



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 9444/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	From 8 January 2022 to 8 January 2027

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

#### **1. Clearing authorised (purpose)**

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of creating a corridor for the installation of an underground power cable.

#### **2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lots 500 and 501 on Plan 63577, Yilkari  
Lot 3003 on Plan 49070, Yilkari  
Great Eastern Highway Road Reserve (PINs 11469661 and 11502159), Yilkari

#### **3. Clearing authorised**

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.45 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### **PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS**

#### **4. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing**

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

## 5. Weed management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

## **PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING**

### 6. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Records that must be kept**

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li><li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li><li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li><li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li><li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and</li><li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds in accordance with condition 5.</li></ul>

### 7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

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## END OF CONDITIONS

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Ryan Mincham  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

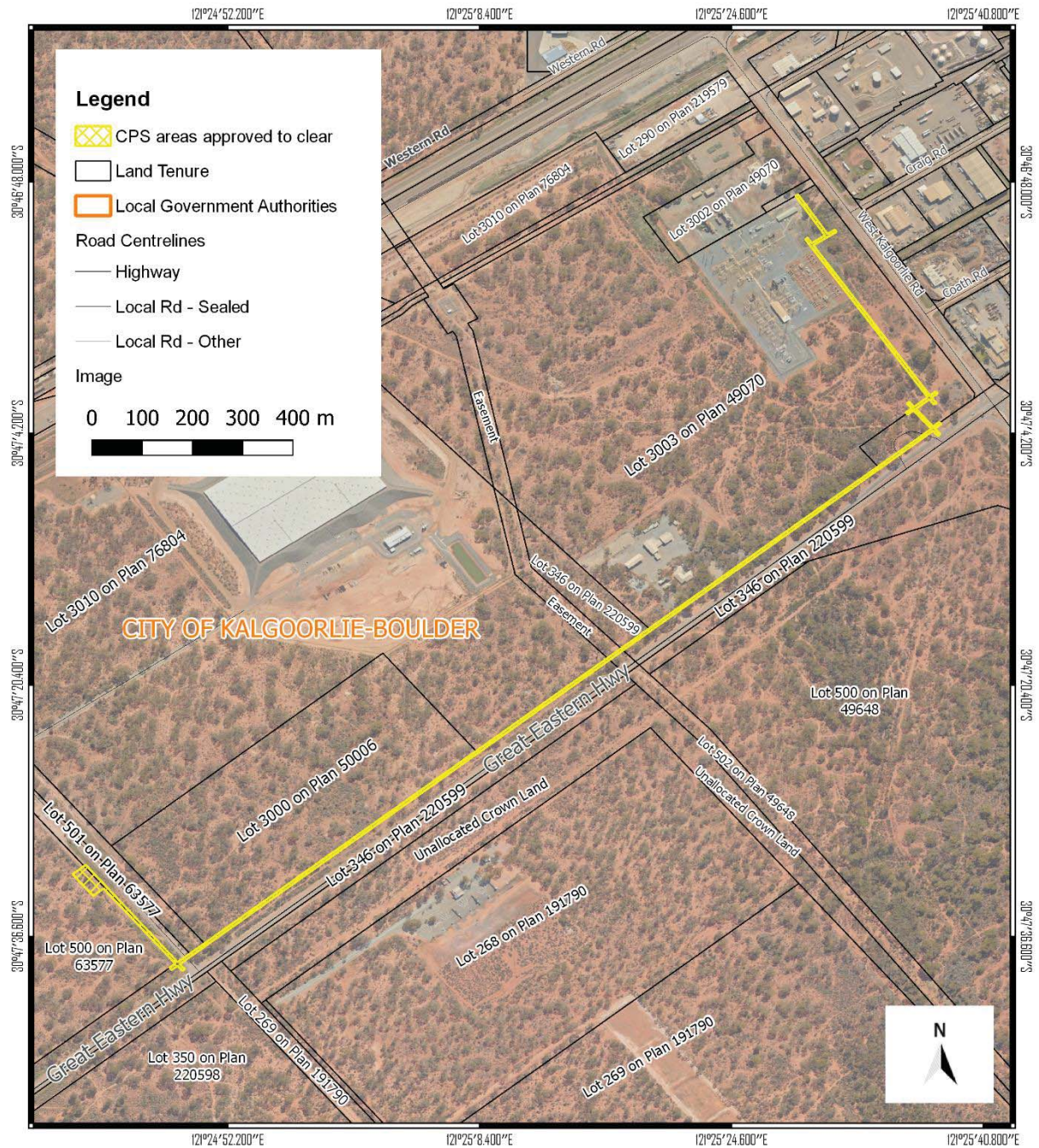
*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

16 December 2021



# Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below



**Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur**



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 9444/1
<b>Permit type:</b>	Purpose permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd
<b>Application received:</b>	11 October 2021
<b>Application area:</b>	1.45 hectares of native vegetation
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	Creating a corridor for the installation of an underground power cable
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanical
<b>Properties:</b>	Lots 500 and 501 on Plan 63577 Lot 3003 on Plan 49070 Great Eastern Highway Road Reserve (PINs 11469661 and 11502159)
<b>Location (LGA area):</b>	City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
<b>Localities (suburb):</b>	Yilkari

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed within a linear configuration (total length 2.5 kilometres by width of 5.5 metres) that crosses one road (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). A flora survey determined that the application area has been previously disturbed and cleared which has impacted vegetation structure and condition (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2021b). The area proposed to be cleared is to facilitate the creation of an infrastructure corridor for the installation of an underground power cable.

### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	16 December 2021
<b>Decision area:</b>	1.45 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

### 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of a flora and fauna survey, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).



The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values and can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing, and
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.

## 1.5. Site map

The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

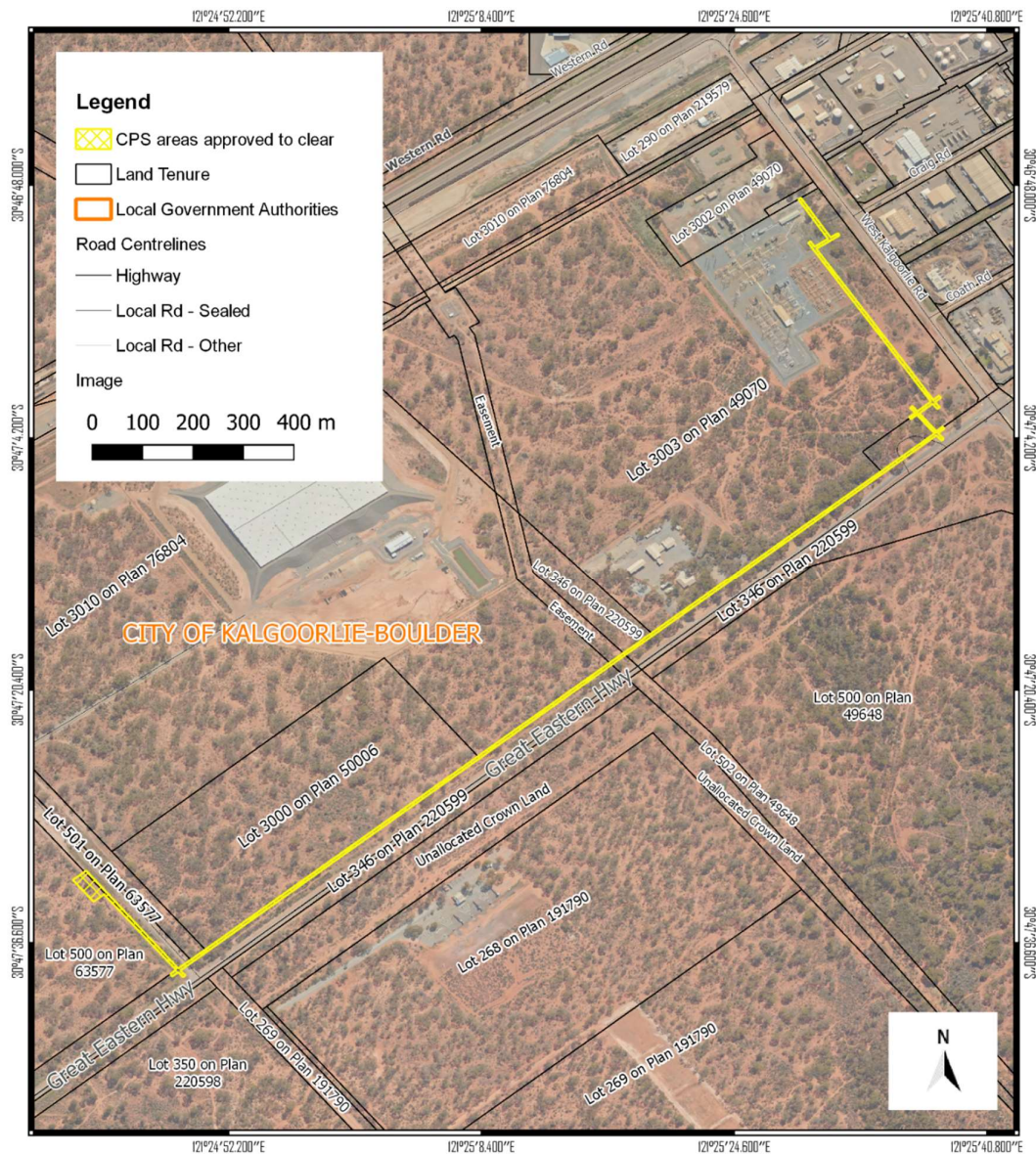


Figure 1 Map of the application area

## 2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd advised that the application area (infrastructure corridor) was chosen as it is the shortest route from West Kalgoorlie to the destination at 70 Johns Road, Yilkari, and will be installed adjacent to an existing major highway (Great Eastern Highway) and local arterial roads (Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd, 2021).

Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd provided a “Clearing and Disturbance procedure” as part of the application, which commits to avoid the clearing of large trees unless absolutely necessary to implement the infrastructure project, amongst other commitments in line with the Clearing Principles (Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd, 2021). As such, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has implemented reasonable measures to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to the surrounding vegetation in the form of introduced weeds. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

#### 3.2.1. Remnant vegetation - Clearing Principle E

##### Assessment

The application area is adjacent to intact remnant vegetation which is likely to be within a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition or better. The proposed clearing has the potential to introduce weeds into the adjacent vegetation.

##### Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on the adjacent vegetation can be managed by taking steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.

### Conditions

To address the above impacts, a weed management condition will be required as a management measure on the clearing permit.

### **3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters**

The City of Kalgoorlie Boulder were invited to comment on the proposed clearing but did not provide a response.

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

**End**



## Appendix A. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. Historical practices in the local area are grazing of rangelands and mining operations. The region is characterised by internal drainage and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplain with minimal dune development.</p> <p>The application area is adjacent to an existing road on two sides and is surrounded by scattered, previously cleared native vegetation.</p> <p>Aerial imagery indicates the local area (20-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 95.68 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	No ecological linkages are mapped within the application area. No informal linkages or corridors are considered to exist within the application area due to the long, linear nature and as the local area retains a high amount of remnant vegetation.
Conservation areas	The nearest conservation area to the application area is the Kurrawang Nature Reserve which is located approximately 4.7 kilometres south-west from the application area (DBCA-012, DBCA-026).
Vegetation description	<p>A flora survey which included the application area was undertaken by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd between 7 to 9 May 2021, which indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of the Coolgardie vegetation complex (COO_9) (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2021b) Representative photographs are available in 0D.</p> <p>This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coolgardie 9, which is described as Wheatbelt, York gum, salmon gum etc. <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>, <i>E. salmonophloia</i>. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i>, <i>E. oleosa</i>. Riverine; rivergum <i>E. camaldulensis</i>. Tropical; messmate, woollybutt (Shepherd et al, 2001).</li> </ul> <p>The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 97 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>A flora survey which included the application area was undertaken by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd between 7 to 9 May 2021, indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2021b), described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered with obvious signs of multiple disturbance. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate; to</li> <li>Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance, scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management.</li> </ul> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in 0</p>
Climate and landform	The region has an arid to semi-arid climate. The mean annual rainfall mapped within the application area is between 250-300 millimetres. The region comprises of flat to an undulating plains landscape (DPIRD, 2019).
Soil description	<p>The soil is mapped as Mx43, briefly described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gently undulating valley plains and pediments; some outcrop of basic rock (DPIRD-069).</li> </ul>
Land degradation risk	The mapped soil type has low risk of all forms of land degradation (DPIRD, 2019).

Characteristic	Details
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourses and/or wetlands intersect the application area. The closest waterbody to the application area is Lake Lefroy which is located approximately 7.2 kilometres from the application area (DWER-045).
Hydrogeography	<p>The application area is within the Goldfields Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>.</p> <p>Application area does not fall within an area subject to the <i>Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947</i> and does not occur within a Public Drinking Water Source Area.</p> <p>The mapped groundwater salinity within the application area is &gt;35000 milligrams per litre (DWER-026).</p>
Flora	<p>According to available data sources, there are a total of 27 conservation significant records of six flora species in the local area, none of which are threatened. The nearest record is a Priority 2 species <i>Eremophila praecox</i>, found 95 metres west on the same soil type as the application area.</p> <p>A flora survey of the application area was conducted by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd between 7 to 9 May 2021. Significant rainfall was received in February and March 2021, resulting in very good seasonal conditions during the field survey. No threatened flora species were identified within the survey area, however, two <i>Eremophila praecox</i> individuals were recorded from two separate locations within the survey area (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2021b). Neither of these individuals occur within the clearing application area</p>
Ecological communities	There are no mapped Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities within the local area.
Fauna	<p>According to available data sources, there are no records of conservation significant fauna within the proposed clearing area. The desktop assessment identified that 52 records from 12 species of conservation significant fauna have been recorded within the local area. The nearest record of a Carnaby's cockatoo, being 6.8 kilometres north-east from the application area.</p> <p>A fauna survey which included the application area, was conducted by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd between 6 to 13 May 2021. The survey did not identify any conservation significant fauna species within the survey area (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2021a).</p>

## A.2 Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Coolgardie (COO)	12,912,204.35	12,648,491.39	97.96	16.72	16.37
Vegetation complex					
Beard vegetation association 9 (Coolgardie) *	240,441.99	235,100.97	97.98	8.07	7.9
Local area					

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
20km radius	128,512.79	122,964.28	95.68	-	-

\*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

## Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>A total of 27 conservation significant flora records comprised of six flora species have been identified in the local area, none of which are threatened. Three priority species (<i>Alyxia tetanifolia</i>, <i>Eremophila praecox</i> and <i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>) were considered as having potential to occur within the application area, based on habitat and proximity of records.</p> <p>The vegetation present in the proposed application area is in a good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, however, is in close proximity to the townsite of Kalgoorlie and has been subjected to multiple disturbances from frequent use by humans. The application area is dissected by informal vehicle tracks, powerlines, fences, carparks and artificial drainage channels, with some of the application area also impacted by rubbish, weeds, ground disturbance and half of the application area observed to be cleared previously (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2021b). The application area is highly fragmented and altered due to the close proximity of the highway, arterial roads and industrial facilities.</p> <p>As such, the area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats or assemblages of plants.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>A total of 52 records from 12 conservation significant fauna species were identified within the local area. Three of these species occur within the same habitat type as that present within the application; Carnaby's cockatoo, Malleefowl and the Rainbow Bee-eater. However, due to the close proximity of the Great Eastern Highway, presence of feral cats and dogs being close to the townsite, and multiple other disturbances within the application area, it is unlikely that conservation significant fauna would utilise habitat within the application area given the availability of better quality habitat outside the application area.</p> <p>The applicant commissioned a fauna survey to ground truth for evidence of Malleefowl nesting mounds, tree hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo and existence of the Rainbow Bee-eater within the application area, however, no evidence of habitat features for these species was identified (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2021a).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>According to available data sources, along with a flora survey conducted by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd between 7 to 9 May 2021, did not identify any threatened species within the application or local area.</p> <p>The vegetation condition within the application area is good to degraded (Keighery, 1994), however, includes multiple disturbances such as access tracks, fencelines, edge effects of the highway and roads, artificial drains and</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No



Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
carparks, as indicated by photographs provided by the applicant (Appendix D). Further, it is noted that approximately half of the application area has previously been cleared and is of a highly fragmented and disturbed nature, with a lack of native understorey (Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2021b)). As a result, the area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for conservation significant flora species listed as threatened under the BC Act.		
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area does not intersect and is not within close proximity to any Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act.</p> <p>The closest TEC to the application areas is approximately 75 kilometres to the south-east, which is the <i>Mount Belches Acacia quadrimarginea/Ptilotus obovatus</i> (banded ironstone formation). Photographs supplied by the applicant (see Appendix D), indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of vegetation typical for the Coolgardie bioregion, which is not representative of the Mount Belches TEC.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005 include a target to have clearing controls in place that prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750 (Commonwealth of Australia 2001). The extent of the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the threshold targets for biodiversity conservation. The mapped Beard association (Coolgardie_9) retains 95.68 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent within the Coolgardie Bioregion.</p> <p>Due to the highly fragmented and disturbed nature of the vegetation within the application area, the vegetation proposed to be cleared, is not considered to be a part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes  See section 3.21 above
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area (Kurrawang Nature Reserve) located 4.7 kilometres south-west of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Given there are no watercourses or wetlands recorded within 7.2 kilometres of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.		
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils are not susceptible to wind or water erosion, nutrient export, salinity or phosphorus export loss. Noting the extent of the application area, the condition of the vegetation and the quantity of intact vegetation that will remain surrounding the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p> <p>Further, Lynas Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd provided a "Clearing and Disturbance procedure" which details measures to control erosion and sedimentation whilst the project is being undertaken.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given there are no watercourses or wetlands recorded within 7.2 kilometres of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Given there are no watercourses or wetlands recorded within 7.2 kilometres of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

## Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

### Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.



## Appendix D. Photographs of the vegetation







**Figures 2 to 13** Photographs of the vegetation within the application area (Applicant, 2021)

## Appendix E. Sources of information

### E.1 GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from [www.data.wa.gov.au](http://www.data.wa.gov.au)):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)



- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

#### Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

## E.2 References

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