



DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOT 1794 FINN RD, MYALUP

July 2023

Telephone +61 418 950 852

info@accendoaustralia.com.au

PO Box 5178 West Busselton WA 6280

ABN 11 160 028 642

www.accendoaustralia.com.au

Document Control

Version	Date	Author	Reviewer
V1	15/07/2023	PN	KMT
Filename	2342_Lot 1794 Finn Rd DMP_V1		

Limitations

This report has been prepared by Accendo Australia Pty Ltd in accordance with the scope limitations provided in this report, or as otherwise agreed, between the Client and Accendo.

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.

This report has been prepared based upon data and other information provided by the Client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report, which Accendo has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. Accendo does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by Accendo described in this report where and as they are required. Accendo disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

The report is based on site specific conditions encountered and information received at the time of preparation of this report or the time that site investigations were undertaken. Accendo disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time.

The preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in consideration of the scope of services and in accordance with environmental consulting practices. No other warranty is made.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND	1
1.2	PURPOSE AND SCOPE	1
2	EXISTING ENVIRONMENT	2
2.1	LAND USE	2
2.2	SENSITIVE RECEPTORS	2
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS	2
2.4	CLIMATE	3
3	EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES.....	4
3.1	OPERATIONAL WORKS.....	4
3.1.1	Sand Extraction	4
3.1.2	Limestone Extraction.....	4
3.1.3	Final Contours	5
3.1.4	Equipment	5
3.1.5	Water Usage	6
4	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	7
4.1	DUST SOURCES.....	7
4.2	RISK ASSESSMENT.....	7
4.3	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	9
	REFERENCES	13
	FIGURES	15
	APPENDIX A – COMPLAINTS REGISTER.....	16

TABLES

Table 1. Residential dwellings within 1,500 m of subject site	2
Table 2. Equipment	5
Table 3. Dust management measures.....	10

FIGURES

- Figure 1. Regional Location of the Subject Site
- Figure 2. Extent of the Subject Site
- Figure 3. Sensitive Receptors

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

GM Giacci Family Trust acting on behalf of MGM Bulk Pty Ltd (the applicant) is proposing to extract sand and limestone from a 9.17 ha area (herein referred to as the subject site) located within Lot 1794 Finn Road, Myalup (refer to **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The subject site is located in the municipality of the Shire of Harvey, approximately 20 km north-west of the Harvey town centre, 10 km north of Myalup to the west of Forrest Highway.

The subject site is zoned "Rural" under the *Greater Bunbury Region Scheme* (GBRS) and "General Farming" pursuant to the Shire of Harvey *Local Planning Scheme No. 1*. Under the Scheme the use class 'Extractive Industry' is as an 'SA' use in the 'General Farming' zone. The 'SA' designation "*means that the council may, at its discretion, permit the use after notice for application has been given in accordance with Clause 2.3*".

An Extractive Industry is not permitted within the 'General Farming' zone unless Council grants Planning Consent. Public advertising of the matter is undertaken prior to making a determination of the application.

This application is made for a five-year period however, the exact life of the project is difficult to estimate as it will be dependent on supply and demand trends.

The available volume of sand and limestone (*insitu* volume ranges from approximately 46,000 m³ to 963,000 m³) is to be extracted in five stages of approximately 2 ha each. Extraction will commence from the southern boundary and progress in a northerly direction. The post extraction landform will be designed with minimum batters of 1:4.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared to fulfil the relevant requirements provided within the Shire of Harvey's *Local Planning Scheme No. 1* and the Shire of Harvey's *Extractive Industries Local Law*. It is intended to provide the Shire of Harvey, the public and relevant government agencies with an understanding of the proposal and the environmental strategies and commitments proposed to address dust emissions associated with the proposed land use. This document has been prepared to support and should be read in conjunction with, the *Works and Excavation Plan* prepared by Accendo Australia (2023) for sand and limestone extraction within the subject site.

Recognised industry standard practices for dust control are well-established within Western Australia. The utilisation of these standard practices is proposed at the subject site to suppress dust and reduce potential impacts associated with dust emissions.

Management of these activities are an effective means to prevent adverse effects of dust. The purpose of this DMP is to review the risks and control measures to appropriately manage dust and mitigate its impact.

The scope of the DMP is to cover the following:

- Legislative and regulatory compliance;
- Existing environment;
- Risk assessment of potential dust sources and air quality impacts;
- Mitigation and measurement measures; and
- Roles and responsibilities in relation to dust management.

2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Land Use

The subject site is zoned 'General Farming' pursuant to the Shire of Harvey's *Local Planning Scheme No. 1*.

The surrounding properties are also zoned 'Rural' under the GBRS and 'General Farming' pursuant to the Shire of Harvey *Local Planning Scheme No. 1*.

2.2 Sensitive Receptors

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors* (June 2005) provides generic separation distances to assist in the determination of suitable buffers where industry may have the potential to affect the amenity of a sensitive land use. In particular, for extractive industries, a buffer distance of 300 m to 500 m is recommended from sensitive land uses.

The closest residential dwellings to the subject site are provided below and shown in **Figure 3**.

Table 1. Residential dwellings within 1,500 m of the subject site.

Resident No.	Distance to subject site (m)
1	530 m
2	845 m
3	862 m
4	1125 m
5	1275 m

The closest residential dwelling to the subject site is located greater than 500 m from the southern boundary outside of the 500 m buffer specified by the EPA.

2.3 Topography and Soils

The current topography of the subject site can be described as undulating with a survey undertaken by Metric Surveying in 2023 indicating an elevation ranging between approximately 6.5 to 16.5 metres (m) Australian Height Datum (AHD) with the highest point a hill located in the north of the subject site.

The subject site lies on the western side of the Swan Coastal Plain. The Plain at this point consists of a broad almost flat alluvial plain that slightly undulates, with seasonal wetlands occurring in the depressions.

The subject site is located within the Perth Coastal Zone landform characterised by coastal sand dunes and calcarenite, and the Spearwood Land System described as "*sand dunes and plain. Yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands*" (Tille 2006).

Within the Spearwood Land System, the subject site is located within the following sub-system:

- Spearwood S1b Phase – Dune ridges with deep siliceous yellow brown sands or pale sands with yellow brown subsoil and slopes up to 15%
- Spearwood S2b Phase – Lower slopes (1-5%) of dune ridges with shallow to deep siliceous yellow-brown sands and common limestone outcrops.

The Quaternary deposits within the subject site are the Tamala Limestone. This and its associated sand form the Spearwood Dunes physiographic unit and are located immediately west of the Bassendean Sand. In general, these dunes are higher than the Bassendean Dunes, have steeper slopes, especially at their

eastern edge and exist in two continuous ridges running parallel to the coast (Geological Survey of Western Australia 1978).

2.4 Climate

The climate of the locality is classified as Mediterranean with warm to hot summers and cool wet winters.

The closest weather recording station is Bunbury (Station 9965). Temperatures are highest on average in February, at approximately 30.0°C. July has the lowest average temperature of the year of 7.3°C.

Rainfall for the area is approximately 730 mm per annum with approximately 90% of the rain falling during the winter months, April to October inclusive. Evaporation exceeds rainfall in all but the wettest winter months.

Rainfall intensity has been calculated using the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Intensity-Frequency-Duration (IFD) data system which yields the two hour, 1 in 10 (10%) annual exceedance probability storm event for the subject site as 38 mm/hr.

The wind direction is predominantly from the east in the morning and from the southwest in the afternoon during the summer months. During the winter months the directions are more variable and lighter but with a predominance of east - northeast in the morning and south west in the afternoon due to the presence of winter lows (BoM 2023).

3 EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES

The sand and limestone quarry will cover an area of approximately 9.17 ha with a current maximum elevation of 16.5 m AHD. It will be excavated to approximately 6 m AHD in five stages, each approximately 2 ha in size. Indicative stages are shown within **Figure 2** to illustrate their relative scale.

It is anticipated that between approximately 46,000 m³ and 963,000 m³ of sand and limestone will be extracted in total with a maximum of approximately 200,000 m³ excavated each year, depending on supply and demand. The proposal involves the screening of the sand and crushing of limestone onsite. The duration of screening and crushing operations will be dependent on the timing and requirements of specific campaigns.

The planned end use of the quarry is to restore a natural soil profile and return the area to horticulture, ensuring that there is no net loss of productive agricultural land.

3.1 Operational Works

Using a loader, the topsoil (nominally 15 cm of the soil profile) will be stripped and placed in stockpiles less than 5 m high, as per **Figure 2**. Overburden, if present, will be removed using a dump truck and stockpiled to the perimeter of the proposed pit area.

Typical operating hours for quarries will be adopted for the subject site which involves 0700 am to 1700pm each Monday to Friday and Saturdays 0700 am to 1200 pm, with no activities to occur on Sundays or public holidays. The site will be worked by 2 - 3 persons, depending on market demand.

3.1.1 Sand Extraction

The sand within each cell will be excavated by a bulldozer to a stockpile. It will then be screened to produce products of the correct size. A summary of the proposed sand extraction activities is provided below:

- Prior to excavation commencing the site will be ground surveyed, the excavation footprint marked out and a 1 m contour plan developed.
- The topsoil (nominally 15 cm of the soil profile) and overburden (if present) will be stripped and stockpiled using a loader.
- An excavator or front-end loader will be used to dig the sand and transport it to a stockpile.
- The sand will then be picked up by a loader and fed to the mobile screening plant.
- All static and other equipment, such as screening equipment (where used), will be located on the floor of the quarry to provide visual and acoustic screening.
- Excavation will commence in the south of the quarry and then move in a northerly direction. The face and walls of the pit will act as noise barriers.
- Upon completion of each section of quarry, if no limestone is present, the section will be reformed and back filled, where subgrade material is available, to achieve the proposed final contours.
- At the end of excavation, the floor of the quarry will be deep ripped, covered by overburden and topsoil, and rehabilitated to a constructed soil.

3.1.2 Limestone Extraction

The limestone within the quarry is relatively soft and can be removed with an excavator or loader without the need for a bulldozer or blasting. It will then be crushed and screened to produce products of the correct size. A summary of the proposed limestone extraction activities is provided below:

- An excavator or front-end loader will be used to dig the sand and transport it to a stockpile.
- The sand will be screened to enable grading.
- Limestone interburden, if encountered, will be incorporated into the overburden dumps for later use in re-contouring the land surface at the conclusion of excavation.
- An excavator or front-end loader will be used to dig and push the limestone down the excavation face and track roll the limestone in the process.
- The limestone will then be picked up by a rubber tyred loader and fed to the mobile crusher.
- All static and other equipment, such as crushers and screens (where used), will be located on the floor of the quarry to provide visual and acoustic screening.
- Excavation will commence in the south of the quarry and then move in a northerly direction. The face and walls of the pit will act as noise barriers.
- Upon completion of each section of quarry the section will be reformed and back filled, where subgrade material is available, to achieve the proposed final contours.
- At the end of excavation, the floor of the quarry will be deep ripped, covered by overburden and topsoil, and rehabilitated to a constructed soil.

3.1.3 Final Contours

The slope of the final contours of the quarry will be an undulating surface at around 6 m AHD which is consistent with the adjoining land. This will ensure a separation of around 5 m between the final contours and the maximum groundwater elevation.

Slopes of the batters at the end of excavation will be retained at a minimum of 1:4 vertical to horizontal.

3.1.4 Equipment

All operational equipment will work on the quarry floor to provide maximum sound and visual screening. The site will be secured by locked gates when it is not being actively worked. The boundary fencing will be maintained to prevent inadvertent and unauthorised entry.

Equipment and facilities that may be used onsite are provided in the Table below.

Table 2. Equipment.

Equipment	Description
Site office and/or containers	May be required for the management and security of small items.
Toilet	A serviced portable will be required for large contracts but at other times the facilities on the property may be used.
Water tanker	Used for dust suppression on the access roads and working floors when required.
Bulldozer	Topsoil will be stripped using a bulldozer. Bulldozers will also be used for the movement of sand/limestone and loading trucks.
Light vehicles	Access to and around the site.
Loader	Loading and excavating limestone.
Excavator	Excavating limestone and sand
Fuel storage	No fuel will be stored onsite.
Mobile crushing and screening plant.	Mobile crushing plant (licensed by DWER) will be utilised for the processing of limestone. Mobile screening plants are to be used for the preparation of various grades of sand and limestone.

3.1.5 Water Usage

Water is only required for dust suppression within the quarry and the access road. Water will be sourced from an offsite source and tankered to the site for dust suppression purposes, as required.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

4.1 Dust Sources

The proposed extraction activities will involve the disturbance of large quantities of soil and earthen material. Specifically, this may include the following activities:

- Earthworks during extraction activities;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Loading and transportation of material;
- Crushing and screening of sand and limestone;
- Vehicle movement within the site; and
- Wind erosion of exposed surfaces.

These activities have the potential to generate dust that, if not adequately controlled, can cause nuisance and safety risks. In-pit operations tend to generate less dust than surrounding activities due to the reduced airflow within the pit. The removal and replacement of topsoil material has the highest risk associated with dust generation due to the large volumes of material involved and generally lower levels of soil moisture.

4.2 Risk Assessment

In accordance with the DWER's "A guideline for managing the impacts of dust and associated contaminants from land development sites, contaminated sites remediation and other related activities", a risk assessment for dust emissions has been prepared (DWER 2021).

For a site that is generating uncontaminated dust, such as extractive industry sites, the site classification chart in Appendix 1 of the DWER guideline can be used for assessing the site risk. Appendix 1 also details the provisions and contingency arrangements for dust management which apply to each site classification score.

The site classification assessment is provided below.

Part A. Nature of site

Item	Score Options				Score
1. Nuisance potential of soil when disturbed	Very low - 1	Low – 2 <i>Material is of coarse composition</i>	Medium - 4	High - 6	2
2. Topography and protection provided by undisturbed vegetation	Sheltered and screened - 1	Medium screening – 6 <i>Screening provided by vegetation on most sides</i>	Little screening – 12	Exposed and wind prone - 18	6

3. Area of site disturbed by the works	Less than 1ha - 1	Between 1 and 5ha – 3 <i>Only 2 ha will be excavated at any time.</i>	Between 5 and 10ha - 6	More than 10ha - 9	3
4. Type of work being done	Roads and trenches - 1	Roads, drains and medium deep sewers - 3	Roads, drains, sewers and partial earthworks - 6	Bulk earthworks – 9 <i>Sand and limestone extraction</i>	9
Total score for Part A					20

Part B. Proximity of site to other land uses

Item	Score Options				Score
1.Distance of other land uses from site	More than 1km - 1	Between 1km and 500m – 6	Between 100m and 500m - 12	Less than 100m - 18	6
2. Affect of prevailing wind direction (easterly) on other land uses	Not affected - 1	Isolated land uses affected by one wind direction – 6	Dense land uses affected by one wind direction – 9	Dense/sensitive land uses highly affected by prevailing winds - 12	6
Total score for Part A					12

Site Classification Score (A x B) = 240

Classification 2 (score between 200 and 399, considered **low risk**)

Provisions:

The developer shall supply a contingency plan to the local government, which shall detail the activities to be undertaken should dust impact occur.

Contingency arrangements:

Include an allowance for water-cart operation, wind fencing and surface stabilisation during construction period for the purposes of dust suppression.

All areas of disturbed land should be stabilised to ensure that the disturbed area exposed at any time is kept to a practical minimum.

Monitoring requirements:

Complaints management system in place.

Notice to be erected at the site providing contact details of the person to be contacted.

4.3 Management Measures

While the potential impacts to amenity from dust emissions are considered low, standard dust suppression measures will be implemented during operation activities, as provided within **Table 3**.

Table 3. Dust management measures.

Legislation and Key Standards		
<p><i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)</i></p> <p><i>A guideline for managing the impacts of dust and associated contaminants from land development sites, contaminated sites remediation and other related activities (DEC 2011)</i></p>		
Objectives		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise dust lift during all activities. • No adverse dust impacts to sensitive receptors from the quarry operations. 		
Targets		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No visible dust beyond the property boundary. • No dust complaints. 		
Management Actions		
Description	Responsibility	Timing
Notice to be erected at the site, providing contact details of the person to be contacted regarding the works. This person will also be available outside of operational hours to address any complaints.	Site Manager	Prior to extraction
Induction for all employees will include information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential sources of dust • Dust Management Plan • Speed limits onsite and staying on designated roads • Reporting procedure for dust issues 	Site Manager	Prior to extraction
Topsoil stripping shall <u>not</u> occur during the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winds in excess of 30 km/hr; 	Site Manager	Topsoil stripping and bund construction

Areas of land cleared and the period of time they remain cleared are to be kept to a minimum.	Site Manager	At all times	
Water trucks are to water down unsealed roads during operation to reduce dust lift.	Site Manager	As required	
Stockpiles, where possible, will be limited to the anticipated cubic volume/vehicle movement for cartage on the following operating day.	Machine Operator	At all times	
Temporary stockpiles and exposed areas will be watered and stabilised as required. Stabilisation techniques that will be considered depending on environmental conditions will include hydro-mulching.	Site Manager	As required	
Transport of dust-prone material will be via covered trucks or dampened prior to transport to prevent dust lift during transport.	Drivers	During soil transport activities	
Water trucks are to be available at all times during quarry activities to water the site on observation of dust lift.	Site Manager	As required	
Vehicle speeds will be restricted to no more than 30km/hr on the site to minimize dust lift off.	Drivers	At all times	
Maintain a complaints register (refer to Appendix A). A Complaints Register will be established for the site to record the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date, time, location and nature of the exceedance. • Identify the cause (or likely cause) of the exceedance and responsible parties. • Identify the activities that were occurring at the time of the non-compliance. • Determine the activities that were most likely contributing to the non-compliance. • Describe what action has been taken to date. • Describe the proposed measures to address the exceedance. 	Site Manager	As required	
Monitoring			
Description	Parameter	Responsibility	Frequency
Visual monitoring of dust will be ongoing throughout the day during operations. All monitoring is to be maintained on a logging sheet for reference and proof of compliance.	Dust lift and signs of dust deposition near property boundary. Evidence of no visible dust crossing the site boundary will be used as the monitoring criteria for compliance.	Site Manager	Continuous

Contingency and Corrective Actions		
Incident or Consequence	Corrective Action	Responsibility
Observation of excessive dust lift onsite	Report and investigate as incident.	Site Manager
	Halt work within proximity of the area until cause of dust is addressed.	Site Manager
	Increase dust mitigation measures (e.g. additional watering of exposed areas).	Site Manager
Complaint received	Report and investigate as incident. To determine the validity of the complaint, the wind direction, wind speed and activities being undertaken on site at the time of the complaint will be established.	Site Manager
	If required, halt work until cause of dust is addressed.	Site Manager
	If the complaint is verified as being due to a site source, remedial action will be undertaken within 2 hours. The Shire of Harvey will be advised of all complaints as soon as they are received. If a complaint cannot be resolved within the 2 hour response period, it may be necessary to cease operations.	Site Manger
	Review dust management procedures and adjust if deemed necessary.	Site Manager

REFERENCES

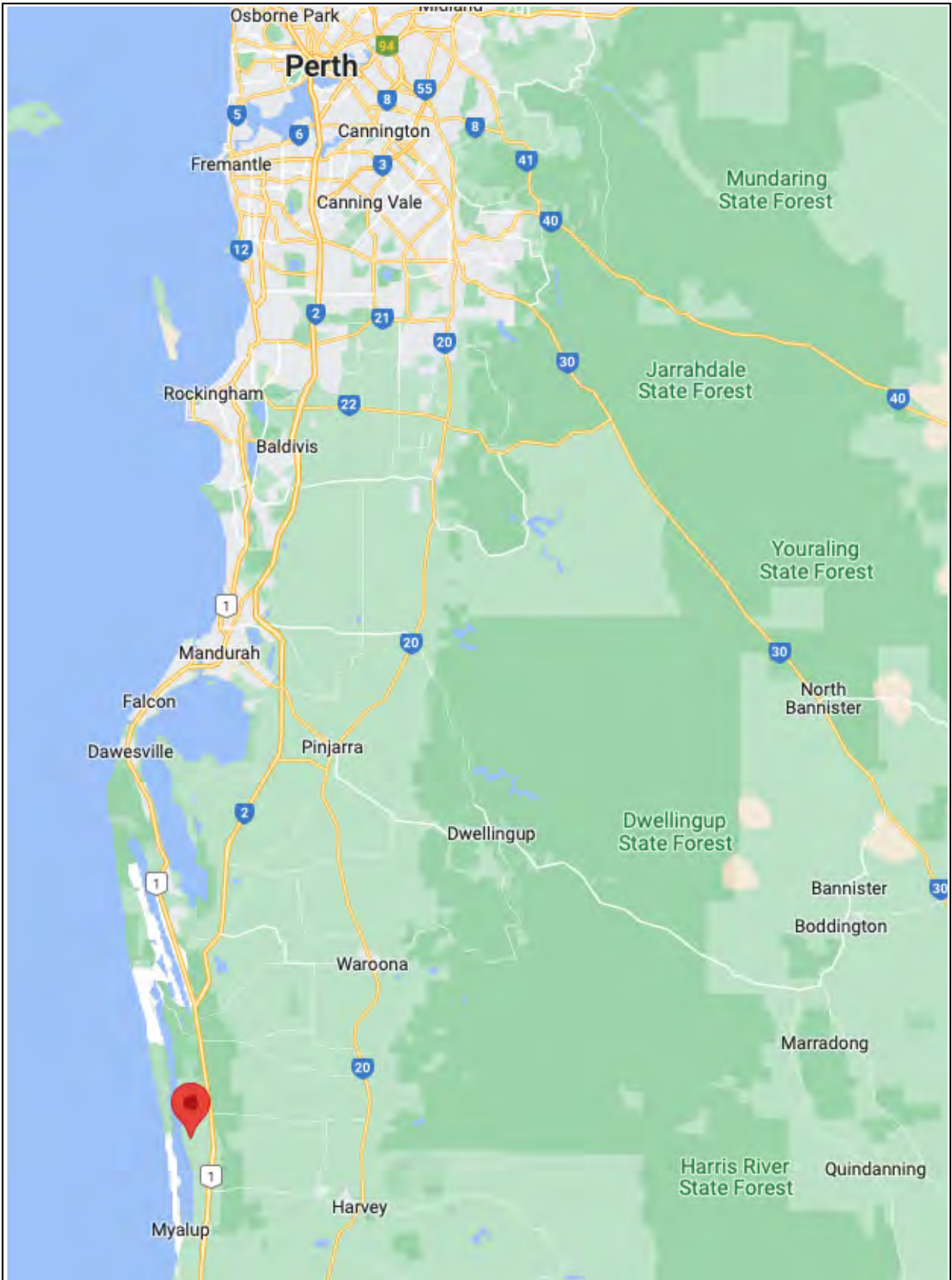
- Accendo Australia (2021). *Lot 2 Springhill Rd Binningup Works and Excavation Plan*. Busselton, WA.
- Beard J. S. (1990). *Plant life of Western Australia*, Kangaroo Press, Perth.
- Barnesby, B.A. and Proulx-Nixon, M.E. (2000). *Land resources from Harvey to Capel on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia - Sheets 1 and 2*. Land Resources Maps No. 23/1 and 23/2. Agriculture Western Australia.
- Churchward, H.M. and McArthur, W.M. (1978). Landforms and soils of the Darling System, Western Australia. In '*Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia*'. Department of Conservation and Environment, Western Australia.
- Davidson, W. A. (1995). *Hydrogeology and groundwater resources of the Perth Region, WA*. Geological Survey of Western Australia. Bulletin 142. 257 pp.
- Deeney, A. (1989) *Geology and Groundwater Resources of the superficial formations between Pinjarra and Bunbury, Perth Basin*.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (DBCA) (2004). *Geomorphic Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain dataset*.
- Department of Water (DoW) (2014). *South West Region Guideline, Water resource considerations for extractive industries*. DoW, Perth WA.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2021). *A guideline for managing the impacts of dust and associated contaminants from land development sites, contaminated sites remediation and other related activities*.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPRD) (2019). *Interpolated contours lines at 2 metre intervals database*. Accessed August 2021.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2005). *Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors*.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2006). *Guidance Statement No.10 for the Assessment of Environmental Factors (in accordance with the EP Act 1986: Levels of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region)*.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2009). *South West Regional Ecological Linkages*. Bulletin No 8. Retrieved from: http://epa.wa.gov.au/EPADocLib/3040_SWREL_EPB821009.pdf
- Geological Survey of Western Australia (1978). *Geology and mineral resources of Western Australia, memoir 3*. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Perth, WA.
- Hedde, E.M., Loneragan, O.W. and Havel, J.J. (1980). *Darling Systems – Vegetation Complexes, In: Atlas of Natural Resources Darling System*, Western Australia, Department of Conservation and Environment, Perth.
- Molly, S., Wood, J. Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. & Whisson, G. (2009). *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*. Available from: <http://walga.asn.au/AboutWALGA/Policy/SouthWestBiodiversityProject/SouthWestRegionalEcologicalLinkagesTechnicalReport.aspx>
- Semeniuk, C. A. & Semeniuk, V. (1995). *A geomorphic approach to global classification for inland wetlands*. *Vegetation*, 118, 103-124.

Thackway, R, and Cresswell, ID, (Eds) (1995). *An Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia: a framework for establishing the national system of reserves*, Version 4.0. Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Canberra.

Tille, P (2006). Soil-Landscape Zones of the WA Rangelands and Interior.

Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) (2007). *Planning Bulletin No. 64: Acid Sulfate Soils*, Western Australian Planning Commission, Western Australia.

FIGURES



PROJECT Lot 1794 Finn Rd, Myalup

DRAWING TITLE Figure 1 – Site Locality

CLIENT GM Giacci Family Trust



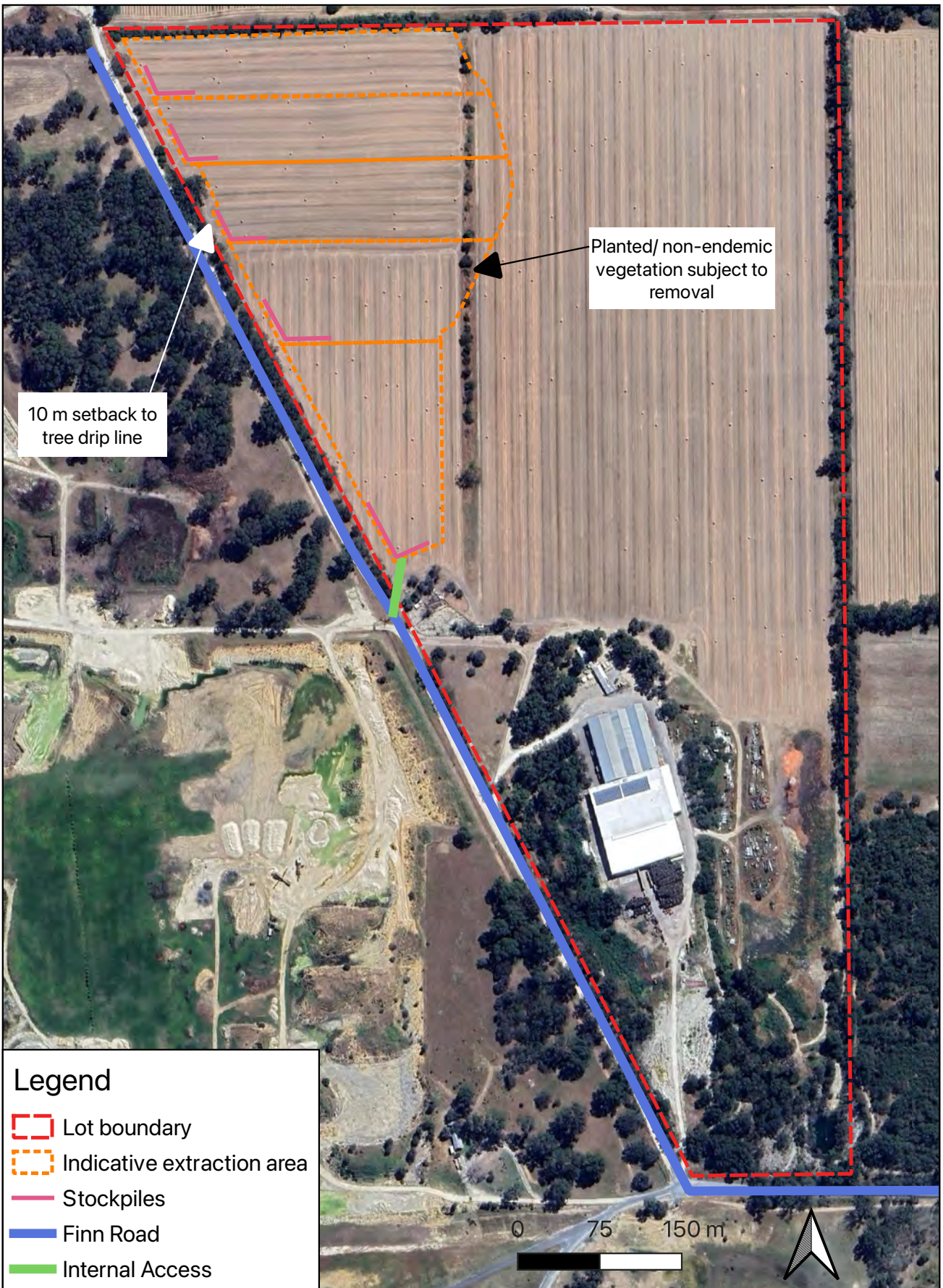
Project Number 2342 Drawing Number Figure 1 Revision A

Designed PN Checked Approved
Drawn PN

Date 27/06/2023
Local Authority Shire of Harvey
Sheet 1 of 1

This drawing has been prepared by, and remains the property of Accendo Australia Pty Ltd. This drawing shall not be used without permission. The drawing shall be preliminary only and/or not for construction until signed approved.

PO Box 5178
West Busselton
Western Australia 6280
Mobile 0418 950 852



Legend

- Lot boundary
- Indicative extraction area
- Stockpiles
- Finn Road
- Internal Access

PROJECT Lot 1794 Finn Rd, Myalup

DRAWING TITLE Figure 2 – Site Locality

CLIENT GM Giacci Family Trust



Project Number	2342	Drawing Number	Figure 2	Revision	A
Designed	PN	Checked	PN		
Drawn	PN	Approved			
Date	10/07/2023				
Local Authority	Shire of Harvey				
Sheet 1 of 1					

This drawing has been prepared by, and remains the property of Accendo Australia Pty Ltd. This drawing shall not be used without permission. The drawing shall be preliminary only and/or not for construction until signed approved.

PO Box 5178
West Busselton
Western Australia 6280
Mobile 0418 950 852



Legend

- Lot boundary
- Stages
- Sensitive receptors

PROJECT	Lot 1794 Finn Rd, Myalup	Project Number	2342	Drawing Number	Revision
DRAWING TITLE	Figure 3 – Sensitive Receptors	Designed	PN	Checked	A
CLIENT	GM Giacci Family Trust	Drawn	PN	Approved	



PO Box 5178
West Busselton
Western Australia 6280
Mobile 0418 950 852

Date 12/07/2023
Local Authority Shire of Harvey
Sheet 1 of 1

This drawing has been prepared by, and remains the property of Accendo Australia Pty Ltd. This drawing shall not be used without permission. The drawing shall be preliminary only and/or not for construction until signed approved.

APPENDIX A – COMPLAINTS REGISTER

Complaints Register

Ref. No.	Date	Name & Address of Complainant	Time/Date of Complaint	Detail of Complaint	Summary of Actions Taken	Shire Notified	Person Responsible