



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)(CI)

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6662/1
Permit Holder:	Phosphate Resources Limited TA Christmas Island Phosphates
Duration of Permit:	21 November 2015 to 31 December 2018

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 exploration.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Mining Lease MCI 70/10

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 1.2 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6662/1.

4. 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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

6. Weed control

- When undertaking any clearing, or other activity pursuant to this permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds:
 - clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - ensure that no *weed*-affected *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
 - restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

- (b) Weed management activities will be undertaken by the Permit Holder in accordance with a Weed Management Plan approved by the General Manager responsible for Territories Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development. This plan is to be developed by the Permit Holder within 12 months of this permit being granted.
- (c) At least once in each 3 month period prior to the Weed Management Plan required in condition 6(b) being approved, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any weeds growing within areas cleared under this permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

7. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) 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;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

8. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, of the Department of Environment Regulation, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 7 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO, of the Department of Environment Regulation, on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 30 September 2018, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, of the Department of Environment Regulation, a written report of records required under condition 7 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 8(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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; and

weed/s means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

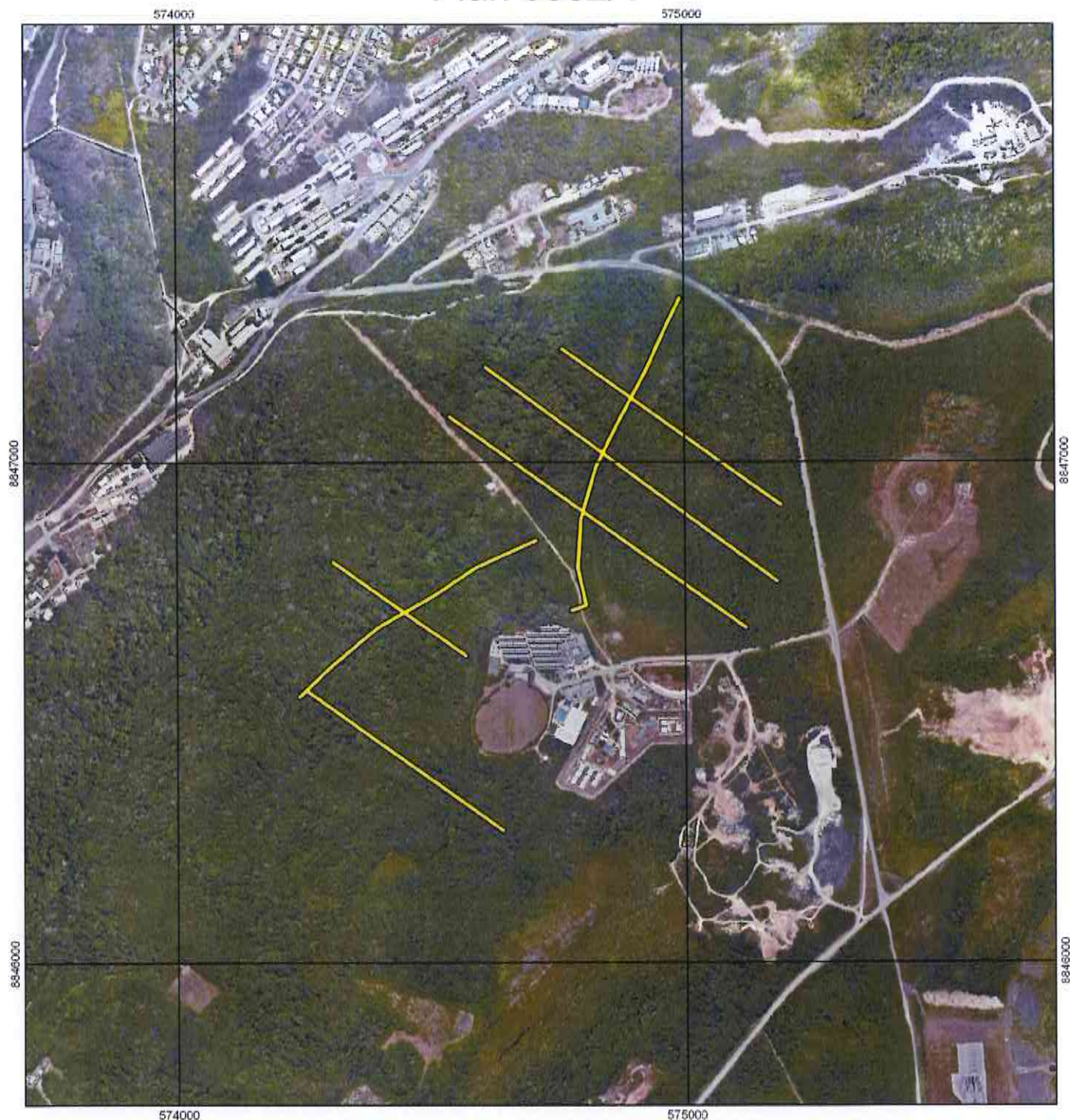


M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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


22 October 2015


Plan 6662/1



Legend

Clearing

 cadastre

 ci_2011_orth

 Areas approved to clear



1:9,873

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

M. Warnock / Date: *22/10/15*
M. Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986





1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6662/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Phosphate Resources Limited TA Christmas Island Phosphates

1.3. Property details

Property: UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND, CHRISTMAS ISLAND
ROAD RESERVE - 1350193, CHRISTMAS ISLAND
LOT 556 ON PLAN 195417, CHRISTMAS ISLAND
MCI 70/10
Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: Shire of Christmas Island

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Granted
Application:
Decision Date: 22 October 2015

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
The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of regrowth vegetation and Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest (Geoscience Australia, 2014).	The application proposes to clear 1.2 hectares of native vegetation within Mining Lease MCI 70/10 for the purpose of exploration for phosphate resources.	Pristine; No obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994). To Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the areas mapped as Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest along the proposed drill lines is in excellent to pristine (Keighery, 1994) condition (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a). Regrowth vegetation along the proposed drill lines is in very good to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition with few weeds and landform disturbances present (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a). Completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition vegetation was identified in the most norther north-south proposed drill line (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a) The condition of the vegetation was determined via supporting information provided by Range to Reef Environmental (2015), aerial imagery and vegetation mapping (Geoscience Australia, 2014).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments

Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear 1.2 hectares of native vegetation within Mining Lease MCI 70/10 for the purpose of exploration for phosphate resources. The proposed clearing consists of clearing three metre wide tracks along historical drill lines to facilitate access by a 4WD mounted drill rig. The proponent proposes to undertake exploration along historical drill lines to evaluate the resources remaining in MCI 70/10 and verify historic exploration data (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a). The application area consists of seven drill lines totalling 4,100 metres in length.

The vegetation under application has been mapped as regrowth vegetation and Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest (Geoscience Australia, 2014) and ranges in condition from degraded to pristine. Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) has advised that 0.44 hectares of Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest is proposed to be cleared under this application. The condition of areas mapped as Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest are excellent to pristine (Keighery, 1994), despite historic exploration clearing. One of the drill lines contained vegetation in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition consisting of an altered landform and containing weeds. The majority of the area under application is in a very good to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a).

Christmas Island is home to 237 native plant species, including 17 endemic species which are not found anywhere else in the world. Approximately half of the islands plants are not found anywhere else in Australia (DotE, 2015a).

No priority flora species are listed for Christmas Island.

Christmas Island is home to three flora species listed as Threatened under the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. These three species are *Asplenium listeri* (Christmas Island Spleenwort), *Tectaria devexa* var. *minor* and *Pneumatopteris truncata*. The area under application was surveyed by Range to Reef Environmental and no rare flora was identified (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a).

Although no rare flora species were identified in the application area one species, *Dendrocnide peltata*, which has been identified as potentially conservation significant (Holmes and Holmes, 2002) was found scattered throughout the survey area (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a).

No state or federally listed priority or threatened ecological communities are located on Christmas Island.

The area under application was surveyed by Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) on 18-21 May 2015. This survey identified five fauna species of conservation significance in the application area, being: Christmas Island Imperial pigeon (*Ducula whartoni*), Christmas Island Thrush (*Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus*), Christmas Island White Eye (*Zosterops natalis*), Robber Crab (*Birgus latro*) and Red Crabs (*Gecarcoidea natalis*).

The application area contains Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest in pristine (Keighery, 1994) condition and a flora species which has been identified as potentially conservation significant, therefore the application area may contain a high level of biodiversity.

The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
DotE (2015a)
Geoscience Australia (2014)
Holmes and Holmes (2002)
Keighery (1994)
Range to Reef Environmental (2015a)

(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

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application was surveyed by Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) on 18-21 May 2015. This survey identified five fauna species of conservation significance in the application area, being: Christmas Island Imperial pigeon (*Ducula whartoni*), Christmas Island Thrush (*Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus*), Christmas Island White Eye (*Zosterops natalis*), Robber Crab (*Birgus latro*) and Red Crabs (*Gecarcoidea natalis*).

Christmas Island Imperial Pigeon is mainly found on the inland plateau of Christmas Island in rainforest and to some extent, in secondary regrowth dominated by the introduced Japanese Cherry (*Muntingia calabura*). It nests in the top of rainforest trees and other dense vegetation, and feeds in the canopy on fruits, as well as buds and leaves (DotE, 2015b). This species is not listed as threatened under State legislation, nor is it listed under the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

Christmas Island Thrush is confined to Christmas Island, where it is considered to be widespread. The extent of occurrence is estimated to be 137 kilometres squared (DotE, 2015c). This species is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act.

Christmas Island White Eye is endemic to Christmas Island and occupies all forested habitats on the island. This species used to be confined to Christmas Island, however has now been introduced to Cocos Keeling Islands (DotE, 2015d). The Christmas Island White Eye is not listed as threatened under State legislation, nor is it listed under the EPBC Act.

The Christmas Island White Eye, Christmas Island Thrush and Christmas Island Imperial Pigeon are widespread and highly mobile and therefore the proposed clearing of 1.2 hectares of native vegetation over a number of lines is not likely to significantly impact upon these species. The applicant has advised that significant vegetation i.e large trees will be avoided by diverting equipment around them. This clearing method will assist in ensuring that impacts to these species will be minimised.

Robber Crabs are found on most parts of Christmas Island, from the shore terrace to the highest plateau areas. In 1981 this species was listed as vulnerable under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. In 1996 their status was changed to 'data deficient'. Populations continue to decline as a result of harvesting for food, habitat loss, interaction with humans and the impact of introduced predators (Orchard, 2015).

Robber Crabs are habitat generalists and all areas of previously uncleared rainforest are considered critical to this species. Although this species was identified within the application area it is unlikely that the proposed clearing of 1.2 hectares of native vegetation over a linear length of approximately four kilometres will impact upon significant habitat for this species.

Red Crabs are most common in the moist environment of the rainforest, however also inhabit a variety of other habitats including limestone pinnacle areas on the coastal shore terraces and domestic gardens. The only habitat they are not found in are the areas cleared of rainforest and stripped of soil for phosphate mining. Current estimates of population size are about 50-60 million (Orchard, 2015). Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) report that many parts of the survey area had few red crabs present with leaf litter at approximately 70 to 100 percent, which indicates the presence of yellow crazy ants (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*).

In addition to the species identified above the application area may provide habitat for the Christmas Island Goshawk, Christmas Island Hawk-Owl (*Ninox natalis*) and Christmas Island Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica natalis*) (Parks Australia, 2015).

Christmas Island Goshawk is confined to Christmas Island where it is described as being widespread but uncommon. The goshawk has been recorded across most of the island and in all major habitats (DotE, 2015e).

Christmas Island Emerald Dove is confined to Christmas Island, where it is widespread and common in areas of rainforests. The extent of occurrence is estimated to be 137 kilometres squared (DotE, 2015f). This species is endemic to Christmas Island and is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act.

Christmas Island Hawk-Owl is confined to Christmas Island where it occupies all forest types on the island, with highest densities in primary forest and lowest in post-mining regrowth (DotE, 2015g). This species is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

These three species are widespread and highly mobile and therefore the proposed clearing of 1.2 hectares of native vegetation over a number of lines is not likely to significantly impact upon these species.

The application contains areas of pristine condition Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest which may provide habitat for conservation significant fauna. However, given the application area consists of 1.2 hectares of vegetation over an approximate length of four kilometres it is unlikely that the application area will contain significant habitat for any of the species discussed above.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology References:
DotE (2015b)
DotE (2015c)
DotE (2015d)
DotE (2015e)
DotE (2015f)
DotE (2015g)
Orchard (2015)
Parks Australia (2015)
Range to Reef Environmental (2015a)

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Christmas Island is home to three species listed as Threatened under the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. These three species are *Asplenium listeri* (Christmas Island Spleenwort), *Tectaria devexa* var. *minor* and *Pneumatopteris truncata*.

Asplenium listeri (Christmas Island Spleenwort) is a fern endemic to Christmas Island, where it is known from a very small number of localities growing among rocks and on cliffs of exposed limestone outcrops (Butz M, 2004a).

Tectaria devexa var. *minor* is described as growing in shaded positions in the primary rainforest on the plateau, usually in areas of deep soil, where it may be the only forest floor species (Butz M, 2004b).

Pneumatopteris truncata grows colonially on permanently moist sites, in marginal rainforest and in shaded areas, between 50 and 140 metres above sea-level (DotE, 2015h).

The area under application was surveyed by Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) on 18-21 May 2015. Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) identified that the vegetation and landform may provide habitat for *Tectaria devexa* var. *minor*. The nearest population of this species was found approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the proposed clearing area. Where *Tectaria devexa* var. *minor* has been previously found it was growing in colonies which increases the likelihood that it would have been found (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a).

No Threatened flora species were identified during the field survey (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015a).

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

Methodology References:
Butz (2004a)
Butz (2004b)
DotE (2015h)
Range to Reef Environmental (2015a)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
No threatened ecological communities have been recorded on Christmas Island.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology

(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 **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
Christmas Island retains approximately 75 per cent native vegetation, of which 84 per cent (63 per cent of total island area) is protected as National Park.

Approximately 0.44 hectares of Closed Canopy Evergreen Forest, in excellent to pristine (Keighery, 1994) condition, is proposed to be cleared under this application. This 0.44 hectare area may be considered to be a significant remnant, however given the amount of vegetation remaining on Christmas Island it is not a significant remnant in an area that has been highly cleared.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
The proposed clearing is not growing in or associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Perennial surface water features on Christmas Island are limited to spring fed streams on coastal or sloping areas of the island.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Christmas Island has a high annual rainfall of approximately 2000 millimetres per year. Despite this, the island has very little in the way of natural running water (GHD, 2007). Approximately 70 per cent of the rainfall is taken up by the island's plants and the remaining infiltrates through the soil to recharge the groundwater. The soil and underlying limestone rock is very porous and there is very little runoff except during torrential wet season downpours (GHD, 2007). Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of water erosion.

The application proposes to clear 1.2 hectares of native vegetation over a number of long linear tracts and therefore the application area will be buffered by native vegetation and not prone to wind erosion.

Due to the porous nature of the soils on Christmas Island waterlogging is unlikely to result from the proposed clearing.

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

Methodology References:
GHD (2007)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Christmas Island retains approximately 75 per cent native vegetation, of which 84 per cent (63 per cent of total island area) is protected as National Park. The majority of the National Park is uncleared primary rainforest.

Christmas Island National Park is located approximately 600 metres north and one kilometre south of the application area.

Given the distance between the proposed clearing area and Christmas Island National Park the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the environmental values of this conservation area.

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

Methodology

(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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The proposed clearing is not growing in or associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Due to high infiltration rates on Christmas Island, erosion and sedimentation is generally localised to compacted areas such as roads and stockpiles (Range to Reef Environmental, 2014). Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water.

Christmas Island retains approximately 75 per cent native vegetation and therefore the clearing of 1.2 hectares of vegetation will not result in an increase in groundwater salinity.

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

Methodology References:
Range to Reef Environmental (2014)

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
The proposed clearing will not increase the incidence or intensity of flooding due to the porous nature of the soils and the underlying rock structures on Christmas Island.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments Phosphate Resources Limited holds a Mining Lease (MCI 70/1) over the area proposed to be cleared. Condition 6 of this lease is titled Rain Forest Protection and states that 'The Lessee shall not clear, degrade or damage any primary habitat on Christmas Island. Mining Lease (MCI 70/1) defines primary habitat as "any vegetation community that consists of vegetation in a climax state which has significant conservation value and where the overall habitat has not been modified by human activity".

The applicant has advised that the proposed drill lines have been previously cleared and drilled by past mining companies on Christmas Island. All of the proposed clearing will be located on areas that have been modified by human activity and therefore are not primary habitat as defined in the mining lease (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015b).

The applicant has further advised that primary habitat will not be degraded or damaged by the proposed clearing. The Technical Services Manager, Christmas Island Phosphate, undertook a site inspection to measure the width of the historical drill lines and found that the actual width of the formed drill tracks was relatively consistent at around five metres (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015b).

The width of the proposed clearing under this application is three metres and will therefore be contained within the original disturbance footprint. Vegetation will not be pushed into the adjacent undisturbed forest (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015b). To avoid any interaction with the primary forest adjoining the drill lines, the vegetation will be progressively pushed along the track and stored at the end of the track (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015b). It has been advised that turnarounds will not be required. As the proposed drill lines are relatively short, the plan is to reverse the drill rig down these tracks from the central access track to the end, returning to drill as required (Range to Reef Environmental, 2015b).

The Shire of Christmas Island has advised in regards to the proposed clearing of 1.2 hectares of native vegetation upon MCI 70/10 that it has no objections (Shire of Christmas Island, 2015).

This application was advertised in The Islander newspaper on 7 August 2015 for a 21 day public submission period. No public submissions were received during that time.

Methodology References:
Range to Reef Environmental (2015b)
Shire of Christmas Island (2015)

4. References

- Butz M. 2004a. National Recovery Plan for the Christmas Island Spleenwort *Asplenium listeri*. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT.
- Butz M. 2004b. National Recovery Plan for *Tectaria devexa*. Department of the Environment and Heritage, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DotE (2015a) <http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/national-parks/christmas-island-national-park/natural-environment/plants>(Accessed 4 March 2015)
- DotE (2015b) Advice to the Minister for the Environment and Heritage from the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) on Amendments to the list of Threatened Species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). <http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/a6dd37a5-080c-4751-ae71-8109ff9adaba/files/ducula-whartoni.pdf>(Accessed August 2015)
- DotE (2015c) *Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus* – Island Thrush (Christmas Island) http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=67122 (Accessed August 2015)
- DotE (2015d) Advice to the Minister for the Environment and Heritage from the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) on Amendments to the list of Threatened Species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) <http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/5c9ac91c-ecee-443c-9cbf-646efcd4054a/files/zosterops-natalis.pdf> (Accessed August 2015)
- DotE (2015f) *Chalcophaps indica natalis* – Emerald Dove (Christmas Island), http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=67030 (Accessed August 2015)
- DotE (2015g) Christmas Island Hawk-Owl - http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=66671 (Accessed 17 August 2015).
- DotE (2015h) *Pneumatopteris truncata* http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=68812 (Accessed August 2015).
- Geoscience Australia (2014) Christmas Island Vegetation and Clearing Map. Compiled May 2014. Prepared by Geoscience Australia in collaboration with Christmas Island Phosphate and the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Canberra.
- GHD (2007) Christmas Island - Airport Upgrade Environmental Impact Statement. Document Number: 31978R4
- Holmes and Holmes (2002) Conservation Status of the flora of Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. Unpublished report to Parks Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- DotE (2015e) Christmas Island Goshawk - http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=82408 (Accessed 17 August 2015).
- Orchard, M (2015) Crabs of Christmas Island <http://www.christmasislandcrabs.com> (Accessed August 2015)
- Parks Australia (2015) Advice provided for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6662/1 (DER Ref: A958711).
- Range to Reef Environmental (2014) Clearing Permit Application, Supporting Documentation. Prepared for Phosphate

Resources Limited (trading as Christmas Island Phosphate). September 2014 (DER Ref: A819413).
Range to Reef Environmental (2015a) Supporting Documentation for Clearing Permit Application. Proposed Exploration Mining Lease MCI 70/10. Prepared for Christmas Island Phosphates. June 2015 (DER Ref: A942579).
Range to Reef Environmental (2015b) Letter dated 29 September 2015 (DER Ref: A981955).
Richards (2015) A Management Plan for the Christmas Island Pipistrelle in Relation to Vegetation Clearing on Mining Leases. Prepared by Dr Greg Richards. May 2015 (DER Ref: A912062).
Shire of Christmas Island (2015) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 6662/1. Advice received 10 August 2015 (DER Ref: A948716).