GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose permit number:	CPS 817/1
Permit holder:	Commissioner of Main Roads
Purpose of clearing:	Clearing for *project activities* in *unplanned events*, and prevention of imminent danger to human health, including within *ESAs*
Duration of permit:	22 December 2007 – 22 December 2012

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Permit number:	CPS 817/1
Permit holder:	Commissioner of Main Roads
Purpose of clearing:	Clearing for *project activities* in *unplanned events*, and prevention of imminent danger to human health, including within *ESAs*
Duration of permit:	22 December 2007 – 22 December 2012

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the above stated purpose, subject to the conditions of this Permit, including as amended or renewed.

PART I – TYPE OF CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Type of clearing authorised

(a) In accordance with this Permit, the Permit Holder may clear *native vegetation* for *project activities* in *unplanned events* including:
- (i) searching for and extracting *road building materials*;
- (ii) temporary *camps*;
- (iii) temporary *stockpiles*;
- (iv) temporary bypass roads in *ESAs*;
- (v) removal of errant vehicles in *ESAs*;
- (vi) associated activities in *unplanned events*; and
- (vii) prevention of imminent danger to human health, including within *ESAs*.

(b) This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear *native vegetation* for *project activities* in *unplanned events* to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to clear *native vegetation* for those *project activities* under the *Main Roads Act 1930* or any other *written law*.

2. Clearing not authorised

(a) This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear *native vegetation* for *project activities* in *unplanned events* where:
- (i) it does not have the power to clear *native vegetation* for those *project activities* under the *Main Roads Act 1930* or any other *written law*; or
- (ii) those *project activities* are incorporated in any *proposal* that is *referred* to and assessed under Part IV of the *EP Act* by the *EPA*.

(b) If a *proposal* incorporating a *project activity* has been *referred* to the *EPA*, this Permit does not authorise any *clearing* for that *project activity* until:
- (i) the *EPA* has given notice under section 39A(3) of the *EP Act* that it has decided not to assess the *proposal*; and
- (ii) either:
  - (A) the period within which an appeal against the *EPA's* decision may be lodged has expired without an appeal being lodged; or
  - (B) an appeal has been lodged against the *EPA's* decision not to assess the *proposal* and the appeal was dismissed.

(c) If the Permit Holder intends to clear *native vegetation* under this Permit for a *project activity* that is incorporated in a *proposal* referred to in condition 2(b) of this Permit, then the Permit Holder must have regard to any advice or recommendations made by the *EPA* under section 39A(7) of the *EP Act*.

3. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear *native vegetation* for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit.

4. Requirements prior to undertaking clearing

Prior to *clearing* any *native vegetation* under this Permit, the Permit Holder must conduct a *desktop study* pursuant to condition 7 of this Permit, and where *clearing* may be at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles* the Permit Holder must:

(a) demonstrate that the *clearing* could not be undertaken in an area where the *clearing* would not be at variance with the clearing principles; and

(b) demonstrate that the *clearing* cannot be undertaken under any other valid clearing permit granted to this Permit Holder.

5. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

The Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

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

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

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

6. Requirements during and/or immediately after undertaking clearing

During and/or immediately after *clearing* any *native vegetation* under this Permit, the Permit Holder must:

(a) undertake *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* required to be done pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit, and provide the *CEO* with a *Revegetation Plan*;

(b) if an *offset* is required to be implemented pursuant to condition 8(b) of this Permit, provide the *CEO* with an *offset proposal* for the *CEO*'s approval; and

(c) provide the *CEO* with a *Revegetation Plan* for *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* required to be done pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit.

PART II – ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

7. Assessment of Clearing Impacts

(a) Once the Permit Holder has complied with condition 5 of this Permit, if any *native vegetation* is to be cleared the Permit Holder must conduct a *desktop study* assessing the *clearing* to be undertaken against each of the *clearing principles* in accordance with the *Assessment Principles* set out in Part III of this Permit.

(b) The *desktop study* must be conducted having regard to the Permit Holder's *Standard Brief for Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment* and, subject to condition 7(c) of this Permit, must include production of a *PEIA Report*.

(c) The PEIA Report must set out:

(i) the manner in which the Permit Holder has had regard to the principles set out in condition 5 of this Permit;
(ii) the manner in which the Permit Holder has had regard to the Permit Holder's *Standard Brief for Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment* in conducting a *desktop study*;
(iii) the amount (in hectares) and boundaries of *clearing* required for *project activities* in *unplanned events*;
(iv) how each of the *clearing principles* has been addressed through the *desktop study*;
(v) whether there are likely to be any *impacts* that may be at variance or at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles*; and
(vi) in accordance with the *Assessment Principles*:
(A) *rehabilitation* and *revegetation* at an *optimal time* within 12 months, as required under Part IV of this Permit; and
(B) where the outcome of the *desktop study* indicates that the *clearing* may be at variance or at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles*, an *offset* is required under Part V of this Permit.

PART III – ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

8. Assessment against the Clearing Principles

(a) In complying with condition 7 of this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the *Department*'s *Guidelines for Assessment: Clearing of Native Vegetation under the Environmental Protection Act 1986*, contained in Annexure 5 to this Permit, when conducting an assessment of the proposed *clearing* against the *clearing principles*.

(b) If part or all of the *clearing* to be done may be at variance or is at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles*, then the Permit Holder must implement an *offset* in accordance with Part V of this Permit with respect to that *native vegetation*.

(c) In making a determination under condition 8(b) of this Permit as to whether part or all of the *clearing* to be done may be at variance or is at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles*, the Permit Holder must obtain and have regard to the advice of an *environmental specialist*.

9. Other

In assessing the clearing for *project activities* in *unplanned events* against the *clearing principles*, the Permit Holder shall ensure consistency with any approved policy (in accordance with section 51P of the *EP Act*) and have regard to any planning instrument (in accordance with section 51O of the *EP Act*) that applies to the area of *native vegetation* to be cleared.

PART IV – MANAGEMENT

10. Revegetation and Rehabilitation

(a) Within 12 months of undertaking clearing for the purposes specified in condition 1(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* at an *optimal time* any areas no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit .

(b) The *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of an area pursuant to this condition 10 of this Permit must be undertaken in accordance with a Revegetation Plan that the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO prior to *revegetation* and *rehabilitation.*

(c) The Permit Holder need not comply with condition 10(b) of this Permit if the area to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* is:
  (i) less than 0.5 hectares;
  (ii) not located in an *ESA*; and
  (iii) an area where the *clearing* is not at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles*.

(d) A *Revegetation Plan* must be developed having regard to the Permit Holder's *Environmental Guideline: Revegetation Planning and Techniques* and must involve the following steps:
  (i) *site preparation*;
  (ii) *weed* control;
  (iii) *regeneration, direct seeding* or *planting*, at an *optimal time*;
  (iv) a *vegetation establishment period*; and
  (v) ongoing maintenance and monitoring.

(e) Any area of *native vegetation* that does not form part of the area to be cleared for the *project activity* and that has been damaged as a result of the *clearing* by the Permit Holder must be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* in accordance with condition 10.

11. Dieback, other pathogen and weed control

(a) When undertaking any *clearing*, *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, or other activity pursuant to this Permit in any part of a *region* that has an average annual rainfall of greater than 400 millimetres and is south of the 26th parallel of latitude, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *dieback*:
  (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
  (ii) avoid the movement of soil in wet conditions;
  (iii) if movement of soil in wet conditions is necessary, the Permit Holder must prepare, implement and adhere to a *dieback* management plan developed in consultation with the *Department* for minimising the spread of *dieback*;
  (iv) ensure that no *dieback*-affected *road building materials*, *mulches* or *fill* are brought into an area that is not affected by *dieback*; and
  (v) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

(b) Where the Permit Holder considers, having regard to the advice of an *environmental specialist*, that the area to be cleared may be susceptible to a pathogen other than *dieback*, the Permit Holder must take appropriate steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of that pathogen.

(c) When undertaking any *clearing*, *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, or other activity pursuant to this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:
  (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(ii) ensure that no *weed*-affected *road building materials*, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
(iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

(d) At least once in each 12 month period for the *term* of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas *cleared*, *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, or the subject of an *offset* implemented by the Permit Holder under this Permit where those *weeds* are likely, having regard to the advice of an *environmental specialist*, to spread to and result in *environmental harm* to adjacent areas of *native vegetation* that are in *good or better condition.*

PART V – OFFSETS

12. Determination of offsets

(a) In determining the *offset* to be implemented with respect to a particular area of *native vegetation* cleared under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the offset principles contained in condition 13 of this Permit.

(b) Once the Permit Holder has developed an *offset proposal*, and within three months of undertaking the clearing under this Permit, the Permit Holder must provide that *offset proposal* to the *CEO* for the *CEO*'s approval in accordance with condition 8(b) of this Permit, prior to implementing the *offset*.

13. Offset principles

For the purpose of this Part, the offset principles are as follows:
(a) *direct offsets* should directly counterbalance the loss of the *native vegetation*;
(b) *contributing offsets* should complement and enhance the *direct offset*;
(c) *offsets* are implemented only once all avenues to avoid, minimise, rectify or reduce environmental impacts have been exhausted;
(d) the *environmental values*, habitat, species, ecological community, physical area, ecosystem, landscape, and hydrology of the *offset* should be the same as, or better than, that of the area of *native vegetation* being *offset*;
(e) a ratio greater than 1:1 should be applied to the size of the area of *native vegetation* that is offset to compensate for the risk that the *offset* may fail;
(f) *offsets* must entail a robust and consistent assessment process;
(g) in determining an appropriate *offset*, consideration should be given to ecosystem function, rarity and type of *ecological community*, vegetation *condition*, habitat quality and area of *native vegetation* cleared;
(h) the *offset* should either result in no net loss of *native vegetation*, or lead to a net gain in *native vegetation* and improve the condition of the natural environment;
(i) *offsets* must satisfy all statutory requirements;
(j) *offsets* must be clearly defined, documented and audited;
(k) *offsets* must ensure a long-term (10-30 year) benefit; and
(l) an *environmental specialist* must be involved in the design, assessment and monitoring of *offsets*.

14. Duration of offsets

(a) The Permit Holder must ensure that an *offset* implemented under this Permit continues to be implemented for the *term* of this Permit.

(b) If for any reason an *offset* is not continually implemented for the *term* of this Permit, the Permit Holder must:

(i) implement the *offset* again within 12 months of becoming aware that the *offset* is not being maintained; and

(ii) if necessary, modify the *offset* in a manner that increases the likelihood that the *offset* will be implemented for the *term* of this Permit.

PART VI – MONITORING, REPORTING & AUDITING

15. Monitoring

(a) The Permit Holder must monitor:

(i) areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* under this Permit to determine compliance with the relevant *Revegetation Plan* and the conditions of this Permit; and

(ii) areas the subject of an *offset* implemented under this Permit to determine compliance with the relevant *offset proposal* and the conditions of this Permit.

(b) Monitoring pursuant to this condition 15 of this Permit must be done having regard to section C.9 of the Permit Holder's *Environmental Guideline: Revegetation Planning and Techniques*.

16. Records of assessment and clearing

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, as relevant:

(a) in relation to the *clearing* of *native vegetation*:

(i) a copy of any *PEIA Report* produced in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit;

(ii) a map showing the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded in an *ESRI Shapefile*;

(iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and

(iv) the dates on which the *clearing* was done;

(b) in relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas:

(i) a copy of each *Revegetation Plan* provided to the *CEO* in accordance with condition 10(b) of this Permit;

(ii) a map showing the location of any area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* in accordance with condition 10 of this Permit, recorded in an *ESRI Shapefile*;

(iii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit; and

(iv) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);

(c) in relation to each *offset* implemented:

(i) a copy of each *offset proposal* approved by the *CEO* in accordance with condition 12(b) of this Permit;

(ii) a map showing the location of each *offset* implemented pursuant to condition 12 of this Permit, recorded in an *ESRI Shapefile*;

(iii) a description of each *offset* implemented pursuant to condition 12 of this Permit; and
(iv) the size of the area of each *offset* (in hectares);

(d) in relation to the control of *weeds*, *dieback* and other pathogens:
(i) a copy of any management plan prepared in accordance with condition 11(a)(iii) of this Permit; and
(ii) for any pathogen other than *dieback*, the appropriate steps taken in accordance with condition 11(b) of this Permit.

17. Reporting

(a) The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.

(b) The report must set out the records required to be maintained pursuant to condition 16 of this Permit, except for those records relating to cleared areas of less than 0.5 hectares that:
(i) are not located in an *ESA*;
(ii) do not require an *offset* to be implemented; and
(iii) are not at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles*.

18. Internal auditing

(a) The Permit Holder must conduct *internal environmental audits* for areas specified in condition 18(c) of this Permit to determine the Permit Holder's compliance with the conditions of this Permit, with particular emphasis on the:
(i) location and extent of *native vegetation* cleared;
(ii) implementation status of any *offsets* imposed; and
(iii) implementation status of any *revegetation* or *rehabilitation* undertaken.

(b) The Permit Holder must conduct annual *internal environmental audits* by 30 June each year for the *term* of this Permit

(c) The areas to be audited under condition 18(a) of this Permit must be selected by the auditor using a structured and documented risk-based selection framework, and must include at least one cleared area in each *region* in which *clearing* has been done under this Permit within the previous 12 months.

(d) The Permit Holder must provide written reports of the *internal environmental audits* conducted pursuant to this condition 18 of this Permit to the *CEO* on or before 30 December of each year for the *term* of this Permit, which reports must include details of steps taken by the Permit Holder to address any non-compliance with conditions of this Permit.

19. External auditing

(a) The Permit Holder must engage an external accredited *lead environmental auditor* to undertake environmental audits of the Permit Holder's compliance with the conditions of this Permit for each of the *regions* in which *clearing* is done under this Permit.

(b) The *external environmental audits* must be done on or before 30 November 2009 and 30 November 2011 and/or as otherwise required by the *CEO*.

(c) The Permit Holder must provide the *lead environmental auditor's* written reports of the *external environmental audits* to the *CEO* on or before 30 December in each year that an *external environmental audit* is conducted and/or as otherwise required by the *CEO*.

PART VII – INTERPRETATION & DEFINITIONS

20. Interpretation

The following rules of interpretation apply to this Permit:

(a) a reference to any *written law* includes a reference to that *written law* as amended, repealed or replaced from time to time;

(b) if a word or phrase is defined, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that word or phrase have corresponding meanings.

21. Severance

It is the intent of these conditions that they shall operate so that, if a condition or part of a condition is beyond the *CEO*'s power to impose, or is otherwise ultra vires or invalid, that condition or part of a condition shall be severed and the remainder of these conditions shall nevertheless be valid to the extent that they are within the *CEO*'s power to impose and are not otherwise ultra vires or invalid.

22. Inconsistency

(a) The *EP Act* prevails to the extent of any inconsistency between its provisions and the conditions of this Permit.

(b) Subject to condition 22(a) of this Permit, this Permit prevails to the extent of any inconsistency between its conditions (including its Schedules), and the provisions of any other document referred to in this Permit.

Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit and the attached Advice:

assessment principles	means the assessment principles set out in Part III of this Permit;
bioregion	has the meaning given to it in regulation 3 of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;
camp	means any facilities required to be established by the Permit Holder at the site of a project activity such as offices, storerooms, workshops, toilets, washing facilities, accommodation, change rooms, shelter sheds, drying conveniences, mess rooms;
CEO	means the Chief Executive Officer of the *Department*;
clearing	has the meaning given to it in section 51A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

clearing permit	has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
clearing principles	means the principles for *clearing native vegetation* set out in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
condition	means the rating given to *native vegetation* using the *Keighery scale* and refers to the degree of change in the structure, density and species present in the particular vegetation in comparison to undisturbed vegetation of the same type;
contributing offset	has the same meaning as is given to that term in the Environmental Protection Authority's *Preliminary Position Statement No.9 (Version 2): Environmental Offsets*, June 2005;
Department	means the Department of Environment and Conservation (Western Australia);
desktop study	means a literature review, including a map-based information search of all current and relevant literature sources and databases;
deterioration	in relation to water quality, includes sedimentation, turbidity, eutrophication, salinity, or any alteration of pH affecting surface water or groundwater;
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on *native vegetation*;
direct offset	has the same meaning as is given to that term in the Environmental Protection Authority's *Preliminary Position Statement No.9 (Version 2): Environmental Offsets*, June 2005;
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;
ecological community	means a naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat (English and Blythe, 1997; 1999). The scale at which ecological communities are defined will depend on the level of detail in the information source, therefore no particular scale is specified. An ecological community is a naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat
Environmental Guideline: Revegetation Planning and Techniques	means the Permit Holder's corporate procedure for providing guidance on undertaking revegetation, Document No. 6707/031 Rev 0, dated 22 April 2004, contained in Annexure 4 to this Permit;
Environmental Guideline:	means the Permit Holder's corporate procedure for providing guidance on undertaking environmental impact assessment,

Supplementary Guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment	Document No. 6707/003 Rev 1, dated 3 November 2005, contained in Annexure 3 to this Permit;
environmental harm	has the same meaning as it is given in section 3A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
environmental specialist	means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;
environmental value	has the same meaning as it is given in section 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
EP Act	means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
EPA	means the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority;
ESA	means an environmentally sensitive area, as declared by a notice under section 51B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
ESRI Shapefile	means an ESRI Shapefile with the following properties: (a) Geometry type: polygon; (b) Geographic Coordinate System: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994; (c) Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994;
external environmental audit	means an audit conducted by a *lead environmental auditor* in accordance with condition 19 of this Permit;
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;
good or better condition	means that the vegetation is in either pristine, excellent, very good or good condition according to *Keighery scale*;
impacts	means any impact of *clearing* on *environmental values*;
internal environmental audit	means an audit conducted by the Permit Holder in accordance with condition 18 of this Permit;
Keighery scale	means the vegetation condition scale described in *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community (1994)* as developed by B.J. Keighery and published by the Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia;
lead environmental	means an individual certified as a lead environmental auditor by

auditor	either: (a) RABQSA International; or (b) an organisation accredited to ISO/IEC 17024 by, or by a body recognised by, the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand);
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 to it in sections 3 and 51A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and regulation 4 of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;
offset	means an offset required to be implemented under Part V of this Permit;
offset proposal	means an offset determined by the Permit Holder in accordance with condition 12 of this Permit;
optimal time	means the optimal time for undertaking *direct seeding*, *planting* and/or regeneration for the purpose of *revegetation* and/or *rehabilitation* as set out in the table in Schedule 1 of this Permit;
PEIA Report	means the document produced as an outcome of conducting a preliminary environmental impact assessment in accordance with conditions 7(a) and 7(b) of this Permit;
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;
pre-construction activities	means establishing storage areas, erecting fences and doing similar activities that are required to be done prior to, and in association with, the carrying out of a project activity;
project activities	means those activities described in condition 1(a) of this Permit;
proposal	has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
referred	means referred to the Environmental Protection Authority under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
regeneration	means *revegetation* that can be established from in situ seed banks contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;
region	means one of the following regions as designated by Main Roads WA at the date of issue of this Permit and depicted in the maps that form part of this Permit in Schedule 2:

(a) Metropolitan;
(b) South West;
(c) Wheatbelt South;
(d) Wheatbelt North;
(e) Great Southern;
(f) Goldfields-Esperance;
(g) Midwest;
(h) Gascoyne;
(i) Pilbara; and
(j) Kimberley;

rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing *native vegetation* in order to improve the ecological function of that area;
rest area	means a cleared area adjacent to a stretch of *road* for the purpose of allowing *road* users to safely exit from the *road* for a temporary stop;
revegetation	means the re-establishment of a cover of *native vegetation* in an area such that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, and can involve *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*;
Revegetation Plan	means a plan developed by the Permit Holder for the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of a site in accordance with condition 10 of this Permit;
road	has the meaning given to it in section 6 of the *Main Roads Act 1930*;
road building materials	means rock, gravel, soil, stone, timber, boulders and water;
road formation	means the finished surface of a *road*, including the shoulders of the *road* and associated drainage system;
road widening	an activity associated with widening of an existing *road formation*;
site preparation	means management of existing site topsoil and preparation of the finished soil surface, for example by ripping or tilling the soil surface and respreading site topsoil and chipped *native vegetation*;
Standard Brief for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (Internal)	means the Permit Holder's corporate procedure for undertaking environmental impact assessment and preparing an environmental management plan, Document No.6707/013 Rev 2, dated 3 November 2005, contained in Annexure 2 to this Permit;

Standard Brief for Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment	means the Permit Holder's corporate procedure for undertaking preliminary environmental impact assessment, Document No.6707/012 Rev 1, dated 3 November 2005, contained in Annexure 1 to this Permit;
temporary works	means access tracks, spoil areas, side tracks, site offices, storage areas, laydown areas and similar works associated with a project activity that are temporary in nature;
term	means the duration of this Permit, including as amended or renewed;
unplanned events	means damage to road infrastructure resulting from unforeseeable events and requiring immediate repair, for example road wash-out following heavy rainfall;
vegetation establishment period	means a period of at least two summers after the *revegetation* during which time replacement and infill *revegetation* works may be required for areas in which revegetation has been unsuccessful, and involves regular inspections of *revegetation* sites to monitor the success of *revegetation*;
water quality deterioration	includes sedimentation, turbidity, eutrophication, salinity, or alteration of pH affecting surface water or groundwater;
weed	means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*;
written law	has the same meaning as it is given in section 5 of the *Interpretation Act 1984*.

Keith Claymore
A/Assistant Director
Nature Conservation Division
Department of Environment and Conservation
Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

22 November 2007

SCHEDULE 1

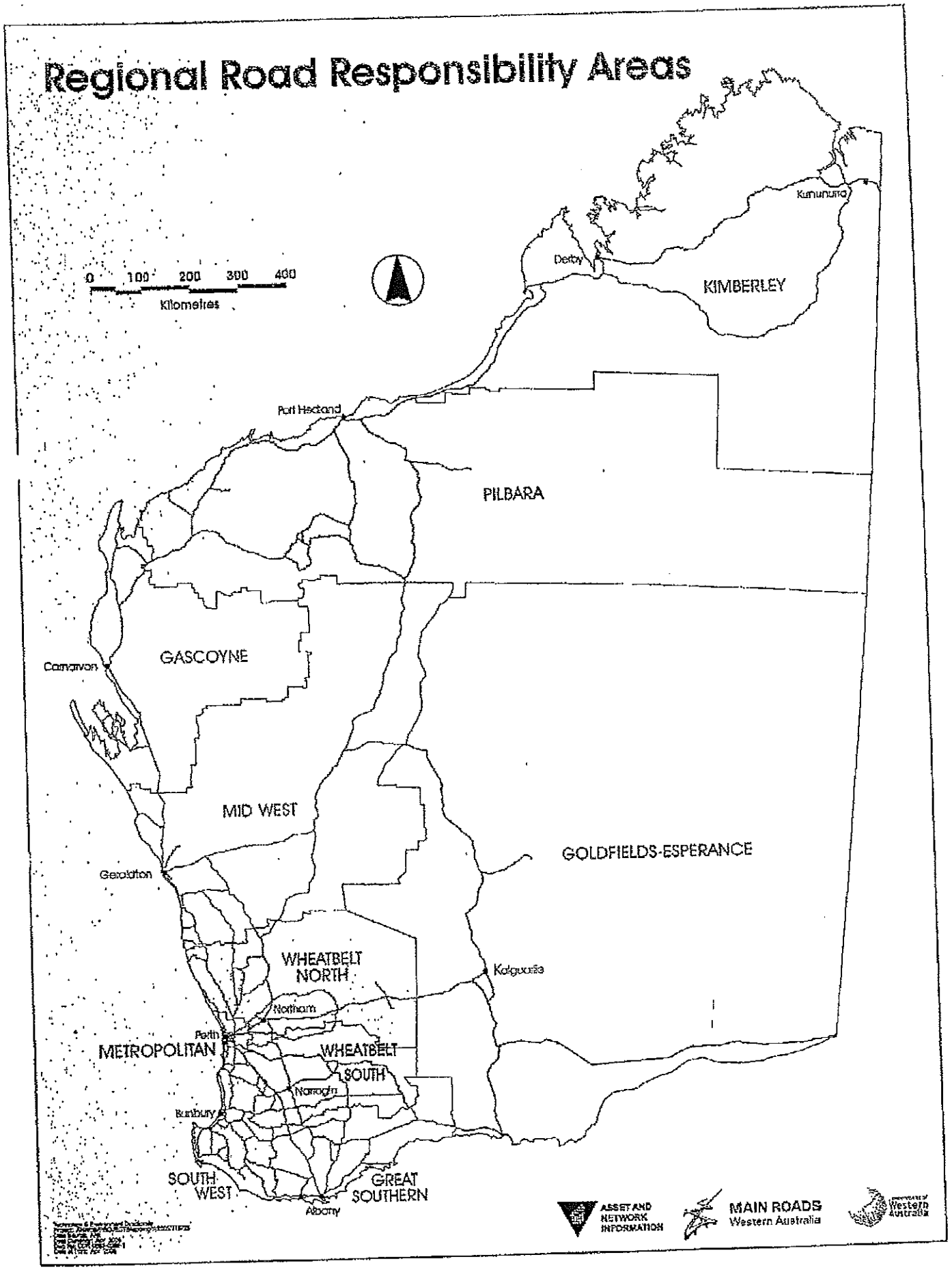
Optimal Timing for Seeding and Planting

Region	Optimal Timing	
	Seeding	Planting
Gascoyne	May in south of *region*; November-December in north of *region*.	No *planting* without irrigation.
Goldfields – Esperance	April-May. Earlier in south than in north.	No *planting* without irrigation.
Great Southern	April-May throughout *region*. Seeding during September-October within 30km of the coast can also be successful due to warm temperatures and spring coastal showers.	May-June.
Kimberley	October-December, preferably just before rain.	No *planting* without irrigation.
Metropolitan	April-June.	May-July.
Midwest	April-May in south of *region*; November-December in extreme north of *region*.	May-June in southern part of *region* only.
Pilbara	November-December but preferably just before rain.	No *planting* without irrigation.
South West	April-June.	May-June.
Wheatbelt North	May – June.	June- July.
Wheatbelt South	April-June.	May-June.

SCHEDULE 2

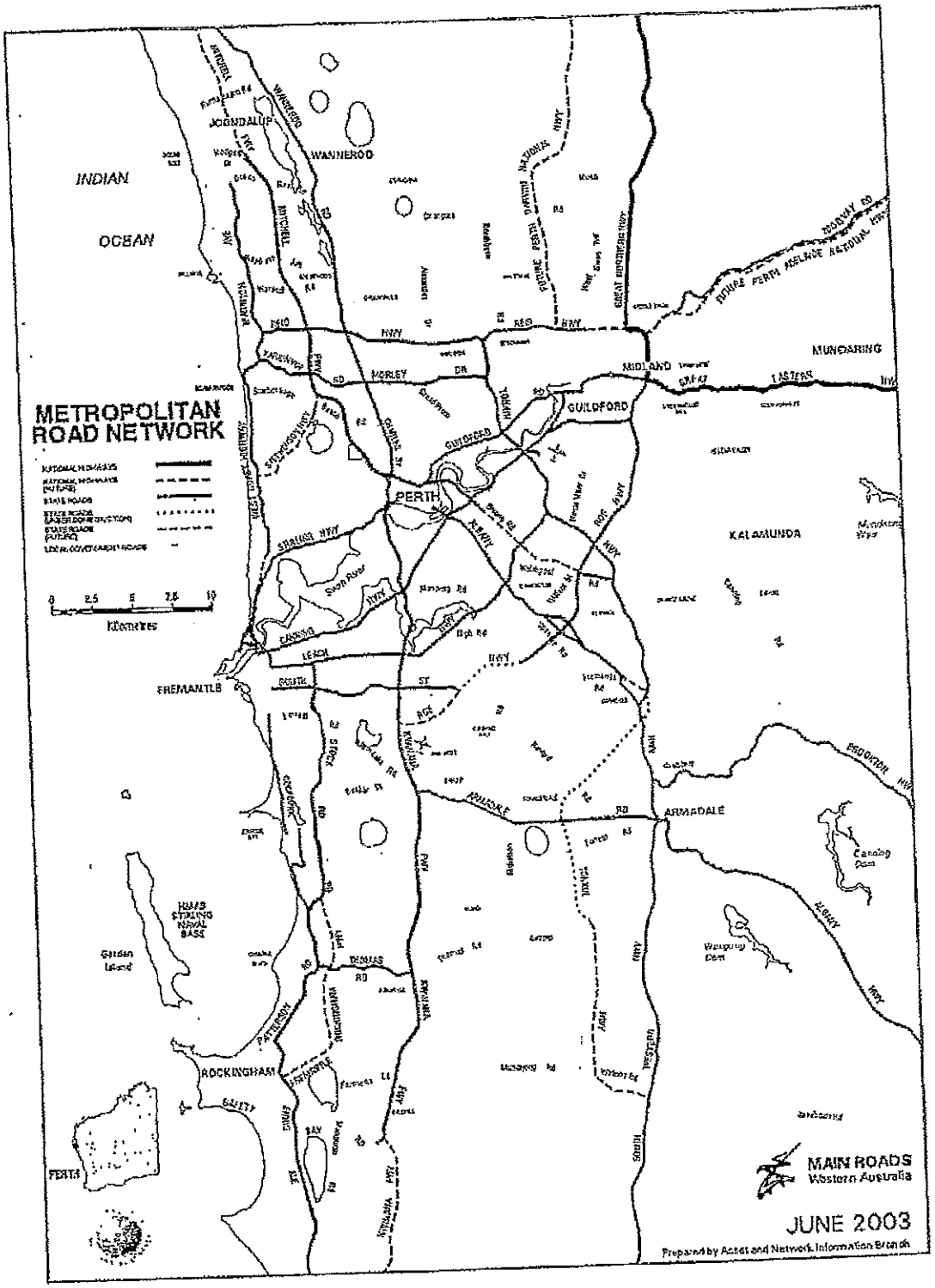
Regional Maps

Regional Road Responsibility Areas



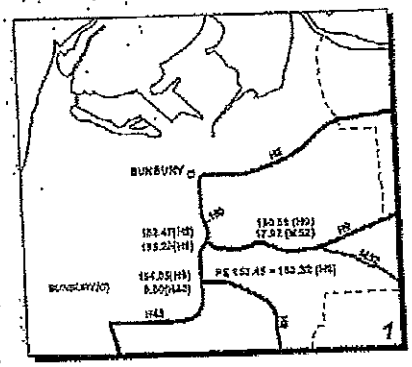
Schedule 3A: Metropolitan Region Map

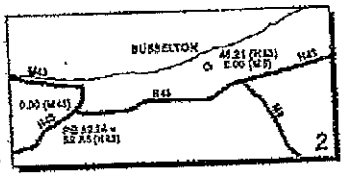
Map of Western Australian Metropolitan Road Network



Schedule 3B: South West Region Map

South West Region





SEE INSET 1

SEE INSET 2

MANAGED BY WHEATBELT SOUTH REGION (NARROGIN)

MANAGED BY GREAT SOUTHERN REGION (ALBANY)

DECLARED ROADS
H2 PERTH-BUNBURY HIGHWAY
H9 SOUTH WESTERN HIGHWAY
H43 BUSSELL HIGHWAY
H45 COALFIELDS HIGHWAY

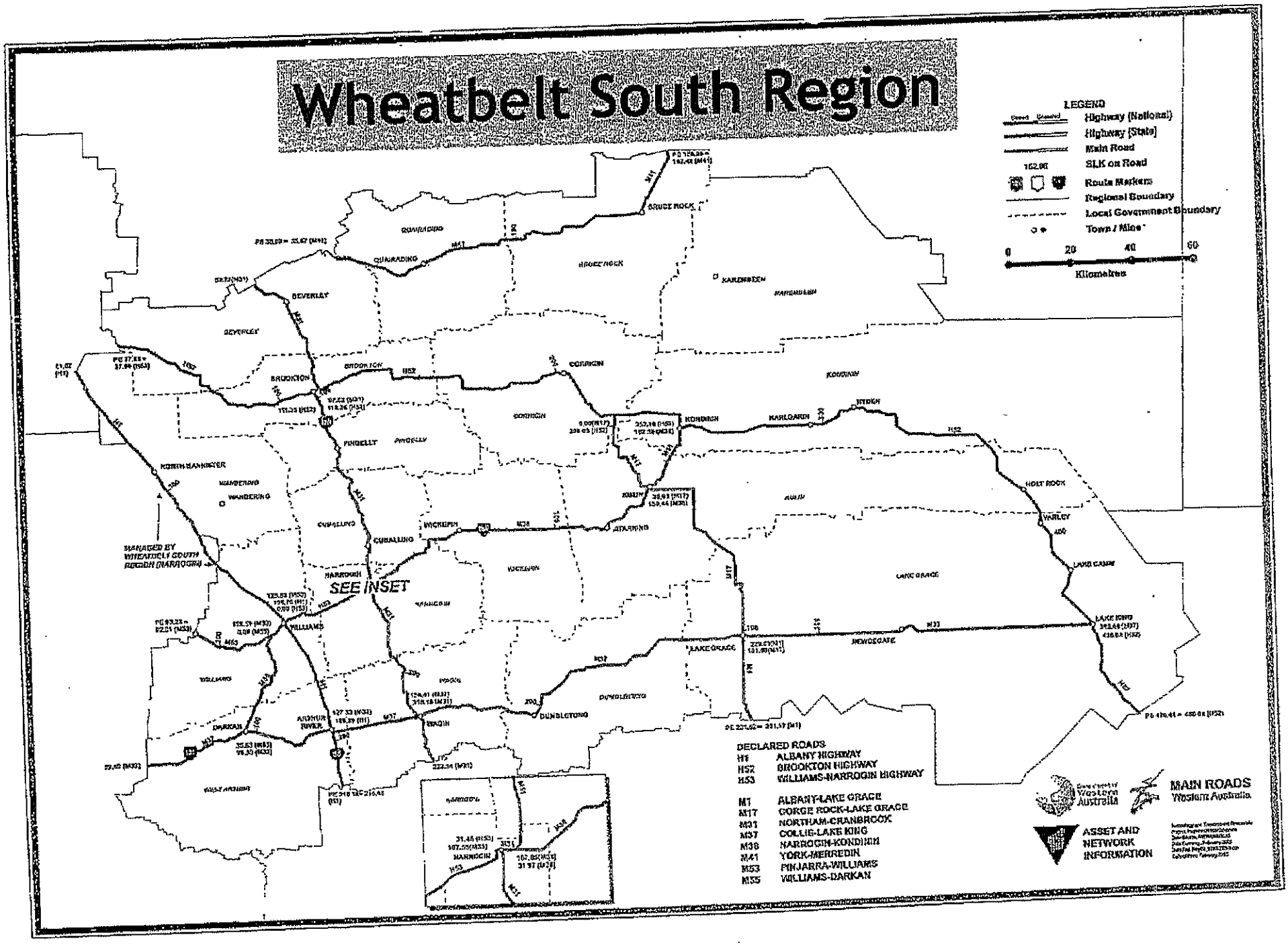
M3 BANNISTER-MARRADONG
M6 BRIDGETOWN-BOYUP BROOK
M8 VASSE
M13 DONNYBROOK-KOJONUP
M23 PINJARRA
M24 MUIRS
M27 BROCKMAN
M38 PEMBERTON-NORTHCLIFFE
M37 COLLIE-LAKE KING
M42 GOODWOOD
M43 CAVES
M45 COLLIE-MUMBALLUP
M52 BOYANUP-PICTON
M53 PINJARRA-WILLIAMS
M61 BOYANUP-CAPEL
M80 STEWART
M81 SUES

LEGEND
Highway (National)
Highway (State)
Main Road
152.08 SLK on Road
Route Markers
Regional Boundary
Local Government Boundary
Town / Mine
0 20 40 60
Kilometres

Government of Western Australia
MAIN ROADS Western Australia
ASSET AND NETWORK INFORMATION

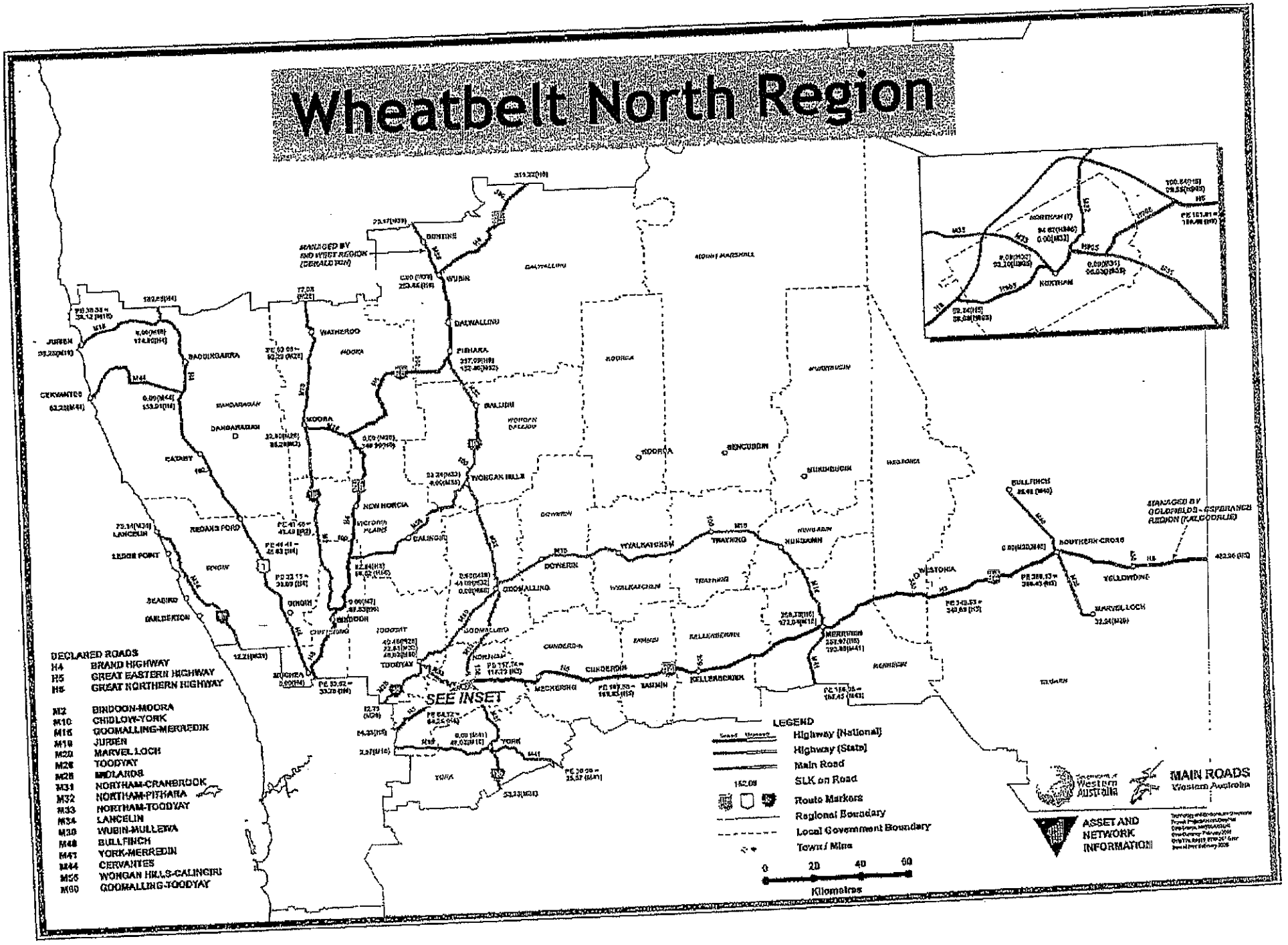
Schedule 3C: Wheatbelt South Region Map

Wheatbelt South Region



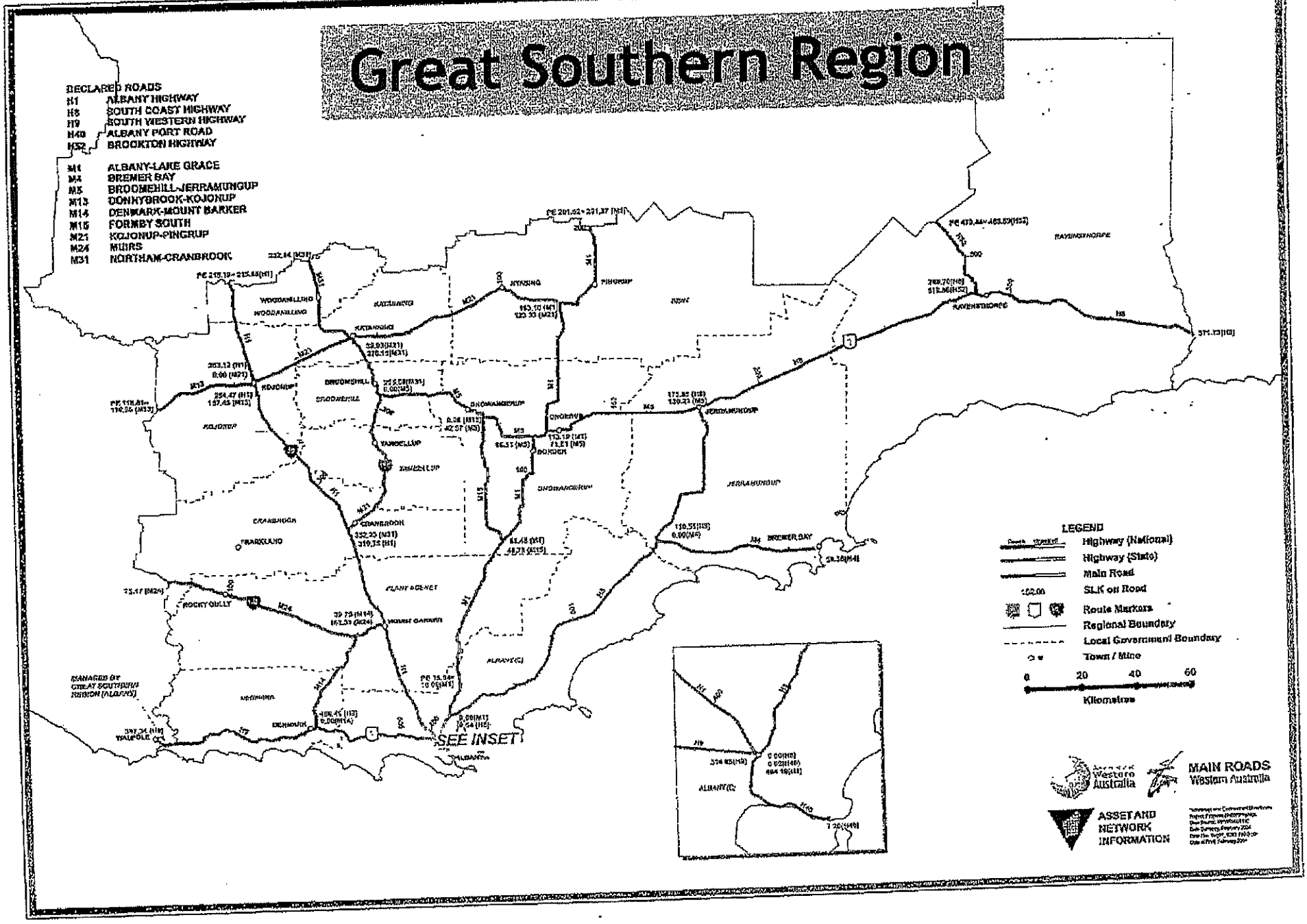
Schedule 3D: Wheatbelt North Region Map

Wheatbelt North Region



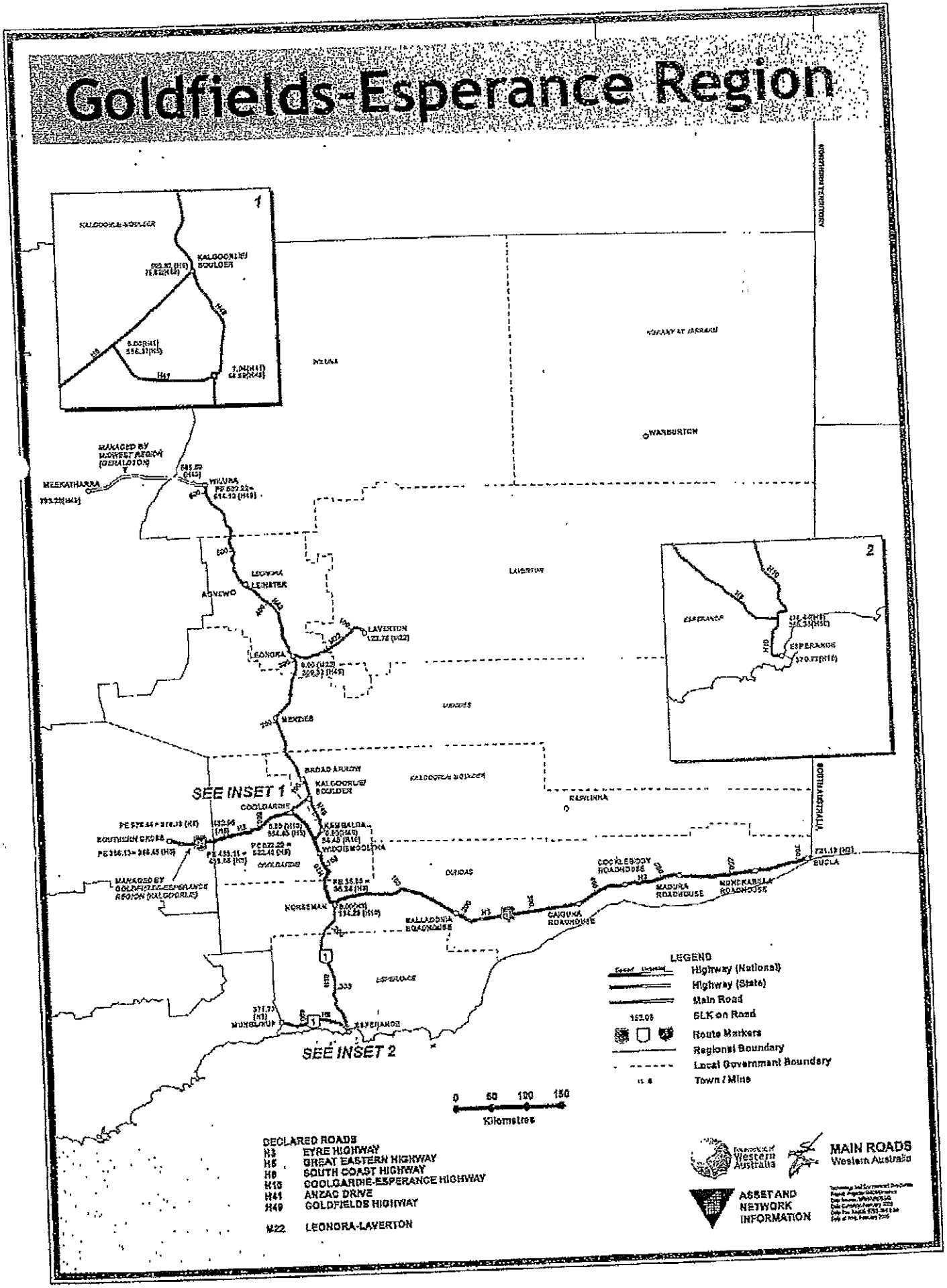
Schedule 3E: Great Southern Region Map

Great Southern Region



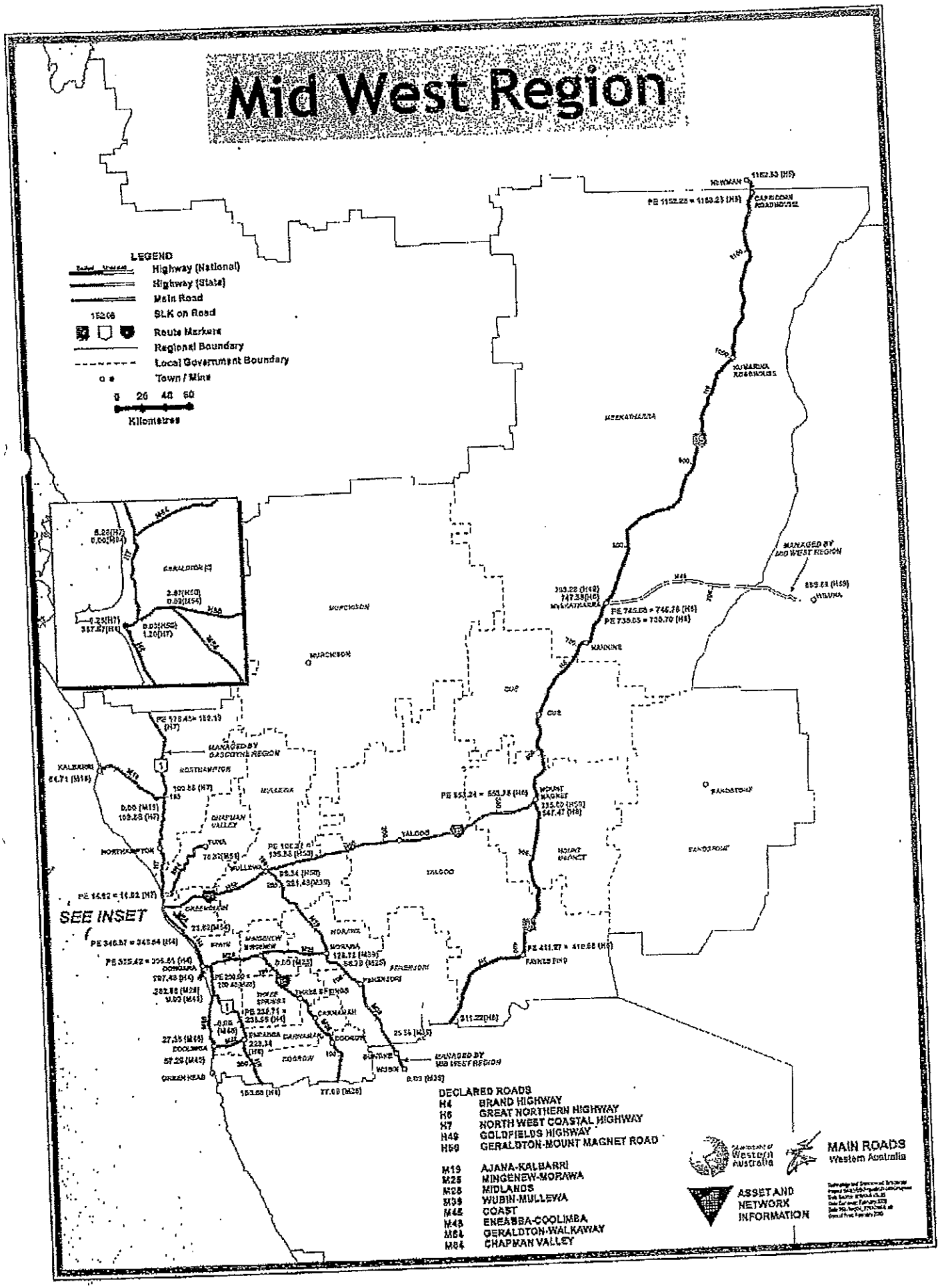
Schedule 3F: Goldfields-Esperance Region Map

Goldfields-Esperance Region



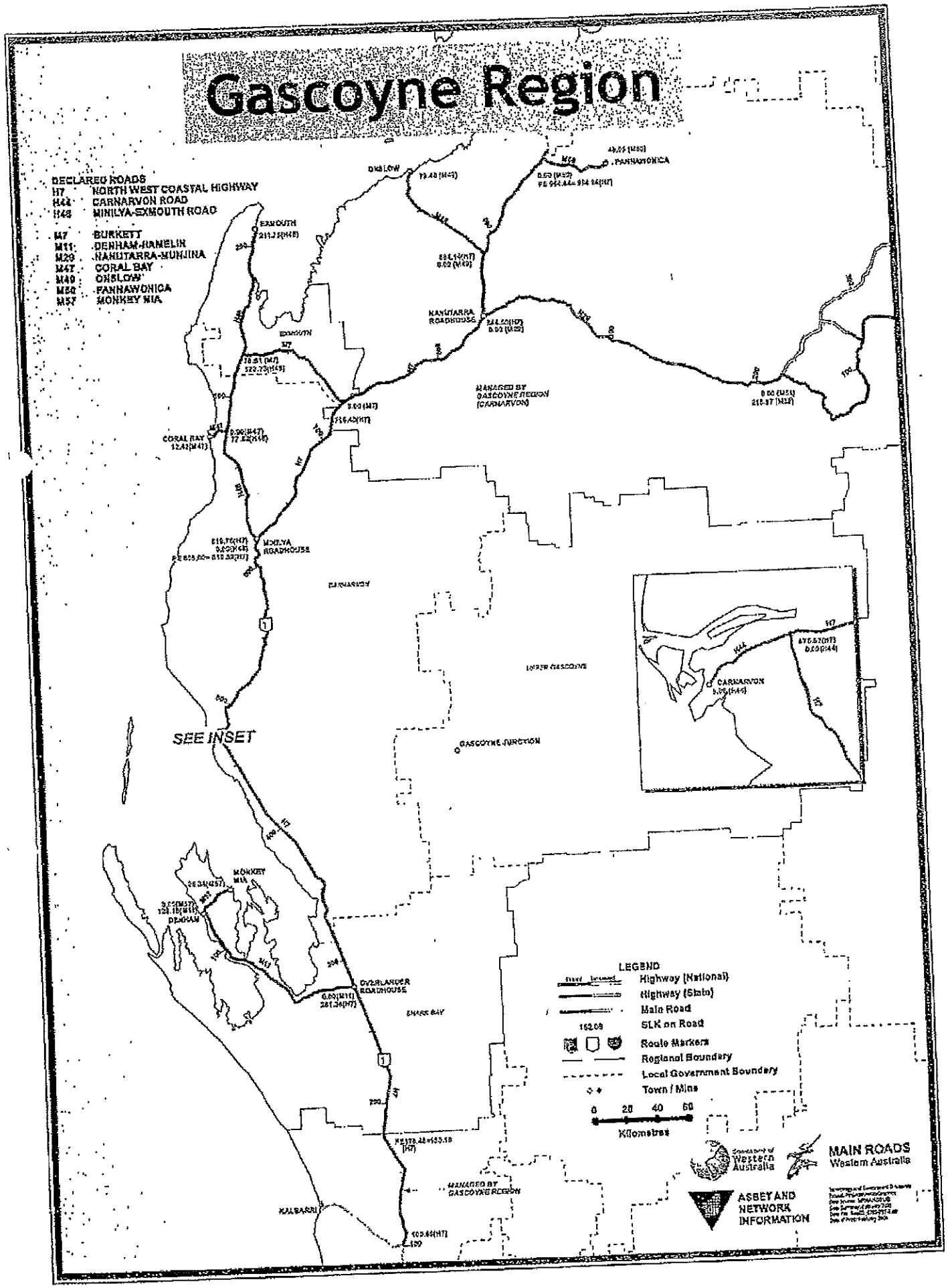
Schedule 3G: Midwest Region Map

Mid West Region

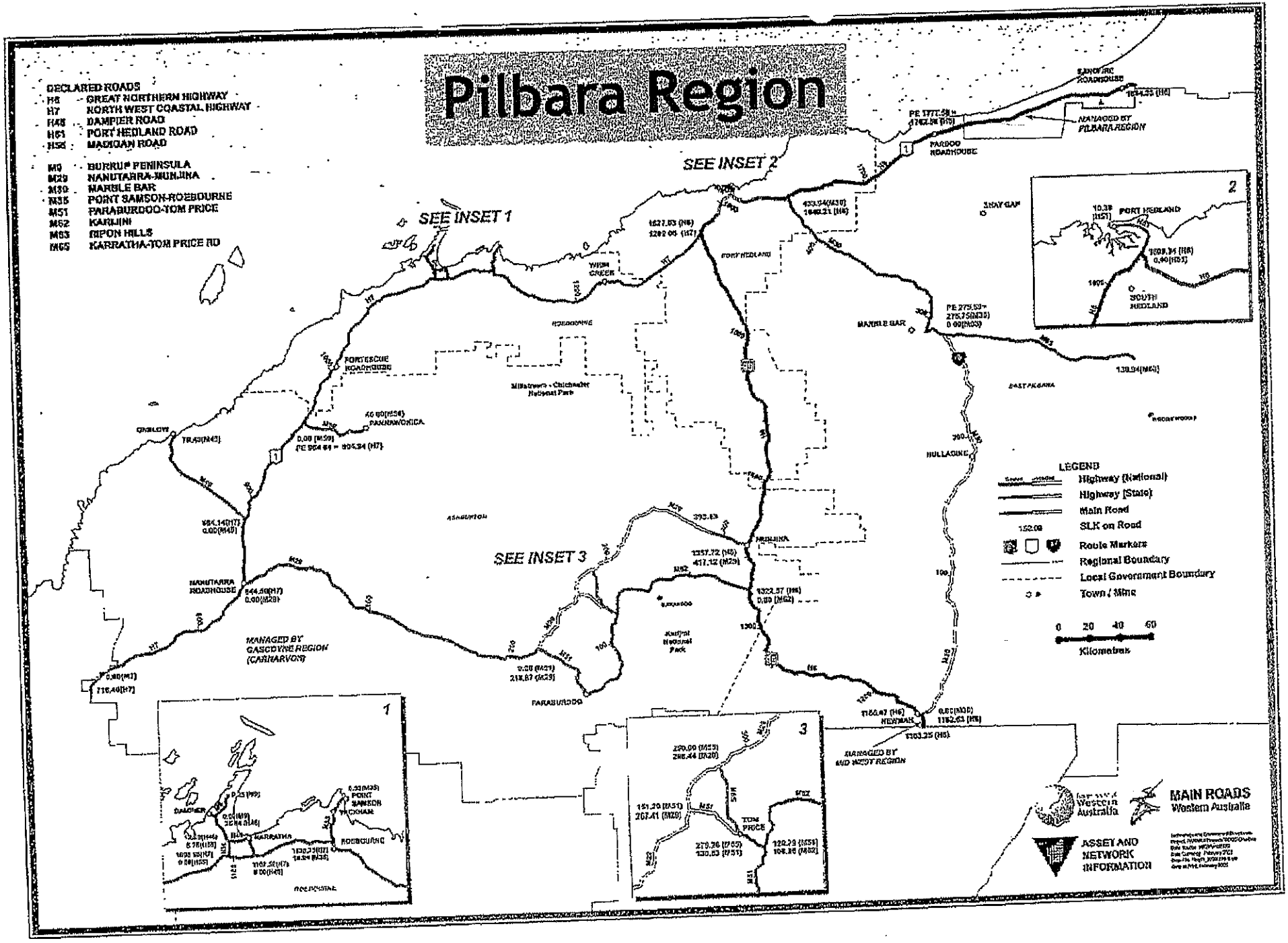


Schedule 3H: Gascoyne Region Map

Gascoyne Region



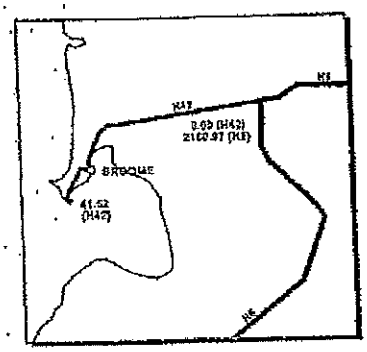
Schedule 3I: Pilbara Region Map



Pilbara Region
DECLARED ROADS
H6 GREAT NORTHERN HIGHWAY
H7 NORTH WEST COASTAL HIGHWAY
H45 DAMPIER ROAD
H61 PORT HEDLAND ROAD
H56 MADIGAN ROAD
M9 BURRUP PENINSULA
M29 NANUTARRA-MUNJINA
M30 MARBLE BAR
M35 POINT SAMSON-ROEBOURNE
M51 PARABURDOO-TOM PRICE
M62 KARIJINI
M63 RIPON HILLS
M65 KARRATHA-TOM PRICE RD
SEE INSET 1
SEE INSET 2
SEE INSET 3
PORTESCUE ROADHOUSE
PANNAWONICA
ONSLOW
NANUTARRA ROADHOUSE
MANAGED BY GASCOYNE REGION (CARNARVON)
PARABURDOO
MUNJINA
NEWMAN
MANAGED BY MID WEST REGION
HULLADINE
MARBLE BAR
PARDOO ROADHOUSE
SANDFIRE ROADHOUSE
MANAGED BY PILBARA REGION
SHAY GAP
PORT HEDLAND
SOUTH HEDLAND
WEBB CREEK
Millstream - Chichester National Park
Karijini National Park
ROEBOURNE
KARRATHA
TOM PRICE
DAMPIER
POINT SAMSON
WICKHAM
LEGEND
Highway (National)
Highway (State)
Main Road
SLK on Road
Route Markers
Regional Boundary
Local Government Boundary
Town / Mine
0 20 40 60
Kilometres
MAIN ROADS Western Australia
ASSET AND NETWORK INFORMATION

Schedule 3J: Kimberley Region Map

Kimberley Region



LEGEND

- Highway (National)
- Highway (State)
- Main Road
- 152.08 SLK on Road
- Route Markers
- Regional Boundary
- Local Government Boundary
- Town / Mine

0 20 40 60
Kilometres

DECLARED ROADS

H8	GREAT NORTHERN HIGHWAY
H11	VICTORIA HIGHWAY
H42	BROOME ROAD
H47	DERBY ROAD
M12	GIBB RIVER

Government of Western Australia

MAIN ROADS
Western Australia

ASSET AND
NETWORK
INFORMATION

ANNEXURE 1

Environmental Standard Brief: Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment

ANNEXURE 2

Environmental Standard Brief: Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (Internal)

ANNEXURE 3

Environmental Guideline: Supplementary Guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment

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ANNEXURE 4

Environmental Guideline: Revegetation Planning and Techniques

ANNEXURE 5

Guidelines for Assessment: Clearing of Native Vegetation under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

CPS 817/1

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