



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4037/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Independence Jaguar Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 37/44
Mining Lease 37/1132
Mining Lease 37/1153
Mining Lease 37/1290
Miscellaneous Licence 37/189
Local Government Area: Shire of Leonora
Colloquial name: Jaguar Base Metals Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 30 July 2015

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
<p>Beard vegetation associations have been mapped at a 1:250,000 scale for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation in a regional context.</p> <p>The following Beard vegetation associations have been mapped within the application area (GIS Database):</p> <p>18: Low woodland; Mulga (<i>Acacia aneura</i>); and 28: Open low woodland; Mulga. (Shepherd, 2009).</p> <p>The application area occurs within the Jaguar and Bentley areas on the Jabiru mine site. Several desktop and field based studies have been conducted over the years within the application area vicinity. The surveys were carried out by Jims Seeds, Weeds & Trees (2004), Ecotec (2007a); Outback Ecology Services (2009) and Jaguar Metals Limited (Jabiru Metals) (2010).</p> <p>Outback Ecology Services (2009) reported that the application area was dominated by one vegetation association:</p> <p>Low (Open) Woodland of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Eremophila</i> spp. over Low Open Shrubland of <i>Eremophila</i> spp.</p> <p>Ecotec (2007a) also reported that Eucalypts dominate the vegetation along creek lines, while the laterite hills and breakaways are</p>	<p>Jaguar Base Metals Project Jabiru Metals Limited (Jabiru Metals) has applied to clear up to 100 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 305.8 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated infrastructure. The project is located approximately 65 kilometres south east of Leinster and 48 kilometres north west of Leonora, in the Shire of Leonora.</p>	<p>Good: Structure Significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994);</p> <p>To</p> <p>Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).</p>	<p>The vegetation condition and description is based on the flora and vegetation surveys conducted by Jims Seeds Weeds & Trees (2004) and Outback Ecology Services (2009).</p> <p>Clearing Permit CPS 4037/1 was granted on 3 February 2011 and authorised the clearing of 100 hectares within a boundary of approximately 305.8 hectares.</p> <p>On 2 June 2015, Jabiru Metals Limited requested the name of the Permit holder be changed to Independence Jaguar Limited, due to a company name change.</p>

generally very sparsely vegetated.

Stony rises are common as were drainage areas and small braided creek lines (Jabiru Metals, 2010).

Heavy grazing by goats, rabbits, stock and other animals have significantly reduced the understorey and shrub layers, leading to a dominance of *Eremophila margarethae* within the understorey. It is likely that the species list produced over the course of the surveys would be more comprehensive had heavy grazing not occurred. Tracks, drilling and other mineral exploration-related activities have had localised impacts (Jabiru Metals, 2010).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The amendment to change the name of the permit holder will not result in any significant change to the environmental impacts of the proposed clearing. The size of the area approved to clear (100 hectares) and the permit boundaries remain unchanged.

The assessment against the clearing Principles remains consistent with the assessment contained in decision report CPS 4037/1.

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

Comments

There are no native title claims over the areas under application (DAA, 2015). 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*.

According to available databases, there is one registered Aboriginal Site of Significance within the application areas (GIS Database). 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 Environment Regulation, 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 DAA (2015)
GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- DAA (2015) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, Government of Western Australia, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Perth, viewed 6 July 2015 < <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/> >.
- Ecotec (2007a) Flora and Vegetation Assessment of the Teutonic Bore Area, January 2007. Unpublished report prepared for Jabiru Metals Limited. West Perth, Western Australia.
- Jabiru Metals (2010) Jaguar Base Metals Project. Clearing Permit Application M37/44; M37/1132; and M37/1153. September 2010.
- Jims Seeds, Weeds & Trees, (2004) Flora Survey - Jaguar/Teutonic Bore For Pilbara Mines Limited, September 2004. Unpublished report prepared for Pilbara Mines Limited. Kalgoorlie, 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.
- Outback Ecology Services (2009) Stage 1, Vegetation and Flora survey. Prepared for Jabiru Metals Limited October 2009.
- 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.

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 <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , 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 <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> is specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> as a threatened species with a ranking of Endangered. <u>Rankings:</u> 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 <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , 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 <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , 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 <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , 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.