

POL-LP-1.19 Extractive Industries

1. Purpose

The purpose of POL-LP-1.19 Extractive Industries (Policy) is to provide guidance to both proponents and City of Swan (City) assessing officers in assessing development proposals for extractive industries, throughout the City.

The Policy seeks to achieve a balance between ensuring that basic raw material resources can be responsibly extracted, while ensuring that the environmental and amenity impacts of such operations are appropriately managed.

2. Scope

- a) This Policy applies to:
- Proponents applying for planning approval; and
 - City workers and Council Members assessing applications (including development applications) for all types of extractive industries in all parts of the City. It also allows the public to understand the planning considerations in assessing such proposals.
- b) This Policy does not apply to:
- The commercial extraction of minerals. Under the Mining Act 1978 (as amended), any such proposals require the approval of the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) rather than the Local Government.
 - Extractive industries on Crown Land. These are regulated under the Mining Act 1978 and require approval from DMPE rather than the Local Government.
 - Extraction of materials ancillary to normal rural activities, where for use on the same site, and where no processing of the material is required.
 - Proposals for sensitive land uses within the vicinity of existing extractive industries or Significant Geological Supplies identified under DMPE mapping. State Planning Policy 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials and its associated guidelines provide guidance on this issue.
- c) For clarity, the extraction of basic raw materials that meets the definition of Public Works, including works undertaken by the City, does not require development approval. However, notwithstanding this exemption, such works are expected to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this Policy.

3. Terms and definitions

In this Policy the terms below have the following meanings.

Term	Definition
Basic Raw Materials (BRM)	As defined in State Planning Policy 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials, Basic Raw Materials are: - Sand (including silica sand) - Clay - Hard rock (including dimension stone)

Term	Definition
	• Limestone (including metallurgical limestone) • Agricultural lime • Gravel • Gypsum • Other construction and road building materials • Materials which may substitute BRM
DA	Development application - an application for planning approval made to the City and/or to the WAPC
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Federal Government department)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Energy
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
Exclusion Area	Exclusion areas contain known BRM resources but are considered unfavourable for excavation. These areas are likely to have protected environmental values or are excluded for planning or infrastructure reasons. There is a presumption against the approval of extractive industries in these locations.
Extraction Sites	Refer to the definition of 'Extraction Sites' in SPP 2.4: <i>Comprising all commercial extraction areas for BRM and BRM quarries used by government for infrastructure. Includes operating, approved and proposed commercial (extractive) industries under the Planning and Development Act 2005, the Local Government Act 1995, the Mining Act 1978 or a combination of these legislations. They may occur wholly or partly within or outside of SGS areas. Where they occur outside of SGS areas, they provide important local supplies and in some cases, provide for a specific market niche over the short to medium term.</i>
Extractive Industry	Refer to the definition of 'Industry – Extractive' in SPP 2.4: <i>Means premises, other than premises used for mining operations, that are used for the extraction of BRM including by means of ripping, blasting or dredging and may include facilities for any of the following purposes:</i> <i>(a) The processing of raw materials including crushing, screening, washing, blending or grading;</i>

Term	Definition
	(b) <i>Activities associated with the extraction of basic raw materials including wastewater treatment, storage, rehabilitation, loading, transportation, maintenance and administration.</i>
Inert waste	Waste that is largely non-biodegradable, non-flammable and not chemically reactive. DWER's Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 has definitions and criteria for waste types, with examples for each. Inert waste is divided into three subclasses.
MRWA	Main Roads Western Australia
Operations Area	The extent of land proposed to be used for extraction and all related activities including stockpiling, processing, transport, site offices etc.
Rehabilitation Plan	Means a plan which details the developer commitments to rehabilitate/reconstitute the site through landform and vegetation planting measures in order to protect the environment from potential adverse impacts and to improve or maintain ecological processes.
Sensitive land use	Refer to the definition of 'Sensitive land use' in SPP 2.4: <i>Sensitive land uses comprise land uses that are residential or institutional in nature, where people live or regularly spend extended periods of time. These include dwellings, short-stay accommodation, schools, hospitals and childcare centres and generally exclude commercial or industrial premises.</i> In addition to this definition, environmental assets such as wetlands or threatened ecological communities which may be impacted by extractive industry activities may also be considered sensitive land uses.
Separation distance	The distance between the extractive industry operation, and nearby sensitive land uses. The distance is measured from the edge of the operations area. This is not the edge of the extraction pit, but includes associated things like stockpiles, laydown yards, processing facilities, sheds, truck loading areas etc. as these may also generate impacts.
Sequential land use	Intended land use following the completion of extractive industry operations.
Significant Geological Supplies (SGS)	These are Basic Raw Materials (BRM) areas identified by DMPE as having State significance, and are the highest priority extraction sites for BRM, due to the size of the resource, relative scarcity, demand, and/or location near growth areas and transport routes.

Term	Definition
	These can be found on the DMPE online GIS mapping tool (GeoView.WA).
SPP 2.4	State Planning Policy 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials
WAPC	Western Australian Planning Commission

4. Policy statement

Basic Raw Materials (BRM) are a limited resource. It is important that they are extracted in an efficient manner, to ensure an ongoing supply to support economic development in Western Australia.

Council is committed to a policy framework for extractive industries that supports:

- i. The responsible extraction of basic raw materials (i.e. maximising the use of the resource), while balancing this with the need to protect the amenity of the surrounding locality, and to prevent detrimental environmental impacts; and
- ii. Ensuring the land is left suitable for other uses compatible with the long term planning objectives for the locality, after the extraction is complete.

Applicants will need to demonstrate they can achieve these outcomes, for proposals to be approved.

This Policy aligns with the objectives of the relevant State Planning Policy 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials and its associated Guidelines. However, it provides more detailed advice regarding considerations for proponents and planning decision makers, and the City's preferred approach to specific issues.

5. Existing planning framework surrounding extractive industries

Extractive Industry proposals in the City currently have to obtain a planning approval (Development Application approval), pursuant to the City's Local Planning Scheme No. 17.

Applicants may also need to obtain MRS approval from the Western Australian Planning Commission if required by the Clause 28 Notice and DEL 2025/04 Powers of Local Governments Metropolitan Region Scheme.

Other agencies which are often involved in providing advice to the City on such extractive industry proposals, and which may need to issue approvals of their own regarding different aspects of development, may include, but is not limited to:

- i. DMPE (Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration);
- ii. DWER (Department of Water and Environment Regulation) and possibly the Environmental Protection Authority;
- iii. DBCA (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions);
- iv. DPLH (Aboriginal Heritage Conservation);
- v. MRWA (for restricted access vehicles (RAV), Oversize Overmass (OSOM), modification to roads); and
- vi. DPIRD (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

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5.1 Extractive industry local laws and extractive industry licences

Previously the City has operated a twofold process of regulation of extractive industry proposals – through Local Laws made pursuant to the Local Government Act 1995 that required the licencing of extractive industries and through planning applications made pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2005.

The primacy of the latter instrument is made clear in the City's Local Planning Scheme No.17, which at Clause 1.8 (Relationship with Local Laws) states:

Where a provision of the Scheme is inconsistent with a local law, the provision of the Scheme prevails.

Much of what was set out in the Local Law pertaining to extractive industries and licence applications is carried into this Local Planning Policy.

6. Policy measures

6.1 Administration

6.1.1 Information to be submitted with an application

- a) An application to the City for an extractive industry (including new proposals, proposed expansions, amendments or changes to conditions to an existing approved extractive industry) shall include the minimum supporting information, as outlined in Appendix 1.
- b) An application for an extension of time to an existing approved extractive industry shall include the minimum supporting information, as outlined in Appendix 2.
- c) The applicant for an extractive industry proposal shall provide the City with additional information concerning the proposed extraction, if requested by the City.

6.1.2 Advertising requirements

- a) On receipt of an application for any extractive industry (including proposals for extensions of time, or expansion of existing operations), the Council shall advertise the proposal for public comment by all the following means:
 - i. By written notice to owners and occupiers of all land:
 - a. within 1000 metres of the boundaries of the proposed operations area, in the case of hard rock extraction activities or those involving rock breaking; or where there is any onsite processing proposed such as crushing, screening, grinding, or separation by sieving or aeration; and
 - b. 500 metres of the boundaries of the proposed operations area, in all other cases; and
 - c. comprising any lots directly abutting the lot(s) subject of the proposed extraction operations; and
 - d. directly abutting any local roads, which are proposed to be used as haulage routes by heavy vehicles associated with the extraction operations.
 - ii. By sign/s displayed in prominent position/s on the extraction site, unless there are no suitable locations where the sign/s could be easily seen by a reasonable number of passers-by.
 - iii. By written notice to interest groups and resident/ratepayers' groups within the surrounding area. This may include adjacent suburbs.
 - iv. On the City's website.

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b) Notices shall:

- i. Provide particulars of the proposed extraction;
- ii. Direct the public to the City's website for further details; and
- iii. Specify a period of at least 28 days from the date of the notice, for people to provide comment on the proposal, in writing. A longer advertising period may occur if agreed in writing between the applicant and the local government.

c) The Council shall consider public submissions prior to determining the application.

6.1.3 Extractive industries to be considered complex applications

All applications for extractive industries (including extensions of time, and amendments to existing approved developments) are to be considered as "complex applications" as defined by the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Most of the advertising requirements stated above align with those for "complex applications" in Clause 64 of the Regulations. However, extractive industry applications shall be advertised to a greater distance (as required in Clause 6.1.2), as impacts (particularly dust, noise and traffic) may be felt over a significantly wider area.

6.1.4 Engaging expert advice

The City may engage expert advice to assist in assessing applications (for example, to review environmental reports, hydrology reports, vibration reports), where the expertise is not available in-house. Costs can be recovered from applicants in accordance with Clause 47 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009, and Part 6.16 of the Local Government Act 1995.

6.1.5 Timeframes for approvals

Extractive industries have significant capacity to impact the communities and environments surrounding them, and there is significant community interest in operators complying with their conditions of planning approval. Any planning approvals for extractive industries should be issued with a clear expiration date and the consequent obligation for proponents to re-apply.

Clause 10.6 of Local Planning Scheme No.17, and Clause 72 of Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 provide for the issue of temporary planning/development approvals.

Planning approvals issued for all new extraction operations shall be valid for 5 years, from the date of the initial approval. The limited timeframe allows for:

- i. A performance appraisal of the operation of the approved extractive industry to ensure that it is acceptably managing potential off-site impacts before any further extension of planning approval is provided; and
- ii. Capacity to consider whether the planning framework applicable to the locality may have changed since the issue of the original approval, and whether an extension of approval is appropriate.

Applications for extensions of time, and/or amendments to the initial extractive industry approval, must be accompanied by the supporting information outlined in Appendices 1 and 2.

The City shall use the following performance appraisal framework in considering the length of the approval period for renewals / extensions of time / expansions of existing extractive industry developments:

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- i. **5 years**, where there are no substantiated concerns regarding the operator complying with planning conditions; or where the proponent can demonstrate that they have successfully managed their operations to address any concerns raised, for a significant length of time (at least 5 years). Operators have kept detailed logbooks of any complaints received and actions taken in response, and have provided information to demonstrate that they are complying with the conditions of the DA approval, particularly with regard to implementation of the rehabilitation program, and management of amenity impacts. The applicant has provided all the information the City requires to confirm that extraction has not exceeded what was previously approved; that rehabilitation is on track with the approved program; and that the operation is being successfully managed to ensure good environmental outcomes, and avoid amenity impacts on the surrounding locality.

Proposals subject to ministerial statements shall not be dictated by the approval timeframes subject to this Policy.

6.1.6 Advise applicants of draft conditions

Any conditions proposed to be imposed as part of an approval to an extractive industry application pursuant to the City's Local Planning Scheme will be drafted and sent to the applicant for comment, prior to the issuing of an approval, to allow the operator to comment, subject to the operator agreeing to a longer period of assessment. These comments will be taken into consideration in determining the application.

6.1.7 Requirements for key information to be publicly available

- a) Conditions shall be applied to ensure that key information about the extractive industry operation is available to the public on a website maintained by the proponents, for the life of the operations. This should include:
 - i. Details of the proposal as approved (extraction plan, operations plan, truck routes, conditions of approval);
 - ii. Any plans which detail management of various amenity issues (eg. noise, dust, mosquitoes, visual impact, traffic);
 - iii. Any plans which detail environmental impacts (e.g. erosion and sediment control, biodiversity values, water quality considerations);
 - iv. Subsequent reports about the progress of extraction and rehabilitation works (when required by conditions of approval); and
 - v. Contact details for a site manager, who can respond to complaints as they arise.

The City shall be notified of the website address prior to the commencement of operations.

- b) By requiring proponents to publicise key details of their proposals on a publicly available website, this:
 - i. Allows the community to access this information, without needing to request it through the City;
 - ii. May build a sense of trust between proponents and the community; and
 - iii. Encourages the public to direct complaints and enquiries to the operator in the first instance, as this is likely to result in a more timely response. Where further assistance is required, matters may be referred to the City for consideration.
- c) Should the proponent not want any particular confidential information made publicly available because:

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- i. It contains trade secrets; or
- ii. It has commercial value which could be reasonably expected to be diminished or destroyed if it was published;

They may submit a request to the CEO to not publish this particular data. The CEO may agree to such a request, if they are satisfied the data meets the above criteria.

6.2 Assessment

6.2.1 Assessment issues for City to consider

In assessing applications for extractive industries, the City will consider whether the proposal:

- a) Is in an appropriate location for the nature / scale of the development (either it is already identified by DMPE as an area with Strategic Geological Supplies; or is in a location where it will not unreasonably inhibit the use of surrounding land in accordance with the existing local planning framework);
- b) Will have significant amenity impacts in terms of dust, noise or vibration etc. on surrounding sensitive land uses (existing or envisaged);
- c) Is compatible with the visual amenity of the area;
- d) Will not detrimentally affect vegetation or fauna of high conservation significance, or water resources;
- e) Has a plan for rehabilitation of the land which is appropriate having regard to subsequent land use(s);
- f) Produces a volume and type of vehicle traffic that can be accommodated by the existing road network or by an upgrade or upgrades to that network;
- g) Is susceptible to the risk of bushfire and whether the risk of bushfire needs to be managed;
- h) Is able to manage drainage, so as not to alter surface water flows to adjacent properties or to create detrimental impacts to watercourses or other water resources on site; and
- i) Addresses issues of public safety that might arise, inclusive of the risk of fly-rock from hard rock quarries.

6.2.2 Acceptability of extractive industry uses in a given locality

Where Significant Geological Supplies (SGS) resources have been identified by DMPE, a planning application for their extraction will generally be supported, provided that operators can manage any detrimental amenity or environmental impacts. The City will also generally support the continuing operation of existing approved extractive industry sites. These sometimes fall outside identified SGS areas.

Where basic raw materials fall on land which has been identified as an "Exclusion Area" by DMPE, there is a presumption against the City approving an application for an extractive industry.

Advice shall be sought from DMPE regarding the scarcity / value of the resource, in assessing whether proposals should be supported.

6.3 Amenity impacts

6.3.1 Acceptable separation distance to sensitive land uses

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EPA Guidance Statement No. 3 - Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors (2005) indicates nominal separation distances between certain listed activities and sensitive land uses, inclusive of residential dwellings. This document lists certain types of extractive industry activities, with the rest to be determined “case by case”. Where a listed activity is proposed to occur beyond the nominal separation distance from a sensitive land use, then the potential emissions that might arise from the listed activity would not be expected to have any impact on the sensitive land use. Where a listed activity is proposed to occur within the nominal separation distance from a sensitive land use then it would need to be demonstrated that any potential impacts from any emissions from the activity can be managed.

Consideration of separation distances in the assessment of new extractive industry applications will have regard to both existing sensitive land uses and the probability of future sensitive land uses occurring on surrounding land, particularly residential dwellings.

The nominal separation distances and other deemed-to-comply criteria applicable to extractive industry types are set out below. Where the deemed-to comply criteria are not met, an application for an extractive industry needs to meet the performance criteria as follows:

Criteria

<i>Deemed to comply criteria</i>	Development complies with the following minimum separation distances from sensitive land uses, and from properties where there is potential to construct a sensitive land use: • 1000m - for hard rock extraction involving quarrying (including blasting) • 1000m - for quarries (not hard rock) which involve rock breaking • 1000m where applications include processing of basic raw materials on site by crushing, screening, milling, grinding, and/or separated by sieving / aeration • 500m - for all other types of extractive industries Hours of operation are limited from 7am - 7pm Monday to Friday, and 7am to 1pm on Saturdays; with no operations on Sundays or public holidays. Extraction of material may only occur from one site per property at any one time.
<i>Performance criteria</i>	Applicants provide appropriate supporting information (acoustic assessment / noise management plan, dust management plan, vibration report, fly-rock risk assessment, as necessary) to satisfy the City that the development will not cause nuisance or safety risk to surrounding residents / sensitive land uses by way of noise, dust, vibration or fly-rock. Proponents shall be required to establish complaints response / monitoring / procedures to respond directly to complaints from residents, and to keep records of them. Dust must be managed so as not to affect nearby sensitive agricultural land uses (e.g. vineyards) to the satisfaction of DPIRD.

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Criteria

	Where blasting or rock breaking is proposed within 1000m of sensitive land uses, the applicant is to provide a risk assessment of fly-rock, and environmental reports detailing the possible risks on fauna. Advice on any risk associated with fly-rock shall be sought from DMPE.
Necessary referrals	Where there is onsite processing of extracted materials that qualifies as Prescribed Premises under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act, applicants must provide: Proof that they have already received DWER approval for this aspect; or at least proof that they have sought preliminary comment from DWER regarding this aspect, and DWER has no concerns.

6.3.2 Visual amenity

Extractive industries alter land levels and can entail the removal of land features including vegetation. As these activities occur predominantly in rural areas, they have the potential to impact visual landscape values that contribute to rural character.

All applications shall address how visual impacts will be minimised, as outlined in Appendix 1. For proposals within the Landscape zone, a higher standard of information is required.

In most cases, earth bunds (either vegetated or surrounded by vegetation) will be required around extractive operations, to screen the extraction site from view from roads and neighbouring properties in separate ownership. Any such bunds shall be installed prior to the commencement of any extraction works, with planting to occur in the winter/spring immediately following installation, and shall be maintained throughout the life of the extractive operations. Once extractive operations have ceased, the bunds may be required to be removed as part of the rehabilitation of the land in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Plan.

Extraction operations (including associated operations such as stockpiling and transport yards) shall generally be set back 30 metres from all lot boundaries. In areas where BRM resources are of high strategic significance (as advised by DMPE), lesser setbacks may be considered on their merits to maximise the extent of extraction.

In addition to earth bunds, planting may be required to provide additional visual screening.

6.3.3 Standing water onsite and mosquito breeding

Extractive industries often include the provision of temporary drainage basins on site or may entail finished quarries to be retained and allowed to fill with water to become permanent artificial lakes.

Standing fresh water has the potential to facilitate the breeding of mosquitos which may become a nuisance to the community.

Temporary drainage basins should be designed to avoid being sheltered from prevailing winds as calm water attracts mosquitoes. Where an onsite drainage basin is to be installed, the proponent of the extractive industry is to address mosquito management through the Operations Management Plan for the site.

The proposed retention of an extracted area as an artificial lake as part of a Rehabilitation Plan would need to demonstrate that mosquito breeding would not present a nuisance to the community.

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6.3.4 Blasting

Where an extractive industry application proposes blasting, the application shall be accompanied by a risk assessment, and consideration should be given to the disturbance of noise, vibration and night-time operations. The application shall be referred to DEMIRS for advice.

6.4 Environmental considerations

6.4.1 Setbacks from sensitive environmental features

6.4.1.1 *Waterways and wetlands*

Extractive industries have the potential to export dust and sediment into surrounding water ways and wetlands which may have adverse implications for water quality and ecology. Wherever there are wetlands or waterways within 200 metres of a proposed extraction site the application will need to demonstrate:

- i. how drainage of the extraction site will be managed to prevent the export of sediment, through an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan;
- ii. measures to mitigate dust export.

The proposed extraction is to be implemented in accordance with DWER's Water Quality Protection Note No.15 'Basic raw materials extraction' where appropriate to the site to ensure water and environmental risks are appropriately mitigated.

Applications for extractive industries that are proposed to occur within 200 metres of a waterway or wetland will be referred to DWER and DBCA for advice.

6.4.1.2 *Flora or fauna of conservation significance*

Where there are environmental features within or adjacent to the site, including Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's), threatened flora or fauna (protected under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016), or where the proposal is adjacent to lands managed under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984, applications for extractive industries will be referred to DBCA for advice.

Environmental management planning shall include environmental surveys which are robust and contemporary. Flora, fauna and ecological investigations should be recent (within 5 years) and undertaken within appropriate seasons to capture seasonal values, including spring flora surveys and breeding season fauna surveys.

6.4.1.3 *Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat*

Proposals within or adjacent to the Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2011 area should demonstrate due regard to the requirements of the Policy, in consultation with DWER and DBCA.

6.4.1.4 *Blasting*

Where an extractive industry application proposes blasting, the application shall be accompanied by a report which considers the potential impacts of blasting on fauna and associated habitats. The application shall be referred to DEMIRS for advice.

6.4.2 Water resources

6.4.2.1 *Surface and groundwater*

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Applications for extractive industries should include information on the groundwater level within the extraction site. The City will refer the application to DWER and/or any other relevant government agency for advice regarding the potential of the extractive industry to impact the groundwater.

Hydrology and water management reports should incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design principles, and applicants should demonstrate that water quality will not be negatively impacted, supported by surface and groundwater monitoring prior to commencement and throughout operations, particularly within 50 metres of sensitive environments.

6.4.2.2 Public drinking water source areas

Extractive industries and incidental activities in public drinking water source areas should:

- Comply with DWER's Water Quality Protection Note No.25: Land use compatibility tables for public drinking water source areas;
- Comply with DWER's Water Quality Protection Note No.15: Basic raw materials extraction. A minimum of 3 metres undisturbed profile to the highest groundwater level is required in P1 areas and 2 metres in P2 and P3 areas. For areas outside public drinking water source areas, an adequate vertical separation is to be maintained based on site-specific factors;
- Be compatible with conditions in priority 1 (P1), priority 2 (P2) and priority 3 (P3) areas. Wellhead protection zones and reservoir protection zones should be avoided.

Applications for extractive industries proposed with public drinking water source areas will be referred to DWER.

6.4.3 Rehabilitation requirements

Once extraction activities on a site have been completed by a proponent, the land must be rehabilitated in accordance with an approved Rehabilitation Plan.

The rehabilitation of the site shall have regard to the intended future use of the land. Most commonly in rural areas and with sites that are subject to a rural zoning under the City's Local Planning Scheme, the land would be expected to be restored to its pre-extraction state by:

- i. Filling the extracted area with clean fill and a top soil suitable for agricultural use of the land and intended re-vegetation;
- ii. Restoring ground levels to pre-extraction levels; and
- iii. Replanting with vegetation endemic to the locality, or of a type that previously existed on the site before clearing for extraction at a density consistent with pre-existing vegetation.

There is a presumption for the rehabilitation of land to occur on a staged basis. Once the extraction stage of the land has been completed, and the resource has been extracted it is expected that the operations area would be rehabilitated. If proposing otherwise, applicants would need to satisfy the City on why rehabilitating the land in stages would not be effective and/or why it would compromise extractive operations.

Where the Rehabilitation Plan requires it to be undertaken in stages, the proponent is to prepare and submit a report to the City each year detailing the rehabilitation works undertaken in the past year and the condition of the works (extent of extraction site filled, volume of fill, level of fill, type, number and density of vegetation planted and condition of planted vegetation).

6.4.3.1 Proposals to fill extraction holes with waste

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In accordance with Appendix 3 of the SPP 2.4 Guidelines, the City shall not support extractive industry applications which propose to restore ground levels by filling extraction pits with inert or other waste.

Imported fill needs to meet the requirements for Clean Fill or Uncontaminated Fill, as listed in the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996. If the Clean Fill or Uncontaminated Fill material is unwanted or excess to the requirements, viewed from the perspective of its source/producer, the material would be considered waste.

Proposals to restore ground levels by filling pits with inert or other waste may cause the premises to be considered a Prescribed Premises for the purposes of Part V Division 3 of the Environmental Protection Act (EP Act). The categories of prescribed premises are outlined in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987. Such proposals shall require a separate planning application.

6.4.3.2 Rehabilitation proposals including lakes

Where lakes are approved as a final rehabilitation outcome for an extractive site, they will need to be managed by future landowners; it should not be presumed that the City will take responsibility for them.

Lakes as a final rehabilitation outcome should only be supported where the following criteria are met:

- i. The filling of the extraction site with clean fill is not feasible;
- ii. Creating a lake out of the extracted area would have environmental benefits, such as providing flora and fauna habitat, and would have no adverse implications for adjoining water ways and wetlands, not be susceptible to algal blooms nor create mosquito nuisance; and
- iii. The amount of the the extraction site to be rehabilitated as a lake shall be no more than 50% of the area of the subject lot and will not compromise the use of the balance of the lot for intended future uses.

6.5 Roads and vehicle access

6.5.1 Traffic and roads/access considerations

Traffic associated with extractive operations may have amenity impacts in rural environments where traffic on some local roads is of low volume. Local roads may not be of a standard adequate to accommodate the volume and type of traffic movement generated by extractive operations.

Applications for extractive industries shall be accompanied by a Transport Impact Statement / Transport Impact Assessment, in accordance with the WAPC's Transport Impact Assessment Guidelines Volume 4. If upgrades to the road network are required to support the development, they must be funded and delivered by the applicant.

Extraction and associated excavation activities must be set back as far as possible from the road reserve and must not result in undermining or subsidence. Any risks to the road must be assessed and mitigated to protect the road reserve integrity.

Applications will be referred to MRWA as required. Where haulage routes involve local road networks which cross over into another local government area, the application shall be referred to the neighbouring local government for comment.

In relation to traffic generated by extractive industry applications, the City will consider:

- i. The local roads to be utilised as haulage routes for extractive operations;
- ii. The numbers of vehicles from the extractive operations using the haulage route per day;
- iii. The periods in which vehicles from the extractive operations use the haulage route per day; and

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- iv. Whether the local roads to be used as haulage routes for extractive operations are adequate to accommodate the traffic generated or require upgrades.

6.6 Bushfire

Where an application for an extractive industry is proposed on land in a Bushfire Prone Area, the application should provide sufficient accompanying information to demonstrate that the use of the land is appropriate and aligns with the requirements of State Planning Policy 3.7 Bushfire. Where the application proposes a habitable building on any part of the land in a Bushfire Prone Area, the application shall be accompanied by a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) assessment.

The City shall not support the reduction of bushfire risk by means of the removal of native vegetation.

6.7 Fencing and security measures

The City may require the extraction site to be securely fenced to a standard determined by the local government, with gateways to be kept locked when not in use to prevent unauthorised entry. Warning signs may also be required along boundaries to warn the public to keep out of the extraction site.

Document control

Document approvals:			
Version #		Council adoption	
1.			
2.			
Document responsibilities			
Custodian:		Manager Statutory Planning	Custodian Unit: Statutory Planning
Document management:			
Risk rating:		[Low, Medium, High]	Review frequency: 4 Years
Next review:		ECM Ref:	[DocSetID #]
Compliance requirements:			
Legislation:		Planning and Development Act 2005 Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015	
Industry:		State Planning Policy 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials and its accompanying Planning for Basic Raw Materials Guidelines and Planning for Basic Raw Materials Explanatory Note Department of Mines, Petroleum and Energy (DMPE) interactive geological map GeoVIEW.WA	
Organisational:		Local Planning Scheme No. 17 Delegations Register (2023, as amended) - Clause 29 - Statutory Planning Local Biodiversity Strategy Local Rural Planning Strategy	
Strategic Community Plan:		B3.1 Facilitate urban growth, while minimising the impact on the natural environment N1.1 Enhance, preserve and protect local biodiversity and natural ecosystems N1.2 Preserve our waterways by enhancing the surrounding natural areas N2.2 Consume water, energy and other natural resources responsibly S1.1 Work with community and partners to create a safer City G1.1 Involve, engage and inform our community G1.3 Advocate for and on behalf of the City of Swan community	

Appendix 1

Checklist of information to provide with new Extractive Industry proposals

In many instances, the processing delays involved with extractive industry proposals results from poorly prepared applications and/or the need for additional detailed information to be obtained to complete the application prior to assessment.

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all listed information is provided for an accurate and timely assessment of proposals.

Applications for modifications to existing approvals for extractive industries

When applying for modifications / expansion to an existing approved extractive industry, and/or changes to conditions, it may not be necessary to provide all the information listed below. Wherever there are changes to details provided previously (e.g. transport assessments or extraction programmes), updated information is required. Please include a cover letter outlining the information provided. Wherever you do not provide an item from the checklist below, please explain why - e.g. *Item f not provided, as rehabilitation plan (author / date) is unchanged from the previous approval issued (date).*

Where an application is received simply for an extension of time, to allow an existing extractive industry to continue operating, with no other changes to the proposal, please see Appendix 2 for information requirements.

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
a) Completed planning application forms (City of Swan form, and MRS form 1) with consent in writing from the owner(s) of the subject site, and appropriate evidence provided of their authority to sign (where land is owned by a company or organisation).	
b) Current copy of the Certificate of Title for the subject lot(s), issued by Landgate no more than three months prior to the submission of the application. Details of any encumbrances (e.g. easements) must be noted on the title.	
c) A planning report, which provides a synopsis of the proposal, addresses the current planning framework and is suitable for reproduction and distribution by the City, during advertising of the proposal. This should include details of: i. Material to be extracted; ii. The estimated duration of the extraction, and whether this will be in stages; iii. Days/times when the site will be operating; iv. Key measures proposed to address amenity impacts; v. Details of the proposed number and size of trucks entering and leaving the site each day/week/month (as appropriate) and the routes to be taken by those vehicles; vi. How the site will be rehabilitated when extraction is complete, and whether rehabilitation will be undertaken in stages; and vii. An index / description of supporting information provided with the application.	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
d) <u>Plans</u> at a scale between 1:500 and 1:2000, prepared by a licenced surveyor, showing all the following information: i. Extraction stages, existing and final site levels, together with cross-sections. Land contours shall be shown at one metre intervals, based on Australian Height Datum; ii. Distances from public and private streets, lot boundaries, fences, buildings, drains, water courses and easements, in the vicinity of the extraction site; iii. Access roads, and vehicle entry / exit points to the site, including details of any proposed upgrades / alterations (eg. widening of crossovers, creation of slip roads); iv. Areas for stockpiling extracted materials; v. Areas for stockpiling topsoil and overburden; vi. Locations of all existing trees and vegetation, including areas of vegetation to be protected; vii. Areas subject to threatened ecological communities and clearing; viii. Areas subject to erosion sediment controls or sediment fencing; ix. Bushfire attack levels; x. The location of all existing dams, watercourses, drains or sumps on or adjacent to the land; xi. Any bunds proposed to minimise visual and noise impacts; and xii. Any new plantings proposed to minimise visual impact.	
e) <u>More detailed plans</u> should be provided where required to show relevant elements, for example: i. Areas of buildings and parking; ii. Proposed new buildings / structures (including elevations); iii. Access roads, and vehicle entry / exit points to the site, with details of any proposed upgrades / alterations (e.g. widening of crossovers, creation of slip roads, clearing of vegetation, signage); and iv. Locations, and descriptions of existing and proposed fences, gates and warning signs around the land.	
f) <u>An extraction programme</u>, which includes all the following information: i. A description of the existing extraction site environment and the likely effects of the proposed extraction on this; ii. The nature and estimated duration of the proposed extraction, including estimated tonnage of materials extracted per year;	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
iii. A schedule of estimated stages of the extraction programme and of the time periods within which it is proposed operations will be carried out; iv. A description of the methods by which existing vegetation is to be cleared and topsoil and overburden removed and/or stockpiled - accompanied by plans showing the extent of clearing, and where stockpiles will be located; v. Details of vehicle access points and access routes to and from the extraction site, and the types of roads to be constructed. Any upgrades / modifications to existing roads should also be shown; vi. Details of how the extraction site will be drained; vii. An operations management plan which outlines measures that will be taken to minimise impacts including: - Noise and dust nuisance to surrounding properties; - Vibration; - Adverse visual impacts; - Adverse impacts on sites of cultural or heritage significance; - Dangers to the general public; - Details of the storage of fuel and flammable materials on the site; - Pollutants / rubbish. viii. The operations management plan needs to identify how environmental assets will be protected during the different phases of the operation (from vegetation clearing / initial development, through to operations, and rehabilitation on the site). It needs to: - Identify flora / fauna habitat of conservation value; - Identify how they will be protected during works; - Identify waterways and water resources (including groundwater) on site, and outline how they will be protected during works; - Identify wetlands and assess wetland values and dataset amendments; - Include explicit disease and pest management plans (including provisions for weed and dieback management), plus monitoring and reporting throughout the life of the operation. - Prevent erosion (through an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to be staged with rehabilitation); and - Address mosquito management (if an onsite drainage basin is proposed). Supplementary documents (e.g. flora surveys; acoustic assessments; dust management plans; visual landscape assessments) may also be required. Please see sections below.	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
g) <u>A rehabilitation and decommissioning plan</u>, prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced environmental consultant. This shall include: i. The objectives of the program, having due regard to the nature of the surrounding area. This should include objectives for the short term (pre-initial planting), long term (maintenance phase) and the proposed end land use of the site; ii. Whether restoration and reinstatement of the extraction site is to be undertaken progressively, or upon completion of extraction operations. The program should include the timing for restoration and rehabilitation works. • It is generally expected that rehabilitation will be completed progressively across a site, as extraction is completed in different areas. Where this is not proposed, the onus is on the applicant to demonstrate why this is not feasible, to the satisfaction of the City; iii. Details of rehabilitation earthworks. • Pits. Include plans showing finished land contours and finished ground levels. This should include details of how each face is to be made safe, and batters sloped. • Access roads - how they will be treated. • Success criteria for earthworks completion; iv. Details of final site cleanup. The program for the removal of buildings, plant, and waste; v. Details of proposed revegetation methods, including: • Topsoil stripping, stockpiling and re-use; • Seeding / replanting; • The numbers and types / species of trees and other plants to be planted; and any other landscaping features developed; vi. Details of maintenance program, including: • How rehabilitated areas are to be maintained and irrigated • Weed and dieback control; and vii. Details of a monitoring / reporting program to track the success of rehabilitation, to identify if remedial work is required, and confirm that rehabilitation complies with DA conditions and legal requirements. (This last item may be required as a condition of approval, if not provided up-front with the application). • Where required, remedial work may include re-contouring or additional seeding and planting. • Monitoring of rehabilitation is also important to inform future rehabilitation activities (to identify whether any changes to rehabilitation practices are required).	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
• The monitoring program shall record: ▪ What works have been undertaken, and when; ▪ What has been planted (species and density); ▪ Survival rates (species, densities) after 2 years, 5 years, 10 years; ▪ Weed and dieback management practices, and report on their success.	
h) <u>Transport Impact Assessment / Transport Impact Statement</u> To be prepared in accordance with the WAPC's Transport Impact Assessment Guidelines Volume 4 (August 2016). Even where there are likely to be less than 10 vehicle movements into / out of the site in the peak hour of operation, a Transport Impact Statement will be required. This is because extractive industries involve the use of heavy vehicles, which may have significant impact on the local road networks, public safety and local traffic. The report must identify whether any upgrades / modifications to roads, access points, signage etc. are required to ensure operations are carried out safely. <i>To assist with improving referral response times, proponents are encouraged to undertake pre-referral of a TIA/TIS to the relevant authorities, particularly where access and proposed haulage routes include major and/or regional roads.</i>	
The following supplementary information (i)(j) and (k) will also be required for dust, noise and vibration, where the proposed extractive industry does not achieve the minimum recommended separation distance from existing / envisaged sensitive land uses, as outlined below.	
i) <u>Dust Management Plan</u> - required wherever proposals do not meet all the "Deemed to comply" criteria (including separation distances) outlined in Section 6.3.1 of this Policy. A dust management plan must: i. Specify the nature and extent of the proposed development; ii. Identify the dust exposure risks and dust management contingencies associated with that development; iii. Specify the measures that are proposed to be taken to address the risks; iv. Include a procedure for the operator to receive, respond to, and log dust complaints from the public; and v. Be accompanied by whatever plans, documents or other information as the City may reasonably require. It shall be prepared in accordance with DEC guidelines (March 2011), as amended by the relevant authority (DWER is the successor to DEC). https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-03/Guideline-for-managing-impacts-of-dust.pdf	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
j) <u>Acoustic Assessment and Noise Management Plan</u> - required where proposals do not meet all the "Deemed to comply" criteria (including separation distances) outlined in Section 6.3.1 of this Policy. This shall be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic consultant and shall include details of: i. Projected noise levels from operations on site; ii. Proposed noise mitigation measures (e.g. bunds, hours of operation, types of equipment used); and iii. Modelling to show projected noise levels, following implementation of the mitigation measures. The acoustic assessment needs to demonstrate how acceptable target noise levels on surrounding properties will be achieved. This includes both impact on existing sensitive land uses nearby, as well as on properties which may not have a house yet, but which have potential for a house to be constructed. It shall include a procedure for operators to receive, respond to, and log noise complaints from the public.	
k) <u>Vibration Assessment Report</u> - A vibration report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced vibration consultant shall be submitted, wherever a proposed extractive industry: • is within 150m of other lots, where sensitive land uses exist, or may be established; or • Involves blasting and is within 1000m of other lots, where sensitive land uses exist, or may be established. The report shall be prepared in accordance with the checklist in part 4.7 of Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline. (Department of Environment and Conservation NSW, Feb 2006). Available at: https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/assessment/policies-and-guidelines/key-guidance/noise-and-vibration Where proposals generate continuous vibration, they will need to comply with the recommended exposure limits for continuous vibration (Table C1.1, Appendix C, of the above Guidelines). Where proposals involve blasting, they will need to comply with this limit as stated in Australian Standard AS 2187.2-1993 Explosives - Storage, Transport and Use - Use of Explosives. ▪ 10 mm/s maximum level, with no more than 1 in 10 consecutive blasts exceeding 5 mm/s.	
l) <u>Visual Impact Assessment and Management Plan</u> Minimum standard required for all applications:	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
- This shall outline any measures proposed to minimise the visual impact of the development on streetscapes and surrounding properties. Measures may include bunds, screening vegetation etc.. It shall include plans and photos of the existing context, from key viewpoints (e.g. public roads); and photo mock-ups / 3D perspectives to show how bunds or other proposed visual mitigation will appear, from key viewpoints. For properties within the Landscape zone the following is required: - A Visual Impact Assessment, and visual management strategies in accordance with the methodology within the Western Australian Planning Commission's Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia: a manual for evaluation, siting and design (2007, as amended). This shall include: - A visual landscape evaluation to provide information on the landscape values in the area; and - A detailed description of the main visual components of the development, including: - A viewshed analysis to determine the level of impact on key locations surrounding the project site. This shall include a plan identifying the location of viewpoints from key public or private viewing locations surrounding the site, with notes detailing how the development will minimise its visual impact as viewed from those view points; - Photos showing the existing views surrounding and within the site; - Additional photo mock-ups to demonstrate the views of the proposed development, from key public or private viewing locations around the site; - Photographs of the existing vegetation identified for removal, to show the proposed impact on landscape character; - A visual impact assessment to identify the potential impacts of the development on the surrounding landscape. This shall include: - Short term impact (i.e. during extraction); and - Long term (i.e. post rehabilitation).	
m) <u>Details of associated clearing permit applications</u> Wherever the proposed extraction will require the clearing of native vegetation: - Include a letter from DWER to confirm that a Clearing Permit Application has been received (or preferably approved) by DWER; or alternatively, written confirmation from DWER that a clearing permit is not required. - Where a clearing permit is required, whatever supporting information is required by DWER (e.g. flora surveys, fauna habitat) shall also be provided to the City.	
n) <u>Details of existing environmental attributes on the site</u>	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
Wherever vegetation is proposed to be cleared (including where the land is largely cleared to start with), the applicant shall provide a report detailing the nature of existing vegetation, shrubs and trees, fauna (including priority flora and fauna), threatened ecological communities, buffers and a description of measures to be taken to minimise the destruction of existing vegetation. This shall be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced environmental consultant. This will typically include: - A level 1 or 2 survey (flora, and fauna habitat) in accordance with current EPA guidelines (currently Technical guidance: flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessment - December 2016). Level 2 will usually be required for sites involving clearing of native bush. Available at: https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/technical-guidance-terrestrial-vertebrate-fauna-surveys-environmental-impact - Fauna habitat assessment in accordance with current EPA guidelines- (Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment - June 2020). Available at: https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/technical-guidance-flora-and-vegetation-surveys-environmental-impact-assessment - A classification of vegetation condition on site, using the Keighery scale. - A survey for black cockatoo habitat (i.e. individual trees which may provide suitable breeding / roosting habitat) may be required if there are mature native trees on site. The City will be guided by DBCA advice as to whether information provided up front is sufficient. Environmental surveys shall be no older than five (5) years and are to be undertaken at appropriate seasonal times.	
o) <u>Details regarding Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS)</u> The WAPC's Acid Sulfate Soils - Planning Guidelines (Dec 2008), states that dealing with acid sulfate soils is a planning issue that should be taken into account in planning decision-making; and preferably early in the planning process. The following information should be submitted with the DA application: - ASS self-assessment form. This site contains the "self-assessment form" which applicants should be using for any proposal, and submitting with the DA application. This may be sufficient, if a more detailed investigation is not required (see below). https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/acid-sulfate-soils-publications Applicants should submit a more detailed ASS investigation, if the proposal is located: - On land depicted as being wholly or partially within an area of "high to moderate acid sulfate soils risk" (i.e. depicted in red), on DWER's online ASS Risk Map for the Swan Coastal Plain; or	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
On land where site characteristics or local knowledge lead the applicant to form the view that there is a high to moderate risk of disturbing ASS at this location. The investigation should be carried out in line with the DWER guideline, "Identification and investigation of acid sulfate soils", available at: https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/planning-guidelines-acid-sulfate-soils These documents will be referred to DWER for advice regarding whether ASS is an issue and if it has been addressed sufficiently.	
p) <u>Bushfire assessment</u> Where the property is identified as "Bushfire Prone" under DFES mapping, the following supporting information will always be required: - A BAL assessment and an assessment against the bushfire protection criteria of the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (2024); - A Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) or Bushfire Management Statement (BMS) will also be required. This shall detail management practices on the site, to reduce bushfire risk, including: - Restrictions on high risk operations (e.g. clearing operations, hot works) during periods of high bushfire risk; - Provisions for storing fuels and oil to minimise risk; - Detailing of fire equipment; and - If there is a fuel store on site, a BMP is required to assess if it meets the SPP 3.7 Bushfire requirements. The above documents shall be prepared by a registered bushfire practitioner. A Bushfire Emergency Plan is also required if the development application is proposing a vulnerable land use. This shall be prepared in accordance with the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines.	
q) <u>Confirmation from a licensed surveyor that key points have been pegged on site</u> Photographic evidence to show that: - A datum peg has been established on the land related to a point approved by the local government on the surface of a constructed public thoroughfare or such other land in the vicinity; and - Pegs have also been placed on site to mark the external boundary of the extraction site. Written confirmation from a licenced surveyor, certifying the correctness of: - The proposed extraction site plan; and - The datum peg, and other pegs referred to above. All survey data supplied by an applicant shall be based on Australian Height Datum and Australian Map Grid standards.	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
This is required so the City can be confident that future records of the extraction program are correct.	
r) <u>Information regarding other approvals that are being sought from other government agencies</u> A summary of approvals being sought (or already granted) from other government agencies in relation to the extractive industry proposal, for example: • Clearing permits (DWER) • Water licences or dewatering permits (DWER) • Environmental approvals from the WA EPA / DCCEEW (Federal Dept of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water) • Aboriginal heritage consent (DPLH) • Permits for Restricted Access Vehicles (MRWA) • Works approvals and registration or licence under EP Act (DWER) The City only requires information relevant to planning issues (e.g. impacts on the surrounding environment and community), not information related to other issues such as business registration. Please include an indication of status – e.g. "Granted (date)", "applied for (date)", "will be applied for following DA approval". This helps City staff quickly understand which elements of the proposal may already be under assessment by other agencies, and to highlight this to them when we refer proposals to them.	

Appendix 2

Checklist of information to be provided with applications for approval to continue operations, for existing approved extractive industry sites

Use this checklist where there is no change to details of the existing approved proposal, other than requesting an extension of time.

Where applicants are seeking an extension of time and wish to modify details of their existing approved development (e.g. to expand the extraction site and/or to change conditions of approval), they will need to provide:

- Information listed below regarding progress of their existing operations; and
- Information from the Appendix 1 checklist which is relevant to the changes proposed.

Purpose of information requested

Where the applicant is seeking an extension of time for an existing extractive site, they need to demonstrate that:

- They are still operating within the scope of their existing DA approvals and are on track with what was proposed;
- They are still within their approved operations area, and haven't gone over their proposed tonnage;
- Rehabilitation is on track; and
- They are successfully managing any potential impacts on the amenity of the area.

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
a) Completed planning application forms (City of Swan form, and MRS form 1) with consent in writing from the owner(s) of the extraction site, and appropriate evidence provided of their authority to sign (where land is owned by a company or organisation).	
b) Current copy of the Certificate of Title for the subject lot(s), issued by Landgate no more than 3 months prior to submission of the application. Details of any encumbrances (e.g. easements) noted on the title.	
c) A cover letter which includes: • Description of the extension of time sought; • Justification for the extension of time sought, with reference to the criteria in Section 6.1.5 of this Policy (Timeframes for approvals); and • An index / description of supporting information provided with the application.	
d) A copy of the existing planning approvals (issued by both the City and WAPC), and plans.	
e) Description and plans showing areas which have been extracted to date, and areas which are still to be extracted.	

Information Required	Provided Yes/No
f) A surveyor's certificate to certify the quantity of material extracted to date, and confirming that material has not been extracted below the final contour levels outlined within the approved extraction program.	
g) Description and plans showing areas which have been rehabilitated to date, and the nature of the rehabilitation undertaken.	
h) A rehabilitation monitoring report which details the progress, and success, of rehabilitation works on site, prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced environmental consultant.	
i) Copies of any other reports or monitoring required under previous conditions of planning approval (including logs of public complaints received and actions taken for noise / dust / other nuisance, where applicable) Please clearly identify the applicable condition in each case (e.g. Dust monitoring logbook required under condition 14 of approval DA xxx/2023, issued 1.4.2024).	
j) A summary of approvals which have been granted by other government agencies in relation to the extractive industry proposal, for example: • Clearing permits (DWER) • Water licences or dewatering permits (DWER) • Environmental approvals from the WA EPA / DCCEEW (Federal Dept of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water) • Aboriginal heritage consent (DPLH) • Permits for Restricted Access Vehicles (MRWA) • Works approvals and registration or licence under EP Act (DWER) We only require information relevant to planning issues (e.g. impacts on the surrounding environment and community), not information related to other issues such as business registration. Please include an indication of status – e.g. "Granted (date)", "applied for (date)", This helps City staff to quickly understand which elements of the proposal may already have required assessment by other agencies, and to highlight this to them when we refer proposals to them.	