



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 4905/1
Permit Holder:	API Management Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	1 June 2012 – 1 June 2022

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations and access tracks.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Section 91 licence LIC00217/2008_3_84 within:

Lot 165 on Plan 238633 (Cane)

Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11729747 Cane)

Lot 206 on Plan 220090 (Fortescue)

Lot 208 on Plan 220090 (Fortescue)

Lot 302 on Plan 63514 (Fortescue)

Lot 309 on Plan 63519 (Fortescue)

Lot 310 on Plan 63519 (Fortescue)

Unallocated Crown Land (Pin 1016546 Fortescue)

Lot 264 on Plan 220363 (Maitland)

Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1017635 Maitland)

Lot 154 on Plan 220164 (Mardie)

Lot 263 on Plan 220164 (Mardie)

Lot 257 on Plan 30489 (Mardie)

Lot 660 on Plan 30489 (Mardie)

North West Coastal Highway road reserve (PIN 11733355, 11733289, 11733290, Mardie)

Lot 179 on Plan 238640 (Nanutarra)

Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1016550 Hamersley Range)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 100 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 4905/1.

4. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 25 April 2013.

5. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

6. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the Permit Holder has the right to access land under the *Land Administration Act 1997* or any other written law.

7. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1, 2 and 3 of this Permit, the Permit Holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

8. 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.

9. Flora management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *botanist* to inspect that area for the presence of *priority flora*.
- (b) Where *priority flora* are identified in relation to condition 9(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:
 - (i) no clearing occurs within 10 metres of identified *priority flora*, unless approved by the CEO; and
 - (ii) no clearing of identified *priority flora* occurs unless approved by the CEO.

10. Weed control

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*:

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

11. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) Retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) At an optimal time within 12 months following completion of activities under this permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* areas not required for future scheduled and approved development, by:
 - (i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
 - (ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 11(a) on the cleared area(s).
- (c) Within 18 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 11(b) of this Permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 11(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.

- (d) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 11(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 11(c)(i) and 11(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 11(c)(i) and (ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 11(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 11(c)(ii).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

12. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
 - (ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
 - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

13. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 31 July of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 12 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 July and 30 June of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 1 March 2022, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 12 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 13(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

environmental specialist means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;

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

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres of the area cleared.

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;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

regenerate/ed/ion means *revegetation* that can be established from in situ seed banks contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

rehabilitate/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.

botanist means a person with specific training and/or experience in the ecology and taxonomy of Western Australian flora;

priority flora means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the *Department's Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

weed/s 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*.

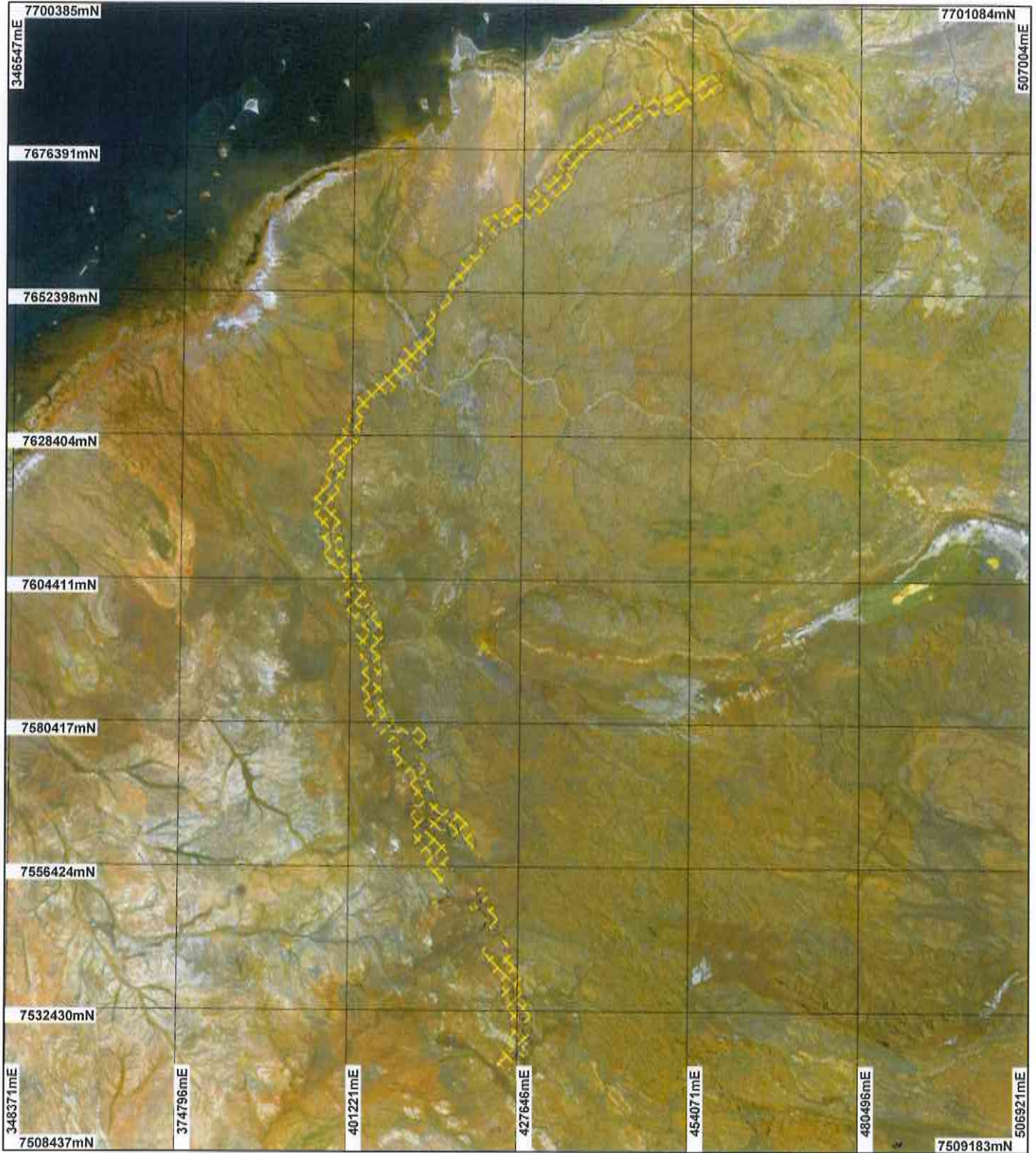


Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

10 May 2012

Plan 4905/1



LEGEND

Clearing instruments

-  Areas Approved to Clear
 -  Cadastre
- Western Australia LandSat Mosaic 25m - AGO 2006



0 ————— 25 km

Scale 1:882248

(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.

K. Faulkner

Date 10/5/12

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



Department of Environment and Conservation

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4905/1
 Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: API Management Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: PART LOT 264 ON PLAN 220363 (Lot No. 264 NORTH WEST COASTAL MAITLAND 6714)
 PART LOT 263 ON PLAN 220164 (Lot No. 263 NORTH WEST COASTAL MARDIE 6714)
 UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND (MAITLAND 6714)
 PART LOT 154 ON PLAN 220164 (Lot No. 154 NORTH WEST COASTAL MARDIE 6714)
 PART LOT 263 ON PLAN 220164 (Lot No. 263 NORTH WEST COASTAL MARDIE 6714)
 LOT 660 ON PLAN 30489 (MARDIE 6714)
 ROAD RESERVE (MARDIE 6714)
 UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND (FORTESCUE 6716)
 LOT 309 ON PLAN 63519 (Lot No. 309 NORTH WEST COASTAL FORTESCUE 6716)
 LOT 206 ON PLAN 220090 (FORTESCUE 6716)
 LOT 310 ON PLAN 63519 (FORTESCUE 6716)
 LOT 302 ON PLAN 63514 (FORTESCUE 6716)
 PART LOT 165 ON PLAN 238633 (CANE 6710)
 UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND (HAMERSLEY RANGE 6716)
 PART LOT 179 ON PLAN 238640 (Lot No. 179 NANUTARRA NANUTARRA 6751)

Local Government Area: Shire of Ashburton
 Shire of Roebourne

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
100		Mechanical Removal	Geotechnical investigations.

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
 Decision Date: 10 May 2012

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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 603: Hummock grasslands, sparse shrub steppe; Acacia bivenosa over hard spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).	The application is to clear 100 hectares of native vegetation within a 52,268 hectare footprint. Vegetation and flora surveys conducted within and around the area under application recorded 641 flora taxa within 52 vegetation communities.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the native vegetation under application was sourced from a flora and vegetation survey report by Astron, (2010). The report was a reconciliation of the vegetation and flora data as reported by Western Botanical (2009, 2010), AECON (2010) and Astron (2010).
Mapped Beard vegetation association 587: Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree-steppe; snappy gum over Triodia wiseana / Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over Triodia pungens (Shepherd, 2009).	The vegetation under application is in a completely degraded to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (Astron, 2010), with majority being in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (Astron, 2010).	To Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	
Mapped Beard vegetation association 175: Short bunch grassland - savanna/grass plain (Pilbara) (Shepherd, 2009).			

Mapped Beard vegetation association 601: Mosaic: Sedgeland; various sedges with very sparse snakewood / Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over soft spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 605: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; Acacia pachycarpa & waterwood over soft spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 29: Sparse low woodland; mulga, discontinuous in scattered groups (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 82: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana* (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 620: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; snakewood over soft spinifex (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 157: Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex, *Triodia wiseana* (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 103: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; snakewood over soft spinifex & *Triodia wiseana* (Shepherd, 2009).

Mapped Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (Shepherd, 2009).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments

Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear 100 hectares within a footprint of 52,268 hectares in the Shire's of Ashburton and Roebourne.

Flora and vegetation surveys have been undertaken by Western Botanical in 2009, 2010 and AECON in 2010 of the of the transport corridor area. It should be noted that only half of the flora and vegetation survey undertaken by AECON was within the application area. A fourth flora and vegetation survey was undertaken by Astron (2010), this survey was conducted south of the application area. All other survey areas appear to be within or in close proximity of the application area.

A collective total of 641 flora taxa within 52 vegetation communities were recorded within the survey areas. Majority of the vegetation within the survey areas was in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (Astron, 2010). A total of 19 weed species were identified as being within the survey areas.

No declared rare flora or threatened ecological communities have been recorded within the survey areas. The surveys identified eight priority species, these species included *Goodenia nuda* (P4), *Acacia glaucocaesia*, *Flaveria australasica* ssp. *Gilgae*, *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) PN, *Owenia acidula*, *Terminalia supranitifolia* *Triodia* sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) (P3), and *Vigna* sp. Central

(M.E. Tudgen 1626) (P2) (Astron, 2010).

Within the application area three priority ecological communities (PECs) have been mapped. The recorded PECs are referred to as the Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Pains (Priority 3), *Triodia* sp. robe river assemblages of mesas in the West Pilbara (Priority 3) and the Subterranean invertebrate communities of mesas in the Robe Valley region (Priority 1).

The applicant has advised of the recorded PECs up to 17.5 ha of the Horseflat Land System PEC may be impacted upon. Approximately 3000 ha of the Horseflat Land System PEC has been mapped as occurring within the application area. The Horseflat Land System PEC has been mapped from 53 current locations within the DEC database, covering an area of approximately 174249 ha. The PEC is particularly sensitive to weed invasion, and measures should be put in place to mitigate this potential impact.

Given that the application footprint comprises of known populations of priority flora and a PEC and suitable habitat for priority flora, the application area may contain a high level of biodiversity. However due the relatively small size of the clearing within a larger footprint, it is unlikely that proposal will significantly impact on biodiversity in the local area.

The application may be at variance to this principle. Revegetation of temporary use areas, avoidance of known conservation flora species and weed conditions will assist in mitigating identified impacts. Any removal or impacts to priority flora is to be avoided unless approved by the CEO.

Methodology **References**
AECON (2010)
Astron (2010)
Western Botanical (2009)
Western Botanical (2010)
Keighery (1994)
GIS Database:
- SAC Bio Datasets March 2012

(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**
Fifteen terrestrial fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within 40 km radius of the proposed clearing, including the Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceus* subsp. *barroni*), *Rhinonictes aurantius* (Orange Leaf-nosed-bat) *Pogona minor* subsp. *Minima* (Dwarf Bearded Dragon) *Petrogale lateralis* subsp. *Lateralis* (Black-flanked Rock-wallaby) and the Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*).

A level 2 terrestrial fauna survey of the application area undertaken by Biota (2009) recorded over 300 fauna species. This comprised 171 birds, 27 native mammals, 111 reptiles, 12 bats, 7 amphibians and 7 introduced mammals. Of the identified fauna species recorded, eight priority species were recorded during the fauna surveys (Biota, 2009).

Significant fauna species habitat exists with the clearing footprint area, however they are considered to be widespread and abundant within the extensively vegetated Pilbara Bioregion.

Given the relatively small amount of the vegetation proposed to be cleared within a larger footprint, along with the large amount of vegetation remaining in the local area, the application is unlikely to significantly impact on the fauna habitat, nor on the conservation status of fauna.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology **References**
Biota (2009)

(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**
There are no known records of declared rare flora (DRF) within a 40km radius of the application area. The closest known DRF species is *Lepidum catapycnon*, approximately 116km south east from the area under application.

Flora and vegetation surveys undertaken by Western Botanical in 2009, 2010 and AECON in 2010 at the appropriate time of year did not record any DRF species within the application footprint.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References
 AECON (2010)
 Western Botanical (2009)
 Western Botanical (2010)
 GIS Database:
 - SAC Bio Datasets March 2012

(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**
 There are no known records of threatened ecological communities (TEC) within a 40km radius of the application area. The closest known TEC is approximately 100km east from the area under application.

Given the above the application is not at a variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Database:
 - SAC Bio Datasets March 2012

(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 at variance to this Principle**
 The application area has been mapped as occurring within twelve Beard vegetation associations. The twelve mapped vegetation associations retain vegetation above the 30 percent threshold level as recommended in the National Objectives Targets for Biodiversity Conservation; below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The application and surrounding areas are extensively vegetated with approximately 95 percent of its pre-European vegetation remaining. Both the Shire of Ashburton and the Shire of Roebourne contain a large amount of vegetation within their boundaries, with approximately 100 and 98 percent of their pre-European vegetation remaining respectively (Shepherd, 2009).

The application area does not occur within an extensively cleared landscape and is not at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Pilbara	17,804,193	17,785,001	100	8
Shire*				
Shire of Ashburton	10,086,659	10,050,099	100	16
Shire of Roebourne	1,535,628	1,502,080	98	0.2
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion				
603	388,455	388,455	100	16
605	114,116	114,116	100	0
601	109,687	109,687	100	0
587	587,716	587,716	100	21
29	1,133,220	1,133,220	100	2
93	3,042,113	3,042,064	100	2
82	2,563,583	2,563,583	100	11
620	15,539	15,539	100	0
157	198,634	198,519	100	6
175	526,206	524,861	99	5
103	614,056	614,056	100	5
18	676,557	676,557	100	17

Methodology References
 Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 Shepherd (2009)
 GIS Databases:
 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia

(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 may be at variance to this Principle**
 Numerous watercourses intersect the application area including the Fortescue, Robe and Cane rivers. It is likely

that the application may remove vegetation that is associated with the known watercourses. Therefore the application may be at variance to this principle.

Giving consideration to the relatively small amount of vegetation to be removed within the larger footprint, it is unlikely that the impacts from the removal of native vegetation will significantly impact upon the known watercourses within the application area.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear

(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

There have been eight different soil types mapped within the clearing area. The mapped soil types consist of hard alkaline red soils, steep stony hills and ranges on metamorphosed basic and ultrabasic rocks, with some iron ore formations and alluvial plains with occasional stony residuals of basic and ultrabasic rocks. (Northcote et al, 1960 - 1968).

Considering the relatively small amount of clearing within a larger footprint, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will cause appreciable land degradation.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References
Northcote et al (1960-1968)

(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 at variance to this Principle

The closest conservation area to the application footprint is former leasehold proposed for conservation (2015 early summer). The reserve is located approximately 6.5km west of the northern section of the clearing footprint.

Given the distance between the clearing footprint and the proposed conservation reserve, it is unlikely that any impacts will occur to the reserve from the clearing.

The application is not 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

Several watercourses have been mapped as occurring within the clearing footprint. The known watercourses consist mainly of three rivers, seasonal creeks and drainage lines. It is possible the clearing as proposed may cause deterioration to the water quality to the known watercourses during seasonal rains. However these impacts are likely to be short term with minimal impacts.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear

(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

Numerous watercourses intersect the 52,268ha footprint of the application area, including areas that are subject to inundation during the wet season. However, given the small amount of clearing within a large footprint, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause or exacerbate flooding in the local area.

The clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

The Shire of Ashburton (2012) has advised that they have no objection to the application.

The Shire of Roebourne (2012) has advised that they have no objection to the application.

The applicant has obtained a section 91 Licence in accordance with the Land Administration Act 1997 to access the land for the proposal (API, 2012).

The applicant is applying to clear 100 ha of native vegetation for the purpose to undertake feasibility geotechnical and hydrological investigations (API, 2012). The proposed clearing is required for;

- Hydrological test holes (50m x 50m bore hole drill pads)
- Geotechnical test holes (20m x 20m bore hole drill pads)
- Access tracks (not exceeding 6m, with an average of 4m) for vehicles and machinery wherever access cannot be obtained via existing roads or tracks.

The area under application is subject to native title claims. Both the claimants and their representing body have been notified of the application. To date no response has been received.

Application area falls within the Surface Water and Groundwater Pilbara area covered by the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. If the use of water is required, a water licence may need to be obtained from the Department of Water.

Methodology

References

- API Management (2012)
- Shire of Ashburton (2012)
- Shire of Roebourne (2012)
- GIS Database
 - Native Title Claims
 - RIWI Act, Groundwater areas
 - RIWI Act, Surface water areas, Irrigation districts

4. References

- AECOM (2010) Proposed Anketell Port Transport Corridor, Associated Borrow Pits and Communication Towers - Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Assessment. Prepared for API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref DOC:A478194)
- AIP Management (2012) Supporting information provided within clearing permit application CPS 4905/1 API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref:A478194)
- AIP Management (2012a) Additional information provided within clearing permit application CPS 4905/1 API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref:A501339)
- Astron (2010) West Pilbara Iron Ore Project. Reconciliation of Vegetation Descriptions and Associated Vegetation Mapping. Prepared for API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref DOC:A478194)
- Biota (2009) West Pilbara Iron Ore Project Rail Corridor Fauna and Fauna Assemblages Survey. Prepared for API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref DOC:A478194)
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Government of Western Australia. (2011). 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Shire of Ashburton (2012) Direct Interest Submission (DEC Ref:A491036)
- Shire of Roebourne (2012) Direct Interest Submission (DEC Ref:A493108)
- Western Botanical (2009) Flora and Vegetation of the Proposed Cape Preston Rail Corridor West Pilbara Iron Ore Project. Prepared for API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref DOC:A478194)
- Western Botanical (2010) Flora and Vegetation of the Proposed Mine & Associated Infrastructure Areas West Pilbara Iron Ore Project. Prepared for API Management Pty Ltd (DEC Ref DOC:A478194)

5. Glossary

Term	Meaning
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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)