

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6643/4
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Origin Energy Resources Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Pipeline Licence PL 18
Production Licence L 1
Production Licence L11
Local Government Area: Shire of Irwin
Colloquial name: Beharra Springs Gas Facility Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
45.35		Mechanical Removal	Petroleum Production and Associated Infrastructure

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 15 October 2020

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: 378: Shrublands; scrub-heath with scattered *Banksia* spp, *Eucalyptus todtiana* & *Xylomelum angustifolium* on deep sandy flats in the Geraldton Sandplain Region (GIS Database).

Origin Energy Resources Ltd (2015) consolidated existing mapped flora and vegetation surveys within the local region and mapped three vegetation types within the application area:

- H1: Low Heath of mixed Proteaceous and Myrtaceous species on yellow-brown sand on midslopes;
- H2: Heath of *Banksia hookeriana* over Low Heath of mixed species on yellow sand upper slopes; and
- D1: Disturbed vegetation on firebreak.

Clearing Description Beharra Springs Gas Facility Project.
Origin Energy Resources Ltd proposes to clear up to 45.35 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 45.35 hectares, for the purpose of petroleum production and associated infrastructure. The project is located approximately 30 kilometres south-east of Dongara, within the Shire of Irwin.

Vegetation Condition Pristine: No 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 consolidated existing mapped flora and vegetation surveys by Mattiske (2011; 2018).

Clearing permit CPS 6643/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) (now Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)) on 3 September 2015 and authorised the clearing of 7.577 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of 7.577 hectares.

CPS 6643/1 was amended on 28 July 2016 for the purpose of increasing the amount of clearing authorised to 25 hectares and increasing the permit boundary to approximately 31.35 hectares.

On 10 July 2020, Origin Energy Resources Ltd applied to amend CPS 6643/2, however due to administrative issues this application was withdrawn.

On 13 August 2020, Origin Energy Resources Ltd applied to amend CPS 6643/2 for the purpose of amalgamating permits, increasing the amount of approved clearing to 45.35 hectares, and increasing the permit boundary to 45.5 hectares.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

Origin Energy Resources Ltd has applied to amalgamate clearing permits CPS 4607/2 and CPS 6643/2, increase the amount of approved clearing to 45.35 hectares and increase the permit boundary to 45.35 hectares. Additional clearing is required to accommodate the installation of new critical infrastructure associated with the long term operation and maintenance of the Facility (Origin, 2020).

CPS 4607/1 was granted by DMP on 17 November 2011, authorising the clearing of 2.2 hectares within a permit boundary of approximately 2.2 hectares, for the purposes of petroleum production and associated infrastructure. CPS 4607/1 was amended on 1 December 2016, increasing the amount of approved clearing to 14.5 hectares within a permit boundary of 14.5 hectares.

Beach Energy Limited (the permit holder and owner of Origin Energy Resources Ltd) commissioned Matiske Consulting (2018) to undertake a targeted flora survey for Threatened and Priority flora species in October 2018. No Threatened flora, Threatened Ecological Communities, or Priority Ecological Communities have been identified within the amended application area.

Three Priority flora species, *Hemiandra* sp. Eneabba (H. Demarz 3687) (Priority 3), *Banksia elegans* (Priority 4) and *Schoenus griffinianus* (Priority 4) were identified during the survey (Matiske, 2018). *Hemiandra* sp. Eneabba (H. Demarz 3687) was found at a single locality consisting of one plant, *Banksia elegans* (P4) was found from 65 localities totalling 123 plants and *Schoenus griffinianus* was recorded from 35 locations totalling 208 plants. These species have been recorded previously in the Beharra Springs facility area, and in the surrounding area (Matiske, 2018). The Western Australia Herbarium also has numerous records of the above species, with 33 recorded populations for *Hemiandra* sp. Eneabba (H. Demarz 3687), 42 records for *Banksia elegans*, and 38 records for *Schoenus griffinianus* (Matiske, 2018). Based on the above, these species are not restricted to the current survey area and the proposed clearing of these species is not likely to result in a significant impact to the population found within the Beharra Springs area.

Given the previous clearing activities, the permit area is not likely to contain any significant habitat for native fauna species. Aerial imagery of the amendment area suggests that the faunal habitats are similar to that within the previous permit boundary. The amendment area does not appear to contain significant faunal habitats such as permanent waterbodies, caves or gully habitats (GIS Database). Given the relatively small size of the application area and its lack of notable habitat features, it is unlikely to be considered significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

There are no watercourses within the additional area and the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on surface or groundwater quality (GIS Database).

The additional area is not within any conservation areas and is not part of a remnant forming an ecological linkage to conservation estate (GIS Database).

The proposed amendment is unlikely to result in any significant change to the environmental impacts of the proposed clearing. The assessment against the clearing principles remains consistent with the assessment contained in decision reports CPS 6643/1 and CPS 6643/2.

Methodology Matiske (2018)

GIS Database:

- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- Soils, Statewide
- 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 over the area under application (DPLH, 2020). This claim has been determined by the Federal Court 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, 2020). 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 14 September 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 (2020)

4. References

- DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
<http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 5 October 2020).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske Consulting (2011) Threatened and Priority Flora Search of the Beharra Springs Office Upgrade and Wolf Dondip 1 Survey Areas. Report prepared for Origin Energy Resources Limited, by Mattiske Consulting, Western Australia, August 2011.
- Mattiske (2018) Flora survey for the Beharra Springs Clearing Permit (CPS 4607). Supporting document prepared for Beach Energy Ltd by Mattiske Consulting, October 2018.
- Origin Energy Resources Limited (Origin) (2015) Beharra Springs Right of Way Gas Pipeline – Application for a clearing permit. Internal report, June 2015.
- Origin (2020) Beharra Springs Gas Facility Project - Application for a clearing permit. Internal report, August 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
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
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)
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DAWE)
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
DSEWPac	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DAWE)
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>Environmental 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.