

Environmental Protection Authority

Referral of a Proposal by A Third Party to the Environmental Protection Authority under Section 38(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

EPA REFERRAL FORM THIRD PARTY	
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PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Section 38(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) provides that any person may refer a significant proposal (one that is likely to have a significant effect on the environment) to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for a decision on whether or not it requires assessment under the EP Act. This form sets out the information requirements for the referral of a proposal by a third party.

Referrors are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the EPA's *General Guide on Referral of Proposals* [see Environmental Impact Assessment/Referral of Proposals and Schemes] before completing this form.

A referral under section 38(1) by a third party to the EPA must be made on this form. This form will be treated as a referral even though a third party may not be able to provide sufficient information on the proposal to enable to EPA to make a decision on whether or not to assess the proposal. Generally, the EPA will obtain additional project information from the proponent. The referral form and proponent information will be made available for public comment for a period of 7 days, prior to the EPA making its decision on whether or not to assess the proposal.

CHECKLIST

Before you submit this form, have you

Completed all a 	ipplicable question	ns in the form			
Completed the Referror's Declaration			X		
	iew of the informa sponse is Optiona		form, please consider th	ne follow	ing
DO YOU CON IMPACT ASSE		POSAL REQUIRES I	FORMAL ENVIRONMEN	TAL	
	YES	□ NO	NOT SURE		
	IF YES, WHAT	LEVEL OF ASSESS	MENT?		

Yes

X ASSESSMENT ON PROPONENT INFORMATION

PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

THIRD PARTY REFERROR DECLARATION (To be completed by the Referror)

I, submit this referral to the Environmental Protection Authority for consideration of the environmental significance of its impacts.

1. PROPONENT, PROPOSAL AND LOCATION INFORMATION

1.1 PROPONENT

Name	B & J Catalano
Joint Venture parties (if applicable)	Biaggo Rosario Catalano Clem David Catalano
Postal Address	South West Highway, Brunswick Junction
Key proponent contact for the proposal Name Address Phone Email	Clem David Catalano 227 Old Coast Road, Australind, 6233 (W): 9726 8100 (M): 0418 931 786 (F): 9726 1575 (E): clemcatalano@catalano.com.au

1.2 PROPOSAL

Title	Proposed Hard Rock Quarry, Lot 501
	Coalfields Road, Wellington
	[File: A004761/EX1001]
Description	Rural Extractive Industry (Granite)

1.3 LOCATION

Name of the Shire in which the proposal is located	Shire of Harvey
For urban areas – street address lot number suburb nearest road intersection	Certificate of Title: 2530 Folio: 854 Coalfields Road Lot 501 Wellington South Western Highway
For remote localities – nearest town distance and direction from that town to the proposal site	Bunbury Approximately 25km to the East

2. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Use the following list of environmental elements to set out your concerns in relation to the potential impacts of the proposal and in explanation of your judgement that the proposal is significant in terms of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*:

Element of the environment	Potentially significant impact
Flora and vegetation Clearing of native vegetation Rare or priority flora Threatened Ecological Communities Bush Forever	The further clearing of native vegetation including Marri (Corymbia calophylla) on the site will impact upon the vegetation structure, thus affecting the fauna biodiversity.
	There has been no clear indication by the proponent of the long term impacts upon the regeneration of the area.
Fauna	There has been no fauna study
Fauna or fauna habitatSpecially Protected (Threatened) fauna	conducted by the proponent.
Specially Protected (Threatened) launa	The proposed rock quarry will no doubt indirectly affect and contribute to the loss or depletion of biological diversity in the area, due to the further clearing of trees, the pollutants emitted from the mining process and disruption in the food chain.
	Remnant Marri trees are an important feed source for cockatoos. The proponent has not indicated how this impact on cockatoo populations will be addressed.
Rivers, creeks, wetlands and estuaries • Proximity of development to waterways	Preventing the disturbance of sub- surface drainage is essential to the maintenance of the wetlands which are distributed throughout the Tynedale Farm. Ground disturbance could result in the interruption of the surface and sub-surface water flow to the wetlands.
	There is no indication by the proponent exactly what the setback will be from the proposed pit to the creek.

Significant areas and/or land features National Park or Nature Reserve Environmentally sensitive areas Significant natural land features (caves, ranges, etc) amount of granite to be extracted is immense, and will disturb the levels of the land, thus having a major impact on surface water flow. This may trigger rapid soil erosion and the change in topography could result in a drastic change in drainage pattern. Coastal zone areas Proximity of proposed development to coastal area Significant landforms, eg beach ridge plain Mangroves Marine areas and biota The proposed quarry is upslope of the Collie Sensitive benthic communities, eg River. This riparlan system is in need of seagrasses, coral reefs, mangroves environmental repair which will not be Marine conservation reserves enhanced by nearby mining. Recreation or commercial fishing areas Water supply and drainage catchments Mining activities are well known to affect the Proclaimed groundwater or surface water flow of surface water and ground water. Ground water is often found in the cracks protection area Underground Water Supply and Pollution and fractures of granite and thus is a source Control area of water supply. Public Drinking Water Supply Area Despite the fact that the proponent says that the water courses to the east and west will be unaffected by the proposed pit to act as a trap prior to the entry to the natural creeks, it is not guaranteed that all the polluted water will be caught by the pit, nor does it guarantee the water courses will not be altered by digging such a large pit.

Water may become a competitive resource if the supply of drinking water is disturbed or

polluted.

Pollution - discharge of

- Noise
- Vibration
- Gaseous emissions
- Dust
- Liquid effluent
- Solid waste

Although the proponent has mentioned that discharge of dust will be suppressed by wetting down the rock extracted, there still undoubtedly will be dust emitted into the atmosphere.

Due to the large scale and size of the operation, the quantities of dust which are likely to be emitted by the detonation of rock, the crushing of the granite, the blue metal and the stacking and cartage thereof the concerns are considerable.

The dust would affect any flora or fauna near the site and can be airborne to affect a greater area.

The dust would also affect humans as the inhalation of particles in the long term can potentially cause respiratory diseases. In addition dust has the potential to interfere with visibility and travel in the surrounding areas once emitted into the air.

Other pollution concerns are the use of lubricants and blasting materials which may affect the purity of the water, such as any run off from waste dumps e. g. leakage from waste storage containers, spent water from dust extraction and dust suppressing system and dewatering of mine water [even though it is not anticipated the proponent cannot say with certainty what the procedures will be].

There will be a high level of solids in the runoff water. The leachate water can be extremely toxic as it contains heavy metal and thus may pollute ground water if it sinks through the cracks.

The noise level will be high due to the drilling, blasting as well as very heavy transport vehicles being operated. The residents and fauna in the surrounding areas will be sensitive to noise and any vibrations felt as a result of the blasting.

	There was a test conducted by the proponents which indicated that their assessable limit of 43 dB is just within the regulatory limit of 45 dB
	This indicates the extent of noise levels. Even though the noise is not in excess of the limit, this large scale operation is still classified within the upper scales of noise emission.
	Pollution emitted from the use of heavy machinery and transport vehicles will also be a cause for concern.
Greenhouse gas emissions	
Contamination	
Social surroundings	77.0 (7.5)
 Aboriginal ethnographic or archaeological significance 	
 Site of high public interest, eg recreation, scenic 	
 Goods transport affecting amenity 	