



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4464/3
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 39/129
Mining Lease 39/307
Mining Lease 39/639
Mining Lease 39/740
Mining Lease 39/741
Miscellaneous Licence 39/130
Miscellaneous Licence 39/134
Miscellaneous Licence 39/135
Local Government Area: Shire of Menzies
Colloquial name: Deep South and Safari Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 21 January 2021

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. One Beard vegetation association has been mapped within the application area:

18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*).

A flora and vegetation survey over a 773 hectare area that included the application areas was conducted in Spring 2010 (Alexander Holm and Associates, 2011). The following vegetation communities were recorded within the survey area:

Vegetation unit 1: Low hills on basalt or metamorphic rocks

Very scattered to scattered (Projected Foliage Cover (PFC) 5 – 15%) mixed low (<1 metre) and mid height (1 – 2 metres) shrublands dominated by *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris* and *Maireana georgei* or dominated by *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Philotheca brucei* ssp. *brucei*, *Eremophila latrobei* and *Sida calyxhymenia*, isolated *Acacia* ssp;

Vegetation unit 2: Lower footslopes on basalt or metamorphic rocks

Scattered (PFC 10 – 15%) mixed height (0.3 – 5 metres) shrublands dominated by *Acacia sibirica*, *Acacia caesaneura*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris* and *Dodonaea lobulata* with numerous other low shrubs and occasional *Casuarina pauper* trees or dominated by *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Dodonaea lobulata*, *Maireana georgei* and *Maireana triptera*;

Vegetation unit 3: Low rises on metamorphic rocks

Very scattered to scattered (PFC 5 – 15%) tall shrublands 4 – 6 metres dominated by *Acacia caesaneura*, *Acacia quadrimarginea*, *Acacia ramulosa* with undershrubs *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Eremophila glandulifera*, *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana* ssp. or scattered mixed height (0.3 – 3 metres) generally >20% mixed height (0.3 – 3 metres) shrublands dominated by *Dodonaea lobulata*, *Acacia hemi* and *Ptilotus obovatus* with occasional trees of *Acacia incurvaneura*;

Vegetation unit 4: Sloping sand sheets

Moderately close (PFC 20 – 25%) tall shrublands / woodlands up to about 12 metres with numerous co-dominants including *Acacia caesaneura*, *Bursaria occidentalis*, *Dodonaea rigida*, *Acacia ligulata*, *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris* and *Ptilotus obovatus*; occasional *Eucalyptus youngiana*;

Vegetation unit 5: Loamy plains with Acacia shrublands

Very scattered to moderately close (PFC 10 – 50%, occasionally more where vegetation is clumped or groved) tall shrublands to about 8 metres dominated by *Acacia caesaneura* and/ or *Acacia incurvaneura* with numerous undershrubs commonly *Acacia ligulata*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia burkittii*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris*, *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Scaevola spinescens*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Eremophila glandulifera* and other *Eremophila* spp;

Vegetation unit 6: Hardpan plains

Very scattered to moderately close (PFC 5 – 25%) tall (4 – 9 metres) shrublands dominated by *Acacia incurvaneura* and *Acacia caesaneura*, also *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* and *Acacia burkittii*; common low shrubs are *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Ptilotus schwartzii*, *Eremophila metallicorum*, *Eremophila glandulifera*, *Maireana planifolia*, *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris*, *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Spartothamnella teucrifolia* and *Solanum lasiophyllum*;

Vegetation unit 7: Drainage tracts – unchannelled

Moderately close to closed (PFC 30 – 80%) tall shrublands or woodlands to 10 metres dominated by *Acacia incurvaneura* and/or *Acacia caesaneura* with poorly developed or no lower layers; other isolated common shrubs are *Grevillea stenobotrya*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Eremophila gilesii* ssp. *variabilis*, *Eremophila glandulifera*, *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Maireana planifolia*. Occasionally less dense *Acacias*; and

Vegetation unit 8: Drainage tracts with creeklines

Moderately close to closed (PFC 20 – 80%) tall shrublands (6 – 10 metres) of *Acacia incurvaneura*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia burkittii* with numerous mid and low shrubs *Eremophila metallicorum*, *Senna cardiosperma*, *Rhagodia eremaea* and *Enchylaena tomentosa*. Rarely moderately close (PFC about 30%) mid height shrublands (1 – 2 metres) dominated by *Acacia burkittii* with undershrubs such as *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Maireana pyramidata*, *Rhagodia eremaea* and *Senna* spp.

Alexander Holm & Associates conducted an enhanced Level 1 vegetation survey on 31 August and 2 September 2012 over the amendment application area (Saracen, 2016). The following vegetation communities were recorded within the additional area:

Vegetation unit 7a: Loamy plains with acacia shrublands

Very scattered to moderately close (PFC 10 – 50%, occasionally more where vegetation is clumped or groved) tall shrublands to about 8m dominated by *Acacia caesaneura* and/or *A. incurvaneura* with numerous undershrubs commonly *Acacia ligulata*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *A. burkittii*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris*, *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Scaevola spinescens*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Eremophila glandulifera* and other *Eremophila* spp. (MUWA, occasionally HPMS);

Vegetation unit 16a: Drainage tracts – unchannelled

Moderately close to closed (PFC 30 – 80%) tall shrublands or woodlands to 10m dominated by *Acacia incurvaneura* and/or *A. caesaneura* with poorly developed or no lower layers; other isolated common shrubs are *Grevillea stenobotrya*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Eremophila gilesii* ssp. *variabilis*, *E. glandulifera*, *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Maireana planifolia* (DRMS). Occasionally less dense acacias (PFC 15 – 20%). (HPMS); and

Vegetation unit 16b: Drainage tracts with creeklines

Moderately close to closed (PFC 20 – 80%) tall shrublands (6 – 10m) of *Acacia incurvaneura*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *A. burkittii* with numerous mid and low shrubs *Eremophila metallicorum*, *Senna cardiosperma*, *Rhagodia eremaea* and *Enchylaena tomentosa* (DRMS). Rarely moderately close (PFC about 30%) mid height shrublands (1 – 2m) dominated by *Acacia burkittii* with undershrubs such as *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Maireana pyramidata*, *Rhagodia eremaea* and *Senna* spp. (DRAS).

Clearing Description

Deep South and Safari Project.
Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 215 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 800.7 hectares for the purpose of mineral production. The application area is located approximately 100 kilometres south of Laverton, in the Shire of Menzies.

Vegetation Condition

Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994);

to:

Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

Comment

The vegetation condition was derived from vegetation surveys conducted by Alexander Holm and Associates in 2010 and 2012.

CPS 4464/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 1 September 2011 and was valid from 24 September 2011 to 31 July 2016. The permit authorised the clearing of 175 hectares within a boundary of approximately 766.278 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production.

CPS 4464/2 was amended on 14 July 2016 and was valid from 24 September 2011 to 31 July 2021. The amendment extended the permit duration by five years and increased the area of clearing authorised by forty hectares (up to a total of 215 hectares), within a boundary of approximately 806.883 hectares. The extended boundary included mining lease 39/129 on the permit.

On 24 November 2020 the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 4464/2 to extend the permit duration by a further ten years, as the project is ongoing.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

The permit holder has applied to extend the permit duration by ten years, as the project is ongoing. The area of clearing authorised remains unchanged. As part of the amendment, the permit holder has also reduced the permit boundary by approximately 6.18 hectares, removing an area south-east of the existing mine camp where an ephemeral drainage line is present. No clearing has occurred in this particular area to date and none is planned, hence the area has been removed from the permit envelope. This reduction has also resulted in permit condition 4 on CPS 4464/2 (clearing not authorised) no longer being required, as the previously conditioned flora exclusion area now sits outside the permit boundary.

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*, and the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (f), may be at variance to Principles (g) and (i), is not likely to be at variance to Principles (a), (b), (c), (d), (h) and (j) and is not at variance to Principle (e). The assessment remains consistent with previous versions of the Decision Report, with the exception of Principle (a), which has been downgraded from 'may be at variance' to 'not likely to be at variance' as *Arthropodium* sp. Goldfields (previously a species of interest and subject to a permit exclusion zone) now sits outside the permit boundary.

Methodology

GIS Database:

- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- 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 (WC2019/002) over the application area (DPLH, 2021). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal 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 7 December 2020 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

- Alexander Holm and Associates (2011) Environmental Assessment: Proposed Expansion of Safari and Deep South Mines. Report prepared for Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd by Alexander Holm and Associates, 2011, 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 5 January 2021).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Saracen (2016) CPS 4464/1 (Deep South and Safari) Clearing Permit Amendment (Deep Well Addition) Supporting

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
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
DBCA	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 DBCA)
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</i> , Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, 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
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DBCA (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).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

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 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.