APPENDIX 5

DIEBACK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Lot 1503 Harris Road, Myalup

Shire of Harvey

Prepared For: Gotam Pty Ltd

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Dieback Management Plan sets out the measures taken to limit the risk of spreading Phytophthora Dieback during the extraction of sand and limestone from Lot 1503 Harris Road, Myalup. It accompanies, and should be read with, the *Extractive Industries License Application and Environmental Management Plan, Lot 1503 Harris Road, Myalup*, and follows the best-practice guidelines of the Dieback Working Group.

2.0 SITE & BACKGROUND

2.1 LOCALITY & OWNERSHIP

- **Location**: Lot 1503 on Deposited Plan 112302, Harris Road, Myalup, Shire of Harvey
- **Area**: 40.521 ha
- **Owner**: Gabi Ghasseb

The lot adjoins Lake Preston, about 2.5 km west of Forrest Highway and 9 km north of the Myalup town site (Figure 1).

2.2 LAND USE

Land use. The lot is used for light grazing & is largely pasture, with about 13 hectares of native vegetation along its western edge; the extraction area itself has been cleared previously in 2015. Adjoining land is rural-zoned and used mainly for limestone quarrying and farming.

The site area has been fenced off and marked by a certified surveyor, in addition the western side of the property outside of the extraction area at the edge with the Forrest has also been fenced off.

2.3 GEOLOGY & SOILS

The material and its dust character. The site lies in the Yoongarillup landform — shallow sandy topsoil over interbedded limestone, calcarenite, marl and shell beds of the Tamala Formation (WAPC, 2003), with the limestone 20–25 m thick over the Leederville Formation (Commander, 1988). Only the areas above the water level are mined.

2.4 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater flows west and discharges to Lake Preston. The nearest DWER monitoring bores are D1 and D2 (D2 continuing to 2025), supplemented since 2020 by the nearby LPNSWIM 04-20 bore, with local levels monitored at the soak. Extraction is confined to material above the water table; the adopted maximum groundwater level and the resulting excavation floor are set out in the Water Management Plan, which holds the worked floor well clear of the maximum groundwater level.

The soak will be continuously monitored, allowing for real-time local results. These readings will be in hand well before extraction advances anywhere near the groundwater level, allowing the design levels to be confirmed against current on-site real time data.

2.5 VEGETATION

The site is located in an area mapped as Yoongarillup Complex under the Heddle Vegetation Complex mapping. Yoongarillup Complex is found in the marine deposits of the Swan Coastal Plain and is described as woodland to tall woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) with *Agonis flexuosa* in the second storey, less consistently grading into open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala – Eucalyptus marginata – Corymbia calophylla* (tuart – jarrah – marri) (WAPC, 2000).

A block of approximately 12.6 hectares of Tuart woodland exists on the western side of the property and, due to grazing, occurs as mainly upper and middle storey plants with limited understorey, this area has been fenced off. According to the *Atlas of Tuart Woodland on the Swan Coastal Plain* (Tuart Response Group (WA), 2003) the canopy density class of this site is 60–69% and the condition of the native understorey is highly disturbed. The vegetation on the extraction area is cleared under the clearing permit issued with the original approval, and the extraction area is now treeless.

The property borders Lake Preston and the Yalgorup National Park. Lake Preston and an area of vegetation surrounding it is classed as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) under Section 51B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (LBP, 2015). The area within an ESA has high conservation value and cannot be cleared. This ESA includes a section of the western side of Lot 1503 but does not include any of the proposed extraction area (Figure 1).

There are no Ecological Linkages within 1,000 meters of the property as identified in the Greater Bunbury Region by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (EPA, 2025).

No Declared weeds or weeds of local or regional significance were observed at the property.

3.0 PROPOSED WORKS

Gotam Pty Ltd intends to extract sand and limestone within a 7.2 ha area by using a front-end loader and bulldozer. The approximate annual sand and limestone extraction will be 87,000 cubic meters, but this will depend on demand. The overlying sand is worked first across the footprint, followed by the underlying limestone. A previous EIL License was issued and active from 2015-2020 however limited works were done as extraction was halted.

Proposed mining actions are as follows:

- Extraction of sand and then limestone from the site.
- Topsoil and overburden will be stockpiled separately within the extraction license area, with stockpiles no higher than five meters.
- Within the active area a bulldozer will rip, blade and crush material with its tracks before pushing it to a stockpile.
- Screening will be conducted when necessary throughout the year.
- Excavation will proceed until a level of 1.250 m AHD has been reached in the east of the pit, on a gentle gradient toward the west of the pit, where excavation will cease at 0.96 m AHD.
- Trucks will enter the pit via Harris Road to be loaded from the stockpiles by a front-end loader (Figure 1).
- Rehabilitation of the site to pasture grasses after placement of 200 mm of topsoil.

4.0 DIEBACK STATUS OF AREA

No obvious signs of dieback infestation were observed in the uncleared vegetation surrounding the proposed extraction area. The extraction area itself has been cleared of vegetation since the 2015 EIL. The site should be classified as uninterpretable and managed as such. Guidelines from the Dieback Working Group & the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) are followed to manage Dieback. Guidelines for the management of the pit and the movement of vehicles in and out of the pit are contained in the Dieback Working Group guideline Management of Phytophthora Dieback in the Basic Raw Materials Industries (Dieback Working Group, 2021).

5.0 PROPOSED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following management measures will be put in place to minimize the future spread of dieback:

- The property will be fenced at all times.
- Access to the property will be controlled via a single entrance gate. No recreational vehicles will be allowed on site.
- All machinery, trucks and other vehicles will arrive in a clean condition, free of soil and organic matter that may contain dieback fungus.
- Any soil and plant material brought to the site for rehabilitation purposes will be from dieback-free sources.
- The site will not be worked during wet periods.
- Employees and contractors working on the site will be informed of the purpose of the above measures and their responsibilities in relation to dieback prevention.

At the entrance to the property a gate will be installed that remains locked and is sign-posted: "CLEAN ON ENTRY, NO UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY. Vehicles must be free of soil before passing beyond this point." All vehicles operated for the site will be cleaned down at the workshop on Lot 3618 Finn Road, Myalup, prior to entering this property for the first time after leaving another pit. Any outside contractors coming in will have to ensure that their vehicles are cleaned off-site.

An information brochure explaining dieback management guidelines will be handed out to all new customers of the operation. This information brochure will state that the extracted material is considered to be 'uninterpretable' and may therefore contain Phytophthora Dieback, and that the extracted material should not be used adjoining any vegetation which is known to be susceptible to Phytophthora Dieback. It will also include a list of vegetation that is potentially susceptible to Phytophthora Dieback. The information brochure is contained in Addendum 1.

6.0 REFERENCES

Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2015). *Extractive Industries Licence Application and Environmental Management Plan, Lot 1503 Harris Road, Myalup.* Prepared for Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd. Perth, Western Australia.

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Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd **21 Sellen Ct Leeming WA 6149** **Mobile: 0417934863** **mikelund1@bigpond.com**	Scale: 1:18000 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 1**

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ADDENDUM 1

DIEBACK BROCHURE

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES · INFORMATION BROCHURE

Phytophthora Dieback

Guidance for staff, customers and clients · Phytophthora cinnamomi

15–20%
of the Jarrah forest infested

~60%
Stirling Range shrubland, Banksia & Mallee woodland infected

~70%
Shannon & D'Entrecasteaux National Parks affected

2,300+
native species susceptible to the pathogen

40%
of WA's threatened flora at risk

What is Phytophthora Dieback?

Phytophthora Dieback is a soil-borne pathogen that kills a wide range of plants across the south-west of Western Australia by rotting and destroying their root systems.

Many species of Phytophthora occur around the world, and while most can cause plant disease, Phytophthora cinnamomi is the species most often found in the native plant communities of the south-west.

Operations close to native plant communities dominated by **Banksia** and other **Proteaceae** carry a particularly high risk of spreading the pathogen.

Extracted materials also differ in their inherent risk. Sand and gravel that carries organic matter or topsoil **can be infested**, whereas **limestone and hard rock are normally dieback-free**.

A conservative estimate placed 15–20% of the Jarrah forest, around 60% of the Stirling Range shrubland and Banksia/Mallee woodland, and oughly 70% of the the Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks as infested.

Below are areas with Dieback in the South West of Western Australia

Plants susceptible to Dieback

Banksias, proteas, grass-trees and jarrah are among the most susceptible plants, together with more than 2,300 other native species and some exotics — including 40% of WA's threatened flora. The Dieback Working Group publishes lists of both susceptible and resistant species at dwg.org.au.

Disturbed native vegetation, farmland and urban areas generally cannot be assessed for the presence of Phytophthora. If you are unsure about using a particular material next to high-quality native vegetation, contact the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) or the Dieback Working Group.

Best-practice management used by Gotam Pty Ltd

Measures applied across the site to prevent the introduction and spread of dieback.

- Staff trained in Phytophthora Dieback and its management
- No unauthorised entry permitted
- Vehicles must be “clean on entry”
- Clearly defined operating areas:
  - Extraction and processing areas
  - Roads, including haul roads
  - Turn-around-points
  - Hygiene / quarantine points
  - Storage and stockpile areas
  - Water sources
- Surface water contained on site
- Hard, well-drained stockpile areas
- Vehicles must be “clean on exit”
- Site and activities secured by fencing, signage, training and other controls
- Separate excavation and loading areas
- Signage showing status and required measures, used as applicable
- Only dieback-free water used
- Customers notified of the dieback status of the site and the resource
- Stockpiles checked regularly for organic-matter or topsoil contamination
- Product tested regularly for contamination
- All machinery and mobile equipment will undergo regular inspections
- Personnel and visitors receive site-specific dieback awareness
- New Machinery inspected regularly for dieback compliance.
- Movement of soil and organic material minimised.

Impact of Dieback

Phytophthora Dieback is present in every southern Australian state and has had a major impact on the biodiversity of Western Australia’s native plants and animals. It can also affect the nursery, mining and forestry industries.

SOURCEs

Dieback Working Group — Management of Phytophthora Dieback in Extractive Industries.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions