



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4336/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: PMR Quarries Pty Ltd  
Postal address: PO Box 1404 Bibra Lake WA 6965  
Contacts: Phone: 08 9434 2299  
Fax: 08 9434 1513  
Email: roger.s@walimestone.com

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 47/325  
Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
10		Mechanical Removal	Quarrying Operations

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 6 September 2012

## 2. Background

### 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 for the whole of Western Australia. One Beard vegetation association is located within the application area (GIS Database):</p> <p>157: Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex, <i>Triodia wiseana</i>.</p> <p>A flora and vegetation survey undertaken by Native Vegetation Solutions (2012) identified 4 vegetation types within the application area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> flatlands;</li><li>- Mixed shrubland on Rocky Hills;</li><li>- <i>Triodia wiseana</i> on undulating hills; and</li><li>- Hill drainage depression shrublands.</li></ul>	<p>PMR Quarries Pty Ltd is proposing to clear up to 10 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of quarrying operations. The quarry is located 11 kilometres south west of Roebourne.</p>	<p>Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive, (Keighery, 1994); To</p> <p>Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species, (Keighery, 1994).</p>	<p>The application area is located in the Pilbara region, south west of Roebourne (GIS Database). The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Native Vegetation Solutions (2012).</p>

### 3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

#### Comments

The proposal to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of quarrying operations is unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts. The application area occurs within the Chichester (PIL1) sub-region of the Pilbara Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). The vegetation types identified within the application area are well represented locally and regionally (GIS Database, Native Vegetation Solutions, 2012).

There are no Threatened or Priority flora located within the application area (Native Vegetation Solutions, 2012). The proposal is located within the buffer of the Horseflat land system of the Roebourne Plains Priority Ecological Community (PEC), however, no vegetation types associated with this PEC were identified in the application area (GIS Database; Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004; Native Vegetation Solutions, 2012).

There are no permanent watercourses mapped within the area under application however there are several minor ephemeral drainage lines (GIS Database). A survey conducted by Native Vegetation Solutions (2012) did not identify any significant vegetation types growing in association with watercourses or wetlands.

The application area is located adjacent to an active rock quarry and approximately 6 hectares of the application area is in completely degraded condition (GIS Database; Keighery, 1994). A fauna survey conducted by Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2012) did not identify any significant fauna habitats within the application area.

The land systems associated with the application area have a low risk of erosion (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004) and the proposed clearing is not likely to cause a deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water or increase the incidence or intensity of flooding (GIS Database).

#### Methodology

Keighery (1994)  
Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2012)  
Native Vegetation Solutions (2012)  
Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)  
GIS Database:  
- DEC Tenure  
- Evaporation Isopleths  
- Groundwater Salinity  
- Hydrography, linear  
- IBRA WA (Regions - Sub Regions)  
- Pre-European Vegetation  
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas  
- Rangeland Land System Mapping  
- Rainfall, Mean Annual  
- Roebourne 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007  
- Threatened and Priority Flora  
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

#### Planning instrument, Native Title, RIWI Act Licence, EP Act Licence, Works Approval, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

#### Comments

There are no Native Title Claims over the area under application (GIS Database) 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 (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 and Conservation 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.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 9 May 2011 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received to the proposed clearing.

#### Methodology

GIS Database  
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance  
- Native Title Claims

#### Officer

James Best



## 4. References

- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Native Vegetation Solutions (2012) Level 1 Flora and vegetation Survey, Expansion of Existing Quarry Operations (M47/325, M47/488, P47/1595 and E47/1745) Roebourne, Prepared for Keith Lindbeck and Associates, June 2012.
- Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2012) Roebourne Quarry Expansion, Level 1 Fauna Survey prepared for WA Limestone Pty Ltd, February 2012.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Hennig, P., and Leighton, K.A. (2004) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

## 5. Glossary

### Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now DEC), Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
DEP	Department of Environment Protection (now DEC), Western Australia
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DLI	Department of Land Information, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DoE	Department of Environment (now DEC), Western Australia
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources (now DMP), Western Australia
DOLA	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia
DoW	Department of Water
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (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
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

### Definitions:

{Atkins, K (2005). *Declared rare and priority flora list for Western Australia, 22 February 2005*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

P1	<b>Priority One - Poorly Known taxa:</b> taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
P2	<b>Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa:</b> taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
P3	<b>Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa:</b> taxa which are known from several populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey.
P4	<b>Priority Four – Rare taxa:</b> taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5–10 years.
R	<b>Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa (= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable):</b> taxa which have been adequately searched for, and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.
X	<b>Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa:</b> taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.



**{Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2005} [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950] :-**

- Schedule 1**      **Schedule 1 – Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct:** being fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 2**      **Schedule 2 – Fauna that is presumed to be extinct:** being fauna that is presumed to be extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 3**      **Schedule 3 – Birds protected under an international agreement:** being birds that are subject to an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 4**      **Schedule 4 – Other specially protected fauna:** being fauna that is declared to be fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 or 3.

**{CALM (2005). Priority Codes for Fauna. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-**

- P1**              **Priority One: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P2**              **Priority Two: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P3**              **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P4**              **Priority Four: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.
- P5**              **Priority Five: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

**Categories of threatened species (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)**

- EX**              **Extinct:** A native species for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
- EX(W)**        **Extinct in the wild:** A native species which:  
(a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or  
(b) has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
- CR**              **Critically Endangered:** A native species which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- EN**              **Endangered:** A native species which:  
(a) is not critically endangered; and  
(b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- VU**              **Vulnerable:** A native species which:  
(a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and  
(b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- CD**              **Conservation Dependent:** A native species which is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 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.

