



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 3928/1

File Number: 2010 / 006556

Duration of Permit: From 21 November 2010 to 21 November 2015

### PERMIT HOLDER

Forrest and Forrest Pty Ltd (as Trustee for the Minderoo Pastoral Station Company)

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 152 and Lot 162 on Plan 220265 (Talandji 6710)

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

1. Clearing of up to 40 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 3928/1a and the clearing by flooding of up to 1.5 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 3928/1b.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

#### 2. Weed control

(a) When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* excluding those species permitted for planting under a Pastoral Diversification Permit:

- (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (ii) ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

(b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* or species permitted for planting under a Pastoral Diversification Permit growing within 200m of the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 3928/1a.

## Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

*fill* means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

*mulch* means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

*weed/s*, for the purpose of this permit, means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the *Environmental Weed Strategy* published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*, excluding those species permitted for planting under a Pastoral Diversification Permit, issued by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure;



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Kelly Faulkner  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

21 October 2010

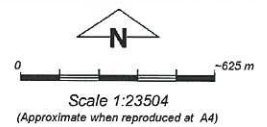


# Plan 3928/1a



## LEGEND

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)            | Landgate 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2003 |
| Onslow 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2001    | Road Centrelines                          |
| Koondarra 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009 | Clearing Instruments                      |
|  | Areas Approved to Clear                   |



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994  
 Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*[Signature]*  
 K. Faulkner Date 2/10/10

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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\* Project Data. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

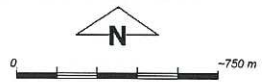


# Plan 3928/1b



## LEGEND

- hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
- Road Centrelines
- Onslow 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2001
- Koordarrie 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009
- Talandji 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2003
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear



Scale 1:27288  
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994  
Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Date 2/10/10  
K. Faulkner

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3928/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Forrest and Forrest Pty Ltd as Trustee for Minderoo Station Pastoral Company

### 1.3. Property details

LOT 152 ON PLAN 220265 ( TALANDJI 6710)  
LOT 162 ON PLAN 220265 ( TALANDJI 6710)

Local Government Area:

Colloquial name: Minderoo Station

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
40		Mechanical Removal	Pastoral Diversification
1.5		Flooding	Pastoral Diversification

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard Vegetation Association 589: Mosaic Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).	PROPOSAL (1)  Clearing for a 40ha central pivot irrigation site.  The vegetation in the area proposed to be cleared is typical of the Ashburton flood plain, containing mainly the introduced buffel grass ( <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.) amongst an open acacia and eucalypt woodland (Water and Rivers Commission, 2006). The vegetation in the area under application has been degraded by cattle grazing and human activity (Kevin Hopkinson, pers. comm, 31 August 2010).  The area under application is located within the Nanyarra Land System, which is described by Payne et al (1988) as river plains with grassy woodlands and tussock grasslands. Vegetation in this system ranges from good condition with dense perennial grass pastures including introduced buffel grass beneath an overstory of Bardie Bush ( <i>Acacia victoriae</i> ) and Coolibah ( <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> ), to degraded condition to the extent that it is almost devoid of perennial	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	A description of the vegetation under application was obtained from information provided by the proponent.  A site inspection by the Department of Agriculture confirmed the presence of <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Acacia victoriae</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp and <i>Ptilotus</i> spp. [Commssioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) advice, 2005 and 2010].

<p>Beard Vegetation Association 589: Mosaic Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).</p>	<p>vegetation (Payne et al, 1988).</p> <p>PROPOSAL (2)</p> <p>Clearing of 1.5ha for construction of a weir and associated flooding of 6km length of the Ashburton River, 1.5km west from proposal (1).</p>	<p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)</p>	<p>A description of the vegetation under application was obtained from information provided by the proponent and viewing aerial imagery.</p>
	<p>The vegetation in the area proposed to be cleared is described as low Woodland of Eucalyptus camaldulensis / Melaleuca argentea (generally 10-30% but sometimes 30-70%; &lt;5m) over mixed open hermland (2-10%) over mixed open Cynodon dactylon tussock Grassland (generally 2-10% but sometimes 10-30% or locally higher (Water and Rivers Commission, 2006). M. argentea was generally restricted to the lower sections of the bank with E. camaldulensis typically dominating the upper portion of the bank.</p>		
	<p>The understorey of the banks have been heavily degraded in the past by grazing cattle which has also caused soil degradation on the banks to occur.</p>		
	<p>The open structure of the vegetation at the proposed weir location means that no active clearing of vegetation is likely as a result of the proposed construction. However, considering the proximity to the proposed weir location, it is possible that some of the isolated M. argentea directly adjacent to the proposed weir could be damaged during the construction process. Although the loss of these trees could potentially result in a decrease in bank stability in the area, the proposed weir has been designed in such a fashion so as to minimise any risk of bank erosion (Astron Environmental, 2003).</p>		

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

#### (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

<p>Comments</p>	<p><b>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</b></p> <p>Three priority listed flora species occur within the Onslow / Ashburton River region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abutilon uncinatum (P1) is a small herb that occurs in red sand and flat plains. This species is not likely to occur in the proposed area to be cleared.</li> <li>- Mimulus clementii (P1) is a small herb recorded between the Ashburton and De Grey Rivers. This species is</li> </ul>
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not likely to occur in the proposed area to be cleared.

- *Triumfetta echinata* (P3) is a prostrate shrub, to 0.3 m high on red sandy soils; sand dunes. This species occurs on the same soil type as Proposal (1) below.

Proposal (1):

The area under application, adjacent to an existing operational centre pivot, was previously cleared in 2008. Remaining vegetation consists of spinifex (Pennington Scott, 2010); some Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.) may occur also however large areas of exposed ground are evident (Pennington Scott, 2010). The vegetation of this site and the immediate area has been significantly disturbed by human activities and grazing of stock (Astron Environmental, 2003; Kevin Hopkinson - DoW, pers comm, 31 August 2010).

Therefore, the site to be cleared is unlikely to be of higher biodiversity significance than the vegetation in the local region.

Proposal (2):

The area under application comprises a single habitat type (river banks) and is dominated by an overstorey of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Melaleuca argentea* over mixed open herbland over mixed open *Cynodon dactylon* tussock Grassland (Astron Environmental, 2003).

The understorey vegetation along the river bank has been significantly disturbed by human activity and grazing of stock (Kevin Hopkinson - DoW, pers. comm, 31 August 2010; Astron Environmental, 2003).

The melaleuca and eucalyptus species present represent a vegetation type well represented upstream and downstream from the proposed site of the weir (Astron Environmental, 2003).

Therefore, the area under application is unlikely to be of higher biodiversity significance than the vegetation elsewhere along the Ashburton River.

#### Methodology

References:

- Astron Environmental (2003)
- Pennington Scott (2010)

GIS datasets

- SAC Bio data - accessed September 2010

#### **(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.**

##### **Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Proposal (1):

No threatened fauna are recorded with 20km of the proposed centre pivot.

It is likely that other fauna such as birds, small mammals, small reptiles and invertebrates may utilise the habitat available within the notified area. However it is unlikely any fauna species are dependent on this vegetation community type alone or at this location.

Therefore it is unlikely that this proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

Proposal (2):

No threatened fauna are recorded with 20km of the proposed weir and section of river to be flooded.

It is likely that other fauna such as birds, small mammals and small reptiles may utilise the habitat available within the notified area. However it is unlikely any fauna species are dependent on this vegetation community type alone or at this location.

Therefore it is unlikely that this proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

#### Methodology

GIS database

- SAC Bio data accessed September 2010

#### **(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.**

##### **Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Proposal (1):

No rare flora has been recorded within a 20km radius of the area under application. While a botanical survey has not been undertaken at this site, due to the highly disturbed condition of the area from human activity and grazing of stock (Kevin Hopkinson, pers. comm. 31 August 2010), it is unlikely that the area is necessary for the continued existence of significant flora.

Therefore it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

Proposal (2):

No rare flora are known within a 20km radius of the area under application, nor recorded during a 2003 flora survey (Astron Environmental, 2003).

Given the highly disturbed condition of the area from human activity and grazing of stock (Astron Environmental, 2003; Kevin Hopkinson, pers. comm. 31 August 2010), it is unlikely that the area is necessary for the continued existence of significant flora.

Therefore it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** References:  
 - Astron Environmental (2003)
- GIS database  
 - SAC Biodata accessed September 2010.

**(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.**

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 Proposal (1) and (2):

There are no records of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) within 20kms of the area under application. Further to this, as the vegetation in the area has been degraded by human activity and grazing of stock it is unlikely that the proposed clearing represents a significant ecological community and therefore it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS database:  
 - SAC Bio data accessed September 2010

**(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.**

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 Proposal (1) and (2):

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001).

	Pre-European (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	% In reserves DEC Managed Land	
IBRA Bioregions*					
Carnarvon		8,382,609	8,349,861	99	N/A
Shire*					
Ashburton	10,086,658	10,050,099	99	N/A	
Beard Vegetation Association*					
589	808,934	808,899	ca. 100		
Beard Vegetation Association with Bioregion*					
589	78,100	78,100	ca. 100		

\* Shepherd, D.P. (2009)

Vegetation complexes within this application are above 30% representation (Shepherd, 2009). The vegetation of the site is a component of Beard Vegetation Association 589, of which there is ~100% of the pre-European extent still remaining (Shepherd, 2009).

Clearing as proposed is unlikely to significantly reduce the remaining extent of this vegetation association.

Therefore the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.



**Methodology**   References:  
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
- Shepherd (2009)

GIS database:  
- Pre-European vegetation

**(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.**

**Comments      Proposal is at variance to this Principle**

Proposal (1):

The Ashburton River is situated approximately 600m west, and a perennial lake is situated 700m to the north of the area proposed to be cleared. The landscape of the area under application is sloping slightly in the direction of the Ashburton River, however the fall is not significant enough to cause increased runoff due to irrigation (CSLC advice, 2005 and 2010).

Therefore it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will affect the Ashburton River.

Proposal (2):

The proposal, to construct a weir and associated flooding of a section of the river system, is associated with the Ashburton River and thus is at variance to this principle.

There is a potential loss of vegetation on the riverbanks through increased inundation upstream from the proposed weir. This localised mortality of riparian vegetation, in turn, increases the potential riverbank erosion (Astron Environmental, 2003). However, the increase availability of water upstream may also result in locally higher levels of plant recruitment and survival, which in turn will lead to a greater rate of plant establishment along the riverbanks. It is likely that the increased level of bank stability afforded by this greater density of vegetation will compensate any reduction in bank stability as a result of the loss of existing riparian vegetation (Astron Environmental, 2003).

**Methodology**   References:  
- CSLC (Commssioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2005 and 2010)

**(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

**Comments      Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Proposal (1):

The removal of remaining vegetation at the site would not directly contribute to a salinity problem due to the current sparse coverage. Currently minimal tree root systems are present to take up water; additional removal of vegetation would not significantly affect the groundwater table to mobilise salts in the soil [Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) advice, 2005 and 2010].

The CSLC advises that retaining stubble following the last harvest of the season will reduce the incidence of wind erosion (CSLC advice, 2005 and 2010). Water erosion is unlikely to pose a problem due to the lack of fall across the area under application and the presence of crops and/or stubble will help to retain water received through cyclonic rainfall (CSLC advice, 2005 and 2010).

Therefore, as long as recommendations made by the CSLC for the ongoing management of the pastures are implemented, clearing of vegetation in the area under application is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

Proposal (2):

The open structure of the vegetation at the proposed weir location means that no active clearing of vegetation is likely as a result of the proposed construction. However, considering their proximity to the proposed weir location, it is possible that some isolated *Melaleuca argentea* directly adjacent to the proposed weir could be damaged during the construction process. Although the loss of these trees could potentially result in a decrease in bank stability in the area, the proposed weir has been designed in such a fashion so as to minimise any risk of bank erosion (Pennington Scott, 2010).

As a result of the proposed construction of a weir, there is a potential loss of vegetation on the riverbanks through increased inundation upstream. This localised mortality of riparian vegetation, in turn, increases the potential riverbank erosion (Astron Environmental, 2003). However, the increase availability of water upstream may also result in locally higher levels of recruitment and survival, which in turn will lead to a greater rate of plant establishment along the riverbanks. It is likely that the increased level of bank stability afforded by this greater density of vegetation will offset any reduction in bank stability as a result of the loss of existing riparian vegetation (Astron Environmental, 2003).



Therefore, the proposal is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** References:
- Astron Environmental, (2003)
  - Commisiner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) advice, 2005 and 2010.
  - Pennington Scott, (2010)

**(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.**

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Proposal (1) and (2):

There is one conservation area within a 20km radius of the areas under application - an ex pastoral station (Mt Minnie). The clearing proposals are sufficiently far enough away so as not to impact this land parcel. Therefore the clearing proposals are unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS database  
- DEC tenure

**(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.**

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Proposal (1):

As the area is relatively flat, very little, if any, surface water run-off is likely to occur from the site [Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) advice, 2005 and 2010].

The proposed clearing of vegetation would not significantly affect the level of the groundwater table as the existing vegetation is sparse and tree root systems are minimal (CSLC advice, 2005 and 2010).

Therefore, it is unlikely that this proposal will cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water provided that an appropriate watering regime is established.

Proposal (2):

It is unlikely there will be any discernible impact on surface water quality of the Ashburton River as a result of water bunding. The river system is naturally influenced by heavy seasonal rains, including cyclones and the associated flooding.

Therefore, it is unlikely that this proposal will cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

- Methodology** References  
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) advice (2005 and 2010)  
- Pennington Scott (2010)

**(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.**

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Proposal (1):

Aerial photography and photos of the site indicate that the density of vegetation cover is very sparse.

The removal of this sparse ground cover, combined with the typical landform (flood plain) and typical vegetation (grasslands/spinifex), is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding. Therefore, the clearing as proposed is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

Proposal (2):

The existence of a weir on the Ashburton River may result in the mortality of vegetation from the inundation of water upstream of the proposed weir and reduced water downstream (Astron Environmental, 2003). The weir would obstruct streamflow and could have adverse impacts on the frequency and magnitude of flooding. It is unlikely that any loss of vegetation will make any further significant contribution to the frequency and magnitude of flooding.

Therefore, it is unlikely that clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding.

- Methodology** References  
- Astron Environmental (2003)



#### GIS database

- Onslow 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2001
- Koordarrie 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009

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

#### Comments

Native Title has been determined (Thalanyji People).

The proponent has submitted an application to the Pastoral Lands Board requesting a permit to grow irrigated fodder as provided for under section 120 of the Land Administration Act 1997. Fodder species chosen are Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*), Oats - Graza 80 (*Avena* spp.), Oats - Kangaroo (*Avena* spp.), Oats - Winteroo (*Avena* spp.), Lucerne - Blue Ace (*Medicago sativa*), Lucerne - Pegasus (*Medicago sativa*), Japanese Millet (*Echinochloa esculenta*) and Hycorn75 (*Zea Mays*).

Department of Water have assessed and agreed to grant a 'Section 17 Permit to modify bed and banks' under the RIWI Act 1914 to construct a weir on the Ashburton River and a 5C licence to take water to irrigate the area under application for the centre pivot and the current operational centre pivot.

There is to be no extraction from the water body created by the weir; water will only be extracted from the groundwater aquifer via bores. The proponent has complied with a DoW requirement to remove any reference to sustainable use of surface water in the Minderoo operating strategy.

In order to limit environmental harm and as part of the weir construction strategy: weir construction and water extraction will be staged; to protect against impacts of low flows of the Ashburton, a low flow spillway will be incorporated into the weir design; weir design will include a deeper cutoff grout wall to improve the weir's stability; and water quality and levels will be monitored (Pennington Scott, 2010).

The weir design will incorporate a low grade (1:20) weir with rock ridges to enable fish movement over the weir (referred to as a 'fish ladder').

Soil moisture probes will be employed to help optimise the irrigation water application rates to minimise vertical percolation of irrigation water to the groundwater system (Pennington Scott, 2010). In the event that leakage does occur to the groundwater system, there is no threat of nutrients reaching the Ashburton River since the river is a losing stream (ie the river recharges the groundwater system) with groundwater flows being away from the river.

The proposed weir construction will reduce the flow of water downstream, and this reduction to downstream vegetation has the potential to result in vegetation mortalities, which in turn can lead to loss of bank stability and subsequent higher rates of erosion (Astron Environmental, 2003).

The proponent has committed to repairing and stabilising the bank as necessary using grouted imported boulders to design specification (Pennington Scott, 2010).

#### Methodology

### 4. References

- Astron Environmental (2003) Minderoo Water Resources Study: Vegetation and Flora Survey. Prepared for Worley Pty Ltd. (DEC Ref: A25118).
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2005 and 2010); Land Degradation Advice and Assessment Report for clearing permit application CPS 855/1 and CPS 3928/1; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DEC Ref. A333102 and A333505).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Payne, A.L., Mitchell, A.A., and Holman, W.F. (1988) An inventory and conditions survey of rangelands in the Ashburton River Catchment, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 62, Western Australian Department of Agriculture
- Pennington Scott (2010); Minderoo Irrigation Project - Operating Strategy for Forrest and Forrest Pty Ltd (DEC Ref: A333320)
- Shepherd, D.P. (2009) Adapted from: Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Water and Rivers Commission (2006); Informal vegetation clearing assessment under a bed and banks permit for Hydroquest Consulting; Department of Environment (DEC Ref. A333536).

## 5. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DEC)