



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6555/3
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Jalmah Investments Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 77/718
Local Government Area: Shire of Westonia
Colloquial name: Princess Royal Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

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

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 536: Medium woodland; morrell & rough fruited mallee (*Eucalyptus corrugata*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) on 23 July and 16 September 2020. The following vegetation types were recorded within the application area (NVS, 2021):

A. *Acacia acuminata* shrubland with emergent *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *Lissophloia*
Thicket of *Acacia acuminata* over *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *Dodonaea inaequifolia* over *Grevillea acuarria*, *Trymalium daphnifolium* and *Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*, with occasional emergent *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia*.

B. *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *Eucalyptus longicornis* woodland over sparse sclerophyll shrubland
Woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus longicornis* and occasional *Eucalyptus salubris* over *Exocarpos aphyllus*, *Santalum acuminatum*, *Eremophila ionantha* and *Alyxia buxifolia* over *Olearia muelleri*, *Acacia nyssophylla*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*, *Atriplex stipitata* and *Scaevola spinescens*.

C. *Eucalyptus salubris* woodland
Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus salubris* with occasional *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over *Exocarpos aphyllus*, *Santalum acuminatum* and *Eremophila ionantha* over *Acacia erinacea*, *Olearia muelleri*, *Grevillea acuarria* and *Acacia hemiteles*.

Clearing Description Princess Royal Project.
Jalmah Investments Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 1.8 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 16.8 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately five kilometres west of Westonia, in the Shire of Westonia.

Vegetation Condition Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).
to
Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by NVS (2021).
The proposed clearing is for the expansion of the waste rock dump and run-of-mine (ROM) pad.

Clearing permit CPS 6555/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 25 June 2015 and was valid from 18 July 2015 to 31 July 2020. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 0.9 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 16.8 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The application area had pre-existing disturbance prior to the granting of CPS 6555/1.

CPS 6555/2 was granted on 16 July 2020, amending the permit to extend the permit duration to 31 July 2025. The area of clearing authorised and the permit boundaries remained unchanged.

On 25 February 2021, the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 6555/2 to increase the amount of clearing authorised to 1.8 hectares.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

The permit holder has applied to increase the amount of clearing authorised by 0.9 hectares, to allow for expansion of the waste rock dump and establishment of a ROM pad (NVS, 2021).

The amendment area is located within the Merredin subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion (GIS Database). The Merredin subregion is characterised by proteaceous scrub-heaths, rich in endemics, on residual lateritic uplands and derived sandplains; mixed eucalypt, *Allocasuarina huegeliana* and Jam-York Gum woodlands on Quaternary alluvials and eluvials (CALM, 2002).

The vegetation within the amendment area is dominated by *Acacia* thickets and *Eucalyptus* woodlands (NVS, 2021). The amendment area is located within the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (GIS Database). These woodlands are a state listed Priority Ecological Community (PEC, P3) and a federally listed Threatened Ecological Community (TEC, CR) (GIS Database).

The proposed amendment will increase the amount of clearing by 0.9 hectares within this TEC/PEC (GIS Database). The amendment area is located within a remnant area of bushland that totals 2,205 hectares, one of the largest remnants for this TEC/PEC in the area (GIS Database). The additional 0.9 hectares of clearing represents approximately 0.04% of the remnant area of bushland (NVS, 2021). The proposed clearing will have an impact to the TEC/PEC on a local scale, however it is unlikely to significantly reduce the extent of the TEC/PEC (NVS, 2021). The additional clearing will be mostly limited to areas of existing disturbance or areas rated as 'degraded' (NVS, 2021; Keighery, 1994).

No Threatened or Priority flora was identified within the amendment area (NVS, 2021). One Priority flora species was recorded outside the amendment area during the field assessment: *Teucrium diabolicum* (P3) (NVS, 2021). The proposed amendment is unlikely to impact the extent of this Priority flora species (NVS, 2021).

No significant fauna habitat was identified within the amendment area and no conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the fauna survey of the amendment area (NVS, 2021; Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020). Five conservation significant fauna species were identified as having the potential to occur within the application area due to suitable habitat present (NVS, 2021; Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020). Impacts to fauna are likely to be low in a landscape and bioregional context (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020). The proposed increase in clearing is unlikely to impact the conservation status of any of conservation significant fauna species, or result in a reduction of fauna habitat (NVS, 2021; Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020).

Approximately 18% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The amendment area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 536: Medium woodland; morrell & rough fruited mallee (*Eucalyptus corrugata*) (GIS Database). Approximately 35-41% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019). While the amendment area represents a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared, the proposed clearing will primarily be restricted to areas that have been previously disturbed with approximately 0.7 hectares of the 0.9 hectare increase considered 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994; NVS, 2021). The amendment area is located within an approximately 2,200 hectare remnant of vegetation, therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly reduce the extent of vegetation association 536 (GIS Database).

There are no permanent or ephemeral watercourses or wetlands located within the amendment area (GIS Database; NVS, 2021). The proposed amendment is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water, or exacerbate the incidence of flooding (NVS, 2021). There are no conservation areas located within the vicinity of the amendment area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area is Sandford Rocks Nature Reserve, located approximately 9.3 kilometres northeast of the amendment area (GIS Database). The additional clearing of 0.9 hectares of vegetation is not likely to lead to appreciable land degradation (NVS, 2021).

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 Principles (a) and (e), and is not likely to be at variance to Principles (b), (c), (d), (g), (h), (i) and (j),

and is not at variance to Principle (f).

Methodology CALM (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2019)
Keighery (1994)
NVS (2021)
Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020)

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 (WC2017/007) over the area under application (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 15 March 2021 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

- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, 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 9 April 2021).
- Government of Western Australia (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth.
<https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- NVS (2021) Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Princess Royal Project Part 2. Prepared for Jalmah Investments Pty Ltd, by Native Vegetation Solutions, February 2021.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020) Basic fauna survey and assessment. Princess Royal Project. Prepared for CSK Constructions Pty Ltd, by Terrestrial Ecosystems, September 2020.

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.