



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4444/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 38/40
Mining Lease 38/48
Mining Lease 38/49
Local Government Area: Shire of Laverton
Colloquial name: Calypso Gold Mine Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
80		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 12 June 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 in a regional context. One Beard vegetation association has been mapped within the application area:

Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

Botanica Consulting (2011) conducted a flora survey of the application area and surrounding areas on 29 to 30 April 2011, and described four vegetation communities of the application area:

- 1. *Acacia aneura* in creekline/drainage**
Dominated by *Acacia* shrubland. The upper storey comprised of *Acacia aneura*, *A. craspedocarpa*, *Hakea kippistiana*, *Acacia ramulosa*, and *A. quadrimarginea*. The mid storey species included *Eremophila forrestii*, *Eremophila latrobei*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *Eremophila serrulata*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *artemisioides* and *Mirbelia microphylla*. The under storey species included *Rhagodia eremaeum*, *Ptilotus gaudichaudii* var. *gaudichaudii*, *Dysphania kalpari*, *Calandrinia polyandra*, *Dianella revolute* and *Eremophila gilesii* subsp. *variabilis*. A section of this vegetation community has been disturbed by a tailings spill, with this area rated as 'degraded';
- 2. *Eremophila abienta* rocky outcrop**
Dominated by *Eremophila* shrubland. The upper storey comprised of *Acacia aneura* at low densities. The mid storey species included *Eremophila abietina* subsp. *abietina* and *Eremophila margarethae*. The under storey species included *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Ptilotus schwartzii*, *Aristida contorta*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Eriachne obovatus* and *Triodia helmsii*;
- 3. *Acacia aneura* woodland**
Dominated by *Acacia* woodland. The upper storey comprised of *Acacia aneura* and *A. ramulosa*. The mid storey species comprised of *A. tetragonophylla*, *Eremophila margarethae* and *Maireana convexa*. The under storey species included *Sclerolaena ericantha*, *Maireana carnosae*, *Ptilotus exaltatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Ptilotus schwartzii*; and
- 4. Sub-group *Acacia aneura* over *Eriachne ovate***
Dominated by *Acacia* shrubland. The upper storey comprised of *Acacia aneura* and *Acacia ramulosa*. The mid storey species included *Eremophila margarethae*, *Eremophila forrestii*, *Maireana convexa*, *Eremophila latrobei* subsp. *latrobei*, *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *Santalum lanceolatum*. The understorey species included *Ptilotus schwartzii*, *Eriachne ovata*, *Aristida contorta*, *Dysphania kalpari*, *Calandrinia polyandra*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Maireana carnosae*, *Tribulus astrocarpus*, *Sclerolaena patenticuspis*, *Ptilotus exaltatus* and *Zygophyllum eremaeum*.

Clearing Description Calypso Gold Mine Project.
Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 80 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 248 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 7 kilometres east of Laverton, in the Shire of Laverton.

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 derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2011a).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd has applied to amend CPS 4444/1 to change the Permit holders name from Crescent Gold Limited to Focus Minerals (Laverton) Pty Ltd due to a company name change.

As the amendment is only for administrative purposes, the environmental impacts will not change and the assessment of the clearing principles is consistent with the assessment in clearing permit decision report CPS 4444/1.

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

Comments

There are no native title claims over the area under application. However, the tenements have 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 known Aboriginal sites of significance within the application area. 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 GIS Database
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims – Registered with the NNTT

4. References

Botanica Consulting (2011) Level 1 Flora & Vegetation Survey, Crescent Gold. Final Report. Prepared for Crescent Gold Limited, March 2011.
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
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 Priority One - Poorly Known taxa:** 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 Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa:** 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 Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa:** 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 Priority Four – Rare taxa:** 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 Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa (= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable):** 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 Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa:** 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.