



ABEC ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING PTY LTD

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LICENCE APPLICATION, LOTS 10 AND 100, 6274 FORREST HIGHWAY, MYALUP WA

PRAGMATIC SOLUTIONS
AIR | LAND | WATER

Prepared For:
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1. INTRODUCTION

Rose Farms WA Pty Ltd (the Client) engaged ABEC Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd (ABEC) to prepare an Extractive Industries Licence (EIL) application in accordance with the *Shire of Harvey Extractive Industries Local Law 2017*. The EIL Proposal is to remove, crush/screen and export limestone material from pre-existing stockpiles within Lot 10 (Volume 1735, Folio 919) and shallow excavation areas within Lot 10 and Lot 100 on Diagram 3150 (Volume 1464, Folio 105), Myalup WA (the Site) (Figure 1). The stockpiled limestone material has been created as a result of paddock development and excavation of dams associated with the Site's agricultural and horticultural use.

Crushing and screening of limestone will occur onsite by the appointed Contractor (B & J Catalano), with the product transported to various sites for use in the southwest. The life of the project is estimated at 3 to 4 years, however, this will be dependent on product demand. The project will commence immediately after approvals are obtained. An application for a Works Approval under Category 12 – Screening etc of material will be submitted to DWER in conjunction with this application.

The purpose of the EIL application (this document) is to describe the current site and environmental setting, proposed limestone removal works, assess potential environmental impacts, propose appropriate management measures and describe proposed rehabilitation measures.

The EIL application also includes an application for Development Approval (DA) under the Shire of Harvey District Planning Scheme No. 1 and an application for Planning Approval under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme. Application forms are provided as Appendix 1.

2. SITE IDENTIFICATION

The proposed limestone excavation and stockpile removal areas are located within portions of Lots 10 and 100 Forrest Highway, Myalup WA, approximately 50km north of Bunbury (Site). The Site is bounded to the west by Lake Preston, to the east by Forrest Highway, Lot 9 to the north and Lot 1 to the south (Figure 1). The Site is primarily used for horticulture and contains four industrial sheds and a residence.

The Site has a combined area of 237.97ha and has ~1,350m frontage along Forest Highway. The project area has a 26.7ha area where removal of limestone, crushing and screening activities will occur (Figure 2). The entry from the Site onto Forest highway has long lines of sight (~2km northbound and ~1km southbound), with an existing bitumen crossover between the northbound and southbound dual carriageways, directly opposite the Site access point.

TABLE 1: SITE IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	Lot 10 on Diagram 60022	Lot 100 on Diagram 3150
STREET ADDRESS	6274 Forest Highway, Myalup, WA 6220	
VOLUME	1735	1464
FOLIO	919	105
AREA	98.39 ha	139.58 ha
OWNERSHIP	Myalup Pty Ltd	

3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1. LANDUSE AND ZONING

The Site is currently zoned as Priority Agriculture under the Shire of Harvey District Planning Scheme No. 2 (Shire of Harvey, 2024) and Rural under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2025).

As per Table 4 of the Shire of Harvey District Planning Scheme No. 2 (Shire of Harvey, 2024), extractive industry is class A for priority agriculture, which means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting development approval after advertising the application in accordance with clause 64 of the deemed provisions.

3.2. CLIMATE

The closest weather recording station is Bunbury (Station 9965). The climate of the region is considered temperate, with warm, dry summers reaching mean temperatures of 30°C, and the majority of annual rainfall occurring during the winter months of May to September, with mean temperature lows of 7°C. The average rainfall for the region is approximately 729.5mm (BOM, 2025). The average monthly and annual temperatures and rainfall are presented in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: MEAN CLIMATE DATA FOR BUNBURY (STATION 9965) BETWEEN 1995 TO 2025 (BOM, 2025)

Mean	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
Max Temp (°C)	30	30.1	27.9	24.3	21	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.7	21.2	24.7	27.7	23.3
Min Temp (°C)	15.5	16	14.6	11.9	9.3	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.5	9.7	12.1	13.7	11.2
Rainfall (mm)	10	7.9	19	39.7	100	137	149.2	122.7	78.1	35.9	20.7	14.9	729.5

Rainfall intensity has been calculated using the Bureau of Meteorology's (BOM) 2016 Intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) design rainfall estimates, which is part of the revision of the Engineers Australia design handbook *Australia Rainfall and Runoff: A Guide to Flood Estimation* (Ball, et al., 2019). Calculations for the Site yield the 2-hour 10% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 38.0mm. DWER recommends that surface runoff produced within the mined area from this rainfall event should be contained within the pit (DWER, 2019). However, since the material is present as existing stockpiles on the surface, this is not considered relevant.

Wind roses reported from the Bunbury weather station indicate prevailing morning winds (9 am) tend to vary in direction, without a predominant vector, but most commonly between 10-20km/hr from various directions, frequently from the east (~26%) or south east (~17%), also from the south and north east (~12% each). Mid-afternoon (3pm) winds for most the year are from the west. In the winter months, regional weather systems can result in strong westerly and north-westerly winds. The annual wind roses for 9am and 3pm for Bunbury (Station 9965) are provided in Appendix 2.

Dust and Air quality in the Bunbury region is monitored and assessed by DWER as part of the signatory commitments to the *National Environment Protection Measure (Ambient Air Quality) (AAQ NEPM)*.

Monitoring was conducted for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and reported in the 2022 air monitoring report (DWER, 2024). It was noted that:

- The NEPM standard of 50 µg/m³ for PM₁₀ over 24-hour average and 25 µg/m³ over an annual average were met in Bunbury.
- The NEPM standard for particles PM₁₀ over 24-hour average of 50 µg/m³ was exceeded four times. Three of those exceedances were attributed to prescribed burns and one to a bushfire.
- The NEPM standard for particles PM_{2.5} exceeded the 24-hour average of 25 µg/m³ seven times. Six of those exceedances were attributed to prescribed burns and one to a bushfire.
- The NEPM annual average for PM_{2.5} of 8 µg/m³ was not exceeded.

3.3. TOPOGRAPHY

The Site is predominantly flat with elevations ranging from ~3-4mAHD on the eastern boundary of the extraction areas, sloping gently to ~2-3mAHD in the proposed extraction areas, before declining to ~0.5 to 1.0mAHD at Lake Preston to the west of the Site. The broad drainage pattern is from east to west, however, the Site has some small internal ridges/elevations running in a north-south direction.

No surface drainage lines are present at the Site, and drainage is internal and infiltrates downwards to groundwater through the highly permeable limestone.

3.4. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Harvey – Lake Preston Urban Geology sheets 2031 I and 2031 IV (1982) maps the Site as Tamala Limestone (Qrt); eolian and marine calcarenite, beneath thin sand cover. The Tamala Limestone consists of interbedded limestone, calcarenite, sand and subordinate marl and shell beds (Commander, 1988). The Tamala Limestone unconformably overlies the Leederville Formation (Commander, 1988). Lake Preston (west of the Site) is inland of the Quindalup Dune System and is separated from the Martins Tank chain of lakes by a limestone ridge (Commander, 1988).

3.5. ACID SULFATE SOILS

A search of the ASS risk mapping using the SLIP database (Landgate, 2025), shows the western third of the Site is mapped as a Class 1 and 2 ASS risk area, with the remainder of the Site not mapped as having a risk of ASS. ASS risk is not considered to be a significant risk, due to the highly alkaline nature of the soils (limestone) at the Site, which is the subject of this application. In addition, no subsurface excavations or dewatering will occur at the Site, thus not triggering the requirement for an ASS Investigation.

3.6. GROUNDWATER

The Site is located within the South West Coastal Groundwater Proclamation Area under the Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act) as shown on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) March 2022 map.

Groundwater beneath the Site is recharged directly from rainfall and flows westward towards Lake Preston, a groundwater sink (Commander, 1988), and discharges along the eastern shore. The saturated thickness of the aquifer is 20-25 m near Lake Preston. The Lake Preston Flow System is bounded on the east by the groundwater divide and to the north and south by bounding flow lines with the adjacent Lake Clifton (north) and Leschenault Inlet (south) Flow Systems.

The Harvey River Diversion Drain, located in the southern portion of the Lake Preston Flow System (and south of the site) takes winter runoff directly to the ocean (Commander, 1988). The drain collects water from the Bassendean Sand in the east, and there is loss of water from the drain into the Tamala Limestone, although the net effect on groundwater flow is not considered to be significant.

A search of the DWER Water Information Reporting (WIR) database identified five current bores located within the same groundwater catchment as the Site (DWER, 2020) (Figure 2). These five bores (Lake Clifton E1B, E2A, E2B and Yalgorup Lake Y4_1A and Y4_2A), located approximately 1km to the south of the Site, have been monitored for groundwater levels since 1979 and 1995 respectively. Groundwater gradients in this area are considered to be relatively uniform in a north – south direction, given groundwater discharges to the west (eastern shore of Lake Preston). Groundwater monitoring data for the relative bores is provided below in Table 3. Hydrographs of the five DWER monitoring bores are included in Appendix 3.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL DATA FOR DWER MONITORING BORES (DWER, 2020)

Bore ID	Location	Period Recorded	Ground Elevation (mAHD)	Distance & Direction from proposed EIL	Historic High GWL since 2000 (mAHD)*	Date of Historic High GWL*	May 2020 GWL (mAHD)
E1B	-33.06777778, 115.7108333	1979 to May 2020	0.485	~1.5km SW	0.047	22/5/2000	-1.063
E2A	-33.06777778, 115.7247222	1979 to May 2020	5.554	~1.5km SE	1.862	20/9/2013	0.322
E2B	-33.06777778, 115.7247222	1979 to May 2020	5.548	~1.5km SE	1.874	22/9/2017	0.524
Y4_1A	-33.06775882, 115.71069738	1995 to May 2020	0.507	~1.5km SW	0.097	27/09/2001	-1.073
Y4_2A	-33.06754313, 115.7248082	1995 to May 2020	5.535	~1.5km SE	1.897	19/10/2017	0.357

*Within the past 20 years

3.7. VEGETATION

Vegetation complex mapping by (Hedde, Loneragan, & Havel, 1980) shows vegetation at the Site occurring within the 'Yoongarillup Complex'. This is described as 'Woodland to tall woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) with *Agonis flexuosa* in the second storey. Less consistently, an open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). South of Bunbury is characterized by *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum)-*Melaleuca* species open forests.

The Yalgorup National Park is mapped as occurring adjacent to the western boundary of the Site, outside of the 1,000m buffer from the extraction areas. Given the distance between the proposed extraction areas and the National Park, no disturbance or impact associated with the limestone abstraction activities will occur. The Myalup State Forest is also located outside the 1,000m buffer to the east.

3.8. WETLANDS

Lake Preston located to the west of the Site is mapped as a Ramsar-listed wetland, Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) and an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) lake. EPA recommend a buffer distance of more than 50m from sensitive conservation wetlands such as Lake Preston (EPA, 2008). Figure 3 shows the Ramsar wetland and 50m and 200m buffer. The proposed extraction areas are located >200m from the wetland.

3.9. BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS

The western portion of both Lots 10 and 100, the central portions of Lot 100, and the southern boundary (and to the south) of Lot 100 are mapped as a Bushfire Prone Areas (Figure 2).

The proposed extraction areas are outside of the mapped Bushfire Prone Area.

The threat of bushfire from the proposed development is considered low, as no habitable buildings or other structures are proposed to be developed.

3.10. HERITAGE

A search of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) (DPLH, 2020) shows no registered sites or other heritage sites located at the Site. Lake Preston has been lodged as a Significant Site (ID: 5614). No restrictions or culturally sensitive areas are in place. There will be a minimum separation of 100m between project operations and the Lake Preston shoreline vegetation. If at any point during the works a suspected Aboriginal heritage site or find is discovered, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs will be contacted.

4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1. LIMESTONE MATERIAL SOURCE AREA

The limestone proposed for removal, crushing and screening will be sourced from existing stockpiled material and two new shallow extraction areas (one in Lot 10 and one in Lot 100).

The two existing stockpiles within Lot 10 have been created as a result of paddock development and overburden created from historic excavation of small farm dams. The approximate volume to be removed, crushed and screened from the two stockpiles is 24,586m³ of limestone.

Two separate shallow excavation areas are also proposed to extract material to a maximum depth of 1.5mbgl. The volume to be extracted from Lot 10 is 112,500m³ and the volume within Lot 100 is 25,860m³

All material is proposed to be extracted over a 3-4 year period, at ~25,000 to 35,000 tonnes per annum. The stockpiled limestone material is shown on Figures 2, 5 and 6 for Lots 10 and 100. No excavation or dewatering is proposed as part of the works.

Processing of limestone will occur by using a combination of a front-end loader, an excavator and a dozer. A total of 162,946m³ will be processed over the life of the Project. The general sequence of limestone extraction will comprise the following:

- Removal, crushing and screening of stockpiled limestone on a campaign basis using a mobile crushing and screening plant brought to site;
- Trucks will access the Site from Forest Highway and remove limestone from the stockpile of crushed material.

4.2. CRUSHING AND SCREENING

Crushing and screening will be the main operation of the project, as the material has already been stockpiled. The equipment used will include a crusher, a screener, two 18m stackers, a 35m stacker, a 988 Cat loader, and a 980 Cat loader.

4.3. SITE ACCESS

Access to the Site will be via Forest Highway, which is a State Road managed by Main Roads WA. The entry point from the Site onto the Forest highway has long lines of sight (~2km northbound and ~1km southbound), with an existing bitumen crossover between the northbound and southbound dual carriageways, directly opposite the Site access point. Existing Main Roads WA signage on the Forest Highway indicates slow-moving machinery entering the Site.

4.4. ESTIMATED TRAFFIC

The following estimates are provided:

- Total annual limestone removal:
 - ~30,000 tonnes (i.e. assuming 20,000m³ at a bulk density of 1.5).
- Number of working days per month:
 - 24 days.
- Vehicle Payloads (GVA's):

- Road train (56 tonnes);
 - Rigid truck and trailer (42 tonnes);
 - Single semi loader (25 tonnes).
- Proportional Usage:
 - Road train – 80%;
 - Rigid truck and trailer – 15%;
 - Single semi loader – 5%.

The above estimates suggest an average of 12 truck trips (in and out) per working day. The number of trips will be dependent on demand. Operational times will be Monday to Saturday from 7am to 7pm, excluding Sundays and Public Holidays.

5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

5.1. FLORA AND VEGETATION

No clearing will occur as the proposed activities.

5.2. WEEDS

There are no declared weeds at the Site (*pers. coms. Mia Rose, 25 September 2025*). However, there is a potential for weeds to be introduced to the Site through trucking movements on the Site.

5.3. DIEBACK

Due to the lack of indicator species at the Site, as it is predominantly cleared paddock and agricultural land, the *Phytophthora* dieback status of the Site is uninterpretable. However, there is potential for *Phytophthora* Dieback to be introduced to the Site through trucking movements.

5.4. ALTERATION OF LAND SURFACE

Minor alteration to the land surface will occur due to the extraction depth of up to 1.5mbgl.

5.5. VISUAL IMPACTS

The proposed operations are unlikely to create a visual impact. The nearest receptors are located >1200m to the west of the extraction areas, on the eastern side of Forrest Highway, outside of the EPA (2015) recommended separation distance for extractive industries (300-500m) (Figure 2).

The nearest main road, Forrest Highway, is located approximately 800m east of the proposed extraction areas. There is one belt of planted vegetation running in a north-south direction to the east of Lot 10 (~500m in length) and two tree belts to the east of Lot 100 (~500-700m in length), which act as wind barriers and screens between the Forrest Highway and the extraction areas. Since the stockpile removal and extraction areas are well screened by existing vegetation on the property and neighbouring properties, no visual impact is expected.

5.6. RELEASE OF CONTAMINANTS

There will be no storage of fuels, lubricants or other toxic or hazardous chemicals on site. Refuelling will take place using a mobile refuelling vehicle which is equipped with a “snap-on snap-off, fast-fill and auto shut-off” facility. Plant will be refuelled each morning, leaving the vehicles almost empty overnight.

No major servicing, which could lead to oil spills, will take place on the Site.

5.7. GROUNDWATER

Shallow excavation of no more than 1.5mbgl is proposed within the two extraction areas, and no dewatering will occur as part of the proposed operation. During excavation of the dams on Site (resulting in the two stockpiles of limestone) groundwater was encountered at depths of approximately 4mbgl. Therefore, no impacts to groundwater are anticipated as there will be a minimum separation distances of 2.5m.

5.8. SURFACE WATER

EPA recommend a buffer distance of more than 50m from sensitive conservation wetlands such as Lake Preston (EPA, 2008). The proposed extraction area and associated activities remain well outside of the buffer zone and hence activities will not directly impact this wetland.

5.9. STORMWATER

Stormwater management issues are not anticipated for the Proposal, as the material to be removed is present as existing stockpiles and excavations are shallow and will not create significant voids. In addition, the Site soils are highly permeable due to the limestone nature and unlikely to be affected by overland surface flows during rainfall.

5.10. DUST

The proposal has the potential to generate dust from activities such as removal and excavation of material, crushing and screening, vehicular movement, and surface lift-off from exposed surfaces during dry and windy ambient conditions. Dust may also be generated from rehabilitation activities, and areas recently rehabilitated, prior to the establishment of horticulture crops. The generation of airborne dust is more likely to be prevalent in the summer months when winds are strong and from the south-west and south-east directions.

Dust generation can create a nuisance to landowners in the vicinity of the extraction areas. The risk of significant off-site impacts is, however, considered low due to the nearest sensitive receptor (i.e. residents) to the extraction areas being located >1,200m away, which meets the recommended separation distance of 300-500m for Extractive Industries as detailed in *Separation distances between industrial and sensitive land uses* (EPA, 2015). In addition, the Contractor (B & J Catalano) has demonstrated a proven track record of dust management strategies utilised at other similar limestone extraction sites.

5.11. NOISE

The main sources of noise will be generated by machinery associated with resource crushing and screening, loading (bulldozer and front-end loader), and haulage by trucks. The use of earthmoving machinery and crushing activities will be confined to the operational areas, whilst haulage vehicles (trucks) will utilise existing internal roads within the Site, prior to entering Forest Highway, on the eastern boundary of the Site.

A summary of noise-generating activities and equipment is provided in the following table.

TABLE 4: NOISE GENERATING ACTIVITIES AND EQUIPMENT

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT
Crushing, screening and stockpiling of limestone	1 x crusher 1 x screener 2 x stackers 18m 1 x stacker 35m 1 x 988 Cat loader 1 x 980 Cat loader

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT
Loading of trucks	Single semi-loader (24 tonne) 1 x 988 Cat loader 1 x 980 Cat loader

In addition to the equipment and machinery listed above, a 6-wheel water cart will be present on site to manage dust, in appropriate areas of the Site, depending on the specific activity being undertaken.

Due to the small-scale operation, rural location, adequate separation distance to nearest sensitive receptors (i.e. >300-500m, EPA, 2015), limited daytime operating hours (Monday to Saturday 7am to 7pm) and adequate screening provided by four existing vegetation belts, noise is not anticipated to cause any issues for the Proposal.

5.12. HERITAGE

No registered Aboriginal Sites are present at the Site, and as such, no impacts from the proposed activities will occur.

6. WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Outlined below are water management strategies aimed at mitigating potential impacts.

6.1. SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

No surface drainage lines have been identified within the Site boundary; drainage is internal and infiltrates into the underlying groundwater table. Due to the permeable nature of the limestone soils present at the Site and low slopes of the property, the proposed operations are not expected to impact the external expressions of surface water. No hardstand is present at the site; therefore, no stormwater runoff can occur.

Lake Preston runs along the western boundary of the Site as shown in Figure 3. As recommended by EPA, a 50m buffer zone is required for sensitive conservation wetlands (EPA, 2008). The proposed operations remain well outside of this buffer distance (i.e. >200m) and will not impact these environmentally sensitive wetlands.

6.2. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

As discussed above, the operations will occur outside of the 2,000m buffer zone located on the western side Site boundary. Potential impacts associated with storm events are not anticipated for the proposed works due to the very permeable properties of the limestone and low slopes within the property. It is expected that the 2-hour 10% AEP storm event (38mm) will be contained on the Site within the proposal areas. No further stormwater management is deemed to be required.

6.3. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater flows west towards Lake Preston, where it is discharged by evaporation. No groundwater users are present down the hydraulic gradient of the proposed extraction areas, and as such, no risk to the private groundwater supply will occur.

No dewatering activities are required for the project.

No groundwater contamination is anticipated. No fuel or lubricant storage will occur on the site. Refuelling will take place using a mobile refuelling vehicle which is equipped with a “snap-on snap-off, fast-fill and auto shut-off” facility. Plant will be refuelled each morning, leaving vehicles almost empty overnight. No major servicing, which could lead to fuel and oil spills, will take place on site. B & J Catalano has a Safety Practice document for Hydrocarbon Spill Response, outlining their procedures for controlling, recovering, treating, and reporting hydrocarbon spills (Appendix 4). This document will be implemented in the unlikely event of a spill occurring.

6.4. MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Ongoing groundwater quality monitoring will be conducted monthly for pH, electrical conductivity (EC), total dissolved solids (TDS), Chloride, Sulphate, Nitrogen and Phosphorus as part of the ongoing management requirements of the groundwater abstraction licence. Should any significant change in groundwater quality be detected, this will be investigated further.

7. WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following Weed Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with DAF (2014) guidance. The Site Owner, Rose Farms Pty Ltd, accepts the responsibility for weed management within the project areas subject to the approval conditions imposed by the Shire of Harvey. All other areas of the Site remain the responsibility of the Site Owner, which is also Rose Farms Pty Ltd.

7.1. CURRENT WEED STATUS AT SITE

Currently, there are no declared weeds known to be present within or immediately surrounding the extraction areas (*pers. coms. Mia Rose, 25 September 2025*).

7.2. PROPOSED WEED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Site Owner, Rose Farms Pty Ltd, is currently obligated to manage Declared Pest Plants under the *Biodiversity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, given the Site's current use is for horticulture. The current management measures implemented by the Site Owner will therefore continue to be implemented at the Site and will incorporate the EIL areas.

The weed management actions to be implemented will include:

- Monitoring of the emergence of weeds within and immediately surrounding the EIL areas on a six-monthly basis (i.e. after the first seasonal rain and at the end of spring).
- Ensure that all Contractor plant and equipment associated with extraction activities, entering or leaving the site, is clean and free from soil or vegetative matter.
- Should infestations be identified, the Site Owner will apply the appropriate method of control (i.e. mechanical or chemical) in accordance with DAF (2014) guidance.
- Records of all treatments will be kept by the Site Owner.

8. DIEBACK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Although the Site is considered to be uninterpretable from *Phytophthora* Dieback due to the absence of any indicator species, the operations will be managed in accordance with the Dieback Working Group guideline *Management of Phytophthora Dieback in Extractive Industries*.

Specifically, the Site will be managed as per Section 8.1.2 Guidelines for a site free of *Phytophthora* Dieback which states: *'Clean on entry' is essential if the operator wishes to maintain the disease-free status of the site. All equipment and vehicles are to be free of mud and soil prior to entering the site.*

The following preventative measures will be implemented at the Site:

- The Site will be fenced to prevent uncontrolled access;
- Access to the Site will be via a single entry/exit point;
- All machinery, trucks and other vehicles should be clean and free of soil and organic matter prior to Site entry;
- Training of staff about *Phytophthora* Dieback, its impact and management at the Site.

9. DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The management and monitoring measures to address potential dust impacts are listed below:

- Inform all employees and contractors of the importance of reducing the creation of dust-generating activities;
- All complaints relating to dust will be investigated and actions taken to address complaints will be recorded;
- A notice will be located at the front gate that provides emergency contact details for the Operations Manager;
- A water cart will be present on site for watering of all high traffic and haulage areas on a routine basis for dust depression;
- As necessary, the dampening of materials during loading/unloading operations will be monitored so that dust generation is minimised and controlled;
- If dust can be seen to be carried outside the Site, the source of dust will be identified and measures implemented to prevent or minimise further dust emissions;
- If high wind conditions occur and dust emissions increase, then operations will be stopped until such time as adequate wetting down has occurred or conditions have changed;
- Minimising the number and size of stockpiles. This involves the direct use of overburden as backfill and direct replacement of topsoil, wherever possible;
- Stockpiles will be located where lift-off from prevailing wind is minimised. If necessary, stockpiles will be treated with sprays or polymer binders;
- Encouraging vegetative cover on stockpiles, especially the topsoil stockpiles. Many of these vegetative species generate from stored seed to minimise dust generation;
- Internal roads will be surfaced with limestone. A 20km per hour speed limit will apply to all vehicles on these internal roads at all times;
- Truck loads will be covered if necessary, to minimise dust generation during transit;
- The re-use of pit voids as tailing storage areas to minimise the disturbance footprint and reduce ground areas potentially vulnerable to dust generation;
- When and where necessary, spraying with water or other dust suppression measures (i.e. sprays, polymer binders) is employed;
- No burning of waste will occur.

Visual monitoring will be undertaken to confirm dust management measures are effectively maintaining acceptable levels of dust emissions. Due to the size of the Site and lack of nearby sensitive receptors, quantitative dust monitoring is not necessary.

10. NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following noise management plan will be implemented for the life of the Project to ensure that Site works do not result in the generation/emission of unacceptable levels of noise that have the potential to affect the amenity to nearby residents.

As discussed in Section 5.11, the nearest noise-sensitive premise (i.e. residents) to the project area is located more than 1,200m away, which is outside of the recommended separation distance of 300-500m for Extractive Industries as detailed in *Separation distances between industrial and sensitive land uses* (EPA, 2015). Notwithstanding, the following noise management measures will be implemented for the life of the project.

Noise Management Measures

The following noise management measures will be implemented for the life of the Project:

- Noise-generating activities will be restricted to Monday to Saturday, 7 am to 7 pm.
- Select the quietest equipment available and install silencers to reduce exhaust noise, where possible.
- Create strategically designed noise bunding around plant and extraction areas to reduce noise emission. Use of existing tree belts will also act as secondary noise bunds to reduce noise impacts to the nearest sensitive receptors, located >600m to the northeast of the project area.
- Restrict the operation of machinery relative to worst-case weather conditions to minimise potential noise impacts.
- Internal traffic routing will be designed and optimised to reduce vehicle reversing requirements.
- Establish preventative maintenance schedules for all vehicles, fixed plant and mobile equipment.
- Educate employees and contractors on the importance and requirements for noise management prior to commencing work at the Site, as part of a site induction process.
- Maintain ongoing effective dialogue with nearby residents to ensure noise impacts are communicated to the Site Owner to allow for rapid resolution.
- Implement an effective noise complaint communication system to ensure all concerns are received, recorded and acted upon.
- Investigate and implement methods to reduce noise emissions in accordance with best practice, when required (i.e. complaints received, etc).
- Amendment of management measures as required to ensure noise is minimized as far as practicable.

11. REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Following topsoil stripping, shallow excavations to remove the limestone resource are proposed to a max depth of 1.5mbgl. Once removed, the shallow voids will have the topsoil replaced, suitable for ongoing use as horticulture. Therefore only minor rehabilitation activities are required.

No structures will be built for the project; therefore, no demolition or removal of structures is necessary. All crushing, screening, and loading equipment will be mobile. The end land use for the project Site will be returned to agriculture and horticulture.

11.1. MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Monitoring of the rehabilitated Site will be conducted periodically to identify any areas that require remedial work. Monitoring will assess the emergence of any weeds. Maintenance will be conducted as needed and may include weed control.

11.2. COMPLETION CRITERIA

The following completion criteria have been developed to ensure the overall objective of rehabilitation has been achieved.

TABLE 7: COMPLETION CRITERIA

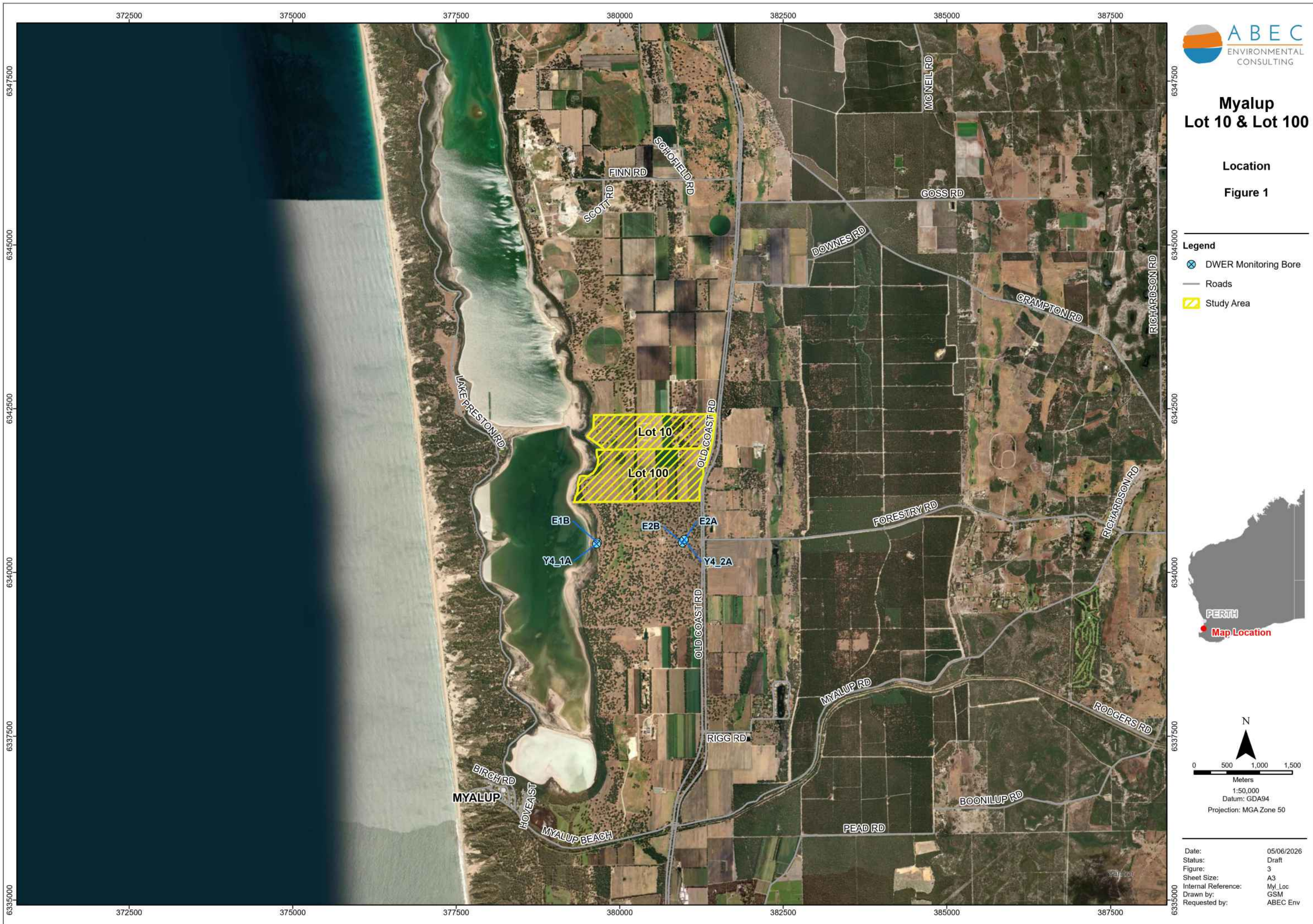
CRITERIA	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETION CRITERIA
Safety	The Site is safe to humans	Site is made safe to humans
Sustainability	The Site is sustainable in the long term without additional management inputs.	No management inputs required to make Site sustainable.
Suitability	The Site is suitable for the agreed end land use.	The Site's land use of horticulture is achieved.
Visual amenity	The rehabilitated extraction areas blend into surrounding land use.	Rehabilitated extraction areas blend in with surrounding land use.
Off-site impacts	Prevention of off-site impacts.	No adverse off-site impacts.
Hydrology	Groundwater levels and quality are consistent with surrounding areas. Stormwater runoff is contained within the Site. Site hydrology does not reduce stability of the landform.	Groundwater levels are stable within the range of variation of surrounding DWER monitoring bores and show the same seasonal patterns. Groundwater quality is within the range historically monitored for the Site. No stormwater runoff exits the Site bounds. Surface water continues to infiltrate to groundwater, as it did prior to limestone extraction. Landforms are stable and free from erosion.
Soils and stability	Soil profiles support the end land use of horticulture.	No erosion is present in the landforms. The Site can support horticulture activities.

CRITERIA	OBJECTIVE	COMPLETION CRITERIA
Weeds	Declared pest weeds are absent from the excavation areas.	No declared weed species present within the extraction areas.
Infrastructure	No screening, crushing or processing equipment present on site.	All infrastructure removed from Site.

12. REFERENCES

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FIGURE 1: REGIONAL SITE LOCATION

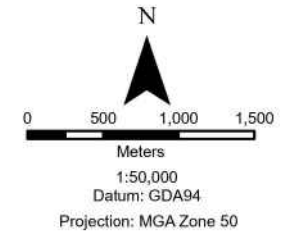


**Myalup
Lot 10 & Lot 100**

Location

Figure 1

- Legend**
- DWER Monitoring Bore
 - Roads
 - Study Area



Date:	05/06/2026
Status:	Draft
Figure:	3
Sheet Size:	A3
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FIGURE 2: LAND INTERESTS SURROUNDING STUDY AREA

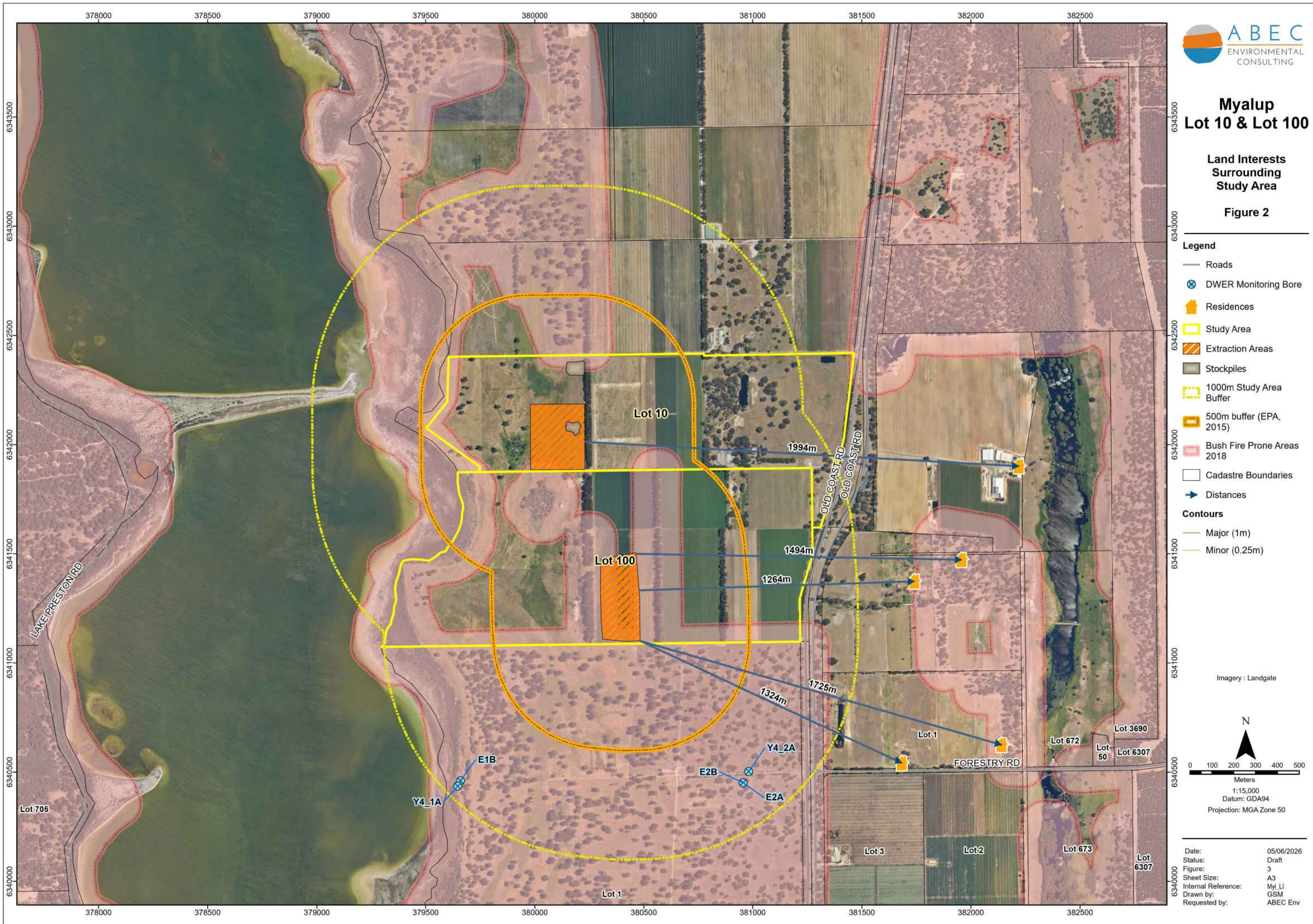


FIGURE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS SURROUNDING STUDY AREA



**Myalup
Lot 10 & Lot 100**

**Environmental Interests
Surrounding
Study Area**

Figure 3

Legend

- Roads
- ⊗ DWER Monitoring Bore
- Study Area
- Extraction Areas
- Stockpiles
- 1000m Study Area Buffer
- 500m buffer (EPA, 2015)
- Cadastre Boundaries
- Ramsar Sites

Ramsar Buffer

- 50m
- 200m

Surrounding Wetlands

Conservation

- Lake
- Sumpland

Multiple Use

- Dampland
- Sumpland

Not Assessed

- Artificial Lake
- Dampland

Contours

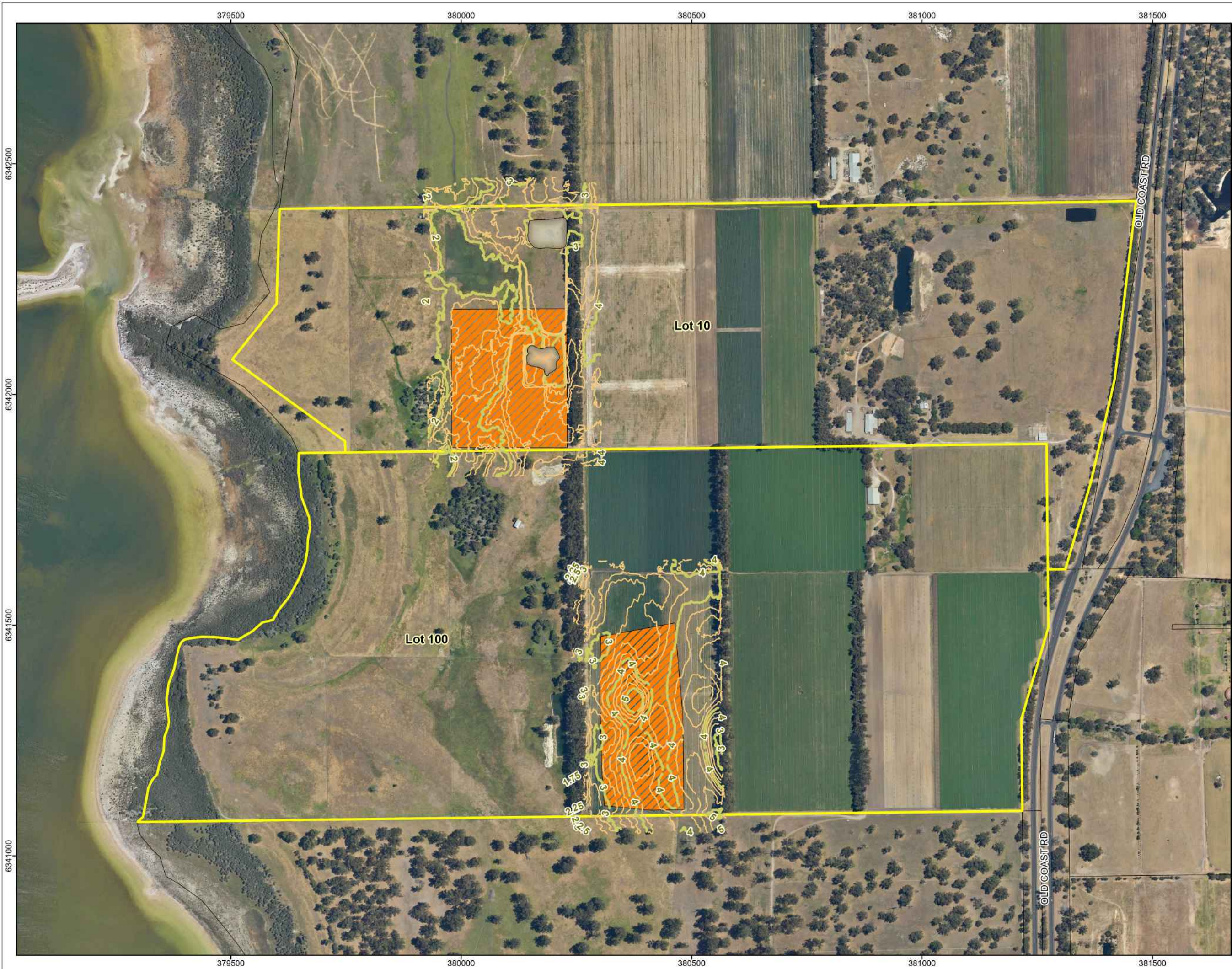
- Major (1m)
- Minor (0.25m)

Scale and Metadata

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Meters
1:15,000
Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA Zone 50
Imagery : Landgate

Date: 09/06/2020
Status: Draft
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FIGURE 4: CONTOUR SURVEY LOT 10 AND 100



Myalup Lot 10 & Lot 100

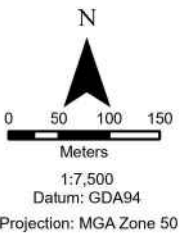
Study Area Contour Survey

Figure 4

Legend

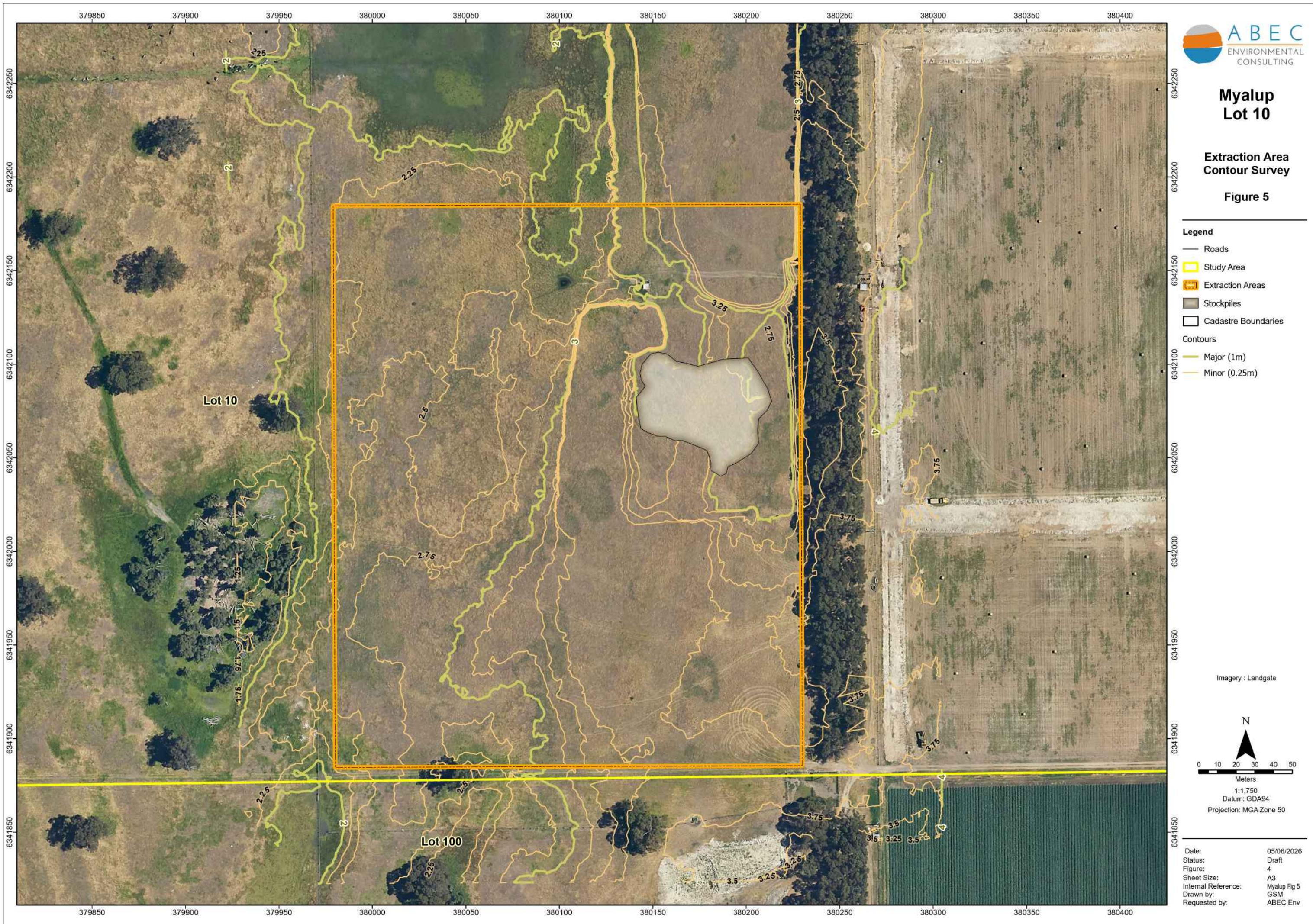
- Roads
- Study Area
- Extraction Areas
- Stockpiles
- Paddock Area
- Cadastre Boundaries
- Contours
 - Major (1m)
 - Minor (0.25m)

Imagery : Landgate



Date:	05/06/2026
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Figure:	4
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Internal Reference:	Myalup Fig 4
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FIGURE 5: CONTOUR SURVEY LOT 10



Myalup Lot 10

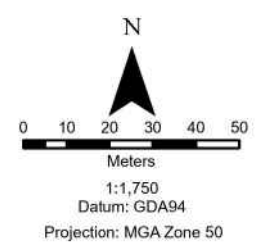
Extraction Area Contour Survey

Figure 5

Legend

- Roads
- Study Area
- Extraction Areas
- Stockpiles
- Cadastre Boundaries
- Contours
 - Major (1m)
 - Minor (0.25m)

Imagery : Landgate



Date: 05/06/2026
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FIGURE 6: CONTOUR SURVEY LOT 100



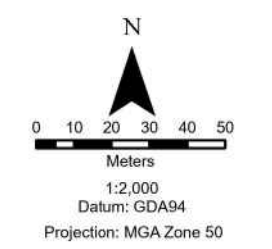
Myalup Lot 100

Extraction Area Contour Survey

Figure 6

- Legend**
- Roads
 - Study Area
 - Extraction Areas
 - Cadastre Boundaries
 - Contours
 - Major (1m)
 - Minor (0.25m)

Imagery : Landgate



Date:	05/06/2026
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Figure:	4
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