



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3891/4
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Australian Garnet Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 70/1280
Miscellaneous Licence 70/134
Local Government Area: Shire of Northampton
Colloquial name: Balline Garnet Mine

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
90		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production and Associated Activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 7 September 2021

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 17: Shrublands; *Acacia rostellifera* thicket (GIS Database).

A vegetation survey of the application area was conducted in September 2008. The following six vegetation communities were identified (Ecoscape, 2009):

1. TOSSAR: Tall Open Scrub *Acacia rostellifera* to 5 metres in height over mixed Open Shrubland of *Alyogyne hakeifolia*, *Phyllanthus calycinus* and *Diplopeltis petiolaris* to 1.5 metres in height;

2. CHMC: Closed Heath *Melaleuca cardiophylla* to 1.5 metres in height over scattered *Pimelea microcephala* dominated Low Open Shrubland to 0.6 metres in height;

3. TCSAR: Tall Closed Scrub *Acacia rostellifera* to 6 metres in height over scattered *Alyogyne hakeifolia*, *Phyllanthus calycinus* and *Pimelea microcephala* to 1.5 metres in height;

4. OsTbDpAr: Open Shrubland of *Thryptomene baeckeacea*, *Diplopeltis petiolaris* and *Acacia rostellifera* to 2 metres in height over *Avena fatua* dominated grassland;

5. TOTCSAR: Tall Open to Tall Closed Scrub *Acacia rostellifera* to 5 metres, over an Open Shrubland of *Pimelea microcephala* to 2 metres over *Brassica napus* and *Avena fatua* Grassland; and

6. TSAR: Tall Shrubland *Acacia rostellifera* to 4 metres in height over *Avena fatua* dominated Grassland.

Clearing Description Balline Garnet Mine
Australian Garnet Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 90 hectares of native vegetation within a total permit boundary of approximately 143.8 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 18 kilometres north of Gregory.

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 The vegetation condition was assessed by a botanist from Ecoscape (2009) and an Environmental Officer from the former Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP on 1 April 2015, as part of compliance inspection for CPS 3891/1.

Parts of the application area are used for agriculture and contain no native vegetation.

The application is for the construction of the Balline Garnet Mine. The project includes an open cut pit, a wet gravity separation plant and a dry processing plant (Environ Australia, 2010). Clearing will be by mechanical means.

Clearing permit CPS 3891/1 was granted by the DMP (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 25 November 2010 and was valid from 25 December 2010 to 31 December 2015. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 90 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 142.3 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production.

CPS 3891/2 was granted on 30 July 2015, amending the permit to extend the permit duration by a further five years. The area of clearing authorised and the permit boundaries remained unchanged.

CPS 3891/3 was granted on 29 October 2020, extending the duration of the permit by five years. The area of clearing authorised and the permit boundaries remained unchanged.

On 9 July 2021, the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 3891/3 for the purpose of increasing the permit boundary by 1.5 hectares, to allow for the construction and installation of a communications tower and infrastructure corridor. The amount of proposed clearing remains unchanged. The Permit Holder advises that the tower requires strategic placement on the crest of the hill in the tenement. Clearing will be limited to a footprint associated with an access track and power/optics infrastructure (approximately 12 kilometres wide), and an area for the installation of the communications tower. The change to the permit boundary can be seen below.



3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

The permit holder has applied to increase the permit boundary by 1.5 hectares, to 143.8 hectares (GIS Database).

The application area occurs within the Geraldton Hills subregion of the Geraldton Sandplains Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). At a broad scale vegetation can be described as sand heaths with emergent *Banksia* and *Actinostrobus*, York Gum woodlands on limestones depending on depth of coastal-sand mantle, low closed forest of *Acacia rostellifera* (now cleared) on alluvial plains of Greenough and Irwin River (behind beach dune system south of Geraldton) (CALM, 2002).

A Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey was conducted over the amendment area and surrounds between 5th and 11th October 2013 by Onshore Environmental (2013). A total number of 151 plant taxa (including varieties and subspecies) from 54 families and 116 genera were recorded from the greater survey area (Onshore Environmental, 2013). The entire study area was ground-truthed at less than 100 metre intervals during the field assessment (Onshore Environmental, 2013). No Threatened flora, Priority flora, Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities have been identified within the amendment area (Onshore Environmental, 2013).

A fauna survey was conducted over the application area on 14th September 2013 by Bamford (2013) Consulting Ecologists.

The field survey identified the following broad habitat types within the application area (Bamford, 2013):

- Pasture;
- *Acacia rostellifera* Scrub; and
- *Melaleuca cardiophylla* Heath.

The amendment area has previously been significantly impacted by historical agricultural activities (Onshore Environmental, 2013). Given the impacts of agricultural activities, the application area is not likely to support large numbers of fauna species. As the amendment area location is surrounded by other clearing permits, it is unlikely to form part of an ecological linkage with other remnants that may persist as important fauna habitats and refuges (GIS Database).

According to available databases, there are no watercourses or wetlands within the amendment area (GIS Database). There is a low surface runoff due to the high infiltration rates associated with the sand and sandy soils present within the application area (Onshore Environmental, 2013).

The soils of the broader application area have been broadly described as being calcareous deep sands (DAFWA, 2010). The sandy soils present throughout the application area are internally draining with no clearly defined drainage lines (Onshore Environmental, 2013). The sandy soils of the application area may be at risk of wind erosion if left cleared. It is recommended to maintain the erosion management condition.

The amendment application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s.51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Environmental information has been reviewed, and the assessment of the proposed clearing against the clearing principles remains consistent with the assessment contained in decision reports CPS 3891/1, 3891/2, and 3891/3.

Methodology Bamford (2013)
CALM (2002)
DAFWA (2010)
Onshore Environmental (2013)

GIS Database:

- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- Soils, Statewide
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Fauna

Planning Instrument, Native Title, previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There is one native title claim (WC2019/008) over the area under application (DPLH, 2021). This claim has been determined by the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant group. However, 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 registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2021). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

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

The amendment application was advertised on 2 August 2021 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

Methodology DPLH (2021)

4. References

- Bamford (2013) Balline Garnet Project – Fauna Assessment. Unpublished report prepared for Pemaco Services, by Bamford Consulting Ecologists, December 2013.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DAFWA (2010) Land Degradation Advice. Advice to assessing officer for CPS 3891/1, Native Vegetation Assessment Branch, Department of Mines and Petroleum. Received 10 March 2010. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia.
- DPLH (2021) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
<https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 31 August 2021).

Ecoscape (2009) Haddington Resources Balline - Level 1 Flora and Fauna Assessment. Unpublished report for Environ Pty Ltd dated April 2009.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Onshore Environmental (2013) Balline Garnet Project, Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Australian Garnet Pty Ltd by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, November 2013.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Western Australia</i>
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Government
DFCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DAWE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DFCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)</i>
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, Western Australia</i>
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DFCA (2019) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

T **Threatened species:**

Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of 'Rare Flora' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR **Critically endangered species**

Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

EN **Endangered species**
Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

VU **Vulnerable species**
Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

Extinct Species:

EX **Extinct species**
Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

EW **Extinct in the wild species**
Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.

Specially protected species:

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

MI **Migratory species**
Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

CD **Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)**
Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

OS **Other specially protected species**
Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

P **Priority species:**

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 **Priority One - Poorly-known species**

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 **Priority Two - Poorly-known species**

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 **Priority Three - Poorly-known species**

Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations 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 locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.

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 are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.

(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened 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 the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.