

10. Appendices

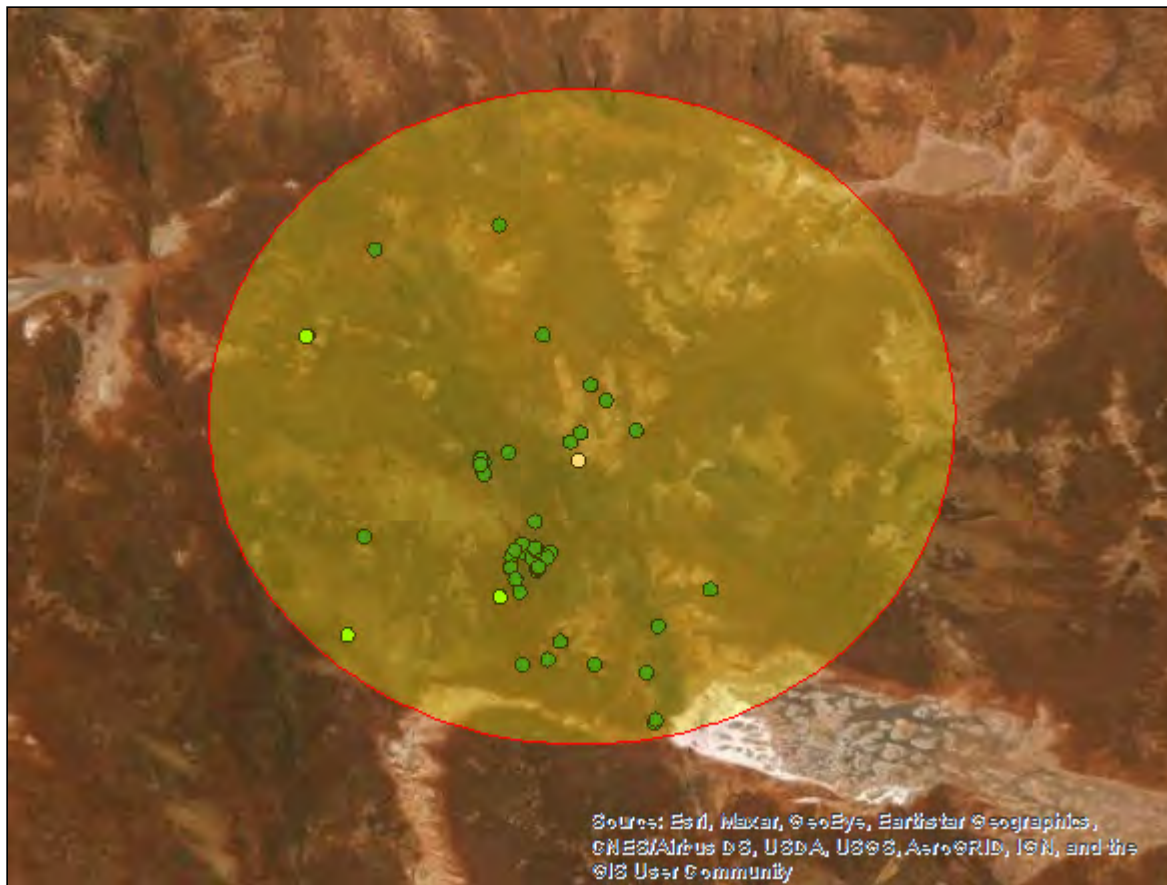
APPENDIX A NVCP APPLICATION FORM

APPENDIX C PMST/MNES , NATUREMAP, DBCA DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

NatureMap Fauna Species Map Mt Ida

Printed by vanessa clarke on 19/2/2021

Query details : Kingdom=Animalia; Current Names Only=Yes; Core Datasets Only=Yes; Method='By Circle'; Centre=120° 28' 22" E,29° 04' 02" S; Buffer=40km;



Search Results

Selected

- Selected Species

All Results

- Non-conservation taxon
- Priority 4
- Protected under international agreement
- Rare or likely to become extinct

Reference Layers

Major WA Towns

-

Major WA Towns

-

Airfield

- Airport
- Landing Ground
- Heliport

Operating Mines

-

Mining Tenements (live)

- Live tenements

Mining Tenements (pending)

- Pending tenements

Roads

- Sealed
- Unsealed
-

NatureMap Fauna Species Report Mt Ida

Created By *vanessa clarke* on 19/02/2021

Kingdom Animalia
Current Names Only Yes
Core Datasets Only Yes
Method 'By Circle'
Centre 120° 28' 22" E, 29° 04' 02" S
Buffer 40km
Group By Conservation Status

Conservation Status	Species	Records
Non-conservation taxon	97	599
Priority 4	1	5
Protected under international agreement	1	3
Rare or likely to become extinct	1	4
TOTAL	100	611

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Rare or likely to become extinct				
1.	24557 <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl)		T	
Protected under international agreement				
2.	24686 <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> (Streaked Shearwater)		IA	
Priority 4				
3.	24115 <i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i> (Long-tailed Dunnart)		P4	
Non-conservation taxon				
4.	24559 <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)			
5.	24260 <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> (Broad-tailed Thornbill, Inland Thornbill)			
6.	24261 <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Yellow-rumped Thornbill)			
7.	24264 <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i> (Slaty-backed Thornbill)			
8.	24265 <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i> (Chestnut-rumped Thornbill)			
9.	<i>Aname tepperi</i>			
10.	25448 <i>Antaresia stimsoni</i> (Stimson's Python)			
11.	24561 <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Red Wattlebird)			
12.	25528 <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> (Southern Whiteface)			
13.	24285 <i>Aquila audax</i> (Wedge-tailed Eagle)			
14.	25566 <i>Artamus cinereus</i> (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
15.	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>			
16.	24251 <i>Bos taurus</i> (European Cattle)	Y		
17.	<i>Cethegus fugax</i>			
18.	47909 <i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i> (White-backed Swallow)			
19.	25580 <i>Cinlosoma castaneothorax</i> (Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush)			
20.	25675 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
21.	25568 <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
22.	24416 <i>Corvus bennetti</i> (Little Crow)			
23.	25593 <i>Corvus orru</i> (Torresian Crow)			
24.	24420 <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Pied Butcherbird)			
25.	25595 <i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (Australian Magpie)			
26.	25596 <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Grey Butcherbird)			
27.	24886 <i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i> (Western Netted Dragon)			
28.	24889 <i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i> (Lozenge-marked Dragon)			
29.	25052 <i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>			
30.	25054 <i>Ctenotus mimetes</i>			
31.	25074 <i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>			
32.	25468 <i>Demansia psammophis</i> (Yellow-faced Whipsnake)			
33.	24940 <i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>			
34.	24470 <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> (Emu)			
35.	25092 <i>Egernia depressa</i> (Southern Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink)			
36.	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>			
37.	24570 <i>Epthianura tricolor</i> (Crimson Chat)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
38.	25109 <i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i> (Broad-banded Sand Swimmer)			
39.	<i>Eucyrtops eremaea</i>			
40.	24368 <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> (Spotted Nightjar)			
41.	25622 <i>Falco cenchroides</i> (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
42.	24959 <i>Gehyra variegata</i>			
43.	<i>Geogarypus taylori</i>			
44.	24443 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Magpie-lark)			
45.	24961 <i>Heteronotia binoei</i> (Bynoe's Gecko)			
46.	24491 <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> (Welcome Swallow)			
47.	<i>Hoggicosa castanea</i>			
48.	<i>Lampona ampeinna</i>			
49.	<i>Lampona quinqueplagiata</i>			
50.	25661 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
51.	25489 <i>Macropus robustus</i> (Euro, Biggada)			
52.	25652 <i>Malurus leucopterus</i> (White-winged Fairy-wren)			
53.	25654 <i>Malurus splendens</i> (Splendid Fairy-wren)			
54.	24583 <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Yellow-throated Miner)			
55.	47997 <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> (Hooded Robin)			
56.	25663 <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> (Brown-headed Honeyeater)			
57.	25184 <i>Menetia greyii</i>			
58.	<i>Missulena occatoria</i>			
59.	25190 <i>Morethia butleri</i>			
60.	24223 <i>Mus musculus</i> (House Mouse)	Y		
61.	25427 <i>Neobatrachus sutor</i> (Shoemaker Frog)			
62.	25497 <i>Nephurus levis</i>			
63.	24967 <i>Nephurus levis</i> subsp. <i>levis</i>			
64.	24971 <i>Nephurus vertebralis</i>			
65.	24094 <i>Ningui ridei</i> (Wongai Ningui)			
66.	24224 <i>Notomys alexis</i> (Spinifex Hopping-mouse)			
67.	24407 <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> (Crested Pigeon)			
68.	24618 <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> (Crested Bellbird)			
69.	24085 <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (Rabbit)	Y		
70.	25680 <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Rufous Whistler)			
71.	24659 <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (Red-capped Robin)			
72.	24409 <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Common Bronzewing)			
73.	<i>Pilbarascutigera incola</i>			
74.	25510 <i>Pogona minor</i> (Dwarf Bearded Dragon)			
75.	24683 <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (White-browed Babbler)			
76.	24106 <i>Pseudantechinus woolleyae</i> (Woolley's Pseudantechinus)			
77.	25262 <i>Pseudechis butleri</i> (Spotted Mulga Snake)			
78.	24237 <i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i> (Sandy Inland Mouse)			
79.	25263 <i>Pseudonaja modesta</i> (Ringed Brown Snake)			
80.	25434 <i>Pseudophryne occidentalis</i> (Western Toadlet)			
81.	42344 <i>Pumella albifrons</i> (White-fronted Honeyeater)			
82.	24278 <i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i> (Redthroat)			
83.	48096 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (Grey Fantail)			
84.	25614 <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> (Willie Wagtail)			
85.	<i>Scolopendra laeta</i>			
86.	<i>Selenotholus foelschei</i>			
87.	30948 <i>Smicromis brevirostris</i> (Weebill)			
88.	24109 <i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i> (Little long-tailed Dunnart)			
89.	24114 <i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i> (Hairy-footed Dunnart)			
90.	25597 <i>Strepera versicolor</i> (Grey Currawong)			
91.	24923 <i>Strophurus assimilis</i> (Goldfields Spiny-tailed Gecko)			
92.	24946 <i>Strophurus strophurus</i>			
93.	<i>Synsphyronus mimulus</i>			
94.	24207 <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> (Short-beaked Echidna)			
95.	30870 <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> (Zebra Finch)			
96.	25211 <i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>			
97.	25218 <i>Varanus gouldii</i> (Bungarra or Sand Monitor)			
98.	25524 <i>Varanus panoptes</i> (Yellow-spotted Monitor)			
99.	25526 <i>Varanus tristis</i> (Racehorse Monitor)			
100.	<i>Zebraplatus fractivittata</i>			

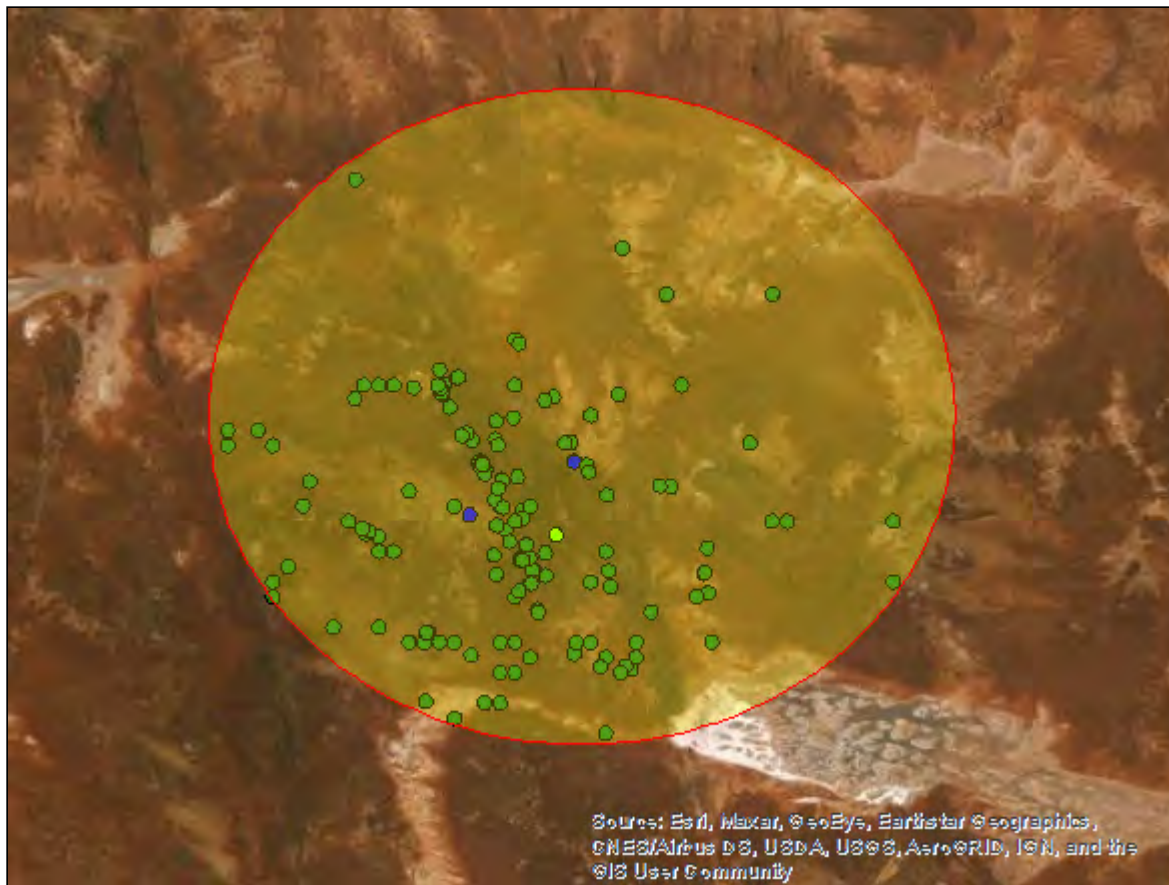
Conservation Codes

- T - Rare or likely to become extinct
- X - Presumed extinct
- IA - Protected under international agreement
- S - Other specially protected fauna
- 1 - Priority 1
- 2 - Priority 2
- 3 - Priority 3
- 4 - Priority 4
- 5 - Priority 5

NatureMap Flora Species Map Mt Ida

Printed by vanessa clarke on 19/2/2021

Query details : Kingdom=Plantae; Current Names Only=Yes; Core Datasets Only=Yes; Method='By Circle'; Centre=120° 28' 22" E,29° 04' 02" S; Buffer=40km;



Search Results

Selected

- Selected Species

All Results

- Non-conservation taxon
- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4

Reference Layers

Major WA Towns

.

Major WA Towns

.

Airfield

- Airport
- Landing Ground
- Heliport

Operating Mines

.

Mining Tenements (live)

- Live tenements

Mining Tenements (pending)

- Pending tenements

Roads

- Sealed

NatureMap Flora Species Report Mt Ida

Created By *vanessa clarke* on 19/02/2021

Kingdom Plantae
Current Names Only Yes
Core Datasets Only Yes
Method 'By Circle'
Centre 120° 28' 22" E, 29° 04' 02" S
Buffer 20km
Group By Conservation Status

Conservation Status	Species	Records
Non-conservation taxon	152	545
Priority 1	1	1
Priority 3	2	4
Priority 4	2	5
TOTAL	157	555

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Priority 1				
1.	48750 <i>Drosera eremaea</i>		P1	
Priority 3				
2.	31671 <i>Calotis sp. Perrinvale Station (R.J. Cranfield 7096)</i>		P3	
3.	43546 <i>Calytrix hislopii</i>		P3	
Priority 4				
4.	6853 <i>Hemigenia exilis</i>		P4	
5.	31763 <i>Lepidosperma lyonsii</i>		P4	
Non-conservation taxon				
6.	3217 <i>Acacia aneura (Mulga, Wanari)</i>			
7.	3248 <i>Acacia burkittii (Sandhill Wattle)</i>			
8.	36417 <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>			
9.	23977 <i>Acacia cockertoniana</i>			
10.	3324 <i>Acacia erinacea</i>			
11.	36418 <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i>			
12.	12952 <i>Acacia minyura</i>			
13.	36416 <i>Acacia mulganeura</i>			
14.	3507 <i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i>			
15.	19499 <i>Acacia ramulosa var. ramulosa</i>			
16.	8949 <i>Acacia sibirica (Bastard Mulga)</i>			
17.	3577 <i>Acacia tetragonophylla (Kurara, Wakalpuka)</i>			
18.	3595 <i>Acacia victoriae (Bramble Wattle, Ngatunpa)</i>			
19.	7817 <i>Actinobole uliginosum (Flannel Cudweed)</i>			
20.	13904 <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis</i>			
21.	1725 <i>Allocasuarina dielsiana (Northern Sheoak)</i>			
22.	13906 <i>Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. eriochlamys</i>			
23.	19466 <i>Aluta aspera subsp. aspera</i>			
24.	6565 <i>Alyxia buxifolia (Dysentery Bush)</i>			
25.	7846 <i>Asteridea athrixioides</i>			
26.	2476 <i>Atriplex semilunaris (Annual Saltbush)</i>			
27.	17237 <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>			
28.	17251 <i>Austrostipa scabra</i>			
29.	17255 <i>Austrostipa trichophylla</i>			
30.	7856 <i>Blennospora drummondii</i>			
31.	4999 <i>Brachychiton gregorii (Desert Kurrajong, Ngalta)</i>			
32.	7882 <i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i>			
33.	19069 <i>Brunonia sp. Goldfields (K.R. Newbey 6044)</i>			
34.	3167 <i>Bursaria occidentalis</i>			
35.	2853 <i>Calandrinia eremaea (Twining Purslane)</i>			
36.	7906 <i>Calotis plumulifera</i>			
37.	5451 <i>Calytrix desolata</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
38.	5456 <i>Calytrix erosipetala</i>			
39.	12658 <i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak)			
40.	7922 <i>Cephalopterum drummondii</i> (Pompom Head)			
41.	12818 <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>			
42.	<i>Cheilanthes</i> sp.			
43.	3137 <i>Crassula colorata</i> (Dense Stonecrop)			
44.	7951 <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> (Australian Sage, Spiny Grey Bush)			
45.	6218 <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> (Australian Carrot)			
46.	11636 <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>divaricata</i>			
47.	4769 <i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> (Bead Hopbush)			
48.	4773 <i>Dodonaea petiolaris</i>			
49.	4779 <i>Dodonaea rigida</i>			
50.	11674 <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>mucronata</i>			
51.	3106 <i>Drosera macrantha</i> (Bridal Rainbow)			
52.	<i>Drosera</i> sp.			
53.	31334 <i>Duperreya sericea</i>			
54.	2510 <i>Enchylaena lanata</i>			
55.	20444 <i>Enekbatus cryptandroides</i>			
56.	380 <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> (Woollybutt Grass, Wangumu)			
57.	7189 <i>Eremophila clarkei</i> (Turpentine Bush)			
58.	7208 <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> (Wilcox Bush)			
59.	15052 <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i>			
60.	7211 <i>Eremophila georgei</i>			
61.	7216 <i>Eremophila glutinosa</i>			
62.	17576 <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i>			
63.	15003 <i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>			
64.	48949 <i>Eremophila platycalyx</i> subsp. <i>Granites</i> (D.J. Edinger & G. Marsh DJE 4782)			
65.	15172 <i>Eremophila rugosa</i>			
66.	7267 <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> (Broom Bush ())			
67.	<i>Eremophila</i> sp.			
68.	14300 <i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i> subsp. <i>celastroides</i> (Mirret)			
69.	48436 <i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i>			
70.	5641 <i>Eucalyptus ewartiana</i> (Ewart's Mallee)			
71.	5684 <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> (Kingsmill's Mallee)			
72.	13058 <i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>elevata</i>			
73.	13056 <i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>			
74.	5697 <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> (Goldfields Blackbutt)			
75.	13038 <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>supralaevis</i>			
76.	5703 <i>Eucalyptus lucasii</i> (Barlee Box)			
77.	5767 <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> (Gimlet)			
78.	5209 <i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> (Seaheath)			
79.	12780 <i>Gilberta tenuifolia</i>			
80.	6159 <i>Gonocarpus nodulosus</i>			
81.	7514 <i>Goodenia havilandii</i>			
82.	12530 <i>Goodenia macropectra</i>			
83.	7527 <i>Goodenia mimuloides</i>			
84.	2810 <i>Gunniopsis septifraga</i>			
85.	17557 <i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i>			
86.	29840 <i>Halgania cyanea</i> var. <i>Allambi Stn</i> (B.W. Strong 676)			
87.	6176 <i>Haloragis odontocarpa</i> (Mulga Nettle)			
88.	6180 <i>Haloragis trigonocarpa</i>			
89.	6843 <i>Hemigenia brachyphylla</i>			
90.	17397 <i>Hemigenia</i> sp. <i>Yalgoo</i> (A.M. Ashby 2624)			
91.	14459 <i>Hibbertia arcuata</i>			
92.	12756 <i>Hyalosperma zacchaeus</i>			
93.	11546 <i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>			
94.	48647 <i>Hysterobaeckea longipes</i>			
95.	20019 <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>			
96.	13284 <i>Lawrencella rosea</i>			
97.	7671 <i>Levenhookia leptantha</i> (Trumpet Stylewort)			
98.	36861 <i>Lobelia fissiflora</i>			
99.	2396 <i>Lysiana casuarinae</i>			
100.	2545 <i>Maireana glomerifolia</i> (Ball Leaf Bluebush)			
101.	2556 <i>Maireana planifolia</i> (Low Bluebush)			
102.	2560 <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> (Sago Bush)			
103.	11662 <i>Maireana tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>			
104.	2569 <i>Maireana triptera</i> (Threewinged Bluebush)			
105.	12949 <i>Marsdenia australis</i>			
106.	15603 <i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> subsp. <i>fulgens</i>			
107.	17357 <i>Micromyrtus clavata</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
108.	5995 <i>Micromyrtus flaviflora</i>			
109.	14186 <i>Myriocephalus pygmaeus</i>			
110.	12734 <i>Olearia humilis</i>			
111.	8145 <i>Olearia pimeleoides</i> (<i>Pimelea</i> Daisybush, <i>Burrobunga</i>)			
112.	17 <i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i> (<i>Adders Tongue</i>)			
113.	40424 <i>Pentameris airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>	Y		
114.	18537 <i>Philothea brucei</i> subsp. <i>brucei</i>			
115.	16824 <i>Phyllangium sulcatum</i>			
116.	7299 <i>Plantago debilis</i>			
117.	16688 <i>Prasophyllum gracile</i>			
118.	15822 <i>Prostanthera althoferi</i> subsp. <i>althoferi</i>			
119.	41650 <i>Prostanthera prostantheroides</i>			
120.	18210 <i>Psydax rigidula</i>			
121.	18155 <i>Psydax suaveolens</i>			
122.	10897 <i>Pterostylis spathulata</i>			
123.	2731 <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> (<i>Hairy Mulla Mulla</i>)			
124.	2747 <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (<i>Cotton Bush</i>)			
125.	2581 <i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>			
126.	13306 <i>Rhodanthe battii</i>			
127.	13294 <i>Rhodanthe laevis</i>			
128.	13238 <i>Rhodanthe maryonii</i>			
129.	45148 <i>Roebuckiella ciliocarpa</i>			
130.	2359 <i>Santalum spicatum</i> (<i>Sandalwood, Wilarak</i>)			
131.	7644 <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> (<i>Currant Bush, Maroon</i>)			
132.	2611 <i>Sclerolaena eriacantha</i> (<i>Tall Bindii</i>)			
133.	2612 <i>Sclerolaena eurotioides</i> (<i>Fluffy Bindii</i>)			
134.	12276 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>			
135.	18430 <i>Senna cardiosperma</i>			
136.	18450 <i>Senna symonii</i>			
137.	31759 <i>Sida ectogama</i>			
138.	31857 <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Golden calyces glabrous</i> (<i>H.N. Foote 32</i>)			
139.	6989 <i>Solanum ashbyae</i>			
140.	6998 <i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>			
141.	7008 <i>Solanum ferocissimum</i>			
142.	7018 <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> (<i>Flannel Bush, Mindjulu</i>)			
143.	7030 <i>Solanum plicatile</i>			
144.	19555 <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> subsp. <i>annual</i> (<i>W.R. Barker 2172</i>)			
145.	30212 <i>Stenopetalum lineare</i> var. <i>lineare</i>			
146.	7740 <i>Stylidium induratum</i> (<i>Desert Triggerplant</i>)			
147.	20100 <i>Taxandria angustifolia</i>			
148.	19696 <i>Thryptomene costata</i>			
149.	6054 <i>Thryptomene decussata</i>			
150.	6279 <i>Trachymene ornata</i> (<i>Spongefruit</i>)			
151.	12652 <i>Trichanthodium skirrophorum</i>			
152.	33276 <i>Triglochin isingiana</i>			
153.	7661 <i>Velleia hispida</i> (<i>Hispid Velleia</i>)			
154.	48986 <i>Vincetoxicum lineare</i>			
155.	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.			
156.	13331 <i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>			
157.	46093 <i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i>			

Conservation Codes

- T - Rare or likely to become extinct
- X - Presumed extinct
- IA - Protected under international agreement
- S - Other specially protected fauna
- 1 - Priority 1
- 2 - Priority 2
- 3 - Priority 3
- 4 - Priority 4
- 5 - Priority 5

¹ For NatureMap's purposes, species flagged as endemic are those whose records are wholly contained within the search area. Note that only those records complying with the search criterion are included in the calculation. For example, if you limit records to those from a specific datasource, only records from that datasource are used to determine if a species is restricted to the query area.



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 18/03/21 13:32:02

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

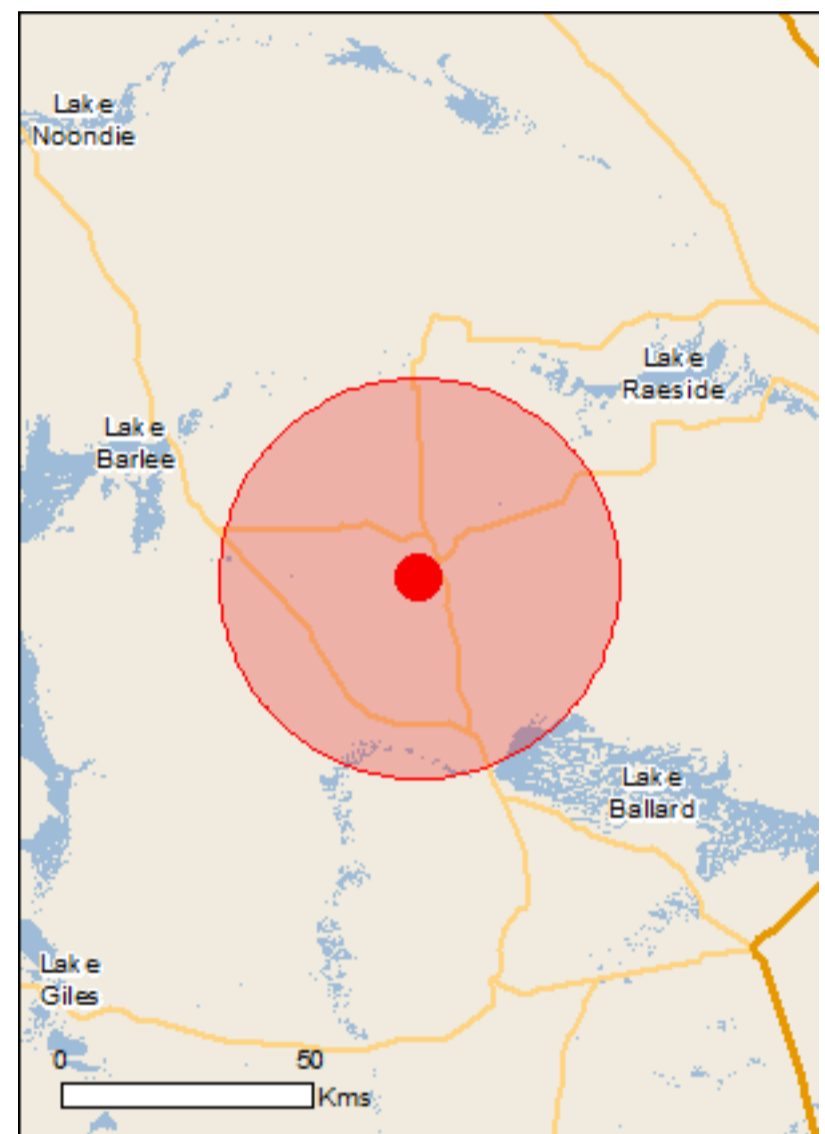
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are
©Commonwealth of Australia
(Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2015

[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 40.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	6
Listed Migratory Species:	5

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	9
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	10
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

Birds

Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	------------	--

Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
---	------------	---

Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	------------	--

Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	------------	--

Mammals

Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	------------	--

Plants

Ricinocarpos brevis [82879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	------------	--

Listed Migratory Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
------	------------	------------------

Migratory Marine Birds

Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---	--	--

Migratory Terrestrial Species

Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	--	--

Migratory Wetlands Species

Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		

Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---	--	--

Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	--	--

Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
---	--	---

Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	--	--

Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	--	--

Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	--	--

Extra Information

Invasive Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Camelus dromedarius Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Capra hircus Goat [2]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus asinus Donkey, Ass [4]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus caballus Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Carrichtera annua Ward's Weed [9511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Nationally Important Wetlands

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name

State

[Lake Ballard](#)

WA

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

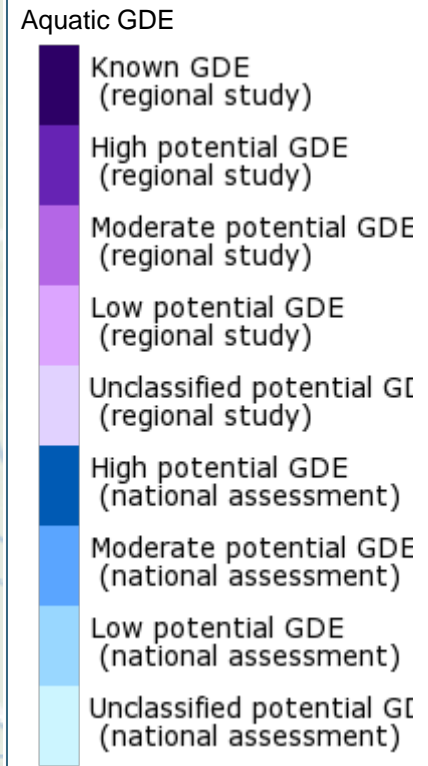
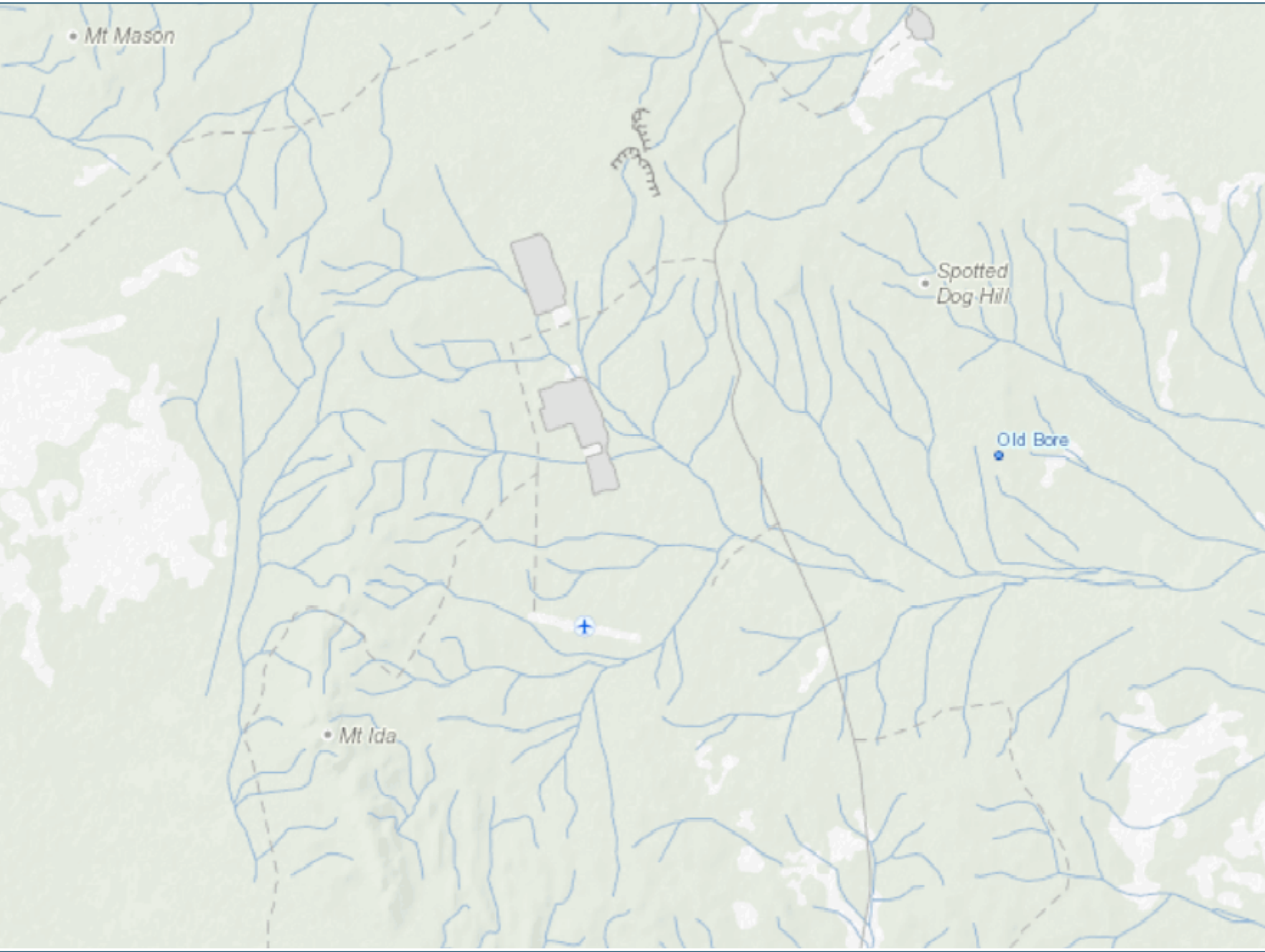
The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

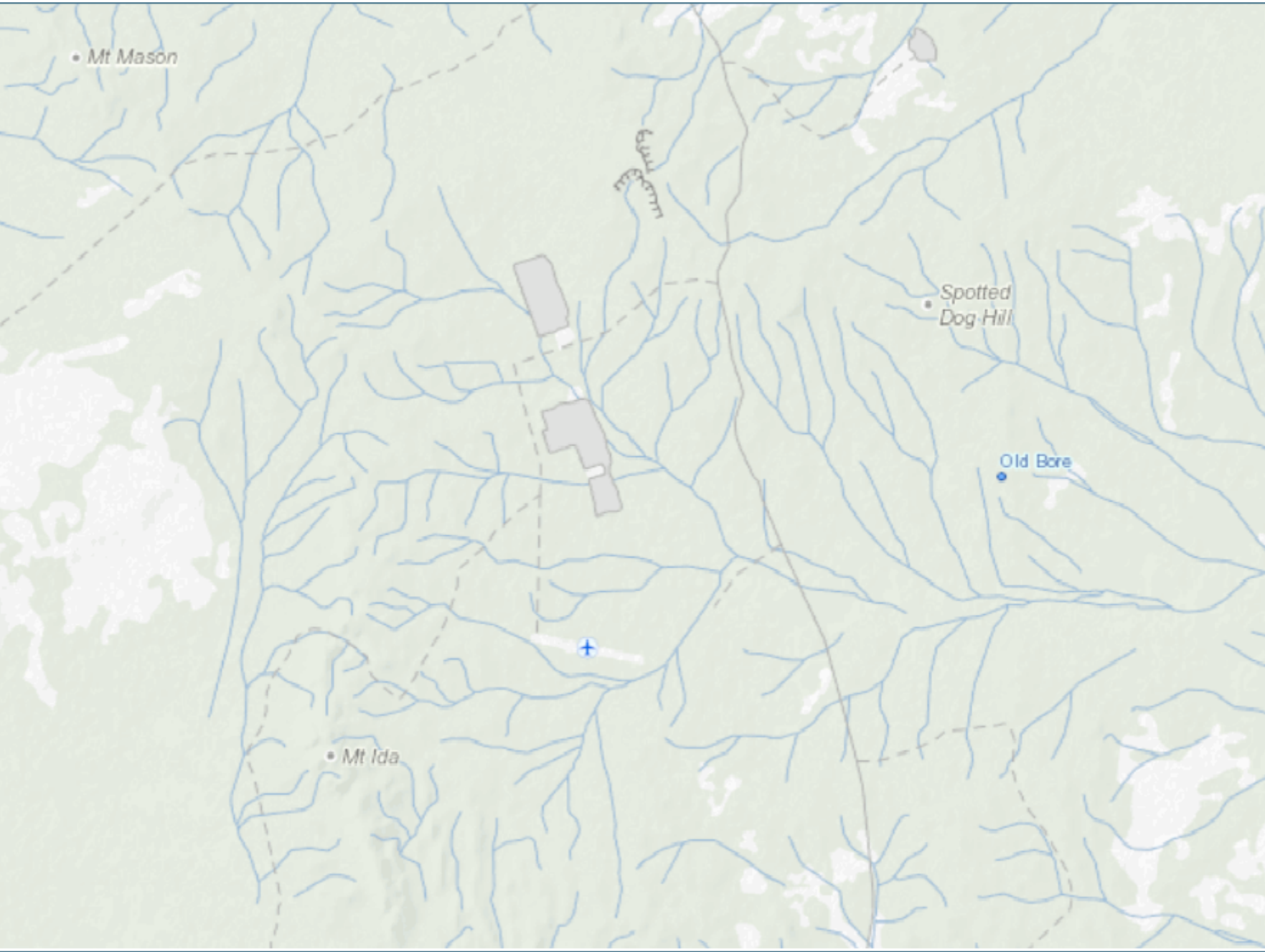
-29.11401 120.42962



Data Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and State/Territory lead water agencies. Refer to metadata for further information: [Click here](#)

Australian Albers GDA94





Aquatic GDE

- Known GDE (regional study)
- High potential GDE (regional study)
- Moderate potential GDE (regional study)
- Low potential GDE (regional study)
- Unclassified potential GDE (regional study)
- High potential GDE (national assessment)
- Moderate potential GDE (national assessment)
- Low potential GDE (national assessment)
- Unclassified potential GDE (national assessment)

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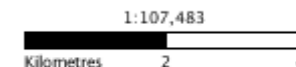
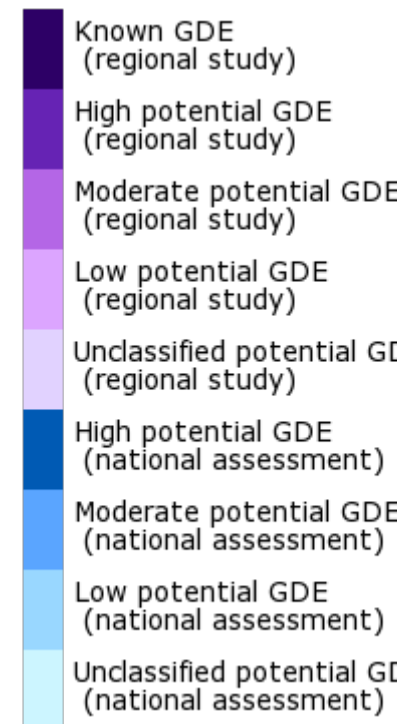
Data Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and State/Territory lead water agencies. Refer to metadata for further information: [Click here](#)

Australian Albers GDA94





Aquatic GDE

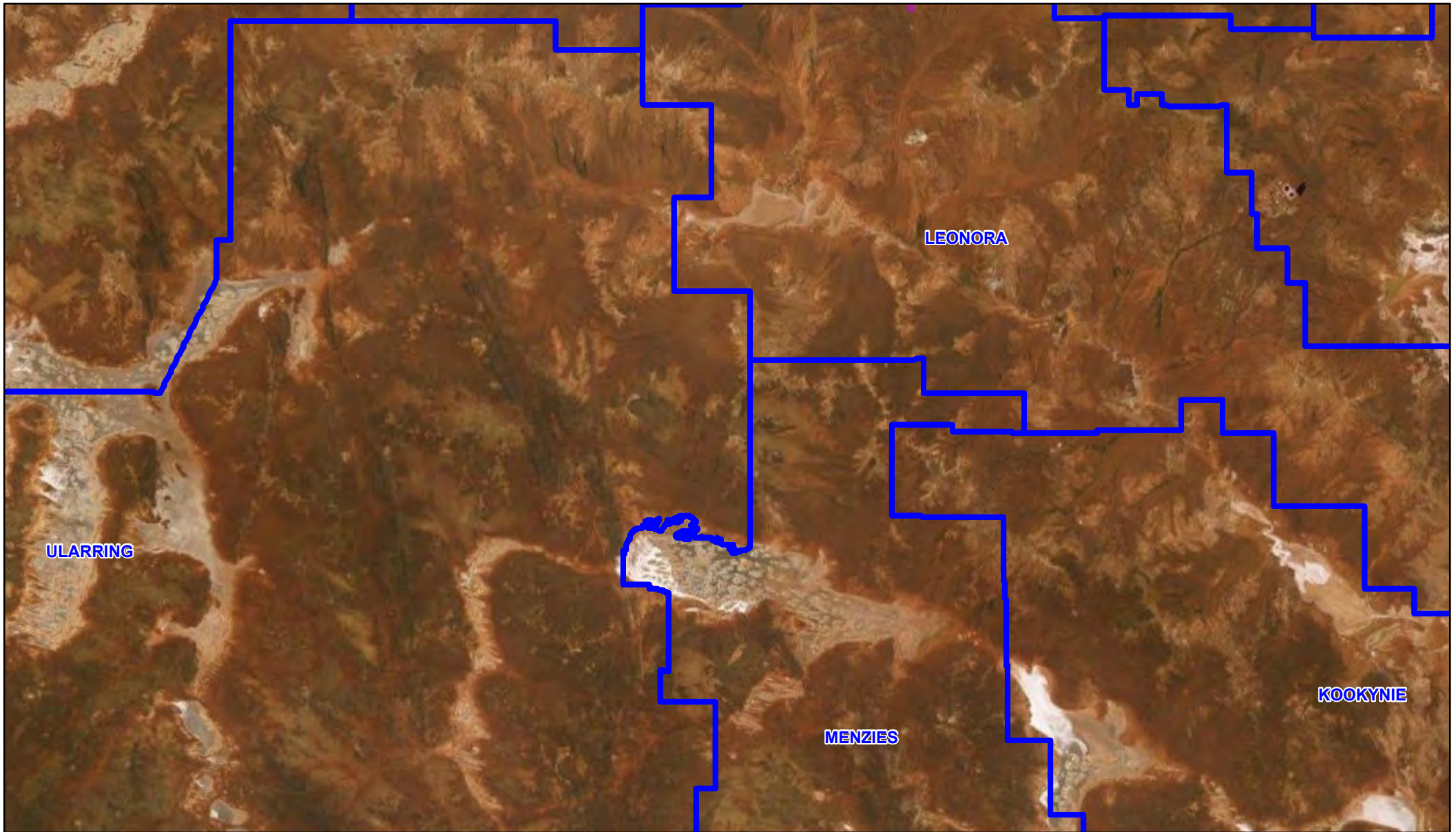


Data Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia and State/Territory lead water agencies. Refer to metadata for further information: [Click here](#)

Australian Albers GDA94



MIG Project Vicinity Contam Sites



14/07/2021 3:23:50 PM

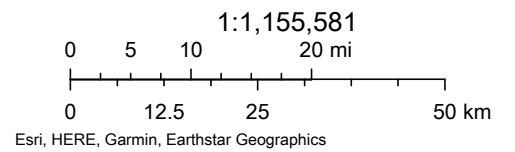
Contaminated Sites Database

Contaminated - remediation required

Contaminated - restricted use

Remediated for restricted use

Locality / Suburb



APPENDIX D ABORIGINAL HERITAGE REPORTS

RORY O'CONNOR – CONSULTANT ANTHROPOLOGIST

[R. & E.O'Connor Pty. Ltd.]

P.O. Box 815, Nedlands, W.A. 6909.
Tel/Fax (08)93871415.
Email: rocej@inet.net.au

MEMORANDUM

To: Native Vegetation Solutions
Attn: Andrea Reid
From: Rory O'Connor
Re: Aboriginal Heritage at Bottle Creek and Tim's Find
Date: 9 September 2019
Pages: 2

On behalf of ALT Resources Limited, in September 2019, Native Vegetation Solutions of PO Box 41, Kalgoorlie, WA 6430, commissioned R.O'Connor to carry out a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment of tenements at the Bottle Creek and Tim's Find Prospects, near Perrinvale in the Shire of Menzies. The tenements considered were as follows

Bottle Creek: (part) E29/1008, M29/151, L29/137, E29/1007 and M29/150.

Tim's Find: (part) P29/2522, P29/2521, M29/421 and L29/139.

The preliminary assessment comprised a review of the Aboriginal Heritage database at the WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), a visit to the library at DPLH for an inspection of files and reports relevant to the above Prospects and preparation of this Memorandum detailing the findings of the research, as follows.

Bottle Creek: There are no registered Aboriginal sites or other heritage places within those parts of the five tenements listed above which make up this Prospect. One previous report is listed in the DPLH database as relevant to E29/1008, M29/151, L29/137, E29/1007 and M29/150, namely the March 2009 *Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage at Mt Forrest Prospect, Bulga Downs Project, Southeast of Sandstone*. All sectors of the above five tenements which make up the Bottle Creek Prospect were included in their entirety in the research upon which the assessment is based. That research comprised *a desktop study followed by fieldwork to re-record known sites and inspect the Mt Forrest tenements* (p1). That fieldwork included a consultation with the relevant native title claimants (p8). As a result of that research, the assessment states that *based on these findings, and on the re-recording of registered sites, it is possible to state with confidence that there was little Aboriginal activity in the land constituting the Mt Forrest Prospect. Few archaeological sites are likely to occur in the tenements and fewer ethnographic sites would be expected* (p2). That

conclusion clearly extends to cover the sectors of the five tenements which make up the current Bottle Creek Prospect.

Tim's Find: There are no registered Aboriginal sites or other heritage places within those parts of the four tenements which make up this Prospect. The extreme western sector of L29/139, which lies largely outside the Prospect, was included in the research upon which the above assessment is based. All other tenements in this Prospect have not been considered in any previous reports held by DPLH.

Conclusions: Aboriginal heritage issues relevant to the Bottle Creek Prospect have been adequately addressed in the March 2009 research. No further such research there could be reasonably justified and exploration should therefore proceed as planned there. However, as far as can be established, the Tim's Find Prospect has not been included in any such previous research. Accordingly, this Memorandum recommends that a consultative process in its regard should be entered into with members of the newly-established native title claimant group whose claim includes that area and that an Aboriginal heritage field survey should be carried out with elders of that group.

A Report of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey for the Bottle Creek Project

Prepared for the Aurenne Group

Author: Aaron Rayner, Principal
A J Rayner Consulting,
Aboriginal Heritage | Native Title
January 2021

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Disclaimers

The analysis and recommendations contained within this report are based on information made available at the time of its preparation. The author takes no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available after the report's completion.

This report offers independent heritage advice and recommendations following an Aboriginal Heritage Survey to assist Aurenne Group and its partners. This advice is based on the author's own opinions, interpretations, knowledge and experience of the Aboriginal regulatory heritage system in Western Australia and does not constitute legal advice.

Any future compensation liabilities that may arise under the *Native Title Act 1993* do not form part of this advice.

Author

Mr. Aaron Rayner, BSc, MSc prepared this report for the Aurenne Group. Aaron is an experienced ethnographer and cultural heritage manager. He is the former Chief Heritage Officer and Deputy Director General at the Department of Aboriginal Affairs in Western Australia. In these roles Aaron was responsible for managing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and its regulations and for providing advice to executive government and industry proponents. For five years Aaron was a member of the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee the statutory body that provides advice to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on all Aboriginal heritage matters. Aaron has significant experience and expert understanding of the Aboriginal Heritage regulatory framework in WA and frequently provides evidence in proceedings in the National Native Title Tribunal.

Glossary of Terms

ACMC	Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee
AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
ATSIHPA	<i>Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>
Aurenne	Aurenne Group
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Minister	Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
NT Act	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth.)
Register	Register of Aboriginal Sites
Registrar	Registrar of Aboriginal Sites

Executive Summary

The Aureenne Group (**Aureenne**) commissioned an Aboriginal Heritage Survey for the Bottle Creek Gold Mining Project (the **Project**) that includes mining leases M29/151, M29/150, exploration licence E29/1007 and miscellaneous licence L29/137. The tenements are located in the Shire of Menzies approximately 95km north east of the town of Menzies in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The Project area land is highly modified from past mining activities. There are two open cut mines and supporting infrastructure such as tailings storage and haul roads. Aureenne intends to recommence mining operations by expanding the former pits and developing new infrastructure.

There is no active native title claim over the Project area. The Darlot Claim (WC 2018/005) was filed in April 2018 but dismissed by the National Native Title Tribunal (**NNTT**)¹ for the fifth time on 21 October 2020. Aureenne does not have a heritage agreement or pre-existing arrangement with any Aboriginal party that prescribes processes for compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AH Act)*. In these circumstances, Aureenne can determine how it complies with the AH Act.

Aureenne elected to conduct an Aboriginal cultural heritage survey as part of its due diligence assessment prior to commencing mining in 2021/2022. The purpose of the survey was to identify any previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites in the Project area that meet the definition of an Aboriginal site under section 5 of the AH Act.

Because there are no registered native title claimants, the survey participants were selected by Aureenne's Aboriginal heritage consultant, Aaron Rayner, following consultation with senior Aboriginal people from Leonora and Menzies, which are the two closest towns to the Project. Following this consultation Mr Gary Tucker, Mrs Joan Tucker, and Ms. Colleen Berry agreed to be included in the survey party. Mrs Tucker is a named native title applicant for the unregistered Darlot Claim.

The survey was conducted on 14 and 15 January 2021. Prior to the survey a desktop assessment considered the existing Aboriginal heritage information that is on the public record for the Project area and broader region. The assessment found that there are no recorded Aboriginal sites or areas of cultural importance within the Project area with the nearest recorded site located 18km away. One Aboriginal heritage survey is recorded for the general area. AJ Rayner previously undertook a heritage survey for the Bottle Creek project over mining lease M29/421 and ML L29/139 6-7 December 2019 for ALT Resources (a subsidiary of Aureenne).

The field survey focussed on the specific areas of land that Aureenne will use to develop the Project including the mining pit expansion areas, haul roads and access tracks, supporting infrastructure, and other parts of the land identified as having the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural materials sites.

No places of cultural interests or ethnographic and archaeological sites of importance and significance to the Aboriginal people were identified during the survey. There are no Aboriginal

¹ The claim was dismissed by the National Native Title Tribunal on 12 April 2019

heritage management considerations that Aurene need to address prior to commencing mining operations at Bottle Creek Project.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Aurene:

1. Note the completed surveys areas as shown in **Attachment One**;
2. Note that no Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey of the Bottle Creek Project area;
3. Note that recommencing mining operations at the Bottle Creek Project will not cause any offence under the AH Act;
4. Proceed as planned with its intended land uses to support mining operations at Bottle Creek;
5. Ensure that its employees and contractors are aware of their obligations under the AH Act;
6. Consider further survey if any of the prospective places are likely to be impacted by the Project in future.

Introduction

Aurenne is preparing to recommence mining operations at the Bottle Creek Project. Mining operations first commenced at Bottle Creek in 1988 with mining pits and the associated supporting infrastructure is still in place. The Project includes two mining leases, miscellaneous and exploration leases held by subsidiary companies Aurenne-ALT and MGK Resources. The Project is located approximately 95km north west of Menzies in the northern goldfields of Western Australia.

Aurenne wish to ensure that its operations are conducted in compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act). To achieve this objective, Aurenne commissioned an Aboriginal heritage survey with Aboriginal people that have cultural authority to speak for the country to identify any unrecorded Aboriginal sites that are of importance and significance.

Background

Native Title Claim - Dismissed

The Darlot native title claim (June Harrington-Smith & Others and State of Western WC2018/005) was registered on 10 April 2018 for an area of land covering some 39,500 square kilometres in WA's Goldfields Region, including the area of the Bottle Creek project. This followed the deregistration of the Wutha native title claim (WC1999/010). The claim area crosses through Shire's of Laverton, Leonora, Menzies, Mount Magnet and Sandstone in WA. The claim is bordered by, or very near to, the towns of Menzies and Kookynie in the south, Agnew and Leinster to the north west, and contains the town of Leonora in the south east and the town known historically as Darlot to the north east.

The claim was made by a group of 13 people including June Harrington-Smith, Verna Vos, Richard Ashwin and Joan Tucker Ashwin who claim to be descendants of the following apical ancestors:

- a) Matjika
- b) Didardi
- c) Billy and May Ann
- d) Ngoonjul and Inyarndi
- e) Honeybee

The claim was not accepted for registration on five sperate occasions. On each occasion the application was modified to address the Federal Court's reasons for decision. In the Court's latest decision on 21 October 2020² Member Helen Shurven decided that the claim in the Darlot application does not satisfy all of the conditions in sections 190B-190C of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Because of this the claim cannot be accepted for registration.

Environment

As a whole, the Bottle Creek Project area exists within a region which has a long and rich history from both an Aboriginal and post-colonial perspective. The area has been of interest to miners for the extraction of gold since the late 19th century. A number of old mine shafts

² WAD142/2018

and abandoned structures remain in the region. While such historic sites have contributed to the development of the region, there may be implications for the existence of preservation of Aboriginal sites which may have pre-existed in the area.

The Project area lies within a desert climatic zone with rainfall averaging between 200-250mm annually. Droughts are common. Owing to the high temperatures and low precipitation, evaporation rates are high and lead to a general shortage of surface water.

The majority of the Project area is relatively flat and is dominated by colluvium composed of gravel and sand as sheetwash. The exceptions to this are low but prominent basalt hills which dominate the edges of the survey area.

In and around the Project areas the vegetation is typically low and open mixed mulga which acacia being the dominant species throughout.



Photo 1. Typical Ground Cover Within Project Area

Methodology

The survey methodology included:

- Confirming the Project land footprint and defining the survey area (see **Attachment One**)
- Identifying appropriate Aboriginal people to participate in the field survey
- Reviewing historical cultural heritage information for the Project area and region
- Considering the topography and proposed land use
- Conducting the field survey to site identification standard
- Reporting the outcomes.

The primary objective of the field survey was to establish if any ethnographic or cultural material Aboriginal sites of importance and significance to Aboriginal people are located within the Project area. Identifying appropriate Aboriginal people to speak for the area was therefore an important component of the survey. Because there is no registered native title claim, Aurenne's heritage consultant contacted the Menzies Aboriginal Corporation to discuss suitable survey participants. During these discussions it was agreed that Aboriginal people with an understanding of the Western Desert customs and traditions and an understanding of the country where the Project is situated should attend the survey.

Mrs Joan Tucker and Mr Gary Tucker from Menzies agreed to participate in the survey. Mrs Tucker is the daughter of Mrs Mertle Brennan a prominent Aboriginal person from the Darlot area. Mrs Tucker is one of the named applicants for the unregistered Darlot native title claim. Ms Colleen Berry an Aboriginal elder from Leonora, with a vast understanding of Western Desert traditions also agreed to participate. The composition of this survey party ensured that there was male and female representation.

Prior to the field survey the author undertook a review of the existing Aboriginal heritage information recorded in the Project area and the region. This was done by searching and considering the following sources of Aboriginal heritage information from:

- The Department of Planning, Land and Heritage (**DPLH**) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (**AHIS**) and Register of Aboriginal Sites
- The National Native Title Tribunal database of Future Act decisions.

The field survey of the Project area was conducted to a site identification standard and included ethnographic and cultural material surveys.

The objective of the site identification heritage assessments is to record heritage places in sufficient detail to allow the Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee (**ACMC**) to make an informed evaluation as to whether those places meet the definition of an Aboriginal site under section 5 of the AH Act. This includes accurate delineation of the spatial extent of heritage places and justification of the recorded boundaries, along with detailed recording of attributes and components comprising the heritage site.

In order to comprehensively assess and record any cultural material heritage values existing within the Project area, a pedestrian transect methodology was utilised. The maximum transect width was 20m between each survey team member.

The ethnographic consultation occurs consistently throughout the heritage survey, in open discussions with the Traditional Owners. The heritage consultant records ethnographic comment offered by the Traditional Owners regarding heritage places identified within the Project and surrounding area, along with any management recommendations.

The field work survey was conducted over two days on 14 and 15 January 2021. The Survey Party also included Mr Morgan Crewther from Aurenne.

The fieldwork was targeted on undisturbed areas of land where the potential for the presence of cultural material was highest. The fieldwork methodology included vehicle navigation to each target area and a pedestrian inspection of each area.

Ground surface visibility at all proposed exploration drill locations was very good, with only sparse to moderate vegetation coverage, and field conditions for Aboriginal object and site identification were optimal.

Regulatory Framework

State Aboriginal heritage legislation

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* is the primary legislation for protecting all Aboriginal heritage sites and places of significance in Western Australia whether they are registered or not and whether they are known or unknown. It is important to note that native title claims, and determinations of native title has no bearing or is anyway related to the operation of the AH Act. The AH Act was enacted in 1972 and does not recognise the Native Title Act enacted in 1993.

Section 5 of the Act defines the places the Act protects. The legislative regime is expansive as it protects both cultural material places and sacred sites of importance and significance.

Section 5 of the AH Act applies to:

- (a) Any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appeared to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present;
- (b) Any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent;
- (c) Any place which, in the opinion of the Committee, is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the State; and
- (d) Any place where objects to which this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or remove.

Section 6 of the AH Act protects Aboriginal objects.

Section 17 of the AH Act provides that it is a criminal offence to excavate, destroy, damage, conceal or in any way alter any Aboriginal site. Fines are up to \$100k and 2 years imprisonment.

Section 18 of the AH Act provides the only means whereby a landowner can use land where an Aboriginal site might exist, and where a site can be altered or damaged in any way without the activity being an offence. *Section 18* requires the consent of the Aboriginal Affairs Minister.

Section 28 establishes the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee as an advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

Section 38 provides for a Register of Aboriginal Places and Objects.

Section 39 prescribes the functions of the ACMC to evaluate on behalf of the community the importance of places and objects alleged to be associated with Aboriginal persons and to recommend to the Minister places and objects which, in the opinion of the ACMC, are, or have been, of special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent and should be preserved. Associated sacred beliefs, and ritual or ceremonial usage, in so far as such matters can be ascertained, are regarded as the primary considerations to be taken into account in the evaluation of any place or objects for the purposes of this Act.

Section 62 provides that it is a defense if the charged person did not know and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the place or object to which the charge relates was a place or object to which the Act applies.

State Aboriginal heritage guidance

The State’s Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines contain a Risk Matrix designed to assist land users determine the risk of damage to an Aboriginal heritage site and recommends appropriate courses of action to mitigate that risk – see **Figure 1**. The State encourages land users to determine risk of damage to Aboriginal heritage sites by using the Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines and taking appropriate action to obtain further information where appropriate.

Figure 1.
SCHEDULE 2 – THE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE RISK MATRIX

Previous Land Use	LAND ACTIVITIES – CATEGORIES 1-5					
		1. Negligible disturbance	2. Minimal disturbance	3. Moderate disturbance	4. Significant disturbance	5. Major disturbance
	Built Environment - e.g. urban environment, towns, metropolitan region.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
	Significantly Altered Environment - e.g. cultivated and cleared land.	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Moderately Altered Environment - e.g. partially cleared lands, re-vegetated landscape.	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Minimally Altered Environment - e.g. urban bush land, regrowth areas	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Unaltered Environment - e.g. protected areas or pristine environment.	Low	Medium	High	High	High
Risk Assessment	Actions					
Low Risk (Review)	Review the landscape and proposed activity (see sections 2.4 - 2.8 - assessing the landscape and the activity). Refer to the AHIS.					
Medium Risk (Review /Exercise Caution)	Review the landscape and proposed activity (as above). The precautionary principle (see page 2) applies. Refer to the AHIS and contact the DAA. A range of actions may be recommended, including: no action, consultation with the relevant Aboriginal people, an Aboriginal heritage survey or modification of the proposed activity to avoid or minimise site impact.					
High Risk (Consult / Survey / Approvals)	Refer to the AHIS. Consult with the DAA and the relevant Aboriginal people. Dependent on consultation outcomes you may need to include: an Aboriginal heritage survey, modification of the proposed activity to avoid or minimise (see sections 2.24 - 2.28) impact to the site and/or other heritage management strategies. The land user may also need to apply for approval or consent (see section 2.26) to the activity.					
For major development projects refer to sections 2.10 - 2.12 for further advice.						

With reference to the Aboriginal Heritage Risk Matrix, the Project area is considered a Significantly Altered Environment and the proposed Land Activity of mining and infrastructure installation is categorised as a Major Disturbance. According to the Risk Matrix, Aurene’s proposed land use activities are considered a **high risk** to Aboriginal heritage values. Conducting consultation and/or a survey with Aboriginal people is the recommended mitigation strategy.

Register of Sites

The State categorises Aboriginal heritage sites into two categories; *Registered sites* and *Other Heritage Places*. Registered sites have been assessed by the Aboriginal Cultural Material

Committee (**ACMC**) as meeting the threshold tests for registration under section 5 of the AH Act. 'Other Heritage Places' have either been assessed as not meeting the threshold test to be entered in the Register (*not a site*), or that the site is awaiting a formal assessment by the ACMC (*lodged*).

While the State's Register of Sites is mandated under section 28 of the AH Act, it does not represent a complete list of Aboriginal sites in WA. Because of this, the AH Act protects all Aboriginal sites whether they have been registered or not and whether they are known or unknown.

A search of the AHIS showed that there are no registered sites Other Heritage Places recorded within the Project area – see **Figures 2, 3 and 4**.

The nearest registered sites to the Project are Mt Alexander Stone Arrangement ID 3093 which is approximately 18km north west and Lake Ballard ID 37114 approximately 24km south east.

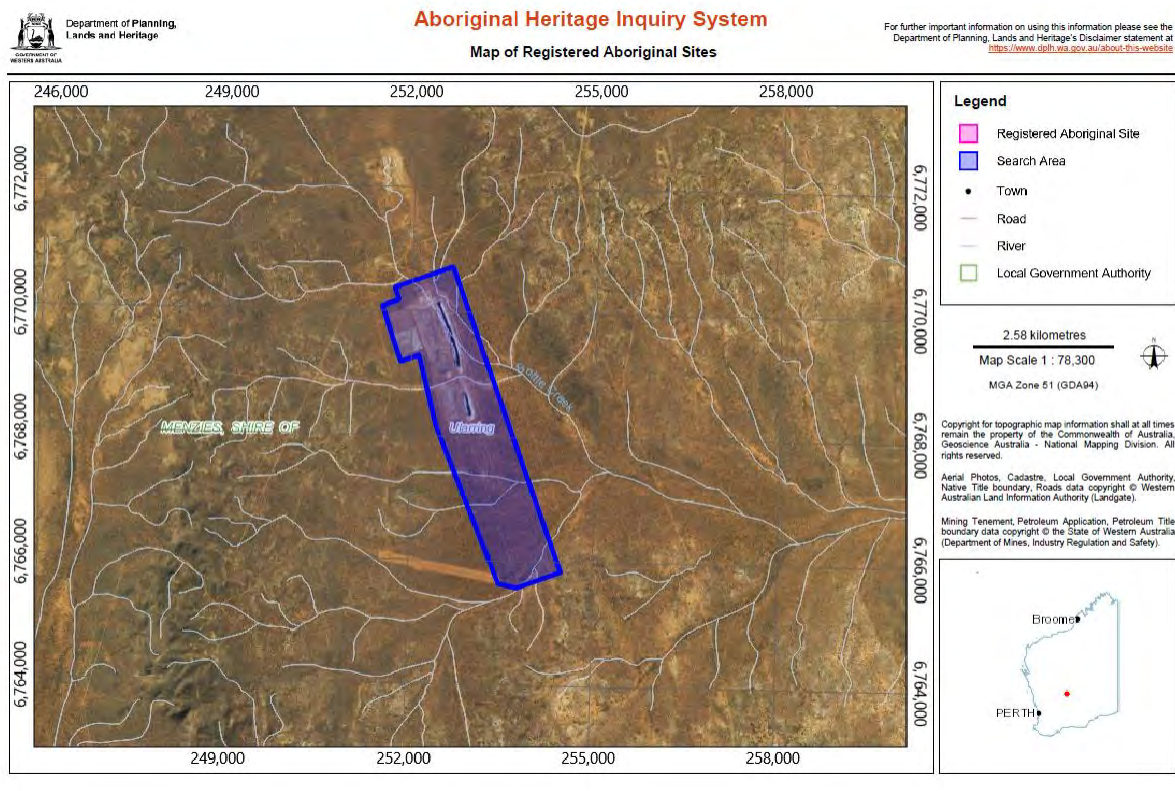


Figure 2. AHIS Search for Sites in M29/150

Map of Registered Aboriginal Sites

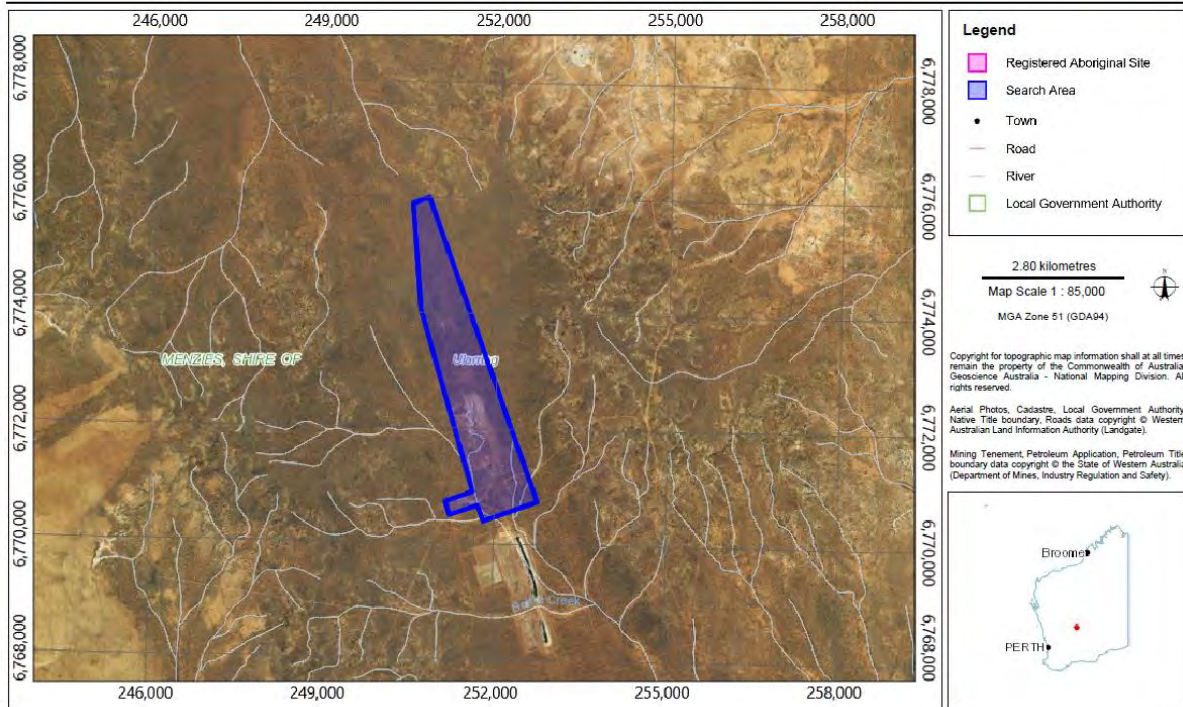


Figure 3. AHIS Search for Sites in M29/151

Map of Registered Aboriginal Sites

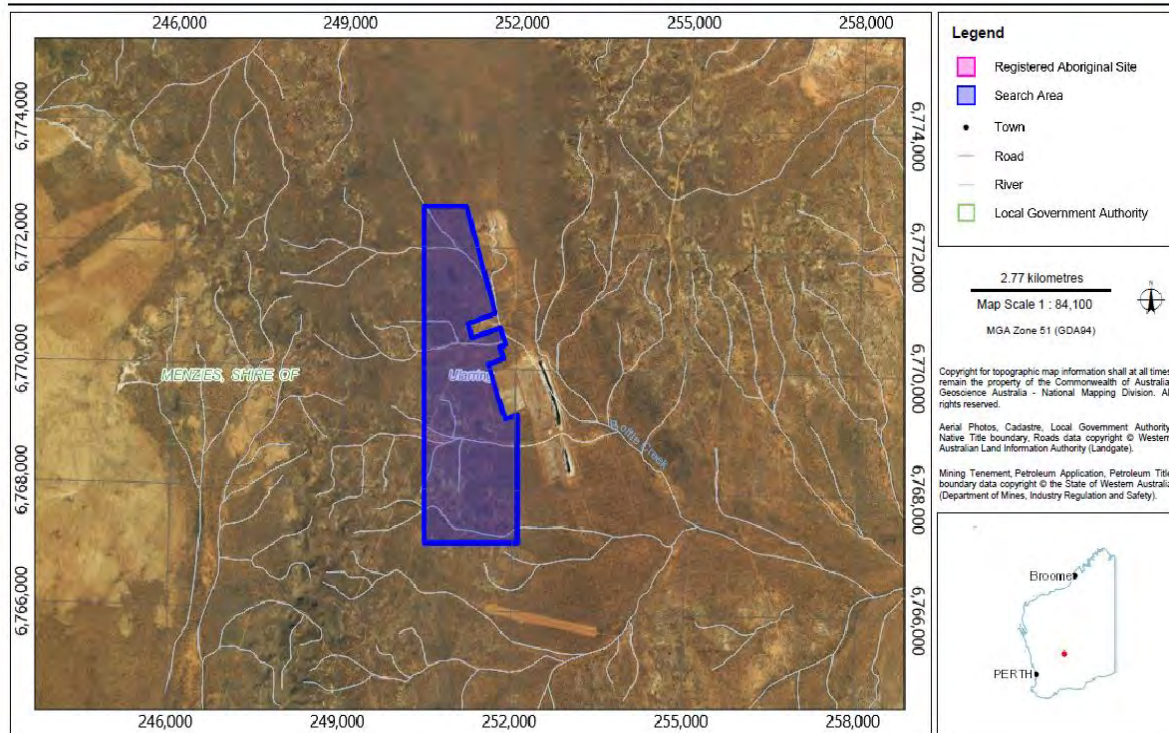


Figure 4. AHIS Search for Sites in E29/1007

The survey results of the AHIS search for each tenement are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

<i>Tenement</i>	<i>Registered sites</i>	<i>Other Heritage Place</i>	<i>Survey Reports</i>	<i>Observations</i>
M29/150	0	0	1	The archaeological survey ³ was undertaken in 2009 for Mindax Ltd for their Mt Forrest Range' Project. No Aboriginal people took part in the field survey. The survey area did not directly intersect with the Aurenne Project Area. Several archaeological sites were in proximity to water sources (creeks and rock-holes) and hills.
M29/151	0	0	1	As above
E29/1007	0	0	1	As above
L29/80	0	0	1	As above
L29/137	0	0	1	As above

In December 2019, a survey was undertaken of an adjacent tenement now owned by Aurenne, M29/421 and L29/139 (AJ Rayner 2019) to inform the Bottle Creek Project. The survey did not identify any Aboriginal heritage sites under section 5 of the AH Act but did identify several isolated artefacts and an area of cultural interest to the Aboriginal Elders taking part in the survey.

Ethnographic Background of the Project Area and Broader Region

The area where the Project area is located is in land that forms part of the Western Desert Cultural Bloc. The ethnographic understanding of the Western Desert Region is well defined with many Dreamtime narratives held on the public record.

The Dreaming is the creative period in which a set of known creative (or ancestral) beings formed the landscape, often transforming themselves or others into recognisable features, and established the correct ways for Aboriginal people to live their lives, the lore.

The creative beings roamed the earth and transformed it from a featureless plain into its present shape by creating or forming the various physical features which we know today. In some cases, these ancestors were also responsible for the creation of animal and plant species. On their journeys they camped, ate, killed, gave birth and performed ritual and magical acts. In places they are metamorphosed in stone, water and other natural features, which are the foci from which the sacred presence radiates.

Two of the most important beings in Western Desert Dreaming are the “two men”, *Wati Kutjarra*. These two men are sometimes depicted as two snakes or two lizards. Their travels

³ Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage at Mt Forrest Prospect Bulga Downs Project prepared for Mindax Ltd by J. Mattner and J. Barnett on behalf of Waru Consulting Ltd March 2009

and accomplishments span the Western Desert. Aboriginal people living in the different parts of the Western Desert know local events and places associated with the *Wati Kutjarra* and other ancestral beings of the Dreamtime such as *Papa*, *Walawaru* and *Karlaya*. Song lines recount the activities and creations of these creation beings that connect places and form a strong part of Aboriginal tradition and prescribe the customs and rituals performed at each place.

There are numerous sites connected to these mythologies within 50km of the tenements most notably within the Lake Ballard and Lake Raeside catchment areas.

Survey Findings

The field survey of the Project area was conducted on 14 and 15 January 2021 with a survey team that included Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders (**Knowledge Holders**) Mrs Joan Tucker, her grandson Mr Gary Tucker and Ms Colleen Berry, Aurenne's heritage consultant Mr Aaron Rayner, and Mr Morgan Crewther of Aurenne.

Maps showing the areas of inspection and the areas visited during the field survey inspection can be found in **Attachment One**. The field inspection methodology was discussed with the Knowledge Holders on the morning of Day One where the survey methodology was agreed including a debrief at the end of both days. The report from the 2009 heritage survey was reviewed and discussed by the Survey Team. It was noted that the survey did not cover the Bottle Creek area in any detail.

Several aerial images were also reviewed by the Survey Team. From these images it was noted that significant ground disturbance had occurred in the survey area from previous mining and exploration activities.



Photo 2. Exploration Activities Bottle Creek Project

Mrs Tucker said that from her knowledge of the area there were no springs or other water sources in the survey area, with the nearest spring located approximately 15km to the south. There are no creek or drainage lines or outcrops suitable to pond (store) rainwater.

The survey team agreed to survey the areas identified for mining use in the following order:

1. New camp
2. The Boags and VB mining pit areas
3. WRD locations
4. Plant and Magazine locations
5. Proposed TSF
6. The Cascade, Southward and Emu mining pit areas

Ground surface visibility at all proposed locations was mainly very good, with only sparse to moderate vegetation coverage, and field conditions for Aboriginal object and site identification were optimal. The field survey was undertaken with a representative from Aurene with an excellent knowledge of the land, which allowed for proposed inspection areas to be quickly and accurately located.

On day one the survey party inspected the proposed New Camp and Boags and VB mining areas. Vehicle and pedestrian transects were undertaken for these areas. The New Camp area has been subject of some previous land use activities. A minor track bisects the area and there is evidence of some previous exploration drilling. Some parts of the land is heavily vegetated with mulga trees and shrubbery. The area is situated on a substrate of rocky ironstone, interspersed with very limited outcropping quartz, ranging in size from pebble sized nodules to cobbles. The quartz local to the area, both outcropping and nodules, is blocky and coarse grained, which would have been a poor raw material for making stone implements.



Photo 3. Mr Gary Tucker inspecting the New Camp area

No fine-grained material was identified, and there was no permanent water. No cultural material was identified or any places that could constitute an Aboriginal site pursuant to the requirements of section 5 of the AH Act. The Elders in the Survey Party agreed that the New Camp area is **clear** of Aboriginal heritage.

The proposed Boags and three VB mining pit areas were inspected next. Much of the area has been heavily modified with two open cut mining pits in situ and extensive exploration drilling has occurred since the early 1980s.



Photo 4. Open Cut Mining Pit Bottle Creek

Much of the land has been rehabilitated and as such there is no potential for unrecorded Aboriginal sites to exist. The limited areas within this section of the survey area that remain undisturbed were inspected by the survey party by foot. No lithic materials suitable for tool production were identified. There is no permanent water. No cultural material was identified or any places that could constitute an Aboriginal site pursuant to the requirements of section 5 of the AH Act. The Elders in the Survey Party agreed that the VB mining areas are **clear** of Aboriginal heritage.

On day two the remaining sections of the Survey Area were inspected. Two additional Elders attended the inspection: Ms Geraldine Hogarth and Ms Luxie Hogarth-Redmond. Both are highly respected and knowledgeable Aboriginal people who reside in Leonora. Ms Luxie Hogarth is the sister of Mrs Joan Tucker. Ms Luxie Hogarth and her daughter Geraldine are members of the unregistered Darlot native title claim and have customary knowledge of the Bottle Creek project area.

The Survey Party observed that the proposed Emu mining pit in the northern section of the Survey Area has been significantly disturbed and that the potential for finding cultural material in this location is considered extremely low. Because of this a cursory vehicle inspection was undertaken. While the Cascade and Southwark proposed mining pits have been subject to exploration drilling there are large pockets of undisturbed land, which were the focus of the survey party.



Photo 5. Proposed Cascade Mining Area

Transport through the survey area was by vehicle and by foot. The ground conditions and surface visibility on this survey area was good. There is limited suitable lithic material for tool manufacturing present. Similar to the other survey areas there was no suitable stone material such as chert that could be modified for a cultural use. Ms Hogarth pointed out that without permanent water and suitable stone materials Aboriginal people would not have been drawn into the area. Further there are no sacred or religious sites within at least 20km of the Project area. The Survey Team noted that that because there is no suitable lithic material, water, and a cultural reason to come to the area, Aboriginal people would not have been drawn to this area.

The Elders in the Survey Party agreed that the Cascade and Southwark proposed mining areas are **clear** of Aboriginal heritage.



Photo 6. Area of Proposed Tailings Storage Facility

The proposed Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was inspected by the Survey Party using pedestrian transects at 20m intervals. The TSF area is characterised by relatively heavy vegetation coverage including large red gum and mulga trees. These areas were targeted for inspection for the presence of Aboriginal cultural material. The area is flat with no topography. There is no lithic material present or water sources or places where water can pond.

No cultural material was identified or any places that could constitute an Aboriginal site pursuant to the requirements of section 5 of the AH Act. The Elders in the Survey Party agreed that the TSF area is **clear** of Aboriginal heritage.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Aurenne plans to commence mining operations at the Bottle Creek Project. The purpose of the Aboriginal ethnographic and cultural materials field survey is to assist the company to plan implementation of its project in compliance with AH Act. This report presents the findings of the desktop assessment and field-based survey conducted on 14 and 15 January 2021.

The desktop review found that no Aboriginal sites have been recorded over the Bottle Creek Project area. The review identified several areas to have potential for hosting Aboriginal sites based on an assessment of the topography and findings of Aboriginal surveys undertaken in the broader region.

There is no active native title claim with the Darlot claim rejected for registration in October 2020. Selecting the appropriate Aboriginal people to participate in the survey that speak for the country was achieved by consulting with Aboriginal elders in Leonora and Menzies, the two closest towns to the Project. The Aboriginal survey participants were selected based on their knowledge of country and understanding of the Western Desert customs and traditions.

The entire survey area was completed by the Survey Party. This was achieved by vehicle and pedestrian inspection. No Aboriginal sites or areas of cultural interest were identified.

No isolated Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts) were identified within the Survey Area. Isolated artefacts are frequently found in most parts of Western Australia where ground surface is visible and undisturbed, reflecting general usage, occupation and movement of Aboriginal people through country. The fact that no artefacts at all were located indicates the land has only been moved through or occupied by Aboriginal people with a very low, to negligible, frequency and duration.

It was evident that no raw lithic materials were present, other than the ubiquitous coarse grained quartz, calcrete, and ironstone, which accounts for the absence of cultural material and evidence of past occupation. The quartz local to the area, both outcropping and nodules, is blocky and coarse grained, which would have been a poor raw material for making stone implements.

No permanent water sources were identified in the Survey Area and this observation was confirmed by the Elders. The lack of water, either permanent or semi-permanent would have been a critical factor limiting Aboriginal use and occupation of the area in the past.

Based on the observations made during the field inspection exercise, Aurenne may wish to consider the following.

Evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation is more likely to be found in (i.e. prospective places):

- elevated areas such as hills, ranges, and mountains;
- areas with pronounced and prominent landform features, such as rock formations and outcrops;
- areas with permanent and semi-permanent water sources;
- areas where economically preferable lithic raw materials (e.g., fine-grained stone) can be sourced; and,
- areas where landforms conducive to preservation of cultural materials and deposit, such as rock shelters, rock overhangs and breakaways, are located.

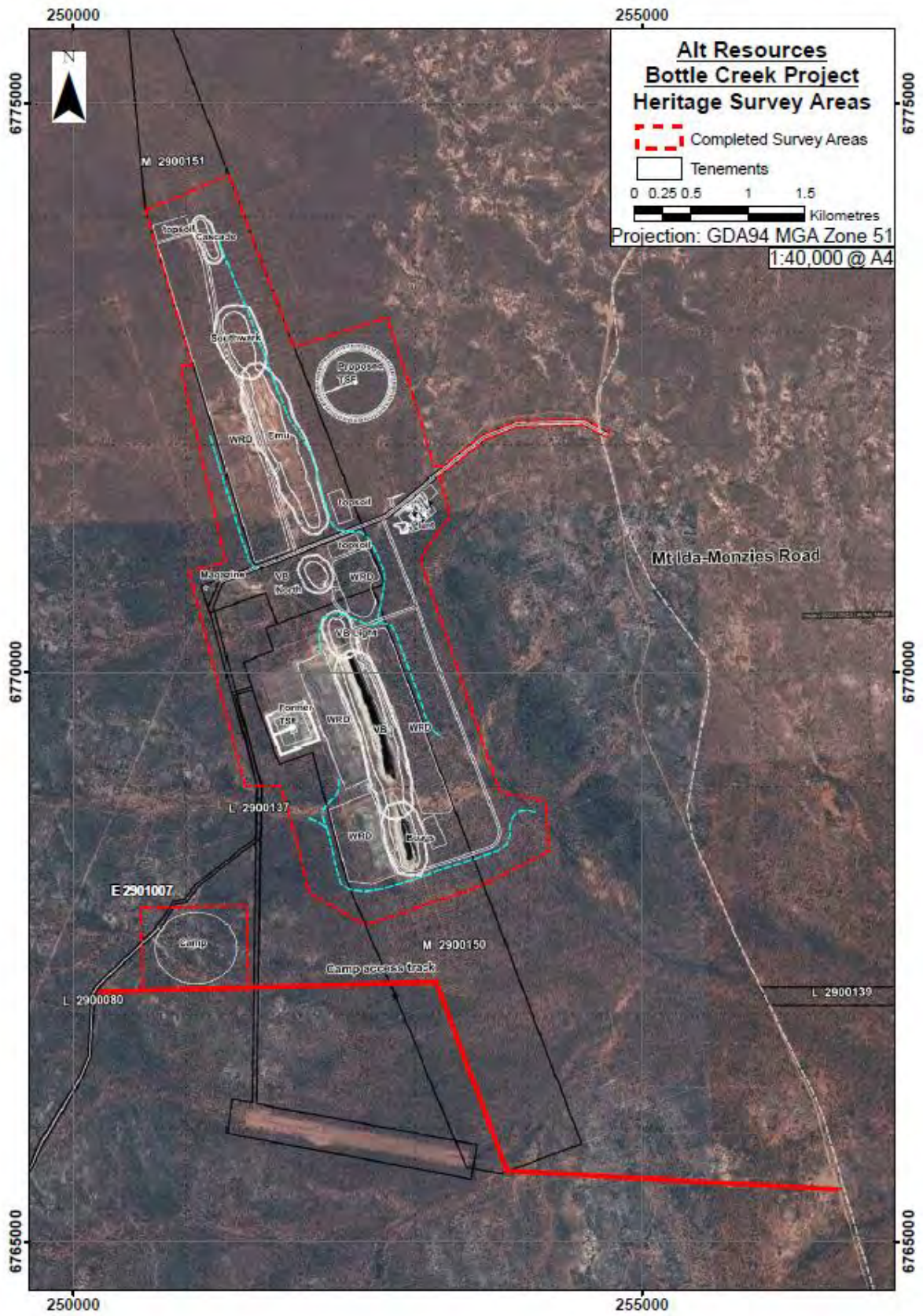
If Aurene intends using land outside of the Bottle Creek Project area where the above conditions are found, and previous survey has not cleared the area, it is recommended further investigative Aboriginal heritage work be undertaken to inform planning and risk management.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Aurene:

1. Note the completed surveys areas as shown in **Attachment One**;
2. Note that no Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey of the Bottle Creek Project area;
3. Note that recommencing mining operations at the Bottle Creek Project will not cause any offence under the AH Act;
4. Proceed as planned with its intended land uses to support mining operations at Bottle Creek;
5. Ensure that its employees and contractors are aware of their obligations under the AH Act;
6. Consider further survey if any of the prospective places (mentioned above) are likely to be impacted by the Project in future.

Attachment One – Survey (Project) Area



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Survey and Assessment
for the
Bottle Creek Project
Tenements M29/421 & L29/139

Prepared for ALT Resources Ltd.

Author: Aaron Rayner, Principal
A J Rayner Consulting,
Aboriginal Heritage | Native Title | Environment
December 2019

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Disclaimers

The analysis and recommendations contained within this report are based on information made available at the time of its preparation. The author takes no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available after the report's completion.

This report offers independent heritage advice and recommendations following an Aboriginal Heritage Survey to assist ALT Resources Ltd and its partners. This advice is based on the author's own opinions, interpretations, knowledge and experience of the Aboriginal regulatory heritage system in Western Australia and does not constitute legal advice.

Any future compensation liabilities that may arise under the *Native Title Act 1993* do not form part of this advice.

Author

Mr. Aaron Rayner, BSc, MSc prepared this report for ALT Resources Ltd. Aaron is an experienced ethnographer and the former Chief Heritage Officer and Deputy Director General at the Department of Aboriginal Affairs in Western Australia. In these roles Aaron was responsible for managing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and its regulations and for providing advice to executive government and industry proponents. For five years Aaron was a member of the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (ACMC) the statutory body that provides advice to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on all Aboriginal heritage matters. Aaron has significant experience and expert understanding of the Aboriginal Heritage regulatory framework in WA and frequently provides evidence in proceedings in the National Native Title Tribunal.

Glossary of Terms

ACMC	Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee
AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
ATSIHPA	<i>Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>
ALT	ALT Resources Ltd.
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Minister	Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
NT Act	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth.)
Register	Register of Aboriginal Sites
Registrar	Registrar of Aboriginal Sites

Executive Summary

ALT Resources Ltd (**ALT**) commissioned an Aboriginal Heritage Survey for the Bottle Creek Gold Mining Project (the **Project**) that includes mining lease M29/421 and miscellaneous licence L29/139. ALT intend to commence mining operations at Bottle Creek in the first half of 2020.

There is no active native title claim over the Project area. The Wutha Claim (WC1999/010-1) was recently dismissed by the National Native Title Tribunal (**NNTT**)¹. ALT does not have a heritage agreement or pre-existing arrangement with any Aboriginal party that prescribes processes for compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (**AH Act**). In these circumstances ALT can determine how it complies with the AH Act.

ALT elected to conduct an Aboriginal cultural heritage survey as part of its due diligence assessment prior to commencing mining. The purpose of the survey was to identify any previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites in the Project area that meet the definition of an Aboriginal site under section 5 of the AH Act.

Because there are no native title claimants the survey participants were selected by ALT's Aboriginal heritage consultant, Aaron Rayner, following consultation with senior Aboriginal people from Leonora and Menzies, which are the two closest towns to the Project. Following this consultation Mr Gary Tucker, Mrs Joan Tucker, and Ms. Colleen Berry agreed to be included in the survey party.

The survey was conducted on 6 and 7 December 2019. Prior to the survey a desktop assessment considered the existing Aboriginal heritage information that is on the public record for the Project area and broader region. The assessment found that there are no recorded Aboriginal sites or areas of cultural importance within the tenements. The desktop review included a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (**AHIS**); an assessment of the native title record; a consideration of the topography of the Project Area; and the author's knowledge of the Aboriginal traditions of the area.

The field survey focussed on the specific areas of land that ALT will use to develop the Project including the mining pit, haul road, supporting infrastructure, and other parts of the land identified as having the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural materials sites.

During the survey one place of cultural interest was identified. Because the place is not identified as being of importance and significance to the Aboriginal people that participated in the survey it does not constitute an Aboriginal site within the meaning of the AH Act. However,

¹ The claim was dismissed by the National Native Title Tribunal on 12 April 2019

the survey participants would prefer that the area not be impacted by the mining operations if possible. Seven small isolated artefacts were identified that do not constitute Aboriginal sites.

There are no Aboriginal heritage management considerations that ALT need attend to address prior to commencing mining operations.

Recommendations

It is recommended that ALT Resources Ltd:

1. Proceed as planned with its intended land uses to support mining operations at Bottle Creek;
2. Endeavour to avoid the one place identified by the survey participants as being of cultural interest that is in tenement M29/421 and is known as **BC1**;
3. Note that **BC1** would not meet the criteria of an Aboriginal site defined by section 5 of the AH Act and therefore no compliance obligations arise; and
4. Note the seven isolated artefacts that were identified do not constitute Aboriginal sites under section 5 of the AH Act.

Introduction

ALT is preparing to commence mining operations at its Bottle Creek Project focusing on the Tim's Find prospect, which includes mining lease M29/421 where extraction will occur and miscellaneous licence L29/139 will facilitate the installation of a mining haul road. The Project is located approximately 100km north west of Menzies in the northern goldfields of Western Australia.

The Project area has been subject of previous and ongoing mining and explorations activities. Consequently, there are many access tracks, exploration drill lines and old mining workings.

ALT commissioned a desktop Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment that found that no Aboriginal sites have been recorded for the Project area but there were areas within the Bottle Creek tenements that were considered prospective for Aboriginal sites given the topography and environmental conditions. A survey was commissioned to inspect the Project area to inform mine planning consistent with the obligations under the AH Act..

Methodology

The survey methodology included:

- Identification of appropriate Aboriginal people to participate in the field survey
- Review of historical cultural heritage information
- Consideration of the topography and proposed land use
- Field survey
- Reporting

The objective of the field survey was to establish if there are any Aboriginal sites of importance and significance to Aboriginal people within the entirety of the Project area. Identifying appropriate Aboriginal people to speak for the area was therefore an important component of the survey. Because there is no active native title claim and the Federal Court determined that the previous claimants did not have a connection to country sufficient to claim native title, ALT's heritage consultant contacted several Aboriginal elders in Leonora and Menzies. During these discussions it was agreed that Aboriginal people with an understanding of the Western Desert customs and traditions and an understanding of the country should attend the survey.

Contact was made with the Menzies Aboriginal Corporation to identify appropriate people. Mrs Joan Tucker and Mr Gary Tucker agreed to participate in the survey. Mrs Tucker is the daughter of Mrs Mertle Brennan a prominent Aboriginal person from the Darlot area. Ms Colleen Berry an Aboriginal elder from Leonora, with a vast understanding of Western Desert

traditions also agreed to participate. This survey party ensured that there was male and female representation.

Prior to the field survey the author undertook a review of the existing Aboriginal heritage information recorded in the Project area and the region. This was done by searching and considering the following sources of Aboriginal heritage information from:

- The Department of Planning, Land and Heritage (**DPLH**) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System and Register of Aboriginal Sites
- The National Native Title Tribunal database of Future Act decisions

The field work survey was conducted over two days on 6 and 7 December 2020.

Native Title Claim - Dismissed

The Wutha native title claim was registered on 15 June 1999 for an area of land covering some 32,630 square kilometres in WA's Goldfields Region, including the area of the Bottle Creek project. The claim was made by a group of people including June Rose Ashwin, Geoffrey Ashwin, Raymond Ashwin and Ralph Ashwin, who were said to be descendants of six named apical ancestors at the head of four ancestral families including:

- a) Darugadi (aka Thurraguddy)
- b) Julia Sandstone ("Old Julia")
- c) Billy
- d) Inyarndi

The Wutha claimed that their traditions were part of the Western Desert Cultural Bloc of customs and traditions. The Federal Court accepted this claim.

Nearly twenty (20) years later on 8 March 2019, Justice Bromberg in the Federal Court of Australia dismissed the Wutha native title claim because:

1. The Wutha Group did not establish that since effective sovereignty, the traditional laws and customs, and in particular the laws relating to the acquisition, transmission and exercise of rights to land and waters, have continued to be recognised and observed by the Wutha Group as a whole; and
2. The Wutha Group failed to establish that their applications for native title were properly authorised by all the applicants.

Regulatory Framework

State Aboriginal heritage legislation

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* is the primary legislation for protecting all Aboriginal heritage sites and places of significance in Western Australia whether they are registered or not and whether they are known or unknown. It is important to note that native title claims, and determinations of native title has no bearing or is anyway related to the operation of the AH Act. The AH Act was enacted in 1972 and does not recognise the Native Title Act enacted in 1993.

Section 5 defines the places the Act protects. The legislative regime is expansive as it protects both cultural material places and sacred sites of importance and significance.

Section 5 of the AH Act applies to:

- (a) Any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appeared to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present;
- (b) Any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site, which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent;
- (c) Any place which, in the opinion of the Committee, is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the State; and
- (d) Any place where objects to which this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or remove.

Section 6 of the AH Act protects Aboriginal objects.

Section 17 of the AH Act provides that it is a criminal offence to excavate, destroy, damage, conceal or in any way alter any Aboriginal site. Fines are up to \$100k and 2 years imprisonment.

Section 18 of the AH Act provides the only means whereby a landowner can use land where an Aboriginal site might exist, and where a site can be altered or damaged in any way without the activity being an offence. Section 18 requires the consent of the Aboriginal Affairs Minister.

Register of Sites

The State categorises Aboriginal heritage sites into two categories; *Registered sites* and *Other Heritage Places*. Registered sites have been assessed by the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (**ACMC**) as meeting the threshold tests for registration under section 5 of the AH Act. 'Other Heritage Places' have either been assessed as not meeting the threshold test to be entered in the Register (*not a site*), or that the site is awaiting a formal assessment by the ACMC (*lodged*).

While the State's Register of Sites is mandated under section 28 of the AH Act, it does not represent a complete list of Aboriginal sites in WA. Because of this, the AH Act protects all Aboriginal sites whether they have been registered or not and whether they are known or unknown.

The result of the AHIS searches for sites is attached (**Attachment One**).

Ethnographic Background of the Project Area and Broader Region

The area where the tenements are located is in land that forms part of the Western Desert Cultural Bloc. The ethnographic understanding of the Western Desert Region is well defined with many Dreamtime narratives held on the public record.

The Dreaming is the creative period in which a set of known creative (or ancestral) beings formed the landscape, often transforming themselves or others into recognisable features, and established the correct ways for Aboriginal people to live their lives, the lore.

The creative beings roamed the earth and transformed it from a featureless plain into its present shape by creating or forming the various physical features which we know today. In some cases, these ancestors were also responsible for the creation of animal and plant species. On their journeys they camped, ate, killed, gave birth and performed ritual and magical acts. In places they are metamorphosed in stone, water and other natural features, which are the foci from which the sacred presence radiates.

Two of the most important beings in Western Desert Dreaming are the "two men", *Wati Kutjarra*. These two men are sometimes depicted as two snakes or two lizards. Their travels and accomplishments span the Western Desert. Aboriginal people living in the different parts of the Western Desert know local events and places associated with the *Wati Kutjarra* and other ancestral beings of the Dreamtime such as *Papa*, *Walawaru* and *Karlaya*. Song lines

recount the activities and creations of these creation beings that connect places and form a strong part of Aboriginal tradition and prescribe the customs and rituals performed at each place.

There are numerous sites connected to these mythologies within 50KMS of the tenements most notably within the Lake Ballard and Lake Raeside catchment areas.

Findings

Desktop Review

The desktop review found that there are no previously recorded Aboriginal sites on the Project land nor within approximately 11km of it. One previous Aboriginal archaeological survey² was undertaken in 2009 for Mindax Ltd for the Mt Forrest Range Project. No Aboriginal people took part in the field survey. The survey area did not directly intersect with the ALT Project Area, however, several archaeological sites that were discovered during the survey near to water sources (creeks and rock-holes), rocky outcrops and hills.

The desktop review determined that the field survey inspection should focus on areas where ALT have determined to build the mining project focusing on the areas where there is a higher potential to discover Aboriginal cultural material, for example, near to the areas of rocky outcrop and creek lines within the tenements.

Survey

The field survey of the mining operations area and proposed haul road was conducted on 6 and 7 December 2019. The survey team included Aboriginal cultural knowledge holders (**Knowledge Holders**) Mrs Joan Tucker, her son Mr Gary Tucker and Ms Colleen Berry, ALT's heritage consultant Mr Aaron Rayner, and Mr Lachlan Anderson of ALT (see photo 1. below).

Maps showing the areas of inspection and the areas visited during the field survey inspection can be found in **Attachment Two**. The field inspection methodology was discussed with the Knowledge Holders on the morning of Day One where it was agreed that to meet the field work objectives the survey party would approach the work as follows:

- vehicle navigation to the proposed mining pit area and areas identified as having potential for the presence of Aboriginal cultural material;
- pedestrian inspection of each of these areas;

² Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage at Mt Forrest Prospect Bulga Downs Project prepared for Mindax Ltd by J. Mattner and J. Barnett on behalf of Waru Consulting Ltd March 2009

- vehicle and pedestrian inspection of proposed haul road; and
- debrief at the end of both days.

Ground surface visibility at all proposed locations was mainly very good, with only sparse to moderate vegetation coverage, and field conditions for Aboriginal object and site identification were optimal. The field survey was undertaken with a representative from ALT with an excellent knowledge of the land, which allowed for proposed inspection areas to be accurately located to the exact geographic point and alignment. The ALT representative had experience of participating in Aboriginal site surveys.



Photo 1. Survey Team

The tenements have been subject to considerable amount of land use in the past. Some areas have been modified through previous exploration and low-level mining activity. It was noticeable that most of the land had been previously excavated and cleared by historic drill programs, and there was various mining paraphernalia and debris in situ. The land is networked with an extensive system of access tracks and cleared drill alignments. The tracks have been cleared and graded in the past for facilitation of previous exploration activity and are generally well maintained although overgrown in some areas. The tenements are also networked with pastoral infrastructure related to cattle grazing, including fences, tracks, wells, and muster points.

Day One of the field inspection focussed on the mining operations areas located in mining lease M29/421. The Knowledge Holders identified one area of cultural interest to them within the mining lease referred to as **BC1**. The area is an elevated rocky outcrop with five rock shelters. One of the rock shelters has a floor space of approximately 12m squared and a height was approximately 1.5m. See photo 2. below. The floor probed to a depth of approximately 20cm, which indicates potential for the presence for sub-surface material. No cultural artefacts were visible on the floor of any of the rock shelters. But several artefacts were located on the flats at the bottom of the elevation. The central coordinate for the BC1 is Zone 51 E0259658 N6770812. BC1 is identified in maps at **Attachment Three**.



Photo 2. Larger of the five rock shelters at BC1

On top of the rock outcrop was a small stone arrangement of two stones, one on top of the other. See photo 3 below. The composition of the stone arrangement was discussed at length with the Knowledge Holders. The general view was that it was not an arrangement that had been manufactured for cultural purposes because, it was suggested, there would have been more than two stones on top of each other. The view was that it was put there by prospectors. It was noted that there were many costeans and small areas of prospector activity at the base of the rocky outcrop.

The heritage consultant has experienced many stone arrangements in the WA Goldfields region. They are usually characterised by stones laid out on the floor at single height to form shapes such as circles or squares to demarcate a boundary such as a ceremonial of lore ground. Sometimes the arrangements include large piles of stones to indicate an increase site where ceremonies take place for the purpose of 'increasing' the supply of something such as a food source for example kangaroo. Stone arrangements marking the presence of a place are usually found on the perimeter of a site not in the middle of it.

In this case, the heritage consultant concurs with the assessment of the Knowledge Holders that the stones are unlikely to be of cultural value because they have not been modified for a cultural purpose.



Photo 3. Stones found at BC1

BC1

The Knowledge Holders did not attribute *importance and significance* to BC1 based on their existing knowledge of the area and place. One Knowledge Holder said that “it was probably a place where our ancestors came. They would have travelled through this way on the way to or from Lake Ballard”. Another said that she was surprised that there were not more artefacts given there are not many rock shelters in the area. It was also noted that there are no permanent water sources in proximity to BC1 and this would probably account for the lack of artefacts.

While the Knowledge Holders did not attribute importance and significance to the place, they requested that ALT try and avoid the place during the mining operations because their ancestors would have used the place, if only for mundane (non-sacred) purposes.

No Aboriginal sites were identified within the area of the mining lease. No lithic sources, outcrops or surface expressions of fine or medium grained stone were identified in the area of the mining lease. It was expected that artefacts would be found near to the creek lines, but none were identified during the physical inspection of each creek line and gully. It was evident that the areas around the creek lines had been subject to significant weather events where the area has been ‘washed out’

The limited range of resources available and poor preservation conditions are not conducive to the accumulation of archaeological materials, which appear to have not survived the ravages of time and weather.

Day Two of the field survey focussed on an inspection of the proposed haul road. The granted tenure for the haul road is L29/139. The haul road is proposed to be approximately 10 metres wide to ensure that haul trucks can safely pass. The alignment includes an area of land in the creek catchment area and then utilises an existing track into higher ground to connect to the mining operations area.



Existing track L29/139

Pedestrian and vehicle inspections of the haul road were carried out along the full length of the alignment. In the area of creek catchment area seven isolated artefacts were identified such as the one pictured below over an area of approximately 800m. Stone artefacts are frequently found in most parts of Western Australia where the ground surface is visible and relatively undisturbed, reflecting general usage, occupation and movement of Aboriginal people through country. Stone artefacts are in many parts of the Australian arid interior susceptible to displacement from the effects of surface water movement, which means that in some places, particularly along the margins of water courses and within flood plains, artefacts are not in the original primary place of deposition.

It is not uncommon to find what are often referred to as “isolated artefacts” distributed between heritage sites in very low concentrations. Isolated artefacts are not generally considered by Aboriginal people to be of *importance* and *significance* and are not protected by the AH Act.



Photo 4. Isolated stone artefact

In the areas of higher elevation are characterised by low level mulga scrub and sandy in some parts, and limited evidence of outcropping quartz. There was no evidence of fine or medium grained material suitable for flaking, such as chert. The area was extensively inspected for cultural material.

Relevant observations

There are several factors that contribute to the occurrence of Aboriginal sites and past use of the area by Aboriginal people, that are relevant to the findings of this field inspection. These are outlined below.

- The whole of the area is situated on a substrate of rocky ironstone, interspersed with stone fields of outcropping quartz and scree, ranging in size from pebble sized nodules to cobbles. The quartz local to the area, both outcropping and nodules, is blocky and coarse grained, which would have been a poor raw material for making stone implements

- Shallow sheets of sandy substrate can be found amongst the ironstone and quartz stone-fields, but these are few and infrequent, usually associated with drainage channels. The sandy substrate would have been a more hospitable environment for Aboriginal people to move through, use and occupy than the harsh, barren stone fields that dominate the tenement. Movement by Aboriginal people through the largely rocky terrain of the tenement would have been more difficult, slow-going and uncomfortable than the sandy terrain of the creek beds and localised sand-sheets.
- No permanent water sources were identified in the drill targets areas, only one dry creek and dry, shallow drainage lines catering for water-run off after rain events. The lack of water, either permanent or semi-permanent would have been a critical factor limiting Aboriginal use and occupation of the area in the past.
- No lithic sources other than the outcropping and locally ubiquitous quartz, calcrete and also ironstone. The limited range of resources (water, lithic raw material, food supply) available in the area would have influenced the nature and duration of occupation by Aboriginal people, which appears to have been limited.
- For the most part, the proposed land use locations are situated on unremarkable flat plains with sparse mulga scrub the primary vegetation.
- Landforms associated with use by Aboriginal people in the past, and good preservation conditions, such as breakaways, rock shelters and rock overhangs were present in the one area known as BC1. However, no artefacts were present.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This report presents the findings of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Bottle Creek Project area that included a desktop assessment and field-based survey conducted with Aboriginal people with the cultural authority to speak for the country.

ALT Resources plans to commence mining operations at the Bottle Creek Project. The purpose of the survey is to assist the company to plan its project in compliance with AH Act.

There is no active native title claim over the Project area. Selecting the appropriate Aboriginal people to speak for the country was achieved by consulting with Aboriginal elders in Leonora and Menzies, the two closest towns to the Project. The Aboriginal survey participants were selected based on their knowledge of country and understanding of the Western Desert customs and traditions. This was an important consideration as the Judge in the native title claim found that the land formed part of the Western Desert Cultural Bloc.

The desktop review found that no Aboriginal sites have been recorded over the Bottle Creek Project area. The review identified several areas to have potential for hosting Aboriginal sites based on an assessment of the topography and findings of Aboriginal surveys undertaken in the broader region.

The area of land surveyed is highly modified having been put to a variety of previous land uses including mining, exploration and pastoral activities. The survey found no Aboriginal sites but recorded one area that was of some cultural interest to the Aboriginal Knowledge Holders. This area is referred to as BC1 and is a rocky outcrop hosting a rock shelter. While there were no cultural artefacts within the immediate area of the rock shelter, there is a depth of cultural deposit that would indicate that the rock shelter has the potential to host sub-surface artefacts.

The Aboriginal participants did not identify BC1 as being of importance or significance in Aboriginal customs and traditions but did request that ALT consider avoiding the feature if possible. This is because it is the one area that Aboriginal people would have likely put to some mundane use.

On this information and assessment BC1 would not meet the threshold tests for being assessed as an Aboriginal site under section 5 of the AH Act. This test requires that the place be of importance and significance to Aboriginal people and be a place where things have been made or left. This place fails both tests.

Seven isolated artefacts were identified during the survey within and near to the area proposed to be a haul road in L29/139. These artefacts do not constitute sites under the AH Act.

The consensus of the Aboriginal survey participants is that the project should proceed as planned. There are no Aboriginal heritage management requirements that arise as a result of the fieldwork survey.

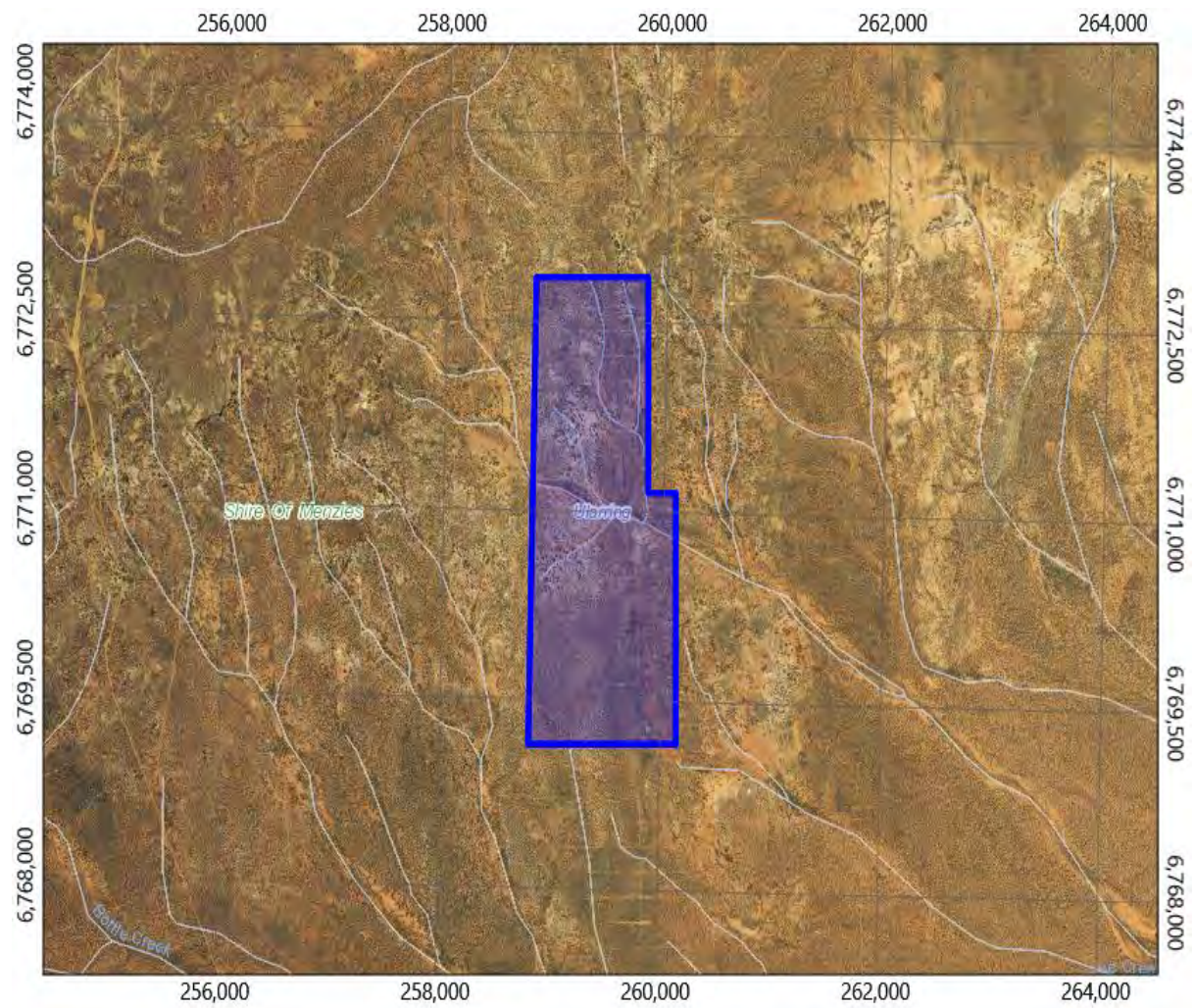
Recommendations

It is recommended that ALT Resources Ltd:

1. Proceed as planned with its intended land uses to support mining operations at Bottle Creek;
2. Endeavour to avoid the one place identified by the survey participants as being of cultural interest that is in tenement M29/421 and is known as **BC1**;
3. Note that **BC1** would not meet the criteria of an Aboriginal site defined by section 5 of the AH Act and therefore no compliance obligations arise; and
4. Note the seven isolated artefacts that were identified do not constitute Aboriginal sites under section 5 of the AH Act.

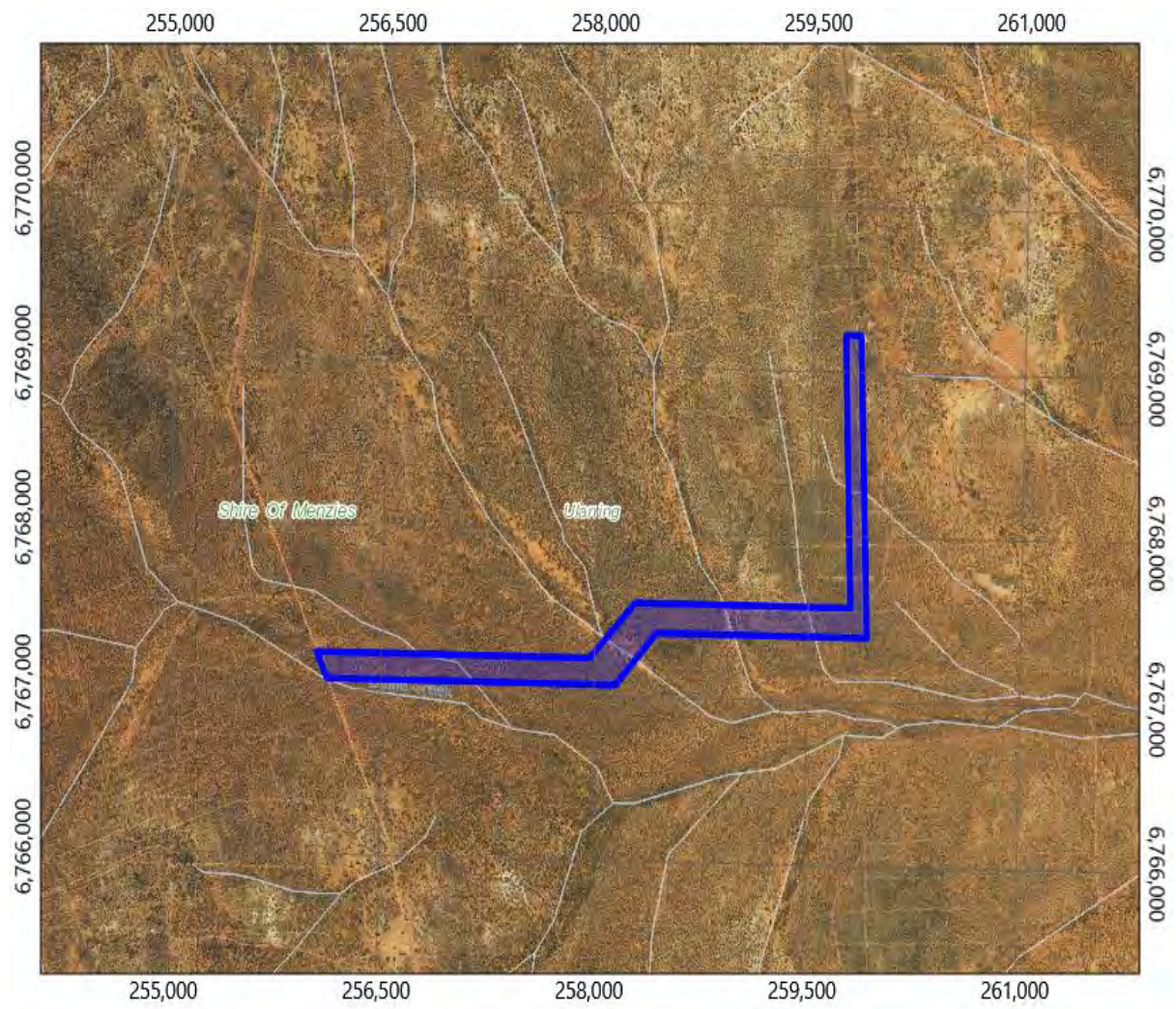
Attachment One – Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System Search Results

M29/421 AHIS Registered Site Search



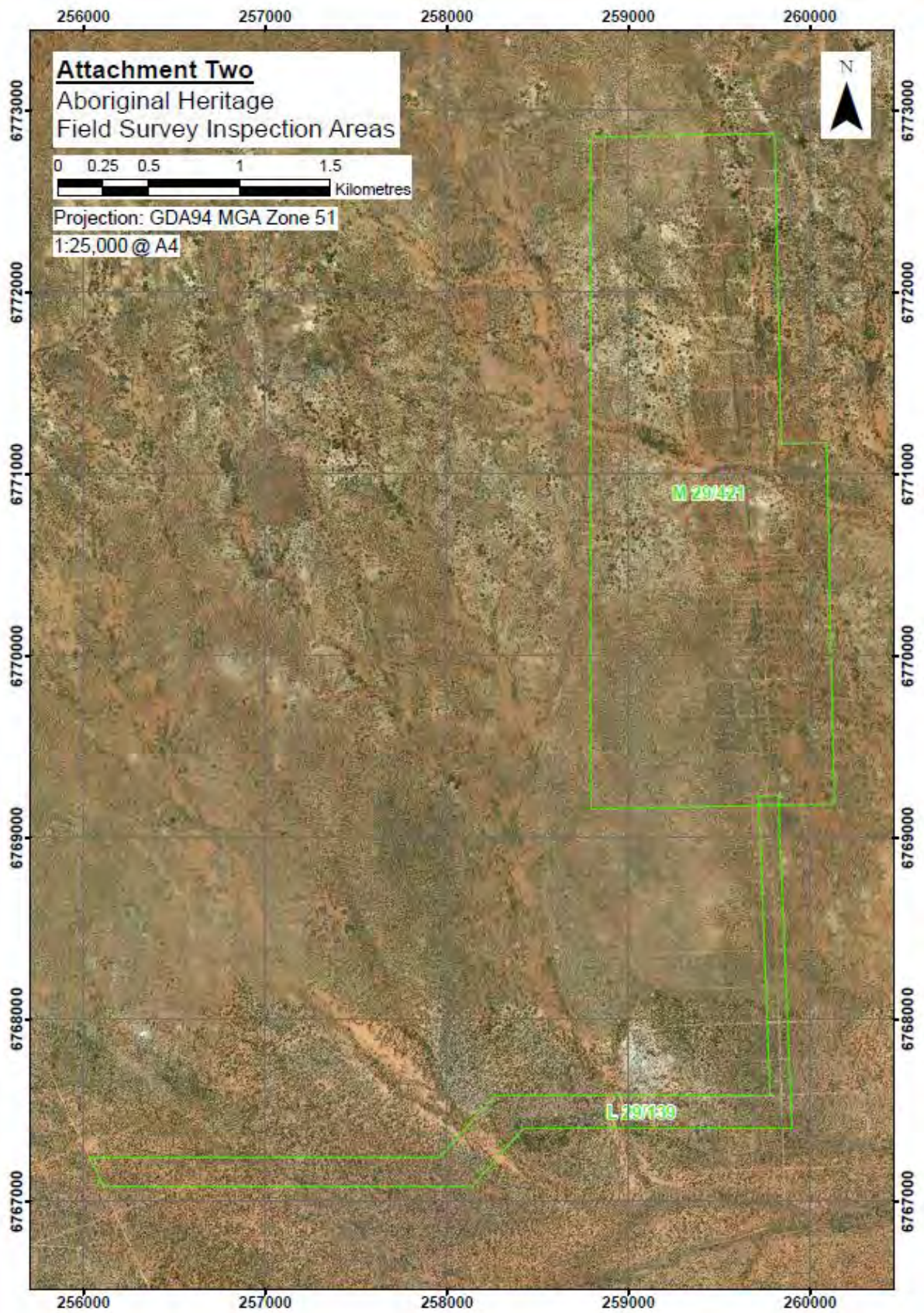
No Aboriginal Sites have been registered for mining lease M29/421.

L29/139 AHIS Registered Site Search

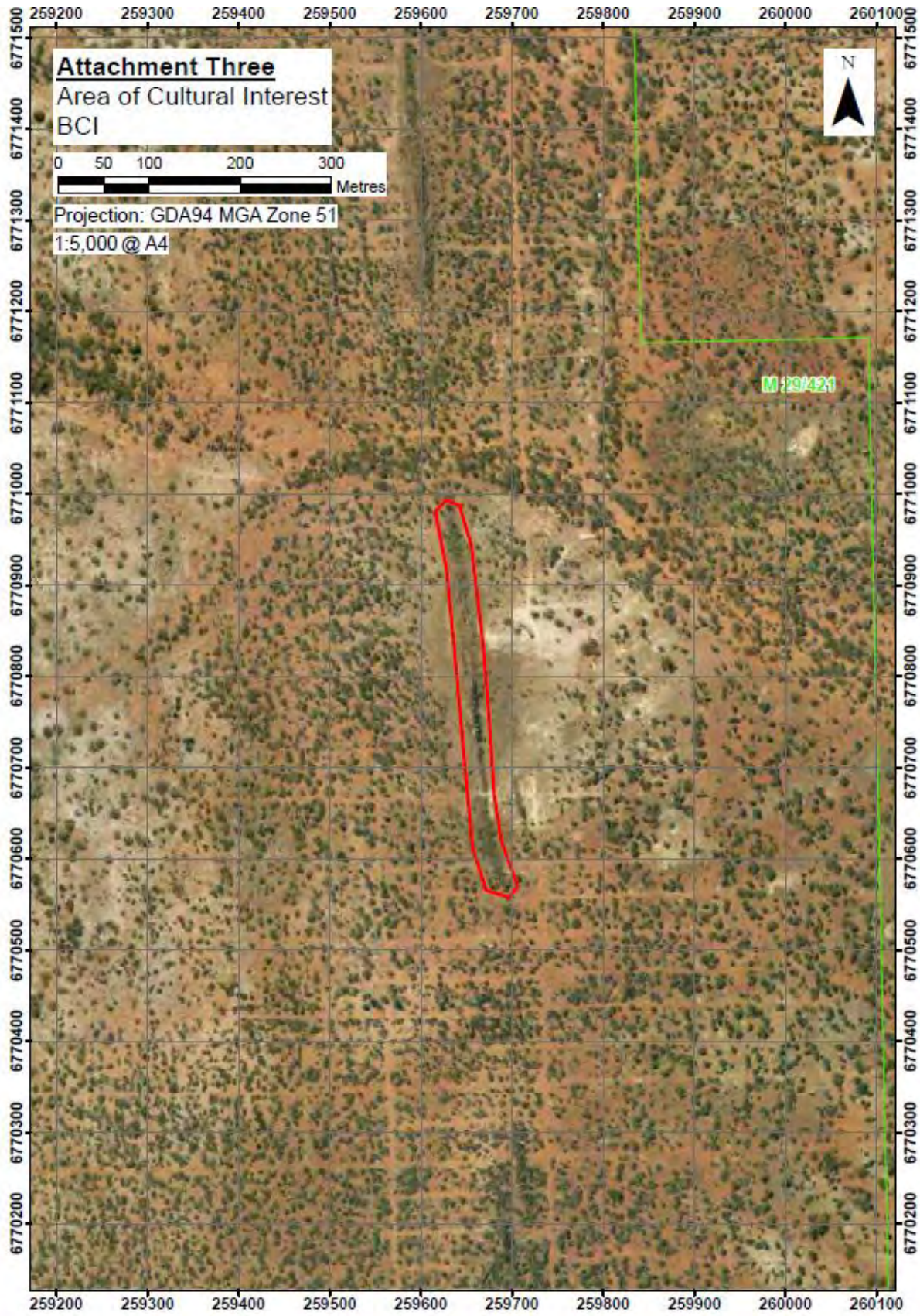


No Aboriginal Sites have been registered for miscellaneous lease L29/139.

Attachment Two – Field Survey Inspection Areas



Attachment Three – Area of Cultural Interest BC1



APPENDIX E WATER LICENCES



MGK Resources Pty Ltd
PO Box 1054
JINDABYNE NSW 2627

Attn: Mr James Anderson

Dear Mr Anderson,

Issue of a licence under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

Properties:

Multiple Tenements

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation acknowledges receipt of your application, dated 20 November 2019 for a licence to construct a well on the above properties. Your application has now been **approved**.

Please find enclosed the following:

- Your licence to construct or alter a well **CAW204120(1)**
- Form 2 - *Information to be provided on completion of a non-artesian well*
- Brochure *Your licence to construct a well*
- Form 8 – *Information to be provided on installation of a water meter*

Please take time to read these documents as they contain important information about your rights and responsibilities.

Please be advised that under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Regulations 2000* you are required to install an approved water meter to each draw-point under your licence to take water. The meter must be installed in accordance with the department's *Guidelines for Water Meter Installation 2009*, attached and fitted to manufacturer specifications. Please ensure that a Form 8 'Information to be provided on installation of a water meter' (enclosed) is completed and submitted to the department within 30 days of each meter installation.

The information must include the date on which the water meter was installed, the location of the installed water meter, the meter reading at the time of installation, and the make, size, type and a serial number of the installed meter.

The licensee must also provide, drawings or annotated photographs of the meter after the installation that show the length of pipe connecting the draw point to the upstream flange of the meter, the length of pipe between the downstream flange of the meter and the first bend or take off, and the direction of the water flow through the meter, and a copy of the manufacturer's specification for installation of the meter or written advice from the person who installed the meter that it complies with the manufacturer's specifications for installation.

Under provisions of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, you have a right to apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of our decision within 28 days from the date of this letter.

For further information please contact the State Administrative Tribunal:

In person: State Administrative Tribunal
Level 6, 565 Hay Street PERTH WA 6000

In writing: State Administrative Tribunal
GPO Box U1991
PERTH WA 6845

By telephone: Metro: (08) 9219 3111
Regional: 1300 306 017 (for the cost of a local call)

By fax: (08) 9325 5099

Website: <http://www.sat.justice.wa.gov.au/>

You can now use online services to manage all of your licensing and metering needs. Water Online provides the easiest, fastest and most efficient way to:

- Apply for a new licence or permit
- Manage your account details.

Register for Water Online at www.water.wa.gov.au by clicking on the Water Online Login icon.

The instructions for registering, checking your details and updating them where required can be found by selecting the Quick Reference Guides link on the water online home page. Please check your details to ensure that they are correct. If they are not correct please contact the department's online business support unit on 1800 508 885 (select option 2).

If you have any queries about this or any other water licensing matter please contact Nandini Rastogi by telephone on 6364 7241.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glenn Simmons', is centered below the closing. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Glenn Simmons
District/Program Manager
Swan Avon Region
19 March 2020

Cc: andrea@nativevegsolutions.com.au



MGK Resources Pty Ltd
PO Box 1054
JINDABYNE NSW 2627

Attn: Mr James Anderson

Dear Mr Anderson,

Issue of a licence under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

Properties:

Multiple Tenements

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation acknowledges receipt of your application, dated 1 December 2019 for a licence to take water to draw 250,000 kilolitres per annum for dewatering, dust suppression for mining purposes and Mining camp purposes on the above property. Your application has now been **approved**.

Please find enclosed the following:

- Your licence to take water **GWL204119(1)**
- Brochure *Your licence to take water*
- Brochure *Metering your water use*
- Metering Regulations Facts Sheet

Please take time to read these documents as they contain important information about your rights and responsibilities.

Please be aware that the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Regulations 2000* apply to this licence. This means you are required to install an approved water meter to each draw-point under this licence. You are also required to submit meter details within 30 days of installation and report meter readings/combined abstraction volume within 30 days after the end of the water year stated in **Condition 1** of your licence. Please read the enclosed information to make sure that you are aware of your obligations.

Meter readings must be submitted via the department's Water Online metering portal unless otherwise approved by the department. To enable the online submission of meter readings, you must first register to use Water Online (refer to the information

at the end of this letter) and meters must be registered in the metering portal against the relevant water licence.

Under provisions of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, you have a right to apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of our decision within 28 days from the date of this letter.

For further information please contact the State Administrative Tribunal:

In-person: State Administrative Tribunal
Level 6, 565 Hay Street PERTH WA 6000

In writing: State Administrative Tribunal
GPO Box U1991
PERTH WA 6845

By telephone: Metro: (08) 9219 3111
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Website: <http://www.sat.justice.wa.gov.au/>

You can now use online services to manage all of your licensing and metering needs. Water Online provides the easiest, fastest and most efficient way to:

- Apply for a new licence
- Apply to amend, renew an existing licence
- Submit meter readings in accordance with a licence; and
- Manage your account details.

Register for Water Online at www.water.wa.gov.au by clicking on the Water Online Login icon.

The instructions for registering, checking your details and updating them where required can be by selecting the Quick Reference Guides link on the water online home page. Please check your details to ensure that they are correct. If they are not correct please contact the department's online business support unit on 1800 508 885 (select option 2).

If you have any queries about this or any other water licensing matter please contact Nandini Rastogi by telephone on 6364 7241.

Yours sincerely,



Glenn Simmons
District/Program Manager
Swan Avon Region
19 March 2020

APPENDIX F AURENNE MINING ENVIRONMENT POLICY



THE AURENNE GROUP OF COMPANIES
A Mining and Exploration Enterprise

Environment & Community Policy Statement

Aurenne is committed to the development of sustainable operations and continual improvement towards minimising impacts on the environment and to benefit the community. This vision extends to all sites, employees, and contractors working for and on behalf of Aurenne Group.

To achieve this vision we will:

- Comply with all legal requirements
- Employ a management system that drives continual improvement
- Ensure our personnel and contractors are aware of the potential environmental and community impacts of their role and are trained and equipped to minimise impacts
- Understand Western Australia's biodiversity values and minimise clearing of vegetation
- Value water as an important commodity and manage water extraction to avoid adverse impacts on the environment
- Manage air, land, and water emissions through effective environmental management and remediate any spills or contamination caused by our works
- Seek opportunities to conserve resources and minimise waste and develop a culture of environmental awareness
- Understand potential impacts to cultural heritage by ensuring sites are reported and undisturbed
- Engage openly with employees, the community and regulatory authorities and respond quickly to stakeholder concerns
- Seek opportunities to provide training and work to the local community.

Mark Hoddinott
 Director
 Aurenne ALT Resources Pty Ltd

APPENDIX G MT IDA GOLD PROJECT STAKEHOLDER REGISTER EXTRACT

Date	Company/Dept/Entity	Representative name(s)	Topic	Type of contact	AA rep	Topics/concerns/feedback	Action Req'd	Outcome	File ref
7/04/2021	DMIRS/Resource and Environmental Compliance Division	Damien Montague	Clearing permit amendment	email/ telephone	VC	Query on DMIRS preference to amend a clearing permit or submit new and surrender previous one	NA	Apply for new permit for MIG Project; surrender Tims Find one once received	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:s:/u/MtIdaProject/EcGy08fNTjPpIcH4bz4BRkYKwH3_WmJDb3VZvg2e3hMT7z
16/04/2021	Perinvalve & Riverina Pastoral Lease; Zenith Australia Investment	letter via email to Mark Huang (mhuang@zenithaustral	Mt Ida Gold Project - Introduction & activities	Letter	PS	Request to meet	Meeting	Met 20-4-2021	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:f:/u/MtIdaProject/EoFCN8c5VCoMruJHwM8dW20WmI-C786Cw8W8f502e3e3e31
16/04/2021	Walling Rock Station Perinvalve & Riverina Pastoral Lease; Zenith Australia Investment	Keith Mader	Mt Ida Gold Project - Introduction & activities	Letter	PS	Nothing received			https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:f:/u/MtIdaProject/EaP9f8790ev4n_AA3n3eb48A1Evd8b9K0Zm35ZV-wA7eqj043U
20/04/2021	DMIRS/Resource and Environmental Compliance Division	Mark Huang & Andrew Farson	Mt Ida Gold Project - meet in person - project discussion	Face to face meeting at Aurene	PS, IDM, VC	Very collegial discussion of shared knowledge and interests in the locality and broader region	Zenith to send through water report & other info	PS to pencil in regular catch ups	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:f:/u/MtIdaProject/EoFCN8c5VCoMruJHwM8dW20WmI-C786Cw8W8f502e3e3e31
29/04/2021	DMIRS/Resource and Environmental Compliance Division	Damien Montague	Clearing regulation exemptions	email/telephone	VC	Query on relevant exemptio that could be used to clear for preliminary infrastrucure for the Village	NA	Damien advised that 10 ha per finacia year per tenemnt was possible - refer email	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:u:/u/MtIdaProject/EVwa55c10BEIw9D9pfmuw8v34Hq95eB8Eg3F0cA7e3e3e31
3/05/2021	Shire of Menzies CEO	Mark Huang	Water bores - pastoral	email	VC	Interested in data on bores	email info	Mark provided bore locations	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:f:/u/MtIdaProject/E06W61hdz7QeKPD9NjG60Bp3x5SHMqTWinKark6oc7e3e3e31
3/05/2021	Shire of Menzies CEO	Brian Joiner CEO	Introduction	Letter, via email	PS		Arange meeting		
6/05/2021	Shire of Menzies CEO	Brian Joiner CEO	Introduction	Meeting at Shire office	PS/IDM		Nil		
17/05/2021	DMIRS	Tony White	Mt Ida Gold Project - Introduction & activities	Email with map	PS	Early works; accommodation Village; request for meeting	Vc to call to follow up	DMIRS very busy in current market; Meeting not considered necessary	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:s:/u/MtIdaProject/Edoc0055wKpYpwbGK0z0BhV-Adv1XvYcJfPw_A7e3e3e31
18/05/2021	Shires of Leonora, Laverton & Menzies	Dave Hadden	Building permit requirements for fly camp	Email/telephone	PS	Installation of a temporary camp for exploration, baseline surveys/sampling, and minor works. Query on Shire Menzies requirements for building permit or other.	Design drawing etc	On advise of Dave Hadden, Aurene has engaged a licensed building surveyor to facilitate the preparation of Certificates of Design Compliance and the Building Permit Applications	
19/05/2021	DMIRS	Tony White	Introduction; email follow up	Phone	VTC	Discussion around past submission (Tims Find) and future submissions quality, timing etc			
21/05/2021	DMIRS/	Tony White	Accommodation Village - MP/MCP	Phone/email	VC	Discussion of tenements, accommodation village MP/MCP	Nil	Email and then follow up phone call to discuss proposed submission of interim MP for Accommodation Village and supporting infrastructure	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:u:/u/MtIdaProject/ESUBAU-SueH5uBj3u6cW0B9p87gqfSe40W0wrrWlq2e3e3e31
31/05/2021	Zenith Group	Mark Huang & Andrew Farson	Access to water bores request	email/telephone	VC	Request to meet to discuss accessing pastoral bores	follow-up	TBC	
25/06/2021	Keith Mader/Walling Rock pastoralist contact details provided by associate - (08) 9024-2086		Access to water bores request	Noce as yet	VC	Potential potable water source on adjacent tenure - Walling Rock Station	PS to follow up?	PS to detail	
29/06/2021	Shires of Leonora, Laverton & Menzies	Dave Hadden	Building permit requirements for fly camp	Email	PS	Approval granted to place temporary camp buildings on pedestals prior to Building Permits being issued	None	Mobilisation of buildings being organised by Nigel Walton	
13/07/2021	CEO Shire Menzies	Brian Joiner CEO	Mobilisation of dongas & crane to site; use of local roads	Email	NW	Notified Shire of truck movement along Goldfields Highway & Menzies NW roads. Noted & discussed with Mr Garth re road condition etc.	Phone update am Wed 14/07	Mr Garth noted road in good condition & okay to proceed.	
16/07/2021	Zenith Group	Andrew Farson	MIG project status; potable water	Meeting at office	PS VC	Andrew advised that Ashley does bore runs and has good info on quality & quantities. Y he moves between Cloverdowns and Perinvalve. Best water is in the 45 mile camp off 45 mile Rd (old Cobb & Co); parallel to our airstrip. Andrew advised that Michael Crowley is operating Mill at Bottle Creek and has contact details. Andrew will be on site next week with Ashley if we want to meet up		PS to meet next week & advise sat phone number	
22/07/2021	DWER	Reception	Status of Works Approval applic	Phone	VC	Query on status; reception to follow up and have someone contact me	Vc to call	Follow up in 2 days if no call	NA
27/07/2021	DWER	Krishna	Validation of Works Approval application	Phone	VC	Requested update on status of application; Krishna noted that DWER is inundated and behind on timeframes. Applic has been sent for acceptance; should received validation letter & invoice shortly	Vc to call	Follow up in 1 week if nothing received	NA
28/07/2021	Ora Banda Mining	Peter Nicholson (MD), Andrew Czerw (GM Resource Devt)	Miscellaneous Licence for access road from Mt Ida Rd to Bottle Creek airstrip	Meeting at Ora Banda Office, 2 Kings Park Rd, West Perth	PS/DF	Discussed short term and long term access to the airstrip. Potential for access to be through the plant area initially until we establish an independent access from Mt Ida Rd to camp and airstrip located south of current access road.	Need to hold further discussions on the emergency response and medical evacuation of personnel whilst airstrip is being upgraded. Need to advise Ora Banda when application is made for long term access. Ora Banda will peg over this new access to secure access to airstrip.	Will start discussions in regard to cooperation on mutual response for emergency preparedness. Andrew Czerw to be point of contact for all future correspondence.	
29/7/2021	Zenith Group	Mark Huang & Andrew F	Use of their loader for clearing drill pads	email/telephone	JDM	Use of their on site loader to clear drill pads at Bottle Creek given ours has been tagged out. Waiting for reply	None		
29/07/2021	DMIRS	Tony White	Interim MP/MCP	Phone	VTC	Letter of authorisation not adequate - does not include MGK; temporary stockpiling o topsoil on airstrip may not be compatible with the tenemnt purppse	Check tenure purpose; revised letter	Awaiting formal corres from DMIRS; letter is revised and purpose of tenure is reviewed and ok	
30/07/2021	Zenith Group	Andrew Farson	Use of their loader for clearing drill pads	Meeting in Andrews office	JDM	Agreed to the use of the loader for clearing drill pads on site. Likely commence the work in a week	Organise details with site based personnel		
30/07/2021	DMIRS	Tanja Liaghati & Tony White	Scoping meeting request; Interim MP	email with DMIRS form	VTC	Request to meet to discuss next version of MP/MCP	await reply		
2/08/2021	Pastoral Lands Board	Not applic	Letter of introduction	Letter via email to DPHL	VTC/PS	Letter of introduction	Nil		https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:s:/u/MtIdaProject/EX2Ml6gPj9M5N9h2pU08-c653h8p1TnVlVYQ2b8SHAQ7e3e3e31
2/08/2021	DMIRS	Tony White	Scoping meeting request; Interim MP	Phone	VTC	Acceptance of interim MP under review; Scoping form information being reviewed with a view to meeting via Teams	Nil	Awaiting meeting dates	
3/08/2021	Rodney Lehmann	L29/77 and 80	Status of Works Approval applic	Phone	PS	Discussion on transfer of L29/77 and 80 to Aurene, ownership of mobile gear (Lehmann). Pastoralist to make offer. And nature of relationship with M. Pratt.	Nil	Rod to provide M. Pratts phone number. Storey to discuss with Masson the legalities of Pratt holding the L's.	
3/08/2021	Ora Banda Mining / Mt Ida Gold / Dayhirst	Peter Nicholson	Temporary Topsoil Stockpile Facility on airstrip	Email	VTC/PS	Request to confirm acceptance of temporary Topsoil Storage Facility on Airstrip	Confirm acceptance	TBC	https://netorgf4025614.sharepoint.com/:u:/u/MtIdaProject/Eeg7VureP3Pg38G1-qbW0B9520hN7jma-m842P07e3e3e31
4/08/2021	DWER	Krishna	Status of Works Approval applic	Phone	VTC	Requested update on status of WA applic submitted 6-7-2021. Advised that still not fully processed but gave contact details of the Licencing Officer (Abnesh) ph 9083 5534	Phone Abnesh tomorrow	Need validation and invoicing for assessment to begin	