Byford Whitby Quarry, portion of Mining Lease M70/1240 (EPBC 2021/9045)- Nest Hollow Management Plan

Ransberg Pty Ltd

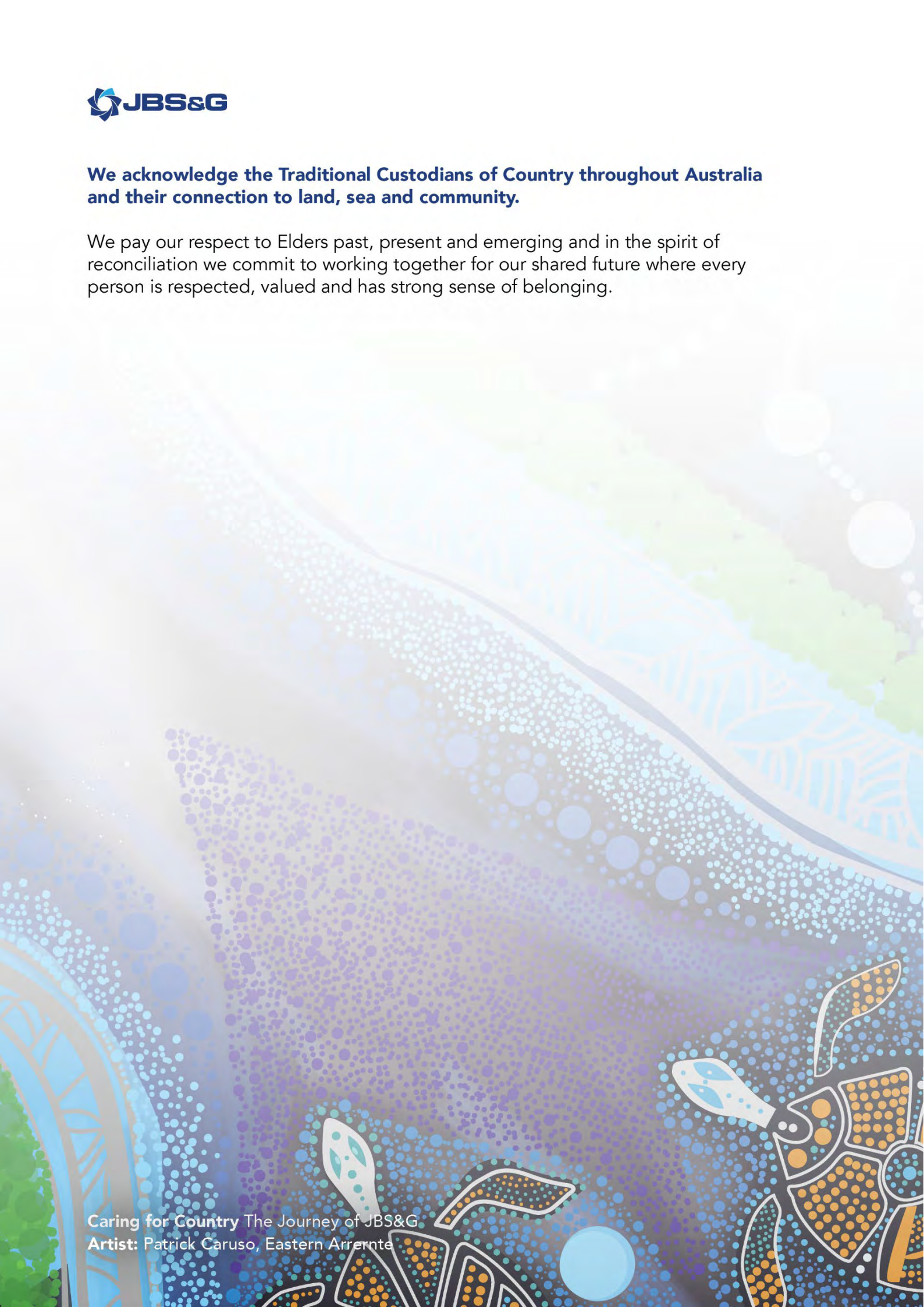
Report

70209 | 170,221 (Rev 0)

29 August 2025

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their connection to land, sea and community.

We pay our respect to Elders past, present and emerging and in the spirit of reconciliation we commit to working together for our shared future where every person is respected, valued and has strong sense of belonging.



Caring for Country The Journey of JBS&G
Artist: Patrick Caruso, Eastern Arrernte

Cover Page

Project Details

EPBC Number	EPBC 2021/9045
Project Name	Byford Whitby Quarry, portion of Mining Lease M701240
Proponent	Ransberg Pty Ltd (ACN: 009 468 464)
Action (proposed/approved)	Approved
Location (of action)	Byford Whitby Mine Lease 70/1240. Part Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 405520 and Lot 901 South West Highway, Whitby

Declaration of Accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that section 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents to specified persons who are known to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cth). The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed	
Full name (please print)	ROGER STEPHENS
Organisation (please print)	WA BLUE METAL
Date	29/8/2025

Version Control

Version	Date	Change	Purpose	Persons Responsible
A	26/8/2025	n/a	Draft for client/DBCA comment	JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd
0	29/8/2025		Comments from DBCA incorporated	JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd

Abbreviations

Term	Definition
ACR	Annual Compliance Report
BBC	Baudin's Black-Cockatoo
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
CBC	Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo
CSV	Comma Separated Values
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DMIIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
FRTBC	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometres
m	Metres
mm	Millimetres
MNES	Matters of national environmental significance
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound
Suitably qualified	A fauna specialist with a minimum of five years of experience undertaking black cockatoo habitat assessment
WA	Western Australia

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Plates

1. Introduction

Ransberg Pty Ltd (trading as WA BlueMetal) has approval to construct, operate and rehabilitate storage and laydown areas for the overburden from an existing quarry, including construction and maintenance of access tracks/roads and the construction, maintenance and decommission of associated quarry infrastructure, at Mining Lease 70/1240, Byford Whitby Quarry, part Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 405520, Lot 901 South West Highway, located 40 kilometres (km) southeast of Perth, Western Australia (WA), refer to Figure 1.

The Project is dominated by Jarrah-Marri Forest with areas of Marri-Wandoo woodlands, and contains vegetation suitable for foraging, breeding and roosting activities by all three black-cockatoo species, including mature Jarrah and Marri trees (Mattiske Consulting, 2017). A total of 13.2 hectares (ha) of native vegetation including threatened black-cockatoo habitat is planned to be cleared. Approval has been granted to clear 102 individual black-cockatoo Potential Nesting Trees and 31 individual black-cockatoo Suitable Nesting Trees as defined by the DAWE (2022) *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black-cockatoo species*.

On 29 August 2024, the Project received approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). This approval, valid until 29 August 2124, was granted based on the potential impacts of the Project on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), particularly threatened black-cockatoo species, including the Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (CBC) (*Zanda latirostris,* formerly *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), and Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (BBC) (*Zanda baudinii,* formerly *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*).

Additional mining activities within the Mining Lease area will require clearing of black-cockatoo habitat. Implementation of the Project Action will result in clearing of (BCE, 2022):

- 13.2 ha of vegetation that is significant to black-cockatoo feeding, breeding and roosting habitat;
- 102 individual black-cockatoo potential nesting trees; and
- 31 individual black-cockatoo suitable nesting trees.

None of the trees removed were known nesting trees (BCE, 2022).

1.1 Black-Cockatoo Site Significance

Mining Lease 70/1240 (the Site) occurs within the known distribution of all three black-cockatoo taxa including Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (CBC) (*Z. latirostris*), Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (BBC) (*Z. baudinii*) and the Forest Red-tailed Cockatoo (FRTBC) (*C. banksia naso*). The vegetation onsite is significant to black-cockatoos and the significance of breeding habitat is at a local, regional and species scale (DAWE, 2022). It contains suitable habitat, including mature Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees with diameter at breast height (DBH) over 500 millimetres (mm) suitable for breeding, foraging and roosting activities. Sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) and Parrot Bush (*Banksia sessilis*) are also present and provide important feeding habitat in addition to Jarrah and Marri (Kirkby, 2017).

A black-cockatoo habitat assessment survey of the entire Mining Lease 70/1240 Site was conducted by Tony Kirkby in August and September 2017 and identified 14 trees (13 Marri; 1 Jarrah) with nest hollows that contained suitable entrances for use as breeding hollows. Ten of the hollows showed signs of old or recent use, and seven of these were heavily chewed at the entrance. The remaining four hollows consisted of two hollows with sign of wear at the entrance and two hollows with no signs of use. Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos were present in small groups during the survey period with significant evidence of feeding residues observed. Baudin's Black-Cockatoos were also recorded at the site during the survey period.

Legend

- Stage 3 clearing area / Action area
- Mining tenements (DMIRS - 003)
- Cadastral boundary (LGATE - 002)

Roads (LGATE - 195)

- Minor road
- Track

Scale: 1:7,000 at A4 (0 50 100 metres)	**Whitby Quarry Byford, WA** **Mining Lease M 70/1240**
Coord. Sys. GDA2020 MGA Zone 50	**SITE LOCATION**
Job Number: 70209	
Client: WA Limestone Co	**FIGURE 1**
Version: A — Date: 10-Jul-2025	JBS&G
Drawn By: bsunderland — Checked By: JKelly	

File Name: C:\Users\bsunderland\JBS&G Australia\JBS&G - DCS - Internal - Documents\Projects\WA Limestone\70209 Byford Quarry Mgmt Plan\GIS\02_MapProjects\70209_ByfordQuarry_R01.aprx
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All three taxa are listed as MNES under the *EPBC Act 1999* and are endemic to the southwest of Western Australia (DAWE, 2022). Table 1.1 summarises the conservation status of the three black-cockatoos under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth) (EPBC Act).

Table 1.1: Black-cockatoo species found within Mining Lease.

Species Name	State Conservation Status (*WA Conservation Act 2016*)	Commonwealth Conservation Status (*EPBC Act 1999*)
Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	Vulnerable (Schedule 1)	Vulnerable
Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii)*	Endangered (Schedule 1)	Endangered
Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris)*	Endangered (Schedule 1)	Endangered

2. Conditions of Approval

The following conditions of approval are described in Annexure A: Byford Whitby Quarry, portion of Mining Lease M701240 (EPBC 2021/9045) of the notification of approval decision (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Conditions of approval reference table

Condition	Condition Requirement	Plan Reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements and commitments made in the plan to address condition requirements
12	To avoid and mitigate harm as a result of the Action on protected matters, the approval holder must submit a Nest Hollow Management Plan to the department for the Minister's approval within 12 months following the date of this approval. The approval holder must commence implementation of the Nest Hollow Management Plan approved by the Minister in writing from the date the Nest Hollow Management Plan is approved by the Minister and continue to implement it until the expiry date of this approval.	Table 10.1	This plan will be submitted to the department for the Minister's approval by 29 August 2025. Implementation of this Plan will commence from the date the Plan is approved by the Minister and the approval holder will continue to implement it until the expiry date of this approval.
13	The approval holder must ensure the Nest Hollow Management Plan is prepared to the satisfaction of the Minister within 24 months following the date of this approval. The approval holder must not continue operation unless the Minister has approved the Nest Hollow Management Plan in writing.	Table 10.1	The Plan will be finalised to the satisfaction of the Minister by 29 August 2026. Operation of the Project will be suspended on 29 August 2026 if the Plan has not been prepared to the satisfaction of the Minister by 29 August 2026. Operations will remain suspended until the Minister has approved the Plan in writing.
14	By implementing the Nest Hollow Management Plan, the approval holder must achieve the following environmental outcomes:		N/A
14(a)	Ensure a total of at least 35 nest hollows, additional to those retained, are available to FRTBC at the Mining Lease Site or nearby within 12 months from when the Nest Hollow Management Plan is approved by the Minister and maintained until the expiry date of this approval. At any point in time after the additional 35 (or greater) nest hollows are established, the 35 additional nest hollows can comprise any combination of artificial nest hollows and the improvement of additional	Section 10	Within 12 months of the approval of the Plan by the Minister, the approval holder will contract a suitably qualified contractor to maintain, enhance or establish 50 functional nest hollows at the Mining Lease Site, or nearby. The functional nest hollows will comprise a combination of suitable natural nest hollows, artificial nest hollows and enhanced natural nest hollows.

Condition	Condition Requirement	Plan Reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements and commitments made in the plan to address condition requirements
	natural nest hollows to create additional black-cockatoo suitable nesting trees.		
14(b)	Establish and maintain all retained and additional nest hollows within an area up to 1 kilometre from the Mining Lease Site but outside of the action area, in accordance with best known science to maximise the use of the nest hollows for FRTBC nesting.	Appendix C Appendix D	All retained and additional nest hollows within an area up to 1 km distance from the Mining Lease Site, but outside the action area will be established and maintained in accordance with best known science to maximise the use of the nest hollows for FRTBC nesting. Where possible, sites within the Mining Lease Site will be utilised to minimise cross-stakeholder coordination for installation, monitoring and maintenance.
15.	The Nest Hollow Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified expert. All commitments including environmental outcomes, management measures, corrective measures, trigger values and performance indicators in the Nest Hollow Management Plan must be SMART and based on referenced or included evidence of effectiveness. The Nest Hollow Management Plan must be consistent with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines, and must include:	Table 10.1 Table 10.2 Table 12.1	The Nest Hollow Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with: • Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (DCCEEW, 2024); and • DBCA artificial hollow guidelines (DBCA, 2023). Current guidelines will be monitored at the time of the annual audit and review, and the Plan updated accordingly. The Plan has been prepared by ecologists from JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd and reviewed by eminent zoologist Dr Mike Bamford (Bamford Consulting Ecologists) and revised in accordance with his feedback. Commitments, management measures, corrective actions, trigger values and performance indicators are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)
15(a)	details of the relevant protected matters and a reference to EPBC Act approval conditions to which the plan refers;	Section 1	This Plan applies to the following protected matters: • Threatened Species: o *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo); o *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's Black-Cockatoo); and o *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo).

Condition	Condition Requirement	Plan Reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements and commitments made in the plan to address condition requirements
15(b)	a table of commitments made in the plan to achieve the environmental outcomes, and a reference to exactly where these commitments are detailed in the plan;	Section 2	Refer to this Table.
15(c)	commitments capable of ensuring that the environmental outcomes are achieved;	Section 2	Refer to this Table.
15(d)	the goals for the artificial nest hollows or improvement of natural nest hollows, including expected use by FRTBC for nesting;	Section 10.2	Artificial nest hollows will be installed prior to the breeding season (i.e. before July) to increase the number of hollows available at the beginning of the breeding season, with design and installation undertaken on the advice of an experienced zoologist, and in accordance with DBCA guidelines. At least 50 functional nest hollows within or nearby the Mining Lease area will be maintained (at least) until the expiry of this approval.
15(e)	the locations for installation of artificial nest hollows and the locations of natural nest hollows for improvement to create additional black-cockatoo suitable nesting trees;	Appendix C Appendix D	The locations of artificial and suitable natural nest hollows will be provided in Appendix C and Appendix D of this plan, following installation. The format of location data supplied to DBCA will be as specified by DBCA, to facilitate easier input to databases.
15(f)	specifications of the design, particular to FRTBC, of the artificial nest hollows;	Section 10.2	Section 10.2.1 provides details of the artificial nest hollow design and Section 10.2.2 provides details of the hollow construction specifications.
15(g)	specification of the timing and the methods to be used to **install** the artificial nest hollows and improve natural nest hollows;	Section 10.2	Section 10.2.3 provides details of mounting placement of the hollows.
15(h)	specifications of the timing and the methods to be used to **maintain** the artificial nest hollows and improved natural nest hollows;	Section 10.3	Section 10.3.2 provides details of maintenance requirements for hollows.
15(i)	reporting and review mechanisms to demonstrate compliance with the commitments made in the plan;	Section 6	Table 6.1 identifies the reports required to demonstrate compliance with the Plan.

Condition	Condition Requirement	Plan Reference	Demonstration of how the plan addresses condition requirements and commitments made in the plan to address condition requirements
15(j)	an assessment of the risks related to achieving the environmental outcomes and risk management strategies and/or mitigation measures that will be applied to address identified risks;	Section 9	Refer to the risk assessment provided in Table 9.4
15(k)	impact avoidance, mitigation and/or repair measures and the timing of those measures;	Section 9 Section 10	The risk assessment in Table 9.4 summarises the key mitigation measures; while further details are provided in Section 10.
15(l)	a reporting program to submit to the DBCA and department, within 20 business days of establishing any nest hollow: i) shapefiles showing the location of all nest hollows established in accordance with the plan, and ii) details of all nest hollows established in accordance with the plan, and iii) a monitoring program, which must include: 1. performance indicators; 2. trigger values for corrective measures; 3. the timing and frequency of monitoring, ensuring monitoring is capable of detecting trigger values and changes in the performance indicators; 4. proposed corrective measures if trigger values are reached; 5. a process to evaluate the evidence that effectively determines progress towards, attainment and maintenance of ecological benefits for the protected matters; 6. commitments to submit monitoring results on the use, attempted use or absence of use of all nest hollows managed in accordance with the plan to the DBCA.	Section 6 Section 10 Section 12	Table 6.1 identifies the reporting program consistent with this condition. Table 10.1 identifies the management actions, controls and performance targets. Table 12.1 identifies the proposed trigger values and corrective measures.
16	The approval holder must consult with DBCA on the appropriateness of the Nest Hollow Management Plan prior to submitting the Nest Hollow Management Plan to the department for the Minister's approval. The approval holder must include, and show how it addresses, any feedback from DBCA in the Nest Hollow Management Plan submitted to the department for the Minister's approval.	Section 13	JBS&G have confirmed DBCA will review the Nest Hollow Management Plan prior to submission. Feedback from DBCA and actions taken to address this will be documented in s13.

3. Project Description

The Byford Whitby Quarry Project (EPBC 2021/9045), located approximately 40 km southeast of Perth, Western Australia (WA), involves the construction, operation and rehabilitation of storage and laydown areas for overburden, as well as associated quarry infrastructure. The project is situated within Mining Lease M70/1240 and aims to support ongoing quarrying activities while complying with rigorous environmental safeguards.

Ransberg Pty Ltd has approval to construct, operate and rehabilitate storage and laydown areas for the overburden from an existing quarry, including construction and maintenance of access tracks/roads and the construction, maintenance and decommission of associated quarry infrastructure at Mining Lease 70/1240, Byford Whitby Quarry.

The Project will clear 13.2 ha of native vegetation including threatened black-cockatoo habitat under EPBC Act approval EPBC 2021/9042, including 102 individual black-cockatoo potential nesting trees and 31 individual black-cockatoo suitable nesting trees (BCE, 2022).

Refer to Figure 2 for trees with suitable hollows for black cockatoo nesting outside of the action area.

Legend

- Stage 3 clearing area / Action area
- Mining tenements (DMIRS - 003)
- Cadastral boundary (LGATE - 002)

Roads (LGATE - 195)

- Minor road
- Track
- Trees with suitable nesting hollows

Scale: 1:7,000 at A4 (0 50 100 metres)	**Whitby Quarry Byford, WA** **Mining Lease M 70/1240**
Coord. Sys. GDA2020 MGA Zone 50	**TREES WITH SUITABLE HOLLOWS FOR BLACK COCKATOO NESTING**
Job Number: 62543	
Client: WA Limestone Co	**FIGURE 2**
Version: A — Date: 09-Jul-2025	JBS&G
Drawn By: bsunderland — Checked By: JKelly	

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4. Objectives

This Nest Hollow Management Plan (hereafter, the Plan) has been prepared in accordance with approval EPBC 2021/9045.

The purpose of this Plan is to mitigate impacts to black-cockatoos through the avoidance and protection of black-cockatoo nesting habitat within the Mining Lease Site, and ensure the establishment and maintenance of at adequate nest hollows to mitigate the impact of clearing of nesting habitat associated with the Project at least until the expiry of the approval.

This Plan aims to:

- Provide a qualitative risk assessment to assess the risk of the Project to black-cockatoos;
- Outline management actions to ensure nest hollows are available and maintained for black-cockatoo use;
- Provide guidance on the installation and specifications of artificial nest hollows for black-cockatoos;
- Detail monitoring and maintenance requirements for natural and artificial nest hollows;
- Provide corrective management strategies if targets are not being achieved;
- Detail record keeping, reporting and review requirements; and
- Establish roles and responsibilities.

This Plan has been prepared with reference to the following guidance:

- Environmental management plan guidelines (DCCEEW, 2024).

5. Roles and Responsibilities

This Plan will be implemented by Ransberg Pty Ltd until the expiry date of the approval. All contractors and staff are required to operate in accordance with this Plan for the period of its duration. Key personnel and responsibilities are described Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Project Manager	• Primary liaison to the Construction Contractor; • Review all relevant reports provided by the construction contractor/fauna contractor; • Ensures the Construction Contractor and workers are aware of black-cockatoo and habitat on site, and which areas/trees are to be retained; and • Maintain all documentation and provide to DBCA, DCCEEW when required and upon request.
Construction Contractor	• Ensure construction activities do not adversely affect black-cockatoo habitat within the site.
Environmental Officer	• Primary liaison between the Fauna Contractor and the Project Manager; • Assists with the implementation of the management actions of the Plan where required to ensure approval compliance; and • Annual review (and input to audit) of the Management Plan.
Fauna contractor or suitably qualified Officer	• Implementation of nest hollow inspections, monitoring and bird handling as required; • Removal of dead birds, and pest species such as bees or lorikeets; • Liaison with the Project Manager/Environmental Manager; as required, to ensure approval compliance; • Provision of nest hollows and/or artificial nest locations; • Provision of reports detailing the results of natural/artificial nest hollow locations, inspections and any black-cockatoo encounters (live/dead/injured); • Provision of artificial nest hollow installation and maintenance records; and • Annual review (and input to audit) of the Management Plan.
Auditor	• Annual audit and review of the Management Plan.
All site personnel	• Report observations of nesting behaviour or new nest sites to the Environmental Manager.

6. Reporting

Environmental data shall be maintained by the Environmental Manager. Reports provided by relevant contractors may be used as evidence of legal compliance or non-compliance and must be correct and auditable.

The Envioronmental Manager will be responsible for verifying and quality controlling all data reported in relation to site activities. Documentation to be maintained includes the reports outlined in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Reports required by this plan

Report	Key Content	Timing	Responsibility
Clearing records	• Records of clearing extent, including spatial data showing the extent of clearing of native vegetation within the Annual Compliance Reporting period (29 August to 28 August each year).	Annually as part of the Annual Compliance Report (Condition 55)	Environmental Manager
Hygiene register to be provided to Environmental Manager	• Location • Date • Activity • Personnel • Acknowledgement of inspection and removal of soil, mud and weed propagules from footwear, clothing vehicles and equipment prior to mobilising outside of the Action Area;	Within 5 business days of works undertaken.	Contractors and Staff operating outside the Action Area
Environmental incident/non-compliance reports	• Date, time and location of the event; • Names and contact details of personnel involved; • Description of event, injuries, damage and contributing factors; • Photographs if relevant; • Actions taken to resolve the situation; • Recommendations to prevent future incidents;	Annually as part of the Annual Compliance Report (Condition 53(d))	Environmental Manager
Installation report	• Mapping and GPS coordinates including shapefiles of retained natural nest hollows; • Mapping and GPS coordinates including shapefiles of artificial nest hollow locations; • Maintenance and improvement activities. • Installation dates and ID numbers of each artificial nest hollow location; • Photographs of artificial nest hollows following installation;	Within 15 business days of installation	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer
Monitoring report	• Annual artificial nest hollow and natural nest hollow monitoring results: • Condition of hollow and tree; • Use by black-cockatoos or non-target species (native or pest);	31 January	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer

Report	Key Content	Timing	Responsibility
	• Maintenance requirements; and Photographs of demarcation and hollows		
Letter to DCCEEW and DBCA	Copy of Installation Report	Within 20 days on the establishment of any nest hollows (natural or artificial) as per Condition 15(l).	Environmental Manager
Occupancy Report to DBCA	Copy of Annual Monitoring Report	Annually	Environmental Manager

6.1 Annual Compliance Report

In accordance with the conditions of Approval (EPBC 2021/9045) the Annual Compliance Report (ACR) is required to contain details of how the Plan has been implemented within each ACR period (29 August to 28 August each year). The ACR will include the reports described in Table 6.1.

7. Environmental Training

All personnel involved with the Project will be trained in their responsibilities with regard to the Plan, or accompanied by someone trained in their responsibilities with regard to the Plan while on site. The following training will be conducted:

1. Kick-off meeting with Project Manager, Quarry Manager, Environmental Advisor and Fauna Contractor to discuss implementation of the plan, within 20 business days of approval of the Plan by the Minister;
2. Review of the plan's requirements during site inductions, including:
    a. Protected matters affected;
    b. Locations of points of environmental values;
    c. Access restrictions;
    d. Site environmental controls;
    e. Roles and responsibilities with respect to the Plan;
    f. Potential consequences of not meeting environmental responsibilities; and
    g. Requirement to include the subject of the Plan in Job Hazard Analysis;
3. The Plan will be provided to the Fauna Contractor and their role and responsibilities with respect to the plan will be clearly outlined in the scope of works for monitoring, maintenance and reporting in accordance with the Plan.
4. New staff, taking over any of the roles described in the Plan will receive training relating to the Plan, in accordance with the list described in item 2 above, by either the Project Manager or the Environmental Advisor.

Records of all training conducted will be maintained as per Section 6.

8. Emergency Contacts and Procedures

In the event of an incident or emergency, the following procedures should be followed:

1. Stop the activity associated with the incident or emergency if it is safe to do so;
2. Follow site emergency response and incident management procedures;
3. Notify the key emergency contacts detailed in Table 8.1;
4. If damage to a nesting hollow has occurred, the Project Manager will contact the Fauna Contractor to rectify the damage or to install a new hollow;
5. Details of any corrective actions taken in relation to hollows will be reported to DBCA; and
6. The Project Manager will initiate a review of the Plan to determine whether modifications to the Plan are required to prevent a re-occurrence of the incident or emergency.

Table 8.1: Emergency contacts

Role	Contact Details	Timing
Person in Charge (PIC)	Registered Quarry Manager 9434 7777	Immediately
Environmental Manager	Roger Stephens Roger.s@walimestone.com 08 9434 7777	Within 2 hours
Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer	Terrestrial Ecosystems 0407 385 239 or TBC	Within 5 business days
DBCA Contact	faunadata@dbca.wa.gov.au	Within 20 business days
DCCEEW	environment.compliance@dcceew.gov.au Phone: 1800 110 395 between 9 am and 5 pm Canberra time.	Within 7 days of event

9. Potential Impacts and Risk Assessment

9.1 Environmental Values Being Protected

The Protected Matters with respect to the Plan are:

- Threatened Species and their habitat:
  - *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo);
  - *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's Black-Cockatoo); and
  - *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

9.2 Key Sensitivities

The Plan is designed to implement management and protection of Black Cockatoo nesting habitat, including known nesting trees, suitable nesting trees, and potential nesting trees as identified within Appendix C and Appendix D.

9.3 Potential Impacts

The following potential impacts have been identified relating to the approval conditions:

- Poor management and/or supervision during clearing and construction activities may lead to the loss and/or destruction of black-cockatoo habitat outside clearing boundaries and approvals;
- Unauthorised access to conservation areas containing breeding trees may lead to loss or disturbance to habitat as well as nesting abandonment and/ injury or mortality of chicks/juveniles;
- Reduction in available known nesting trees, suitable nesting trees, or artificial nest hollows at Mining Lease Site (e.g. from fire, pest and disease, clearing or other disturbance);
- Reduction in value and function of adjacent habitat; and
- Spread of disease (*Phytophthora* dieback) and weeds.

9.4 Risk Assessment

A qualitative risk assessment was conducted to assess the risk of the Project on black-cockatoos (Table 9.4). Each environmental risk identified has been provided a likelihood and consequence rating using the criteria in Table 9.1 and Table 9.2. These ratings are then combined using Table 9.3 to generate a risk rating of low, medium, high or severe.

Table 9.1: Likelihood

Qualitative measures for likelihood (How likely is it that this event/issue occurs after control strategies have been put in place)	
Highly likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or undoubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances

Table 9.2: Consequences

Qualitative measures for consequences (What will be the consequence/result if this issue does occur	
Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed
Moderate	Isolated, but substantial, instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
High	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing
Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage

Table 9.3: Risk rating

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
Highly likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

Table 9.4: Environmental Risk Assessment

Potential impact/s	Inherent risk rating			Management measures	Residual risk rating		
	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk
Poor management and/or supervision during clearing and construction activities may lead to the loss and/or destruction of black-cockatoo habitat outside clearing boundaries and approvals	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Clearly mark known nesting trees and suitable nesting trees that must be avoided on construction drawings and demarcate these onsite with star pickets, signage and coloured tape prior to any clearing. Ensure a Person in Charge is present during all clearing and construction activities and is familiar with the Plan and clearing extent. Clearing extent will be surveyed and clearly marked with high-visibility pegs. Bund or otherwise block access into remnant native vegetation.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Unauthorised access to conservation areas containing breeding trees may lead to nesting abandonment and/ injury or mortality of chicks/juveniles	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Restrict vehicles from accessing areas outside of Action Area within the Mining Lease. Bund or otherwise block access into remnant native vegetation.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Reduction in available known nesting trees, suitable nesting trees or artificial nest hollows at Mining Lease Site	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Install, replace or maintain nesting hollows in accordance with approval conditions and the recommendations of the annual monitoring report, prior to July (the start of the breeding season) each year.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Spread of disease (*Phytophthora* dieback) and weeds within the Mining Lease Site	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Compliance with the Dieback Management Plan.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

10. Environmental Management Measures

The Plan has been formed from review of baseline flora and fauna surveys (Kirkby, 2017; Mattiske Consulting, 2017; BCE, 2022), black-cockatoo recovery plans (DPaW, 2013; DEC, 2008) and current scientific knowledge and best practice on the conservation of black-cockatoo habitat and the use and success of artificial nest hollows (DBCA, 2023; Groom 2010).

The installation of artificial nest hollows is a significant management and offset measure. Artificial nest hollows can be used to help conserve threatened black-cockatoos due to the loss of breeding habitat by enabling them to breed in areas where natural nest hollows are limited (DBCA, 2023)

This section describes the management measures proposed to mitigate impacts to black-cockatoos from the Project and ensure the establishment of 50 functional nest hollows, to be monitored and maintained until the approval's expiry.

10.1 Management Activities, Controls and Performance Targets

The objective of this Plan is to minimise potential impacts to nesting and breeding success of black-cockatoos due to clearing natural habitat at the Mining Lease Site as a result of the Action. The Plan aims to ensure 50 functional nest hollows are available, including artificial nest hollows, retained natural nest hollows and enhanced natural nest hollows, all of which would be monitored and maintained until the approval expiry. Table 10.1 outlines the management actions required to meet the Plan objectives.

Table 10.1: Management actions, controls and performance targets

Management action	Controls	Performance Target
12) To avoid and mitigate harm as a result of the Action on protected matters, the approval holder must submit a Nest Hollow Management Plan to the department for the Minister's approval within 12 months following the date of this approval. The approval holder must commence implementation of the Nest Hollow Management Plan approved by the Minister in writing from the date the Nest Hollow Management Plan is approved by the Minister and continue to implement it until the expiry date of this approval.		
Plan submitted for approval by 29 August 2025.	Submit Plan to Minister for approval before 29 August 2025.	Plan approved by the Minister before 29 August 2026.
Plan implementation commenced.	Project kick-off meeting within 5 business days of Ministerial approval.	Suitable fauna contractor engaged within 20 business days of Ministerial Approval.
13) The approval holder must ensure the Nest Hollow Management Plan is prepared to the satisfaction of the Minister within 24 months following the date of this approval. The approval holder must not continue operation unless the Minister has approved the Nest Hollow Management Plan in writing.		
Consult with DBCA and DCCEEW to ensure the plan is fit for purpose before 29 August 2025 and 29 August 2026 respectively.	NHMP approved by the Minister.	Ministerial approval statement received and filed by 29 August 2026.
The approval holder will suspend operations if the Plan is not approved by the Minister before 29 August 2029.	Project Manager to notify Quarry Manager of status of approval. Quarry Manager to suspend operations in the event of NHMP non-approval.	Operations suspended after 29 August 2026 if Plan not approved.
14) By implementing the Nest Hollow Management Plan, the approval holder must achieve the following environmental outcomes: **a) Ensure a total of at least 35 nest hollows, additional to those retained, are available to FRTBC at the Mining Lease Site or nearby within 12 months from when the Nest Hollow Management Plan is approved by the Minister and maintained until the expiry date of this approval. At any point in time after the additional 35 (or greater) nest hollows are established, the 35 additional nest hollows can comprise any combination of artificial nest hollows and the improvement of additional natural nest hollows to create additional black-cockatoo suitable nesting trees.** **b) Establish and maintain all retained and additional nest hollows within an area up to 1 kilometre from the Mining Lease Site but outside of the action area, in accordance with best known science to maximise the use of the nest hollows for FRTBC nesting.**		

Management action	Controls	Performance Target
Engage a suitable contractor or suitably qualified Officer to plan, improve, install, monitor and maintain the required number of nest hollows in accordance with approval conditions.	Preparation of Installation Report.	50 functional nest hollows available within 1 km of the Mining Lease Site, within 12 months of the approval of this Plan and maintained until 29 August 2124.
Update the Plan to include locations of nest hollows.	Preparation of nest hollow location map (Appendix C) and table of locations (Appendix D).	Plan updated by within 20 business days of installation or resurvey.
15. The Nest Hollow Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified expert. All commitments including environmental outcomes, management measures, corrective measures, trigger values and performance indicators in the Nest Hollow Management Plan must be SMART and based on referenced or included evidence of effectiveness. The Nest Hollow Management Plan must be consistent with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines, and must include: **a) details of the relevant protected matters and a reference to EPBC Act approval conditions to which the plan refers;** **b) a table of commitments made in the plan to achieve the environmental outcomes, and a reference to exactly where these commitments are detailed in the plan;** **c) commitments capable of ensuring that the environmental outcomes are achieved;** **d) the goals for the artificial nest hollows or improvement of natural nest hollows, including expected use by FRTBC for nesting;** **e) the locations for installation of artificial nest hollows and the locations of natural nest hollows for improvement to create additional black-cockatoo suitable nesting trees;** **f) specifications of the design, particular to FRTBC, of the artificial nest hollows;** **g) specification of the timing and the methods to be used to install the artificial nest hollows and improve natural nest hollows;** **h) specifications of the timing and the methods to be used to maintain the artificial nest hollows and improved natural nest hollows;**		
Preparation of the Plan by a suitably qualified expert and in accordance with DCCEEW (DCCEEW, 2024) and condition requirements (Table 2.1).	Peer review by Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE). DBCA review. DCCEEW review.	Plan approved by the Minister before 29 August 2026.
Environmental outcomes, management measures, trigger values and performance indicators are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) and based on referenced or included evidence of effectiveness.	Peer review by Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE). DBCA review. DCCEEW review.	Plan approved by the Minister before 29 August 2026.
The Plan will be consistent with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (DCCEEW, 2024).	Plan submitted to DCCEEW for review prior to 29 August 2025.	Plan approved by the Minister before 29 August 2026.

Management action	Controls	Performance Target
16. The approval holder must consult with DBCA on the appropriateness of the Nest Hollow Management Plan prior to submitting the Nest Hollow Management Plan to the department for the Minister's approval. The approval holder must include, and show how it addresses, any feedback from DBCA in the Nest Hollow Management Plan submitted to the department for the Minister's approval.		
Consultation with DBCA.	Submit Plan to DBCA for review and comments before 29 August 2025. Feedback documented in Stakeholder Engagement Register.	DBCA feedback received and implemented prior to 29 August 2025.

10.2 Artificial Nest Hollow Installation

A black-cockatoo habitat survey conducted in 2017 by Tony Kirkby identified 14 trees (13 Marri; 1 Jarrah) with hollows that contained suitable entrances for use as breeding hollows. These fit the definition of "black cockatoo suitable nesting trees" provided in the approval decision (EPBC 2021/9045). To ensure a minimum of 35 nest hollows, additional to those retained, are permanently available to black-cockatoos during the lifespan of the Project approval EPBC 2021/9045, the installation of artificial nest hollows is recommended to supplement existing nest hollows. Note the number of artificial nest hollows required will change over time and be adapted to meet approval conditions.

The methods in this plan for the design, construction and installation and maintenance and monitoring of artificial nest hollows are based on DBCA *Fauna Notes – Artificial hollows for black cockatoos* (DBCA, 2023) and will be modified over the life of the plan in line with any updates or changes (to those guidelines) as determined from time to time by DBCA, as well as any experts advice specific to this project or it's site.

Artificial nest hollows will be installed prior to the breeding season (i.e. before July) to increase the number of hollows available at the beginning of the breeding season. There is significant evidence of successful use of artificial nest hollows for CBC with only a few known examples of use exist by FRTBC. Little records are known of BCC using artificial nest hollows. It is recommended to seek advice from DBCA, WA Museum or BirdLife Australia to ensure effective and successful use of artificial nest hollows (DBCA, 2023).

10.2.1 Artificial Nest Hollow Design

Successful artificial nest hollows are constructed from either sections of salvaged natural hollows or black industrial pipe. DBCA recommends artificial nest hollows that are made of plastic culvert pipe as this material is light, durable, cheap and easy to maintain and install (Plate 10.1). It is important to ensure all non-natural materials are safe to ingest and do not contain toxic residues (DBCA, 2023).

Plate 10.1: Example of an artificial nest hollow (DBCA 2023)

10.2.2 Artificial Nest Hollow Construction Specifications

Artificial nest hollow installations will follow DBCA's recommended construction specifications to ensure artificial nest hollows provided are well-constructed and have a minimum lifespan of 50 years (Table 10.2). The COCKATUBE® is recommended by DBCA as the optimum model and is suitable for all species of black-

cockatoos (Groom, 2010). Regular maintenance of nesting material, sacrificial post and the removal of debris from the hollow is essential to ensure longevity of the artificial nest hollow (DBCA, 2023).

Table 10.2: Artificial nest hollow construction specifications (DBCA, 2023).

Component	Specifications
Dimensions	Internal diameter: 375 mm External diameter: 430 mm Height: 1200 mm Installation height: Min of 4 m (private land) or 8 m (public land)
Pipe Material	50 year UV-rated culvert pipe made of polypropylene with corrugated outer wall and thin inner sleeve. *Recommended brand: Vinidex StormPRO*
Chain	6 mm galvanised chain (not zinc plated) Attached to tree with 4 fixing points
Fixings	Galvanised M10 coach screws 4 x 75 mm. • Two on the weight bearing chain • One each side of the hollow
Ladder	50 x 50 mm square galvanised weldmesh 4 mm thick (Plate 10.3) • Securely mounted inside the hollow • Made from heavy wire mesh (30-50 mm) e.g. WeldMesh or heavy chain • Reach below the level of substrate/nesting material (preferably to base of hollow/tube)
Chewing Posts	Untreated Jarrah, Marri or Wandoo[1] (Plate 10.3) • Thick enough to satisfy the birds' needs between maintenance visits • Situated on the inside if the hollow • Extends beyond the top of the hollow as an aid to confirm use and reach to the floor of the hollow • Attached for easy replacement
Base	Diameter: 375 mm • Securely fixed to the walls and able to support weight of adult and chick/s • Free draining • Durable to survive the life of the nest and chewing by cockatoos • Covered with 200 mm of sterile, dry, free draining nesting material e.g. charcoal, hardwood, woodchips[1], wood debris.

10.2.3 Mounting and Placement

Artificial nest hollow installations will require a suitably qualified person with experience in black-cockatoos to ensure appropriate locations are selected and placed where they will be easily accessible for future maintenance and monitoring. It is essential that artificial nest hollows are placed at average heights of natural hollows, and cannot be accessed by the public. The height of placement should be guided by the average height of natural nest hollows at the site. A vehicle, cherry picker or elevated work platform may be required for installation and mounting.

The artificial nest hollows should be placed within dominant tree species (e.g. Jarrah, Marri, Wandoo) that have a 2-3 m long section of trunk suitable for attaching the hollow (DBCA, 2023). Trees should be well shaded, and the hollow fitted on the side where most shade is obtained. This will reduce excessive exposure to sun and heat during extreme weather events (Saunders, et al., 2022). It is important artificial nest hollows are mounted correctly to ensure vertically positioned fixings will last the nest duration, secured by more than one anchor for security and stability, and placed in living trees. The side chains are required to be at a 30° upwards angle. This allows the hollow to move up the tree as the tree grows. The top weight-bearing fixing is to be 100 mm above the hollow to allow upwards movement (Plate 10.2) (DBCA, 2023).

[1] Wandoo is most robust (long lasting) of these if available.

Plate 10.2: Images of chain and hollow weight-bearing position. Left image: side chains that are required to be on an angle of 30 degrees. Right image: tope weight-bearing fixing.

10.3 Nest Hollow Monitoring & Maintenance

Natural and artificial nest hollows require ongoing monitoring and maintenance to ensure they continue to function as potential nesting locations for the lifetime of the approval. Regular maintenance of nesting material, sacrificial post and the removal of debris from the hollow is essential to ensure longevity of the artificial nest hollow (DBCA, 2023). Failure to follow these requirements may cause artificial nest hollows to be ineffective (Saunders, et al., 2022). Artificial nest hollows may need to be fully replaced after many years of use or relocated if trees have become damaged. Location of artificial nest hollows will be included in Appendices C and D on installation.

10.3.1 Monitoring

Natural and artificial nest hollows will be inspected twice during the breeding season (which is different for each species but peak is between August to November) by a suitably qualified person specialising in black-cockatoos, with the inspections separated by an interval of at least four weeks.

The following methods will be used:

- Check GPS and hollow identification number
- Take a photograph of hollow and tree, including demarcation;
- Use tap and flush method (trap tree at base with stick) to flush hen from hollow if present;
- Utilising binoculars, observe:
    - Artificial nest hollow fixing points for wear and sacrificial posts for signs of chewing; and
    - Natural hollow chew marks;
    - Birds leaving the hollow (best observed late afternoon/evening and indicates a brooding female or chicks present);
- Utilising a pole-top camera or mirror on a telescopic pole, observe the interior of hollow:
    - Artificial nest hollow ladder and bedding mulch;
    - Presence/absence of black-cockatoos (adults or chicks);
    - Whole, hatched or broken eggs;

- Presence of down/feathers and guano;
- Dead birds;
- Introduced pests such as feral bees (e.g. *Apis mellifera*), Rainbow Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus moluccanus*) which may be inhibiting use by black-cockatoos;
- Presence of other native species such as ducks which may be inhibiting use by black-cockatoos;

- Record any observations of introduced pathogens such as Marri Canker;
- Record the above information at each hollow site; and
- Report any observation of unauthorised vehicle access.

Management targets and how monitoring will address these are detailed in Table 10.1.

10.3.2 Maintenance

Inspection and, where necessary, maintenance of artificial nest hollows and known natural nest hollows will be completed annually for the lifetime of the project approval. Maintenance inspections and activities are recommended to be completed outside the breeding season to reduce disturbances to breeding birds. Typical maintenance duties may include:

- Removal of dead birds or debris;
- Removal of pest species e.g. feral bees;
- Replacement of sacrificial chewing posts;
- Repair or replacement of attachment points;
- Repair base of hollows;
- Patching or enlargement of natural hollows;
- Replace or top-up nesting substrate to ensure it reaches the chewing posts and ladder (Plate 10.3); and
- Repair of cracks in the artificial nest hollow (if cracks are too large, may need to be fully replaced) (DBCA, 2023).

Failure to follow these requirements may cause artificial nest hollows to be ineffective (Saunders, et al., 2022).

Plate 10.3: Right image: Internal view of artificial nest hollow including internal weld mesh ladder, substrate floor material and sacrificial wood post. Left image: Example hardwood sacrificial post which connects to the rim of the hollow by a hook or screws (DBCA, 2023)

Additional nest hollows may need to be established as natural nest hollows can become unusable overtime as trees may fall or be blown over, become burnt during bushfires or lightning strikes which cause changes to the condition and size of the hollow (Saunders et al., 2022). Artificial nest hollows are an effective substitute to provide suitable nesting habitat where natural hollows are limited or have been removed (DBCA, 2023).

Monitoring and maintenance records will be provided to the Environmental Officer to ensure records are retained for compliance and audit requirements. Records including shapefiles of any established artificial nest hollow are required to be submitted to DBCA and DCCEEW within 20 days of establishment.

11. Audit and Review

Consultation with DBCA will be undertaken prior to the submission of the Plan. The Plan will be submitted to the Minister administering the *EPBC Act* for approval.

Once approved, the Plan will be reviewed and updated annually until the expiry of the Project approval. Non-routine reviews may be undertaken due to:

- Identification of new gaps in the Plan;
- Objectives of the Plan are not being met;
- Occurrence of non-compliance events/corrective actions are triggered;
- New or revised black-cockatoo information becomes available;
- Changes in the management and design of artificial nest hollows; or
- Recovery plan and management recommendations for black-cockatoos are updated;

An independent review of the Plan is required every audit period as per Condition 61-69. The independent audit will confirm compliance with the approval conditions and ensure the Plan's objectives are achieved.

An audit table is provided in Appendix B, with the outcomes of the audit will be provided in the Annual Compliance Report (Section 6.1).

12. Corrective Actions

Ineffective or unsuccessful management will result in the breaching of trigger thresholds, in which case, relevant contingency actions will be initiated. Triggers, contingency/corrective actions and responsibilities are detailed in Table 1.1Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Corrective actions

Trigger	Corrective Action/s	Responsibility
Unauthorised access/clearing outside of clearing area.	1. Stop work. 2. Report environmental incident. 3. Investigate cause of breach. 4. Review approved clearing area and retained trees/area. 5. Update environmental training of personnel involved in project. 6. Implement further controls to limit the risk of unauthorised clearing (increase signage and flagging tape). 7. Undertake remediation works on unauthorised areas.	All personnel/ Construction/Environmental Manager
Insufficient number of nest hollows available and maintained for use by black-cockatoos at the Mining Lease Site at any time (≤49 functional nest hollows).	1. Engage suitably qualified person experienced in black-cockatoos to monitor identified natural habitat trees containing hollows to confirm suitability, use and function at Mining Lease Site. 2. Engage suitably qualified person experienced in black-cockatoos to identify suitable trees for artificial nest hollow installations. 3. Install artificial nest hollows at suitable habitat locations.	Environmental Manager
Artificial nest hollow locations have not been signed off by a suitably qualified person.	1. Artificial nest hollow installation including locations reviewed and verified by a suitably qualified person specialising in black-cockatoos.	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer
Artificial nest hollows not installed prior to breeding season following clearing activities.	1. Undertake installation of additional artificial nest hollows as soon as practicable.	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer
Insufficient number of artificial nest hollows installed as per approval conditions.	1. Undertake further installation of artificial nest hollows as soon as practicable. 2. Report and investigate non-conformance.	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer
Monitoring indicates artificial nest hollows are not in use.	1. Review/modify location selection criteria. 2. Review artificial nest hollow location.	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer

Trigger	Corrective Action/s	Responsibility
	3. Move artificial nest hollow to new location in line with revised parameters. 4. Install additional artificial nest hollows to increase density. 5. Review maintenance logs of artificial nest hollows to ensure hollows are fit for use. 6. Assess regional cockatoo population data and active breeding sites to identify whether the observed patterns are site specific, or part of a wider trend.	
Damage to nesting hollows	1. Investigate cause. 2. Plan for repair or replacement to occur prior to the next breeding season.	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer
Nest hollow occupied by other species	1. Remove any pest species (e.g. bees or lorikeets) 2. Review the following year. 3. If occupied by another species in two successive years, replace nest hollow.	Fauna Contractor or suitably qualified Officer
Dieback observed within uninfested areas.	1. Map new infested area/s. 2. Identify cause of non-compliance. 3. Review disease management measure and amend. 4. Increase training and awareness and control measures to project personnel. 5. Monitor the success if corrective actions. 6. Maintain records of non-compliance for future improvements.	Environmental Manager
Identified and established nest hollows (natural/artificial) records are not reported to DBCA & DCCEEW within 20 days as per approval conditions.	1. Submit nest hollow data and records to DBCA and DCCEEW as soon as possible. 2. Investigate cause of breach. 3. Create calendar reminders following receival of nest data to reduce missing reporting deadlines. 4. Discuss data sharing platform methods with DBCA and DCCEEW for ease of data submissions. 5. Keep records of submitted data to ensure no records are not submitted.	Environmental Manager

13. Stakeholder Consultation

The clearing permit application was advertised on 23 April 2018 by Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), requesting public submissions. One submission was received that did not support the clearing permit application in its original area or form.

Consultation with DBCA will be undertaken prior to the submission of the Plan. The Plan will also be submitted to the Minister administering the *EPBC Act* for final approval as per EPBC 2021/9045 conditions within 12 months of the approval date.

The Stakeholder Consultation Register is provided in Appendix A and will be updated annually as part of the Audit and Review process (Section 11).

14. Limitations

Scope of services

This report ("the report") has been prepared by JBS&G in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the Client and JBS&G. In some circumstances, a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints may have limited the scope of services. This report is strictly limited to the matters stated in it and is not to be read as extending, by implication, to any other matter in connection with the matters addressed in it.

Reliance on data

In preparing the report, JBS&G has relied upon data and other information provided by the Client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report ("the data"). Except as otherwise expressly stated in the report, JBS&G has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report ("conclusions") are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. JBS&G has also not attempted to determine whether any material matter has been omitted from the data. JBS&G will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to JBS&G. The making of any assumption does not imply that JBS&G has made any enquiry to verify the correctness of that assumption.

The report is based on conditions encountered and information received at the time of preparation of this report or the time that site investigations were carried out. JBS&G disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time. This report and any legal issues arising from it are governed by and construed in accordance with the law as at the date of this report.

Environmental conclusions

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted environmental consulting practices. No other warranty, whether express or implied, is made, including to any third parties, and no liability will be accepted for use or interpretation of this report by any third party.

The advice herein relates only to this project and all results conclusions and recommendations made should be reviewed by a competent person with experience in environmental investigations, before being used for any other purpose.

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Appendix A Stakeholder Consultation Register

Stakeholder	Date	Method	Information Provided	Items Raised	Response
DBCA (David Mitchell, Senior Projects and Policy Officer)	26/8/2025	Email	Draft Plan for review	Request for DBCA review in accordance with EPBC 2021/9045	Document updated in accordance with DBCA recommendations. A register of correspondence and comments has been retained on file by JBS&G. **Also edited:** • Trigger value relating to revegetation removed as it relates to the revegetation management plan. • Environmental Officer changed to Environmental Manager throughout. • Minor corrections to spelling, punctuation and formatting.

Appendix B Audit Table Template

The following Audit Table will be prepared during the first annual audit of this plan.

ID Code	Requirement	How	Timing	Evidence	Comments	Status
Subsection 1						
Subsection 2						

Appendix C Figures

A map of nest hollow locations will be provided following installation.

Appendix D Nest Hollow Locations

This table of locations is for the purposes of this Plan. Location data provided to DBCA will be in the format specified by DBCA to facilitate incorporation into DBCA databases.

Hollow Number	Type (artificial or natural)	Latitude (GDA 2020)	Longitude (GDA 2020)
1			
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36			

Hollow Number	Type (artificial or natural)	Latitude (GDA 2020)	Longitude (GDA 2020)
37			
38			
39			
40			
41			
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48			
49			
50			

Appendix E Installation Report

To be included post-installation.

Note: The format of location data supplied to DBCA will be as specified by DBCA, to facilitate easier input to databases.

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A	Electronic	David Mitchell (DBCA)	26 August 2025
0	Electronic	DCCEEW	29 August 2025

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Rev No.	Author	Reviewer	Approved for Issue		
		Name	Name	Signature	Date
A	J. Kelly, R. Pratt	M. Bamford	B. Hollyock		26 August 2025
0	J. Kelly, R. Pratt	M. Bamford	B. Hollyock		29 August 2025