EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LICENSE WORKS & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Lot 1503 Harris Road, Myalup

Shire of Harvey

Contains:

Works & Excavation Program

Rehabilitation & Monitoring Program

Prepared For: Gotam Pty Ltd

Prepared By: Jack Ghasseb

Date: June 2026

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide all the necessary information in support of an extractive industries licence (EIL) application by the Proponent Gotam Pty Ltd. for the extraction of sand and limestone from Lot 1503 Harris Road, Myalup. The EIL application form is included with this report as Appendix 1.

An EIL was previously granted for this property and extraction works commenced) however, operations were halted prior to the commencement of major extraction. Only a minor quantity of sand was removed and no limestone was extracted, with the majority of the approved extraction area remaining undisturbed. This application re-establishes the licence so that the proposed operation can proceed from 2026, retaining the same resource quantities and the same extraction area as previously approved.

Development Approval was issued in 2015, together with a first EIL that expired in 2020. In September 2020 the Development Approval was renewed, subject to a condition that it would remain valid for a period of five years from the date a new Extractive Industries Licence is issued. As no EIL was issued following that 2020 renewal, the Development Approval for the extractive industry on this property remains valid; this application accordingly seeks to obtain that Extractive Industries Licence (Appendix 11).

The extraction plans & maps have been already approved in 2020, and do not differ from the proposed EIL application plans in this proposal (and are still valid as the DA was valid for 5 years after EIL is granted for the 2020 approval) and thus only EIL license is required.

Figures, data, and values from the previous licence application prepared by Lundstrom Environmental Consultants (2015) have been retained where still applicable & valid, with updates and revisions undertaken as required to reflect 2026 conditions.

The native vegetation within the extraction area was cleared under the clearing permit issued in association with the original license (Lundstrom Environmental Consultants, 2015). As that clearing has already been completed, no further clearing permit is required for this application.

The report sets out the details required by the Shire of Harvey for the extraction of sand and limestone on the property, together with maps and photographs (Appendix 4). It also provides a brief environmental assessment of the proposal and various Management Plans.

2.0 PROPERTY OWNERSHIP & LOCATION

Property Description: Lot 1503 on Deposited Plan 112302, Harris Road, Myalup, Shire of Harvey

Volume: 1976

Folio: 499

Area: 40.521 ha

Ownership: Gabi Ghasseb *(Written consent for extraction on land Appendix 2)*

The property is situated approximately 2.5 km west of Forrest Highway, and 9 km north of Myalup Township.

3.0 BACKGROUND & DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The subject land occupies part of the Swan Coastal Plain at Myalup, limestone quarries surround the area. The characteristics of the property and the land around it are described below.

3.1 CURRENT LAND USE

The lot is held predominantly as pasture. A remnant stand of native vegetation, in the order of 13 hectares, occupies the western part of the property and falls within the Environmentally Sensitive Area associated with Lake Preston.

The eastern part of the lot, where extraction is proposed, a very little amount of sand was dug before the operation was suspended, thus major works did not commence. Beyond this limited disturbance the extraction area is unworked and is reverting to pasture grasses. Surrounding landholdings are zoned rural (WAPC, 2019) and are used chiefly for limestone quarrying and general farming. An aerial image of the property and its surrounds appears at Figure 2.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY & DRAINAGE

The property falls within the Coastal Catchment of the Harvey River Basin (Local Biodiversity Program (LBP), 2025) and is not situated in any Public Drinking Water Source Area. While it lies within a Rights in Water Irrigation Act (RIWI) Groundwater Proclamation Area — specifically the South West Coastal Groundwater Area, Lake Preston North Groundwater Subarea — it sits outside any RIWI Surface Water Proclamation Area (Landgate, 2026).

Lake Preston abuts the eastern boundary of the lot and carries a number of significant designations: it lies within Yalgorup National Park and is recognised as a Lake Conservation wetland, a Ramsar wetland and an Environment Protection Policy (EPP) Lake, and forms part of the lands and waters managed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

Several Multiple Use and Resource Enhancement wetlands occur on or near the property (Figure 2). Two small Dampland Multiple Use wetlands sit on the lot itself — one taking in a modest portion of the northwest corner and the other a larger area of the northeast corner. Additional Multiple Use wetlands lie in the surrounding district, including one that contains a Sumpland Resource Enhancement wetland approximately 430 m from the eastern boundary (Landgate, 2026).

Surface drainage over the undisturbed land moves from east to west toward Lake Preston. Ground levels across the property range between 1 and 15 m AHD, and there are no defined surface drainage lines; runoff instead drains internally and infiltrates to the underlying groundwater. The measures proposed for managing stormwater and off-site sedimentation are set out in the Water Management Plan (Appendix 6).

3.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The site falls within the Yoongarillup landform. Shallow, sandy topsoil overlies interbedded limestone, calcarenite, marl and shell beds belonging to the Tamala Formation (WAPC, 2019). Earlier investigations by Commander (1988) indicate the limestone is in the order of 20 to 25 metres thick and rests unconformable on the sands, shales and siltstones of the underlying Leederville Formation. Extraction will be confined to the material lying above the water table.

3.4 GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY

Groundwater beneath the site moves to the west and discharges into Lake Preston.

The closest monitoring is maintained by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). Bores D1 and D2 are situated roughly 1650 m south and 1640 m southeast of the extraction area respectively (Figure 2), with records for each beginning in 1979. Monitoring of D1 was discontinued in 2001; D2 (site 61319145), however, remains active and now offers a continuous record running through to 2025.

From 2020 this longer dataset has been complemented by a more recent monitoring point roughly 1180m from the site, LPNSWIM 04-20 (site 61370121), which is logged on a near-continuous basis and provides a sharper view of the current seasonal behaviour of groundwater in the Lake Preston North area.

The levels recorded at each bore are set out in Table 1. The corresponding hydrographs — the extended D2 record and the new LPNSWIM 04-20 series — are reproduced in the Water Management Plan (Appendix 6). All records display the anticipated cycle of winter recharge and summer drawdown; at the more recent bore, winter levels reach in the order of 1.0 to 1.4 m AHD before receding to around -0.3 to -0.4 m AHD through summer.

Table 1: Summary of Groundwater levels

Bore	Season	~Range (m AHD)	Period
D1 (61319144)	Winter High	-0.22 to 0.19	1994 to 2001
	Summer Low	-0.53 to -0.78	
D2 (61319145)	Winter High	-0.41 to 0.88	1994 to 2014
	Summer Low	0.08 to -0.92	
D2 (61319145)	Winter High	0.91 to ~1.12	2015 to 2025
	Summer Low	-0.53 to -0.65	
LPNSWIM 4-20 (61370121)	Winter High	1.04 to 1.43	2015 to 2025
	Summer Low	-0.32 to -0.43	

To improve the resolution of local data, licensed surveyors established a bench mark adjacent to the soak in the northern part of the lot and recorded water levels at the margin of Lake Preston (Figure 3). Monitoring of groundwater at the soak will be ongoing so that the dataset for the site continues to build. For the purposes of this proposal a maximum water level of 0.191 m AHD has been adopted as the average across the extraction area, consistent with the analysis presented in the Water Management Plan (Appendix 6).

3.5 VEGETATION

The site area is completely clear of any vegetation, on the eastern side of the extraction area, the trees have since been removed under the clearing permit granted in 2015, and the extraction area is now without trees or vegetation, as it has already been prepared for works.

Under the Heddle Vegetation Complex mapping the site falls within the Yoongarillup Complex. This complex is associated with the marine deposits of the Swan Coastal Plain and is characterised as woodland to tall woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) carrying *Agonis flexuosa* as a secondary storey, grading less consistently into open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala – Eucalyptus marginata – Corymbia calophylla* (tuart–jarrah–marri) (WAPC, 2019).

Roughly 12.6 hectares of Tuart woodland survives along the western edge of the property. Long-term grazing has reduced it to a stand of mainly upper- and middle-storey trees with little understorey remaining. The *Atlas of Tuart Woodland on the Swan Coastal Plain* (Tuart Response Group (WA), 2003) places the canopy density of this stand in the 60–69% class and rates the condition of its native understorey as highly disturbed. This woodland sits within the Environmentally Sensitive Area, well clear of the extraction footprint, and will not be disturbed by the proposed works.

The property shares its western boundary with Lake Preston and Yalgorup National Park. Lake Preston, together with a surrounding band of vegetation, is designated an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) under Section 51B of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (LBP, 2025). Land within an ESA holds high conservation value and may not be cleared. This ESA takes in part of the western side of Lot 1503 but does not extend into any portion of the proposed extraction area (Figure 2).

No Ecological Linkages are mapped within 1,000 metres of the property in the Greater Bunbury Region work of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, 2015).

No Declared weeds, nor weeds of local or regional significance, were recorded on the property.

3.6 CURRENT ZONING

The property carries a 'General Farming' zoning under the Shire of Harvey Town Planning Scheme No. 1 (Shire of Harvey, 1996).

3.7 CLOSEST RESIDENCES

There is no residential dwellings within 1000m of the area of potential impact, when extended to 1500 m from the boundary of the extraction areas only a single dwelling falls within the area of potential impact.

One dwelling (Res 1 on figure 2) is 1334m from the nearest site border, lies on the adjoining property to the southeast of the extraction area at 255 (Lot 1734) Finn Road, it is a worker dwelling for an established limestone quarry on that property. The dwelling is no longer occupied by its owner, Biaggio Versaci, who in any event has provided a letter confirming that he has no objection to the proposed operation at Lot 1503. For these reasons Res 1 is not treated as a sensitive receptor.

4.0 PROPOSAL

4.1 NATURE AND SCALE OF THE OPERATION

Gotam Pty Ltd proposes to recommence the extraction of sand and limestone from Lot 1503 in 2026. Under the previous license, works commenced in the Stage 1 area but were halted before major extraction got underway. Approximately 30,000 m³ of sand was removed during that period and no limestone was extracted, leaving the greater part of the footprint undisturbed, as such the plans for extraction & works do not differ from the original plans. The worked area covers a footprint of approximately 7.2 ha, made up of two 3.6 ha areas (Figure 3). The resource originally present across the footprint totaled approximately 433,000 m³ (253,000 m³ of sand and 180,000 m³ of limestone). Allowing for the sand already removed, the quantity remaining to be recovered under this application is in the order of 403,000 m³ (223,000 m³ sand, 180,000 m³ limestone). The works & operations to be done do not differ from the original plan.

The operation will proceed in two phases by material. The sand resource is extracted first across the footprint, followed by the limestone:

- Stage 1 — win sand (107,000 m³) then limestone (71,000 m³)
- Stage 2 —win sand (116,000 m³) then limestone (109,000 m³)

Throughput is expected to average around 87,000 m³ each year, with the actual rate tracking market demand. Extraction will not extend below the water table; the base of the excavation will be taken down to a level of 0.491 m AHD. Because the native vegetation within the footprint was cleared under the earlier approval, no vegetation clearing forms part of this proposal. On completion the worked areas are rehabilitated back to pasture.

4.2 EXTRACTION METHOD AND STAGING

The operation is worked progressively, with disturbance kept to the area required at each point in the programme. Topsoil and overburden are stripped ahead of the working face and stored separately in stockpiles kept within the licence area and limited to a height of five metres, so the material is on hand for rehabilitation. During the sand phase the deposit is worked with a bulldozer that rips, blades and crushes the material with its tracks before pushing it to a stockpile; screening is carried out as required across the year. Once the sand has been extracted, the underlying limestone is recovered in the same manner. Processed material is loaded from the stockpiles by a front-end loader for haulage off site. As areas are worked out they are reshaped and sown to pasture grasses, so that rehabilitation follows on from extraction rather than being left to the end. The indicative programme is set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Timetable

ACTIVITY	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Stage 1 — sand then limestone (178,000 m³)						
Stage 2 — sand then limestone (225,000 m³)						
Haul material off site						
Progressive rehabilitation (winter)						

4.3 ACCESS AND HAULAGE ROUTES

The site is reached from Forrest Highway (State Highway 2) by turning west onto Finn Road, which is sealed as far as Lot 3618 and limestone-surfaced beyond that point, and then onto Harris Road. Entry to the workings is via a gate set in the middle of the eastern (Harris Road) boundary, behind a 40 m set-back from Harris Road (Figure 3). The licence area is fully fenced, and warning signage bearing the appropriate wording is positioned at the site entrance.

4.4 TRAFFIC AND HOURS OF OPERATION

At the anticipated throughput of around 87,000 m³ (approximately 139,000 tonnes) per year, hauled over roughly 24 working days each month, the operation is expected to generate an average of eight to ten truck movements per day, varying with demand. Haulage is shared evenly between standard rigid trucks of 14 tonnes payload and single semi-loaders of 24 tonnes payload (50% each).

The site operates Monday to Friday from 7 am to 6 pm and Saturday from 7 am to 12 pm.

5.0 POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS & MANAGEMENT

Extraction inevitably carries some potential for short-term environmental impact. Provided operating practices are held to accepted standards and the rehabilitation measures described in Section 6 are carried through, these impacts can be contained and, over the medium to longer term, largely reversed. Each of the relevant factors is considered in turn below, with the management response identified alongside it.

5.1 FLORA AND FAUNA

The extraction footprint has already been cleared of several trees under the clearing permit issued with the earlier EIL and is now treeless; long-standing grazing had previously reduced the understorey to pasture grasses. No further clearing of native vegetation forms part of this proposal.

The property falls within an area confirmed as breeding and roosting habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (LBP, 2025). Before clearing was undertaken in 2015, the paddock trees within the footprint were examined for hollows and none were found. A single tree with habitat potential stood just beyond the footprint; the extraction boundary was set to exclude it, and it has been retained. The remnant Tuart woodland on the western side of the lot, which lies within the Environmentally Sensitive Area, is similarly outside the worked area and will not be disturbed.

5.2 DIEBACK

No obvious indication of dieback was observed in the uncleared vegetation surrounding the extraction area, and the paddock trees that have since been removed showed no symptoms. As a precaution the site is treated as uninterpretable for dieback and managed accordingly, in line with the Dieback Working Group's best-practice guidelines (Dieback Working Group, 2020). To guard against introduction or spread of the pathogen:

- the property is fenced and access is controlled, with no recreational vehicles permitted on site;
- all machinery, trucks and other vehicles arrive clean and free of soil and organic matter that could carry dieback fungus;
- any soil or plant material brought to the site for rehabilitation is sourced from dieback-free areas; and
- employees and contractors are briefed on these requirements and their role in preventing dieback.

Further information in Appendix 5 Dieback Management Plan.

5.3 WEEDS

The property currently carries no significant weed infestations. Disturbance of the topsoil does, however, create the potential for species such as cotton bush (Gomphocarpus fruticosus), Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum) and apple of Sodom (Solanum linnaeanum) to establish. Weed emergence will be monitored and controlled under the Weed Management Plan (Appendix 7).

5.4 WATER

Extraction of this kind can, in principle, affect water through stormwater damage, contamination of surface water or groundwater, and changes to surface and groundwater levels. The likelihood of each, and the measures adopted to address them, are set out in the Water Management Plan (Appendix 6). In summary:

- stormwater and sediment are contained on site
- no dewatering is undertaken and no groundwater is exposed
- the risk of hydrocarbon contamination is managed through off-site servicing and modern refuelling practices
- The use of fertiliser and herbicide is controlled.

5.5 ACID SULPHATE SOILS

Acid sulphate soils (ASS) associated with the wetlands to the west (Lake Preston) and north are mapped within the licence area on the Swan Coastal Plain risk mapping (DWER, 2024). Because extraction stays above the water table and no dewatering takes place, no acid sulphate material will be exposed to oxygen. The matter is dealt with further in the Water Management Plan (Appendix 6).

5.6 RAMSAR WETLAND VALUES

Lake Preston forms part of a Ramsar-listed wetland and its values warrant particular care. The conceivable risks from the operation are hydrocarbon pollution, sedimentation, weed encroachment and disturbance of native fauna by noise and dust. The proposal does not compromise these values, for the following reasons:

- no extraction or clearing occurs within the 200 m Lake Preston buffer
- weeds are controlled under the Weed Management Plan (Appendix 7)
- hydrocarbon handling is managed so as to prevent groundwater pollution (addendum 2 of Water Plan Appendix 6)
- no unmanaged runoff or sediment is permitted to leave the licence area for the lake (Appendix 6).

5.7 NOISE

Operational noise arises chiefly from the bulldozer, the screening plant, the loader and haulage trucks. Only one dwelling lies within 1500 m of the operation, and for the reasons given in Section 3.7 it is not regarded as a sensitive receptor, so no noise impacts are anticipated. Noise will nonetheless be managed in accordance with the relevant EPA guidance (EPA, 2007), as detailed in the Noise Management Plan (Appendix 8). The principal measures are that the working face sits within the excavated depression, forming a topographic low; bulldozing and screening are carried out among raw and processed stockpiles, which also screen the loading of trucks; bulldozing and screening are confined to 7 am to 6 pm Monday to Friday; and contact details for the Quarry Manager are displayed at the entrance so that any complaint can be dealt with promptly.

5.8 DUST

Operational noise arises chiefly from the bulldozer, the screening plant, the loader and haulage trucks. Dust may be generated in dry, windy conditions. The measures adopted to limit dust generation and its effect on the surrounds are set out in the Dust Management Plan (Appendix 9).

5.9 LAND SURFACE AND VISUAL AMENITY

On completion the excavation averages around six metres in depth, with all margins battered back to a slope no steeper than 1:6 — gradients readily trafficable by light agricultural machinery. The site does not sit in a visually sensitive setting, and no difficulties are expected on that account.

5.10 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

A search of the Aboriginal heritage records, administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), identifies no registered Aboriginal sites on Lot 1503. One "Other Heritage Place" — Lake Preston with a "Lodged" status is recorded over the property along the coast on lake Preston, (although not within the work area), meaning information has been received but assessment has not been completed (Appendix 10).

Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia is governed by the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972, which was restored as the operative legislation on 15 November 2023 following the repeal of the short-lived Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021. The Act protects all Aboriginal cultural heritage in the State, whether or not it is registered or mapped by DPLH. Should any Aboriginal cultural heritage be encountered in the course of extraction, work in that area will stop immediately, DPLH will be notified, and the operator will comply with the requirements of the Act.

6.0 REHABILITATION

6.1 REHABILITATION APPROACH AND METHODS

The objective of rehabilitation is to return the worked land to productive pasture. Rather than being deferred to the end of the operation, rehabilitation is carried out progressively: as each area reaches its final depth following limestone removal, it is reshaped and revegetated, so that restoration keeps pace with extraction. All rehabilitation work is timed to coincide with, or immediately precede, the wet winter season. The completed land surface is shown at Figure 4.

The sequence applied to each area is as follows. Slopes behind the active working face are battered to a gradient no steeper than 1:6 (vertical to horizontal), taking care not to disturb any fringing vegetation. The floor is then ripped along the contour to relieve compaction and to form low mounds that assist with stormwater management. Stockpiled topsoil and overburden are spread back over the surface to leave a finish that is both stable and trafficable by agricultural machinery, after which a mix of suitable pasture grass species is sown to establish the target cover. Weeds are managed throughout in accordance with the Weed Management Plan (Appendix 7), and the rehabilitated areas are monitored and maintained as set out in Section 6.2.

On completion the floor is left at 0.691 m AHD, around 0.5 m above the maximum winter water table. This provides the minimum clearance above the maximum seasonal groundwater level recommended for a future pasture land use (DoW, 2025).

6.2 MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Rehabilitated areas are inspected so that any ground requiring remedial attention is picked up early. Monitoring is undertaken annually and assesses the physical stability of the reshaped landform, the success of the sown pasture, and the appearance of any weeds. It continues until the completion criteria in Section 6.3 have been satisfied.

Where monitoring shows it to be necessary, maintenance is carried out. This may involve repairing erosion damage, re-seeding areas that have failed to establish, and controlling weeds.

6.3 COMPLETION CRITERIA

Completion criteria need to be firm enough to demonstrate that the aims of rehabilitation have been achieved, and framed so that progress can be reported and audited and an end point for the rehabilitation works defined. The criteria adopted for the operation on Lot 1503 Harris Road are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Closure Criteria, Objectives and Interim Targets

Criterion	Objective	Interim target
1. Safety	The site is safe for people.	Site remains safe to people throughout operations.
2. Sustainability	The site is self-sustaining over the long term without further management input.	—
3. Suitability	The site is fit for the agreed pasture land use.	—
4. Visual amenity and heritage	The rehabilitated area merges with the surrounding landscape.	—
5. Off-site impacts	Significant adverse off-site impacts are prevented.	—
6. Hydrology	Site hydrology neither hinders vegetation establishment nor reduces landform stability; stormwater is retained on site; no sediment from operations reaches Lake Preston.	Stormwater contained on site during operations; hydrological issues identified and addressed as they arise.
7. Soils and stability	Soil profile and structure are adequate to support vegetation establishment; the landform is stable.	Topsoil respread across all rehabilitated areas; potential erosion scars and scours identified and mitigated during operations.
8. Vegetation	Pasture grasses cover the entire site on completion and are resilient enough to carry grazing.	Pasture grasses cover 60% of the target area after the first year, increasing by 20% per annum thereafter.
9. Weeds	Declared pest weeds are absent and weed levels do not threaten the planted pasture.	Declared weed species removed systematically during operations.

7.0 REFERENCES

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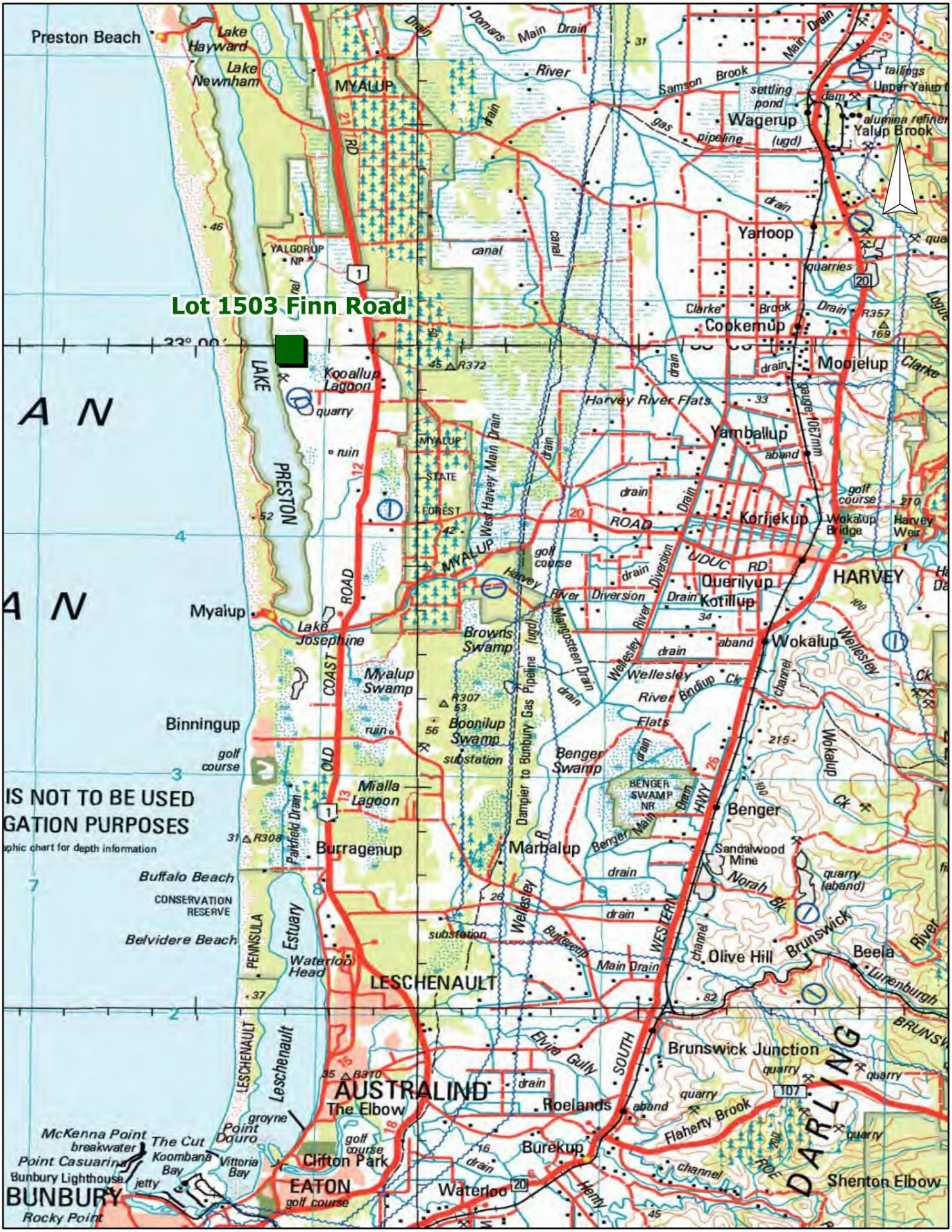
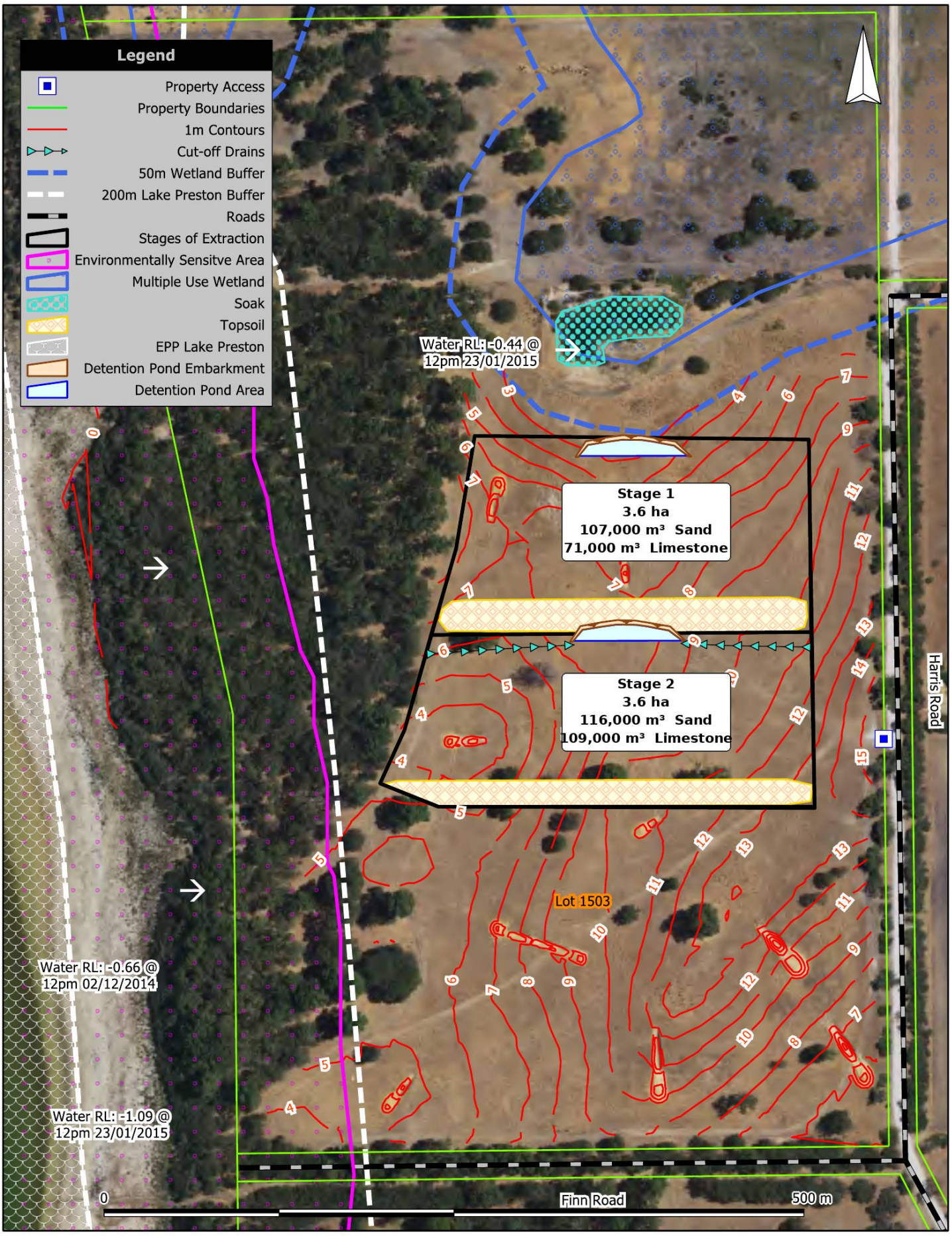
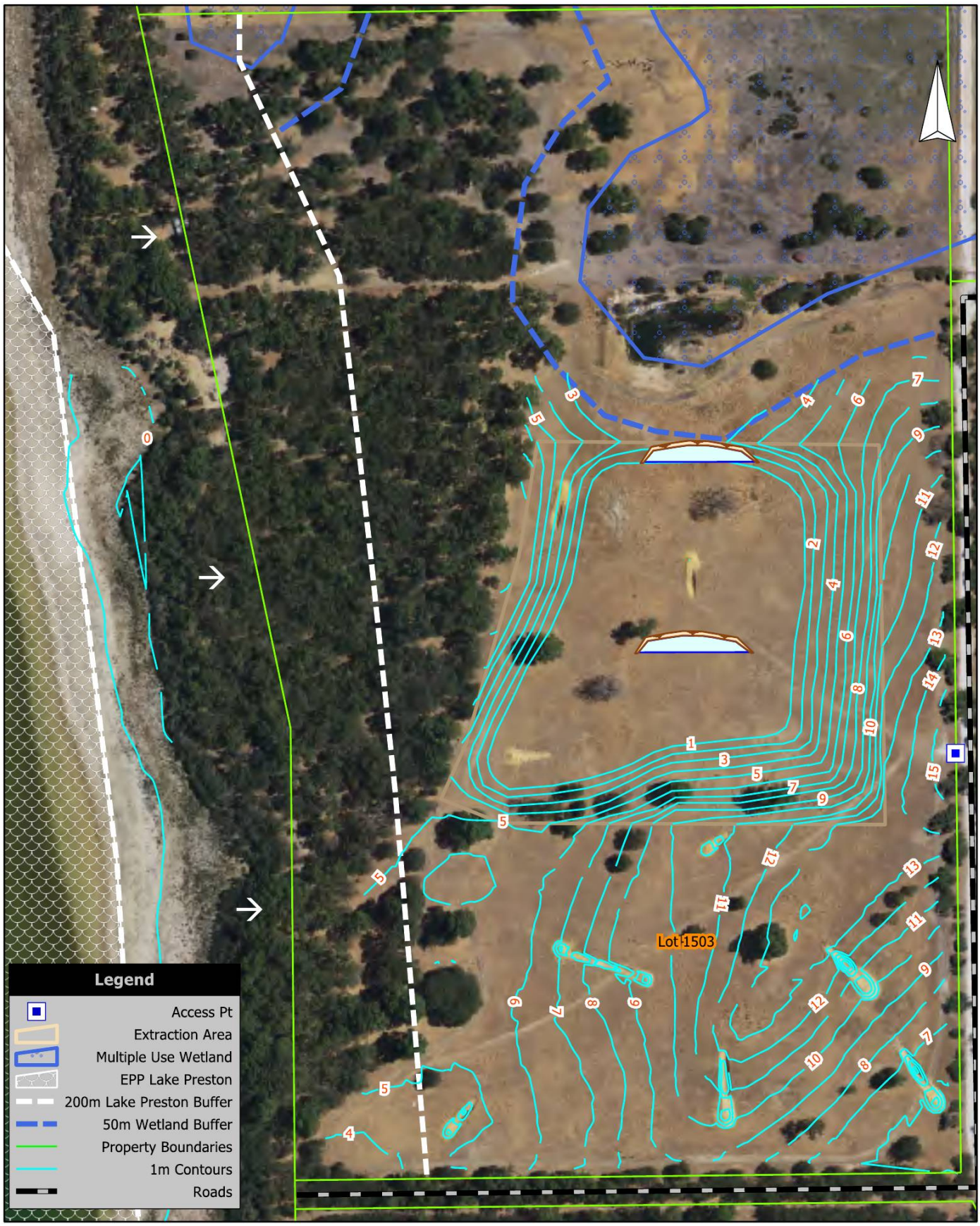


Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd 21 Sellen Ct Leeming WA 6149 Mobile: 0417934863 mikelund1@bigpond.com	Scale: 1:5600 Original Size: A4 Source: NATMAP Digital Maps 2008 Datum: GDA94	**Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd** **Lot 1503 Finn Road MYALUP**	**Locality** **Figure 1**

Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd **21 Sellen Ct Leeming WA 6149** **Mobile: 0417934863** **mikelund1@bigpond.com**	Scale: 1:17000 Original Size: A4 Air Photo Date: Landcorp February 2014 Datum: Australian Geocentric 1994 (GDA94)	**Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd** **1503 Harris Road MYALUP**	**Site and Surrounds** **Figure 2**



Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd **21 Sellen Ct Leeming WA 6149** **Mobile: 0417934863** **mikelund1@bigpond.com**	Scale: 1:3500 Original Size: A4 Air Photo Date: Landcorp February 2014 Datum: Australian Geocentric 1994 (GDA94	**Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd** **1503 Harris Road MYALUP**	**Extraction Area** **Figure 3**



Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd **21 Sellen Ct Leeming WA 6149** **Mobile: 0417934863** **mikelund1@bigpond.com**	Scale: 1:3500 Original Size: A4 Air Photo Date: Landcorp February 2014 Datum: Australian Geocentric 1994 (GDA94	**Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd** **1503 Harris Road MYALUP**	**Final Land Surface** **Figure 4**