

Ref: WW-DMIRS-2021-001

19 November 2021

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
Resource and Environmental Compliance Division
100 Plain Street
EAST PERTH WA 6004

Attention: Executive Director Environment

Dear Sir / Madam

RE: WHITE WELL GOLD PROJECT - APPLICATION FOR PURPOSE PERMIT

Attached please find our application for a new clearing permit within mining lease M 20/54. This application is required as a result of the expiry of CPS 6981/3 which was recently amended and granted by DMIRS on 3 September 2020 but expired on 30 June 2021.

The proposed total area under consideration, total clearing area, and all supporting documentation for this new permit, including maps and electronic shape files remain the same as that for expired CPS6981/3.

Please be advised that Mr Jon Lilly (Project Manager) is hereby authorised to act on behalf of Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd in regard to this application. Please do not hesitate to contact Mr Lilly (Mobile: 0417 995 481; email: j.lilly@mspengineering.com.au) should you have any further queries. We appreciate your consideration of this application.

Yours faithfully



Peter McSweeney
Director – Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd
Tel: +61 8 6241 4900
Email: admin@mspengineering.com.au



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6981/3
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 20/54
Local Government Area: Shire of Cue
Colloquial name: White Well Gold Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 3 September 2020

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association:
18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over part of the application area by Botanica Consulting (Botanica) during March 2012 and a targeted survey conducted during September 2019. The following vegetation types were recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2012; Botanica, 2019):

1: Low woodland of *Acacia aneura* over low scrub of *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* over open low grass of *Monachather paradoxus*/*Aristida contorta*;

2: Low woodland of *Acacia caesaneura* over low scrub of *Eremophila jucunda* subsp. *jucunda* over open low grass of *Eriachne flaccida*/*Aristida contorta*;

3: Open low woodland of *Acacia aneura* over open low scrub of *Thryptomene decussata* over open low grass of *Aristida contorta*;

4: Low woodland of *Acacia aneura* over open dwarf scrub of *Ptilotus obovatus*/*Maireana triptera* on rehabilitated waste landform;

5: Low woodland of *Acacia aneura* over scrub of *Acacia ramulosa* over low open grass *Monachather paradoxus*; and

6: Forest of *Acacia aneura* over low scrub of *Acacia ramulosa*/*Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* over open low grass of *Monachather paradoxus*/*Eragrostis eriopoda* in creekline.

An additional vegetation type was identified during the targeted flora survey in September 2019:

RH-AFW1: Forest of *Acacia incurvaneura* over low shrub of *Eremophila* species and open low grassland of *Aristida contorta* on rocky hillslope.

Clearing Description

White Well Gold Project.
Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 123.51 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 523 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 30 kilometres east of Cue, within the Shire of Cue.

Vegetation Condition	<p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>to</p> <p>Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).</p>
Comment	<p>The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Botanica (2012). The Permit Holder will utilise land previously disturbed by exploration drilling activities where possible.</p> <p>The application area is located across the existing White Well mine site. The proposed clearing is for the expansion of the mine site. Clearing Permit 5075/2 was granted to the previous mine site operator (Cobra Mining Ltd) on 27 June 2013. CPS 5075/2 authorised the clearing of up to 99 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 378 hectares, which included all the current application area.</p> <p>Clearing permit CPS 6981/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 12 May 2016 and was valid from 4 June 2016 to 30 June 2021. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 110 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 213 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities.</p> <p>CPS 6981/2 was granted on 19 October 2019, amending the permit to increase the area authorised to clear from 110 hectares to 114.7 hectares and to increase the permit boundary from 214 hectares to 280 hectares.</p> <p>On 18 July 2020, the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 6981/2 to increase the area authorised to clear by 8.81 hectares and increase the permit boundary by 243 hectares.</p>

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd has applied to increase the area authorised to clear by 8.81 hectares and to increase the permit boundary by approximately 243 hectares. The amendment is to allow for the construction of a new internal access road, northern and southern bore field pipeline corridor, and water bore sites.

The vegetation of the amendment area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database). A targeted flora survey conducted across part of the amendment area identified the vegetation as being dominated by *Acacia* woodland over *Eremophila* shrubland (Botanica, 2019). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as occurring within the amendment area (GIS Database; Botanica, 2012; Botanica, 2019).

A desktop assessment identified 23 conservation significant flora species having previously been recorded within 50 kilometres of the amendment area; including one Threatened, five Priority 1, two Priority 2, 11 Priority 3, and four Priority 4 species (Botanica, 2019). The targeted flora survey conducted over parts of the amendment area found no Threatened flora within the amendment area (Botanica, 2019). During the field assessment, eight individuals of Priority 3 species *Drummondita miniata* were recorded at three locations (Botanica, 2019). These individuals were identified in vegetation types 1 and RH-AFW1 (Botanica, 2019). *Drummondita miniata* is not endemic to the area and is found at other locations within the Murchison bioregion (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). The proposed increase of 8.81 hectares of clearing is unlikely to significantly impact the conservation status of this species.

A desktop assessment of the initial application area identified eight conservation significant fauna species that have the potential to occur due to suitable habitat (Harewood, 2012). The majority of these species are migratory species and are not expected to be dependent on the habitats occurring within amendment area (Harewood, 2012). A targeted malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, VU at a state and federal level) mound survey was conducted in September 2019 and found no malleefowl mounds or evidence of malleefowl activity within the amendment areas surveyed (Botanica, 2019).

The fauna habitats within the amendment area are similar to those identified during a fauna assessment conducted by Harewood (2012) in March 2012 of the initial application area. The habitats identified in the initial application area are common and widespread throughout the region (Harewood, 2012). Conservation significant fauna species that may potentially utilise the area are unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing as the fauna habitats extend well beyond the amendment area. However, potential impacts to threatened fauna species may be reduced by the continued implementation of a fauna management condition.

There are multiple minor ephemeral drainage lines that run through the amendment area (GIS Database). There is one vegetation type associated with these drainage lines:

6: Forest of *Acacia aneura* over low scrub of *Acacia ramulosa*/*Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* over open low grass of *Monachather paradoxus*/*Eragrostis eriopoda* in creekline.

Potential impacts to vegetation growing in association with watercourses may be minimised by the implementation of a watercourse management condition.

The amendment area is located within the Wiluna and Jundee land systems (GIS Database). The Wiluna land system is susceptible to localised erosion when native vegetation is cleared and the Jundee land system is mildly susceptible to accelerated erosion when native vegetation is cleared (Curry et al., 1994). Potential land degradation as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the existing staged clearing condition.

The proposed amendment is not likely to impact either the surface or groundwater quality in the local region, or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding in the area.

The amendment application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s.51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Environmental information has been reviewed, and the assessment of the proposed clearing against the clearing principles remains consistent with the assessment contained in decision reports CPS 6981/1 and 6981/2.

Methodology Botanica (2012)
Botanica (2019)
Curry et al. (1994)
Harewood (2012)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Database:

- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- Soils, Statewide
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Fauna

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

Comments

There is one native title claim (WC1999/046) over the area under application (DPLH, 2020). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2020). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The amendment application was advertised on 10 August 2020 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

Methodology DPLH (2020)

4. References

- Botanica (2012) Level 1 Flora and Vegetation Survey of White Well Mine. Report Prepared for Cobra Mining Ltd, by Botanica Consulting.
- Botanica (2019) Targeted flora/fauna survey – White Well Project M20/54 and P20/2190. Report Prepared for Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd, by Botanica Consulting, October 2019.
- Curry, P.J., Payne, A.L., Leighton, K.A., Hennig, P. and Blood, D.A. (1994) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Murchison River Catchment and Surrounds, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 84. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
<http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 17 August 2020).

- Harewood, G. (2012) Terrestrial Fauna Survey (Level 1) of the White Well Project. Report Prepared for Cobra Resources Limited, by G. Harewood, April 2012.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 24 August 2020).

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DoEE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DoEE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DBCA (2019) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

T **Threatened species:**

Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of 'Rare Flora' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR **Critically endangered species**

Threatened species considered to be “*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

EN **Endangered species**

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

VU

Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

Extinct Species:

EX

Extinct species

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

EW

Extinct in the wild species

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.

Specially protected species:

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

MI

Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

CD

Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

OS

Other specially protected species

Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

P **Priority species:**

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 **Priority One - Poorly-known species**

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 **Priority Two - Poorly-known species**

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 **Priority Three - Poorly-known species**

Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.

P4 **Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring**

(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.

(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.

(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.
- (d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.
- (e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land

degradation.

- (h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.
- (i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	6981/3
Duration of Permit:	From 4 June 2016 to 30 June 2021
Permit Holder:	Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I - CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Land on which clearing is to be done

Mining Lease 20/54

2. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities.

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 123.51 hectares of native vegetation. All clearing must be within the areas cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6981/3.

4. Type of Clearing Authorised – staged clearing

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless the purpose for which the clearing is authorised is enacted within three months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

5. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

PART II - MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

6. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

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

7. Weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

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

8. Fauna Management

Where clearing authorised under this Permit is to occur between 1 September and 31 January, the Permit Holder shall:

- (a) Within two weeks prior to undertaking any clearing, engage an *environmental specialist* to conduct an inspection of the area to be cleared to identify *active (in use) Malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata) mounds*.
- (b) Where an *active (in use) Malleefowl mound* is identified under Condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing occurs within 50 metres of the mound, during the months of September through to January, unless first approved by the *CEO*.

9. Vegetation management – watercourse and drainage line surface flow

- (a) where practicable the Permit Holder shall avoid clearing *riparian vegetation*; and
- (b) where a *watercourse* or *wetland* is to be impacted by clearing, the Permit Holder shall maintain the existing surface flow.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records to be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) 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 or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared;
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
 - (iv) purpose for which clearing was undertaken.
- (b) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and the extent of clearing in accordance with Condition 6 of this Permit; and
- (c) actions taken to minimise the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with Condition 7 of this Permit.
- (d) In relation to fauna management pursuant to Condition 8 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of each *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) mound recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) a copy of the *environmental specialist's* report.

11. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder shall provide a report to the *CEO* by 31 July each year for the life of this Permit, demonstrating adherence to all conditions of this Permit, and setting out the records required under Condition 10 of this Permit in relation to clearing carried out between 1 July and 30 June of the previous financial year.
- (b) Prior to 30 June 2021, the Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under Condition 10 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under Condition 11(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

active (in use) Malleefowl mound means a mound with evidence of current Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) activity, such as: working of the mound; scratching; litter trails leading to the mound; or loose uncompacted surfaces. The form and structure of the mound will show that it is currently being prepared for egg laying or it already contains eggs;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for administering the clearing provisions contained within the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* or an Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

environmental specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.

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

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

riparian vegetation has the meaning given to it in Regulation 3 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004;

watercourse has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*;

weed/s means any plant -

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

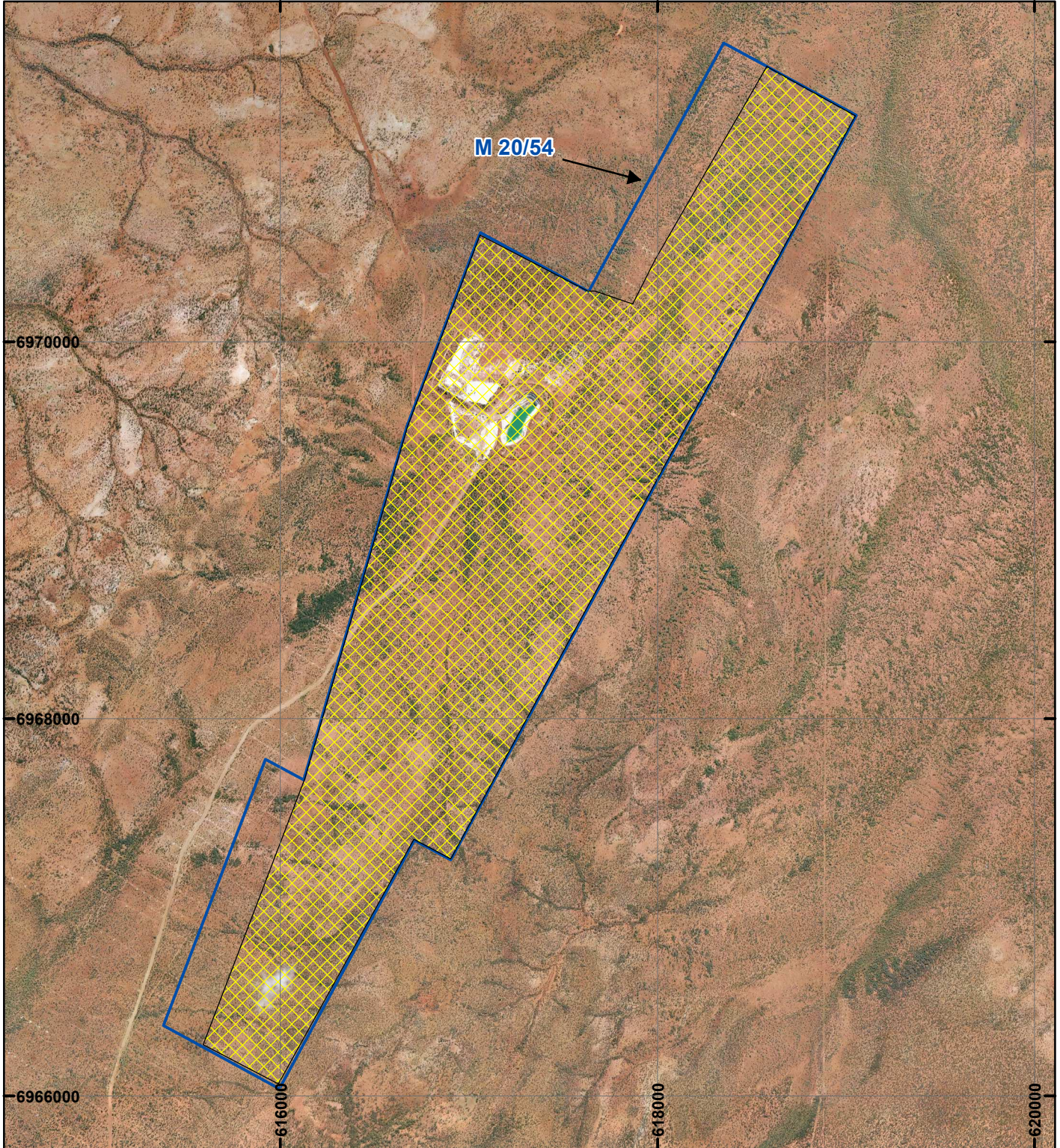
wetland means an area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary.





Dan Endacott
General Manager Environmental Compliance
Resource and Environmental Compliance Division
03 September 2020

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

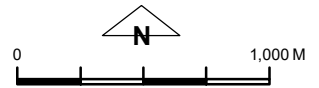
PLAN 6981/3



LEGEND

-  Mining Tenements
- Clearing Instruments**
-  Areas Approved to Clear

Orthophotography sourced from Landgate



Scale 1:30,000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

DANIEL ENDACOTT Date 03/09/2020

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

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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LAKE AUSTIN MINING PTY LTD
WHITE WELL GOLD PROJECT
CLEARING PERMIT CPS 6981-1
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT

ATTACHMENT 1
GRANTED CPS6981/2 PERMIT AND MAP

Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

ABN: 30 607 635 192

Unit B9, 431 Roberts Road
Subiaco WA 6008



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	6981/2
Duration of Permit:	From 4 June 2016 to 30 June 2021
Permit Holder:	Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I - CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Land on which clearing is to be done

Mining Lease 20/54

2. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities.

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 114.7 hectares of native vegetation. All clearing must be within the areas cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6981/2.

4. Type of Clearing Authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless the purpose for which the clearing is authorised is enacted within three months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

5. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

PART II - MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

6. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

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

7. Weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

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

8. Fauna Management

Where clearing authorised under this Permit is to occur between 1 September and 31 January, the Permit Holder shall:

- (a) Within two weeks prior to undertaking any clearing, engage an *environmental specialist* to conduct an inspection of the area to be cleared to identify *active (in use) Malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata) mounds*.
- (b) Where an *active (in use) Malleefowl mound* is identified under Condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing occurs within 50 metres of the mound, during the months of September through to January, unless first approved by the *CEO*.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records to be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) 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 or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared;
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
 - (iv) purpose for which clearing was undertaken.
- (b) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and the extent of clearing in accordance with Condition 6 of this Permit; and
- (c) actions taken to minimise the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with Condition 7 of this Permit.
- (d) In relation to fauna management pursuant to Condition 8 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of each *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) mound recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) a copy of the *environmental specialist's* report.

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder shall provide a report to the General Manager Environmental Compliance, Resource and Environmental Compliance Division, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety by 31 July each year for the life of this Permit, demonstrating adherence to all conditions of this Permit, and setting out the records required under Condition 9 of this Permit in relation to clearing carried out between 1 July and 30 June of the previous financial year.
- (b) Prior to 30 June 2021, the Permit Holder must provide to the General Manager Environmental Compliance, Resource and Environmental Compliance Division, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety a written report of records required under Condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under Condition 10(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

active (in use) Malleefowl mound means a mound with evidence of current Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) activity, such as: working of the mound; scratching; litter trails leading to the mound; or loose uncompacted surfaces. The form and structure of the mound will show that it is currently being prepared for egg laying or it already contains eggs;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Water and Environment Regulation or an Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

environmental specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable environmental specialist;

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

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

weed/s means any plant -

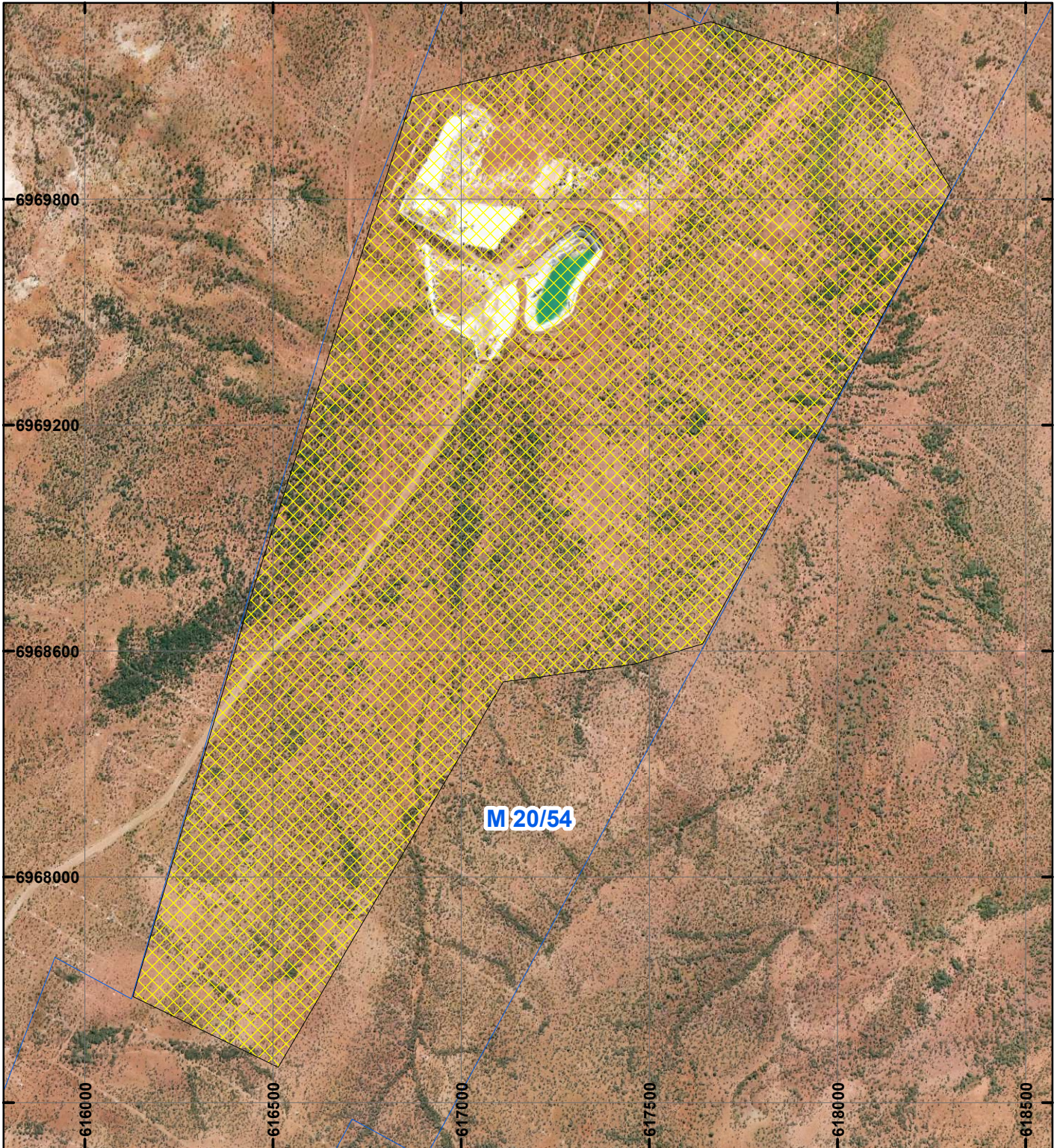
- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.





Daniel Endacott
General Manager Environmental Compliance
Resource and Environmental Compliance Division
17 October 2019

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

PLAN 6981/2



LEGEND

-  Mining Tenements
- Clearing Instruments**
-  Areas Approved to Clear

Orthophotography sourced from Landgate




Scale 1:15,000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.


DANIEL ENDACOTT Date 17/10/2019
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of
the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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LAKE AUSTIN MINING PTY LTD
WHITE WELL GOLD PROJECT
CLEARING PERMIT CPS 6981-1
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT

ATTACHMENT 3

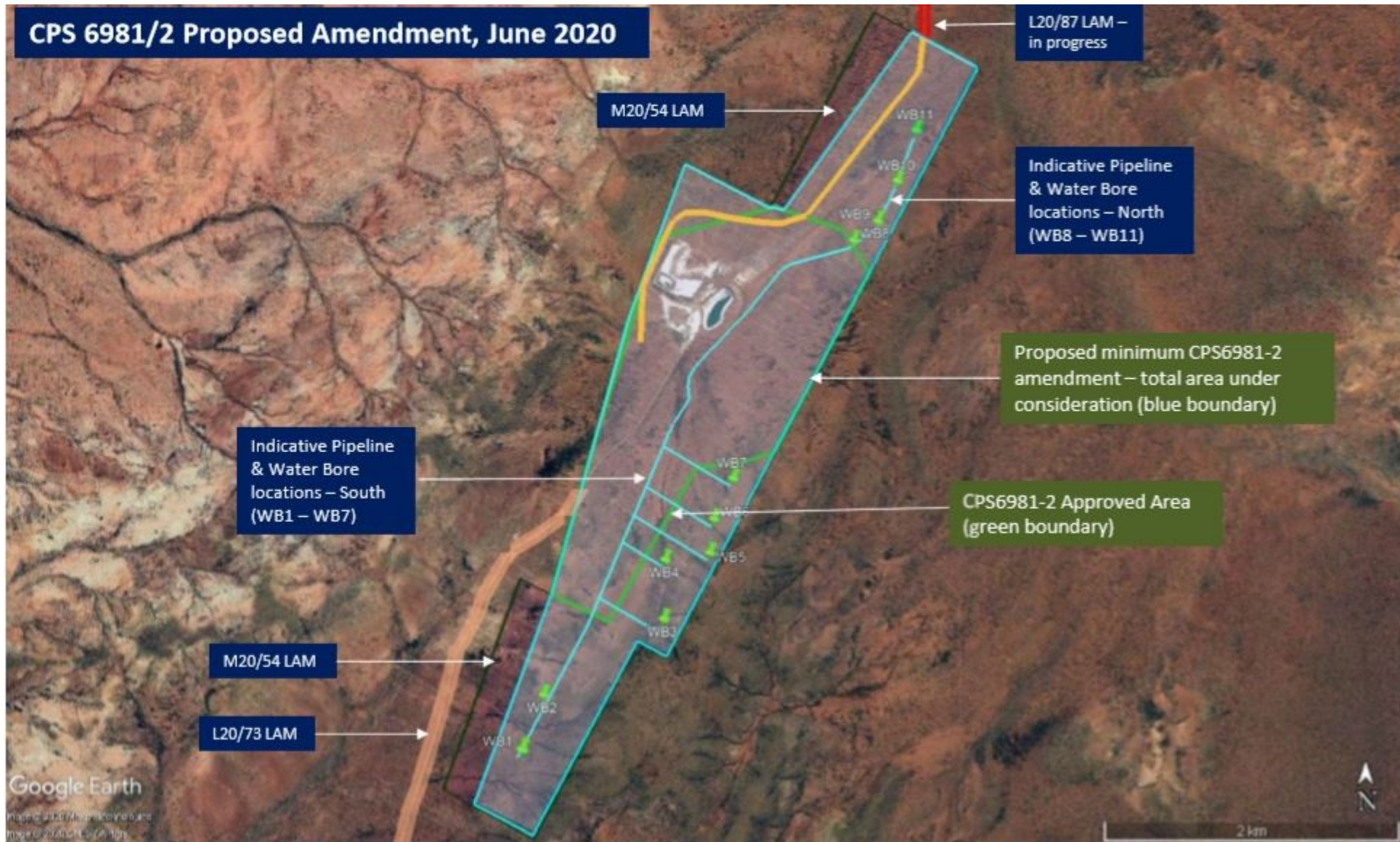
SITE PLAN SHOWING CPS 6981-2
AMENDMENT BOUNDARY

Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

ABN: 30 607 635 192

Unit B9, 431 Roberts Road
Subiaco WA 6008

CPS 6981/2 Proposed Amendment, June 2020



**LAKE AUSTIN MINING PTY LTD
WHITE WELL GOLD PROJECT
CLEARING PERMIT CPS 6981-1
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT**

**ATTACHMENT 4
TARGETED FLORA & FAUNA SURVEY
(BOTANICA OCTOBER 2019)**

Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

ABN: 30 607 635 192

Unit B9, 431 Roberts Road
Subiaco WA 6008



Phone: (08) 9093 0024
Mobile: 0419 916 034
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52 to 56 Oroya St, Boulder
PO Box 2027 Boulder WA 6432
ABN 47141175297

Jon Lilly
Project Manager
Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd
40 Murray Road North
Welshpool WA 6106

24th October 2019

RE: Targeted flora/ fauna survey-White Well Project M20/54 and P20/2190

Dear Jon,

Botanica Consulting (BC) was commissioned by Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd (Lake Austin) to undertake a targeted search for significant flora/ vegetation and targeted Malleefowl survey of the White Wells Project (referred to as the survey area) within tenements M20/54 and P20/2190. The White Wells Project is located approximately 27km north-east of Cue, Western Australia (Appendix 1). The survey area covers an area of 158 ha including the following proposed mining features (Figure 1):

- 25 drill sites;
- 16.8km of access tracks/ drill lines;
- Mineyard and Plant Area;
- Open Pit expansion;
- ROM Pad;
- Mining Camp and Camp access road; and
- Waste Rock Landform.

Fieldwork was conducted from 22nd to 23rd September 2019 by two BC staff members (Jim Williams and April Slater). A handheld GPS was used to record the locations of tracks traversed, broad vegetation types and locations of any significant flora/ vegetation and Malleefowl records (recorded in GDA 94 format). The survey area was traversed on foot. A map of GPS tracks traversed within the survey area is provided in Figure 2.

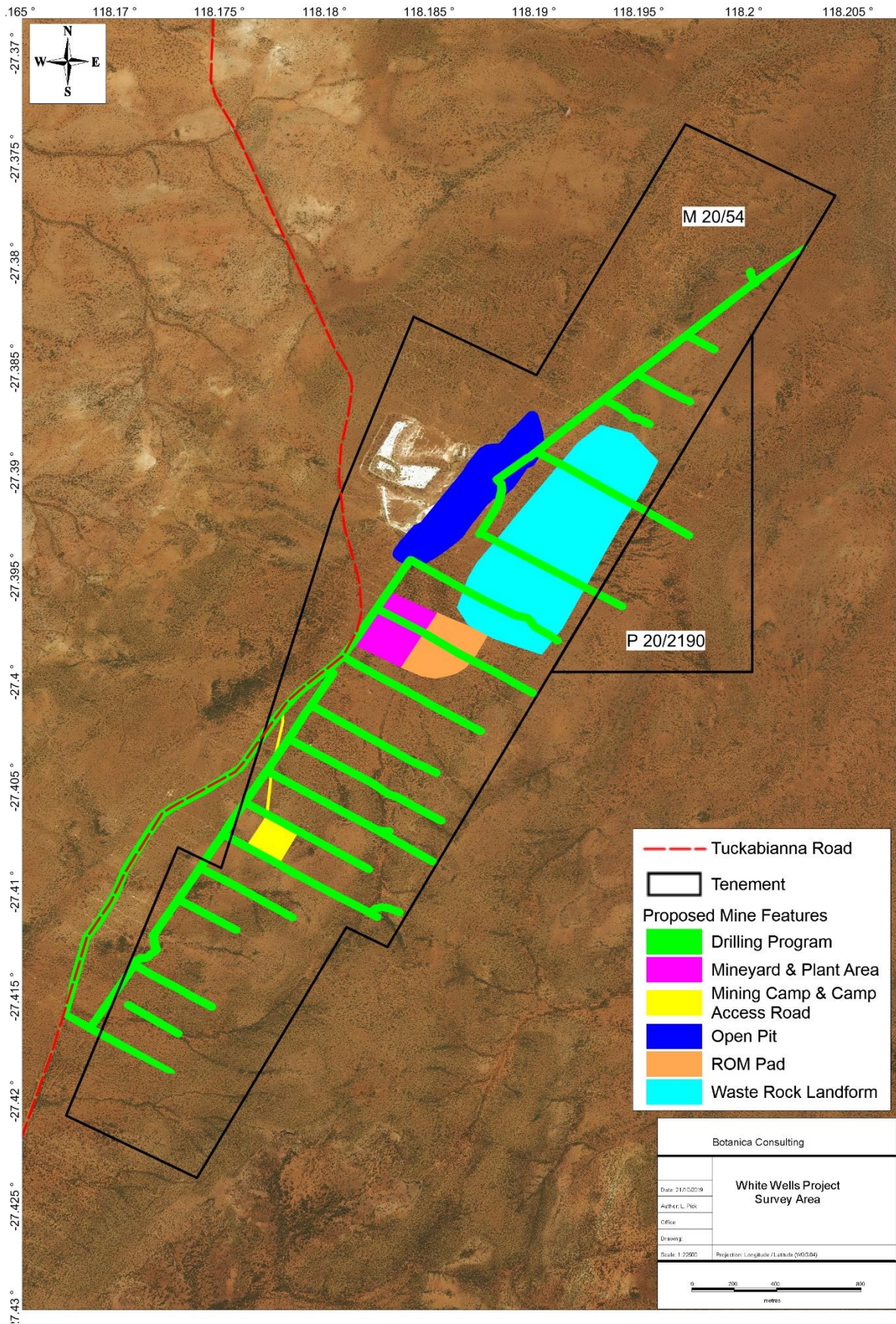


Figure 1: White Wells Project survey area

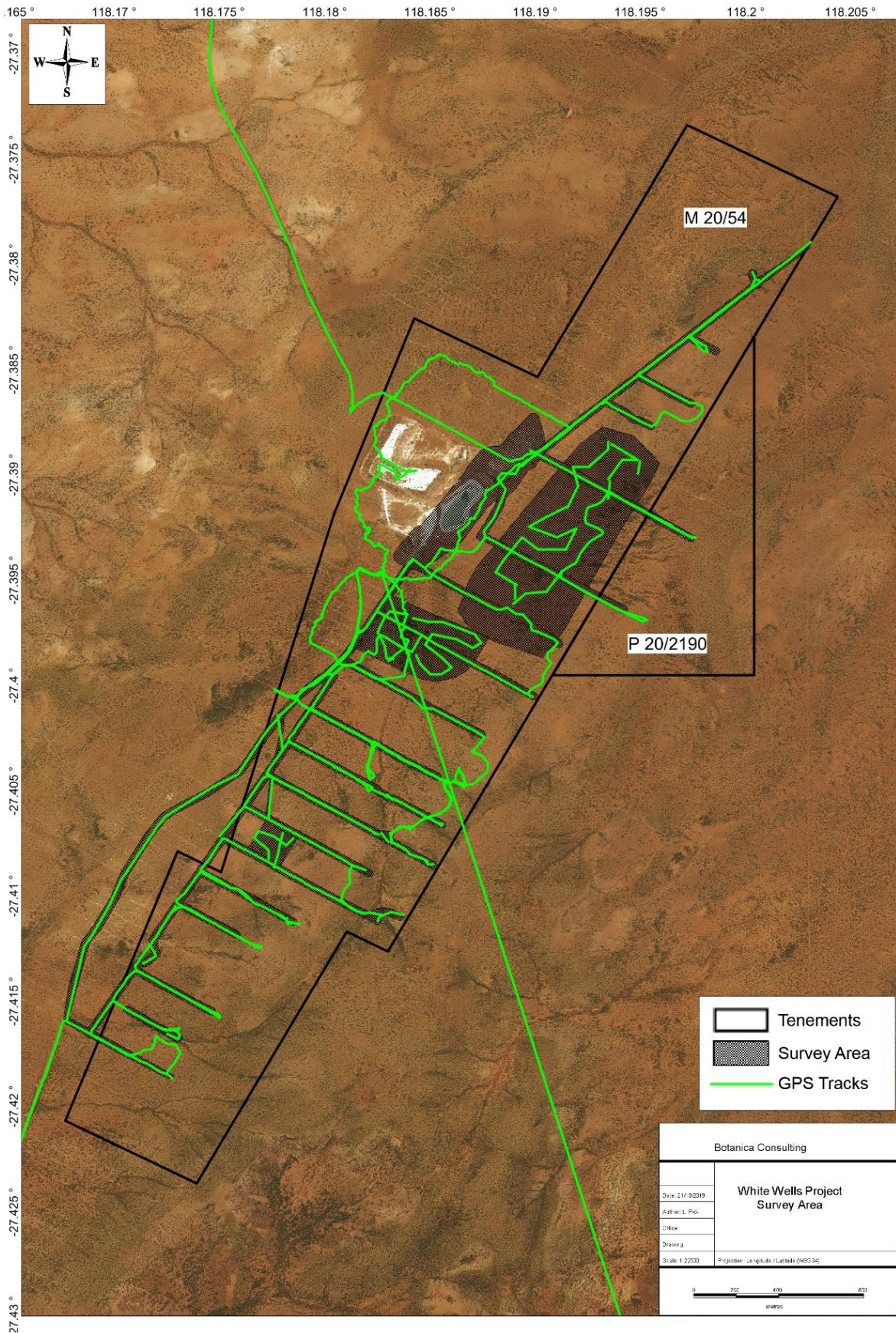


Figure 2: White Wells Project survey area and GPS tracks

Background Information

Previous flora/fauna surveys conducted within the local area are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Previous Flora/Fauna surveys within the surrounding area

Survey	Vegetation/ Habitats	Significant Flora/ Fauna
Beard, J. S. (1976), Vegetation Survey of Western Australia. Murchison 1: 1 000 000 Vegetation Series. Map Sheet 6 and Explanatory Notes to Sheet 6. Published by UWA Press, Perth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plains covered by continuous or interrupted <i>Acacia aneura</i> (mulga) low woodlands. Tree deterioration and death is common in this area, and there is very little regeneration of the <i>A. aneura</i>. This has resulted in large areas where only <i>Senna</i> and <i>Eremophila</i> species are present or other <i>Acacia</i> species such as <i>A. victoriae</i> and <i>A. tetragonophylla</i>. Granite and gneiss hills are generally covered with <i>Acacia aneura</i> (shrub form), and <i>A. quadrimarginea</i> and <i>A. ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i> or <i>A. ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i>. Understorey species include <i>Eremophila spathulata</i> and <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>. The main species at Jack Hills is <i>A. grasbyi</i> (often a tree form) with <i>Eremophila fraseri</i>. <i>Acacia aneura</i>, <i>A. ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i> and <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> also occur. At Weld Range banded ironstone ridges support two main species – <i>Acacia aneura</i> and <i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i> – additional species include <i>Eremophila latrobei</i>, <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> and <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>. The lower slopes are covered with <i>Acacia aneura</i> and <i>A. ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i>. Sandplain patches consist of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i> scrub, with <i>A. aneura</i> less commonly. While <i>Eremophila leucophylla</i>, <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> and <i>Maireana convexa</i> occur as understorey shrubs. Extensive salt flats, along the upper courses of the Murchison, are covered with <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> and <i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>, often with scattered <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> and <i>A. victoriae</i>. Downstream of the Murchison, the main vegetation is <i>Acacia</i> species scrub (<i>A. victoriae</i>, <i>A. sclerosperma</i> and <i>A. tetragonophylla</i>) with scattered <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>. 	N/A
Curry, P.J, Payne, A.L, Leighton, K.A, Henning, P. & blood, D.A (1994), Technical Bulletin: An inventory and condition survey of the Murchison River catchment and surrounds, Western Australia, No. 84. Department of Agriculture Western Australia.	<i>Acacias</i> were dominant in the north-eastern half of the survey area, giving way to <i>Eucalypts</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> (now <i>Callitris columellaris</i>) and <i>Casuarinas</i> south and westwards. <i>Acacias</i> are typically phyllodinous and sclerophyllous. Other common trees include <i>Brachychiton gregorii</i> (Kurrajong), <i>Bursaria occidentalis</i> (native box) and <i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> (native willow). Mid shrubs (1-2m) were often represented by <i>Eremophila</i> and <i>Senna</i> . <i>Eremophila</i> mid shrubs included <i>E. forrestii</i> , <i>E. fraseri</i> , <i>E. latrobei</i> , and <i>E. scoparia</i> . <i>Senna</i> species included <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> and <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i> . Some ericoid (mostly <i>Myrtaceae</i>) heath mid shrubs found on sandplain included <i>Baeckea</i> aff. <i>uncinella</i> , <i>Calytrix desolata</i> and <i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i> . <i>Thryptomene strongylophylla</i> was recorded on banded ironstone ridges and <i>T. decussata</i> and <i>T. mucronulata</i> were frequently observed around granite exposures.	N/A
Botanica Consulting (2012), Level 1 Flora and Vegetation Survey of White Well Mine. Prepared for Cobra Mining Ltd.	Six broad vegetation communities/ fauna habitats were identified within the survey area: 1. Low woodland of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> over open low grass of <i>Monachather paradoxus/Aristida contorta</i> ;	No significant flora identified during survey.
Greg Harewood (2012), Level 1 Fauna Survey of White Well Mine. Prepared for Cobra Mining Ltd.	2. Low woodland of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila jucunda</i> subsp. <i>jucunda</i> over open low grass of <i>Eriachne flaccida/Aristida contorta</i> ; 3. Open low woodland of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over open low scrub of <i>Thryptomene decussata</i> over open low grass of <i>Aristida contorta</i> ; 4. Low woodland of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over open dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus obovatus/Maireana triptera</i> on rehabilitated waste landform; 5. Low woodland of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> over low open grass <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> ; and	No significant fauna identified during survey

Survey	Vegetation/ Habitats	Significant Flora/ Fauna
	6. Forest of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> / <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> over open low grass of <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> / <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> in creekline.	
<p>Botanica Consulting (2015) Level 1 Flora & Vegetation Survey of the Blackmans Project. Prepared for Ramelius Resources Limited</p>	<p>Thirteen broad vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. These communities comprised of four different landform types and two NVIS major vegetation group:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia craspedocarpa</i>/<i>A. tetragonophylla</i> and low scrub of <i>Eremophila compacta</i> subsp. <i>compacta</i> in drainage depression 2. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i> over scrub of <i>A. craspedocarpa</i> and low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> /<i>E. latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i> in floodplain 3. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i> over scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i>/ <i>E. fraseri</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila exilifolia</i>/<i>E. latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i> on quartz-rocky plain 4. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila fraseri</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila compacta</i> subsp. <i>compacta</i> / <i>E. latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i>/ <i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> on quartz-rocky plain 5. Low forest of <i>Acacia craspedocarpa</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila fraseri</i> and open dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> on quartz-rocky plain 6. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i>/<i>A. ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> on quartz-rocky plain 7. Low woodland of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i> over open scrub of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i>/<i>A. tetragonophylla</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila serrulata</i>/<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on quartz-rocky plain 8. Scrub of <i>Acacia burkittii</i> / <i>A. rhodophloia</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila fraseri</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila exilifolia</i> on quartz-rocky plain 9. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. mulganeura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i>/<i>A. tetragonophylla</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>/<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> on laterite rise 10. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i>/<i>A. ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i> and open dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila exilifolia</i>/<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on laterite rise 11. Low forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/<i>A. incurvaneura</i>/<i>A. mulganeura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila fraseri</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila exilifolia</i>/<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on Banded Ironstone ridge 12. Low woodland of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia burkittii</i> and low heath of <i>Eremophila platycalyx</i>/<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> on rocky hillslope 13. Low forest of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over scrub of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i>/<i>Thryptomene decussata</i> and dwarf scrub of <i>Eremophila exilifolia</i>/<i>Philotheca brucei</i> subsp. <i>brucei</i> on decaying low breakaway 	<p><i>Acacia burrowsiana</i> (P3)</p>
<p>Greg Harewood (2015), Level 1 Fauna Survey of the Blackmans Project. Prepared for Ramelius Resources Limited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quartz-Rock Plain - Low Acacia Forests, and to a lesser extent Woodlands and Scrub over Scrub and/or Dwarf/Open Dwarf Scrub and/or Open Low Grass on Rocky Clay/Loam Soils. • Drainage Depressions/Floodplains – Low Acacia Forests over Scrub and Low Scrub on Clay/Loam Soils with outcropping Basement Rocks. • Rocky Hillslopes/Laterite Rises/ Subtle BIF Ridges - Low Acacia Forests and Woodlands over Scrub/Low Scrub and Dwarf Scrub/Open Dwarf Scrub or Low Heath on Rocky Clay/Loam Soils. • Breakaways - Acacia Forests and Woodlands over Scrub/Dwarf Scrub on Massive to Rubbly Ferruginous Duricrust. • Existing Disturbed Areas - The proposed mine and haul road include areas of existing disturbance where natural vegetation is no longer present or is very highly degraded 	<p>No significant fauna identified during survey.</p>

The results of the literature review, combined search of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Flora of Conservation Significance databases, NatureMap search (DBCA, 2019) and Department of Environment and Energy (DotEE) Protected Matters search (DotEE, 2019) recorded one Threatened Flora and 22 Priority Flora within a 50km radius of the survey area (Table 2). There are no DBCA records of Threatened Flora or Priority Flora within the survey area (Appendix 2).

Table 2: Threatened/ Priority Flora within 50km of the survey area

Taxon	BC Act	EPBC Act	DBCA Priority Listing	Description (WAHERB, 2019)
<i>Acacia burrowsiana</i>			P3	Stout shrub or tree, to 5 m high, bark grey, fibrous, fissured, smooth on upper branches; phyllodes sub-rigid, sub-glaucous, erect, coarsely pungent. Red-brown loams with ironstone rubble on surface, calcrete soils, laterite, quartz. Flats adjacent to watercourses, crests of low rises, breakaways.
<i>Acacia speckii</i>			P4	Bushy, rounded shrub or tree, 1.5-3 m high. Rocky soils over granite, basalt or dolerite. Rocky hills or rises.
<i>Angianthus microcephalus</i>			P2	Decumbent or ascending annual, herb, 0.06-0.1(-0.21) m high. Fl. yellow, Sep to Dec. Sandy or clayey soils. Salt swamps & pans.
<i>Angianthus uniflorus</i>			P1	Erect or ascending annual, herb, to 0.07 m high. Margin of calcrete rise near gypseous salt lake.
<i>Bergia auriculata</i>			P2	Prostrate perennial, herb. Clay soils. Mud flats.
<i>Calotis</i> sp. Perrinvale Station (R.J. Cranfield 7096)			P3	No description available
<i>Calytrix verruculosa</i>			P3	Shrub, 0.4-0.75 m high. Fl. pink/white, Aug or Oct. Sandy clay.
<i>Dicrastylis</i> sp. Cue (A.A. Mitchell 764)			P1	Shrub, 1-3 m high. Fl. white, Sep to Oct. Drainage area, near granite.
<i>Dodonaea amplisemina</i>			P4	Dioecious, multi-stemmed shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Red-brown sandy clay on basalt and gabbro and banded ironstone or on dolerite and quartzite. Rocky hills.
<i>Drosera eremaea</i>			P1	No description available
<i>Drummondita miniata</i>			P3	Divaricately branched shrub, 0.5-2 m high. Fl. orange-red, Jul to Aug or Nov. Laterite. Breakaways
<i>Eremophila rostrata</i> subsp. <i>rostrata</i>	CR	CR		Rounded shrub, to 3 m high. Saline quartzite loams. Hills and flats.
<i>Goodenia berringbinensis</i>			P4	Ascending annual, herb, 0.1-0.3 m high. Fl. yellow, Oct. Red sandy loam. Along watercourses
<i>Grevillea inconspicua</i>			P4	Intricately branched, spreading shrub, 0.6-2 m high. Fl. white/pink-white, Jun to Aug. Loam, gravel. Along drainage lines on rocky outcrops, creeklines.
<i>Jacksonia lanicarpa</i>			P1	Shrub, to 2 m high. Fl. orange, Nov. Red sand.
<i>Maireana prosthocochaeta</i>			P3	Open, densely-leaved shrub, 0.3-0.6 m high. Laterite. Hills, salty places
<i>Micromyrtus placooides</i>			P3	Shrub, 0.5-2.3 m high, sometimes widely spreading with several stems or branches from the base. Red-orange sandy clay, orange-yellow sandy clay to clayey loam, coarse gravel, banded ironstone, laterite, quartz, basalt. Gently undulating plains, dry creek beds, hillcrests, ridges.
<i>Minuria tridens</i>			P1	Dwarf virgate shrub, 0.25-0.35 m high. Fl. white-blue, Sep. Roadsides
<i>Prostanthera petrophila</i>			P3	Spreading shrub, 0.6-1.5 m high. Fl. white, Aug. Lateritic soils.

Taxon	BC Act	EPBC Act	DBCAs Priority Listing	Description (WAHERB, 2019)
<i>Ptilotus beardii</i>			P3	Compact, perennial shrub, 0.15-0.5 m high, leaves linear, 2-10 mm long, 0.5-3 mm wide; spike pink, hemispherical, 15-30 mm long, 20-40 mm wide, 5-8 -flowered; tepals 14-17 mm long; 2 fertile stamens, staminodes 3; ovary glabrous; style slightly curved, 9.9-11.1 mm long, eccentrically fixed to ovary. Fl. pink-red, Aug to Oct. Clayey soils. Saline flats, low breakaways.
<i>Sida picklesiana</i>			P3	Herb or shrub. Stems glabrous. Leaves 10-45 mm long, 10-34 mm wide, not lobed; margins entire; indumentum present, with stellate hairs; stipules present but early deciduous (only visible on youngest leaves), 0.5-4 mm long. Perianth clearly of two whorls (calyx and corolla), the corolla obvious and prominent. Pedicel present, 0.4-3.5 mm long; indumentum present, with stellate hairs. Epicalyx (extra segments or 'bracteoles' immediately below the calyx) absent, NaN (?) mm long. Calyx green, 3-5 mm long, the lobes fused half or more of their length, stellate hairs present. Corolla yellow, 4-8 mm long, glabrous. Stamens many, united and arising from a staminal tube around the style; filaments present, 0.3-1 mm long; anthers 0.5-1 mm long, indumentum absent (anthers glabrous). Ovary hairs and scales absent (ovary quite glabrous); style 1, 2-2.8 mm long, with five style branches or lobes, mostly glabrous. Fruits indehiscent and splitting into sections (schizocarps), length-width ratio more or less as long as wide, mericarps wrinkled, hairs or scales present or hairs and scales absent, stellate hairs present, scales absent; apex rounded; prickles absent (except perhaps a terminal awn); calyx persistent to mature fruit. Flowering time April, August or November.
<i>Tecticornia cymbiformis</i>			P3	Erect, perennial shrub, 0.3-0.5 m high. Saline soils. Along the edge of creeklines.
<i>Tecticornia fimbriata</i>			P3	Erect shrub, 0.25-1 m high. Clay, loam. Margins of salt & gypsum lakes.

Flora

No Threatened Flora taxa pursuant to the *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016* and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* were identified within the survey area. One Priority Flora taxon was identified within the survey area; *Drummondita miniata* (P3). This taxon is described as a divaricately branched shrub, which grows between 0.5-2 m high (Plate 1). It produces orange-red flowers from July to August or November. This taxon occurs on laterite or breakaways (WAHERB, 2019). This taxon was recorded at three locations within the survey area (total of eight plants) with GPS coordinates provided in Appendix 3. Avoidance of clearing within a 10m radius of each plant is recommended. Should avoidance not be possible, consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Species and Communities Program is recommended.



Plate 1: *Drummondita miniata* (P3)



Figure 3: *Drummondita miniata* (P3) recorded within the survey area

Fauna



There was no evidence of Malleefowl mounds or other evidence of Malleefowl activity (tracks, feathers or bird observations etc.) observed during the targeted survey. No evidence of Malleefowl activity was identified during a previous Level 1 fauna survey of the White Well Mine conducted by Greg Harewood (Harewood, 2012).



Vegetation


No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) pursuant to the *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016* and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* are known to occur within the survey area or were identified by Botanica within the survey area. No Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) as listed by DBCA are known to occur within the survey area or were identified by Botanica within the survey area (Appendix 2). The survey area is not located within a Conservation Reserve or an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) as shown in Appendix 2.

A total of four broad vegetation associations were identified within the survey area (Table 3 and Figure 4).

Table 3: Vegetation Types within the survey area

Vegetation Association	Vegetation Code	Image	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
<p>Low woodland of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila jucunda</i> subsp. <i>jucunda</i> and open low grassland of <i>Eriachne flaccida</i>/ <i>Aristida contorta</i> on clay-loam plain</p>	<p>CLP-AFW1</p>		<p>34.3</p>	<p>21.7</p>
<p>Forest of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i>/ <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> and open low grassland of <i>Monachather paradoxus</i>/ <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> in open depression</p>	<p>OD-AFW1</p>		<p>15.6</p>	<p>9.9</p>

Vegetation Association	Vegetation Code	Image	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
<p>Forest of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over low shrub of <i>Eremophila</i> spp. and open low grassland of <i>Aristida contorta</i> on rocky hillslope</p>	RH-AFW1		11.1	7.0
<p>Low open woodland of <i>Acacia aneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> and open low grassland of <i>Monachather paradoxus</i>/ <i>Aristida contorta</i> on rocky plain</p>	RP-AOW1		85.2	53.9

Vegetation Association	Vegetation Code	Image	Area (Ha)	Area (%)
Cleared Vegetation	CV		11.8	7.5
Total			158	100

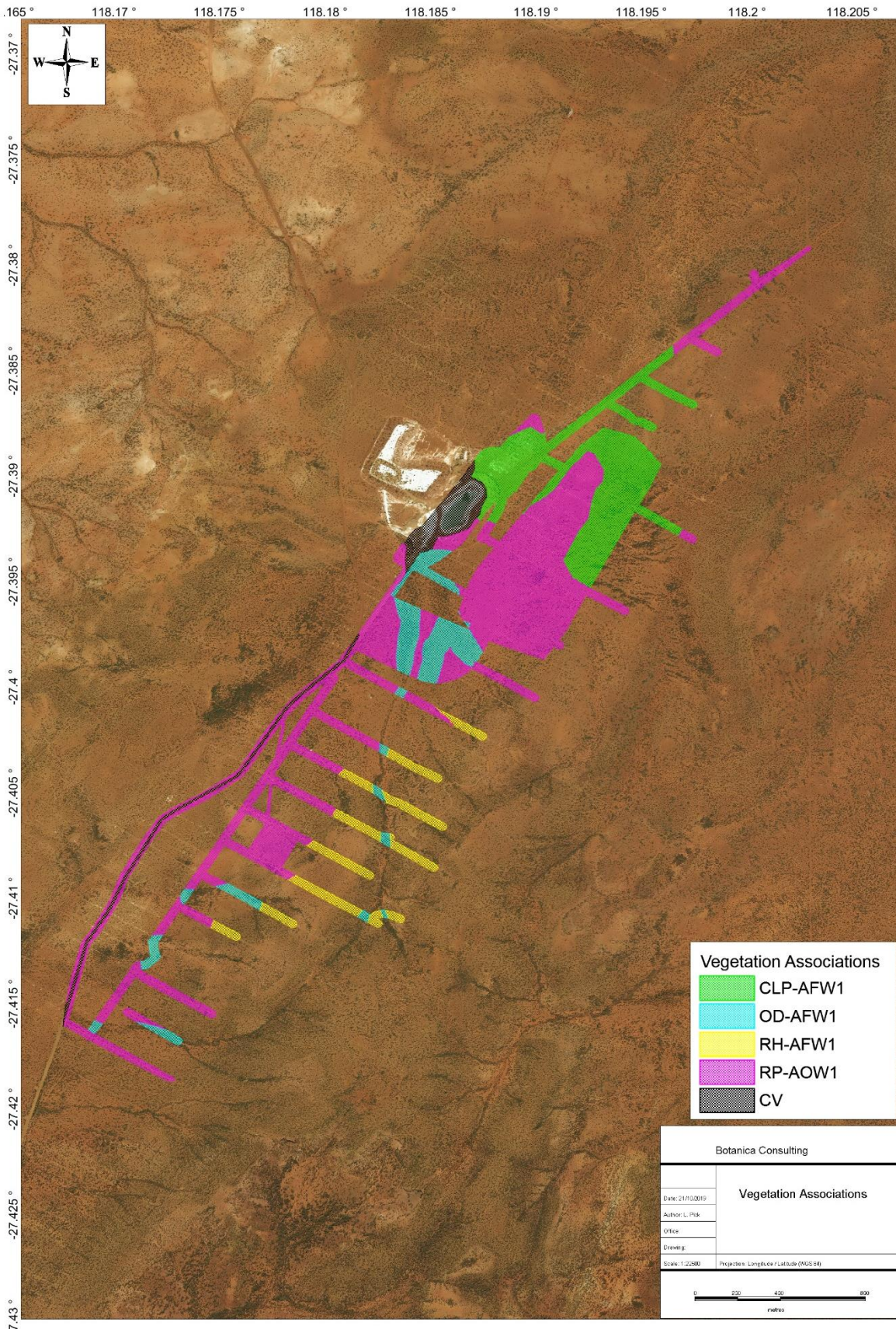
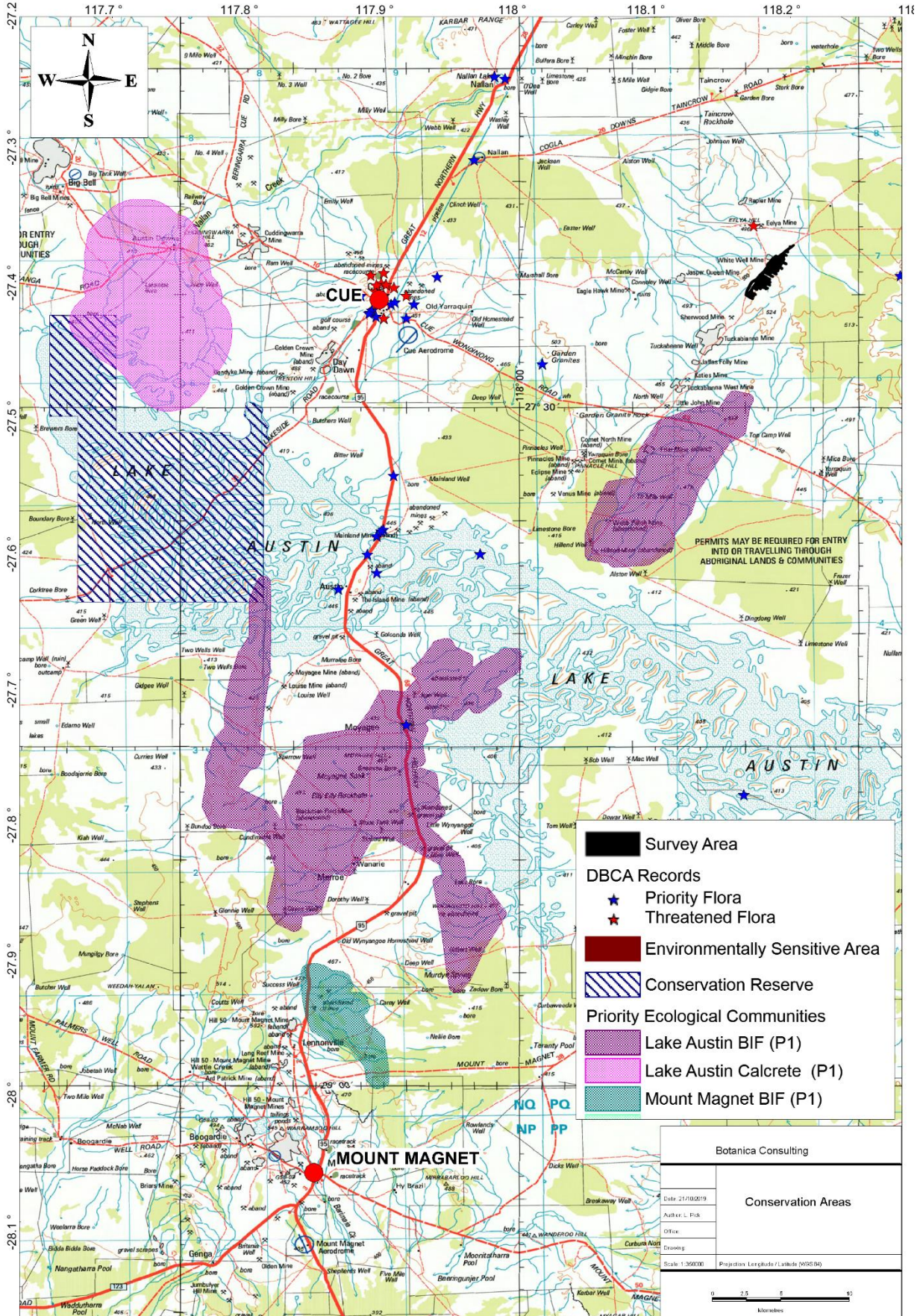


Figure 4: Vegetation associations recorded within the survey area

Appendix 1: Regional Map of the Survey Area



Appendix 2: Conservation Areas and DBCA Threatened/ Priority Flora Records



Appendix 3: GPS coordinates of Priority Flora recorded by Botanica Consulting

Taxon	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	No. plants
<i>Drummondita miniata (P3)</i>	50 J	616432	6967429	513 m	6
<i>Drummondita miniata (P3)</i>	50 J	616375	6967699	509 m	1
<i>Drummondita miniata (P3)</i>	50 J	616477	6967874	507 m	1

LAKE AUSTIN MINING PTY LTD
WHITE WELL GOLD PROJECT
CLEARING PERMIT CPS 6981-1
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT

ATTACHMENT 5
AREAS OF DISTURBANCE TABLE

Lake Austin Mining Pty Ltd

ABN: 30 607 635 192

Unit B9, 431 Roberts Road
Subiaco WA 6008

Areas of Disturbance Table – CPS 6981/2 Amendment

Description	Approved Area, ha
Mining & Processing Operations Total (approved in 2016, CPS 6981/1)	110.00
The camp access road	1.20
The camp area, including allowance for fire break	3.50
Camp Area Total	4.70
Total Granted CPS 6981/2 Area	114.70
Additional Clearing for CPS 6981/2 Amendment	
Northern Pipeline Corridor	1.04
Southern Pipeline Corridor	2.00
Water Bore Sites	0.97
Bore field Total	4.01
Northern Internal Road	4.80
Additional Disturbance Area – CPS 6981/2 Amendment	8.81
Total Amended Disturbance Area	123.51
Undisturbed Land	476.24
Total	599.75
TENEMENT AREA	599.75