



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3202/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 31/172
Mining Lease 31/231
Local Government Area: Shire of Menzies
Colloquial name: Wallbrook Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
90		Mechanical Removal	Mineral production and associated works

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 23 October 2014

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description Beard Vegetation Associations have been mapped for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation extent in a regional context. The following Beard vegetation association is located within the application area (GIS Database):

400: Succulent steppe with open low woodland; mulga over bluebush.

Alexander Holm and Associates (2009) undertook a flora and vegetation survey that covered the Wallbrook Project area, which included the proposed Crusader, Eleven Bells and Redbrook mines and surrounding areas. Alexander Holm and Associates (2009) identified five land units within the application area that correspond with five different vegetation communities.

Vegetation Communities

Alexander Holm and Associates (2009) determined that the survey area contains the following vegetation communities:

BLSS: Bladder saltbush low shrublands

This vegetation community consists of land units 3a, 5 and 6.

CPBS: Calcyphytic pearl bluebush shrublands

This vegetation community consists of land units 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b. This land unit is determined by CALM (2002) to be an 'ecosystem at risk', primarily due to overgrazing and feral animals. Overall, this unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

PSAS: Sago bush low shrublands

This vegetation community consists of land units 3a and 6.

PXHS: Plain mixed halophyte low shrublands

This vegetation community consists of land unit 3a. This land unit is determined by CALM (2002) to be an 'ecosystem at risk', primarily due to overgrazing and feral animals. Overall, this unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

SGRS: Sandy granitic *Acacia* shrublands

This vegetation community consists of land units 1b and 3c.

Land Units

Alexander Holm and Associates (2009) determined that the survey area contains the following land units:

2a) Low rises and gently sloping plains on volcanic rocks:

Very scattered to scattered, low or mixed height shrublands dominated by *Maireana sedifolia* often with prominent low tree or tall shrub layers of *Casuarina pauper*, *Acacia quadrimarginea* or *A. aneura*. Other common shrubs are *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Hakea preissii*, *Maireana pyramidata*, *M. georgei*, *M. triptera*, *Atriplex vesicaria*,

Solanum lasiophyllum, *Dodonea lobulata*, *Eremophila* spp., *Scaevola spinescens* and the grass *Enneapogon caerulescens*.

This land unit correlates to the CPBS vegetation community. Overall, this land unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

2b) Low gravelly rises, minor breakaways and gently sloping plains:

Very scattered to scattered, low or mixed height shrublands dominated by *Maireana sedifolia* with numerous other shrubs including *Acacia quadrimarginea*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *Casuarina pauper*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Dodonea lobulata*, *Maireana triptera* and *Enchylaena tomentosa*.

This land unit correlates to the CPBS vegetation community. Overall, this land unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

3a) Stony weakly saline plains:

Isolated to scattered, low halophytic shrublands dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria* or *Maireana pyramidata* (occasionally *Maireana sedifolia*) with numerous other shrubs commonly *Maireana georgei*, *M. glomerifolia*, *Hakea preissii*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Tecticornia halocnemoides*, *Frankenia* sp., *Scaevola spinescens* and *Enchylaena tomentosa*.

This land unit correlates to the BLSS, CPBS, PSAS and PXHS vegetation communities. Overall, this land unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

3c) Plains on granitic rocks:

Very scattered, tall shrublands of *Acacia quadrimarginea* (occasionally with *A. aneura*) and diverse, low shrubs dominated by *Eremophila compacta*, *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Chrysocephalum puteale*, and also annual grasses.

This land unit correlates to the SGRS vegetation community. Overall, this land unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

6) Drainage lines:

Very scattered to scattered, low shrublands dominated by halophytic shrubs *Atriplex vesicaria* or *Maireana pyramidata* with *Maireana georgei*, *Eremophila decipiens*, *Hakea preissii*, *Casuarina pauper*, *Atriplex bunburyana* and *Dodonea lobulata*.

This land unit correlates to the BLSS and PSAS vegetation communities. Overall, this land unit is reported as being a widespread community with a regular occurrence in a regional context.

Clearing Description	Wallbrook Project. Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd (Saracen) proposes to clear up to 90 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of 329 hectares for the purpose of mineral production and associated works. The project is located approximately 105 kilometres north-east of Kanowna, in the Shire of Menzies.
Vegetation Condition	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994); To: Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).
Comment	Clearing permit CPS 3202/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 10 September 2009. The clearing permit authorised the clearing of 90 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 329 hectares. On 2 September 2014, Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd applied to extend the permit expiry date to 31 December 2019.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The amendment to extend the permit duration is unlikely to result in any additional environmental impacts. The size of the area approved to clear and the permit boundaries remain unchanged.

The assessment against the clearing principles remains consistent with the assessment in decision report CPS 3202/1.

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There are no native title claims over the application area (GIS Database). The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no sites of Aboriginal Significance in the application area. It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Sites of Aboriginal Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment Regulation, the Department of Parks and Wildlife, and the Department of Water, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims - Registered with the NNTT
- Native Title Claims - Filed at the Federal Court

4. References

Alexander Holm and Associates (2009) Environmental Assessment: Proposed Wallbrook mine sites and surrounds, consultants report prepared by Alexander Holm and Associates Natural Resource Management Services for Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd, Western Australia.
CALM (2002) Bioregional Summary of the 2002 Biodiversity Audit for Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
Keighery, B.J (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DPaW and DER)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DotE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DotE)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the <i>Environment Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DPaW (2013) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

T **Threatened species:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).

Threatened Fauna and Flora are further recognised by the Department according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria. For example Carnaby's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* is specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* as a threatened species with a ranking of Endangered.

Rankings:

CR: Critically Endangered - considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

EN: Endangered - considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VU: Vulnerable - considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

X **Presumed Extinct species:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).

IA **Migratory birds protected under an international agreement:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

Birds that are subject to an agreement between governments of Australia and Japan, China and The Republic of Korea relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction.

S

Other specially protected fauna:

Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

P1

Priority One - Poorly-known species:

Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally less than five), all on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, Shire, rail reserves and Main Roads WA road, gravel and soil reserves, and active mineral leases and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.

P2

Priority Two - Poorly-known species:

Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.

P3

Priority Three - Poorly-known species:

Species that are known from collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.

P4

Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring:

- (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
- (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

P5

Priority Five - Conservation Dependent species:

Species that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.
- (d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.
- (e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.
- (i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.