GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 10568/2
Permit Holder:	Generation Steel Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 20 February 2025 to 20 February 2040

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

ADVICE NOTE

Allocation of Offset site

In relation to condition 10(a) of this permit a total area of 200.7 hectares at Lot 1 on Diagram 13981, Scotts Brook will be attributed to the offset for the *native vegetation* clearing authorised under this permit. The nominated site will conserve, in perpetuity, 200.7 hectares of established native vegetation that provides high-quality foraging and potential breeding habitat for *black cockatoo species*.

In relation to condition 11 of this permit, a total area of 22.5 hectares at Lot 73 on Deposited Plan 70696, Palmer, will be attributed of the offset for the *native vegetation* clearing authorised under this permit. The nominated site will be *revegetated* to provide suitable foraging and future breeding habitat for *black cockatoo species* and to offset clearing within Zone D of the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* Wellington Dam catchment area. This area is to be conserved, in perpetuity, under condition 10(b).

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of constructing the Collie Steel Mill.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 74040, Palmer
Lot 1486 on Deposited Plan 11082, Shotts
Lot 1505 on Deposited Plan 110876, Shotts
Collie State Forest (PIN 1041576)

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 29.6 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 20 February 2030.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;

(b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and

(c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

6. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of 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 known dieback or *weed*-affected soil, mulch, fill, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

7. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner towards areas of adjacent native vegetation to allow fauna to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.

8. Fauna management – South-western bush-tailed phascogale

(a) In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect that area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities for the presence of south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*);

(b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 8(a) are identified until either:

  (i) the south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger(s) individuals have moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat*; or

  (ii) south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger(s) individuals has been removed by a *fauna specialist*.

(c) Any south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger(s) individuals removed in accordance with condition 8(b) must be relocated by a *fauna specialist* to a *suitable habitat*.

(d) Where fauna is identified under condition 8(a), the permit holder must within 14 calendar days provide the following records to the *CEO*:

(i) the number of individuals identified;
(ii) the date each individual was identified;
(iii) the location where each individual was identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
(iv) the number of individuals removed and relocated;
(v) the relevant qualifications of the *fauna specialist* undertaking removal and relocation;
(vi) the date each individual was removed;
(vii) the method of removal;
(viii) the date each individual was relocated;
(ix) the location where each individual was relocated to, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
(x) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, an individual.

9. Fauna management – black cockatoo breeding habitat

(a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within the areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect the *black cockatoo habitat trees* listed in Table 1 below, for evidence of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species*.

Table 1: Habitat trees containing the suitable black cockatoo hollows.

Species	Easting	Northing
Corymbia calophylla (marri)	429431	6310773
Corymbia calophylla (marri)	429267	6310877

(b) Where no evidence of current or past use by *black cockatoo species* is identified in accordance with condition 9(a), that tree must only be cleared immediately after the inspection.

(c) Where the tree hollow shows evidence of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species*, and clearing of that tree cannot be avoided, that tree must be monitored by a *fauna specialist* to determine when it is no longer in use for that breeding season.

(d) If there is evidence of current breeding use by *black cockatoo species*, the tree must not be cleared whilst it is in use for that breeding season as determined by the *fauna specialist* under condition 9(c).

(e) The permit holder must install an artificial black cockatoo nesting hollow for each *black cockatoo habitat tree* listed in Table 1 of condition 9(a) that cannot be retained.

(f) The artificial black cockatoo nesting hollow required by condition 9(e) must be installed prior to commencement of the next black cockatoo breeding season following clearing of the related *black cockatoo habitat tree*.

(g) The artificial black cockatoo nest hollow(s) required by condition 9(e) of this permit must:

(i) be installed within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1;

(ii) be designed and placed in accordance with the specifications detailed in Schedule 2; and

(iii) be monitored and maintained in accordance with the specifications detailed in Schedule 2, for a period of at least ten years.

(h) Within two months of commencement of clearing authorised under this permit within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must provide the results of the *fauna specialist's* inspection findings in a report to the CEO.

(i) The fauna inspection report must include the following;

(i) the location of the *black cockatoo habitat tree* recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(ii) the name and amount of fauna species identified;

(iii) whether the *black cockatoo habitat tree* show current or past use by black cockatoo species; and

(iv) the methodology, used to inspect the black cockatoo hollow;

10. Offset – Conservation covenant

Within 24 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit, and no later than 20 February 2032, the permit holder must provide to the *CEO* a copy of a conservation covenant under section 30B of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*:

(i) for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity over the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1; and

(ii) for the protection and management in perpetuity over the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1.

11. Offset – Revegetation

Within 18 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit, and no later than 20 August 2031, for the *revegetation area* within the area cross hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must implement the following actions:

(a) commence *revegetation* of 22.5 hectares within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1 of this permit by;

(i) ripping the soil prior to *planting* and/or *direct seeding* to remove any areas of compaction or other obstruction that could prevent root penetration of seedlings;

(ii) deliberately *planting* of tubestock and/or *direct seeding* of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) species, at a minimum density of 600 stems per hectare, that will result in the establishment of suitable habitat for *black cockatoo species*;

(iii) ensuring only *local provenance* species and propagating material are used; and

(iv) ensuring *planting* and/or *direct seeding* is undertaken at the *optimal time*;

(b) undertake *weed* control and watering of the trees on an 'as needs' basis to ensure the success of *revegetation*;

(c) fence along the boundary of the *revegetation area* and undertake regular monitoring of the fence for the term of this permit;

(d) implement hygiene protocols by cleaning earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the site;

(e) engage an *environmental specialist* to monitor the survival of the trees established under condition 11(a) of this permit, at least once every 12 months for the term of this permit;

(f) within 36 months of *planting* and/or *direct seeding* the trees in accordance with condition 11(a) of this permit the permit holder must:

(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination that at least 600 stems per hectare of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees planted under condition 11(a) has been achieved and will persist; and

(ii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 11(f) (i) that a minimum of 600 stems per hectare of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees planted under condition 11(a) has not survived or will not persist, the permit holder must *plant* additional *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees that will result in a minimum of 600 stems per hectare of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees persisting within the *revegetation area*.

(g) where additional *planting* and/or *direct seeding* of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 11(f)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 11(a) and 11(b) of this permit.

(h) Where a determination is made by an *environmental specialist* under condition 11(f) that a minimum of 600 stems per hectare of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees will survive and persist within the *revegetation area*, that determination must be submitted to the CEO within three months of the determination being made by the *environmental specialist.*

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

12. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared;

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(d) direction of the clearing; (e) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (f) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5; and (g) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 6.
2.	In relation to black cockatoo fauna management pursuant to condition 9	(a) the time and date of inspection of the suitable *black cockatoo habitat tree* by the *fauna specialist;* (b) a description of the inspection methodology employed by the *fauna specialist*; (c) the species name of any fauna determined by the *fauna specialist* to be occupying the suitable *black cockatoo habitat tree*; (d) where the suitable black cockatoo habitat tree is determined by the fauna specialist to the occupied by black cockatoo species: (i) the time and date that it was determined to be no longer occupied; (ii) a description of the evidence by which it was determined to be no longer occupied; and (iii) the time and date that the suitable black cockatoo habitat tree was cleared.
3.	In relation to the installation of artificial black cockatoo nest hollows pursuant to condition 9.	(a) the date that the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow was installed; (b) the location where the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow was installed recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (c) a photo of the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow; (d) the dates the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow installed was monitored; (e) a description of the monitoring methods employed for the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow installed; (f) a description of the monitoring observations for the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow installed; (g) the date/s the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow installed was maintained; and (h) a description of the maintenance activities undertaken for the artificial black cockatoo nest hollow installed.
4.	In relation to offset management pursuant to condition 10.	(a) the location and boundaries of the allocated 196 hectares offset area within Lot 1 on Diagram 13981 and the 22.5 hectares revegetation offset area within Lot 73 on Deposited Plan 70696, Palmer (recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings); and

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(b) Copies of the relevant conservation covenants under section 30B of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* in accordance with condition 9.
5.	In relation to *revegetation* management pursuant to condition 11.	(a) the date *revegetation* activities commenced; (b) the area *revegetated* recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the number of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) individuals planted; (d) *revegetation* actions taken; (e) *weed* control, watering and infill *planting* and/or *direct seeding* activities undertaken; (f) annual monitoring results; (a) details of the determination by an *environmental specialist* that the trees planted under condition 11(a) will survive and persist; and (b) the date of any remedial actions undertaken where additional *planting* and/or *direct seeding* was required.

13. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 31 December of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required to be kept under condition 12; and
(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 July of the preceding calendar year and 30 June of the current calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been undertaken, must be provided to the CEO on or before 31 December of each calendar year.

(c) Prior to 20 November 2039, the permit holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 12, where these records have not already been provided under condition 13(a).

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 3 have the meanings defined.

Table 3: Definitions

Term	Definition
black cockatoo habitat trees	means trees that have a diameter, measured at 130 centimetres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* or *Eucalyptus wandoo*) that contain hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoo species.
black cockatoo species	means one or more of the following species: (a)*Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo); (b)*Zanda Calyptorhynchus* (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or (c) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo).

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
offset	means a direct offset as described in the Government of Western Australia, *WA Environmental Offsets Policy, September 2011*.
optimal time	means the period from April to June.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
revegetate/ed/ion	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to preclearing vegetation types in that area.
revegetation area	means the 22.5-hectare area devoid of native vegetation within the area cross hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1 (Lot 73 on Deposited Plan 70696).
suitable habitat (south-western brush-tailed phascogale)	means habitat known to support south-western brush-tailed phascogale within the known current distribution of the species. This often includes dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands, with hollow-bearing trees (usually eucalypts) and sparse understorey.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and

Term	Definition
	Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

C Robertson
26.10.2026
1.39PM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

26 October 2026

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

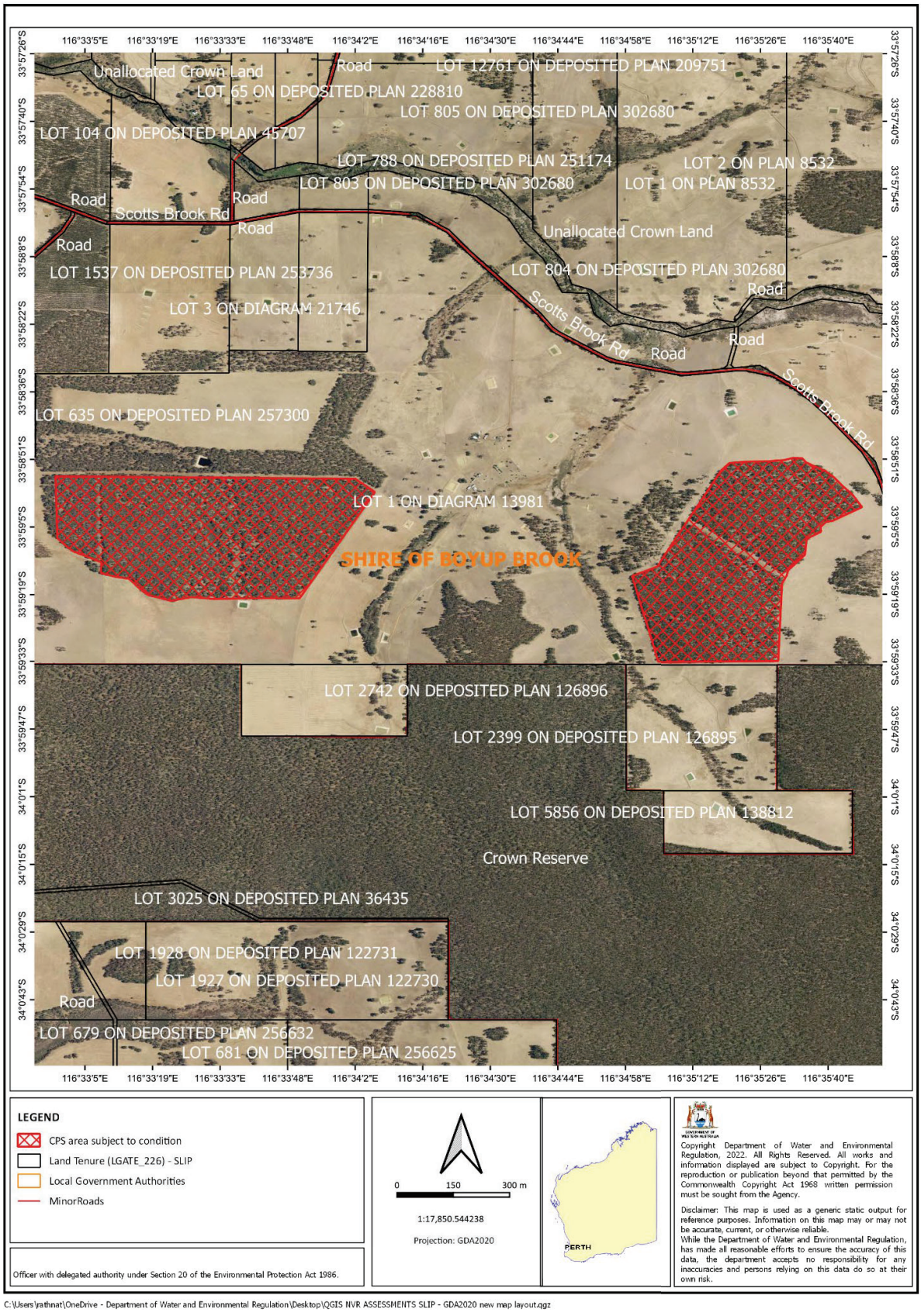


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area subject to conditions

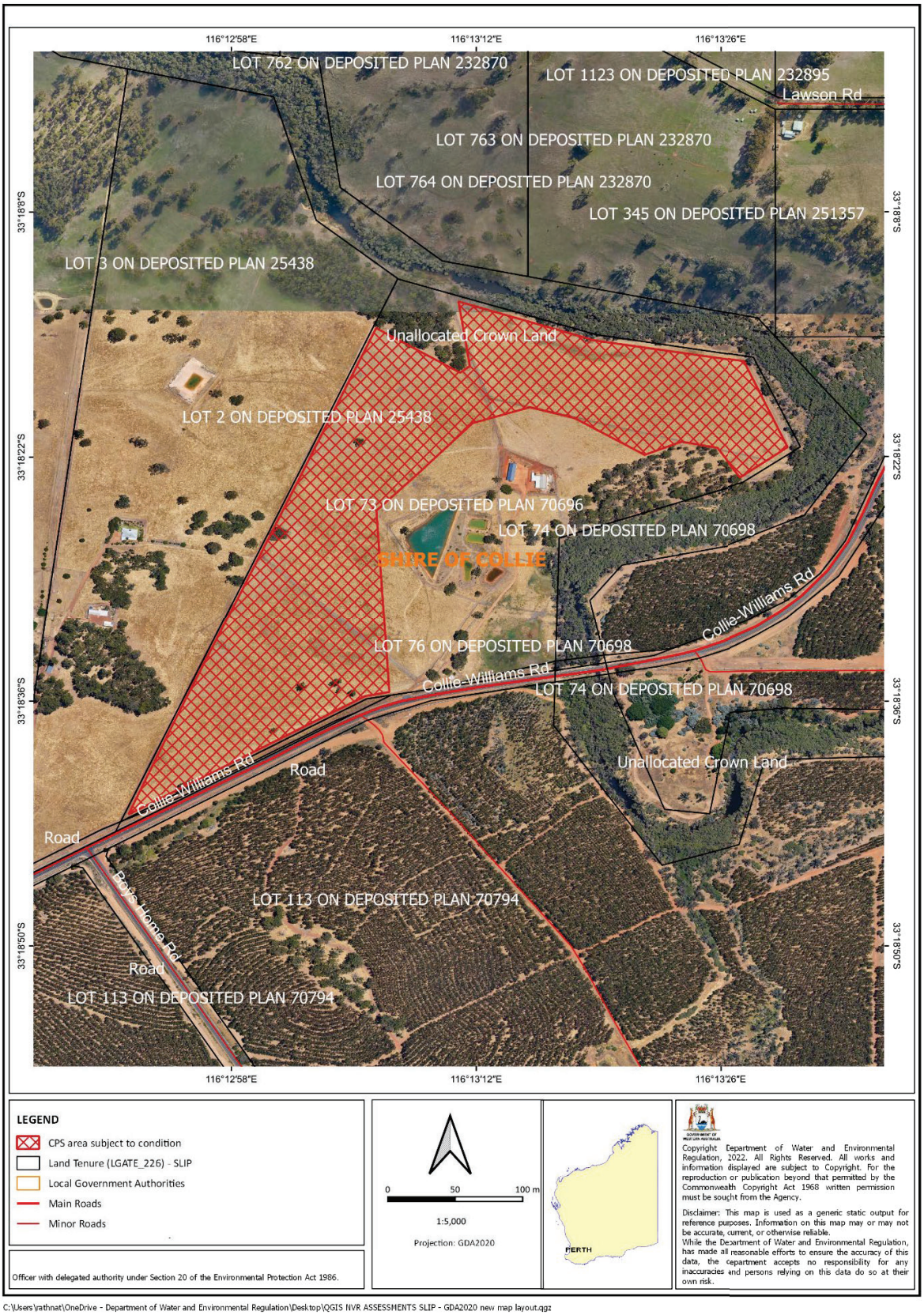


Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area subject to revegetation conditions

Schedule 2: How to design, monitor and maintain artificial hollows for black cockatoos.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

FAUNA NOTES

Artificial Hollows for Black Cockatoos

There are three species of threatened black cockatoos in the southwest of Western Australia (WA): Baudin's cockatoo *Zanda baudinii* (previously *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* (previously *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso.* Some of the main threats to the three species include nest hollow shortages due to ongoing and extensive habitat loss and degradation, lack of recruitment of new hollow bearing trees, and competition with galahs, corellas, and feral European honey bees.



Figure 1: Carnaby's cockatoo nestlings in an artificial hollow. Note this chewing post will require replacement following breeding. Photo: Rick Dawson

Artificial hollows can be used to help conserve these threatened black cockatoos by enabling them to breed in areas where natural hollows are limited. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) has published this Fauna Note to provide advice on how to select an appropriate site, guidelines on how to design and place artificial hollows, and advice on how to maintain and monitor artificial hollows. The information presented here is based on experience with Carnaby's cockatoo which have many examples of successful use of artificial hollows. Forest red-tailed black cockatoos have a few known examples of use but appear to rarely use artificial hollows. There are no records of Baudin's cockatoo using artificial nest hollows, so the use of artificial hollows may not provide any benefit for this species.

The retention of both old and dead trees (stags) that have suitable hollows for black cockatoos is crucial for breeding, and natural replacement of hollow bearing trees for future breeding is vital for the long-term survival of the species**. The installation of artificial hollows should not be used to justify the removal of natural hollow-bearing trees.**

When to Use Artificial Hollows

Artificial hollows may be useful at sites where natural hollows are a limiting resource. However, cockatoos may not always use artificial hollows, for example if provided in non-traditional nesting areas. Artificial hollows that are installed within 2 km of current breeding sites are regularly taken up. There are ways to select sites for artificial hollows that will increase the chance that they will be used and that birds will be able to successfully raise chicks.

Where black cockatoos nest

Black cockatoos nest in the hollows of mature trees in uncleared or remnant Eucalypt woodland or forest, as well as in remnant paddock trees. Trees may take more than 120 years to develop hollows that are a suitable size, and cockatoos use hollows in both living and dead trees.

Carnaby's cockatoos generally breed in Wandoo and Salmon Gum in the Wheatbelt, Marri in forested areas, and Tuart along the Swan Coastal Plain. They are also known to nest in Jarrah, Flooded Gum, York Gum, Gimlet, Powderbark Wandoo, and Karri. Baudin's cockatoos generally nest in Jarrah, Marri, and Karri in densely forested areas. They are also known to nest in hollows in Wandoo and Tuart.

The breeding habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoos is in uncleared forest or remnant patches of old Marri. They are also known to nest in Karri, Wandoo, Bullich, Blackbutt, Tuart, and Jarrah.

Suitable sites for artificial hollows

It is recommended that artificial hollows be used in known nesting areas where there has been a decrease in the availability of natural nesting hollows. Trials have shown that Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoos will nest in artificial hollows if installed in suitable areas and are of a satisfactory design. However, putting up artificial hollows may not be the best way to help black cockatoos in your area.

Indeed, attracting birds to attempt to breed in unsuitable areas may result in increased risk of harm to adult birds or their chicks. The installation of artificial hollows in built up and urbanized areas of the metropolitan Perth and Peel regions, and other urban centres in the southwest is not recommended and should not be undertaken. This is due to the increased risk in this area, including car strike to young inexperienced birds, attack by predators such as Australian ravens and pets, and in highly urbanised and cleared areas there may not be sufficient food resource for the adults to successfully raise chicks.

To decide if your site is suitable for artificial hollows you need to consider five essential criteria. If your site does not match all criteria, you may wish to consider alternative conservation actions such as:

- Protecting habitat by fencing and/or rabbit and stock control to encourage regeneration of native vegetation.
- Controlling competitive species such as galahs, corellas and feral bees that may occupy hollows.
- Repairing old and damaged natural nesting hollows.
- Providing access to fresh water.
- Revegetating with preferred food species and nesting trees; and/or
- Creating linkages of vegetation between nesting and feeding areas.



Figure 2. A map indicating the areas (in red) not recommended for installation of artificial hollows in WA. Artificial hollows should not be installed west of the red line. Remnant vegetation is indicated in green.

Table 1: Essential criteria for a site to be considered suitable for installation of artificial hollows, with alternative conservation actions suggested for each criterion that is not met.

1.	**The site is Eucalypt woodland or forest within the known breeding range of the species**	
	Important consideration	Carnaby's cockatoos tend to nest in Wandoo and Salmon Gum in the Wheatbelt, Marri in forested areas and Tuart along the Swan Coastal Plain. Baudin's cockatoos generally nest in Jarrah, Marri, and Karri and forest red-tailed black cockatoos usually nest in Marri.
	Alternative conservation actions	If the site is not within the known current breeding range of black cockatoos, then it is unlikely that the installation of artificial hollows will attract the birds to the site. However, black cockatoos are highly mobile species that also require habitat for feeding and roosting which means that it is important to protect and manage habitat visited by the cockatoos by fencing, and carrying out other management, such as rabbit and stock control, to retain existing habitat, and to encourage regeneration of native vegetation. It is also important to revegetate areas within the breeding and non-

		breeding areas with preferred food species, and to create linkages of vegetation to assist the movement of the birds through the landscape.
2.	**Breeding by Black cockatoos is known or suspected at the site. There should also be evidence that a lack of suitable available tree hollows is preventing breeding that would otherwise occur in the area.**	
	Important consideration	If the lack of available hollows is due to nest competitors such as galahs, western long-billed corellas or feral bees then any attempt to install artificial hollows must be accompanied by efforts to deter or control these competitors. Alternatively, successful control of competitors may mean that artificial hollows are not needed.
	Alternative conservation actions	If sufficient suitable natural hollows are available in an area, then there is no need to install artificial hollows. This overcomes the need for ongoing maintenance of unnecessary artificial hollows. If breeding is already occurring at the site and there are plenty of available hollows, efforts can be redirected towards caring for existing or future nesting hollows. This may involve repairing old or damaged nesting hollows by covering cracks, removing debris blocking access to hollows or replacing rotted wood in the hollow so that the depth of the nest floor is manageable for the birds. Future hollows can be protected by preventing compaction of ground around trees, fencing and/or rabbit and stock control to encourage regeneration to produce future nesting trees, fire management, and the strategic pruning of limbs to prevent limbs breaking and tearing open hollows. Efforts can also be aimed at enhancing the success of existing breeding by revegetating with preferred food and nesting species, as well as creating linkages of suitable vegetation and fresh water between nesting and feeding areas. If breeding is not occurring at the site despite hollows being available, then there may be a range of factors making the site unsuitable for breeding. These factors must be identified and addressed before breeding can resume in the area (if at all possible). Lack of sufficient food could be the cause, and this can be addressed by revegetating with preferred food species and increasing connectivity in the landscape. To compile a list of plant species suitable for revegetation at your site, refer to the document *Plants Used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo* available on the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) black cockatoo webpage.
3.	**The artificial hollows can be located in close proximity to adequate feeding areas – within a 12 km radius.**	
	Important consideration	Feeding areas commonly contain proteaceous species such as banksias (including dryandras) and hakeas. A list of food plants can be obtained by use of the document *Plants Used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo*.
	Alternative conservation actions	If the site is not close to adequate food, then the black cockatoos will not be able to successfully raise young. Cockatoos require sufficient food close to nesting areas in order to be able to forage during the day and return to feed nestlings. Existing feeding habitat close (within 12km) to breeding areas can be protected by fencing and/or undertaking rabbit and stock control to encourage regeneration of native vegetation. The amount of feeding habitat in an area can be increased by planting or revegetating with preferred food species.
4.	**The hollows are placed in secure locations and the owner/manager of these areas is supportive and willing to provide the necessary long-term security and annual maintenance for the entire time that the artificial hollow will be in place.**	
	Important consideration	For advice on the monitoring and maintenance requirements, please refer to the section on how to monitor and maintain artificial hollows.
	Alternative conservation actions	Artificial hollows can be subject to nest robbing and vandalism. It is highly recommended that artificial hollows are not put in exposed or easily accessible areas such as road verges unless they are above 8m and placed on the side of trees away from roads. If the site is considered at high risk of nest robbing or vandalism then alternative actions to assist the conservation of the species are recommended including: revegetation, fencing, repairing old or damaged natural nesting hollows and planting vegetation linkages to connect nesting and feeding areas.
5.	**A suitable artificial hollow design is used.**	
	Important consideration	For the greatest chance of success, please refer to the sections below on how to design and place artificial hollows.

	Alternative conservation actions	If an alternative design is proposed, it is recommended that this is part of scientific research trials.

How to Design and Place Artificial Hollows

A wide variety of artificial hollow designs have been previously used with mixed success. Evidence suggests that, while artificial hollows must meet some basic requirements, other factors such as proximity to existing breeding areas may be more important in determining the success of artificial hollows.

Successful artificial hollows have been constructed from sections of salvaged natural hollows, or black and white industrial pipe. Research results show that the most effective artificial hollows are made of plastic culvert pipe which is readily available, durable, light, cheap, and easy to install and maintain (see right picture below). When using non-natural materials care must be taken to ensure there are no toxic residues, and that the materials are safe to ingest.

Below are three examples of successful artificial hollows that have been used by black cockatoos for nesting:

- natural log with cut side entrance (left).
- white industrial pipe with top entrance (centre); and
- DBCA recommended polypropylene pipe design (right).



Figure 3: Examples of successful artificial hollows (Photo: Christine Groom (left), Rick Dawson (centre and right)

The notes below provide general guidance on design and construction of artificial hollows for black cockatoos. Additional specifications then outline the current best practice and may be considered recommendations for minimum requirements.

Walls, size, base, and entrance design

The walls of the artificial hollow need to be constructed from material that is:

- durable enough to withstand exposure to elements for at least 20 years; and
- able to simulate the thermal properties of a natural tree hollow.

Artificial hollows should be:

- not less than 375 mm in internal diameter; and
- preferably 1200 mm deep overall with 200 mm of substrate/nesting material covering the base.

The base of the artificial hollow must be:

- securely fixed to the walls and able to support the weight of an adult and nestling(s).
- durable enough to last the life of the nest and survive chewing by cockatoos.
- free draining.
- at least 375 mm in diameter; and
- covered with 200 mm of sterile, dry, free draining substrate/nesting material such as charcoal, hardwood woodchips or wood debris. Do not use saw dust or fibre products that will retain moisture.

Example materials that could be used for artificial hollow bases include heavy duty stainless steel, galvanised or treated metal (e.g. Zincalume®), thick hard plastic, thick hardwood timber slab or marine plywood (not chipboard or MDF). The base material must be cut to fit internally with sharp or rough edges ground away or curled inwards, be fixed securely to the walls and have small drainage holes.

The entrance of the artificial hollow:

- must have a diameter of at least 375 mm; and
- preferably be top entry which will minimise use by non-target species.

Top entry hollows are less attractive to nest competitors such as feral bees, galahs and corellas. Side entry hollows have been successful in areas where feral bees, galahs and corellas are not competitors.

Adding ladders and sacrificial chewing posts

For artificial hollows made of non-natural materials, or of processed boards, it is necessary to provide a ladder to enable the birds access to the hollow, and sacrificial chewing posts so that birds can chew material, and so that non-target species can exit the hollow. The post can also assist in providing further material to the substrate; however, research has shown that not all posts are heavily chewed.

The ladder must be:

- securely mounted to the inside of the hollow.
- made from an open heavy wire mesh with a mesh size of 30 - 50 mm (such as WeldMesh™); or heavy chain; and
- reach to, or below the level of substrate/nesting material.

If you use mesh for the ladder, the width will depend on the curvature of the nest walls. A minimum width of about 60 - 100 mm is recommended.

Do not use material for ladders that the birds can chew, including galvanised metal because the birds may grip or chew the ladder, and ingest harmful compounds.

The sacrificial chewing posts must be:

- made of untreated hardwood such as Jarrah, Marri or Wandoo.
- thick enough to satisfy the birds' needs between maintenance visits.
- extended beyond the top of the hollow as an aid to see whether the nest is being used and reach to the floor of the hollow.
- placed on the inside of the hollow; and
- attached in such a way that they are easy to replace (e.g. a hook over the top of hollow or can slide in/out of a pair of U-bolts fitted to the side of the hollow).

It is recommended that at least one chewing post is provided. Posts 70 x 50 mm have been used but require monitoring at least every second breeding season when the nest is active and replacing when found to be no longer reaching the nesting material or otherwise significantly chewed. Birds do vary in their chewing habits, and therefore the frequency at which the chewing posts require replacement will also vary.

Mounting and placement

It is important that artificial hollows are placed where they will be accessible for future monitoring and maintenance, but preferably not conspicuous to the general public.

The height at which artificial hollows should be placed is variable, between 4 - 8m for Carnaby's cockatoo, and the average height of natural hollows in dominant tree species in the area is a good guide. If located in an area that the general public cannot access, such as private property, the hollows can be placed as low as 4 m from the ground so that they are easily accessible by ladder. If located in an area where the general public are allowed access, hollows should be placed at least 8 m high (i.e. higher than most ladders) and on the side of the tree away from public view to reduce the chance of interference or poaching.

Black cockatoos show no preference for the aspect of natural hollows. However, it may still be beneficial to place artificial hollows facing away from prevailing weather and where they receive the most shade and protection.

Artificial hollows to be placed in trees require:

- accessibility of the tree for a vehicle, elevated work platform or cherry picker.
- a section of trunk 2 - 3 m long suitable for attaching the hollow; and
- fitted on the side where the most shade can be obtained.

Artificial hollows must be mounted such that:

- The fixings used will last the duration of the nest e.g. galvanized bracket or chain and fixed with galvanized coach screws.
- it is secured by more than one anchor for security and stability.
- it is positioned vertically or near vertically; and
- where possible living trees are to be used to provide shade.

Artificial hollows should not be placed in the open on poles, as this may result in excessive exposure to sun during very hot weather.

Best current design and installation specifications

The specifications below outline the most recent detailed specifications for artificial hollow construction installation and maintenance. These would provide for a well-constructed and installed artificial hollow that is most likely to have an adequate lifespan (minimum 50 years). To ensure longevity, regular maintenance will be required on the nesting material, sacrificial post, and removal of debris from the hollow.

It is highly recommended that any artificial hollow installed as a condition of environmental approval (for example where the artificial hollow is expected to provide benefit for a long period) or installed on DBCA managed lands would meet these specifications as a minimum.

Artificial Hollow Construction Specifications

Dimensions:	Internal diameter 375mm (430 mm external), 1200 mm in height, and installed a minimum of 4 m above ground on private property and 8 m on public land.
Pipe material:	Fifty-year UV rated culvert pipe (polypropylene material used with corrugated outer wall and thin inner sleeve. Recommended brand or similar: The 'Vinidex StormPRO' pipes are twin wall, corrugated, polypropylene pipes for non-pressure stormwater and drainage applications, which meet all the requirements for artificial hollows.
Chain:	6 mm galvanised (not zinc plated). The hollows will be attached to the tree by chain and fixed by 4 points.
Fixings:	Galvanised M10 coach screws four x 75 mm. Two on the weight bearing chain at the top and one each side of the hollow.
Ladder:	50 x 50 mm square galvanised weldmesh 4mm thick.
Chewing posts:	Untreated Jarrah, Marri or Wandoo that meet requirements in "Adding ladders and sacrificial chewing posts" above.



Figure 4: Artificial hollow design, the fixing method, and the sacrificial chewing post extending above the hollow rim. The left image shows the side chains that are to be at a 30-degree upwards angle to allow the hollow to move up the tree as the tree grows. The right image shows the top weight bearing fixing which is to be 100 mm above the hollow to allow upwards movement.



Figure 5: (Left) Internal view, including substrate material placed on the floor to line the hollow, and the internal weld mesh ladder. Substrate material must be course, hard, wood chips at least 200 mm deep.

(Centre) One hard wood sacrificial post which is to fit and connect to the rim of the hollow by a hook screwed to the post to ensure it does not come loose, block the hollow or injure the occupants.

(Right) Hard plastic floor which is to be securely fixed with a minimum of 12 small drainage holes. Larger holes may result in the occupants chewing the base.

Safety

Care needs to be taken when placing artificial hollows to ensure human safety is paramount.

Recording the Installation of an Artificial Hollow

DBCA maintains a register of artificial hollows. Once an artificial hollow has been installed, its details should be recorded using the Artificial Hollow Installation Template. The Artificial Hollow Installation Template is available on DBCA's website at Threatened and priority fauna resources. All required fields must be completed as specified. Completed records should be submitted to DBCA via email at fauna.data@dbca.wa.gov.au. Information on how to record and report information on the monitoring and maintenance of artificial hollows can be found below.

Monitoring Artificial Hollows

It is important to monitor artificial hollows after they have been erected. Monitoring provides information about effectiveness and maintenance is essential to provide a safe breeding environment. This will ensure the artificial hollow continues to provide opportunities to be used and that birds will be able to successfully raise nestlings.

DBCA is now collecting monitoring and maintenance information provided by managers of artificial hollows. This will enable future research to improve our understanding of use and the extent to which factors such as placement and maintenance affect breeding success for all three species of black cockatoo.

Before undertaking monitoring of artificial hollows for black cockatoos, it is recommended that you seek advice from a suitably qualified and experienced expert.

Monitoring artificial hollows requires keen observation, and naturalist skills. It is often not possible to observe direct evidence of breeding (i.e. nestlings or eggs) and therefore inferences must be made based on other observations. It is also important to limit disturbance to breeding birds. There are many techniques available to monitor artificial hollows, and a combination of several is likely to achieve the best results (***Table 2***).

Monitoring of artificial hollows should consider and record:

- the condition of the tree, artificial hollow fixings and general hollow condition.
- condition and connection of sacrificial chewing posts, ladder and substrate/nesting material inside hollow.
- any use by black cockatoos and nature of activity (adult birds, chewing, eggs, nestlings etc.).
- details of use by non-target species (native or pest).
- identify any problems with pest species or hollow maintenance requirements.
- maintenance actions undertaken to resolve any problems.

Table 2: Techniques for monitoring artificial hollows

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description of Technique</th></tr>
<tr><td>Looking for signs of use</td><td>Cobwebs covering the entrance to the hollow will indicate that the hollow has not been used recently. This would also apply to other light debris that may have fallen to cover the opening partially. Signs of recent use or interest in the hollow include evidence of chewing at the top of the sacrificial post.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Observing parent behaviour around a hollow</td><td>The behaviour of parent birds around a hollow can indicate an approximate age of young in the nest.
<table>
<tr><th>Parent Behaviour</th><th>Approximate Stage and Age of Young</th></tr>
<tr><td>Prospecting for hollow, generally in the mid-morning with male roosting close by</td><td>No eggs laid yet</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male only seen near hollow</td><td>Egg or very young nestling (< 3 - 4 weeks)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Both parents seen entering/exiting the hollow</td><td>Nestling(s) has hatched (> 3 - 4 weeks old)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Observing feeding flocks</td><td>Flocks of all male birds can indicate that females are incubating eggs. When flocks are mixed it suggests the birds have either not laid yet or that the nestlings have hatched or no longer require brooding (approximately >3 - 4 weeks old).</td></tr>
</table>

Tapping to flush female	When females are sitting on eggs they will usually respond to tapping or scraping at the base of their tree by appearing at the entrance or flying from the hollow opening. This is not a guarantee of breeding activity, but an indication that breeding is possibly occurring in the hollow. Tapping or scraping is best undertaken between 10 am - 3 pm when females are most likely to be sitting.
Observing insect activity around a nest	Faecal matter produced by nestlings attracts insects, especially flies and ants. The type and number of these insects will help to indicate how old any nestlings present may be. Factors such as temperature and humidity will also affect insect activity and so observations of insect activity should only be used as supporting evidence for other indications of age/use. Blowflies around the entrance of a nest usually indicate that a death has occurred.
Listening for nestling	With experience it is possible to determine if nestlings are present, and a broad estimate of age based on the type and volume of noises they make. Both parents can also be heard feeding the nestling morning and nights.
Looking inside a nest	This can be achieved either with the aid of a telescopic pole and a camera or mirror, or with the use of a ladder or other climbing equipment. This method can obtain the most detailed monitoring information for artificial hollows. However, it is also the most time-consuming and difficult to organise. Also keep in mind that it is important to limit disturbance to breeding birds. Special equipment is likely to be needed depending on the height and positioning of artificial hollows. There are also safety issues associated with ladder or rope climbing to reach nests to undertake observations. When using any device to monitor hollows the tree must be tapped vigorously to ensure that the female is flushed and not startled or struck by the camera pole when monitoring.

When to monitor an artificial hollow

The minimum frequency of monitoring, and the techniques used will be determined by the aims of the monitoring, and the resources available. It is important to limit disturbance to breeding birds, and this should be considered when determining the techniques, frequency, and timing of monitoring.

Breeding seasons of the three southwest black cockatoos are different, and the timing of monitoring of artificial hollows should accommodate the breeding of the likely target species in conjunction with consideration of annual conditions and location. The breeding periods of each of the species are:

- Carnaby's cockatoo - July to January (with peak between August to November)
- Baudin's cockatoo - October to January
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo - every month, with peaks in April to June and August to October

The age of Carnaby's cockatoo nestlings can be determined by using the following publication:

Saunders, D. A., Dawson, R. and Nicholls, A. O. (2015). Aging nestling Carnaby's cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus latirostris,* and estimating the timing and length of the breeding season. *Nature Conservation* **12:** 27-42 http://dx.doi.org/10.3897/natureconservation.12.4863

This document provides a series of photographs to illustrate changes in size and plumage of nestlings over the 10–11 weeks of the nestling period which can be used to estimate the approximate age of Carnaby's cockatoo nestlings, up to about nine weeks, by comparing appearance with the nestlings illustrated in the photographs.

The age of Forest red-tail cockatoo nestlings can be determined by using the following publication:

Johnstone, R. E., Kirby, T., Sarti, K. (2013). The breeding biology of the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* Gould in south-western Australia. II. Breeding behaviour and diet. *Pacific Conservation Biology* **19**, 143-155. https://doi.org/10.1071/PC130143

This document provides a series of photographs to illustrate changes in size and plumage of nestlings over the 12-13 weeks of the nestling period which can be used to estimate the approximate age of nestlings, up to about 10 weeks, by comparing appearance with the nestlings illustrated in the photographs.

Table 3: Recommended frequency for monitoring artificial hollows, as determined by aim of the monitoring

Monitoring Aim	Frequency of Visits	Monitoring Techniques
To determine possible use by black cockatoos	At least once during peak breeding season.	• Looking for signs of use (evidence of chewing) • Observing behaviour of adults around a hollow • Tapping or scraping to flush female • Listening for nestlings • Looking inside nest
To confirm use by black cockatoos	At least two visits during the breeding season.	• Looking for signs of use (evidence of chewing) • Observing behaviour of adults around a hollow • Tapping or scraping to flush female • Listening for nestlings • Looking inside a nest Observing breeding evidence from at least two of the techniques may confirm use by black cockatoos, however the only real confirmation is observing the contents of the hollow.
To determine nesting success by black cockatoos	Frequency and timing to be informed by visits to confirm use. Two inspections, one in the first half of the season and the other in the second half of the season is required to confirm breeding attempts.	• Observing insect activity around a nest • Listening for nestlings • Looking inside a nest The presence of eggs or nestlings inside a nest will help to determine nesting success.
To determine use by any species	As often as practical.	As a minimum, inspection from the ground: • Looking for signs of use To confirm: • Looking inside a nest
To determine maintenance requirements (see section below)	At least every two years and preferably annually.	A basic maintenance check can be undertaken from the ground. Looking inside the nest using a telescopic pole with camera or mirror enables inspection of the sacrificial chewing posts and level of substrate/nesting material. A ladder or elevated work platform will be required for a comprehensive check, and to replace sacrificial chewing posts and carry out other maintenance. Hollows not serviced by year six are likely to be unserviceable.

Record of Monitoring

Information collected during monitoring should be recorded using the Artificial Hollow Monitoring Template. Opportunistic sightings of Threatened and Priority species can also be reported using the standard Fauna Report Form. The Artificial Hollow Monitoring Template and the Fauna Report Form are available on the DBCA's website at Threatened and priority fauna resources and should be submitted to DBCA via email at fauna.data@dbca.wa.gov.au.

Lawful Authority

All three species of black cockatoo are threatened and protected under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. DBCA's website has further information about lawful authority required to take or disturb threatened species (Authorisation to take and disturb threatened fauna | Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions). Any monitoring that involves handling black cockatoos requires the authorisation holder to demonstrate sufficient specialist skills and experience.

Maintaining an artificial hollow

Natural hollows used by black cockatoos are typically present for many decades and if artificial hollows are expected to provide a similar role, then they will require maintenance to ensure they continue to function as potential nesting locations for black cockatoos for the long term.

Without regular maintenance, artificial hollows are likely to fail to achieve their objective to provide safe nesting opportunities for threatened black cockatoos. In many cases artificial hollows are required, as a condition of development, to offset loss of natural hollows. In which case, State and Commonwealth offset policy expects that the artificial hollows continue to provide that function for the duration of the impact (or alternatively the expected period of time the natural hollow would have persisted, or the life of the environmental approval). As part of establishing artificial hollows the responsibility and regime for long term monitoring and maintenance should also be established.



Figure 6: Artificial hollow base needing repair. Photo by Christine Groom

Periodic maintenance checks should be undertaken at least every two years, preferably annually, for as long as the artificial hollow is required. Maintenance actions should be completed prior to the breeding season.

Any problems identified during monitoring or maintenance checks should be addressed as soon as possible and will require similar specialist skills and equipment as used in installation. If breeding is currently occurring, maintenance may need to be delayed if it is likely to disturb the parents or nestling. Maintenance concerns regarding the security of attachment points or the stability of the tree or pole should be addressed as a priority for safety reasons. Likely maintenance includes:

- replacement of sacrificial chewing posts (frequently);
- top-up or replacement of nesting substrate to ensure it reaches the ladder and chewing posts (occasionally);
- replacement of nest bases (occasionally);
- repair or replacement of attachment points (infrequently); and/or
- repair any cracks to wooden hollows (infrequently).

Artificial hollows are likely to require complete replacement or relocation over time (e.g. if the tree they are in becomes damaged).

It is important to implement a regular maintenance schedule. Artificial hollows erected as part of development conditions to offset the loss of natural hollows should be maintained for the life of the development approval and a long-term monitoring and maintenance program should be established.

Removal of artificial hollows that are not maintained should occur to prevent risks from poorly maintained hollows. Periodic maintenance checks should be undertaken at least every two years, preferably annually, for as long as the artificial hollow is required. Maintenance actions should be completed prior to the breeding season.

Artificial hollows which are not maintained may cease to function as viable nesting sites and present serious health risks to black cockatoos. A poorly maintained nest can present a larger risk to the species than no nest at all. It has been observed that nests without suitable ladders, provide no way for the bird to exit the nest, trapping them inside, leading to death. For artificial hollows known to be used, spare chewing posts should be taken into the field when undertaking maintenance checks as these are likely to need replacement.

Record of Maintenance

If you maintain an artificial hollow, a record of its maintenance should be completed using the Artificial Hollow Maintenance Template and submitted to the DBCA via email at fauna.data@dbca.wa.gov.au. The Artificial Hollow Maintenance Template is available on DBCA's website at Threatened and priority fauna resources

Applying this guidance to forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo

The information presented here is based on experience with Carnaby's cockatoo, for which many examples of successful use of artificial hollows exist, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo for which a few known examples of use exist. However, to date there are no records of Baudin's cockatoo using artificial nest hollows.

The reason for this lack of use is not yet known but may relate to the location of artificial hollows installed to date (few or none placed in Baudin's cockatoo breeding sites where breeding is occurring and natural hollows are limiting), design or installation issues, such as hollows not being installed high enough in tall forest canopy.

Before deciding to install artificial hollows for forest red-tailed black cockatoo or Baudin's cockatoo, it is recommended that you seek advice from a suitably qualified and experienced expert.

Further Reading

DBCA webpage and fauna profiles: Threatened and priority fauna resources

DBCA information sheets: Fauna Note – Corellas and other flocking cockatoos

BirdLife Australia webpage and brochure: Identify your Black cockatoo

Western Australian Museum webpage and fact sheets: Cockatoo Care

Saunders DA et al. (2022) Artificial nesting hollows for the conservation of Carnaby's cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*: definitely not a case of erect and forget. Pacific Conservation Biology doi:10.1071/PC21061

Acknowledgements

This Fauna Note is a joint initiative of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Birdlife Australia, and the Western Australian Museum. Many individuals have contributed, including members of DBCA's Carnaby's cockatoo and forest black cockatoo recovery teams, with significant contributions from Rick Dawson (DBCA Research Associate), Ron Johnstone (WAM), Alan Elliot (Serpentine-Jarrahdale Landcare Centre), and Denis Saunders (CSIRO). This document was originally prepared by David Mitchell, Geoff Barrett, Kim Williams, Rebecca Bloomfield, Amie Raycraft, Brooke Richards, Teagan Johnston, Martin Dziminski and updated by Species and Communities Program (DBCA) in 2025.

Citation

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (2025). *Fauna Notes – Artificial hollows for black cockatoos*. Retrieved from http://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/ (retrieved YYYY)

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Last updated: 20 Oct 2025

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10568/2
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Generation Steel Pty Ltd (former Green Steel of WA Collie Pty Ltd's (GSWA))
Purpose of clearing:	Construction of the Collie Steel Recycling Mill
Property:	Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 74040, Palmer Lot 1486 on Deposited Plan 11082, Shotts Lot 1505 on Deposited Plan 110876, Shotts Collie State Forest (PIN 1041576)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Collie

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The proposed clearing is to establish a green steel recycling facility (green steel recycling steel mill) within the Coolangatta Industrial Estate. The facility is intended to recycle approximately 450,000 tonnes of scrap metal, which is currently being exported overseas from Western Australia for processing. The facility will turn the scrap metal into reinforcing bar (rebar), predominantly for the Australian market (DWER, 2025).

The development envelope is a 75-hectare area within a larger 302-hectare site. It is located approximately five kilometres to the north-east of the Collie townsite and comprises of land generally between the Blue Waters Power Station, Griffin Coal's Ewington open cut mine and the Collie State Forest. The majority of site is currently being used for grazing purposes (DWER, 2025). The application area is distributed across four properties. The proposed clearing includes:

- Clearing of 21.1 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 74040, Lot 1486 on Deposited Plan 11082 and Lot 1505 on Deposited Plan 110876, for the purpose of constructing the Collie steel mill and the rail line associated with this project.
- Unavoidable clearing of 8.5 hectares within the Collie State Forest is required to construct the rail line which will connect the Collie Steel Mill to the existing main rail line.

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	26 October 2026
Decision area:	29.6 hectares (ha) of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

The Delegated Officer has decided to amend CPS 10568/1 by:

- amending Condition 10 (Offset - Conservation covenant) to update the completion date from 31 August 2027 to 20 February 2032; and
- amending Condition 11 (Offset - Revegetation) to update the completion date from 28 February 2027 to 20 August 2031.

The amendment to the above dates is to appropriately reflect the timeframe for authorised clearing. This amendment is administrative in nature and does not alter the environmental outcomes of the permit.

2. Assessment of application

2.1. Assessment

The proposed amendment is administrative in nature and relates solely to updating the dates specified in Conditions 10 and 11. The amendment does not alter the location, extent or purpose of the authorised clearing, nor does it change the environmental impacts previously assessed under CPS 10568/1.

The amendment does not alter the conservation covenant or revegetation requirements. The amendment only updates the associated compliance dates to reflect the authorised clearing timeframe and to ensure the offset obligations remain achievable and capable of being effectively enforced.

The Delegated Officer considers that the amendment will not result in any additional environmental impacts beyond those previously assessed and is therefore suitable for amendment under section 51M of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Appendix A - References and databases

1. References

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2025) clearing permit and decision report for CPS 10568/1 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1067118) cps.dwer.wa.gov.au