



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7052/3
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Genesis Minerals Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 40/166
Local Government Area: Shire of Menzies
Colloquial name: Ulysses Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
280		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production and Associated Activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 28 January 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: 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the amendment area by Botanica Consulting (Botanica) on 8 January 2016. The following vegetation types were recorded within the amendment area (Botanica, 2020):

Clay Loam Plain

CLP-AFW1

Forest of *Acacia caesaneura* / *Acacia incurvaneura* over low scrub of *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* / *Eremophila margarethae* and open low grass of *Eragrostis eriopoda* on clay-loam plain.

CLP-AFW2

Low woodland of *Acacia incurvaneura* over open low scrub of *Acacia ramulosa* and dense low heath of *Maireana pyramidata* on clay loam plain.

Drainage Depression

DD-AFW1

Forest of *Acacia caesaneura* over low scrub of *Acacia ramulosa* / *Eremophila georgei* and open low grass of *Eragrostis eriopoda* / *Monachather paradoxus* in drainage depression.

Rocky Hillslope

RHS-AFW1

Low woodland of *Acacia incurvaneura* over low scrub of *A. ramulosa* and open dwarf scrub of *Ptilotus obovatus* on rocky hillslope.

Clearing Description Ulysses Project.
Genesis Minerals Limited proposes to clear up to 280 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 994 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 30 kilometres south of Leonora, within the Shire of Menzies.

Vegetation Condition Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (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 Botanica (2016)

The proposed clearing is for the development of the Ulysses Project minesite and associated mining infrastructure.

Clearing permit CPS 7052/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 21 July 2016 and was valid from 13 August 2016 to 31 August 2021. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 15 hectares of native vegetation within a permit boundary of approximately 21.7 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities.

CPS 7052/2 was granted on 3 May 2018, amending the permit to increase the amount of clearing authorised to 58.2 hectares, and increase the permit boundary to approximately 64.9 hectares.

On 30 November 2020, the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 7052/2 to increase the amount of clearing authorised to 280 hectares, increase the permit boundary to 994 hectares, and extend the permit duration by five years.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

The permit holder has applied to increase the amount of clearing authorised by 221.8 hectares, increase the permit boundary by approximately 929.1 hectares, and extend the permit duration to 31 August 2026. The amendment is to allow for future mining developments of the Ulysses Gold Project.

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the amendment area was conducted by Botanica Consulting on 8 January 2016 (Botanica, 2016). Vegetation of the amendment area was dominated by *Acacia* forests and woodlands (Botanica, 2016). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring in the amendment area and the field assessment did not record any (Botanica, 2016). The vegetation association is common and widespread throughout the region (GIS Database).

A total of 62 flora species from 19 families and 33 genera were recorded within the amendment area (Botanica, 2016). A desktop assessment identified 28 conservation significant flora species previously recorded within 40 kilometres of the application area (Botanica, 2016). Six of the 28 species were considered possibly occurring within the amendment area due to the presence of suitable habitat (Botanica, 2020). However, there are no known records of Threatened or Priority flora within the application area, and none were recorded during the field assessment (Botanica, 2016).

Three broad fauna habitats were described within the amendment area: clay-loam plains, rocky hillslopes and drainage depressions (Harewood, 2016). The amendment area also consists of a permanent man-made lake and pre-existing clearing (Harewood, 2016). Multiple conservation significant fauna species have the potential to occur within the amendment area based on known distributions and available habitats, however none were recorded during the field assessment (Harewood, 2016). All species are highly mobile and may possibly visit the amendment area for short periods as infrequent visitors (Harewood, 2016). No conservation significant fauna species are likely to be impacted by the proposed amendment or likely to be reliant upon the fauna habitats described in the amendment area (Harewood, 2016).

There are no permanent natural watercourses or wetlands within the amendment area (GIS Database). Multiple ephemeral drainage lines pass through the amendment area, with one vegetation type growing in association with these drainage lines (DD-AFW1) (Botanica, 2016; GIS Database). Potential impacts to vegetation growing in association with these watercourses may be minimised by the continued implementation of a watercourse management condition.

The amendment area is located within the Bevon, Rainbow, and Jundee land systems (GIS Database). The Bevon land system is described as irregular low ironstone hills with stony lower slopes supporting mulga shrublands (Pringle et. al., 1994). This land system may be susceptible to soil erosion if the vegetation cover is removed or the soil surface is disturbed (Pringle et. al., 1994). The Rainbow land system is described as hardpan plains supporting mulga shrublands (Pringle et. al., 1994). This land system is generally not susceptible to soil erosion (Pringle et. al., 1994). The Jundee land system is described as hardpan plains with ironstone gravel mantles supporting mulga shrublands (Pringle et. al., 1994). This land system may be susceptible to erosion from natural sheet flow if vegetation cover is removed (Pringle et. al., 1994). Continued implementation of the existing staged clearing condition may minimise the risk of land degradation.

The application area is not within or in close proximity to any conservation areas (GIS Database). The Murchison Bioregion remains largely uncleared (Government of Western Australia, 2019), and the proposed additional clearing is unlikely to significantly impact on ecological linkages to any conservation areas.

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*. Environmental information has been reviewed, and the assessment of the proposed clearing against the clearing principles remains consistent with the assessment contained in decision reports CPS 7052/1 and 7052/2.

Methodology Botanica (2016)
Government of Western Australia (2019)
Harewood (2016)
Pringle et. al. (1994)

GIS Database:
- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Fauna

Planning Instrument, Native Title, previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There is one native title claim (WC2019/002) over the area under application (DPLH, 2020). 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, 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 December 2020 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

Methodology DPLH (2020)

4. References

- Botanica (2016) Level 1 Flora and Vegetation Survey. Ulysses survey area. Report prepared for Genesis Minerals Limited, by Botanica Consulting, January 2016.
- DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
<https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 22 December 2020).
- 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.
- Harewood, G. (2016) Fauna Assessment. Ulysses Project. Report prepared for Genesis Minerals Limited. February 2016.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Pringle, H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., and Gilligan, S.A. (1994) An Inventory and Condition Survey of Rangelands in the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 87. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

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.