 issued under the EBBC Act also requires the EMRC to report on how the offsets area will be revegetated. Weed eradication and control is intrinsic to the revegetation program, therefore, the EMRC has undertaken the following weed management activities, within the offset areas, from September 2022 until December 2023 as indicated in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Timeline of weed management activities performed between November 2022 and December 2023

Management Period	Date	Action
2022– Period 3	October 2022	A detailed weed vegetation **survey** was conducted.
	November 2022	Weed **control** actions were conducted.
	December 2022	A detailed weed vegetation **survey** was conducted.
2023 – Period 1	April 2023	A detailed weed vegetation **survey** was conducted.
	May - June 2023	Weed **control** actions were conducted.
	June 2023	Follow up **monitoring** of the control actions was conducted, and further control actions were applied where needed.
2023 – Period 2	August 2023	A detailed weed vegetation **survey** was conducted.
	September – October 2023	Weed **control** actions were conducted.
	November 2023	Follow-up **monitoring** of the control actions was conducted, and further control actions were applied where needed. Annual Offsets Monitoring was conducted by Tranen Revegetation Systems

2.1.1 2022 – Period 3

- **Survey**

A detailed survey was conducted by the ERMC's rehabilitation and gardening contractor and environmental officers on 29 October 2022. The survey identified weed infestations of 17 species at low densities throughout

21 monitoring locations in the Lots 82 and 501 as indicated in Appendix C. Flinder's range wattle, blackberry and stinkwort were the most common species found across the monitoring locations.

- **Control**

Controls were carried out by the ERMC's rehabilitation and gardening contractor between October and November 2022 using a variety of methods. In Lot 501 - spraying herbicide (glyphosate) on mint weed, blackberry and stinkwort as well as both spraying herbicide and hand-picking/digging out of Acacia iteaphylla, Acacia longifolia, and Victorian tea tree were undertaken. In Lot 82, stinkwort, and Solanum nigrum, were sprayed with herbicide (glyphosate) and Acacia iteaphylla, Victorian tea tree, and blackberry were hand-picked/dug out.

- **Monitoring**

Follow up control from the Period 3 2022 monitoring was conducted on the 1st of December 2022. Most weed species had been controlled at the time of monitoring. Some seedlings (e.g. mint weed, cape weed, and flat weed remained and continued to be monitored for further control when necessary.

2.1.2 2023 – Period 1

- **Survey**

A detailed survey was conducted by the ERMC's rehabilitation and gardening contractor and environmental officers on 17 April 2023. This survey identified weed infestations of 12 species at low densities in 12 out of 21 monitoring locations in both Lots 82 and 501 as indicated in Appendix D. The decrease in weeds recorded during this period could be attributed to the reduced rainfall and water availability on site, as well as the hot weather conditions experienced in the post summer months. Flinder's range wattle and stinkwort were the most common species found across both offset lots.

- **Control**

Controls were carried out by the ERMC's rehabilitation and gardening contractor between May and June 2023, using a variety of methods depending on biological characteristics and development stages of the species. Mostly spraying, hand removal, and tool removal were utilized in weed control activities across the offset areas.

- **Monitoring**

Follow up monitoring from the Period 1 2023 survey and control events was conducted in June 2023. Most of the infestations had been completely controlled and the few species which were remaining (either as seedlings or smaller individual plants) were removed by using hand removal tools or glyphosate spray at the time of monitoring. It was observed that some bridal creeper had developed in location F in Lot 501, however they were removed by the gardener, and it is under control.

2.1.3 2023 – Period 2

- **Survey**

A detailed survey was conducted by the ERMC's rehabilitation and gardening contractor and environmental officers on 24 August 2023. This survey identified weed infestations of 13 species throughout 21 monitoring locations in Lots 82 and 501 as indicated in Appendix E. Cape weed, cape tulip and mint weed were the most common species observed.

- **Control**

Controls were carried out by the ERMC's rehabilitation and gardening contractor between September and October 2023, using a variety of methods. Herbicide spray, manual removal, or a combination of the two were the main weed control techniques used across the two offset lots. In some locations the cut and wipe method was also utilised (depending on the species and stage of development).

- **Monitoring**

Follow up monitoring from the Period 2 survey and control was conducted at the end of October 2023. The results indicated that the number of weeds remaining at monitoring locations was low, mostly around 10 to 30 plants/location. Infestation areas were monitored for the presence of residual seedlings or germination; these were subsequently controlled.

3 Fencing

3.1 Assess integrity of fencing around Lots 82 and 501

Routine inspection of the existing 1.8m chain mesh fencing surrounding the perimeter of Lot 82 and the existing rural fence surrounding the perimeter of Lot 501 is conducted weekly. The initial visual assessment was first undertaken on the 20 September 2016 by the EMRC Environmental Officers and has continued since on a weekly basis.

3.2 Ensure access to the Offsets is restricted to the public

Unauthorised access signs are erected to restrict access to the offsets from neighboring properties and members of the public using the National Park. The signs were designed in November 2016 and are made of Color bond steel attached to the fence with wire. Signs have been erected on the public boundary of the fences surrounding Lot 501 (**Figure *2*** and **Figure *3***).

Figure 2. Design of signs erected on public boundary fences surrounding Lot 501

Figure 3. Sign on Southern Boundary of Lot 501

3.3 Conduct routine inspection of fences around Lots 82 and 501

Routine inspection of the perimeter fencing around Lots 501 and 82 is conducted on a weekly basis to ensure no unauthorised entry and/or loss of integrity to fencing structures. Fences have been monitored weekly since 20 September 2016 by EMRC Environmental Officers - Waste and Compliance and any damage to the fence has been reported and repaired. There was no damage to perimeter fencing that required any repair work during the reporting period.

4 Revegetation

The objectives for revegetation within the offset areas are to:

- Increase Black Cockatoo habitat;
- Increase total native vegetation cover; and
- Increase connectivity with surrounding bushland.

4.1 Areas to be revegetated within Lots 82 and 501

Figure 4 below is an extract from the 2016 Offset Management Plan, which delineates the offset areas and defines the revegetation target areas.

The 2016 revegetation area had been impacted by significant runoff and clay deposition from an adjacent sedimentation pond located near the site's southern fence line. This resulted in an increase in tubestock mortality rates and weed infestations in the area. After removing the dead tube stock and implementing weed control measures, the area was completely re-scarified and revegetated in mid-2019.

Throughout the years 2019-2020, engineering controls were implemented to slow and prevent the flow of clay towards this revegetation area. In 2020, additional infill planting was initiated using a variety of tube stock and direct seeding. Due to a change in staff and COVID 19 illness and protocols, there was no infill planting or seeding in the years 2020-2021.

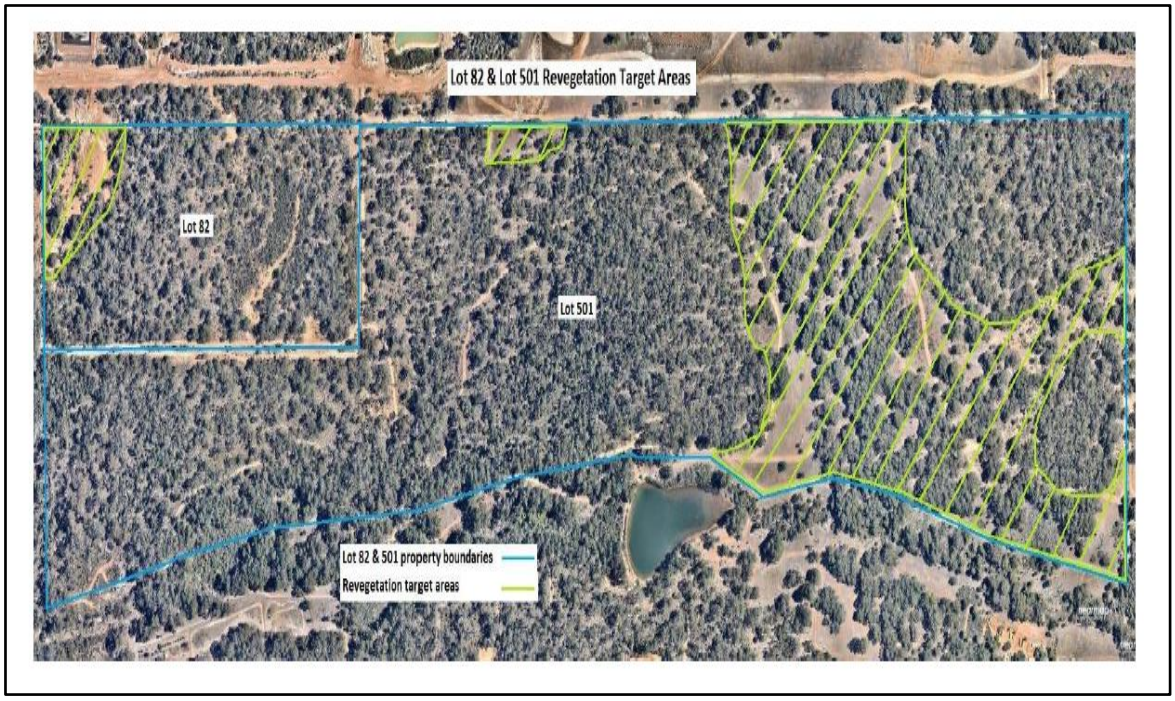


Figure 4. Offset and recommended revegetation areas recommended in the 2016 Offsets Management Plan (Lot 501 and 82)

During the years 2021-2022, approximately 1000 trees (mainly Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus marginata) were planted in different locations within the offset areas. In addition, a small number of different seeds were also planted in the offset areas.

During the period 2022-2023, 500 trees including Eucalyptus rudis (75), Eucalyptus patens (75), Corymbia calophylla (75), Melaleuca preissiana (75), Melaleuca raphiophylla (75), Viminaria juncea (75) and Hakea varia (50) were planted in low stem density locations within the offset areas. Furthermore, 1.5 kg of seed consisting of various tree species were seeded across the offset areas (**Figure 5**). These combined revegetation methods are expected to gradually increase the number of trees and coverage in the target areas.

Figure 5. Revegetated areas in the offset areas in 2023

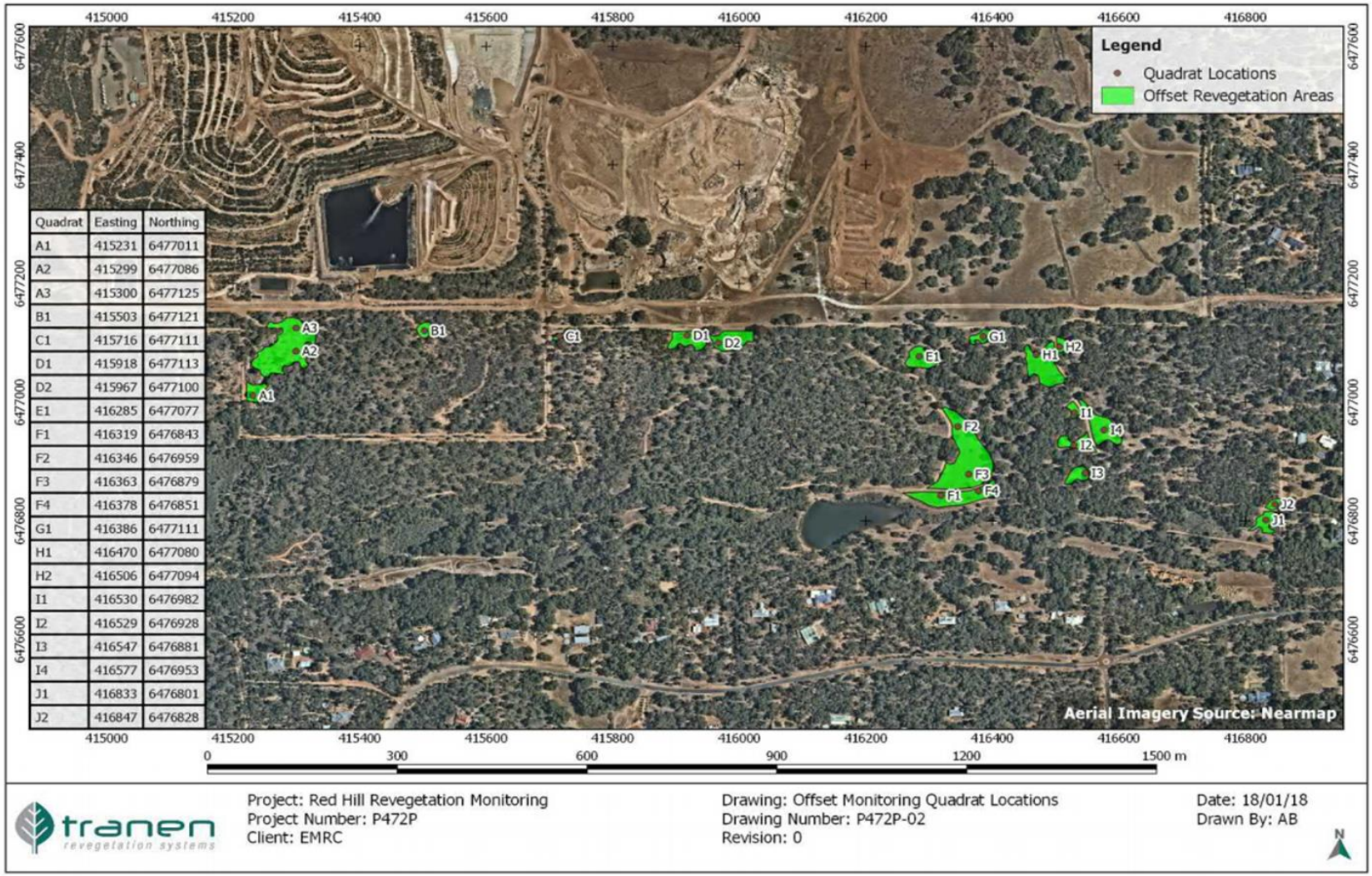
4.2 Plant propagation requirements for seeding/planting

The annual offsets monitoring report 2023, provided by Tranen Revegetation Systems, identifies the progress and effectiveness of the revegetation works undertaken by the EMRC. The report also recommends actions including planting and seeding requirements to assist with reaching objectives indicated in the table below. **Table 3** summarises the condition of each offset revegetation area and applicable recommendations, while **Figure 6** (Offsets Revegetation Areas) indicates the matching proposed rehabilitation locations (A-J).

Table 2. Summary of revegetation progress and recommended actions (from Tranen Revegetation Report, 2023)

Area	Current Condition	Recommended Actions
A	• 2.5 stems / m2 • 18 species • 45% native cover • 0% weed cover	• Native cover is expected to increase and reach target given time; no action recommended. • Monitor weeds, control if required.
B	• 4.5 stems / m2 • 12 species • 40% native cover • 0% weed cover	• Native cover is expected to increase and reach target given time; no action recommended. • Monitor weeds, control if required.
C	• 1.6 stems / m2 • 8 species • 40% native cover • 2% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting to increase native density (133 plants). • Native cover is expected to increase and reach target given time. • Monitor weeds, control if required.
D	• 1.7 stems / m2 • 13 species • 35% native cover • 5% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting to address shortfalls (1,304 plants). • Control weeds as required
E	• 0.4 stems / m2 • 6 species • 20% native cover • 0% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting to address target shortfalls (3,182 plants). • Monitor weeds, control if required
F	• 0.6 stems / m2 • 9 species • 58% native cover • 78% weed cover	• Continue to monitor site for high native cover. Planting is unlikely to be successful due to high cover of established species. Recommend continuous monitoring to ensure native cover remains at a high level. • Implement weed control program to ensure success of already established native species
G	• stems / m2 • 4 species • 40% native cover • 0% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting to address target shortfalls in all areas (714 plants). • Control weeds as required.
H	• • 0.3 stems / m2 • 6 species • 15% native cover • 85% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting to address target shortfalls (7,798 plants). Direct seeding is an option for area if site preparation and fencing can occur. • Implement weed control program.
I	• stems / m2 • 15 species • 29% native cover • 20% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting near sites I1-I3 to address target shortfalls (4,616 plants). • I4 quadrat area has high native cover and is unlikely to support additional seedlings within the area. • Implement weed control program.

Area	Current Condition	Recommended Actions
J	• 0.7 stems / m2 • 9 species • 35% native cover • 8% weed cover	• Carry out infill planting to address target shortfalls (2,121 plants) avoiding around site J1 due to high native cover. • Control weeds as required.



Quadrat	Easting	Northing
A1	415231	6477011
A2	415299	6477086
A3	415300	6477125
B1	415503	6477121
C1	415716	6477111
D1	415918	6477113
D2	415967	6477100
E1	416285	6477077
F1	416319	6476843
F2	416346	6476959
F3	416363	6476879
F4	416378	6476851
G1	416386	6477111
H1	416470	6477080
H2	416506	6477094
I1	416530	6476982
I2	416529	6476928
I3	416547	6476881
I4	416577	6476953
J1	416833	6476801
J2	416847	6476828

Figure 6. Offsets revegetation areas proposed rehabilitation locations (A-J)

4.3 Seed collection from surrounding native vegetation and species viability

During this reporting period, Tranen with the assistance of EMRC Environmental Officers, rehabilitation and gardening contractors and casual staff collected seeds from the RHWMF site and the offset areas across 2 days on the 9th January 2023, and 6th February 2023. After seed collections had been completed, a seed bank statement was supplied by Tranen detailing the total number of seed species available and the total amount (in grams) within the current seed bank. All suitable seed will be utilised in the offsets area for revegetation.

4.4 Revegetation maintenance

4.4.1 Replacement of tree guards to provide protection against animal grazing and weather conditions

Tree guards that had blown away from tubestock or were damaged were replaced if the plant was still viable. Tree guards were also removed once the plants had reached a mature size, so as not to restrict future growth. These activities have been undertaken by the EMRC's gardening contractors and Environmental Officers on a regular basis.

4.4.2 Application of supplementary native fertilizers

No supplementary native fertilizers were added to revegetation offset areas during this reporting period.

4.4.3 Weed control

As a part of the Weed Management Plan (WMP), the revegetation areas were surveyed, controlled and monitored for weeds three rounds per year. Weeds were controlled by the EMRC's gardening contractor.

4.5 Recommendations and infill planting for target completion

In Tranen Revegetation Systems' 2023 report, it was recommended to continue infill planting during the 2024 winter months to increase plant densities and species richness across underperforming offset areas. As such, locations C, D, E, G, H, I and J are recommended for infill planting. Due to a significantly low plant density in E and H, extensive infill planting or re-seeding will be required throughout these two areas to achieve the density target. It was also advised that site preparation, direct seeding and seedling planting be undertaken to yield better long-term results than only annual infill planting tube stock.

Other recommendations included early ongoing regular weed control for the remainder of the management period. Accordingly, early intensive winter applications targeting specific species at appropriate growth stages will limit their spread. It is recommended that events be planned for winter, spring, and summer (selected areas only as summer weeds are not active in all areas) which are the most active and effective periods to treat the range of species observed.

5 Habitat enhancement

Habitat enhancement activities have been undertaken within the offset areas since October 2015 to minimise the impacts of the clearing on native species. This involved the placement of 14 nest boxes within Lot 501 and Lot 82 as indicated in the figures below (

Figure *8a & 7b).* In addition, four small mammal nest-boxes were installed in June 2017 in rehabilitation area (Lot 11) south south-west of the Administration building at EMRC's Red Hill Waste Management facility.

Figure 7a. Nest box locations in offset areas i(North-Eastern portion of Lot 501)

Figure 8b. Nest box Locations in offset areas in(Lot 82)

5.1 Monitor activity nest boxes installed within the Offset areas

As per the conditions in the Offsets Management Plan, nest boxes are monitored twice per year (August/September and November/December). This is based on the likelihood of the boxes being occupied by breeding fauna at that time of the year.

The EMRC's Occupational Safety and Health requirements make it impractical for the Environmental Officers to undertake these bi-annual nest box checks, so a suitably qualified and trained contractor is engaged to perform this work. Nest Box Monitoring in 2023 was undertaken by iNSiGHT Ornithology on 31 August and 30 November 2023. During the monitoring, any damaged nest boxes were fixed. The results of these two monitoring events are outlined below.

5.1.1 Black Cockatoo boxes

There are two Black Cockatoo (BC) boxes in the offsets, namely BC01 which is located in Lot 82 and BC02, located in Lot 501.

- 31 August 2023

No evidence of use or activity was noted in either next box in this monitoring round.

Figure 9. Black Cockatoo boxes BC01 (left) and BC02 (right) in the August 2023 monitoring round

- 30 November 2023

Evidence of recent galah activity was observed in BC01, with a leaf lined nest observed. No evidence of activity was noted in BC02.

Figure 9. Black Cockatoo boxes BC01 (left) and BC02 (right) in the November 2023 monitoring round

5.1.2 Phascogale boxes

There are four Phascogale (carnivorous marsupials) nest boxes in the offsets (PH01, PH02, PH03, PH04), all are located in Lot 82.

- 31 August 2023

A mardo nest was present in PH01, while evidence of mardo activity (centipede remains and gum leaves used for a nest) was also recorded in PH02. A fresh mardo nest and a latrine were present in PH03, while no evidence of activity was noted in PH04.

Figure 10. Phascogale boxes PH01 (top left), PH02 (top right), PH03 (bottom left) and PH04 (bottom right) in the August monitoring event

- 30 November 2023

  A mardo nest was still present in PH01, however no animals were observed. There was no evidence of recent activity in boxes PH02 or PH03. A fresh nest was observed in PH04.

Figure 11. Phascogale Boxes PH02 (left) and PH04 (right) in the November 2023 monitoring event (photos of PH01 and PH03 not available)

5.1.3 Parrot boxes

There are four parrot nest boxes in the offsets, namely PT01 and PT02 which are located in Lot 82 and PT03 and PT04, located in Lot 501.

- 31 August 2023

  A female mardo with 5 young in her pouch was observed in PT01. Boxes PT02 and PT04 were empty save for a huntsman spider in each. A brush-tailed phascogale nest was observed in PT03.

Figure 12. Parrot boxes PT01 (top left), PT02 (top right), PT03 (bottom left) and PT04 (bottom right) in the August 2023 monitoring event

- 30 November 2023

An old mardo nest was observed in PT01, while old mardo scats were observed in PT02. A phascogale nest was noted in PH03, possibly with new bark strips. A phascogale nest was noted in PT04, but no new scats were observed.

Figure 13. Parrot box conditions in the December 2022 monitoring event (photos of PT03 and PT04 not available)

5.1.4 Bat boxes

There are two bat boxes in the Offsets, BAT01 located in Lot 82 and BAT02 located in Lot 501.

- 31 August 2023

A huntsman spider was observed in both BAT01 and BAT02.

Figure 10. Bat boxes BAT01 (left) and BAT02 (right) in the August 2023 monitoring event

- 30 November 2023

  A huntsman spider was observed in BAT01, while a marbled gecko was observed in BAT02.

Figure 15. Bat box BAT02 condition in the November 2023 monitoring event (image of BAT01 not available)

5.1.5 Possum boxes

There are two Possum boxes, POS01 and POS02 both located in Lot 501.

- 31 August 2023

  No recent activity was observed in POS01, while a few fresh mardo scats were observed in POS02.

Figure 16. Possum boxes POS01 (left) and POS02 (right) in the August 2023 monitoring event

- 30 November 2023

  No recent activity was noted in PS01, while a new feral bee colony was observed in PS02.

Figure 17. Possum box POS01 in the November 2023 monitoring event (photo of POS02 not available)

6 Pest fauna and other fauna control

6.1 Install tree guards for seedling protection

Tree guards were removed from mature tube stock in previously revegetated zones within the offset areas. New tree guards were placed around seedlings where guards had been blown away or had become damaged. Tree guard removal and placement were conducted by the contracted gardener. Evidence suggests that kangaroos stop feeding on these new plants once they can no longer reach the new growth at the top.

6.2 Engage licensed contractor to implement pest fauna control programs

The EMRC currently has a contract with Terrestrial Ecosystems for the provision of services of two feral animal trapping programs per year at the RHWMF. Two spotlighting surveys are also undertaken in combination with the trapping events to determine pre and post trapping feral animal population numbers, as well as to highlight areas of feral animal activity at the site. Specifically, the purpose of pest fauna control programs was as follows.

- Determine fauna species distribution and abundance at the RHWMF.
- Assess and compare fauna activity within rehabilitated areas and the remaining remnant forest areas onsite.
- Determine the effectiveness of an ongoing feral animal management program across the site that will enhance native fauna populations.
- Determine other improvements to current land management practices across the site that will enhance native fauna populations.

Terrestrial Ecosystems undertook the following activities in 2023.

- Annual vertebrate fauna survey in December 2023.
- Spotlighting and shooting in May and December 2023.
- Fox and cat trapping program in May and December 2023.

Table *3* below summarises the action, objective, and main results for each monitoring event.

Table 3. Summary of pest and native fauna management programs in the Offset areas during the reporting period (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2023)

Action	Objective	Date Completed	Results
Spotlighting and shooting	Pre & Post Feral Animal Control	18 May 2023	Shot: - Two foxes (one female fox weighted 5.9 kg, another whose body could not be retrieved) - Three cats (all appeared to be of subadult age) Observed: - Small number of rabbits (near the administration building and dams on the Western and Eastern boundaries) - Large numbers of Western Grey Kangaroos (with a noticeable increase in young at foot compared to the previous year)

Action	Objective	Date Completed	Results
Spotlighting and shooting	Pre & Post Feral Animal Control	10 November 2023	Shot: - One fox (male weighted 6.8 kg) - One rabbit Observed: - A pair of foxes (likely a vixen and cub) - Large numbers of Western Grey Kangaroos (many with young at foot) - Multiple Boobook owls
Feral Animal Trapping	Reduce the number of feral animals on site.	1-5 May 2023	Captured: - One fox (male weighted 6.26 kg). Observed: - One fox The captured fox was euthanised by a licensed ecologist.
Feral Animal Trapping	Reduce the number of feral animals on site.	11-15 December 2023	Captured: - Two foxes (female and male, weighted 1.7 and 2.8 kg respectively) - 1 cat (domestic) The captured foxes were euthanised by a licensed ecologist.

7 Dieback control

Dieback disease caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is a major threat to the biodiversity of south-western Australia. The spread of this water mould is facilitated by the movement of soil infested with spores, particularly under warm, moist conditions. Consequently, a major component of the strategy to constrain this disease involves managing access and soil disturbance activities within native vegetation. Knowledge of the occurrence of the disease in the landscape is therefore an essential prerequisite to formulating suitable hygiene management practices.

7.1 Dieback survey of the Offset areas

As part of the Offsets Management Plan, a follow up dieback survey was undertaken on 26 July 2016 by Dieback Treatment Services. The offsets area was found to be infested with Dieback apart from one small, excluded section in Lot 501, as shown in **Figure *11*** (Dieback Treatment Services, 2016). Logic dictates that this area is also infested with Phytophthora, although insufficient populations of Phytophthora host exist in this section of the project area to accurately determine disease occurrence. However, it is highly recommended to manage this area as infested.

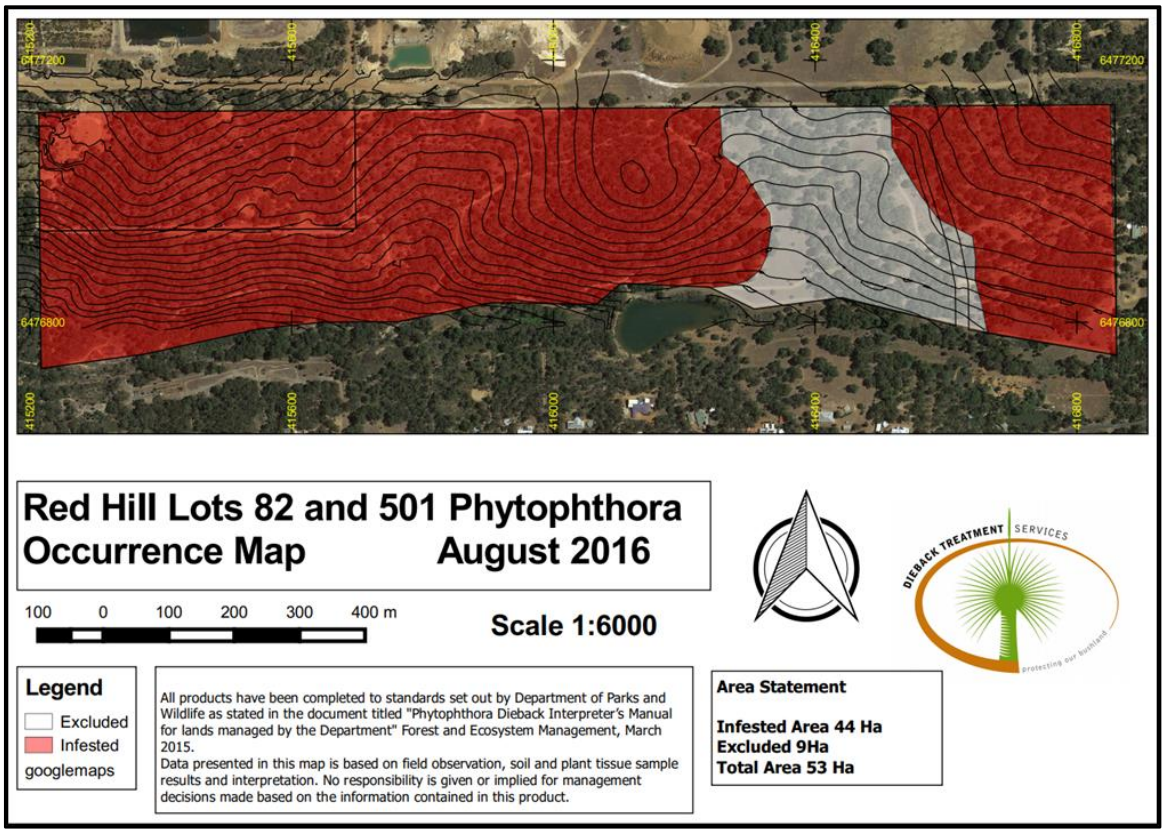


Figure 11. Locations of Dieback infested areas in Lot 82 and 501

7.2 Implementation of Dieback management controls

Red Hill Waste Management Facility has a policy in place to prevent the spread of dieback within the site and outside of the facility itself. As part of this policy the following measures have been implemented:

7.2.1 Red Hill Waste Management Facility

All trucks wash down wheels and undercarriage prior to exiting the site, using vehicle wash facilities located at the facility exit; and

All light vehicles that have accessed unsealed roads during wet weather conditions wash down wheels and undercarriage prior to exiting the site, using vehicle wash facilities located at the facility exit.

7.2.2 Offsets

Dieback cleaning stations were installed on February 2017 at three entry points into Lot 501, and John Forrest National Park. These include boot and wheel wash brushes, as shown in **Figure *12*** below.

Figure 12. Dieback cleaning station at the entry to the Offsets Area

Fences around the perimeter of Lot 501 have been maintained and monitored weekly. Any damaged signs are reported and replaced.

Access into Lot 501 and Lot 82 by vehicles has been limited by Site Operations staff. Only EMRC Environmental Operations Staff, Site Supervisors and any authorized contractor working on maintenance of the Offset Site are allowed access.

Signage has been installed around the offset areas to ensure that staff and contractors are aware of dieback-prevention procedures as shown in

Figure *13* below.

Vehicle access has been limited to existing roads and tracks in **Figure *14***.

Figure 13. Signs on entrances to Lot 82 and 501 (Left: Signs for entry points, Right: Sign for exit points)

Figure 14. Sign on gate of entrance to Lot 501

8 Fire management

As the offset areas (Lots 501 and 82) border the John Forest National Park, fire hazard reduction and bushfire management plans must be in place to ensure the protection of RHWMF staff, nearby residences and the natural environment. Current RHWMF Fire Emergency Management plans require the regular maintenance of firebreaks and vehicle pathways both on site and within the offsets. As detailed in the OMP, "*It is the responsibility of the site Manager to ensure the fuel audits of the offset areas are conducted annually and prescribed burns administered in accordance with the Bush Fires Act 1954 by qualified Fire Protection Officers*". Fire breaks are maintained on an annual basis, typically prior to the 1st of November each year.

8.1 Undertake regular fire audits of the Offset areas

In 2018 and 2020 bushfire fuel loads for both offset lots were measured using Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) approved methods for sampling and calculating fuel loads. These surveys were undertaken on the 14th of May 2020 and 21st of February 2018 by a Fire Protection Officer from the City of Swan. The Bushfire Cell Plan 2018 (update 2020) **Figure *15*** was developed from these surveys and uses seven transect lines, with ten samples in each. A fuel load assessment was conducted internally by EMRC Environmental Officers (EO's) on 8 February 2022 in Lots 501 and 82, as per the Victorian Government's Department of Sustainability and Environment guideline *Overall Fuel Hazard Assessment Guide, 2010.* The overall fuel hazard in both Lots 501 and 82 was rated at "Very High".

In the 2022 bushfire fuel load review, only fuel sample transect lines in Cells 3 and 2 were used and the other cells were visually estimated. The history of prescribed burn, the present fuel load and proposed treatment are detailed in

Table *4*. Fuel loads across both lots should remain stable, with a small increase each year from accumulating leaf litter and scrub growth. It is suggested that a visual inspection of the lots is done annually to confirm there are no significant changes in vegetation and litter levels. A full fuel load survey should be done every 5 years to accurately verify current fuel loads across the tenure, or if the visual inspection indicates a build-up of fuel.

The last controlled burn that was carried out was in November 2016 by the Parkerville Volunteer Bushfire Brigade in Lot 501. This burn was conducted based on fuel audits that were undertaken in 2013 and 2014 by the Shire of Mundaring Fire Protection Officers. All fire protection works were conducted in accordance with the Bush Fires Act 1954.

8.2 Previous prescribed burns in the Offset areas

The last controlled burn carried out in Lot 501 was undertaken in November 2016 by the Parkerville Volunteer Bushfire Brigade. This burn was conducted based on fuel audits that were undertaken in 2013 and 2014 by the Shire of Mundaring Fire Protection Officers. All fire protection works were conducted in accordance with the Bush Fires Act 1954.

A prescribed burn was recommended in Cell 1 (Lot 82) for 2020, but this did not eventuate due to a number of factors, such as unfavorable weather conditions and failure to successfully coordinate the burn between the Parkerville Volunteer Bushfire Brigade and Red Hill operations.

The burn was initially moved to April 2021, but it was effectively completed on 21 May 2021, when weather conditions were first favourable. The wind was blowing from a Southerly direction and the burn was started at

the Northern Edge of Lot 82 and progressed downhill. The burn area encompassed the entirety of Lot 82, except for the South-West corner which was hard to access. The recommended burn type was a hot burn, but owing to weather conditions on the day the actual burn was slightly cooler than intended. It resulted in a 70% fuel reduction, which was less than the planned 80%. The burn was executed in a mosaic pattern, which left some additional fuel. As a result, more vegetation was left, which suggests less impact on the local fauna habitat.

8.3 Recommendation for future fuel load management

Fuel loads across both Lots 82 and 501 remain stable, with a small increase each year from accumulating leaf litter and scrub growth. It is recommended that a visual inspection of the lots be undertaken annually to confirm there are no significant changes in vegetation and litter levels. A full fuel load survey should be done every 5 years to accurately verify current fuel loads across the tenure, or if the visual inspection indicates a build-up of fuel. (Pers. Comm. Magnus Ohman, 16/05/2020).

The 2023 fuel load assessment (conducted by Magnus Ohman from the City of Swan) recommended a controlled burn be undertaken in Cell 5 (located in lot 501) to reduce the fire risk presented by dead trash and stag trees in the Northeast corner of the cell. This burn is recommended to take place in Autumn 2024 and was identified as the priority area for a controlled burn.

The 2023 assessment also made several recommendations regarding Cell 6. It was noted that Cell 6 does not have a firebreak to separate it from the adjoining Mundaring shire reserve to the south and it cannot be burnt without a safe southern edge. Therefore, the EMRC will either have to install a firebreak or include the adjoining portion of the Shire reserve in the burn. Specifically, burning only cell 6 requires the EMRC to install a firebreak along the southern edge of the cell to separate it from the Mundaring Shire reserve. This is the preferred option, as it can be safely done in the cooler months without involving the very high fuel loads in the reserve. The second option includes burning both Cell 6 and the adjoining Mundaring Shire reserve (pending permission from Mundaring). Due to the extreme fuel loads in this reserve, this would be a very complex burn, and the EMRC will need to work with DFES regarding risk management and resource requirements.

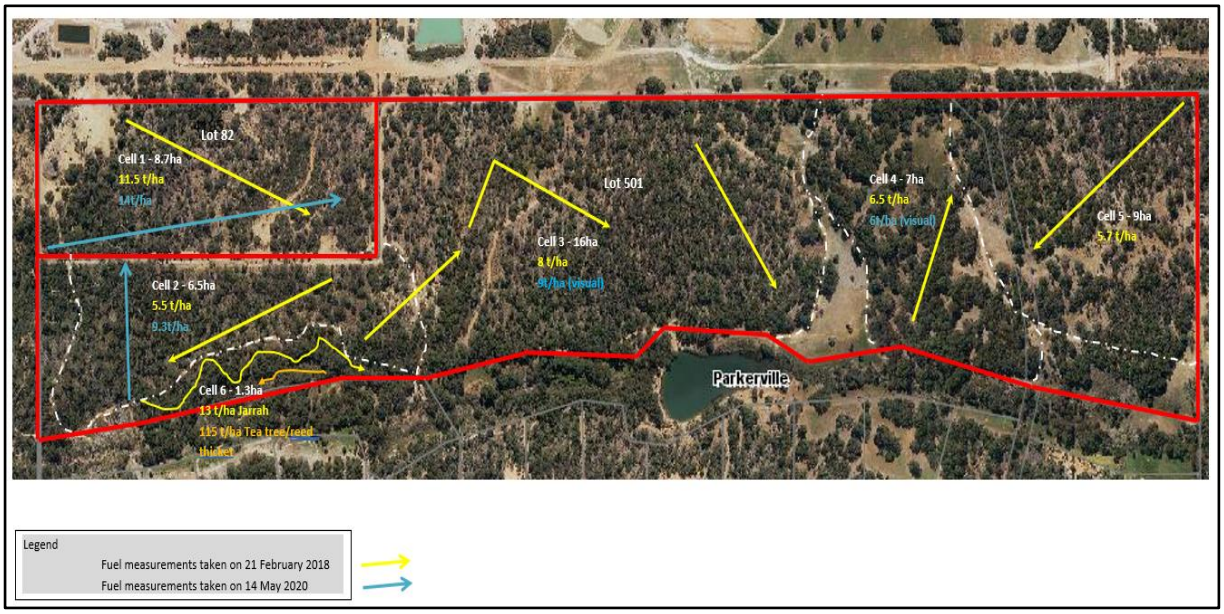


Figure 15. Offsets Area (Lots 82 and 501) Cell locations and corresponding fuel sample transect lines

Table 4 Burn History, present fuel loads and proposed burn treatment of Cells in Lot 82 and 501.

Cell ID	Burn Status	Present fuel load	Proposed Treatment
Cell 1 – Lot 82	Burnt May 2021	Significant dead trash and stag trees in section 1b of the cell. A hot autumn burn is required to consume the trash.	Cell 1a recommended to be burnt spring 2028, Cell 1b recommended to be burnt Autumn 2025.
Cell 2 – Lot 501	Burnt in 2013	The fuel load is noticeable higher in the cell's eastern end. The overall build up is currently not an issue, especially if cell 1 is burnt. The post fire fuel accumulation (re-vegetation) will have slowed.	Burning recommended winter or spring 2026.
Cell 3 – Lot 501	Burnt in 2014	The cell's fuel loads are conservative and have remained stable since 2018. Higher fuel load (10t/ha) in south section and will continue to increase slowly from post burn.	Burning recommended winter or spring 2027.
Cell 4 – Lot 501	Burnt in 2016	Cell contains low fuel levels and has maintained this for many years.	No burn recommended.
Cell 5 – Lot 501	Not burnt	Identified as the priority cell to burn due to a significant amount of dead trash and stag trees in the Northeast corner which pose a risk to adjoining private properties. The overall fuel load in the cell is relatively low.	Burn recommended in Autumn 2024.
Cell 6 – Lot 501	Not burnt. It was excluded from burning due to not having a firebreak along southern lot boundary and of limited size.	Cell 6 was excluded from burning due to not having a firebreak along its southern boundary and limited size. While it has an extreme fuel load, the risk that it presents is significantly reduced due to its small, 1.3ha size and being downslope from cell 2, which is managed. Cell 6 have two distinct vegetation types: ➢ Jarrah forest to the north 13t/ha, ➢ Tea tree scrub and reeds with significant dense trash i.e. suspended dead vegetation and will burn with extreme intensity in a wild fire event. The calculated fuel load is 115t/ha but at these extremes, calculations will be less accurate. The trash in the Tea tree/reeds area adds a massive 80 tone/hectare of fast burning intense bushfire fuel. The Tea tree area is relatively small with only 1000m^2 being within the boundaries of Lot 501. It does however connect to a larger area of similar vegetation in Mundaring Shire reserve no 47206.	A burn would significantly reduce the fuel load of the cell, but the effect is believed to be short lived without follow up weed management. Burning of this area can practically only be done in conjunction with the Shire of Mundaring.

9 Revegetation monitoring program

9.1 Engage qualified contractors to undertake revegetation

An assessment of rehabilitation works within the offset areas was conducted by Tranen Revegetation Systems (Tranen), with the reported results compared against the Revegetation Criteria in Section 15 of the Offsets Management Plan (summarised in **Table *5*** below). The revegetation monitoring survey determined the success and condition of revegetated areas. Tranen also assessed ten revegetation areas across degraded bushland areas in Lots 82 and 501 in November 2022, with the results summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 5. Revegetation completion summarised against offset plan criteria

Offsets Plan Criteria	After One Year	After Three years	Completion Target (November 2026)
Native Vegetation Plant Cover (%)	10	50	>80
Native Species Density (# of individual plants / m^2)	3.0	2.5	2.5
Native Species Richness (# of species)	12	10	10
Tubestock Survival Rate (%)	80	80	80

Table 6. Results from the October 2023 Offsets revegetation monitoring report

Attribute	Target	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Ave / Total
Native stems / m^2	2.5	2.5	4.5	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.7	**1.4**
Species richness	10	17	12	8	13	6	9	4	6	14	9	**9.8/40**
Native cover %	>80%	45%	40%	40%	35%	20%	58%	40%	15%	29%	35%	**38%**
Weed cover %	n/a	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	**2%**
Open cover %	n/a	55%	60%	58%	40%	0%	0%	60%	0%	51%	58%	**35%**

Note: Text is **green** if meeting criteria, **red** if not meeting criteria, and black if no target applicable

9.1.1 Native plant density

The native plant density target is 2.5 plants/m2. Individually, five quadrats are above the target density, and seventeen out of twenty-one quadrats are under the target. The average native plant density across the site is below target with 1.4 plants/m2. Area B recorded the highest density of 4.5 plants/m2 and Area A was the next highest with 2.5 plants/m2. These were the only two areas to individually meet the success target. Site C previously met the target but has decreased in density and is now below. Area H recorded the lowest average density of 0.3 plants/m2.

Since the last assessment in 2022, the sites average stem density has decreased from 1.6 to 1.4 plants/m2, a 14% reduction. The largest reduction in stem density occurred in area B, which recorded 5.4 plants/m2 in 2022 and 4.5 plants/m2 in 2023. The largest percentage reduction was recorded in Section H (25%).

It is worth noting that many species have now reached reproductive maturity (with flowers and fruit observed by Tranen staff). This will likely lead to an increase in average stem density and has the additional benefit of providing resilience and the potential for self-recovery following a major environmental disturbance such as a fire.

9.1.2 Native species richness

The total number of species recorded during this assessment was 40, which is a reduction of three species from last year's monitoring event. Despite this, the site is still well above the target richness of 10 species. The five most frequently recorded perennial species included:

- *Kunzea glabrescens* (227 plants).
- *Calothamnus rupestris* (135 plants).
- Leptospermopsis (formerly Leptospermum) erubescens (104 plants).
- Calothamnus quadrifidus (59 plants).
- Babingtonia camphorosmae and Corymbia calophylla (36 plants).

The average species richness across the site has marginally dropped below the target of 10 to 9.8 species (although the completion criteria are unclear as to whether the 10 species apply to the whole site or each section). Four of the ten areas exceeded the target (A, B, D, and I), while areas C, E, F, G, H, and J recorded species richness below the target. The highest species richness was recorded in Area A with 17 species, the lowest recording was in Area G with four. Since the last assessment, Area C dropped below the benchmark from ten species to eight, whilst areas D, I and J increased species richness. The remainder were unchanged.

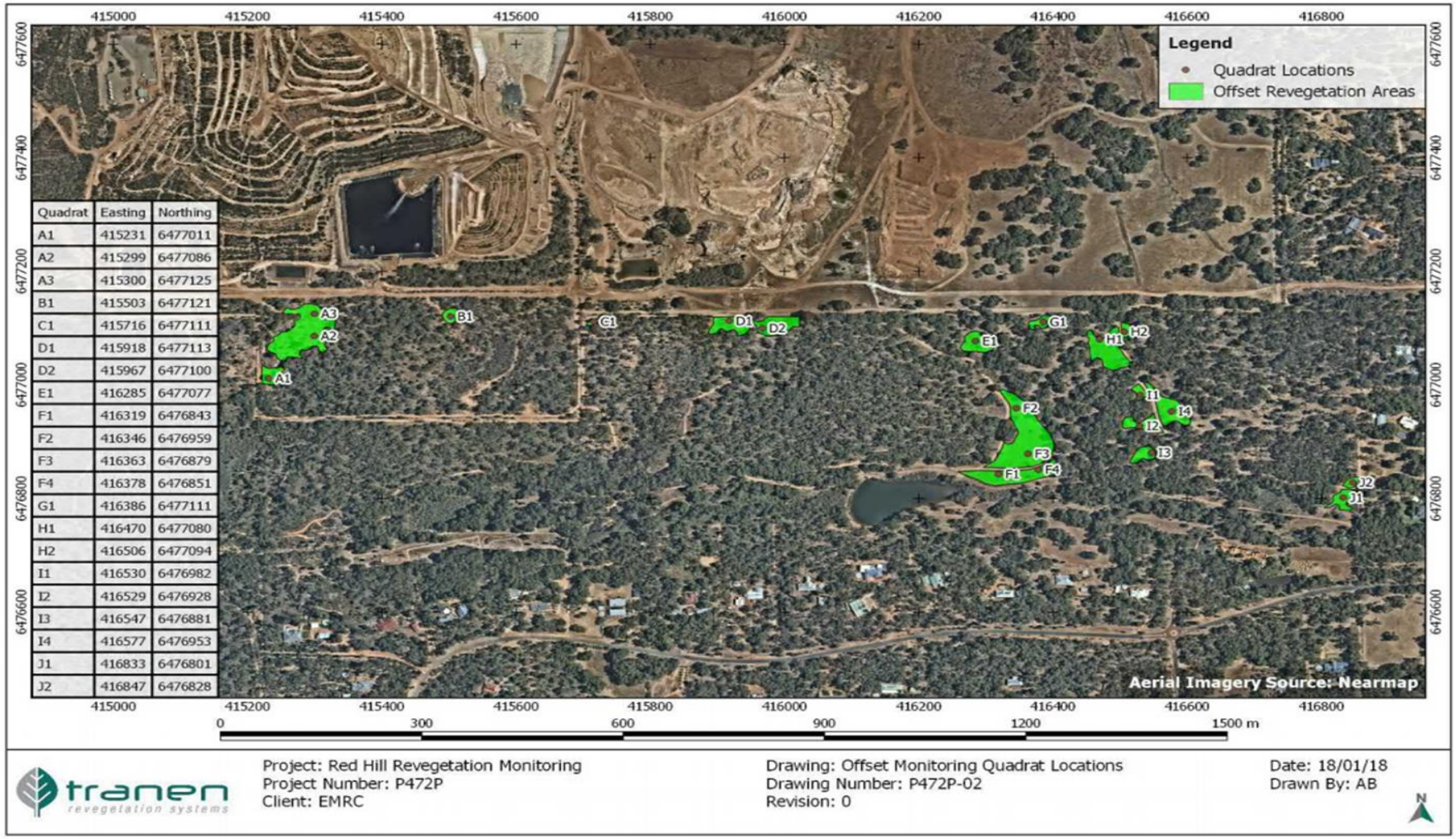
9.1.3 Native plant cover

Average native plant cover increased from 37% to 38% over the past year, however none of the areas achieve the targeted average density of 80% cover. The highest average native cover was recorded in Area F with 58% and the next highest was A with 45%. Individually, no quadrat meets the required native cover at 80%, however eight plots recorded 50% cover or more and are expected to reach the target by the end of the ten-year maintenance period. I4 and F1 recorded 70% cover, F2, F3, A3, and J1 had 60% cover, and A2 and D2 recorded 50% cover.

Increases in native cover were recorded in Sections C, D, E and I with the greatest increase in C (10%). Reductions in cover were recorded in Sections A, H, and J, with J the largest at 5%. All other sites recorded no change since 2022.

9.1.4 Offset revegetation monitoring locations

Figure 16 below, is extracted from the Tranen Offsets 2023 Revegetation Report which details the monitoring locations and recommended revegetation areas (A – J).



Quadrat	Easting	Northing
A1	415231	6477011
A2	415299	6477086
A3	415300	6477125
B1	415503	6477121
C1	415716	6477111
D1	415918	6477113
D2	415967	6477100
E1	416285	6477077
F1	416319	6476843
F2	416346	6476959
F3	416363	6476879
F4	416378	6476851
G1	416386	6477111
H1	416470	6477080
H2	416506	6477094
I1	416530	6476982
I2	416529	6476928
I3	416547	6476881
I4	416577	6476953
J1	416833	6476801
J2	416847	6476828

Figure 16. Revegetation monitoring locations (A – J) in the offset areas

10 Record keeping

Written records on all matters relating to the Offsets area are stored in electronic format in the EMRC document management system Content Manager. All incoming correspondence (letters, emails, etc.) are scanned and stored within this system, and all documents are allocated a unique reference number which allows them to be tracked and controlled. The document management system can be accessed by Ascot Place and RHWMF staff.

10.1 Develop the Offsets management register

An Offsets Management Register has been created by the EMRC to track all of the compliance with the plan and is stored in the document management system Content Manager.

10.2 Maintain the Offsets management register

The Offsets Management Register is updated on the completion of any work or monitoring conducted in the Offsets area. The register is updated monthly to ensure that all records are kept up to date.

11 References

Tranen Revegetation Systems. (2023). *Red Hill Waste Facility 2023 Offsets Monitoring Report.* Unpublished report for the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council, Perth.

Terrestrial Ecosystems. (2023). *Red Hill Waste Management Facility Annual Monitoring Survey – 2023.* Unpublished report for the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council, Perth.

Dieback Treatment Systems. (2016). *Phytophthora Dieback Interpretation Report for Lots 82 and 501 Red Hill Waste Management Facility for the EMRC.* Perth.

12 Appendix A – Clearing permit for 13.9Ha of native vegetation removal at the RHWMF 5743/2

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS
Area Permit Number: 5743/2
File Number: DER2013/000382-1
Duration of Permit: From 1 August 2015 to 1 August 2020

PERMIT HOLDER
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE
Lot 12 on Deposited Plan 26468, Gidgegannup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY
The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 13.9 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 5743/2.

CONDITIONS

1. **Dieback and weed control**
   When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:
   (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
   (b) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared;
   (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared;

2. **Offsets – conservation covenant**
   Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall:
   (a) give a conservation covenant under section 30B of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* setting aside the *covenant area* for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity; and
   (b) provide to the CEO a copy of the executed conservation covenant no later than 30 June 2016.

3. **Offset - weed management**
   The Permit Holder shall:
   (a) prior to 31 January 2016, prepare a Weed Management Plan to the satisfaction of the CEO, outlining the actions the Permit Holder will take at least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit to remove or kill weeds within the *covenant area*; and
   (b) implement and adhere to the Weed Management Plan.

4. **Records must be kept**
   The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:
   (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
      (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
      (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
      (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

CPS 5743/2, 19 November 2015 Page 1 of 2

13 Appendix B – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (the EBBC Act) Approval EPBC 2014/7354

Australian Government
Department of the Environment

Approval

Construction of waste storage cells, Farm stage 3, 4 and 5, Red Hill Waste Facility, Red Hill, Western Australia (EPBC 2014/7354)

This decision is made under sections 130(1) and 133 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Proposed action

person to whom the approval is granted	Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
proponent's ACN (if applicable)	ABN 89 631 866 056
proposed action	To clear native vegetation to undertake geotechnical investigations and construct waste disposal storage cells at the Red Hill Waste Facility, Red Hill, Western Australia [See EPBC Act referral 2014/7354]

Approval decision

Controlling Provision	Decision
Listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 & 18A)	Approve

conditions of approval

This approval is subject to the conditions specified below.

expiry date of approval

This approval has effect until 31 December 2026.

Decision-maker

name and position	Bruce Edwards Assistant Secretary Assessments (WA, SA, NT) and Air Branch
signature	
date of decision	24 February 2016

Conditions attached to the approval

1. The **approval holder** must not **clear** more than 13.9 hectares (ha) of **black cockatoo habitat** within the **Project Area**.

2. The **approval holder** must prepare and submit an Offset Management Plan (Plan), for the approval of the **Minister**, to offset the loss of **black cockatoo habitat**. The **approval holder** must not **commence clearing** unless the **Minister** has approved the Plan.

   The Plan must include, but is not limited to:

   i. an outline of how the 52.5 ha of **black cockatoo habitat** within the **Offset Area** will be **revegetated**

   ii. objectives, targets and completion criteria for the **revegetation**, including site preparation works, seedling planting program, success rates and details of replanting requirements, if success rates are not achieved

   iii. management measures including fencing, access controls and the control of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (**dieback**) spread

   iv. timeframes and implementation for the above measures

   v. descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of personnel associated with implementation of each of the above measures

   vi. **offset attributes** and a **shapefile**.

   If the **Minister** approves the Plan then the approved Plan must be implemented.

3. For the better protection of **Black Cockatoos**, the approval holder must comply with conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the **Western Australian Approval**.

4. The **approval holder** may choose to revise a Plan approved by the **Minister** under condition 2 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the **EPBC Act**, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a **new or increased impact**. If the approval holder makes this choice they must:

   i. notify the **Department** in writing that the approved Plan has been revised and provide the **Department** with an electronic copy of the revised Plan;

   ii. implement the revised Plan from the date that the Plan is submitted to the **Department**; and

   iii. for the life of this approval, maintain a record of the reasons the approval holder considers that taking the action in accordance with the revised Plan would not be likely to have a **new or increased impact**.

5. The **approval holder** may revoke their choice under condition 4 at any time by notice to the **Department**. If the **approval holder** revokes the choice to implement a revised Plan, without approval under section 143A of the **EPBC Act**, the Plan approved by the **Minister** must be implemented.

6. Condition 4 does not apply if the revisions to the approved Plan include changes to environmental offsets provided under the Plan in relation to a matter protected by a controlling provision for the action, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the **Minister**. This does not otherwise limit the circumstances in which the taking of

the action in accordance with a revised Plan would, or would not, be likely to have **new or increased impacts**.

7. If the **Minister** gives a notice to the **approval holder** that the **Minister** is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Plan would be likely to have a **new or increased impact**, then:

   i. Condition 4 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised Plan; and

   ii. The **approval holder** must implement the Plan approved by the **Minister**.

   To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 4, 5 and 6 in the period before the day the notice is given.

   At the time of giving the notice the **Minister** may also notify that, for a specified period of time, condition 4 does not apply for one or more specified Plan required under the approval.

8. Conditions 4, 5, 6 and 7 are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the **EPBC Act** which allows the **approval holder** to submit a revised Plan to the **Minister** for approval.

9. Within 30 days after the **commencement of the action,** the **approval holder** must advise the **Department** in writing of the actual date of **commencement**.

10. The **approval holder** must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the Plan and make them available upon request to the **Department**. Such records may be subject to audit by the **Department** or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the **EPBC Act**, or used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval. Summaries of audits will be posted on the **Department's** website. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.

11. Within 3 months of every 12 month anniversary of the **commencement of the action**, the **approval holder** must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the **Department** at the same time as the compliance report is published.

12. Upon the direction of the **Minister**, the **approval holder** must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the **Minister**. The independent auditor must be approved by the **Minister** prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the **Minister** and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the **Minister**.

13. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the **Minister**, the **approval holder** must publish the Plan referred to in these conditions of approval on their website. The Plan must be published on the website within 1 month of being approved by the **Minister** and remain for the life of the approval.

14. If, at any time after 5 years from the date of this approval, the **approval holder** has not **commenced the action**, then the **approval holder** must not **commence the action** without the written agreement of the **Minister**.

14 Appendix C – Weed survey results for monitoring period 1 in 2023

Area	Map ID	Easting	Northing	Species	Number of Plants
Lot 501	C1	415716	6477111	No weeds	
	D1	415918	6477113	Stinkwort	200
				Mintweed	100
	D2	415967	6477100	Kurrajong	15
				Flinders Range Wattle	20
	E1	416285	6477077	No weeds	
	F1	416319	6476843	Stinkwort	<50
				Sydney Golden Wattle	10
	F2	416346	6476959	Stinkwort	
	F3	416363	6476879	No weeds	
	F4	416378	6476851	Mintweed	50
				Stinkwort	50
	G1	416386	6477111	No weeds	10
	H1	416470	6477080	Mintweed	50
	H2	416506	6477080	No weeds	
	I1	416530	6477094	No weeds	
	I2	416529	6476928	No weeds	
	I3	416547	6476881	No weeds	
	I4	416577	6476953	No weeds	
	J1	416833	6476801	Flinder's Range Wattle	100
				Sydney Golden Wattle	20
	J2	416847	6476828	Flinder's Range Wattle	10
				Sydney Golden Wattle	5
				WA peppermint	3
				Others	10
Lot 82	A1	415231	6477011	Stinkwort	200
				Victorian Teatree	5
				Castor Oil	6
				Xicksia Spuria	10
	A2	415299	6477086	Victorian Teatree	20
				Pattersons Curse	10
	A3	415300	6477125	Ink weed	10
				Flinder's Range Wattle	10
				Stinkwort	30
				Fleabane	5
				Veldt Daisy	5
	B1	415503	6477121	Stinkwort	50
				Geniesta	10

15 Appendix D – Weed survey results for monitoring period 2 in 2023

Area	Map ID	Easting	Northing	Species	Number of Plants
Lot 501	C1	415716	6477111	Cape Tulip	5
	D1	415918	6477113	Pattersons Curse	30
				Cape Weed	20
				Mint Weed	10
				Cape Tulip	30
				Fleabane	10
	D2	415967	6477100	Pattersons Curse	20
				Cape Weed	10
				Mint Weed	10
				Cape Tulip	20
	E1	416285	6477077	Capeweed	10
	F1	416319	6476843	Cape Tulip	20
				Bridal Creeper	10
	F2	416346	6476959	Cape Tulip	50
				Bushy Starwort	5
				Freesia	20
	F3	416363	6476879	Arum Lily	20
				Mintweed	10
				Bridal Creeper	10
	F4	416378	6476851	Cape Tulip	30
				Bridal Creeper	10
	G1	416386	6477111	Cape Weed	20
				Bridal Creeper	10
	H1	416470	6477080	Cape Tulip	50
	H2	416506	6477080	Cape Tulip	50
				Mintweed	30
	I1	416530	6477094	Cape Weed	20
				Mintweed	20
				Cape Tulip	20
	I2	416529	6,476,928.00	Cape Weed	10
				Mintweed	10
				Cape Tulip	20
	I3	416547	6476881	Cape Tulip	10
	I4	416577	6476953	Cape Tulip	20
				Cape Weed	20
				Mintweed	10
	J1	416833	6476801	Sydney Golden Wattle	5
				Sorrell	15
				Kurrajong	10
	J2	416847	6476828	Flinders Range Wattle	10
				Sydney Golden Wattle	10
Lot 82	A1	415231	6477011	Victorian Tea Tree	10
				Kickxia	15
				Castor Oil	10
				Fleabane	10
	A2	415299	6477086	Gladoilus undulatas	40
				Solanum nigrum	20
				Victorian Tea Tree	10
				Fleabane	20
	A3	415300	6477125	Inkweed	20
				Fleabane	10
				Victorian Tea Tree	30
	B1	415503	6477121	Fleabane	10

16 Appendix E – Weed survey results for monitoring period 3 in 2023

Area	Map ID	Easting	Northing	Species	Number of Plants
Lot 501	C1	415716	6477111	Cape Tulip	10
				Mint Weed	200
	D2	415967	6477100	Cape Weed	5
				Mint Weed	100
	E1	416285	6477077	Capeweed	2
	F1	416319	6476843	Flinders Range Wattle	**5**
				Sydney Golden Wattle	**5**
	F2	416346	6476959	Flinders Range Wattle	
				Sydney Golden Wattle	5
	F3	416363	6476879	Flinders Range Wattle	3
				Sydney Golden Wattle	7
	F4	416378	6476851	Flinders Range Wattle	3
				Black Berry	20 (Dying up as control/spray was applied recently)
	G1	416386	6477111	Bridal Creeper	1
	H1	416470	6477080	Cape Tulip	1
	H2	416506	6477080	Cape Tulip	1
	I1	416530	6477094	Mintweed	5
				Cape Tulip	5
	I2	416529	6476928	Cape Weed	7
				Mintweed	20
				Cape Tulip	5
	I3	416547	6476881	Cape Tulip	5
	I4	416577	6476953	Cape Tulip	5
				Cape Weed	20
				Mintweed	14
	J1	416833	6476801	Stink Wort	10
				Sorrell	10
				Kurrajong	5
	J2	416847	6476828	Flinders Range Wattle	10
				Fleabane	5
Lot 82	A1	415231	6477011	Victorian Tea Tree	10
				Castor Oil	5
	A2	415299	6477086	Castor Oil	10
				Solanum nigrum	7
	A3	415300	6477125	Stinkwort	15
				Inkweed	20
	B1	415503	6477121	Milk Thistle	5
				Falxleaf Broom	7