Attachments

June

2022

Attachments

Minutes

Ordinary Meeting of Council –May 2022

Special Meeting of Council-May 2022

Central East Aged Care Alliance-May 2022

Agenda Attachments

9.1.2 WALGA Arrangements for Management of Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades; Proposed Advocacy Position

9.2.1 Monthly Financial Reports

9.2.2 Accounts for Payment

9.4.1 13 Nicholas Street, Bulfinch, Accommodation Camp Site Plan

9.4.2 Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd Project

9.4.3 Radio Mine Bullfinch-Application

Minutes

Ordinary Meeting of Council

19 May 2022

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1. DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

Cr Wayne Della Bosca declared the meeting open at 4.05pm

2. ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE PRESIDING MEMBER

Nil

3. ATTENDANCE

Members	Cr W Della Bosca	
	Cr B Close	
	Cr J Cobden	
	Cr L Granich	
	Cr G Guerini	
	Cr P Nolan	
	Cr L Rose	
Council Officers	N Warren	Chief Executive Officer
	C Watson	Executive Manager Corporate Services
	G Brigg	Executive Manager Infrastructure
	S Chambers	Executive Manager Regulatory Services
	L Della Bosca	Minute Taker
Apologies:	B Forbes	Finance Manager
Observers:	Mrs. Kaye Crafter and Mrs. Robin Stevens	
Leave of Absence:	Nil	

4. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Nil

5. RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

Nil

5.1. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil

6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 Ordinary Meeting of Council, Thursday, 21 April 2022

55/2022
Moved Cr Guerini/Seconded Cr Cobden
That the minutes from the Ordinary Council Meeting held on the 21 April 2022 be confirmed as a true record of proceedings.

CARRIED (7/0)

6.2 Great Easter Country Zone (GECZ), Tuesday, 26 April 2022

56/2022
Moved Cr Rose/Seconded Cr Cobden
That the minutes from the GECZ meeting held on the 26 April 2022 be received

CARRIED (7/0)

6.3 Wheatbelt East Regional Orgnisation of Councils (WEROC), Monday, 2 May 2022

57/2022
Moved Cr Cobden/Seconded Cr Rose
That the minutes from the WEROC Board meeting held on the 2 May be received

CARRIED (7/0)

6.4 Shire of Yilgarn Tourism Advisory Committee Workshop, Wednesday, 4 May 2022

58/2022
Moved Cr Rose/Seconded Cr Granich
That the Minutes from the Shire of Yilgarn Tourism Advisory Committee workshop held on the 4 May 2022 be received

CARRIED (7/0)

6.5 Yilgarn History Advisory Committee, Wednesday, 4 May 2022

59/2022
Moved Cr Cobden/Seconded Cr Guerini
That the Minutes from the Yilgarn History Advisory Committee meeting held on the 4 May 2022 be received

CARRIED (7/0)

7. PRESENTATIONS, PETITIONS, DEPUTATIONS

Cr Della Bosca noted the resignation of Mrs Robin Stevens from the position of Curator of the Yilgarn History Museum. On behalf of Council, Cr Della Bosca thanks Mrs Stevens for the contribution made to the Yilgarn History Museum during her time as the Curator, noting the Museum is a fantastic attraction for the district.

8. DELEGATES' REPORTS

Cr Della Bosca announced the following;

- Attended the ANZAC Day ceremony
- Attended a meeting with Rick Wilson MP

Cr Close announced the following;

- Attended the ANZAC Day ceremony
- Attended the St Johns Ambulance meeting
- Attended the Shire of Yilgarn Interim Audit Exit meeting on the 12 May 2022
- Attended the WEROC meeting on the 2 May 2022

Cr Rose announced the following;

- Attended the Star Gazing evening on the 30 April 2022
- Attended the Shire of Yilgarn Tourism Advisory Committee meeting on the 4 May 2022
- Attended the Yilgarn History Museum committee meeting on the 4 May 2022

Cr Cobden announce the following;

- Attended the ANZAC Day ceremony
- Attended the Star Gazing evening on the 30 April 2022
- Attended the Shire of Yilgarn Tourism Advisory Committee meeting on the 4 May 2022
- Attended the Big Morning Tea in Southern Cross

Cr Nolan announced the following;

- Attended the Ag Care meeting on the 28 April 2022
- Attended a meeting with CEACA members on the 17 May 2022
- Attended the Shire of Yilgarn Interim Audit Exit meeting on the 12 May 2022

9.1 Officers Report – Chief Executive Officer

9.1.1 Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Program – Round 3

File Reference	**8.2.6.13**
Disclosure of Interest	**None**
Voting Requirements	**Absolute Majority**
Attachments	**Discretionary Capital Expenditure Business Case**

Purpose of Report

To present to Council potential projects under the Australian Governments Round 3 of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) Funding Program as part of the Government's COVID-19 stimulus package to local governments.

Background

On 20 October 2021 the Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon Barnaby Joyce MP approved the Program Guidelines for Phase 3 of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program.

Council will be aware the Shire has already received significant funding through Phases 1 and 2, with the allocation provided through Phase 3 being $1,887,044.

At the December 2021 Discussion Session, Council were provided with a list of possible projects suitable for inclusion in the LRCI program.

Councillors were asked to prioritise the projects and provide feedback to staff. From Councillor feedback, seven projects were shortlisted.

In February 2022, a community consultation program was undertaken, seeking community members to prioritise the shortlisted projects and provide feedback. Based on community feedback, three projects were shortlisted for further investigation:

- Southern Cross Sports Complex Upgrade;
- Satellite Townsite Playground/Open Space Upgrades; and
- Southern Cross Main Street Upgrades.

Shire staff met with a number of representatives from local community groups that utilise the complex to seek ideas and comments on what the upgrade of the building and surrounds might include. This information is to be used to commence budgeting processes. The current list of proposed upgrades is included in the Discretionary Capital Expenditure Business Case.

Shire staff contacted the relevant community organisations at the satellite townsites, including Bodallin, Bullfinch, Marvel Loch, Moorine Rock and Mount Hampton. Staff sought feedback from the relevant organisation on what they would like to see implemented as part of the satellite townsite upgrades. Based on this feedback, the Shires Asset Management Officer, has sought cost estimates for the various instalments, of which have been utilised for budgeting

purposed. The current list of proposed upgrades is included in the Discretionary Capital Expenditure Business Case.

Whilst investigating the main street upgrade, it was determined that the timeframe for project completion, along with the funding required may make this project not suitable for the LRCI program. As such, it was determined that this would not be pursued through LRCI, but will continue to be progressed, with future funding to be presented to Council.

Comment

Based on the feedback provided by Council and the community, along with the initial project investigations undertaken by staff, it is proposed that Council endorse the following project and budget for submission to the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program:

Project	Budget
Southern Cross Sports Complex Upgrade	$1,237,044
Yilgarn Satellite Townsite Playground/Open Space Upgrades	$650,000
Total	$1,887,044

As per *Council Policy 3.13 - Discretionary Capital Expenditure – Business Case Requirement*, a business case for the proposed is attached.

Once approved by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications, a tender process will then be undertaken in line with Council's Purchasing and Tendering Policy.

Statutory Environment

Australian Government Guidelines in respect to COVID-19 Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program.

Strategic Implications

Shire of Yilgarn Strategic Community Plan 2020-2030 – Civic Leadership – Maintain a high level of corporate governance, responsibility and accountability.

Policy Implications

Policy 3.13 - Discretionary Capital Expenditure – Business Case Requirement

Financial Implications

Nil impact upon Council's Budget as projects fully funded by the Australian Government under the LRCI Program.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Projects benefit residents of the district	Moderate (6)	Nil
Financial Impact	Nil	Nil	Nil
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Australian Government's LRCI Funding Program	Low (4)	Requirement to provide Progress Reports to Funding Provider
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Shire community Infrastructure upgrades	Moderate (8)	Insurance Premiums associated with upgrades
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix

Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

60/2022
Moved Cr Cobden/Seconded Cr Close
That Council endorses the submission of the following projects to the Australian Government's Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications for approval under the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Round 3 Program:-

1.	***Southern Cross Sports Complex Upgrade***	***$1,237,044.00***
2.	***Yilgarn Satellite Townsite Playground/Open Space Upgrades***	***$650,000.00***

CARRIED (7/0)

9.2 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Corporate Services

9.2.1 Financial Reports

File Reference	**8.2.3.2**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Financial Reports**

Purpose of Report

To consider the Financial Reports

Background

Enclosed for Council's information are various financial reports that illustrate the progressive position of Council financially on a month-by-month basis.

The following reports are attached and have been prepared as at the 30 April 2022

- Rates Receipt Statement
- Statement of Investments
- Monthly Statement of Financial Activity
- Own Source Revenue Ratio

Councillors will be aware that it is normal practice for all financial reports to be indicative of Council's current Financial Position as at the end of each month.

Comment

At the request of Councillors, the financial statements now include an additional note for Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) projects.

The new note details the following for each LRCI project:

- the allocated LRCI funds
- costs incurred, in total and for the financial year-to-date
- overall under/over spending
- grant funds receivable (if any).

Statutory Environment

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

34. Financial activity statement required each month (Act s. 6.4)

(1A) In this regulation —

committed assets means revenue unspent but set aside under the annual budget for a specific purpose.

(1) A local government is to prepare each month a statement of financial activity reporting on the revenue and expenditure, as set out in the annual budget under regulation 22(1)(d), for that month in the following detail —

(a) annual budget estimates, taking into account any expenditure incurred for an additional purpose under section 6.8(1)(b) or (c); and

(b) budget estimates to the end of the month to which the statement relates; and

(c) actual amounts of expenditure, revenue and income to the end of the month to which the statement relates; and

(d) material variances between the comparable amounts referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c); and

(e) the net current assets at the end of the month to which the statement relates.

(2) Each statement of financial activity is to be accompanied by documents containing —

(a) an explanation of the composition of the net current assets of the month to which the statement relates, less committed assets and restricted assets; and

(b) an explanation of each of the material variances referred to in subregulation (1)(d); and

(c) such other supporting information as is considered relevant by the local government.

(3) The information in a statement of financial activity may be shown —

(a) according to nature and type classification; or

(b) by program; or

(c) by business unit.

(4) A statement of financial activity, and the accompanying documents referred to in subregulation (2), are to be —

(a) presented at an ordinary meeting of the council within 2 months after the end of the month to which the statement relates; and

(b) recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is presented.

(5) Each financial year, a local government is to adopt a percentage or value, calculated in accordance with the AAS, to be used in statements of financial activity for reporting material variances.

Strategic Implications

Nil

Policy Implications

Nil

Financial Implications

Nil

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Monthly snapshot of Councils financial position	Moderate (6)	Ongoing review of Councils operations
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996	Moderate (6)	Adherence to statutory requirements
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

61/2022
Moved Cr Nolan/Seconded Cr Rose
That Council endorse the various Financial Reports as presented for the period ending 30 April 2022.

CARRIED (7/0)

9.2 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Corporate Services

9.2.2 Accounts for Payment

File Reference	**8.2.1.2**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Accounts for Payment**

Purpose of Report

To consider the Accounts Paid under delegated authority.

Background

- Municipal Fund – Cheques 41114 to 41120 totalling $4,401.00
- Municipal Fund - EFT 12549 to 12650 totalling $475,625.87
- Municipal Fund – Cheques 1914 to 1932 totalling $239,923.12
- Municipal Fund Direct Debit Numbers;
- 16741.1 to 16741.11 totalling $22,449.42
- 16765.1 to 16765.11 totalling $22,573.54
- Trust Fund - Cheques 402627 to 402629 totalling $1,058.60

The above are presented for endorsement as per the submitted list.

Comment

Nil

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995

5.42. Delegation of some powers and duties to CEO

(1) A local government may delegate* to the CEO the exercise of any of its powers or the discharge of any of its duties under —

(a) this Act other than those referred to in section 5.43; or

(b) the *Planning and Development Act 2005* section 214(2), (3) or (5).

** Absolute majority required.*

(2) A delegation under this section is to be in writing and may be general or as otherwise provided in the instrument of delegation.

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

12. Payments from municipal fund or trust fund, restrictions on making

(1) A payment may only be made from the municipal fund or the trust fund —

(a) if the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from those funds — by the CEO; or

(b) otherwise, if the payment is authorised in advance by a resolution of the council.

(2) The council must not authorise a payment from those funds until a list prepared under regulation 13(2) containing details of the accounts to be paid has been presented to the council.

13. Payments from municipal fund or trust fund by CEO, CEO's duties as to etc.

(1) If the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the municipal fund or the trust fund, a list of accounts paid by the CEO is to be prepared each month showing for each account paid since the last such list was prepared —

(a) the payee's name; and

(b) the amount of the payment; and

(c) the date of the payment; and

(d) sufficient information to identify the transaction.

(2) A list of accounts for approval to be paid is to be prepared each month showing —

(a) for each account which requires council authorisation in that month —

(i) the payee's name; and

(ii) the amount of the payment; and

(iii) sufficient information to identify the transaction;

and

(b) the date of the meeting of the council to which the list is to be presented.

(3) A list prepared under subregulation (1) or (2) is to be —

(a) presented to the council at the next ordinary meeting of the council after the list is prepared; and

(b) recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

Strategic Implications

Nil

Policy Implications

Council Policy 3.11 – Timely Payment of Suppliers

Financial Implications

Drawdown of Bank funds

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Transactions require two senior managers to approve.	Moderate (8)	Transactions require two senior managers to sign cheques or approve bank transfers.
Financial Impact	Reduction in available cash.	Moderate (5)	Nil
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996	Moderate (6)	Adherence to statutory requirements
Reputational	Non or late payment of outstanding invoices and/or commitments	Moderate (9)	Adherence to Timely Payment of Suppliers Policy
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix

Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

62/2022
Moved Cr Close/Seconded Cr Rose

- ***Municipal Fund – Cheques 41114 to 41120 totalling $4,401.00***
- ***Municipal Fund - EFT 12549 to 12650 totalling $475,625.87***
- ***Municipal Fund – Cheques 1914 to 1932 totalling $239,923.12***
- ***Municipal Fund Direct Debit Numbers: 16741.1 to 16741.11 totalling $22,449.42***
    - ***16765.1 to 16765.11 totalling $22,573.54***
- ***Trust Fund - Cheques 402627 to 402629 totalling $1,058.60***

The above are presented for endorsement as per the submitted list.

CARRIED (7/0)

9.2 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Corporate Services

9.2.3 2022/23 Schedule of Fees & Charges

File Reference	**8.2.5.5**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Absolute Majority**
Attachments	**Proposed 2022/2023 Schedule of Fees & Charges.**

Purpose of Report

To consider the fees & charges to be applied in 2022/23.

Background

The Local Government Act 1995 requires fees and charges that are to be imposed during a financial year to be adopted with the annual Budget.

As the Budget will not be adopted until after 1st July 2022, Council is requested to consider the schedule of fees and charges prior to the Budget adoption so that the agreed fees & charges can be taken into consideration when preparing the Budget and to allow the fees & charges to be applied from 1st July 2022.

Comment

A copy of the current fees & charges and proposed changes are included in the attachments. The items in ~~Red~~ are proposed to be deleted and the items in Green are proposed to be included or have been amended.

It is intended that the proposed fees and charges remain predominantly unchanged from those imposed in 2021/2022, however a summary of the recommended changes follows:

- Page 1 – Removed the restriction for refunds to be for excess rates only and increased fee to reflect actual cost.
- Page 3 – Additional laminating fee for business cards.
- Page 5 – Clarification that general Shire housing may be leased at the CEO's discretion.
- Page 5 – Better identification of the 13 Libra Place Units.
- Page 6 – Removal of fee for commercial green waste and increase in attendant callout fee to better reflect actual cost.
- Page 6 – Increase in fees that utilise Shire manpower or equipment to better reflect actual cost.
- Page 8 – Addition of a Hire Bond for the use of the Community Bus.
- Page 9 – Increase in lease fees for cropping land (Lots 436 & 44) in line with increase in costs received from Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
- Page 10 – Minor increase to nightly room fee for Sandalwood Lodge Family room.
- Page 10 – Increase to additional room servicing fee to better reflect actual cost.

- Page 10 – Addition of a percentage of actual sewerage and rubbish charges (percentage based on section metreage) to shop front section lease fees.
- Page 11 – Increase in plant hire charges to better reflect actual costs and to ensure Council are not competitive with local providers.

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995 –

6.16. Imposition of fees and charges

(1) A local government may impose* and recover a fee or charge for any goods or service it provides or proposes to provide, other than a service for which a service charge is imposed.

** Absolute majority required.*

(2) A fee or charge may be imposed for the following —

(a) providing the use of, or allowing admission to, any property or facility wholly or partly owned, controlled, managed or maintained by the local government;

(b) supplying a service or carrying out work at the request of a person;

(c) subject to section 5.94, providing information from local government records;

(d) receiving an application for approval, granting an approval, making an inspection and issuing a licence, permit, authorisation or certificate;

(e) supplying goods;

(f) such other service as may be prescribed.

(3) Fees and charges are to be imposed when adopting the annual budget but may be —

(a) imposed* during a financial year; and

(b) amended* from time to time during a financial year.

** Absolute majority required.*

6.17. Setting level of fees and charges

(1) In determining the amount of a fee or charge for a service or for goods a local government is required to take into consideration the following factors —

(a) the cost to the local government of providing the service or goods; and

(b) the importance of the service or goods to the community; and

(c) the price at which the service or goods could be provided by an alternative provider.

(2) A higher fee or charge or additional fee or charge may be imposed for an expedited service or supply of goods if it is requested that the service or goods be provided urgently.

(3) The basis for determining a fee or charge is not to be limited to the cost of providing the service or goods other than a service —

(a) under section 5.96; or

(b) under section 6.16(2)(d); or

(c) prescribed under section 6.16(2)(f), where the regulation prescribing the service also specifies that such a limit is to apply to the fee or charge for the service.

(4) Regulations may —

(a) prohibit the imposition of a fee or charge in prescribed circumstances; or

(b) limit the amount of a fee or charge in prescribed circumstances.

The recommendation that follows is consistent with the legislative requirements.

Strategic Implications

There are no strategic implications as a result of this report.

Policy Implications

There are no policy implications as a result of this report.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications as a result of this report however the adopted Schedule of Fees & Charges will influence the level of 2022/2023 Budgeted income.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Fee or Charge level excessive or inadequate.	Moderate (9)	Regular review.
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Compliance with the Local Government Act and associated Regulations.	Low (2)	Regular review.
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

163/2022
Moved Cr Cobden/Seconded Cr Guerini
That Council adopts the 2022/2023 Schedule of Fees and Charges as presented.

CARRIED (7/0)

9.2 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Corporate Services

9.2.4 2022/23 Councillor Sitting Fees

File Reference	**2.1.1.1**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Absolute Majority**
Attachments	**Nil**

Purpose of Report

To set Councillors Sitting Fees for 2022/23.

Background

Section 7B (2) of the Salaries and Allowances Act 1975 requires the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal, at intervals of not more than 12 Months, to inquire into and determine: -

- The amount of fees, or the minimum and maximum amounts of fees, to be paid under the Local Government Act 1995 to elected council members for attendance at meetings;
- The amount of expenses, or the minimum and maximum amounts of expenses, to be reimbursed under the Local Government Act 1995 to elected council members; and
- The amount of allowances or the minimum and maximum amounts of allowances, to be paid under the Local Government Act to elected council members.

The Tribunal continues to utilise the four band Local Government classification model adopted in 2012 with the Shire of Yilgarn falling under Band 3.

For the 2022/2023 financial year, the tribunal has determined that remuneration, fees, expenses and allowance ranges for Band 3 Councils will increase by 2.5% from those determined for the 2021/22 financial year.

Council Meeting Attendance Fees per Meeting

Where a Local Government decides, by Absolute Majority, to pay a Council Member a fee referred to in section 5.98(1)(b) of the Local Government Act for attendance at a Council Meeting, the following per meeting fee range will be applicable;

	For a council member other than mayor or president		For a council member who holds the office of mayor or president	
Band	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
3	$198	$420	$198	$650

Committee Meeting and Prescribed Meeting Fees per Meeting

Where a Local Government decides to pay a Council Member a fee referred to in: -

(a) section 5.98(1)(b) of the Local Government Act for attendance at a Committee Meeting; or

(b) section 5.98(2A)(b) of the Local Government Act for attendance at a Meeting of the type prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

the following per meeting fee range will be applicable;

	For a council member (including mayor or president)	
Band	Minimum	Maximum
3	$99	$210

A recent legal opinion commissioned by the Town of Cambridge has clarified the situation that if a committee of Council is open to non-Councillors/Staff then a sitting fee cannot be paid to any committee member. In the Shire of Yilgarn's case, this opinion would only apply to Councils Audit & Risk Committee as all other committees that Council has an involvement in are community advisory committees only and do not attract a sitting fee for Councillors as it stands.

It should also be noted that a Local Government may decide, by Absolute Majority, that instead of paying Council Members a per Meeting Attendance Fee it may, instead, decided it will pay all Council Members who attend Council, Committee or proscribed meetings a fixed annual fee.

The benefits of this to Council are that there are significantly reduced administrative requirements involved, in that payments to Councillors are usually only made on either an annual, bi-annual or quarterly basis. Additionally, the record keeping requirements of collating Councils attendance forms with time saving on the associated financial processing.

There is a downside to Council electing to utilise a fixed annual fee for Councillor sitting fees which is, if there was to be a consistently absent Councillor, there would be no mechanism to adjust their sitting fees.

At this time, it is not recommended that Council utilise annual sitting fees as it may require amending Council Policy 1.5 – Elected Member Entitlements.

Annual Allowance for mayor or president of a local government

Where a local government sets the amount of the annual local government allowance to which a mayor or president is entitled under section 5.98(5) of the LG Act the following allowance range will be applicable;

	For a mayor or president	
Band	Minimum	Maximum
3	$1,051	$37,881

Annual Allowance for Deputy President

For the purpose of section 5.98A(1) of the Local Government Act the annual allowance for a Deputy President is determined to be 25% of the Presidents Allowance.

Travel Expenses

The Salaries & Allowances Determination has Councillor travel reimbursements for actual distances travelled being paid at the same rate contained in section 30.6 of the *Local Government Officers (Western Australia) Interim Award 2011*, being

Engine Displacement (in cubic centimetres)			
Area & Details	Over 2600cc	Over 1600cc to 2600cc	1600cc and under
	Cents per Kilometre		
Metropolitan Area	93.97	67.72	55.85
South West Land Division	95.54	68.66	56.69
North of 23.5 Latitude	103.52	74.12	61.21
Rest of State	99.01	70.87	58.37

Comment

For reference, the following are the 2021/2022 financial years Elected Member meeting attendance fees and expense reimbursement / allowances:

		For a council member other than mayor or president	For a council member who holds the office of mayor or president
Meeting Fee Type			
Council	- Per Meeting	$400	$600
Committee	- Per Meeting	$200	$200

Expense Reimbursement / Allowance Type		
Travel	- Per Kilometre	As per Local Government Officers' (Western Australia) Award 2021 – section 30.6 for "Rest of State"
ICT Allowance		$1,180

Other Allowances		
President	- Per Annum	$12,000
Deputy President	- Per Annum	$3,000

Travel expense reimbursement rates are reimbursed at the "Rest of State" levels included at section 30.6 of the Local Government Officers' (Western Australia) Award 2021 and have remained unchanged from those of 2021/2022.

ICT Allowance is made up of $480 in telecommunications (based on $40 monthly post-paid Telstra data plan) and $700 hardware replacement/upgrade (based on cost of iPad Pro 12.9" 128Gb WIFI over 2 years).

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995 –

5.98. Fees etc. for council members

(1A) In this section —

determined means determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* section 7B.

(1) A council member who attends a council or committee meeting is entitled to be paid —

(a) the fee determined for attending a council or committee meeting; or

(b) where the local government has set a fee within the range determined for council or committee meeting attendance fees, that fee.

(2A) A council member who attends a meeting of a prescribed type at the request of the council is entitled to be paid —

(a) the fee determined for attending a meeting of that type; or

(b) where the local government has set a fee within the range determined for meetings of that type, that fee.

(2) A council member who incurs an expense of a kind prescribed as being an expense —

(a) to be reimbursed by all local governments; or

(b) which may be approved by any local government for reimbursement by the local government and which has been approved by the local government for reimbursement,

is entitled to be reimbursed for the expense in accordance with subsection (3).

(3) A council member to whom subsection (2) applies is to be reimbursed for the expense —

(a) where the extent of reimbursement for the expense has been determined, to that extent; or

(b) where the local government has set the extent to which the expense can be reimbursed and that extent is within the range determined for reimbursement, to that extent.

(4) If an expense is of a kind that may be approved by a local government for reimbursement, then the local government may approve reimbursement of the expense either generally or in a particular case but nothing in this subsection limits the application of subsection (3) where the local government has approved reimbursement of the expense in a particular case.

(5) The mayor or president of a local government is entitled, in addition to any entitlement that he or she has under subsection (1) or (2), to be paid —

(a) the annual local government allowance determined for mayors or presidents; or

(b) where the local government has set an annual local government allowance within the range determined for annual local government allowances for mayors or presidents, that allowance.

(6) A local government cannot —

(a) make any payment to; or

(b) reimburse an expense of,

a person who is a council member or a mayor or president in that person's capacity as council member, mayor or president unless the payment or reimbursement is in accordance with this Division.

(7) A reference in this section to a ***committee meeting*** is a reference to a meeting of a committee comprising —

(a) council members only; or

(b) council members and employees.

[Section 5.98 amended by No. 64 of 1998 s. 36; No. 17 of 2009 s. 33; No. 2 of 2012 s. 14.]

5.98A. Allowance for deputy mayor or deputy president

(1) A local government may decide* to pay the deputy mayor or deputy president of the local government an allowance of up to the percentage that is determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* section 7B of the annual local government allowance to which the mayor or president is entitled under section 5.98(5).

** Absolute majority required.*

(2) An allowance under subsection (1) is to be paid in addition to any amount to which the deputy mayor or deputy president is entitled under section 5.98.

[Section 5.98A inserted by No. 64 of 1998 s. 37; amended by No. 2 of 2012 s. 15.]

5.99. Annual fee for council members in lieu of fees for attending meetings

A local government may decide* that instead of paying council members a fee referred to in section 5.98(1), it will instead pay all council members who attend council or committee meetings —

(a) the annual fee determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* section 7B; or

(b) where the local government has set a fee within the range for annual fees determined by that Tribunal under that section, that fee.

** Absolute majority required.*

[Section 5.99 amended by No. 2 of 2012 s. 16.]

5.99A. Allowances for council members in lieu of reimbursement of expenses

(1) A local government may decide* that instead of reimbursing council members under section 5.98(2) for all of a particular type of expense it will instead pay all eligible council members —

(a) the annual allowance determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* section 7B for that type of expense; or

(b) where the local government has set an allowance within the range determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* section 7B for annual allowances for that type of expense, an allowance of that amount,

and only reimburse the member for expenses of that type in excess of the amount of the allowance.

** Absolute majority required.*

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a council member is eligible to be paid an annual allowance under subsection (1) for a type of expense only in the following cases —

(a) in the case of an annual allowance that is paid in advance, if it is reasonably likely that the council member will incur expenses of that type during the period to which the allowance relates;

(b) in the case of an annual allowance that is not paid in advance, if the council member has incurred expenses of that type during the period to which the allowance relates.

[Section 5.99A inserted by No. 64 of 1998 s. 38; amended by No. 2 of 2012 s. 17; No. 26 of 2016 s. 13.]

Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 –

30. Meeting attendance fees (Act s. 5.98(1) and (2A))

[(1), (2) deleted]

(3A) Each of the following meetings is a meeting of a prescribed type for the purposes of section 5.98(2A) —

(a) meeting of a WALGA Zone, where the council member is representing a local government as a delegate elected or appointed by the local government;

(b) meeting of a Regional Road Group established by Main Roads Western Australia, where the council member is representing a local government as a delegate elected or appointed by the local government;

(c) council meeting of a regional local government where the council member is the deputy of a member of the regional local government and is attending in the place of the member of the regional local government;

(d) meeting other than a council or committee meeting where the council member is attending at the request of a Minister of the Crown who is attending the meeting;

(e) meeting other than a council meeting or committee meeting where the council member is representing a local government as a delegate elected or appointed by the local government.

[(3B) deleted]

(3C) A council member is not entitled to be paid a fee for attending a meeting of a type referred to in subregulation (3A) if —

(a) the person who organises the meeting pays the council member a fee for attending the meeting; or

(b) the council member is paid an annual fee in accordance with section 5.99; or

(c) if the meeting is a meeting referred to in subregulation (3A)(c), the member of the regional local government is paid an annual fee in accordance with section 5.99.

[(3)-(5) deleted]

[Regulation 30 amended in Gazette 23 Apr 1999 p. 1719; 31 Mar 2005 p. 1034; 3 May 2011 p. 1595-6; 13 Jul 2012 p. 3219.]

31. Expenses to be reimbursed (Act s. 5.98(2)(a) and (3))

(1) For the purposes of section 5.98(2)(a), the kinds of expenses that are to be reimbursed by all local governments are —

(a) rental charges incurred by a council member in relation to one telephone and one facsimile machine; and

(b) child care and travel costs incurred by a council member because of the member's attendance at a council meeting or a meeting of a committee of which he or she is also a member.

[(2)-(5) deleted]

[Regulation 31 amended in Gazette 31 Mar 2005 p. 1034; 13 Jul 2012 p. 3219.]

32. Expenses that may be approved for reimbursement (Act s. 5.98(2)(b) and (3))

(1) For the purposes of section 5.98(2)(b), the kinds of expenses that may be approved by any local government for reimbursement by the local government are —

(a) an expense incurred by a council member in performing a function under the express authority of the local government; and

(b) an expense incurred by a council member to whom paragraph (a) applies by reason of the council member being accompanied by not more than one other person while performing the function if, having regard to the nature of the function, the local government considers that it is appropriate for the council member to be accompanied by that other person; and

(c) an expense incurred by a council member in performing a function in his or her capacity as a council member.

[(2) deleted]

[Regulation 32 amended in Gazette 13 Jul 2012 p. 3219.]

***[33-34AB.** Deleted in Gazette 13 Jul 2012 p. 3219]*

Salaries and Allowance Act 1975

7B. Determinations as to fees and allowances of local government councillors

(1) In this section —

elected council member means a person elected under the *Local Government Act 1995* as a member of the council of a local government.

(2) The Tribunal is to, from time to time as provided by this Act, inquire into and determine —

(a) the amount of fees, or the minimum and maximum amounts of fees, to be paid under the *Local Government Act 1995* to elected council members for attendance at meetings; and

(b) the amount of expenses, or the minimum and maximum amounts of expenses, to be reimbursed under the *Local Government Act 1995* to elected council members; and

(c) the amount of allowances, or the minimum and maximum amounts of allowances, to be paid under the *Local Government Act 1995* to elected council members.

(3) Section 6(2) and (3) apply to a determination under this section.

[Section 7B inserted by No. 2 of 2012 s. 39.]

The recommendation that follows is consistent with the legislative requirements.

Strategic Implications

There are no strategic implications as a result of this report.

Policy Implications

There are no policy implications as a result of this report.

Financial Implications

Any resolution on the value of sitting fees and Members expenses will form part of the 2022/2023 Budget.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Nil	Nil	Nil
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Compliance with the Local Government Act, associated Regulations and current SAT determination.	Moderate (6)	Ensure compliance with Act, Regs and SAT determination.
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

164/2022
Moved Cr Guerini/Seconded Cr Close
That Council adopts the following elected members sitting fees, expense reimbursements/allowances and President & Deputy Presidents allowances for the 2022/2023 financial year:

		For a council member other than mayor or president	For a council member who holds the office of mayor or president
Meeting Fee Type			
Council	- Per Meeting	$400	$600
Committee	- Per Meeting	$200	$200

Expense Reimbursement / Allowance Type		
Travel Reimbursement	- Per Kilometre	As per Local Government Officers' (Western Australia) Award 2021 – section 30.6 for "Rest of State"
ICT Allowance		$1,180

Other Allowances		
President	- Per Annum	$12,000
Deputy President	- Per Annum	$3,000

CARRIED (7/0)

9.3 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Infrastructure

9.3.1 Plant Replacement Program 2022/2023 to 2031/2032

File Reference	**5.1.6.11**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Plant Replacement Program**

Purpose of Report

For Council to consider the 10 Year Plant Replacement 2022/2023 to 2031/2032 for adoption.

Background

The Plant Replacement program shall ensure that the Shire's fleet of machinery and vehicles are kept fully applicable, to meet the Shire's budgeted construction and maintenance programmes for all assets. This shall involve consideration of new technology, processes and materials as well as the ongoing balance of the Shire's ownership versus external hire of its machinery and vehicle needs.

The development of a ten-year plant replacement plan is important, as it ensures that the cost of new purchases, are spread over the life of the plan. It also ensures that Council's fleet remains relevant and in good working condition, thereby minimising maintenance costs and lost productivity due to machine breakdowns.

Comment

Asset lifecycle is the number of stages the Shire's asset goes through during the lifespan while owning the asset. It is the period that the Shire can effectively and efficiently utilize an asset to accomplish its business goals. An asset lifecycle typically covers all phases of an asset's life from acquisition through maintenance and eventual disposal.

The 2022-2023 plant replacement introduces some new items of plant and machinery while maintaining the existing the core fleet of machinery and vehicles.

New

1. **Smaller ride on mower with catcher:** The shire currently hand mows a number of areas within Southern Cross using push mowers with catchers. The larger commercial mowers without catchers is not suited to the smaller areas of parkland being hand mown. Utilizing a smaller ride on mower with catcher will reduce costs and improve productivity.
2. **Road Broom:** The Shire reseals constructs many kilometres of bitumen roads each year. The existing broom is a small tractor attachment which is worn out and not suited for sweeping large volumes of bitumen roads or gravel

pavements. Over the last 6 months council has resealed 30km and sealed 6km of new road construction which is swept before and after sealing or resealing.

3. **Tree grabs for the Caterpillar 924K:** This loader is an integrated Tool Carrier and was purchased without a tree grab attachment. The tree grab attachment is required when road vegetation clearing is needed before road construction or gravel sheeting takes place.

Replacement

1. **Grader:** The existing John Deere grader is already 8 years old within and at the upper limit of primary production hours. The machine is now high risk of major component failure.
2. **Multi Tyre Roller:** Bomag Roller is 8 years old and due for replacement. Downtime of this machine is starting to affect productivity.
3. **Small tipper:** This unit is due for replacement. Although this seems to be a short lifecycle, it is the optimal time for light truck replacement.
4. **Tandem Dolly:** This tandem dolly was purchased second hand in 1999. This unit is below average condition.
5. **Light fleet vehicle:** There are a number of light vehicles within the plan to be replaced in 2022/23. These vehicles were ordered after the 2021/22 budget review because of the extended wait times for new vehicles.

Statutory Environment

The development and adoption of the 10 Year Plant Replacement Program forms a component of the Council obligation to produce a plan for the future under Section 5.56 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1995.

Strategic Implications

The Plant Replacement shall ensure that the Shire's fleet of machinery and vehicles are kept fully applicable, to meet the Shire's budgeted construction and maintenance programmes for all assets. This shall involve consideration of new technology, processes and materials as well as the ongoing balance of the Shire's ownership versus external hire of its machinery and vehicle needs.

Policy Implications

"Staff Policy Nº 7.12 Motor Vehicle Replacement and Vehicle Standard and Accessories"

Financial Implications

The 10 years Plant Replacement program will be included in the Shire's long-term financial plan.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Significant financial cost to Council with initial indications show the Plant Replacement Programme for 2022/2023 Financial Year is estimated to cost (net) $987,500	Moderate (9)	That all vehicles listed for replacement in the 2022/2023 to 2031-3032 Plant Replacement Program be included in 2022/2023 Financial Year Budget deliberations
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix

Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

165/2022
Moved Cr Guerini/Seconded Cr Cobden
That Council endorses the Shire of Yilgarn's Plant Replacement Program – Amended May 2022 as presented in Attachment to this report.

CARRIED (7/0)

SHIRE OF YILGARN

10 YEAR PLAN REPLACEMENT PLAN

Existing Plant						Year 1 2022/2023		Year 2 2023/2024		Year 3 2024/2025		Year 4 2025/2026		Year 5 2026/2027		Year 6 2027/2028		Year 7 2028/2029		Year 8 2029/2030		Year 9 2030/2031		Year 10 2031/2032	
Plant No	Rego	Item	Make	Year	Estd Life	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase / Disposal	Net Impact
2020	YL542	Construction Grader	12m Caterpillar	2017	8							420,000													
												(130,000)	290,000												
2026	YL4201	Grader	12m Caterpillar	2019	8									420,000											
														(130,000)	290,000										
1848	YL087	Grader	John Deere 670	2017	8					410,000														440,000	
										(75,000)	335,000													(140,000)	300,000
1994	YL 5199	Grader	John Deere 670	2014	8	400,000														430,000					
						(75,000)	325,000													(130,000)	300,000				
1887	YL 296	Grader	John Deere 670	2013	8													430,000							
																		(130,000)	300,000						
2035	YL595	Roller - vib steel	Cat	2019	8											250,000									
																(50,000)	200,000								
1992	YL129	Roller - multi tyre	Bomag	2014	8	280,000																320,000			
						(30,000)	250,000															(50,000)	270,000		
2006	YL 5248	Roller - multi tyre	Dynapac	2016	8			280,000																300,000	
								(30,000)	250,000	-														(35,000)	265,000
1889	YL324	Loader	CAT 950H	2013	8													400,000							
																		(120,000)	280,000						
1850	YL 5304	Loader (landfill)	Cat 924H IT	2009	8					300,000															
										(70,000)	230,000														
1886	YL330	Backhoe	John Deere	2013	8			250,000																250,000	
								(30,000)	220,000															(30,000)	220,000
2024	YL-651	Loader	Cat 924K IT	2016												241,500									
																(45,000)	196,500								
1875	YL122	Tractor	JD	2021	10															80,000					
																				(25,000)	55,000				
2013	YL 117	Prime Mover	Freightliner	2017	8							350,000													
												(70,000)	280,000												
1865	YL 7059	Semi trailer tipper	Durra Quip	2010	10																	131,000			
																						(35,000)	96,000		
1866	YL 7016	Semi trailer tipper	Durra Quip	2010	10															131,000					
																				(35,000)	96,000				
1884	YL 7432	Float	Brucerock Engineering	2013	10			140,000																	
								(10,000)	130,000																
2022	YL 469	Truck - 8 Wheel	Mack	2018	8							300,000													
												(70,000)	230,000												
2037	YL 698	Truck - 8 wheel	Mack	2020	8											300,000									
																(70,000)	230,000								
1736		Tandem Dolly	Roadwest	2019	10	35,000																		40,000	
						(5,000)	30,000																	(20,000)	20,000
2025	YL 414	Community Bus	Coaster	2018	8									200,000											
														(35,000)	165,000										
1507	YL 345	Slasher/Mower	Toro SP	2012	5	45,000										45,000									
						(6,000)	39,000									(6,000)	39,000								
2019	YL 298	Ride-On Turf Mower	Toro SP	2018	5					41,000										45,000					
										(3,500)	37,500					-				(6,000)	39,000				
2039	YL 5302	Skid Steere Loader	Cat	2019	5					200,000										200,000					
										(30,000)	170,000							-		(20,000)	180,000				
		Upgrade Line Marker SP			10													18,500							
																		18,500							
		Water Tank		2018	8									45,000											
														45,000											
		Water Tank		2019	8											45,000									
																45,000									
NEW		Road Broom		2022	8	75,000																75,000			
						-	75,000															-	75,000		
NEW		Loader Grabs		2022	10	40,000																			
							40,000																		
NEW		Ride on Mower (Town park areas)		2022	5	20,000										20,000									

SHIRE OF YILGARN

10 YEAR PLAN REPLACEMENT PLAN

Existing Plant						Year 1 2022/2023		Year 2 2023/2024		Year 3 2024/2025		Year 4 2025/2026		Year 5 2026/2027		Year 6 2027/2028		Year 7 2028/2029		Year 8 2029/2030		Year 9 2030/2031		Year 10 2031/2032	
Plant No	Rego	Item	Make	Year	Estd Life	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact	Purchase Disposal	Net Impact
							20,000										20,000								
Light Vehicles																									
2042	YL311	Truck Dual cab 4x4 (with crane)	Mitsubishi (personal carrier)	2020	4			100,000								105,000								110,100	
								(25,000)	75,000							(25,000)	80,000							(25,000)	85,100
2043	YL4949	Truck Dual Cab 4x4 (with Crane)	Mitsubishi (personal carrier)	2020	4			100,000						105,000								110,000			
								(25,000)	75,000					(25,000)	80,000							(25,000)	85,000		
2046	YL 046	Light Tip Truck - Parks & Gardens	Mitsubishi	2021	5					100,000										100,000					
										(25,000)	75,000									(25,000)	75,000				
2012	YL 5410	Light Tip Truck - Maintenance	Mitsubishi	2017	5	110,000								115,000								120,000			
						(25,000)	85,000							(25,500)	89,500							(25,000)	95,000		
2027	YL329	Truck - Maintenance - (flatdeck with crane)	Mitsubishi	2018	5			120,000										130,000							
								(35,500)	84,500									(45,500)	84,500						
1885	YL121	4 x 4 Ute (AS)	Hilux Ute	2020	3			45,500						46,500						47,500					
								(30,000)	15,500					(30,000)	16,500					(30,000)	17,500				
2028	YL 13	4 x 4 Ute (P&G)	Hilux Ute	2019	3	48,000						50,000						52,000						5,200	
						(30,000)	18,000					(30,000)	20,000					(30,000)	22,000					(30,000)	(24,800)
1867	YL 363	2 x 4 Ute (Handyman)	Mazda BT50	2019	4			42,000										45,000							
								(20,000)	22,000									(25,000)	20,000						
2018	YL 645	4 x 4 Ute (Mechanic)	Lnd Crs	2020	3			71,000						75,500						79,500					
								(45,000)	26,000					(45,000)	30,500					(45,000)	34,500				
2031	YL 5067	4 x 4 Ute (Works)	Lnd Crs	2019	3	72,000						74,500						78,500							
						(50,000)	22,000					(50,000)	24,500					(40,000)	38,500						
2030	YL 38	4 x 4 Ute (Works)	Lnd Crs	2019	3	72,000						74,500						78,500							
						(50,000)	22,000					(50,000)	24,500					(40,000)	38,500						
2034	YL 150	4x4 Ute (MWS)	Toyota Hilux SR5 to Landcruiser ute	2020	2	75,000				77,000				79,000				81,000				83,000			
						(40,000)	35,000			(57,000)	20,000			(59,000)	20,000			(61,000)	20,000			(63,000)	20,000		
2045	YL333	4 x 4 Ute (works)	Toyota Landcruiser	2020	3	71,500						75,500		75,500				79,500				79,500			
						(45,000)	26,500					(45,000)	30,500	(45,000)	30,500			(45,000)	34,500			(45,000)	34,500		
	YL 285	Community Car	Toyota RAV	2017	4	45,000								47,000								47,000			
						(15,000)	30,000							(17,000)	30,000							(17,000)	30,000		
	YL 50	SUV (DCEO)	Kluger AWD	2021	2			55,000				57,000				59,000				61,000				63,000	
								(30,000)	25,000			(32,000)	25,000		-	(34,000)	25,000		-	(36,000)	25,000		-	(38,000)	25,000
	YL 1	Sedan (CEO)	Toyota Prado	2021	2	75,000				73,000				75,000				77,000				79,000			
						(65,000)	10,000			(53,000)	20,000			(55,000)	20,000			(57,000)	20,000			(59,000)	20,000		
	YL 252	Dual Cab (EHO)	Toyota Hilux SR5	2021	2	60,000				62,000				64,000				66,000				68,000			
						(40,000)	20,000			(42,000)	20,000			(44,000)	20,000			(46,000)	20,000			(48,000)	20,000		
CAPITAL COST OR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE PRICE						1,523,500		1,203,500		1,263,000		1,401,500		1,268,500		1,045,500		1,457,500		1,174,000		1,412,500		1,208,300	
(ESTIMATED TRADE) NET REPLACEMENT COST						(476,000)	987,500	(250,500)	953,000	(355,500)	907,500	(477,000)	924,500	(451,500)	837,000	(230,000)	815,500	(639,500)	818,000	(352,000)	671,000	(437,000)	975,500	(318,000)	890,300

9.3 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Infrastructure

9.3.2 RAV Route Determination Parker Range Road and Marvel Loch Forrestania Road

File Reference	**6.3.2.2, 6.1.1.038 & 6.1.1.004**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Nil**

Purpose of Report

For Council to consider a request to amend the Restricted Access Vehicle (RAV) rating for Parker Range Road and Marvel Loch Forrestania Road.

Background

An application was submitted to Main Roads Western Australia (MRDWA) requesting to inspect Parker Range Road and Marvel Loch Forrestania Road for a Route Determination Category PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers N3.3 (level 3 Accredited Mass Management Scheme).

Comment

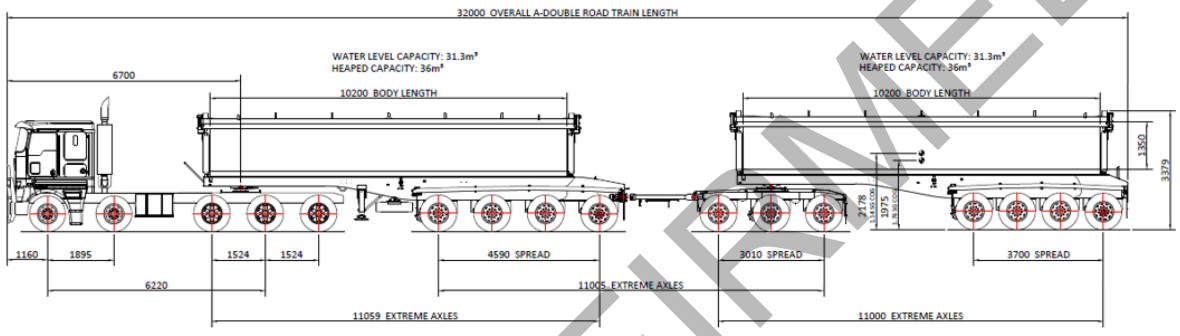
Main Roads Heavy Vehicle Services (HVS) has recently completed a review of the "Standard Restricted Access Vehicle (RAV) Route Assessment Guidelines" and the "Guidelines for Approving RAV Access", with the revised versions now available. Some of the significant changes include;

- Removed turning template reference list and included schematics of specific combinations used for swept path analysis;
- Approach Sight Distance 2.8.4 and Entering Sight Distances 2.8.5 reference Appendix D – Required Sight Distances.
- All references to obtaining railway level crossing warning times have been removed;
- Additional figures in section 2.9.3 showing stacking distance requirements;
- Amendment to section 2.9.4 to now include S3 formula of the Australian Standards AS1742.7-2016 – Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices – part 7: Railway Crossings, for assessment of railway crossings with GIVEWAY or STOP signs;
- Additional figure in section 2.10 showing minimum clearance between road pavement and parking bay;
- All sections relating to 'suitable signage' have been removed; and
- Removed RAV Acceleration Lane section.

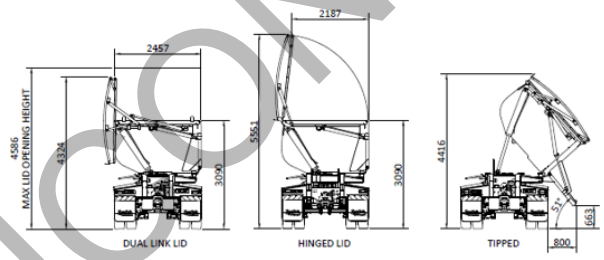
The requested RAV Network change table supplied by Heavy Vehicle Services is seeking a Route Determination for a PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Network N3.3 on the Parker Range and Marvel Loch Forrestania Roads.

Dimension Requirements					
Road No.	**Road Name**	**From Location (SLK)**	**To Location (SLK)**	**Current Network**	**Requested Network**
6110038	Parker Range Rd	Great Eastern Hwy (0.00)	Marvel Loch – Forrestania Rd (57.04)	Tandem Drive Network 7	PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Network 3.3
6110004	Marvel Loch – Forrestania Rd	Parker Range Rd (24.23)	Covalent Lithium Mine (78.58)	Tri Drive Network 3 and Tandem Drive Network 4.3	PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Network 3.3
Mass Requirements					
Road No.	**Road Name**	**From Location (SLK)**	**To Location (SLK)**	**Current Mass Level**	**Requested Mass Level**
6110038	Parker Range Rd	Great Eastern Hwy (0.00)	Panizza Rd (30.20)	AMMS Level 3	No change
		Panizza Rd (30.20)	Marvel Loch – Forrestania Rd (57.04)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110004	Marvel Loch – Forrestania Rd	Parker Range Rd (24.23)	Covalent Lithium Mine (78.58)	AMMS Level 3	No change

Appendix A – Proposed Haulage Vehicle Configuration



A-DOUBLE ROAD TRAIN : AAMS LEVEL 3			
INFO	TRAILER 1	TRAILER 2	TOTALS
COMB TARE	23.4 (PM 13.5, LEAD 9.9)	12.4 (DOLLY 3.4, TRAIL. 9)	35.8
COMB GCM	64 (12 + 23.5 + 28.5)	52 (23.5 + 28.5)	116
COMB PAYLOAD	40.6	39.6	80.2



Level 3 AMMS equates to 116 tonnes and AMMS Level 1 is 103 tonnes.

In relation to the current road status:

- No section of the Route, either Parker Range Road or Marvel Loch Forrestania Road is approved for PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers N3.3;
- Parker Range Road to Panizza Road intersection is currently approved for PBS Tri Drive 2B.3 Level 3 AMMS;
- Parker Range Road from Panizza intersection to the Parker Range, Marvel Loch Forrestania intersection is currently approved for PBS 2B.1 (Level 1 AMMS) and Tandem axle drive 4.1;
- Marvel Loch Forrestania Road is approved for TD3.1 (which is not the same as PBS Tri-drive quad axle trailers N3.3) and is approved for Tandem Drive N4.3;

The current Conditions of Network Access for N4.3, N7.3 and N4.1 Tandem Drive on this route states: "*All operators must carry current written approval from the road asset owner permitting use of the road. No operation on unsealed road segment when visibly wet, without road owner's approval*".

Current Conditions of Network Access for PBS Tri-drive 2B.1, PBS2B.3 and TD3.1 is *"Approved without conditions"*. As such the operator does not need a CA07 "Letter of approval from the road asset owner" nor does it include "*no operation on unsealed segments when visibly wet*"

Accredited Mass Management Scheme

In Western Australia, heavy vehicle mass requirements are prescribed in the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012 and associated Regulations. Under certain circumstances, Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) allows Western Australian Heavy Vehicle Accredited (WAHVA) operators to operate vehicle combinations in excess of the prescribed mass limits, The Accredited Mass Management Scheme (AMMS) was developed in consultation with the Ministerial Heavy Vehicle Advisory Panel for the purpose of providing the WA transport industry with an efficient concessional loading scheme, while ensuring road infrastructure protection and sustainability.

AMMS allows for three (3) concessional mass levels for operators that have proven loading controls. This module is not mandatory to become or remain an accredited operator in Western Australia. It is a commercial decision by operators if they wish to participate in the AMMS. As a transport operator, some of the benefits include:

- Improved productivity and efficiency
- Greater flexibility for loading control methods
- Reduced risk of overloading
- Improved skills and accountability of drivers and loaders
- Better relationships with enforcement agencies
- Reduced impact of enforcement
- Improved safety
- Improved environmental outcomes

Benefits to the community include better and more consistent compliance with road safety standards and fewer vehicles frequenting the road network for the same task.

Prior to being eligible to operate under AMMS, transport operators must decide how they intend to control their loads. Once the transport operator has decided on their loading control method, they must develop a Mass Management System (MMS), showing the loading controls, then submit an MMS Entry Audit and AMMS permit application to HVS. Operators must conform with the standards in this module.

To remain accredited, the operator must have documents and records that prove their methods work and that their vehicles are loading within the mass requirements. In part, this means keeping records of loads being carried on their vehicles to show they are within the allowable mass limits. The standards have been developed to ensure all operators participating in this module are achieving at least the same minimum level of compliance.

The operator's MMS must comply with the Standards. This explains what the standards are and what they mean in practical terms. It also explains what operators need to do in order to comply with the standards and how they can demonstrate compliance. Within the explanations section of the standards, the term "Mass Management System" means the procedures developed and documented by the operator to qualify for AMMS. There are checklists at the end of each standard to assist operators in determining whether or not they are complying with the standards. Being able to tick all the boxes indicates an operator complies with the standard

Productivity Based Standards

Productivity Based Standards (PBS) vehicles are not considered to cause additional road wear compared to conventional heavy vehicles. Higher productivity PBS vehicles have the same maximum axle loads as conventional heavy vehicles, but have more axle groups to carry a higher payload.

Even though a higher productivity PBS vehicle may have a greater Equivalent Standard Axle (ESA) calculation than a conventional heavy vehicle, the increased payload means fewer PBS vehicle movements would be required to complete any given transport task, resulting in less pavement damage (fewer individual axle loads) than if the transport task was completed with a higher number of conventional heavy vehicles.

In addition, PBS vehicles approved under the WA PBS Scheme are subject to more stringent axle spacing requirements, which further reduce the impact on the road infrastructure.

Current Condition of Roads - Falling Weight Defectometer Data

The Executive Manager of Infrastructure requested Falling Weight Defectometer testing (FWD) recently carried out by Covalent to design the upgrade of Parker Range and Marvel Loch Forrestania Roads. Staff have converted the FWD from raw data into graphs to help council understand the results.

LLI: Lower level Index gives an indication of the lower structural layers like the selected and the subgrade layers

MLI: Mid Level Index gives an indication of the subbase and probably selected layer structural condition

BLI: Base Level Index gives an indication of primarily the base layer structural condition. Base Level Index (base course) is the gravel pavement under the seal

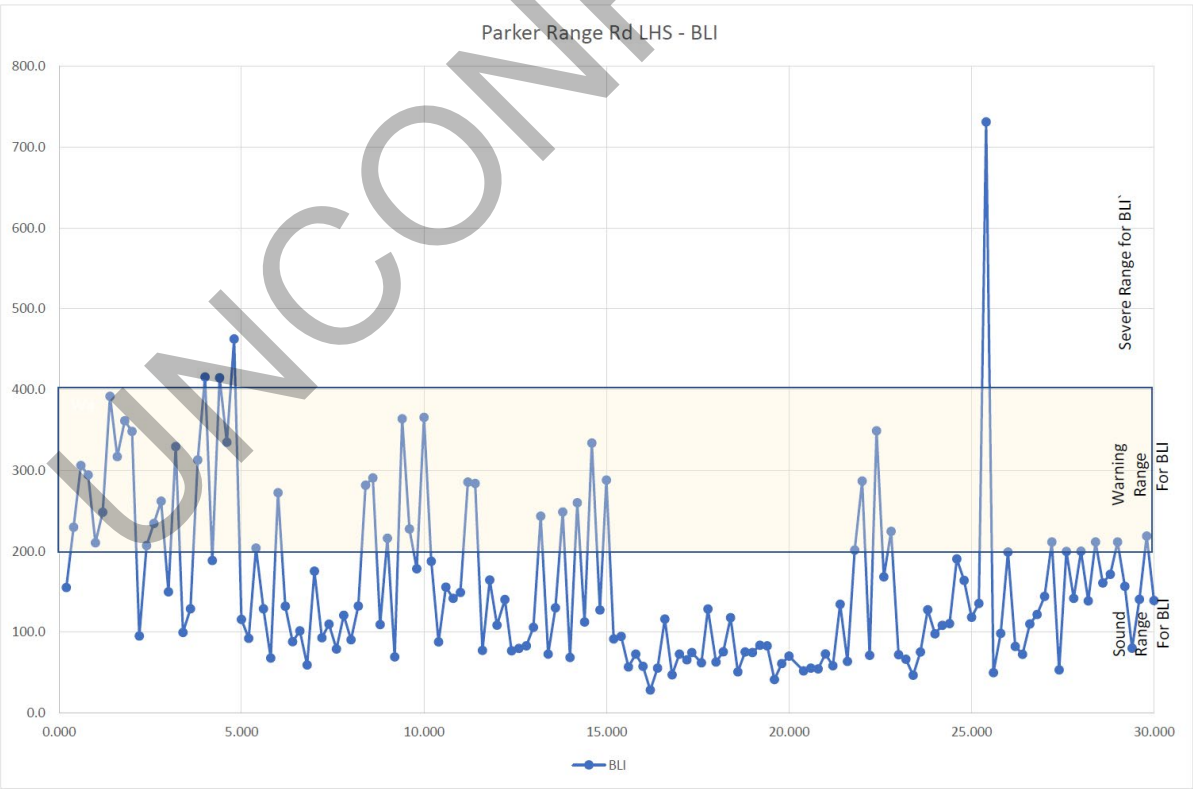
FWD data was provided for:

- Parker Range Road Sealed Section SLK 0.00 to SLK 30.27
- Parker Range Gravel Section SLK 30 to SLK 57.04
- Marvel Loch - Forrestania Road

The table below also provides the Road Asset Maintenance Management (RAMM) data, including year of construction and thickness of pavements (when constructed) when constructed.

Road	Start Dis	End Displa	Length	Width	Area	Hierarchy	Pavement Type	Material	Surface Date	Sealed Area	Layer Depth	Layer Date	Pavement Material
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	0	630	630	6.2	3,906	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Double Seal	26/11/2013	3,906	150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	630	660	30	6.2	186	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Structural Asphaltic Cc	Asphalt (obsol	1/01/2001	186	150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	660	700	40	6.2	248	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Structural Asphaltic Cc	Asphalt (obsol	1/01/2001	248	150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	700	4,820	4,120	6.2	25,544	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	1/01/2012	25,544	150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	4820	7,280	2,460	6.2	15,252	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	26/11/2013	15,252	150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	7280	14,930	7,650	6.5	49,725	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	26/11/2013	49,725	150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	14930	15,170	240	6.5	1,560	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	1/01/2004	1,560	500	1/01/2004	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	15170	17,770	2,600	6.5	16,900	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	1/01/2004	16,900	500	1/01/2004	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	17770	20,660	2,890	6.5	18,785	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	26/11/2013	18,785	500	1/01/2004	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	20660	22,530	1,870	6.5	12,155	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	10/10/2015	12,155	500	1/01/2004	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	22530	24,910	2,380	6.2	14,756	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	10/10/2015	14,756	300	1/01/2004	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	24910	30,200	5,290	6.2	32,798	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	24/10/2016	32,798	500	1/01/2005	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	30200	30350	150	6.4	960	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Thin Surfaced Flexible	Single Seal	24/10/2016	960	500	1/01/2005	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	30350	36,400	6,050	9	54,450	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Unsealed	Single Seal	24/10/2016	960	500	1/01/2008	Unknown
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	36400	40,700	4,300	9	38,700	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Unsealed				150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	40700	46,710	6,010	9	54,090	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Unsealed				150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	46710	49,570	2,860	9	25,740	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Unsealed				150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	49570	50,050	480	9	4,320	LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR	Unsealed				150	1/01/2000	Gravel
PARKERS RANGE ROAD	50050	57,040	6,990	9	62,910	ACCESS ROAD	Unsealed				150	1/01/2000	Gravel

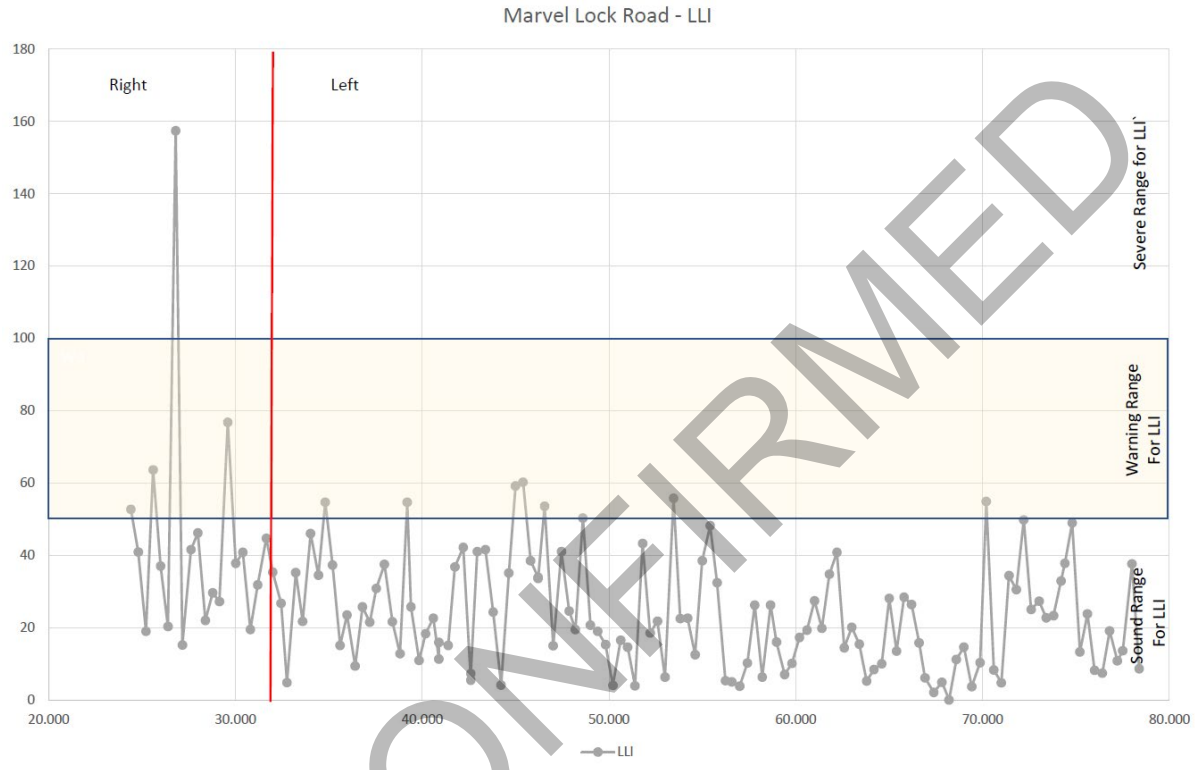
The below table shows FWDs for Parker Range Road SLK 0.00 to SLK 30.00 which includes the sealed section

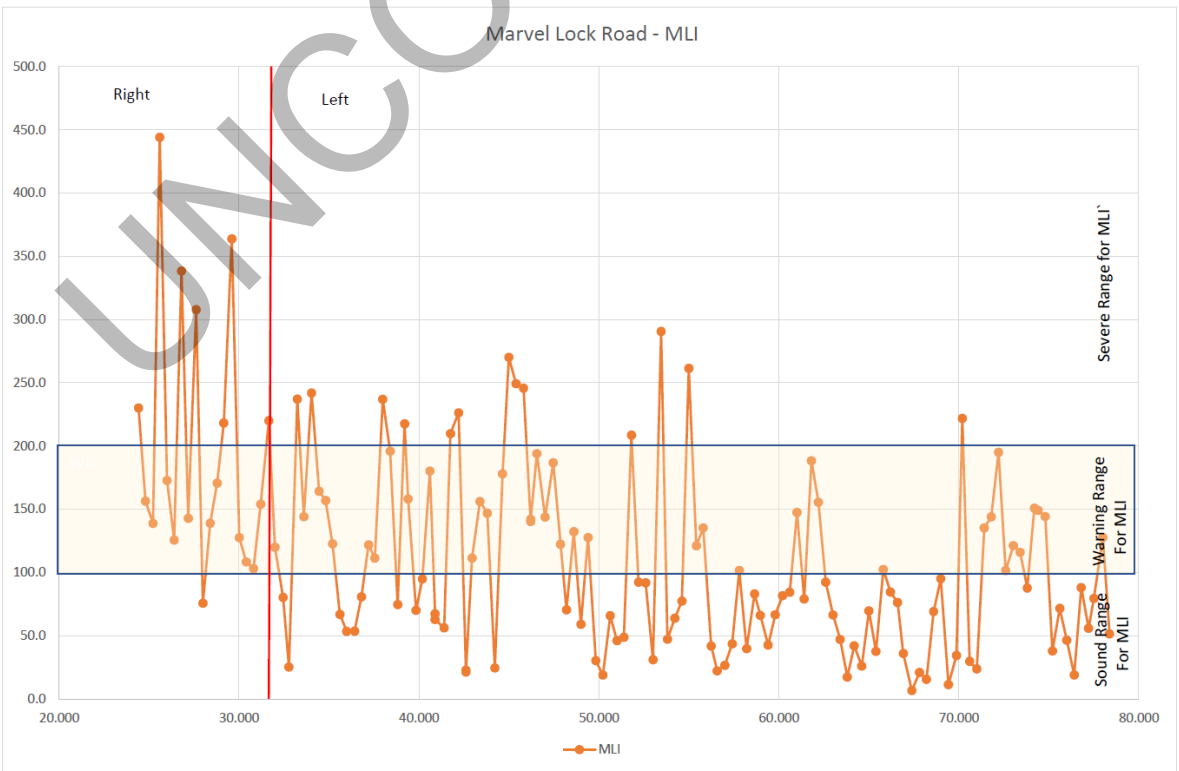


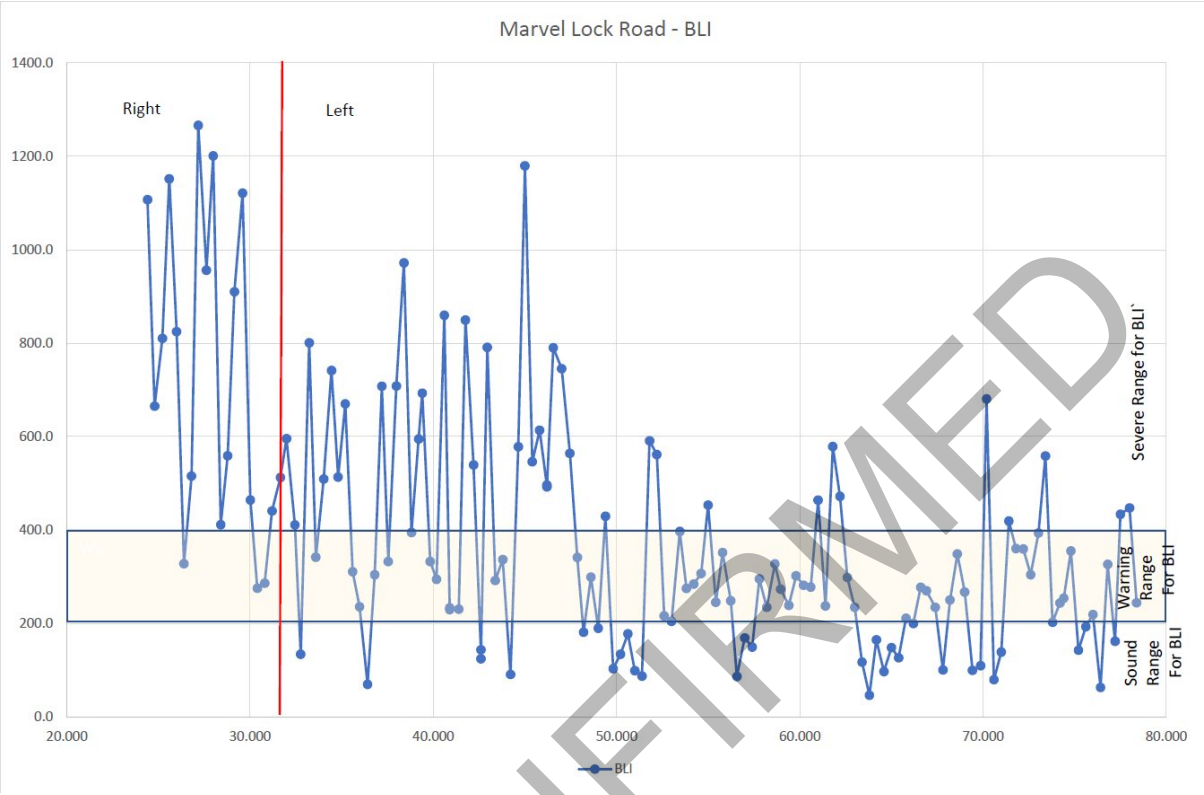
Parker Range Road BLI plots indicate the relative strength of the basecourse. The "warning" range has been shown on each of the plots. The contour maps for these sections give some idea

of why the high readings may be present. There is a very good correlation between the high readings and wet areas, especially on the RHS (which is the heavy traffic side of the pavement). There are a few areas where the readings are high but in general the pavement is in a lot better condition than the Marvel Loch - Road Forrestania Road.

The below shows the FWDs for Parker Range Road from end of bitumen to Mt Holland turnoff.







The below chart shows the Pavement Thickness Design Chart for the submission. The ESAs per truck are extrapolated from the drawings in the submission letter. The quad axle groups are actually less damaging on the pavement (in terms of ESAs) than tri axle groups.

The California Bearing Ratio (CBR) is a measure of the strength of the subgrade of a road or other paved area, and of the materials used in its construction**.** The ratio is measured using a standardized penetration test first developed by the California Division of Highways for highway engineering.

Plotted on the graph is a 20-year design life on the normal pavement design chart assuming the 435,000 tonne PA over 20 years. You can identify from the chart the required pavement thickness required at any CBR value. Pavements get very deep once you get to CBRs of 2 and 3 (caused when water ponds in the wrong place). Deflections up over 0.8mm indicate a subgrade CBR of less than 4.

This chart is only the contribution from that haulage. If they double the number of vehicles, the ESAs on the log scale chart is not a huge jump.

The reason failures show up quickly on a pavement built too thin is that being a log scale – the reduction of pavement thickness from 450mm to 300mm has a huge impact on the actual pavement. The 60,000 ESA will be achieved in less than a year.

Design chart for Pavement thickness using Equivalent Standard Axles (ESAs)

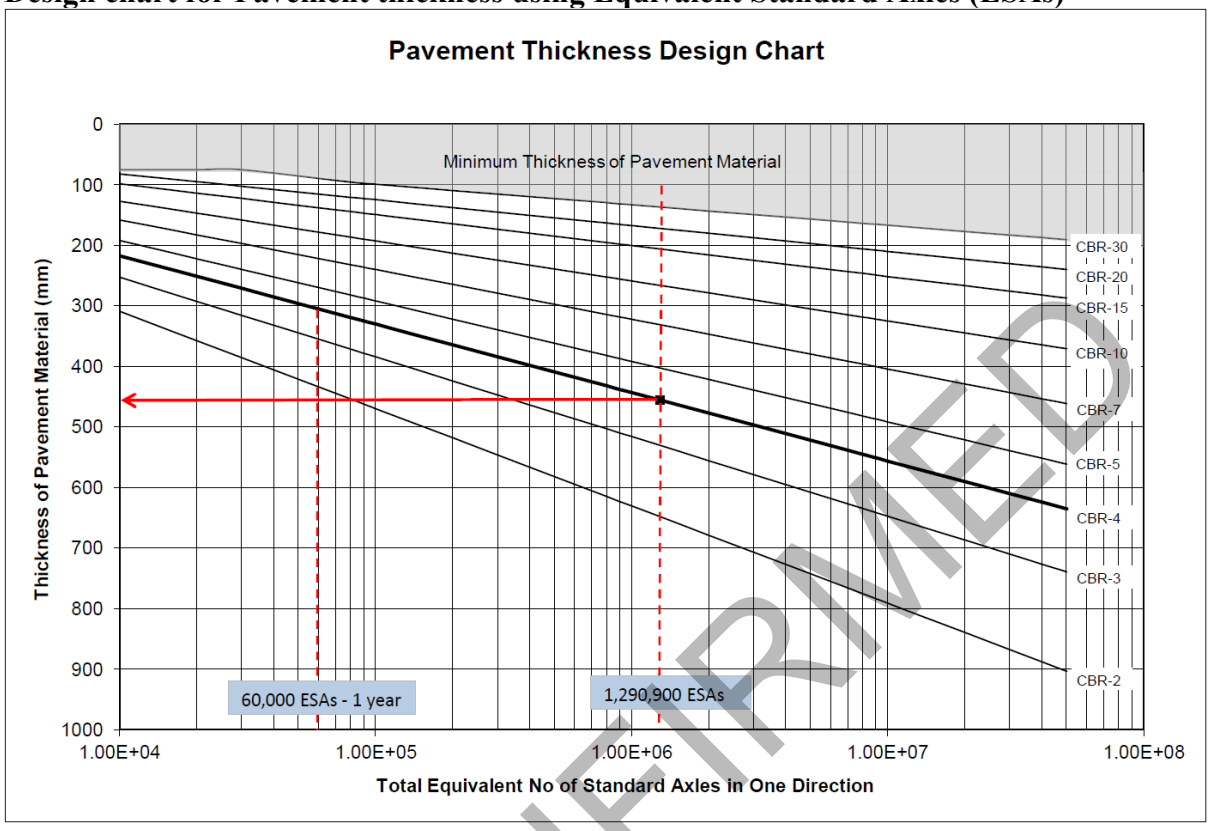


Fig 10.5 - Design chart for granular pavements with thin bituminous surfacing for heavily trafficed roads. (Source: AUSTROADS, 1992)

For 64545 ESA per day over 20 years - 460mm pavement required where subgrade CBR is 4.

Statutory Environment

The Road Traffic Act 1974 and the Road Traffic (Vehicle) Regulations 2014 govern the use of heavy vehicles on roads within Western Australia and define items such as compliance notices, exemptions, permits and notices for heavy restricted access vehicles. These regulations also contain provisions for mass and loading, load restraints, vehicle modifications and vehicle maintenance.

The Land Administration Act 1997 Section 55 and Local Government Act 1995 Section 3.53(2) gives the Shire of Yilgarn management responsibility for roads within its boundaries.

Strategic Implications

Strategic Community Plan

Policy Implications

There is no current policy for Restricted Access Vehicle (RAV) or Accredited Mass Management Scheme (AMMS).

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications, however a change in RAV Network Rating for all or part of the road has the potential to reduce the life of the road and increase the maintenance requirements of the road.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Road will be subject to increased deterioration if not fit for purpose	High (12)	Applicant accepts responsibility to carry out any road upgrades or vegetation pruning necessary to qualify the road for the RAV network level requested.
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix

Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

166/2022
Moved Cr Nolan/Seconded Cr Close

1. ***That, by Simple Majority pursuant to the Road Traffic Act 1974 and Section 3.53 (2) of the Local Government Act 1995, Council does not approve Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services to inspect Parker Range Road from SLK 0.00 to SLK 57.00 for a route determination for (RAV) PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers which includes Level 3 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme***

2. ***Council does not approve Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services to inspect Marvel Loch Forrestania Road for a route determination of RAV Category PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers N3.3 which includes level 3 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme.***

3. ***Council approves Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services to inspect Parker Range Road from SLK 0.00 to SLK 57.00 for a route determination for RAV Category PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers N3.1 which includes level 1 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme with conditions "All operators must carry current written approval from the road asset owner permitting use of the road. No operation on unsealed road segment when visibly wet, without road owner's approval"***

4. ***Council approves Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services to inspect Marvel Loch Forrestania Road for a route determination of RAV Category PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers N3.1 which includes level 1 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme with conditions "All operators must carry current written approval from the road asset owner permitting use of the road. No operation on unsealed road segment when visibly wet, without road owner's approval".***

5. ***That Council requests Heavy Vehicle Services to remove all existing approvals of the Level 3 Accredited Mass Management Scheme along Parker Range Road and Marvel Loch - Forrestania Road.***

6. ***Depending on the need for access, Council may support PBS Tri Drive Quad Axle Trailers N3.3 which includes level 3 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme if the applicant accepts responsibility to carry out any road upgrades or vegetation pruning necessary to qualify the road for the RAV network level requested.***

CARRIED (7/0)

9.3 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Infrastructure

9.3.3 RAV Route Determination Mixed Roads

File Reference	**6.3.2.2**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Nil**

Purpose of Report

For Council to consider a request to amend the Restricted Access Vehicle (RAV) for mixed roads within the Shire of Yilgarn.

Background

An application was submitted to Heavy Vehicle Services Main Roads Western Australia (MRDWA) requesting to inspect a list of roads for a route determination of N7.3

Comment

Table of Roads for Route Determination supplied by Heavy Vehicle Services

Road No.	Road Name	From Location (SLK)	To Location (SLK)	Current Network	Requested Network
6110139	Antonio Rd	Della Rd (0.00)	Bodallin South Rd (13.50)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110049	Bennett Rd	Parker Range Rd (8.32)	Nulla Nulla South Rd (48.22)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110002	Bodallin North Rd	Great Eastern Hwy (0.00)	Koorda-Bullfinch Rd (43.61)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110005	Bodallin South Rd	Bodallin South Rd (0.00)	Dulyalbin Rd & Sykes Rd (28.99)	Tandem Drive Network 7	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110154	Cameron Rd	Koolyanobbing – Southern Cross Rd (0.00)	Bullfinch Rd (2.16)	Tandem Drive Network 7	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110085	Della Rd	Antonio Rd (6.70)	Della Rd (8.13)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110083	Dulyalbin Rd	Hackling Rd (0.00)	Southern Cross South Rd (48.52)	Tandem Drive Network 7	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110059	Frog Rock – Marvel Loch Rd	Moorine South Rd (0.00)	Panizza Rd (22.46)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110010	Garrett Rd	Posa Rd (0.00)	Pearce Rd (26.95)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110216	Gatley Rd	Southern Cross Marvel Loch Rd & Ghooli South Rd (0.00)	Southern Cross South Rd (9.50)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110064	Ivey Rd	Great Eastern Hwy (0.00)	Dulyalbin Rd (28.82)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110037	McKenzie Rd	Moorine South Rd (0.00)	Bennett Rd (20.75)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110007	Panizza Rd	Gatley Rd (0.00)	Parker Range Rd (11.90)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110017	Parker Rd	Bullfinch Rd (0.00)	Garrett Rd (9.50)	Nil	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110084	Reynolds Rd	Dulyalbin Rd (0.00)	Meranda North Rd (3.60)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110032	Rose Rd	McKenzie Rd (3.40)	Dulyalbin Rd (24.40)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
6110006	Southern Cross South Rd	Cramphorne Rd (64.22)	Meranda North Rd (79.91)	Tandem Drive Network 4	Tandem Drive Network 7
			Mass Requirements		
Road No.	Road Name	From Location (SLK)	To Location (SLK)	Current Mass Level	Requested Mass Level
6110139	Antonio Rd	Della Rd (0.00)	Bodallin South Rd (13.50)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110049	Bennett Rd	Parker Range Rd (8.32)	Nulla Nulla South Rd (48.22)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110002	Bodallin North Rd	Great Eastern Hwy (0.00)	Koorda-Bullfinch Rd (43.61)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110005	Bodallin South Rd	Bodallin South Rd (0.00)	Dulyalbin Rd & Sykes Rd (28.99)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110154	Cameron Rd (Southern Cross)	Koolyanobbing – Southern Cross Rd (0.00)	Bullfinch Rd (2.16)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110085	Della Rd	Antonio Rd (6.70)	Della Rd (8.13)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110083	Dulyalbin Rd	Hackling Rd (0.00)	Southern Cross South Rd (48.52)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110059	Frog Rock – Marvel Loch Rd	Moorine South Rd (0.00)	Panizza Rd (22.46)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110010	Garrett Rd	Posa Rd (0.00)	Pearce Rd (26.95)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110216	Gatley Rd	Southern Cross Marvel Loch Rd & Ghooli South Rd (0.00)	Southern Cross South Rd (9.50)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110064	Ivey Rd	Great Eastern Hwy (0.00)	Dulyalbin Rd (28.82)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110037	McKenzie Rd	Moorine South Rd (0.00)	Bennett Rd (20.75)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110007	Panizza Rd	Gatley Rd (0.00)	Parker Range Rd (11.90)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110017	Parker Rd	Bullfinch Rd (0.00)	Garrett Rd (9.50)	Nil	AMMS level 3
6110084	Reynolds Rd	Dulyalbin Rd (0.00)	Meranda North Rd (3.60)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110032	Rose Rd	McKenzie Rd (3.40)	Dulyalbin Rd (24.40)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3
6110006	Southern Cross South Rd	Cramphorne Rd (64.22)	Meranda North Rd (79.91)	AMMS Level 1	AMMS Level 3

Over time, the road pavement slowly deteriorates during the gradual deterioration phase due to the wear caused by axle loadings imposed by heavy combination vehicles traffic. During this phase maintenance work carried out by maintenance crews will maintain the road in an acceptable condition. At some point in the life of the road pavement, the road condition reaches a point when rapid deterioration occurs due to structural failure of the road pavement. At this point the road pavement is no longer able to a carry the loads imposed by multi combination vehicle axle loading and accelerated wear of the pavement occurs.

At this stage the pavement has reached its terminal condition and the road pavement will require reconstruction or rehabilitation to restore the road pavement structural capacity. Road pavements are designed to carry the forecast heavy combination vehicle, traffic and to operate in the gradual deterioration phase. If the pavement loading increases due to increased heavy combination vehicle loading, this will shorten the gradual deterioration phase, which in turn brings forward the rapid deterioration phase of the pavement.

The result is a corresponding decrease in the pavement life. As a result, the amount of maintenance required to maintain the road in acceptable condition will increase substantially, and the pavement will require reconstruction or rehabilitation to strengthen it to carry the additional loading earlier in the life of the pavement. As outlined above, the axle loading applied to road pavements due to heavy combination vehicles contributes disproportionately to the pavement wear.

Unless the affected road pavements are designed to carry the extra loading, the pavement will suffer accelerated deterioration which will result in the need to reconstruct or rehabilitate the road pavement, rather than maintaining the pavement with periodic resurfacing and maintenance. The increase in pavement maintenance and reduction of the pavement life is directly proportional to the pavement deterioration, which in turn is proportional to the heavy combination vehicle loading on the pavement.

Where the axle loading due to heavy vehicle combination movements on a road increases, the road's structural wear will generally increase in proportion with the increasing numbers (cycles) of axle loads on the road pavement.

A substantial increase in axle loading from heavy vehicle combination traffic on a road that is not designed to carry the additional axle-loading will result in multiple adverse effects in the form of,

- increased routine maintenance and resurfacing
- reduction in the level of service (road quality) as the road pavement deteriorates
- reduction in the pavement life Impact of heavy vehicle traffic on road pavements
- increased reconstruction and or rehabilitation costs due to the increase in required structural capacity
- increased lateral instability and damage along roads due to heavy wheel loads tracking close the edge of the road

New developments or land use activities can generate increases in heavy commercial vehicle traffic which may have adverse impacts on road pavements. Typical impacts resulting from an increase in the number and /or weight of vehicles using the road include:

- a need for extra pavement width

- a change is in surfacing type or pavement thickness
- an increase in maintenance, and
- a reduction in the pavement life, requiring road pavement upgrading, which may include strengthening works or reconstruction of the pavement.

The pavement assessment needs to consider the impact of the additional heavy combination traffic loading on the road pavement and to determine the extent, timing and costs of:

- pavement upgrading such as road widening
- additional maintenance
- pavement strengthening and or reconstruction

Further testing in the form of Falling Weight Deflectometer testing would be required to make a more informed decision.

Statutory Environment

The Road Traffic Act 1974 and the Road Traffic (Vehicle) Regulations 2014 govern the use of heavy vehicles on roads within Western Australia and define items such as compliance notices, exemptions, permits and notices for heavy restricted access vehicles. These regulations also contain provisions for mass and loading, load restraints, vehicle modifications and vehicle maintenance.

The Land Administration Act 1997 Section 55 and Local Government Act 1995 Section 3.53(2) gives the Shire of Yilgarn management responsibility for roads within its boundaries.

Strategic Implications

Strategic Community Plan

Policy Implications

There is no current policy for Restricted Access Vehicle (RAV) Accredited Mass Management Scheme (AMMS).

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications, however a change in RAV Network Rating for all or part of the road has the potential to reduce the life of the road and increase the maintenance requirements of the road.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Roads will be subject to increased deterioration if not fit for purpose	High (12)	Applicant accepts responsibility to carry out any road upgrades or vegetation pruning necessary to qualify the road for the RAV network level requested.
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix

Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

167/2022
Moved Cr Nolan/Seconded Cr Close

1. ***That, by Simple Majority pursuant to the Road Traffic Act 1974 and Section 3.53 (2) of the Local Government Act 1995, Council does not approve Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services to inspect Antonio, Bennett, Bodallin North, Bodallin South, Cameron, Della, Dulyalbin, Frog Rock – Marvel Loch, Garrett, Gately, Ivey, McKenzie Panizza, Parker, Reynolds, Rose and Southern Cross South Roads for a Route determination of RAV N7.3, Level 3 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme.***
2. ***Depending on the need for access, Council may support RAV Network N7.3 which includes level 3 of the Accredited Mass Management Scheme if the applicant accepts responsibility to carry out any road upgrades or vegetation pruning necessary to qualify the road for the RAV network level requested***

CARRIED (7/0)

9.3 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Infrastructure

9.3.4 Vehicle Replacement VX Toyota Prado

File Reference	**5.1.6.11**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Absolute Majority**
Attachments	**Nil**

Purpose of Report

Council to analyse tenders received through WALGA Preferred Suppliers tendering network to purchase a new VX Toyota Prado and for the outright sale of the VX Toyota Prado YL 1

Background

Council's 2021-2022 budget made provisions to replace the Toyota Prado YL 1, and staff have utilized the Preferred Supplier Service offered by the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) tendering network to offer the existing Toyota Prado YL 1 for sale using this network.

The long wait times for the delivery of new vehicles prompted council staff to bring forward the 2022-2023 light vehicle replacement so those replacement vehicles would arrive during the 2022-2033 financial year

Comment

Council's changeover will be line with the Optimum Replacement benchmarks recommended in the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia (IPWEA) Plant & Vehicle Management Manual. The optimum replacement timing for a vehicle or an item of plant is calculated to best estimate of the optimum time, either kilometres, engine hours or time to achieve the lowest average annual cost during the life of the unit.

Vehicles purchased by Local Government are Tender Exempt but regulations through Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 include,

(3) A disposition of property other than land is an exempt disposition if —

(a) its market value is less than $20 000; or

(b) the entire consideration received by the local government for the disposition is used to purchase other property, and where the total consideration for the other property is not more, or worth more, than $75 000.

Staff have decided to offer the Toyota Prado YL 1 for public tender as the value of the VX Toyota Prado exceeds this threshold. Staff asked three Toyota dealers for quotes to purchase a new VX Toyota Prado to meet the Shire of Yilgarn's purchasing policy. Dealers invited to price the new vehicle included Merredin Toyota (WALGA Preferred Suppliers), Great

Southern Toyota and Goldfields Toyota. Great Southern Toyota did not respond, Goldfields Toyota did respond but didn't quote as there was a minimum 2 year wait for Landcruisers through their dealership. Merredin Toyota were the only dealer to submit new vehicle pricing.

Quote received to replace the VX Toyota Prado through Merredin Toyota (WALGA preferred Supplier) was,

New VX Toyota Prado	$76,001 including GST
Trading VX Toyota Prado YL 1-	$76,000 including GST

A bull bar and spot lights have been priced separately as an option and the quote was $5,668.39 excluding GST which is in line with "Staff Policy No 7.12 Motor Vehicle Replacement and Vehicle Standard and Accessories"

Council received 4 tenders for the outright sale of the VX Toyota Prado YL 1

TENDERER	PRICE	PRICE INCLUDING GST
Conplant Pty Ltd	$56,261.80	$61,887.98
Marlu Resources Pty Ltd	$47,000	$51,700
New Town (WA) Pty Ltd	$66,363.64	$73,000
Smith Broughton	$54,545.45	$60,000

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995
Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996

Strategic Implications

Purchase is in line with the plant replacement program and asset management.

Policy Implications

"Staff Policy No 7.12 Motor Vehicle Replacement and Vehicle Standard and Accessories"
"Council Policy No 3.5 Purchasing and Tendering Policy"

Financial Implications

The 2021-2022 budget review made provisions to advance order a new VX Toyota Prado to be delivered in 2022-2023 financial year. 2021-2022 budget makes an allocation of $26,000 to purchase a new VX Toyota Prado at $66,000 excluding GST and trading the VX Toyota Prado YL 1 for $40,000.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Vehicles may not make expected trade in values in the 2022/23 budget. The replacement date may be beyond 2022/23 financial year, even if ordered 12 months in advance.	Moderate (9)	Forward planning and ordering vehicles during the 2021/22 financial year will help meet delivery within the 2022/23 financial year
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix

Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation Council Decision

168/2022
Moved Cr Guerini/Seconded Cr Cobden

1. ***That, by Absolute Majority in accordance Local Government Act 1995 Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 that council rejects all tenders for outright sale of the VX Toyota Prado YL 1***

2. ***That Council purchases a new VX Toyota Prado from Merredin Toyota as quoted for $68,400.90 excluding GST trading council's VX Toyota Prado YL 1 for $68,400 excluding GST and accepts the quote from Merredin Toyota to fit a new bull bar and spot lights for a total of $5,668.39 excluding GST, total changeover of $5,668.39 excluding GST***

CARRIED (7/0)

9.4 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Regulatory Services

9.4.1 Request for Comment – Renewal of Waste Contract

File Reference	**4.1.9.11**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Letter from Avon Waste**

Purpose of Report

To consider a request from Avon Waste to extend the current waste contract between the Shire of Yilgarn and Avon Waste.

Background

The Shire is in receipt of correspondence from Avon Waste requesting to renew their waste contract with the Shire of Yilgarn for an additional five years. The current contract is due to expire on 30th June 2022. Avon Waste have advised that the collection rate will remain at the current rate and will only be subject to CPI adjustments at the commencement of each financial year.

Section 19.1 of the existing waste contract enables the Shire to extend the contract for an additional five years.

Comment

It is the reporting officer's view that Avon Waste are currently providing a reliable and cost effective waste service. They have been receptive to feedback and have dealt with complaints in a timely and professional manner. In addition, they provide accurate waste records which are required by DWER for reporting purposes. Extending the contract for an additional five years will enable the Shire to continue to manage waste in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Statutory Environment

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007
Environmental Protection Act 1986

Strategic Implications

Goal	Protecting, utilising and enhancing our beautiful natural heritage.
Outcome	Satisfaction with waste management services and recycling processes.
Strategy	Continue to provide & promote recycling services, including fortnightly household pick up and e-waste collection.

Policy Implications

Purchasing and Tendering Policy

Financial Implications

Expenditure on Kerbside Collection and Bulk Recycling – Approximately $160,000 p/a.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Unbudgeted Costs	Low (1)	Waste Contract Provides Fixed Costs
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Compliance with Environmental Legislation.	Low (1)	Landfill Site is Registered with DWER
Reputational	Poor Level of Service	Moderate (9)	Contractual Obligations
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Environmental Impacts from Landfill	Moderate 9	DWER Assessment and Approval Processes

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

169/2022
Moved Cr Close/Seconded Cr Granich
That Council supports the proposal to extend the waste contract with Avon Waste for an additional five years commencing 1st July 2022;

CARRIED (7/0)

AVON WASTE
PO Box 8, York, Western Australia 6302
Phone: (08) 9641 1318 • Fax: (08) 9641 2498
Email: admin@avonwaste.com.au
ACN 009 034 271 • ABN 50 009 034 271

9th March 2022

Mr Nic Warren
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Yilgarn
PO Box 86
SOUTHERN CROSS WA 6426

Dear Nic

RE: REFUSE AND WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES

We refer to our contract to supply refuse services for the Shire of Yilgarn. We are writing to formally request an extension of this contract for 5 years from 1st July 2022 (date of expiry of initial contract) under Section 19.2 of the contract. Our collection rates will remain at the current rates and would be subject to CPI adjustments at the commencement of each financial year.

We thank you for your support in the past and look forward to your response. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries in regards to this matter.

Yours faithfully

Ashley Fisher
Director
AVON WASTE

9.4 Reporting Officer– Executive Manager Regulatory Services

9.4.2 Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd – Application to Clear Native Vegetation under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

File Reference	**7.2.1.21**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Maps provided by Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety**

Purpose of Report

To consider a response to the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), regarding a proposal for Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd to clear native vegetation on an existing mining lease within the Shire of Yilgarn.

Background

The Shire is in receipt of correspondence from the DMIRS, relating to a submission by Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd, seeking a permit to clear 3.5 hectares of native vegetation under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986.*

Comment

The site is currently subject to mining leases M 77/427, M 77/428 held by Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd. The clearing is consistent with mining activities in the region and DMIRS are the responsible agencies for managing native clearing permits in the mining sector throughout Western Australia.

The Shire has received email correspondence from DMIRS which states:

In accordance with sub-section 51E(4) of the Act, I consider that you may have a direct interest in the subject matter of the application and wish to provide you with the opportunity to comment on the proposal should you consider it appropriate. I will then, after having taken into account any comments received and subject to sections 51O and 51P, either grant a clearing permit (including any specified conditions) or refuse to grant a permit.

Aurumin Mt Dimer Gold Project is located 120 kilometres northeast of Southern Cross.

In March 2021, an inspection by environmental officers from DMIRS noted the presence of erosion gullies on the external batters of the Karli West Waste Rock Dump and requested remedial action be taken to stabilise the erosion and prevent sediment from entering the surrounding environment. To complete this request, native vegetation clearing is required to gain access and create cleared areas around the base of the waste rock dump to install sediment capture structures and remediate the erosion (Area A - Attached Map).

Additionally, access to the operational Mt Dimer Airstrip is via a road which runs through the mining area. A safety review highlighted that if mining recommenced in the area, the interaction of airstrip traffic and mobile mining equipment poses a safety risk. Therefore it is proposed to construct a new access road to the airstrip which does not traverse the mining areas (Area B – Attached Map)

Statutory Environment

Environmental Protection Act 1986

Strategic Implications

Goal A prosperous future for our community.

Outcome Businesses in the Shire remain competitive and viable.

Strategy Continue to provide an efficient and effective approval process.

Policy Implications

Nil

Financial Implications

Nil

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Nil	Nil	Nil
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Compliance with relative environmental and mining legislation.	Low (1)	DMIRS Assessment and Approval Processes
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Environmental Impacts from Mining Activities	Low (1)	DMIRS Assessment and Approval Processes

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation

170/2022
Moved Cr Cobden/Seconded Cr Guerini
Council endorse the following response to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety:

> ***With regards to the application from Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd to clear 3.5 hectares of native vegetation under the Environmental Protection Act 1986, the Shire of Yilgarn has no objections to the proposal***

MOTION LOST (7/0)

Council Decision

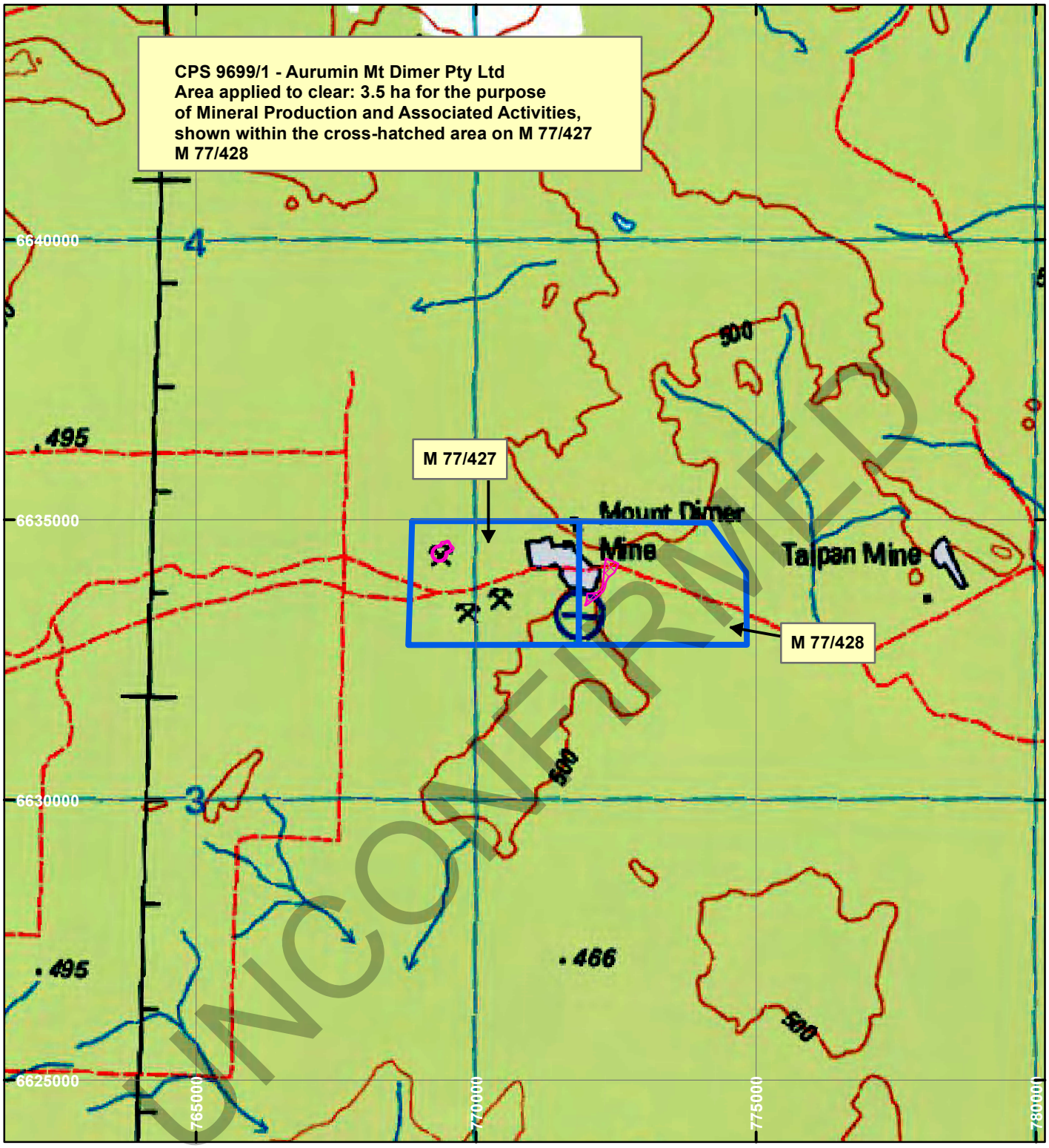
171/2022
Moved Cr Nolan/Seconded Cr Guerini
That Council withhold a response in relation to the application from Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd to clear 3.5 hectares of native vegetation under the Environmental Protection Act 1986, until such time at the Executive Manager Regulatory Services can seek additional information in relation to the proposal, such that Council are able to make a fully informed decision.

CARRIED 7/0

Reason for the Council Decision being different to the Officer Recommendation

Concerns were raised regarding the level of detail provided with the report and specifically regarding the logic around the clearing permit, noting it was seeking to clear land for the purpose of rehabilitation. Council sought further clarification as to the methodology and purpose behind the clearing permit, with the matter to be returned to a future Council meeting for a further determination

CPS 9699/1 - Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd



LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

Mining Tenements

N

0 4,000 M

Scale 1:100,000

(Appoximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

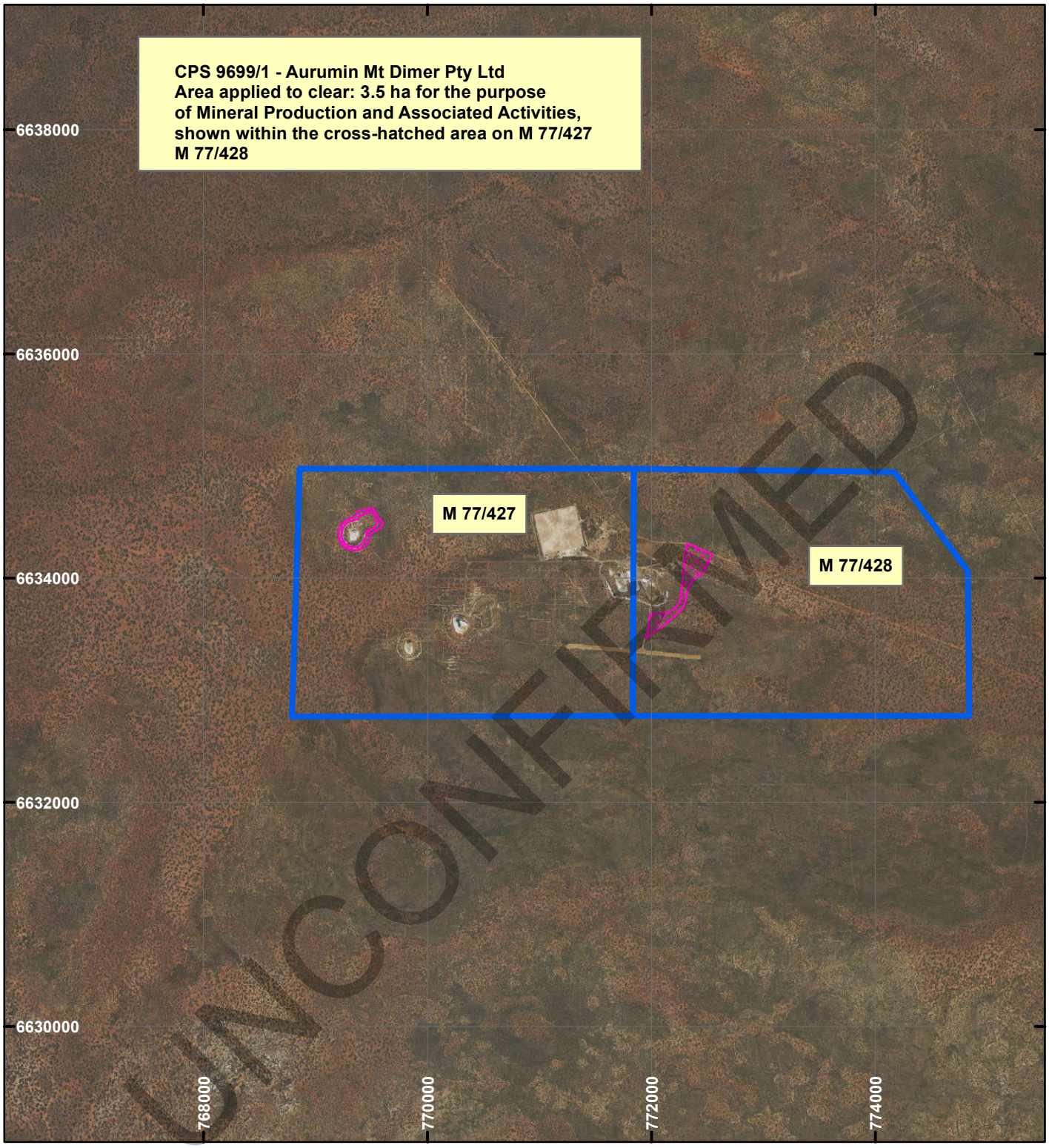
Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

..... Date .....

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

CPS 9699/1 - Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd



LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

Mining Tenements

Orthophotography sourced from Landgate

N

0 2,000 M

Scale 1:50,000

(Appoximate 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.

..... Date .....

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

10 APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

11 MOTIONS FOR WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

12 NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE INTRODUCED BY DECISION OF THE MEETING

172/2022
Moved Cr Close/Seconded Cr Cobden
That the business of an urgent nature be accepted for consideration by Council

CARRIED (7/0)

12.1 Reporting Officer– Chief Executive Officer

12.1.1 Disposal of Property – Lots 9-12 / 50 Antares Street, Southern Cross

File Reference	**10.4.1.40**
Disclosure of Interest	**None**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Nil**

Purpose of Report

For Council to consider the sale of Lots 9, 10, 11 & 12, of 50 Antares Street, Southern Cross to the Department of Communities for Government Regional Officer Housing.

Background

The CEO was contacted on the 13 May 2022, by a representative of the Department of Communities (DoC), seeking to arrange the purchase of Lots 9, 10, 11 & 12, of 50 Antares Street, Southern Cross (the Lots). These lots are survey strata, currently owned by the Shire of Yilgarn.

Council may be aware, as mentioned at a previous discussion session, DoC were seeking additional properties upon which to build suitable Government Regional Officer Housing (GROH) stock. Two dwellings are already approved for 117 Altair Street, Southern Cross, with the subject Lots previously suggested as options for GROH.

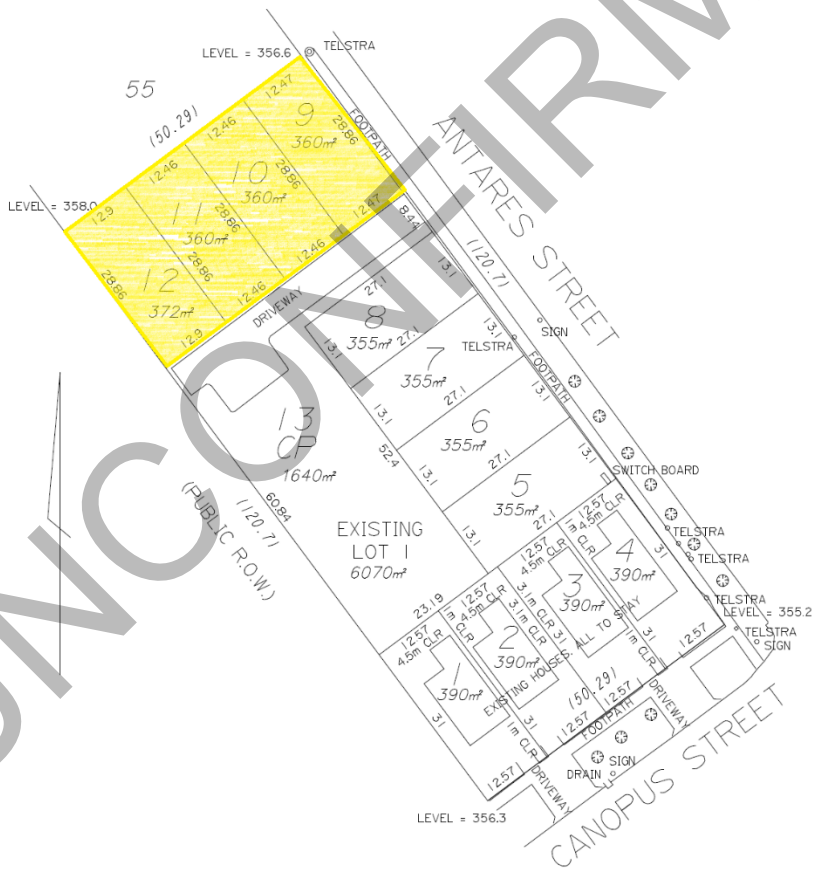
Shire staff are in the process of assessing current Shire housing stocks, future workforce needs and subsequent housing needs. Whilst the assessments and planning are not finalised, the Shire Executive Team have deemed these lots are not of an essential need to the Shire in the short

term, and with the desperately need for GROH housing currently, the disposal is deemed practicable and beneficial to the community.

These lots were originally developed for the Central East Accommodation and Care Alliance (CEACA) housing project. Council's original plan was to develop 12 units for aged care. The original CEACA funding has been completed, with Yilgarn receiving two CEACA managed units and four Shire managed units, with the Shire units prioritised for aged and mobility impaired persons, however are currently rented as private rentals due to a lack of demand.

Whilst CEACA are currently investigating further funding opportunities for additional housing stocks, it is not envisaged that Southern Cross would be in line for more than one or two, given current limited demand compared to neighbouring Councils. However, there would still be two lots available (7 and 8), should Council wish to retain some lots for future CEACA developments.

The subject Lots are as per yellow highlighted sections below:



Comment

The disposal of property by Local Government is governed by the Local Government Act 1995, Section 3.58 which states:

3.58. Disposing of property

(1) In this section —

***dispose** includes to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, whether absolutely or not;*

***property** includes the whole or any part of the interest of a local government in property, but does not include money.*

(2) Except as stated in this section, a local government can only dispose of property to —

- *(a) the highest bidder at public auction; or*
- *(b) the person who at public tender called by the local government makes what is, in the opinion of the local government, the most acceptable tender, whether or not it is the highest tender.*

(3) A local government can dispose of property other than under subsection (2) if, before agreeing to dispose of the property —

- *(a) it gives local public notice of the proposed disposition —*
  - *i. describing the property concerned; and*
  - *ii. giving details of the proposed disposition; and*
  - *iii. inviting submissions to be made to the local government before a date to be specified in the notice, being a date not less than 2 weeks after the notice is first given; and*
- *(b) it considers any submissions made to it before the date specified in the notice and, if its decision is made by the council or a committee, the decision and the reasons for it are recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision was made.*

(4) The details of a proposed disposition that are required by subsection (3)(a)(ii) include —

- *(a) the names of all other parties concerned; and*
- *(b) the consideration to be received by the local government for the disposition; and*
- *(c) the market value of the disposition —*
  - *i. as ascertained by a valuation carried out not more than 6 months before the proposed disposition; or(ii) as declared by a resolution of the local*
  - *ii. government on the basis of a valuation carried out more than 6 months before the proposed disposition that the local government believes to be a true indication of the value at the time of the proposed disposition.*

*(5) **This section does not apply to** —*

- *(a) a disposition of an interest in land under the Land Administration Act 1997 section 189 or 190; or*
- *(b) a disposition of property in the course of carrying on a trading undertaking as defined in section 3.59; or*

(c) anything that the local government provides to a particular person, for a fee or otherwise, in the performance of a function that it has under any written law; or

(d) ***any other disposition that is excluded by regulations from the application of this section****.*

As per Section 3.58(5)(d), the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 Section 30 states:

30. Dispositions of property excluded from Act s. 3.58

(1) A disposition that is described in this regulation as an exempt disposition is excluded from the application of section 3.58 of the Act.

(2) A disposition of land is an exempt disposition if —

(c) the land is disposed of to —

(i) the Crown in right of the State or the Commonwealth; or

(ii) a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Crown in right of the State or the Commonwealth; or

(iii) another local government or a regional local government;

As the disposal would be to a department of the Crown, being the Department of Communities, it is excluded from the requirements of Section 3.58 of the Act.

A previous valuation undertaken in November 2020 by Opteon valued lots 5 and 6 at $5,000 each. The Department have offered $5,000 each for lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 (total payment of $20,000). It is envisaged the value of the lots would not have altered significantly since the valuation was undertaken in 2020.

As this disposal is not bound by Section 3.58 of the Act, should Council agree to the disposal of the Lots, then the offer and acceptance can be completed and transfer process commenced immediately.

It is suggested that conveyancing costs, if permitted by Department policy, be covered in full by the Department.

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995

Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996

Strategic Implications

Shire of Yilgarn Community Strategic Plan 2020 – 2030

- Outcome 2.3: Quality and affordable housing is available

Policy Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

$20,000 income for sale of lots.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Unable to attract professional government Officers to area.	Moderate (6)	Disposal of lots will enable additional GROH housing stocks.
Financial Impact	Nil	Nil	Nil
Service Interruption	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compliance	Non-compliance with LG Act land disposal requirements	Low (4)	Exempt transaction as per LG (Functions and General) Regulations
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation and Council Decision

174/2022
Moved Cr Guerini/Seconded Cr Rose
That Council endorse the disposal of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, of 50 Antares Street, Southern Cross (Survey Strata Plan SSP80162) to the Department of Communities for the sum of $20,000, being $5,000 per each Lot.

And

That Council seek the Department of Communities to pay all associated conveyancing costs related to the sale and transfer of land.

And

Council endorse the CEO signing the relevant conveyancing paperwork on behalf of Council.

CARRIED (7/0)

12.1 Late Item - Officers Report – Chief Executive Officer

12.1.2 Covalent Lithium – Road Profile Request

File Reference	**3.2.1.27**
Disclosure of Interest	**None**
Voting Requirements	**Simple Majority**
Attachments	**Covalent Lithium Submission**

Purpose of Report

For Council to consider the standard profile width to be applied to the upgrade of Parker Range Road and Marvel Loch Forrestania Road as part of the haulage route upgrades proposed by Covalent Lithium.

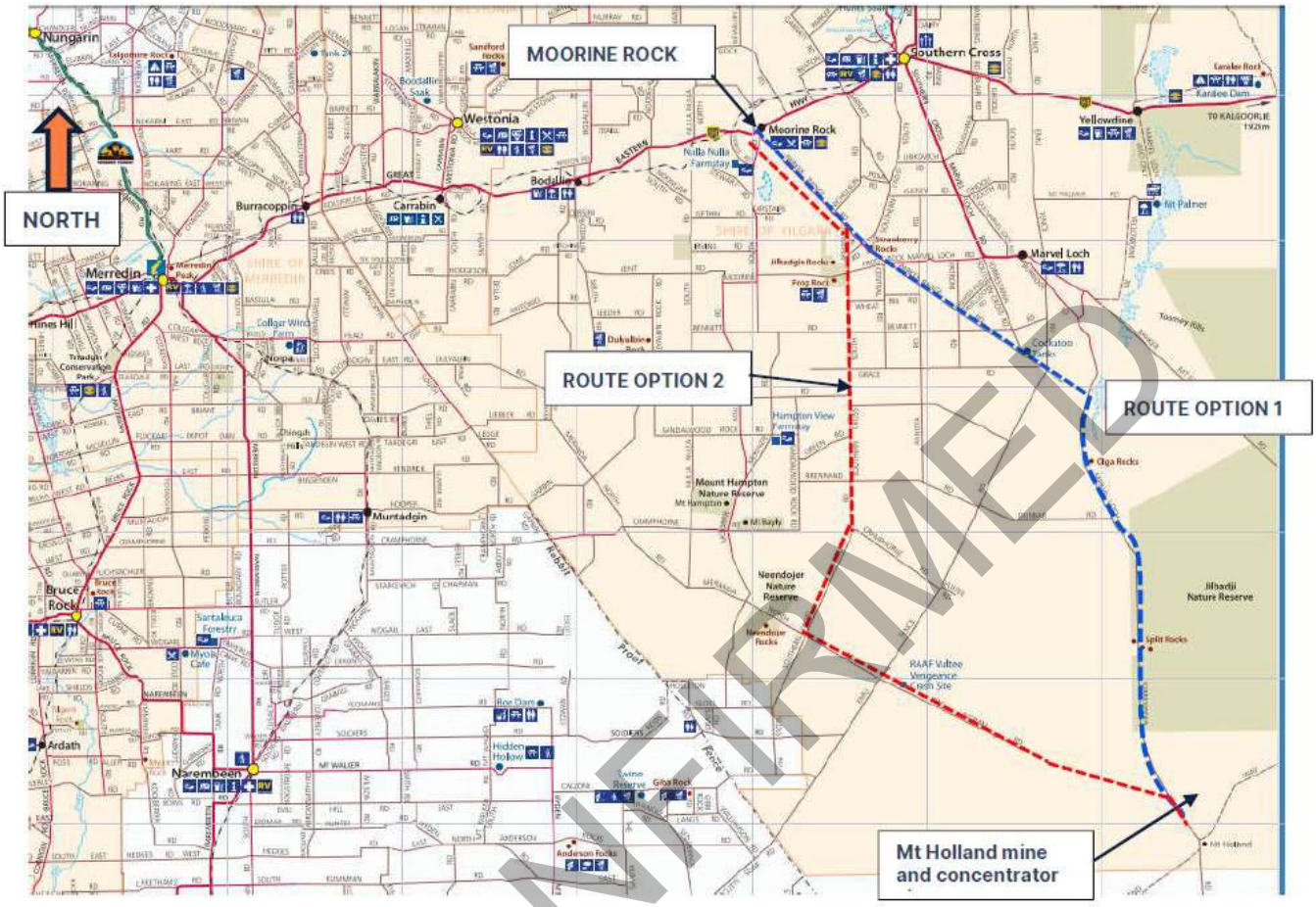
Background

Covalent Lithium (Covalent) are in the process of constructing a mine and concentrator at Mt Holland (approximately 120km south of Southern Cross) that will produce approximately 435,000 tonnes (wet) of lithium concentrate.

This concentrate requires transportation to the Covalent lithium hydroxide refinery in Kwinana, Western Australia.

At the October 2021 Council meeting, Councillors considered two possible routes for haulage, as per image below, and carried the following resolution:

> ***193/2021***
> ***Moved Cr Close/Seconded Cr Guerini***
> ***That Council endorse Covalent Lithium's Haulage Route Option 2, (Marvel Loch-Forrestania Rd, King-Ingram Road, Merenda North Rd, Southern Cross South Road, Armanasco Rd and Parkers Range Rd) as the Shire of Yilgarn's preferred haulage route for Covalent Lithium's lithium concentrate from the Mt Holland mine site;***
>
> ***And***
>
> ***That Council commit to working with Covalent Lithium, on either Haulage Route Option 1 or 2, to draft and implement a Council endorsed agreement covering road upgrades, maintenance and monetary contributions to allow Covalent Lithium's haulage of lithium concentrate on relevant Shire roads.***
>
> **CARRIED (6/0)**



Covalent have determined route option one (the Route) as their preferred option, and have since commenced planning and discussions with Shire staff regarding the future upgrade.

Approvals

Covalent Lithium have sought Council's consideration on two matters, being:

- The road width profile, such that they can commence with final route planning, for future Council approval; and
- Road widening of the existing sealed section of Parker Range Road, in lieu of a complete reconstruction.

Road Width Profile

Covalent are seeking endorsement of a standard road profile width of an 8 metre seal on a 10 metre carriageway. This would include:

- 2 x 3.5 metre laneway
- 2 x 0.5 metre sealed shoulder
- 2 x 1.0 metre unsealed shoulder
- Edge and centreline road markings applied (subject to Main Roads approval)

Covalent have advised, in sections of the road with limited site distance or on bends, this formation will be widened in accordance with standard industry practice and regulatory guidelines.

The Shire's current *Policy 5.2 - Heavy Haulage on Local Roads* requires a minimum carriageway width of 10 metres. To be noted, this is a minimum value.

The Shire's Executive Manager Infrastructure has drafted a new heavy haulage policy, of which is yet to be endorsed by Council, seeking an 8 metre seal on an 11 metre carriageway formation for roads being upgraded and sealed for heavy haulage, and will only permit a lesser profile upon approval by Council. Justifications for the profile increase are discussed in the comments section of this report. This profile width includes:

- Minimum 3.5 metre laneway
- Minimum 0.5 metre sealed shoulder
- Minimum 1.5 metre unsealed shoulder

The Shire's Executive have advised Covalent of the proposed increase to the Policy's minimum profile for these types of roads, and as such, Covalent have provided a submission, seeking to have Council endorse their preferred 8 on 10 profile. Their submission is attached.

In justification, Covalent have advised the proposed cross section:

- Exceeds the minimum design standards set by Austroads and Main Roads WA;
- Meets the Shire of Yilgarn published requirement for carriageway widths (Council Policy Manual, Policy: Heavy Haulage on Local Roads, Policy No: 5.2.);
- Addresses key concerns relating to vehicle sway and shoulder integrity;
- Delivers a material reduction in native vegetation clearing requirements;
- Assists in the delivery of a fit for purpose upgrade reflective of industry norm's; and,
- Provides significant improvements to the road quality for the benefit all road users, the majority of which are non-Covalent vehicles.

Parkers Range Seal Widening

Covalent have also sought, as opposed to a complete reconstruction of the existing sealed sections of Parker Range Road, to widen the existing seal to an 8 on 10 profile width, via shoulder sealing works only.

Covalent have advised via their submission that "*The feedback received from preliminary geotechnical testing conducted in mid-February 2022 concluded that the existing seal and pavement was in reasonable condition and local widening could be applied in this area".*

Comment

Road Width Profile

It is noted that the profile width the Shire of Yilgarn Executive is seeking is well above the current standards.

However, the Shire Executive have sought to increase the current road profile width via the draft heavy haulage policy, for the following determined concerns:

- The National Road Safety Strategy (NRSS) factsheet "Regional Road Safety" states the rate of road crash deaths in regional areas is 9.6 per 100,000 compared to the metropolitan rate of 2.2 per 100,000 (2018 figures). The factsheet states that 73 per cent of fatalities in regional areas were the result of lane departure (run-off-road and head-on) crashes. The factsheet states mitigation measures include shoulder widening and sealing; and heavy vehicle management.

- The Shire's road engineer has advised that Standard Restricted Access Vehicle (RAV) Route Assessment Guidelines (the Guidelines) is a minimum standard designed to get trucks on roads with high risk considerations, and should not be considered the norm. It does not provide significant risk levels when considering RAV sway and swept paths around deficient radii curves.

- Section 1.2 of the Guidelines, Note 2 of this sections states "*Where a RAV assessment is for operations under a concessional loading scheme such as the Accredited Mass Management Scheme (AMMS), the assessor must take into account the additional mass when requesting a structures assessment*".

- Section 2.11 of the Guidelines states:

  The key issues here are whether RAV operation will be highly incompatible with, or pose new risks to other road users that may not be familiar with or could be more vulnerable to RAVs. Road users that should be considered when assessing suitability include:

  - *Pedestrians (especially where there are school crossings);*
  - *Cyclists;*
  - *Tourists and recreational users (who may be unfamiliar with the conditions);*
  - *School buses (where the frequent stopping and turning by buses and the presence of children on or adjacent to the road can pose potential hazards); and*
  - *Farmers moving farm machinery and implements. (road goes through a farming area)*

Safety is the primary factor for consideration. If crash history data is available, it may be useful to investigate whether certain times of the day engender particular risks, while at other times the risk is significantly lower. In these cases, it may be warranted to recommend that the RAV only use the route during the low-risk hours.

RAVs can affect the flow of other traffic and contribute to congestion issues. Numbers of RAVs can reduce the speed of other traffic and in worst cases frustrate other motorists. Assessors should examine the traffic flow on the route and recommend solutions to reduce risks resulting from traffic disruption.

Vehicles towing caravans or trailers are a significant issue in that they can find it difficult to pass RAVs. This situation is more prevalent during school holidays. Therefore the assessor should consider the impact of seasonal traffic changes during the assessment.

If safety issues for other road users, which would result from RAV operation, are identified as major and cannot be suitably addressed, the route should be considered unsuitable for RAV access.

- Section 2.12 - Slowing and Stopping of the Guidelines states:

The ability of vehicles to safely pull off the carriageway, e.g. to allow following vehicles to pass or to make repairs, should be examined. Continuous sections of the route with narrow shoulders and/or deep drains should be noted and comments made on any safety implications.

With a combination of mining heavy haulage and wide loads (mine plant), farming heavy vehicles and wide plant, tourist vehicles and general LV traffic, the Shire foresees the need for additional shoulder availability, to ensure a vehicle can safely pull off to the side of a road and allow enough space for traffic to pass safely, in addition to the availability of shoulder width to allow sufficient runoff recovery area.

This is not a perceived risk, with data showing “run off road” is a significant issue within the Yilgarn.

- Great Eastern Highway – Generally 11 metre seal
    - 7 Run Off Road incidents resulting in serious injury
    - 5 Run Off Road incidents resulting in minor injury
- Koolyanobbing Road
    - 1 Run off Road Fatality
- Marvel Loch Road
    - 1 Run off Road Fatality

(2014 to 2020 reported incidents from https://ntpc.arrb.com.au/)

Parker Range Widening

Whilst Covalent have advised that preliminary geotechnical testing has indicated that widening the seal along the existing Parker Range Road sealed section will be adequate, Falling Weight Deflectromotery results for this section of road indicates the subgrade may not be suitable for the RAV rating being applied for.

Summary

In making their determination, Councillors are asked to note/consider:

Road Profile Width:

1. Note: The Shire of Yilgarn requirement of an 8 metre on 11 metre profile is above current industry standards;
2. Consider: Has Covalent's submission sufficiently addressed risks. Noting the submission does state that they have addressed all applicable risks; and advice from various consultants deem an 8 on 10 profile as adequate;
3. Consider: That Shire Executive have foreseen a significant increase and variety of road use once upgraded.
4. Consider: Will current compliancy with standards still be applicable over the life of the mine (25-50 years and beyond);
5. Consider: Whether the additional costs borne by Covalent in providing an addition 0.5 metre unsealed shoulder is unreasonable in relation to the added risk mitigation benefits (detailed costing have not been provided).

Parker Range Widening:

1. Note: Falling Weight Deflectrometry indicates the subgrade may not be suitable for the proposed RAV vehicle rating being sought;
2. Consider: Covalent, via future agreement, will be responsible for maintenance of the haulage route, and as such, any failures will be required to be addressed by Covalent, albeit at a later date.

Endorsement:
Council are asked to consider Covalent Lithium's request as follows:

Covalent requests approval from the Shire of Yilgarn to progress the road upgrade design based on the following key elements:

A. Gravel Road Upgrade Cross Sections – 8 on 10 cross section comprising:
   a. 2 x 3.5m sealed lanes.
   b. 2 x 0.5m sealed shoulder.
   c. 2 x 1.0m unsealed shoulder.

d. edge and centreline road markings applied (subject to Main Roads approval)

B. Parkers Range Road (Sealed Section) Upgrade – widening the existing sealed surface, as documented in the preceding Point A.

Statutory Environment

Nil

Strategic Implications

Nil

Policy Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Risk Implications

Risk Category	Description	Rating (Consequence x Likelihood	Mitigation Action
Health/People	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Impact	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Service Interruption	Damage to Road caused by haulage campaign	Moderate (6)	Maintenance agreement will be entered into
Compliance	Use of non-compliant vehicles on Shire roads.	Moderate (6)	Agreement to stipulate approved haulage vehicles types
Reputational	Nil	Nil	Nil
Property	Nil	Nil	Nil
Environment	Lessee creates environmental issues during road upgrades or maintenance	Moderate (9)	Covalent required to seek all relevant approvals prior to commencing works..

Risk Matrix						
Consequence / Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Almost Certain	5	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
Likely	4	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
Possible	3	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
Rare	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)

Officer Recommendation

That Council consider the following request from Covalent Lithium in regards to their proposed haulage route and provide direction to Staff:

Covalent requests approval from the Shire of Yilgarn to progress the road upgrade design based on the following key elements:

A. Gravel Road Upgrade Cross Sections – 8 on 10 cross section comprising:
- *a. 2 x 3.5m sealed lanes.*
- *b. 2 x 0.5m sealed shoulder.*
- *c. 2 x 1.0m unsealed shoulder.*
- *d. edge and centreline road markings applied (subject to Main Roads approval)*

B. Parkers Range Road (Sealed Section) Upgrade – widening the existing sealed surface, as documented in the preceding Point A.

Council Decision

175/2022
Moved Cr Nolan/Seconded Cr Guerini
The Shire of Yilgarn Council reject Covalent Lithium's request to progress the road upgrades, based on an 8 on 10 cross section and the proposed widening of the existing sealed sections of Parkers Range Road.

And

Council require the upgrade of Covalent Lithium's haulage route to be based on an 8 on 11 cross section comprising

- ***a. 2 x 3.5m sealed lanes.***
- ***b. 2 x 0.5m sealed shoulder.***
- ***c. 2 x 1.5m unsealed shoulder.***
- ***d. edge and centreline road markings applied (subject to Main Roads approval)***

And

Council require the existing sealed section of Parkers Range Road to be fully reconstructed and sealed prior to haulage commencing, to ensure the subgrade and surface is constructed to a standard that will adequately withstand estimated vehicle volumes.

Reason for the Council Decision being different to the Officer Recommendation

1. Council can foresee a significant increase in volume and variety of road users, of which increases the risk. Council sees the implementation of the 8 on 11 profile as being adequate and appropriate for road upgrades of this nature. Council noted the Shire of Yilgarn draft Road Construction Policy proposed position, which requires the 8 on 11 profile width for roads with this type of vehicle use, and that the Shire has itself set the precedence with the recent Koolyanobbing Road upgrades. Council notes that various standards require a lesser profile width, however deem these to be a minimum standard, and not the standard.

2. Council raised concerns with the widening of the existing sealed section of Parkers Range Road. Council noted the Falling Weight Deflectrometry data provided by Covalent Lithium, which indicates the subgrade is not suitable for the estimated vehicle volumes. Council noted that Covalent Lithium would have a maintenance agreement requirement to address this section of road should it fail, however Council stated they do not want the risk of failure and significant interruptions during harvest periods, and as such, Council have required a reconstruction and seal as part of the road design plan.

13 MEETING CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC-CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Nil

14 CLOSURE

As there was no further business to discuss, the Shire President declared the meeting closed at 5.05pm

I, Wayne Della Bosca confirm the above Minutes of the Meeting held on Thursday, 19 May 2022, are confirmed on Thursday, 16 June 2022 as a true and correct record of the May 2022 Ordinary Meeting of Council.

Cr Wayne Della Bosca
SHIRE PRESIDENT

Minutes
Special Meeting of Council
30 May 2022

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1. DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Presiding Member declared the meeting open at 6:04 pm

2. ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE PRESIDING MEMBER

Nil

3. ATTENDANCE

Presiding Member	Cr W Della Bosca	Shire President
Members	Cr B Close	
	Cr L Rose	
	Cr G Guerini	
	Cr P Nolan	
Council Officers	N Warren	Chief Executive Officer
	C Watson	Executive Manager Corporate Services
	B Forbes	Manager Finance
Apologies:	Cr J Cobden	
	Cr L Granich	
	G Brigg	Executive Manager Infrastructure
	S Chambers	Executive Manager Regulatory Services
Observers:	Nil	

4. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Nil

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil

6 Reporting Officer – Executive Manager Corporate Services

6.1 Differential Rates – 2022/2023

File Reference	**8.1.1.5**
Disclosure of Interest	**Nil**
Voting Requirements	**Absolute Majority**
Attachments	**2 x Submissions Received**

Purpose of Report

To consider the proposed Differential Rate in the dollar for the 2022/2023 financial year for all land categories that was advertised in accordance with the *Local Government Act (1995).*

Background

At the April 2023 Ordinary meeting, Council resolved the following as the commencement of the Differential Rating process for the 2022/2023 financial year:-

40/2022
Moved Cr Cobden/Seconded Cr Rose

That Council:

1. ***Endorse the Differential Rating – Objects and Reasons for the 2022/2023 rating years as presented;***
2. ***Endorse the following proposed Differential General Rates Categories, Rates in the Dollar and Minimum amounts for the Shire of Yilgarn for the 2022/2023 financial year:***

Land Category	*Rate – Cents in the Dollar*	*Minimum Payment*
GRV - Residential/Industrial	*11.3458*	*$500*
GRV - Commercial	*7.9866*	*$400*
GRV - Minesites	*15.9734*	*$400*
GRV -SPQ	*15.9734*	*$400*
UV - Rural	*1.7751*	*$400*
UV - Mining	*17.5667*	*$400*

3. ***Endorse a public consultation process on the proposed Differential General Rates and General Minimum Rates as follows:***
   - ***Local public notice being place on Councils website on the 1st May 2022 with ancillary notices being published as soon as practicable after this, as per the requirements of section 6.36 of the Local Government Act 1995; and***
   - ***Individual ratepayer consultation for all ratepayers in General Rate Categories with less than 30 ratepayers.***

CARRIED BY ABSOLUTE MAJORITY (6/1)
Cr Nolan is recorded as voting against the decision

In accordance with Section 6.33 (3) of the Local Government Act 1995, a Local Government is not, without the approval of the Minister, to impose a differential general rate which is more than twice the lowest differential general rate imposed by it.

With the Differential General Rates being proposed in the 2022/2023 Rating Strategy and Objects & Reasons, Council falls under the umbrella of this section of the Act. Note however that it is only applicable to UV Mining.

Accordingly, Ministerial approval is required and the proposal to impose this rate required that it be advertised for a period of not less than 21 days with any submissions received subsequently being presented to Council for consideration.

Comment

Following the statutory advertising period (21 days) and being advertised on Council website on the 1st May 2022, in the *"Kalgoorlie Miner"* on the 2nd May 2022, the *"Crosswords"* on the 12th May 2022 as well as the Administration and Library notice boards. At the close of the submission period of Monday, 23rd May 2022, two submissions were received from the following respondents.

- Councillor Phil Nolan
- McMahon Mining Title Services Pty Ltd

The submission received from McMahon Mining Title Services Pty Ltd is for reference only as it is general in nature and does not relate to any specific elector/s or ratepayer/s as required by s. 6.36 (3)(b)(ii) of the Local Government Act 1995 and as such a specific response has not been provided. It should also be mentioned that the primary concern raised in the submission is the level of increase the State Government has imposed on tenement lease fees which are outside the scope of Councils influence.

The submissions received are attached to this Report and where applicable, comments from staff and recommended actions related to the various points that have been submitted for Council consideration.

Statutory Environment

Local government Act 1995

6.33. Differential general rates

(3) In imposing a differential general rate a local government is not to, without the approval of the Minister, impose a differential general rate which is more than twice the lowest differential general rate imposed by it.

6.36. Local government to give notice of certain rates

(1) Before imposing any differential general rates or a minimum payment applying to a differential rate category under section 6.35(6)(c) a local government is to give local public notice of its intention to do so.

(2) A local government is required to ensure that a notice referred to in subsection (1) is published in sufficient time to allow compliance with the requirements specified in this section and section 6.2(1).

(3) A notice referred to in subsection (1) —

(a) may be published within the period of 2 months preceding the commencement of the financial year to which the proposed rates are to apply on the basis of the local government's estimate of the budget deficiency; and

(b) is to contain —

(i) details of each rate or minimum payment the local government intends to impose; and

(ii) an invitation for submissions to be made by an elector or a ratepayer in respect of the proposed rate or minimum payment and any related matters within 21 days (or such longer period as is specified in the notice) of the notice; and

(iii) any further information in relation to the matters specified in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) which may be prescribed;

and

(c) is to advise electors and ratepayers of the time and place where a document describing the objects of, and reasons for, each proposed rate and minimum payment may be inspected.

(4) The local government is required to consider any submissions received before imposing the proposed rate or minimum payment with or without modification.

Strategic Implications

The 2022/2023 Rating Strategy, contains a detailed information on the proposed rating structure.

Policy Implications

Nil

Financial Implications

The endorsed rate in the dollar will form the basis of the 2022/2023 budgeted rates revenue.

Officer Recommendation

That Council:

1. **Council notes that it has complied with Sections 6.36 of the Local Government Act 1995 in respect advertising requirements and preparation of the "2022/2023 Rating Strategy" and "Objects and Reasons" documents;**

2. **Receives the submissions from Councilor Phil Nolan and McMahon Mining Title Services Pty Ltd and notes the comments made therein and further, endorses the comments and recommendations submitted by staff in relation to Councilor Phil Nolan's submission;**

3. **Endorse the following proposed Differential General Rates Categories, Rates in the Dollar and Minimum amounts for the Shire of Yilgarn for the 2022/2023 financial year:**

Land Category	Rate – Cents in the Dollar	Minimum Payment
GRV - Residential/Industrial	11.3458	$500
GRV - Commercial	7.9866	$400
GRV - Minesites	15.9734	$400
GRV -Single Persons Quarters	15.9734	$400
UV - Rural	1.7751	$400
UV - Mining	17.5667	$400

and

4. **Make application to the Minister for Local Government to impose the UV Mining Differential Rate, being more than twice the lowest differential UV rate.**

Council Decision

54/2022
Moved Cr Guerini/Seconded Cr Rose

That Council:

1. ***Council notes that it has complied with Sections 6.36 of the Local Government Act 1995 in respect advertising requirements and preparation of the "2022/2023 Rating Strategy" and "Objects and Reasons" documents;***

2. ***Receives the submissions from Councilor Phil Nolan and McMahon Mining Title Services Pty Ltd and notes the comments made therein and further, endorses the comments and recommendations submitted by staff in relation to Councilor Phil Nolan's submission;***

3. ***Endorse the following proposed Differential General Rates Categories, Rates in the Dollar and Minimum amounts for the Shire of Yilgarn for the 2022/2023 financial year:***

Land Category	Rate – Cents in the Dollar	Minimum Payment
GRV - Residential/Industrial	***11.3458***	***$500***
GRV - Commercial	***7.9868***	***$400***
GRV - Minesites	***15.9734***	***$400***
GRV -Single Persons Quarters	***15.9734***	***$400***
UV - Rural	***1.7751***	***$400***
UV - Mining	***17.5667***	***$400***

and

4. ***Make application to the Minister for Local Government to impose the UV Mining Differential Rate, being more than twice the lowest differential UV rate.***

CARRIED BY ABSOLUTE MAJORITY (4/1)
*Cr Nolan is recorded as voting against the decision

Reason for Change to Officer Recommendation
The GRV- Commercial rate in the dollar was changed from 7.9866 to 7.9868 to ensure compliance with section 6.33 (3) of the Local Government Act 1995 and to negate the need to seek Ministerial approval to impose this rate in the dollar.

7 CLOSURE

As there was no further business to discuss, the Shire President declared the meeting closed at 6.40pm

I, Wayne Della Bosca confirm the above Minutes of the Special Meeting held on Monday, 30th May 2022, are confirmed on Thursday, 16th June 2022 as a true and correct record of the 30th May 2022 Special Meeting of Council.

Cr Wayne Della Bosca
SHIRE PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Officer,
Yilgarn Shire
Antares St
Southern Cross WA 6426

By email.

Dear Nic

Objection to proposed rates for the forthcoming 2022-2023 financial year

Please accept this email as an objection by me as a Yilgarn Shire ratepayer, Councillor and mine owner in regard to differential rates proposed for the coming financial year.

As you know, I have regularly raised the issue of the fairness and equity of Yilgarn Council's application of differential rates, my submissions dating back to around 2014, with others contributing to the discussion well prior to that.

(1) I have requested an explanation of the mechanism to determine the individual rates on each occasion. None has been forthcoming.

You are also aware that the recently departed CEO, Mr Peter Clarke, agreed, in 2021 to provide a documented business case for the quantum of each of the rate categories. At his last performance review, he acknowledged that he had not done that.

And in recent Council proceedings you have acknowledged the history, but no analysis has been forthcoming in respect of the current rating proposals.

So, again, I request that you prepare an auditable and transparent-to-the-public business case, justifying the quantum of the individual rates.

(2) I have argued that certain ratepayers are unfairly benefitting from the application of differential rates, predominantly high tonne-kilometre users of Shire roads, who are liable for a very low rate, while others are paying unjustifiably high rates, including residential owner-occupiers, and some mining category ratepayers and other low tonne-kilometre users of Shire roads. I further propose that a guiding principle of Council should be 'user pays'.

In the last year we have seen an unprecedented increase in the use of Shire roads, mainly by Mineral Resources Ltd, Covalent Ltd and their contractors.

The result has been severe and sustained damage to a number of important routes which are the responsibility of the Shire, which has increased cost to the Shire, increased damage to vehicles including those owned by the public at large, without adequate compensation to the Shire/ratepayers. I acknowledge that measures are in hand to partly remedy this, but it is long

overdue and without reference to a fair and equitable methodology.

(3) I call upon you to demonstrate the fairness and equity of the rating arrangements without further delay. I further call upon the Shire to reduce the difference between the highest and lowest rates immediately, and until such time as a transparent business case justifies otherwise.

(4) I am happy to explain my reasoning in more detail, if that is required, but It should be quite apparent to Council that without a transparent business case, fairness and equity cannot be assured in other words, without a transparent business case, Council is guessing that fairness and equity is being achieved.

(5) My proposition is that certain rural ratepayers, and certain large mining groups are not paying their way, both at the expense of other ratepayers.

That is not good enough.

Yours sincerely

Cr Phil Nolan
0417 497 588

22 May 2022

	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
1.	I have requested an explanation of the mechanism to determine the individual rates on each occasion. None has been forthcoming.	The mechanism used to determine a rating structure are governed by the *Local Government Act 1995 section 6.33 – Differential General Rates* as per the following extract **6.33. Differential general rates** (1) A local government may impose differential general rates according to any, or a combination, of the following characteristics — (a) the purpose for which the land is zoned, whether or not under a planning scheme as defined in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*; or (b) a purpose for which the land is held or used as determined by the local government; or (c) whether or not the land is vacant land; or (d) any other characteristic or combination of characteristics prescribed. (2) Regulations may — (a) specify the characteristics under subsection (1) which a local government is to use; or (b) limit the characteristics under subsection (1) which a local government is permitted to use. Currently Council differentially rates based on section 6.33 (1) (b), being the purpose for which the land is held or used. Section 6.33 (1) (d) and section 6.33 (2) refer to the *Local government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* for further characteristics, the relevant regulation, reg. 52A states:	**No action recommended.**

		52A. Characteristics prescribed for differential general rates (Act s. 6.33) (1) In this regulation — ***commencement day*** means the day on which the *Local Government (Financial Management) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2012* regulation 5 comes into operation; ***relevant district*** means a district that — (a) is declared to be a district by an order made under section 2.1(1)(a) on or after commencement day; or (b) has its boundaries changed by an order made under section 2.1(1)(b) on or after commencement day. (2) For the purposes of section 6.33(1)(d), the following characteristics are prescribed in relation to land in a relevant district, where not more than 5 years has elapsed since the district last became a relevant district — (a) whether or not the land is situated in a townsite as defined in the *Land Administration Act 1997* section 3(1); (b) whether or not the land is situated in a particular part of the district of the local government. Neither the Act or the Regs allow for a differential rating strategy that is based on individual assessments or assessments owned by specific entities; with the possible exception of section 6.33 (1) (c) which allows for vacant land to be rated differently to developed land. Council does not utilise this option.	

	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
2.	I have argued that certain ratepayers are unfairly benefitting from the application of differential rates, predominantly high tonne-kilometre users of Shire roads, who are liable for a very low rate, while others are paying unjustifiably high rates, including residential owner-occupiers, and some mining category ratepayers and other low tonne-kilometre users of Shire roads. I further propose that a guiding principle of Council should be 'user pays'. In the last year we have seen an unprecedented increase in the use of Shire roads, mainly by Mineral Resources Ltd, Covalent Ltd and their contractors. The result has been severe and sustained damage to a number of important routes which are the responsibility of the Shire, which has increased cost to the Shire, increased damage to vehicles including those owned by the public at large, without adequate compensation to the Shire/ratepayers. I acknowledge that measures are in hand to partly remedy this, but it is long overdue and without reference to a fair and equitable methodology.	The "User Pays" principal is acknowledged in that the Executive Manager Infrastructure is currently in the process of implementing heavy vehicle road usage policies and codifying and expanding the Heavy Vehicle Road Improvement Contribution (HVRIC) program to capture a greater level of usage. Councilor Nolan's comments regarding the increased heavy vehicle movements by certain mining entities due to increased mining activities in certain parts of the district are correct, significant improvements to several of Councils road assets (over and above what has historically been required) have been undertaken or requested by several mining entities to cater for larger and heavier loads. Senior Management is currently negotiating with several of these mining entities to ensure that the road assets are adequately maintained during the various haulage programs and that suitable levels of funding are provided for the future maintenance of the asset post mine closure.	**No action recommended.**

	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
3.	I call upon you to demonstrate the fairness and equity of the rating arrangements without further delay. I further call upon the Shire to reduce the difference between the highest and lowest rates immediately, and until such time as a transparent business case justifies otherwise.	As previously stated, Council is prohibited from rating individuals differentially and as such utilises a "land use" rating model and strategy. As Councilor Nolan has indicated he is a mine owner and taking into account statements made further into this submission indicating a high use of Councils road assets by several mining houses currently operating in the district, I am presuming Councilor Nolan's premise for his submission is primarily relating to Unimproved Value (UV) rated assessments. As they relate to UV – Mining and UV – Rural, in setting the annual rating strategy, Council utilises several quantifiable measures in determining a rate in the dollar, these include: • **Fairness and Equity** As the commercial activities of both the mining and agricultural industries are significant consumers of Councils road assets, which is Councils costliest asset type to construct and maintain (currently valued in the vicinity of a quarter of a billion dollars), it is only equitable that these two industries contribute the majority of the required rates funding. As UV – Rural has a ratable valuation of $104.2m and UV – Mining being only valued at approximately 8.5% of that, or $8.9m, there is a need to level the contributions made by each industry type. While both industries are heavy users of Councils road assets, it could be argued that the mining industry should shoulder the larger burden of maintaining the asset as their use is year round while the agricultural industries usage is limited to 3 – 4 months of the year. To avoid the agricultural industry located within the district being required to assume the lion's share of	**No action recommended.**

		this burden, the differential is set to maintain equity, currently the agricultural industry is responsible for approximately 44% of rates and the mining industry 38%. • **Land Tenure and Usage** By its very nature the mining industry is destructive. The extraction of mineral ore and overburden results, in many cases, with the physical removal of the land surface. Again, in most cases, the processing of the ore is a one-time event usually with the byproduct being rendered unusable and potentially unsafe into the future. Additionally, the use of extremely hazardous and long-lived substances such as cyanide renders areas devoted to the processing of ore unusable and unsafe. All of this has a negative effect on the ratable value of the mining assessment over time leading to a potential significant loss in future rate revenue. In contrast, the agricultural industry, with observance to current land and crop management techniques, will ensure that the ratable land will be productive well into the future and will maintain a steady level of rate revenue going forward.	

	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
4.	I am happy to explain my reasoning in more detail, if that is required, but It should be quite apparent to Council that without a transparent business case, fairness and equity cannot be assured in other words, without a transparent business case, Council is guessing that fairness and equity is being achieved.	I would hope that this response to Councilor Nolan's submission has clarified the fairness and equity in the endorsed rating strategy and has provided the details requested by Councilor Nolan in his call for a transparent business case. However, if further information and clarification is required, I would request that Councilor Nolan provide detailed metrics that would allow a more targeted clarification.	**No action required unless Councilor Nolan provides detailed metrics.**

	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
5.	My proposition is that certain rural ratepayers, and certain large mining groups are not paying their way, both at the expense of other ratepayers. That is not good enough.	It Is acknowledged that some ratepayers are, at the moment, either the cause of, or are affording the potential for significant additional costs to Council. As has been previously stated the Local Government Act and regulations preclude differential rating of individual ratepayers. However, processes are being implemented and/or investigated to source adequate recompence for these actual and anticipated expenses going forward.	**No action recommended.**

McMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES PTY LTD

17 May 2022

Nic Warren
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Yilgarn
PO Box 86
SOUTHERN CROSS WA 6426

By email: emcs@yilgarn.wa.gov.au

SUBMISSION - DIFFERENTIAL RATING 2022-2023

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission regarding the proposed rates for 2022-23.

We note that valuations provided by the Valuer General are used in calculating mining tenement rates, and these valuations are based on the rent imposed by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. Any increases in the rent therefore result in an increase in valuations and in turn an automatic increase in rates.

Effective from 1 July 2021, the Department increased the rent rate for exploration licences by 3.54% prospecting licences by 10% and mining leases by 10%. With the Shire proposing an increase in the rates in the dollar for 2022-23 from 0.174793 to 0.175667, a significant increase in the actual rates levied will occur as illustrated in the table below.

		2021/22 RID	0.174793	2022/23 Proposed RID	0.175667
	2021 Rates	**2022 Rates - no change in RID**	**Percentage increase in rates - no change in RID**	**2022 Rates - proposed increase to RID**	**Percentage increase in rates - proposed increase to RID**
P (200Ha)	$524.38	$576.82	10%	$579.70	10.6%
E (10sbk)	$616.15	$637.99	4%	$641.18	4.1%
M (100Ha)	$1,747.93	$1,922.72	10%	$1,932.34	10.6%

The exploration and mining industry is one of the most significant contributors to the State's economy. It has played an integral role in the development and enduring strength of this State, creating jobs and opportunities across the State but particularly in remote and regional parts of Australia. The industry is undoubtedly critical to the continued economic recovery of the State and country which has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 crisis. While the resources sector is slowly recovering, it continues to be constrained by the ongoing labour, supply and capital shortages stemming from the pandemic and recent world events.

To support the continued contributions made by the resources sector to the State economy it is critical that all government fees are set so as to reduce the cost of doing business in the State in the face of ever increasing international competition wherever possible, and increase and incentivise investment in local exploration to discover vital new resources which benefit the whole of the State.

I would be happy to discuss this matter further on (08) 6467 7997.

Yours faithfully,

Shannon McMahon
Director
McMahon Mining Title Services

MINUTES OF CENTRAL EAST ACCOMMODATION & CARE ALLIANCE INC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT 11.00AM ON MONDAY, MAY 30 2022 AT THE KELLERBERRIN RECREATION & LEISURE CENTRE, CONNELLY ST, KELLERBERRIN

1. OPENING & INTRODUCTION

The Chairperson opened the meeting at 11.05am and welcomed the guest speaker from Therapy Focus, Ophelia Reid. Brendan Parker from Therapy Focus was unable to attend due to illness.

The Chairperson thanked the shire CEO's and representatives for meeting with him and Richard Marshall during their recent tour of the Wheatbelt. The visit was worthwhile and gave them the opportunity of discussing the CEACA Executive Summary and answering any questions and concerns that they had.

2. PRESENTATION – THERAPY FOCUS

Ophelia Reid gave an overview of Therapy Focus and the services they currently offer in some of the shires in the region (e.g. Merredin) and can offer to others, as well as issues that they are experiencing with regards to transport, storage of equipment, referrals and grants to fly to towns.

In order for them to expand their services, Therapy Focus need support from shires. They are a NFP operating on a 3% margin. If shires have airstrips, storage, transport and enough referrals, it may be worthwhile for them to hop from one shire to another providing services. At present, they have had little to no assistance in the way of transport which they need to get around town when they arrive, storage for their equipment or referrals from hospitals or GP's. They have access to the number of people on NDIS in the region via the NDIS Demand app, but due to Privacy Laws, the hospitals can give out brochures, but are not permitted to give out details of these people. They need shire assistance to get their details to the locals and refer people. There is currently no-one in the region who can refer people to NDIS.

The Chairperson suggested that Therapy Focus speak directly with the shires to identify their individual needs and to see what they can offer in the way of transport, storage and referrals. Therapy Focus agreed that this would be useful and would also be prepared to meet with local health networks online or in person.

The Member for Mt Marshall suggested that an option would be to identify individual needs in their local community and organise transport to Merredin if this is an easier, more cost-effective option for Therapy Focus. This would save Therapy Focus having to drive to clients or arrange transport for them, as their insurance does not cover this. The Member for Wyalkatchem suggested that this could be a CEACA future project.

ACTION ITEMS

1. **CEACA to send an email to all tenants advising of the services that Therapy Services could offer.**
2. **CEACA Members to discuss Therapy Focus in future shire meetings.**
3. **Therapy Focus to send brochures to local CRC's to put up in their office and/or in their local newsletters.**
4. **CEACA Operations Manager to forward a list of CRC's and local Newsletters to Therapy Focus.**
5. **Shire of Merredin to send information on the Disability and Aged Care Expo to Therapy Focus.**

3. MEETING MATTERS

3.1 Record of Attendance and Apologies

Attendance

Terry Waldron - Chairperson, Richard Marshall - CEACA Executive Officer, Jo Trachy - CEACA Operations Manager, Stephen Strange - Shire of Bruce Rock, Monica Gardiner and Rod Forsyth - Shire of Kellerberrin, Jannah Stratford - Shire of Koorda, John Nuttall - Shire of Mt Marshall, Lindon Mellor and Chloe Townsend - Shire of Merredin, Gary Shadbolt and Dirk Sellenger - Shire of Mukinbudin, Quentin Davies and Mischa Stratford - Shire of Wyalkatchem, Nic Warren - Shire of Yilgarn, Bill Price - Shire of Westonia

Apologies

Darren Mollenoyux - Shire of Bruce Rock, Raymond Griffiths - Shire of Kellerberrin, Darren Simmons - Shire of Koorda Mark McKenzie and Lisa Clack - Shire of Merredin, Louis Geier - Shire of Westonia, Peter Klein - Shire of Wyalkatchem, Wayne Della Bosca - Shire of Yilgarn and Brendan Parker - Therapy Focus, Tony Sachse - Shire of Mt Marshall

3.2 Declaration of Quorum

The Chairperson advised a quorum was achieved (9 of 9 shires present).

3.3 Conflicts of Interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3.4 Minutes of the Management Committee Meeting – 28 February 2022

RESOLUTION

It was resolved that the Minutes of the Management Committee meeting held on the 28 February 2022 be accepted as a true and accurate record of proceedings.

CARRIED

3.5 Matters Arising / Action Items

The CEACA Action Items list was distributed prior to the meeting and was noted by all Members. No further comment.

4. MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION

4.1 Need for Additional Accommodation (Refer EO report)

The CEACA EO thanked the shires for providing feedback regarding future needs and summarised his report as follows:

- CEACA completed their tour of the shires in May 2022 to discuss current needs and the next step is to approach the Government to discuss options.
- Future ILU's may not only be for the elderly and could also be for others in the area such as workers.
- From the feedback received, a further 33 additional ILU's are required. This does not include Merredin or Kellerberrin who have yet to provide feedback. We need this feedback and census data prior to approaching Government.

The Chairperson suggested that if Kellerberrin and Merredin could give us an approximate figure, it would give CEACA the opportunity of finalising a report to submit to Government.

The Member for Kellerberrin apologised for not being able to meet with CEACA during their recent tour due to staff illness and advised that the Shire's focus is on accommodation for workers. At present they have workers who are staying at the caravan park as there are no other options for them in town. The shire would also like to see accommodation that is suitable for elderly local members of the community (ex-farmers) who may have assets and may not be eligible for the current CEACA units. The shire could provide land for up to 18 units for this purpose.

The CEACA Operations Manager advised that applicants with assets are welcome to apply for CEACA units and would be eligible. The only difference is that they would have a lower priority rating than others who are on Band A and Band B levels and would be classed as 'non-affordable', meaning they would have to pay the higher rent. We currently have tenants with assets who fall under this category.
The Member for Mukinbudin advised that if we were to apply for worker accommodation funding, CEACA would need to obtain legal advice as this would be a vastly different project to the original project. The Member for Shire of Kellerberrin advised that this would not be necessary and that a subsidiary company of CEACA could be created for this purpose.

The Member for Kellerberrin questioned the eligibility of the CEACA units and allocations matrix and the fact that the Constitution would need to be changed if we took on a new project of alternate accommodation. After some discussion, the suggestion was made by the Member for Mt Marshall that eligibility is linked to the FAA rather than the Constitution and part of new discussions would be to change the original FAA and/or the Constitution. The Chairperson advised that the CEACA Executive Officer could discuss options with Government. The Member for Mt Marshall suggested that these talks should include the fact that the current CEACA Allocations Matrix is working well and the new name for CEACA which includes 'Accommodation' also suits future project housing options of all types, including workers accommodation.

4.2 Care Services Report (refer EO report)

The CEACA Executive Officer (EO) summarised his report and the following additional comments were made:

- Page 1 of the report gives detail relating to the background/rationale for model we are pursuing. The most efficient model at this point in time is to form alliances. The shires may question what benefit CEACA is providing as Catholic

Homes and Baptistcare and others are operating in areas already. The answer is that they are not currently in a viable way as they do not have enough clients in one catchment area. If we can help them to increase the numbers, it will be more sustainable for them and this is the point of an alliance model. If we help them, the communities will benefit.

- Member for Kellerberrin advised that Right at Home operate in their area. The CEACA EO advised that Right at Home is a franchise model from the US and the franchisee who operates from Kalgoorlie advised that they would not have set up in the region if they had known of the challenges with operating in the region. Catholic Homes and Baptistcare have good systems in place, are already working in the region and have been pro-active when working with us.
- Depending on need, CEACA may look at employing someone at a later date with HCP experience.
- The Member for Kellerberrin advised that a lot of local people do not realise what CEACA do and believe they only have the ILU's. The suggestion was made for CEACA to submit a story in the local newsletters advising of their work with home care providers and how they can assist people with their home care needs.

ACTION ITEM

Management to organise the placement of an advertisement/story in the local newsletters advising of CEACA's operations/alliances

4.3 Nungarin Land (Refer EO report)

The Chairperson commented as follows:

- CEACA spoke with the Shire CEO and President and they realise that it is CEACA's decision as to what we do with the undeveloped land but have asked if the CEACA Members can discuss and let them know what the decision is.
- The Member for Kellerberrin spoke on behalf of the Shire of Kellerberrin CEO and advised that in his opinion, CEACA should invite Nungarin and Trayning back as Members with a special membership fee, not do anything with the land and hopefully in next 12 months we will have more of an idea what CEACA's plans are for projects.
- The Chairperson responded that it was CEACA's intention to meet with them to discuss membership, however, the current shire staff are not interested and unless they change, cannot see the decision being reversed. The Chairperson's recommendation is that we do nothing with the land and review at a later date. We are operating on the assumption that both Nungarin and Kununoppin have no intention of being CEACA Members.
- The Member for Bruce Rock said that although shire staff may come and go and some may wish to be Members of CEACA, some will leave again. Every CEACA Member shire needs to be aware of their commitment to CEACA and this should not change depending on a change in shire staff.
- An option would be to sell the two units to the shire, transfer the land and use the funds towards other projects. Discussions would need to be held with regards to selling at market value or development cost.
- The Member for Mt Marshall is concerned that CEACA are not making a decision regarding this matter or advising the shire of its intentions. The Chairperson agreed and recommended that it be discussed at the next Executive Committee meeting and a decision communicated to the shire as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION

It was resolved that the issue be referred to the CEACA Executive Committee to discuss at their next meeting and consideration needs to be given to the current membership policy and ensure that it has disadvantages to cancelling membership. The Executive Committee will make a recommendation to the Management Committee.

CARRIED

4.4 CEACA Executive Officer Report

- Management accounts for the 9 months to 31 March 2022 were tabled and show a surplus of $213,317. Draft Budget for FY23 is being prepared.
- A significant element of the draft Budget is the CEACA membership fee. Two scenarios of $20k and $15k have been considered and it is proposed to consider the fee amount with the Executive Committee during June 2022 prior to making a recommendation to the Management Committee. Discussion ensued with regards to the options for keeping the membership at $20k or reducing it to $15k and the following recommendation was made.

RESOLUTION

It was resolved that the Management Committee set the membership fee for the 2022-23 year at $15k per shire, on the condition that the 9 CEACA Member shires remain as CEACA Members.

CARRIED

In relation to land values, the Executive Officer noted as follows:

- CEACA asked Elders Real Estate to provide a market appraisal for units in all Member shires. This was a difficult exercise for Elders as the units are one title and therefore difficult to value based on sale of individual units. The most realistic valuation is based on an investor purchasing all units on the same title. Elders have taken the mid-point of the assessed range of market rents and applied a yield of 11% to produce a market appraisal.
- Annexure E to the EO's Report shows the units range from $111-$125k.
- It is proposed that the appraisal is reviewed by the Executive Committee to enable CEACA to use the figures in the Balance Sheet. The alternative is to put at the total construction cost, approximately '$20m' figure in and depreciate over 40 years. The best approach is to put market appraisal figures in and a note to accounts that they are based on market appraisal.

Discussion ensued and the Member for Mt Marshall questioned the market values and felt that they were not indicative of the real value of units in some shires and values are often dictated by shires. The concern is that we are looking at setting average rents and using an average figure when it is not a reflection of the current market and the fact that Elders have not spoken directly to the shires about their values and have just taken data from online resources. The Member for the Shire of Westonia advised that they are in the same situation as Mt Marshall.

The Shire of Koorda indicated that they have 17 units that are currently cheaper than CEACA units and this is why they do not have a local market for CEACA units.

The Member for Kellerberrin advised that all shires are different and the figure of $160pw being charged by CEACA is in line with another local provider of ILU's, who currently charge $165pw and added that whether CEACA are paying or the shire, someone is subsidising the locals to enable them to pay cheaper rents.

ACTION POINT

EO to contact Elders and provide the feedback from the meeting, and request that Elders review their draft market appraisal and amend if necessary.

CARRIED

Strategic Priorities

One of the items on the Strategic Priorities list discussed with the shires during the recent tour was the possibility of CEACA managing the shire owned ILU's in future. The existing model of CEACA/Elders works very well. The units are currently being managed by volunteers and this model would therefore be more costly to the shires, however, there are benefits as this will mean the shire will not have to advertise for staff or utilise existing resources, their assets will be managed efficiently and in accordance with the various Acts including the *Residential Tenancies Act.* CEACA are keen to work with the shires on a case-by-case basis. The Member for Bruce Rock advised that they are currently assessing all options but are keen to look at the option.

New Member Shires

- Another strategic priority item is to attract new members to CEACA.
- Gingin and Moora have shown interest in CEACA operations.
- There are also plans to discuss CEACA's operations with Cunderdin and Narembeen.

Shire of Merredin

- The State Government want the CEACA project finalised and reports and audits are underway to make this happen.
- Objective is to finalise by 30 June 2022 and any funds that remain in the project bank account could be transferred to CEACA. Approximately $470k currently remains in the project bank account, including the security bond recovered from Pindan. The funds are being used to fund defect rectification work, which is ongoing.

4.4 CEACA Operations Manager Report

The Operations Report was distributed to Members prior to the meeting and there were no questions or comments from those present.

Information Session

- We are in the process of planning an *Ageing & Health Services in the Wheatbelt Information Session.*
- The session will be held in the Merredin Recreation Centre on the 18 August 2022.
- Catholic Homes and Therapy Focus will be the main speakers and we will be inviting representatives from other organisations to be present to hand out information and address any questions those attending may have.
- NDSP, Karis Medical Group and WA Country Health have all indicated a willingness to participate.
- Shire of Yilgarn have been kind enough to assist with creation of a poster which will be sent to all Member shires to copy and distribute around town in prominent places (eg. Men's shed, Bowls Clubs).

- The session will be advertised in the local newsletters and in the Farmers Weekly, who are running a "Health and Wellbeing" feature in July.
- The aim of the session is for people to walk away with enough information to assist them with making a decision in relation to their current and future care needs.
- If the session goes well, we may consider holding another in a different shire.

ACTION ITEM

Member shires to ensure posters are placed in prominent locations around town and advise CEACA of any other organisations that should be invited.

5. MEETING CLOSURE

The Chairperson thanked everyone for attending and there being no further business, the meeting closed at 1.25pm

6. NEXT MEETING

It has been proposed that an Executive Committee meeting be held on Monday, 13th June at 11.00am via Zoom. Any Members wishing to attend in person are welcome to do so. A calendar invitation will be sent out shortly.

The next Management Committee meeting will be held in approximately 3 months' time (details to be advised).

DECLARATION

These Minutes were confirmed by the Central East Accommodation & Care Alliance Inc at the Management Committee Meeting held on _____.

Signed _____

Person presiding at the meeting at which these minutes were confirmed.

Attachment 9.1.2

Arrangements for Management of Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades: Proposed Advocacy Position

May 2022

em@walga.asn.au www.walga.asn.au 08 9213 2000

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Acknowledgement

The WA Local Government Association (WALGA) acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land and pays respects to Elder's past, and present. WALGA acknowledges the continuing knowledge and cultural practices that they bring to the Local Government and Emergency Management sectors to support resilient and sustainable land management on WA landscapes.

Executive Summary

Western Australian Local Governments have extensive roles and responsibilities prescribed in the State Emergency Management Framework (State Framework) across the emergency management activities of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Relevantly, pursuant to the *Bush Fires Act 1954*, Local Governments have responsibility for bushfire and the management of volunteer Bush Fire Brigades (BFBs).

This Paper proposes a new Advocacy Position on the management of BFBs to guide the Association's emergency management advocacy on behalf of Local Government, and in particular its engagement with the State Government on the development of the *Consolidated Emergency Services Act* which is expected to be released for stakeholder consultation in early 2023.

How to Comment on This Paper

Local Governments are encouraged to provide a written response to this Paper or to complete the survey. Formal Council resolutions will assist the Association understand the sentiment of the sector on this important issue.

The Paper outlines the proposed Advocacy Position, followed by the background and rationale for the new position.

Questions are provided at the end of the Paper to guide feedback.

For further information please contact WALGA's Resilient Communities Policy Manager, Susie Moir via 9213 2058 or smoir@walga.asn.au

Feedback should be provided in response to the questions via email to em@walga.asn.au by **5pm Friday 8 July 2022.**

Introduction

This Paper seeks Local Government's views on a new WALGA Advocacy Position on the management of volunteer bush fire brigades (BFBs).

WALGA Advocacy Positions guide WALGA's policy, advocacy and capacity building activities and support a consistent and whole-of-sector approach.

The introduction of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* has shone a spotlight on Local Government responsibilities for managing BFBs. In addition, the State Government is currently drafting the *Consolidated Emergency Services Act*, which consolidates the *Fire Brigades Act 1942, Bush Fires Act 1954* and *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998* into a single piece of legislation, anticipated to be released as a Green Bill in early 2023. Therefore consultation on a new Advocacy Position with respect to management of BFBs is timely.

In 2012, 2019 and 2021, WALGA undertook comprehensive consultation with Local Government in relation to emergency management matters.

In 2021 WALGA undertook a comprehensive Local Government Emergency Management Survey to ascertain the sector's sentiment with respect to their emergency management responsibilities. 104 Local Governments responded to the Survey. Responses were provided by:

- 36 Chief Executive Officers
- 18 Community Emergency Services Managers
- 50 Local Government officers

As part of the survey Local Governments were asked about their level of satisfaction with current arrangements for managing BFBs. 92 Local Governments (69 of which manage BFBs) provided the following feedback:

- 93% were not wholly satisfied with the current arrangements for the management of BFBs; and
- 51% expressed that their Local Government does not support the requirements for Local Governments to manage BFBs.

These Survey responses reinforce that it is timely to engage with the sector on this issue.

WALGA has been undertaking a process to update our Advocacy Positions, and as a result has prepared eight new Advocacy Position Statements relating to Emergency Management, which will be considered at the July 2022 State Council meeting, as listed in Appendix 1. These new Advocacy Positions are based on previous State Council endorsed submissions, recommendations from significant reviews and inquiries, and information and priorities captured in sector-wide consultations.

A comprehensive Advocacy Position regarding the *Consolidated Emergency Services Act*, is outlined in Appendix 1, Advocacy Position 8.4.

Background

FESA (now the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)) was established in 1999 for the purpose of improving coordination of the State's emergency services, replacing the Fire Brigades and Bush Fires Boards[1]. DFES provides strategic leadership for emergency services across WA. DFES manages the career fire and rescue service, as well as a number of volunteer emergency services: Volunteer Fire and Emergency Services (VFES); Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service (VFRS); State Emergency Services (SES); and Marine Rescue Western Australia.

Around Australia:

- WA is the only State in Australia in which Local Governments manage bushfire volunteers (pursuant to the *Bush Fire Act 1954).*
- In New South Wales, the NSW Rural Fire Service, which makes up the world's largest firefighting volunteer services, is managed by the NSW Government[2].
- Similarly, the Victorian Government manages the Country Fire Authority which manages regional fire services in Victoria[3].
- In South Australia, the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (SA) provides for the South Australian Country Fire Service (SACFS) being established as a body corporate, currently managing 14,000 volunteers. The SACFS is responsible to the Minister for Emergency Services[4].
- In Queensland, the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990* (Qld) provides for the establishment of rural fire brigades, with the Commissioner responsible for the efficiency of rural fire brigades[5].
- The Tasmanian Fire Service sits under the State Fire Commission, established under the *Fire Service Act 1979*[6], with more than 200 fire brigades across Tasmania, 350 career firefighters and 5000 volunteers.
- The ACT Rural Fire Service sits under the ACT Emergency Services Agency[7] and is responsible for all bush and grass fires in rural ACT areas, through 450 volunteers in eight brigades.
- Bushfires NT is a division of the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security, which is responsible for administration of the *Bushfires Management Act 2016*[8]. The Minister appoints members of the Bushfires Council and regional bushfires committees.

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[1] https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/site/about-us/corporate-information/corporate-history/corporate-history.html
[2] https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/about-us/history
[3] https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/about-us/who-we-are
[4] Part_B_2015_South_Australian_Country_Fire_Service.pdf (audit.sa.gov.au)
[5] Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990 (legislation.qld.gov.au)
[6] TFSAnnualReport2021.pdf (fire.tas.gov.au)
[7] Emergencies Act 2004 | Acts
[8] Legislation Database (nt.gov.au)

Current Arrangements in WA

In Western Australia 111 Local Governments manage 563 BFBs involving approximately 20,000 volunteers. The Bush Fire Service is the largest volunteer emergency service by a significant margin:

- Bush Fire Service: 19,639 volunteers
- Fire and Rescue Service: 2,486 volunteers
- State Emergency Services: 2001 volunteers
- Volunteer Fire and Emergency Services: 926 volunteers
- Emergency Services Cadet Corps: 2,261 volunteers
- Marine Rescue Service: 1,559 volunteers[9].

The number of BFBs managed by Local Governments varies from one up to 20. For example, the Shire of Cranbrook, which has a population of 1000 people, annual revenue of $8 million and 29 employees manages 11 BFBs. The City of Mandurah, population 88,000, annual revenue of $116 million and 678 employees, manages one BFB.

DFES also manages some BFBs. This includes seven bushfire brigades within the Kimberley and seven bushfire brigades within the Pilbara regions, under Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with relevant Local Governments which make DFES responsible for the day-to-day management of the BFB and all response activities, excluding in relation to land tenure managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

Under this arrangement, Local Governments maintain responsibility for administering the *Bushfires Act* and carry out activities such as inspecting fire breaks and issuing burning permits.

The Local Government Grants Scheme (LGGS) Manual (Appendix 1) outlines five different 'profiles' for Bush Fire Brigades, as follows:

- Farmer Response Rural Brigades
- Pastoral Emergency Management
- Rural Brigades
- Settlement Brigades (Rural/Semi Rural)
- Urban Brigades (Defensive/Structural/Breathing Apparatus).

Considerations for Future Bush Fire Brigade Management Arrangements

Local Government Views

As part of WALGA's 2021 Emergency Management Survey, Local Governments were asked about their level of satisfaction with current arrangements for managing BFBs. 92 Local Governments (69 of which manage BFBs) provided the following feedback:

- 93% were not wholly satisfied with the current arrangements for the management of BFBs; and
- 51% expressed that their Local Government does not support the requirements for Local Governments to manage BFBs.

[9] DFES Volunteering, April 2022

Detailed comments provided in the WALGA survey indicated a strong preference for the State Government to be responsible for all emergency management matters in Western Australia, including the management of BFBs.

Recommendations of Previous Reviews

Over the years there have been many calls for transformational change to the State Emergency Management Framework, in particular rural fire management.

The Ferguson Report on the 2016 Waroona Bushfire recommended that the State Government establish a rural fire service to address perceived issues in rural fire management, including insufficient capacity and unsuitable governance to deliver rural fire services. In 2017 the State Government hosted a bushfire mitigation summit at which a number of options were considered by stakeholders: a rural fire service operated within DFES; a rural fire service operated within DFES with autonomy; and a dedicated rural fire service that operated independently. Options to transfer the management of all BFBs under one umbrella – DFES or other – were also explored.

The 2017 Economic Regulation Authority Review of the Emergency Services Levy (ESL) considered the extent to which the ESL should be available to fund the administrative and/ or operational costs of a rural fire service, although it was outside the terms of reference for the ERA to examine the merits of a rural fire service or form a view on the best model of a rural fire service[10]. A number of Local Governments provided submissions to the ERA Review that supported the creation of a rural fire service[11].

Work Health and Safety Act 2020

The requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*, enacted in March 2022, have heightened concerns in the sector regarding risk and liability in the management of BFBs, resourcing requirements and training and competency.

The shared responsibility for the health and safety of BFB volunteers adds further complexity to the management of BFBs and responsibilities. Local Governments, DFES, and in some cases the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), have a shared duty of care to BFB volunteers due to Controlling Agency activities at incidents, and funding mechanisms (LGGS) for BFB operations and capital equipment.

DFES has a role as the lead fire and emergency services agency in WA for preparing training resources and standard operating procedures. DFES is currently developing additional resources suited to each of the above BFB 'profiles', specifically the management and training of BFBs. These additional resources will be discussed further with the sector in the coming months.

Whether the management structure for BFBs could be aligned to reflect the current operations of different brigade 'profiles', as provided in the LGGS Manual and outlined on Page 5 of this Paper, would require further discussion between DFES and the Local Government sector. This could allow for scalability of BFBs depending on location, resources and capabilities.

[10] ERA Review of the ESL, 2017, pg 185
[11] ERA ESL Review – summary of submissions to issues paper and draft report

Volunteer Insurance

Local Governments are responsible for providing compensation for injury caused to present and former BFB volunteers as a result of their duties. The commercial insurance market ceased writing injury insurance for volunteers in 2012, therefore a self-insurance mutual scheme was implemented to ensure that Local Governments continue to meet this obligation.

Since 2012, due to the high cost of claims, the aggregate limit of liability has increased from $250,000 to $750,000. In addition, the annual cost of insurance has nearly doubled (92%) from $47.50 to $91.20 per volunteer, and it is expected that this trend will continue[12].

Sector Capacity, Capability and Resourcing

Local Governments vary in their capability, capacity, and resources to manage BFBs, as well as their other extensive legislative responsibilities and requirements[13].

By way of overview, Local Governments in Western Australia:

- vary in size from less than 1.5 to over 370,000 square kilometres;
- have populations of just over 100 to more than 220,000 people;
- employ fewer than 10 to over 1000 staff; and
- have revenue (2019-20) ranging from just over $2 million to just over $225 million[14].

Bush Fire Service and Volunteerism

The localised culture and history of BFBs in WA has had a large influence on the way that Local Governments engage with and manage BFBs. Many BFBs operate in an independent and self-sufficient way, which Local Governments encourage and support, as this contributes to expansion of the volunteer network in the local community, while also building community networks and resilience.

Communities, and therefore many Local Governments, have a significant interest in volunteering and BFBs, with some Local Governments very involved in the establishment, management and operation of their local BFBs. Therefore it is essential that any future management arrangements, including the transfer of responsibility for management of BFBs to the State Government, should be a voluntary process available to Local Governments that do not have the capacity, capability or resources to manage BFBs. It is also essential that the integrity of the Bush Fire Service is maintained, whatever the arrangements for the management of BFBs.

[12] Data provided by LGIS, 17 May 2022
[13] 2021 Local Government Emergency Management Capability report - SEMC
[14] Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries

Options for future management of BFBs

Four options are identified for the future management of BFBs:

1. Status quo - continue with the current arrangements for management of BFBs whereby the majority are managed by Local Government and transfer arrangements are negotiated on an ad hoc basis between DFES and Local Governments (or their BFBs).

2. Improvements - continue with the current arrangements for Local Government management of BFBs with additional support provided by the State Government with respect to increased funding and better access to training resources and other support.

3. Hybrid Model - Local Government continues to manage BFBs where they have the capacity, capability and resources to do so; however where they do not have the capacity, capability and resources, responsibility for management of BFBs is transferred to DFES.

4. Transfer - Responsibility for management of all BFBs is transferred to the State Government, consistent with the arrangements in other States and Territories.

Proposed Position

Based on the feedback received from Local Governments in the WALGA Emergency Management Survey and the other considerations outlined above, it is considered appropriate for the Association to **support a hybrid model** for the management of BFBs.

A hybrid model would enable the continued management of BFBs by those Local Governments with capacity, capability and resources to do so, while providing a framework for the transfer of the management of BFBs to the State Government where a Local Government does not.

Whatever the arrangements for future management of BFBs, it is apparent that Local Governments with responsibility for management of BFBs require **additional support and resourcing** which should be provided by the State Government, including:

- development of a suite of guidelines and resources to assist Local Governments in their management of BFBs, particularly with respect to the discharge of obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 202*1;
- expansion of the Community Emergency Services Manager Program (CESM) so that every Local Government with responsibility for managing BFBs has access to the Program if they wish to participate;
- universal access to DFES training for BFBs; and
- development of mandatory and minimum training requirements including recognition of competency for volunteers.

Based on the previous commentary, the following Advocacy Position is proposed:

Management of Bush Fire Brigades

1. The Association advocates that the State Government must provide for:

a) A clear pathway for Local Governments to transfer responsibility for the management of Bush Fire Brigades to the State Government when ongoing management is beyond the capacity, capability and resources of the Local Government;

b) The co-design of a suite of relevant guidelines and materials to assist those Local Governments that manage Bush Fire Brigades;

c) Mandatory and minimum training requirements for Bush Fire Brigade volunteers supported by a universally accessible training program managed by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES); and

d) The recognition of prior learning, experience and competency of Bush Fire Brigade volunteers.

2. That a Working Group comprising representatives of WALGA and DFES be established to develop a process and timeline for the transfer of responsibility for Bush Fire Brigades in accordance with 1(a).

3. Where management of Bush Fire Brigades is transferred to DFES in accordance with 1(a), DFES should be resourced to undertake the additional responsibility.

How to Provide a Response to this Paper and Proposed Position

WALGA strongly encourages all Local Governments, and particularly those with responsibility for managing Bush Fire Brigades to provide a response to this Paper and the proposed Advocacy Position. Council endorsed responses are preferred but not essential.

The following questions are provided for Local Governments to consider:

1. Does your Local Government manage BFBs?
2. Does your Local Government support the proposed Advocacy Position on arrangements for the management of Bush Fire Brigades? Why or why not?
3. Does your Local Government have any further suggestions or changes to the proposed Advocacy Position?
4. For Local Governments that manage BFBs, is your Local Government's preference to continue to manage BFBs or to transfer responsibility to the State Government?
5. Is your response endorsed by Council? If so, please include the Council paper and resolution.
6. Do you have any further comments to make?

Responses can be provided by way of written submission or by completion of the online survey.

Please provide written submissions by **5pm Friday 8 July 2022** to em@walga.asn.au (Subject line: Bush Fire Brigade Advocacy Position).

WALGA will review the feedback received and prepare a report for consideration by WALGA Zones and State Council in September 2022.

APPENDIX ONE - Proposed Emergency Management Advocacy Position Statements

(Positions to be considered at July 2022 State Council Meeting)

8 Emergency Management

Local Governments in Western Australia play a significant role in emergency management. Both Commonwealth and State Government policy identify Local Government as a key player in community disaster resilience, preparedness and response. Local Governments however face a few challenges in addressing their emergency management responsibilities, and these challenges differ greatly across the State.

8.1 Emergency Management Principles

1. The State Government bears fundamental responsibility for emergency management and has the role of providing strategic guidance, support and services for emergency management activities in Western Australia.
2. The State Government should provide financial and resourcing support as necessary to enable Local Governments to adequately deliver their extensive emergency management roles and responsibilities under the State Emergency Management Framework.
3. The Local Government Sector should be engaged as a partner in policy and legislative reviews that impact Local Government emergency management roles and responsibilities.

8.2 State Emergency Management Framework

Local Governments are supported to undertake their emergency management responsibilities by a simple and streamlined State Emergency Management Framework with the primary objectives of:

1. Protecting people, the economy, and the natural environment from disasters;
2. Supporting communities in preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies;
3. Clearly outlining roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for Local Government and other emergency management stakeholders;
4. Scalability and adaptability that supports Local Governments of varied capacity and capability; and
5. Supporting agency interoperability through common systems and approaches to key activities including data management, communications, and hazard management.

8.3 Sustainable Grant Funding Model for Emergency Management

Local Government should be empowered to discharge its emergency management responsibilities through sustainable grant funding models that support a shared responsibility and all hazards approach to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from natural disasters. A sustainable grant funding model for Local Government emergency management:

1. empowers Local Governments to undertake proactive approaches to preparedness, prevention, response and recovery;

2. supports the resilience of local communities through capacity-building activities and programs;

3. is responsive to the variations in Local Government resourcing and context

4. develops the skills, capacity and capability of the emergency management workforce; and

5. is consistent, flexible, timely, accessible, scalable, strategic and the guidance provided is comprehensive.

8.4 Consolidated Emergency Services Act

1. The Association advocates for the development of a Consolidated Emergency Services Act to provide a comprehensive and contemporary legislative framework to support the effective delivery of emergency services in Western Australia. The Legislation should clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all emergency management stakeholders including Local Government.
2. The Local Government sector seeks ongoing engagement in the scoping and co-design of the Act and associated Regulations and supporting materials such as Guidelines and fact sheets.
3. The Association advocates for DFES to undertake a full costing analysis of the new Act and to provide to Local Government details of the cost implications prior to the release of any Exposure Draft Bill.
4. Any new or increased responsibilities placed on Local Government by the Consolidated Emergency Services Act must be accompanied by funding and resource support to enable Local Governments to adequately discharge those responsibilities.
5. The Association recognises that in addition to the Consolidated Emergency Services Act, the Regulations and other supporting materials that are developed to support it provide a key resource for Local Governments in understanding and discharging their legislative obligations.
6. The Association advocates for the Act to provide clear guidelines for the process for transferring responsibility for bushfire incident response from Local Government to DFES.

8.5 Resource Sharing

Local Governments and the Association support resource sharing across the Local Government Sector for the purpose of emergency management, to support Local Governments to undertake effective and timely response and recovery to emergencies as well as conduct business as usual. The Association will endeavour to facilitate support to the sector in undertaking resource sharing arrangements.

8.6 Lessons Learnt Management

The Association advocates for the implementation of a transparent and contemporary assurance framework for emergency management lessons management overseen by the State Emergency Management Committee. Findings from inquiries and reviews, and progress on implementation of recommendations, should be publicly reported regularly and consistently.

8.7 Emergency Services Levy

Local Government requests the implementation of the recommendations from the 2017 Economic Regulation Authority (ERA) Review of the Emergency Services Levy, which supported increased transparency and accountability in the administration and distribution of the ESL through:

1. Expansion of the ESL to fund Local Government emergency management activities across prevention, preparedness and response.

2. Administration of the ESL by an independent organisation that is funded through consolidated revenue, with regular independent reviews of expenditure and assessment of the effectiveness of ESL funding expenditure to support prevention, preparedness and response activities.

3. The ESL administration fee should recompense Local Governments for the complete cost of administering the ESL.

4. Public disclosure of the allocation and expenditure of the ESL.

5. Public disclosure by the State Government on the progress of implementation of each of the ERA Review recommendations.

6. A review of the role, responsibilities and reporting arrangements of the Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM) Program.

8.8 Local Government Grants Scheme (LGGS)

Local Government supports:

1. A full, independent review of the LGGS to investigate and analyse how ESL funds are allocated to Local Government via the LGGS;
2. A redesign of the LGGS to remove the ineligible and eligible list and create a sustainable, modern, equitable grants program that funds Local Government emergency management activities across prevention, preparedness and response
3. An audit of existing buildings, facilities, appliances, vehicles, and major items of equipment for both Local Government Volunteer Bushfire Brigades (BFB) and State Emergency Services (SES) to inform the preparation of a Comprehensive Asset Management Plan and to guide future funding requests;
4. in the interim, an immediately increase in the quantum of State Government funding to enable the provision of funding of operating and capital grant applications in full, to provide all resources necessary for the safe and efficient operation of Local Government Bushfire Brigades, in accordance with obligations of the Work Health and Safety 2020 legislation.

8.9 Expansion of the Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM) Program

That the Association advocates for an expansion of the Community Emergency Service Manager (CESM) Program, as follows:

1. All Local Governments should have the option of participating in the CESM Program.
2. The full cost of the CESM Program should be funded through the Emergency Services Levy.

8.10 Management of Bush Fire Brigades

To be developed.

INFOPAGE

To: **All Local Governments**

From: Susie Moir, Resilient Communities Policy Manager

Date: 20 May 2022

Reference: **05-024-02-0059SM**

Priority: High

Subject: **Proposed Advocacy Position on Arrangements for Management of Volunteer Bushfire Brigades**

Operational Area:	**CEO, Emergency Management**
Key Issues:	• The Association is consulting the Local Government sector on a proposed Advocacy Position on the arrangements for management of volunteer Bush Fire Brigades. • Responses to the proposed Advocacy Position Paper are requested by **8 July 2022**. • Sector feedback will inform a final position to be considered by WALGA State Council in September 2022.
Action Required:	• Local Governments are encouraged to provide a written response or submit a response through the survey. • A formal Council resolution will assist the Association understand the sentiment of the sector.

Background

Western Australian Local Governments have extensive roles and responsibilities embedded in the State Emergency Management Framework across the emergency management spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Under the *Bush Fires Act 1954*, Local Governments have responsibility for bushfire and the management of volunteer Bush Fire Brigades (BFBs). 111 Local Governments manage 563 BFBs involving approximately 20,000 volunteers.

As part of WALGA's 2021 Emergency Management Survey, Local Governments were asked about their level of satisfaction with current arrangements for managing BFBs. 92 Local Governments (69 of which manage BFBs) provided the following feedback:

- 93% were not wholly satisfied with the current arrangements for the management of BFBs; and
- 51% expressed that their Local Government does not support the requirements for Local Governments to manage BFBs.

The State Government is currently drafting the *Consolidated Emergency Services Act* (CES Act), which consolidates the *Fire Brigades Act 1942*, *Bush Fires Act 1954* and Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998 into a single piece of legislation, anticipated to be released as a Green Bill for consultation in early 2023.

The introduction of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* has also shone a spotlight on Local Government responsibilities for managing volunteer BFBs.

Comment

The development of the CES Act represents a important and timely opportunity for the sector to determine its position on the management of volunteer BFBs. An endorsed advocacy position will guide the Association in its engagement with the State Government on this issue.

WALGA has prepared the attached proposed Advocacy Position for the sector's consideration.

An six week period for sector consultation is designed to enable Local Governments to engage with relevant stakeholders, including volunteers, and for Councils to consider their position. Feedback on the proposed position will be reviewed and inform a final position to be considered by WALGA State Council in September 2022.

Further information

Please contact WALGA's Resilient Communities Policy Manager, Susie Moir smoir@walga.asn.au or 9213 2058**.**

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www.walga.asn.au

Attachment 9.2.1

SHIRE OF YILGARN

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)

For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

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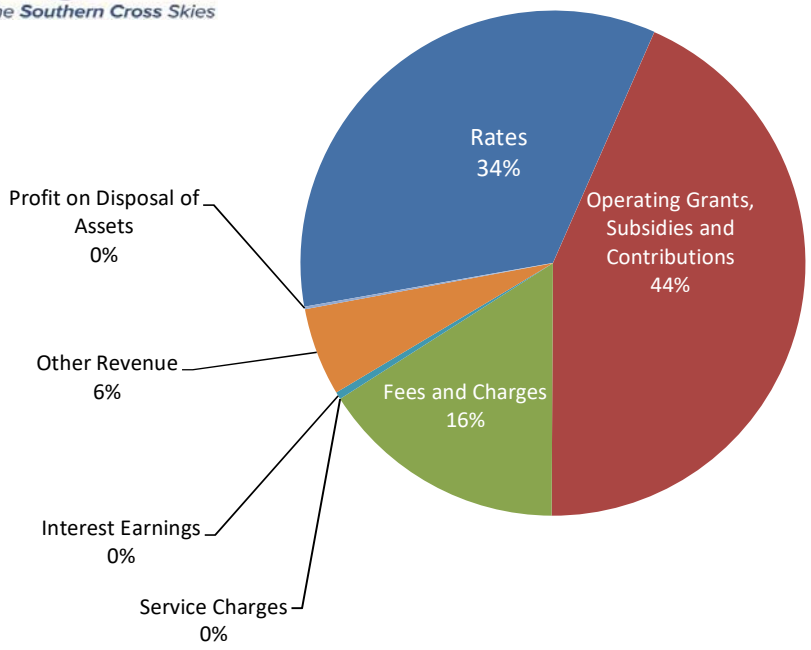
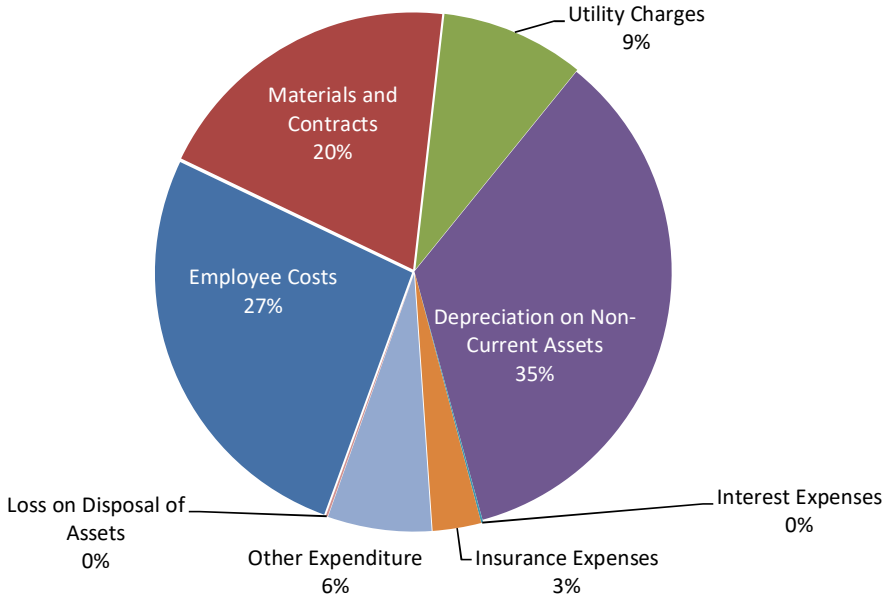
SHIRE OF YILGARN
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Operating Revenue



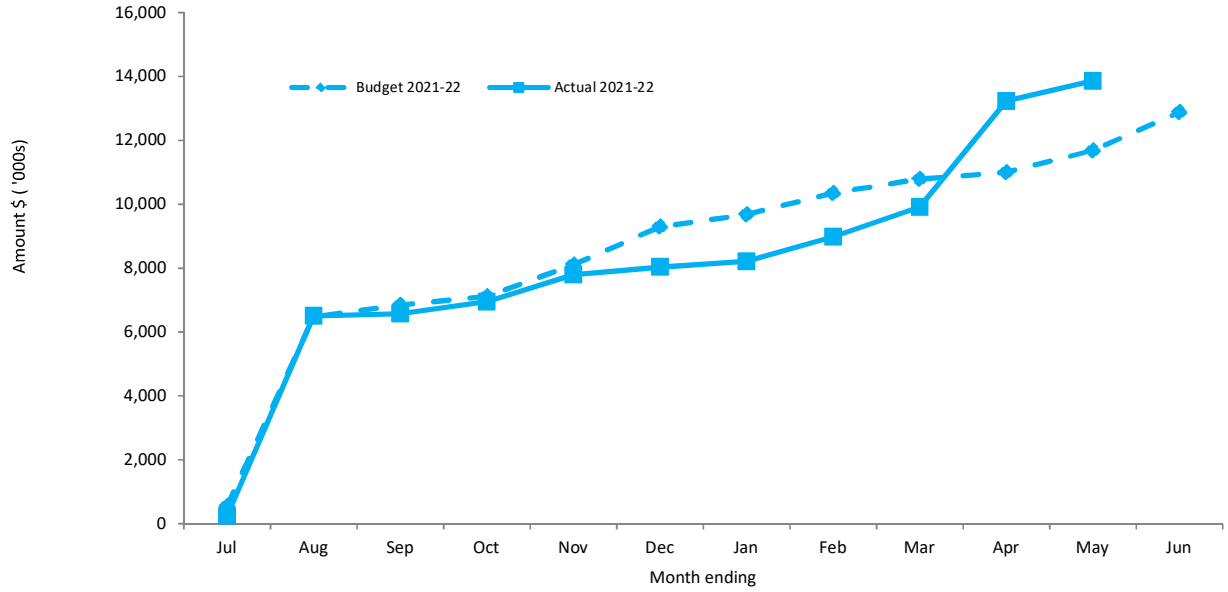
Operating Expenditure



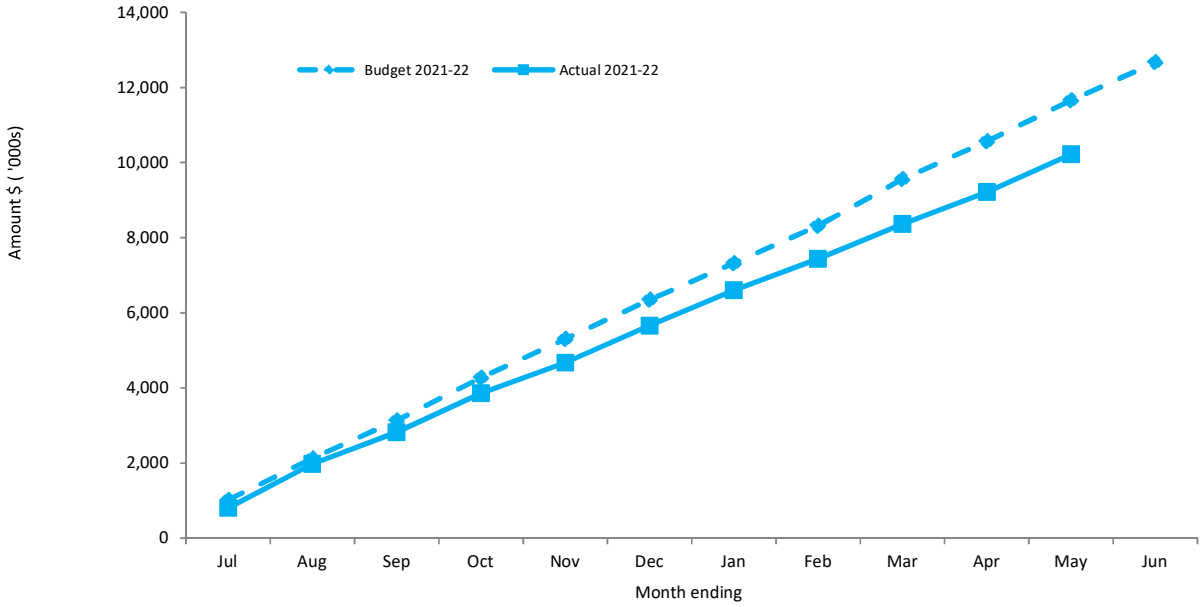
SHIRE OF YILGARN
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

Budget Operating Revenues -v- Actual (Refer Note 2)



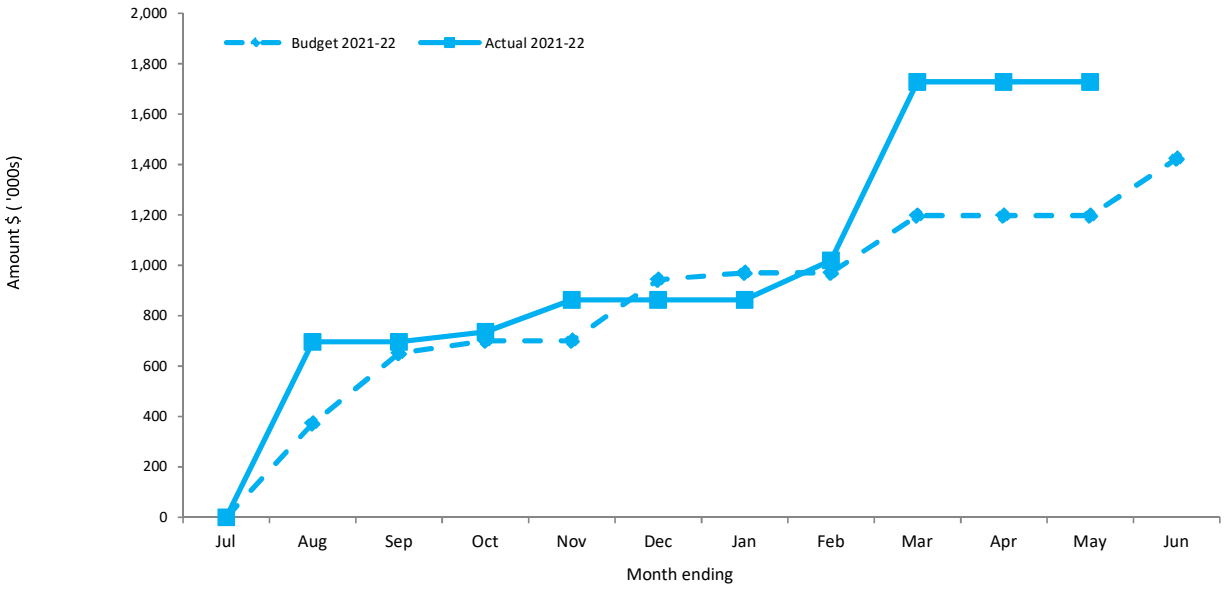
Budget Operating Expenses -v- YTD Actual (Refer Note 2)



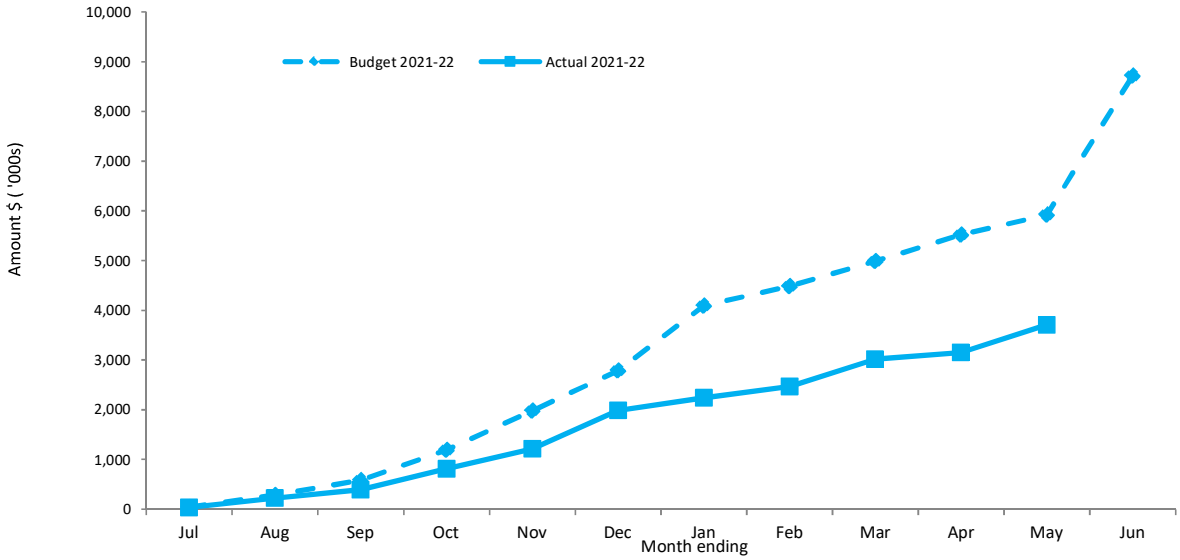
SHIRE OF YILGARN
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

Budget Capital Revenue -v- Actual (Refer Note 2)



Budget Capital Expenses -v- Actual (Refer Note 2)



SHIRE OF YILGARN
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(Statutory Reporting Program)
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Note	Original Annual Budget	Original YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		$	$	$	$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	4,139,858	4,139,858	**4,595,298**	455,440	11%	
Revenue from operating activities							
General Purpose Funding - Rates	9	4,070,680	4,070,680	**4,163,640**	92,960	2%	
General Purpose Funding		1,589,716	1,581,670	**5,012,311**	3,430,641	217%	▲
Law, Order and Public Safety		82,776	65,790	**61,705**	(4,085)	(6%)	
Health		1,500	1,375	**650**	(725)	(53%)	
Education and Welfare		176,489	171,413	**168,213**	(3,200)	(2%)	
Housing		75,920	69,553	**65,020**	(4,533)	(7%)	
Community Amenities		649,459	645,212	**773,641**	128,429	20%	▲
Recreation and Culture		24,816	21,131	**30,764**	9,633	46%	
Transport		703,250	645,554	**676,982**	31,428	5%	
Economic Services		994,770	926,443	**986,981**	60,538	7%	
Other Property and Services		168,260	155,547	**236,718**	81,171	52%	▲
		8,537,636	**8,354,368**	**12,176,624**			
Expenditure from operating activities							
General Purpose Funding		(325,351)	(302,273)	**(221,551)**	(80,722)	(27%)	▼
Governance		(470,913)	(448,154)	**(355,742)**	(92,412)	(21%)	▼
Law, Order and Public Safety		(358,153)	(331,508)	**(290,162)**	(41,346)	(12%)	▼
Health		(313,734)	(288,592)	**(252,656)**	(35,936)	(12%)	▼
Education and Welfare		(395,524)	(363,380)	**(335,714)**	(27,666)	(8%)	
Housing		(140,601)	(130,765)	**(105,726)**	(25,039)	(19%)	
Community Amenties		(1,196,649)	(1,107,960)	**(804,552)**	(303,408)	(27%)	▼
Recreation and Culture		(1,709,582)	(1,571,843)	**(1,586,731)**	14,888	1%	
Transport		(5,406,805)	(4,955,951)	**(4,621,450)**	(334,501)	(7%)	
Economic Services		(1,563,635)	(1,441,044)	**(1,347,879)**	(93,165)	(6%)	
Other Property and Services		(74,370)	(85,495)	**(299,755)**	214,260	251%	▲
		(11,955,317)	**(11,026,965)**	**(10,221,919)**			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		3,822,413	3,503,953	**3,567,692**	63,739	2%	
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	(162,180)	147,657	**(4,044)**	(151,701)	(103%)	▼
Provisions and Accruals		-	-	**-**	-		
Revaluation losses		-	-				
Amount attributable to operating activities		**242,552**	**979,013**	**5,518,353**			
Investing Activities							
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	3,599,775	2,616,811	**1,687,881**	(928,930)	(35%)	▼
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	351,818	104,354	**338,182**	233,828	224%	▲
Land and Buildings	13	(325,795)	(316,042)	**(200,391)**	(115,651)	(37%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(3,221,022)	(3,082,805)	**(2,813,385)**	(269,420)	(9%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Other	13	(463,880)	(450,237)	**(393,144)**	(57,093)	(13%)	▼
Plant and Equipment	13	(1,148,200)	(934,450)	**(640,404)**	(294,046)	(31%)	▼
Furniture and Equipment	13	(58,400)	(54,688)	**(39,626)**	(15,062)	(28%)	
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(1,265,704)**	**(2,117,057)**	**(2,066,872)**			
Financing Actvities							
Repayment of borrowings		(95,504)	(95,504)	**(95,494)**			
Cash payments for Right of Use liabilities		-	-	**(12,431)**			
Transfer from Reserves	7	42,700	15,000	**-**	15,000	(100%)	
Transfer to Reserves	7	(3,584,563)	(977,402)	**(17,812)**	(959,590)	(98%)	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		**(3,637,367)**	**(1,057,906)**	**(125,737)**			
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	**(520,661)**	**1,943,908**	**7,921,042**			

▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(By Nature or Type)
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Note	Original Annual Budget	Original YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		$	$	$	$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	4,139,858	4,139,858	**4,595,298**	455,440	11%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates	9	4,070,680	4,070,680	**4,163,640**	92,960	2%	
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	1,994,276	1,965,304	**5,270,815**	3,305,511	168%	▲
Fees and Charges		1,708,492	1,618,542	**1,923,089**	304,547	19%	▲
Interest Earnings		74,875	68,629	**57,188**	(11,441)	(17%)	
Reimbursements		62,568	54,593	**61,146**	6,553	12%	
Other Revenue		614,758	564,634	**683,771**	119,137	21%	▲
Profit on Disposal of Assets	8	11,987	11,986	**16,976**	4,990	42%	
		8,537,636	**8,354,368**	**12,176,624**			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee Costs		(3,099,719)	(2,838,649)	**(2,713,649)**	(125,000)	(4%)	
Materials and Contracts		(2,850,460)	(2,647,583)	**(2,012,782)**	(634,801)	(24%)	▼
Utility Charges		(864,723)	(792,821)	**(924,422)**	131,601	17%	▲
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets		(3,822,413)	(3,503,953)	**(3,567,692)**	63,739	2%	
Interest Expenses		(10,589)	(10,589)	**(11,592)**	1,003	9%	
Insurance Expenses		(317,697)	(312,470)	**(312,235)**	(235)	(0%)	
Other Expenditure		(815,549)	(761,257)	**(666,614)**	(94,644)	(12%)	▼
Loss on Disposal of Assets	8	(174,167)	(159,643)	**(12,932)**	(146,711)	(92%)	▼
		(11,955,317)	**(11,026,965)**	**(10,221,918)**			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		3,822,413	3,503,953	**3,567,692**	63,739	2%	
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	(162,180)	147,657	**(4,044)**	(151,701)	(103%)	▼
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		-	-	**-**	-		
Amount attributable to operating activities		**242,552**	**979,013**	**5,518,354**			
Investing activities							
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	3,599,775	2,616,811	**1,687,881**	(928,930)	(35%)	▼
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	351,818	104,354	**338,182**	233,828	224%	▲
Land Held for Resale		-	-	**-**	-		
Land and Buildings	13	(325,795)	(316,042)	**(200,391)**	(115,651)	(37%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(3,221,022)	(3,082,805)	**(2,813,385)**	(269,420)	(9%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Other	13	(463,880)	(450,237)	**(393,144)**	(57,093)	(13%)	▼
Plant and Equipment	13	(1,148,200)	(934,450)	**(640,404)**	(294,046)	(31%)	▼
Furniture and Equipment	13	(58,400)	(54,688)	**(39,626)**	(15,062)	(28%)	
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(1,265,704)**	**(2,117,057)**	**(2,066,872)**			
Financing Activities							
Repayment of borrowings		(95,504)	(95,504)	**(95,494)**			
Cash payments for Right of Use liabilities		-	-	**(12,431)**			
Transfer from Reserves	7	42,700	15,000	**-**	(15,000)	(100%)	
Transfer to Reserves	7	(3,584,563)	(977,402)	**(17,812)**	959,590	98%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		**(3,637,367)**	**(1,057,906)**	**(125,737)**			
Closing Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	**(520,661)**	**1,943,908**	**7,921,042**			

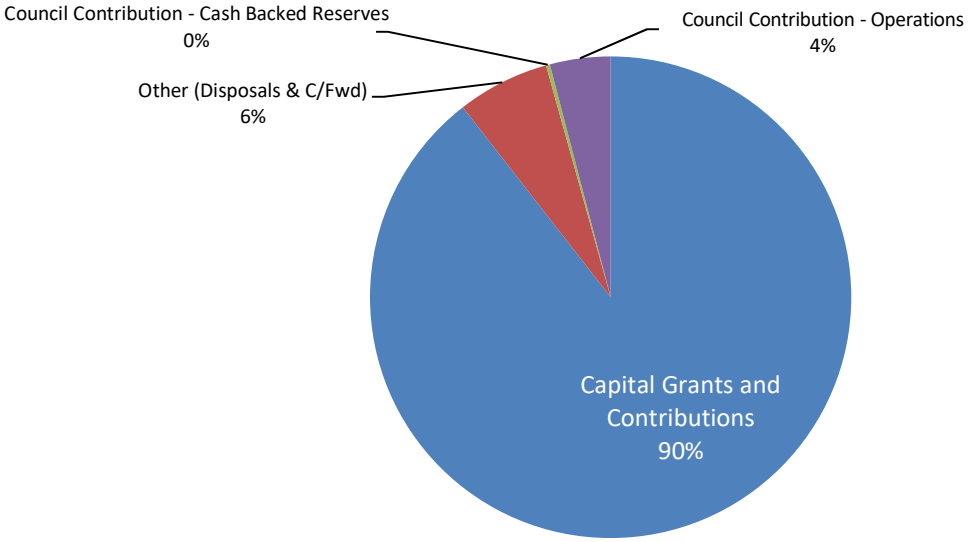
▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ACQUSITIONS AND CAPITAL FUNDING
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Note	YTD Actual New /Upgrade (a)	YTD Actual (Renewal Expenditure) (b)	Original YTD Budget (d)	Original Annual Budget	YTD Actual Total (c) = (a)+(b)	Variance (d) - (c)
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Land and Buildings	13	200,513	-	316,042	325,795	**200,513**	115,529
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	2,911,212	-	3,082,805	3,221,022	**2,911,212**	171,593
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	52,229	-	55,385	60,453	**52,229**	3,156
Infrastructure Assets - Refuse	13	729	-	7,500	7,500	**729**	6,771
Infrastructure Assets - Sewerage	13	4,000	-	25,663	28,000	**4,000**	21,663
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	-	-	13,189	14,427	**-**	13,189
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals	13	194,410	-	202,000	207,000	**194,410**	7,590
Infrastructure Assets - Other	13	141,858	-	146,500	146,500	**141,858**	4,642
Plant and Equipment	13	640,464	-	934,450	1,148,200	**640,464**	293,986
Furniture and Equipment	13	39,626	-	54,688	58,400	**39,626**	15,062
Right of use assets	13					**5,985**	
Capital Expenditure Totals		4,185,041	-	4,838,222	5,217,297	**4,185,041**	653,181
Capital acquisitions funded by:							
Capital Grants and Contributions				**4,482,082**	**5,081,616**	**6,618,200**	
Other (Disposals & C/Fwd)				**104,354**	**351,818**	**338,182**	
Council Contribution - Cash Backed Reserves				**15,000**	**15,000**	**-**	
Council Contribution - Operations				**236,786**	**(231,137)**	**(2,771,341)**	
Capital Funding Total				**4,838,222**	**5,217,297**	**4,185,041**	

Budgeted Capital Acquistions Funding



Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this statement are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has also been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated. All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the statement, but a separate statement of those monies appears at Note 12.

(c) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

(e) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land Held for Resale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point. Land held for sale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

(i) Fixed Assets

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 10 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
seal	
bituminous seals	30 years
asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel Roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
gravel sheet	15 years
Formed roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	12 years
Sewerage piping	50 years
Water supply piping & drainage systems	50 years
Airfields and runways	30 years
Refuse disposal sites	not depreciated

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Council becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(l) Employee Benefits

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are calculated as follows:

(i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Short-term Benefits)

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the amount the Shire has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees services provided to balance date. The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on remuneration rates the Shire expects to pay and includes related on-costs.

(ii) Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Long-term Benefits)

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the project unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, the liability is recognised as a current liability.

(m) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Where this is the case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the particular asset.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one of item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

(o) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where Council does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current even if not expected to be realised in the next 12 months except for land held for resale where it is held as non current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(p) Nature or Type Classifications

Rates

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears and service charges.

Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

Profit on Asset Disposal

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure classifications.

Fees and Charges

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire

Service Charges

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Interest Earnings

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Other Revenue / Income

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

Employee Costs

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

Materials and Contracts

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal

Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

Insurance

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

Loss on asset disposal

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation on non-current assets

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

Interest expenses

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

Other expenditure

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

(r) Program Classifications (Function/Activity)

Shire operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities:

Includes the activities of members of council and the administrative support available to the council for the provision of governance of the district.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.

Activities:

Supervision and enforcement of various local laws relating to fire prevention, animal control and other aspects of public safety including emergency services.

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

Inspection of food outlets and their control, provision of meat inspection services, noise control and waste disposal compliance.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.

Activities:

Maintenance of child minding centre, playgroup centre, senior citizen centre and aged care centre. Provision and maintenance of home and community care programs and youth services.

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide and maintain elderly residents housing.

Activities:

Provision and maintenance of elderly residents housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

Rubbish collection services, operation of rubbish disposal sites, litter control, construction and maintenance of urban storm water drains, protection of the environment and administration of town planning schemes, cemetery and public conveniences.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities:

Maintenance of public halls, civic centres, aquatic centre, beaches, recreation centres and various sporting facilities. Provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and playgrounds. Operation of library, museum and other cultural facilities.

TRANSPORT

Objective:

To provide safe, effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, footpaths, depots, cycle ways, parking facilities and traffic control. Cleaning of streets and maintenance of street trees, street lighting etc.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Tourism and area promotion including the maintenance and operation of a caravan park. Provision of rural services including weed control, vermin control and standpipes. Building Control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control Shire overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

Private works operation, plant repair and operation costs and engineering operation costs.

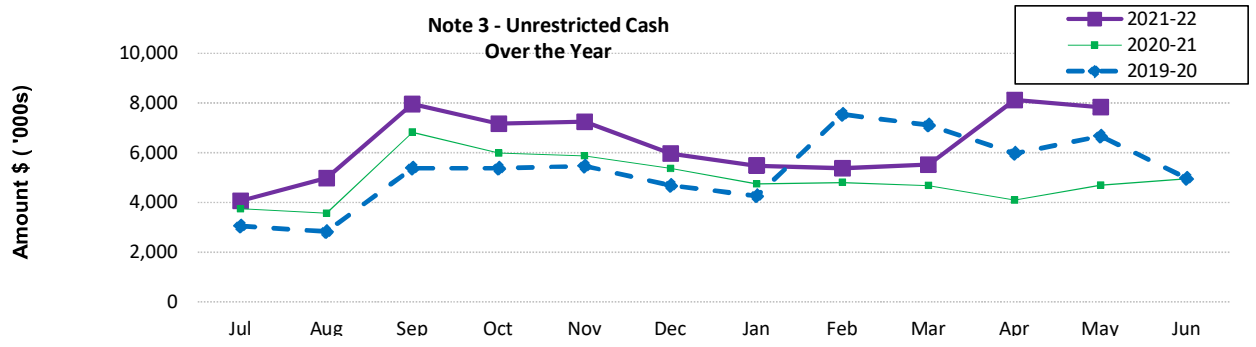
Note 2: Explanation of Material Variances

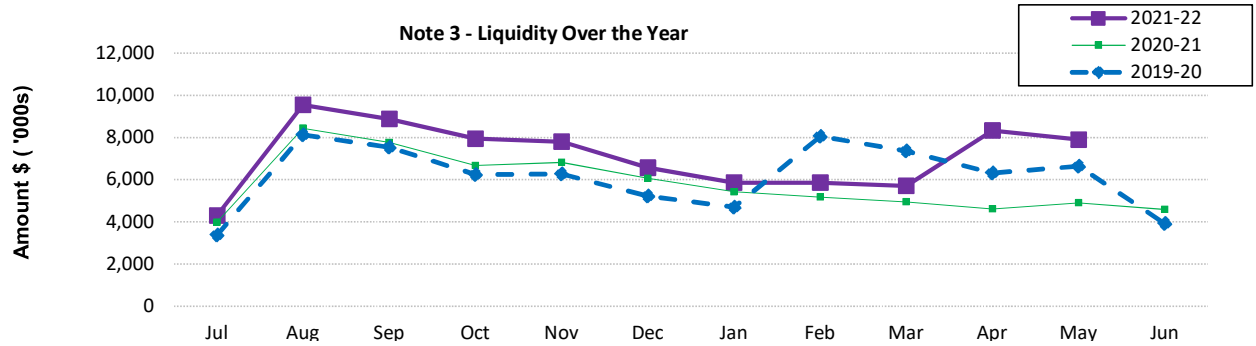
The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date budget materially.
The material variance adopted by Council for the 2021/22 Year is $30,000 or 10% whichever is the greater.

Reporting Program	Var. $	Var. %	Var.	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Operating Revenues	$	%			
General Purpose Funding - Other	3,430,641	217%	▲	Timing	Higher than budgeted YTD Federal Assistance Grants
Community Amenities	128,429	20%	▲	Permanent	Higher than budgeted commercial waste disposal fees.
Other Property and Services	81,171	52%	▲	Permanent	Insurance payouts and reimbursements for staff training costs not originally budgeted for.
Operating Expense					
Governance	(92,412)	(21%)	▼	Timing	Program-wide expenditure unders; no election expenses incurred.
General Purpose Funding	(80,722)	(27%)	▼	Timing	Program-wide expenditure unders; less than projected debtor write-offs.
Law, Order and Public Safety	(41,346)	(12%)	▼	Timing	Program-wide expenditure unders; significantly less than budgeted spending on fire fighting.
Health	(35,936)	(12%)	▼	Timing	Program-wide expenditure unders; mostly relating to staff housing.
Community Amenities	(303,408)	(27%)	▼	Timing	Program-wide expenditure unders; Standpipe usage below revised estimates.
Other Property and Services	214,260	251%	▲	Timing	Actual plant and staff costs higher than estimated.
Capital Revenues					
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	(928,930)	(35%)	▼	Timing	Delay in receipt of LRCI funding.
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	233,828	(103%)	▲	Timing	Changeover of CAT loader occurred sooner than revised estimates.
Capital Expenses					
Land and Buildings	(115,651)	(37%)	▼	Timing	Delayed spending on LRCI Round 2 expenditure for sporting complex and golf club. Minor works to Council facilities delayed.
Infrastructure - Other	(57,093)	(13%)	▼	Permanent	Sewerage capital works delayed pending inspection.
Plant and Equipment	(294,046)	(31%)	▼	Timing	Purchase of new grader still delayed due to supply issues.
Financing					
Transfers to reserves	(959,590)	(98%)	▲	Timing	Budgeted transfer of funds to reserves planned for end of financial year.

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

Note 3: Net Current Funding Position	Note	Last Years Closing 30 Jun 2021	This Time Last Year 31 May 2021	Current 31 May 2022
		$	$	$
Current Assets				
Cash Unrestricted	4	4,953,984	4,694,846	7,828,606
Cash Restricted	4	5,678,524	4,562,686	5,697,316
Receivables - Rates	6	680,431	1,736,592	596,208
Receivables - Trade	6	134,206	96,567	96,567
Receivable - Other		47,035	-	7,754
GST receivable		95,988	46,812.00	74,328
Inventories		21,516	40,206	53,912
		11,611,683	11,177,708	14,354,690
Less: Current Liabilities				
Payables		(816,622)	(200,673)	(274,513)
Provisions		(495,945)	(266,616)	(495,945)
Borrowings		(95,494)	(47,340)	-
Right of Use Assets		(14,210)	(14,218)	(1,496)
Contract Liabilities		(321,233)	(32,820)	(261,821)
		(1,743,503)	(561,668)	(1,033,775)
Less: Cash-Backed Reserves	7	(5,678,524)	(4,562,686)	(5,697,316)
Loan principle due to not be cleared		95,494	47,340	-
Right of Use liabilities due to not be cleared		14,210	14,218	1,496
Add: Leave Reserve		295,938	295,860	296,919
Less: interest on leave reserve		-	-	
Net Current Funding Position		**4,595,297.53**	**6,349,215**	**7,922,014**





Note 4: Cash and Investments

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Trust	Total Amount	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	$	$	$	$			
(a) **Cash Deposits**							
Muni Funds - Bank Working Acc	407,960			407,960	Westpac	0.00%	At Call
Muni Funds - Bank Investment Acc	1,024,897			1,024,897	Westpac	0.10%	At Call
Trust Fund Bank			95,262	95,262	Westpac	0.00%	At Call
Cash On Hand	1,350			1,350			
(b) **Term Deposits**							
Muni Funds - Notice Saver (31 Days)	6,394,399			6,394,399	Westpac	0.10%	31 Days from Call
Reserve Funds - Notice Saver (90 Days)		5,697,316		5,697,316	Westpac	0.60%	90 Days from Call
Total	**7,828,606**	**5,697,316**	**95,262**	**13,621,184**			

Note 5: Budget Amendments
Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Comments
				$	$	$	
	Budget Adoption						
	Resurfacing of Southern Cross netball courts		Capital Expenses		-	29,500	
	Remidial works to community cropping paddock fencing		Capital Expenses		-	20,000	
	New server and desktop computers for Southern Cross medical centre		Capital Expenses		-	27,700	
	Transfer from capital reserves (Health Services)		Capital Revenue		27,700	-	
	Budget review - major items						
	Southern Cross, sewerage system detailed condition report		Capital Expenses		-	70,000	
	Marvel Loch, sewerage system detailed condition report		Capital Expenses		-	30,000	
	Standpipes, upgrade to 4G		Capital Expenses		-	40,000	
	Occupational Health & Safety consultant to ensure compliance with amended Act		Operating Expenses		-	70,000	
	Sewerage reserve, additional reserves for work required following condition reports		Capital Expenses		-	500,000	
	Standpipe reserve (new), reserves for upgrades as standpipe controllers reach end of useful life		Capital Expenses		-	200,000	
	Budget review						
03. General Purpose Funding							
E03114	Valuation Expenses		Operating Expenses		34,000		General GRV Revaluation not occurring until 2022/23
R03200	Grants Commission General		Operating Revenue		321,650		Lower than anticipated percentage for prepayment
R03201	Grants Commission Roads		Operating Revenue		61,780		Lower than anticipated percentage for prepayment
04. Governance							
E04120	Public Relations		Operating Expenses			11,500	Increased allocation due to Shire Rebranding
05. Law, Order & Public Safety							
E05411	Crime Prevention Strategies		Operating Expenses			15,000	Additional Security Camera's
07. Health							
E07111	Legal Expenses - Public Health Administration		Operating Expenses			7,000	Costs associated with action against 80 Antares
E07112	Other - Public Health Administration		Operating Expenses		8,000		Costs of employing EMRS allocated to Admin
E07411	Medical Centre Operations		Operating Expenses			15,500	Overall increase in Operational Costs

Note 5: Budget Amendments
Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Comments
				$	$	$	
E07417	Minor Plant & Equipment		Operating Expenses			6,600	Replacement PC's
E07453	Medical Services - Furniture & Equipment Capital		Capital Expenses		6,600		Desktop PC's included as Operating Exp
08. Education & Welfare							
E08112	Office Expenses, Stationery And Printing		Operating Expenses			14,000	Higher than expected printing costs of Crosswords
E08312	Senior Citizens Centre Maintenance		Operating Expenses		5,000		Lower than anticipated expenditure
R08401	Hfa Rental - Unit 1		Operating Revenue		3,100		Unit recently rented
E08412	Aged Persons Residence - Maintenance		Operating Expenses			10,000	Works transferred from Capital
J08401	Homes for the Aged - Units 1 & 2 - Capital Works		Capital Expenses		3,973		
J08402	Homes for the Aged - Units 3 & 4 - Capital Works		Capital Expenses		3,973		Capital Works to be classified as Maintenance
J08403	Homes for the Aged - Units 5 & 6 - Capital Works		Capital Expenses		3,973		
J08404	Homes for the Aged - Units 7 & 8 - Capital Works		Capital Expenses		8,973		
J08405	Homes for the Aged - Units 9 & 10 - Capital Works		Capital Expenses		14,752		Works Postponed until 2022/23
J08406	Homes for the Aged - Units 11 & 12 - Capital Works		Capital Expenses		11,156		
09. Housing							
J09750	37 Taurus St - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses		13,500		Planned works no longer required
J09751	120 Antares St - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses		28,000		Planned works no longer required
J09754	3 Libra Pl - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses			10,200	Reflooring costs transferred from Maintenance
J09804	Staff Housing - 3 Libra Pl - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		16,200		Reflooring costs transferred to Capital
J09805	Staff Housing - 6 Libra Pl - Maintenance		Operating Expenses			4,000	Increased preparation costs - EMI occupancy
J09809	Staff Housing - 71 Antares St - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		10,000		Reduced maintenance scope
J09813	Staff Housing - 120 Antares St - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		2,000		Reduced maintenance scope
10. Community Amenities							
R10101	Comm Refuse Site Disposal - Bulk		Operating Revenue		50,000		Greater than anticipated bulk commercial dumping
R10203	Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme		Operating Revenue		1,400		Bottle collection commissions
R10204	Drummuster Process/Collection		Operating Revenue			3,000	Drum muster revenue not received since 2017
E10214	Recycling		Operating Expenses			5,000	Greater than anticipated costs
E10313	S X Sewerage - Operations		Operating Expenses			10,000	Higher than expected operational costs
E10315	S X Sewerage - Other		Operating Expenses			70,000	System condition inspection required
E10411	M/Loch Sewerage Repair		Operating Expenses			5,000	Pond & inspection pit remedial works
E10415	M/Loch Sewerage - Other		Operating Expenses			30,000	System condition inspection required
R10502	Septic Waste Disposal Fees		Operating Revenue		50,000		Increased dumping as a result of remote SPQ's
E10610	Town Planning Scheme - Other		Operating Expenses		90,000		Road dedications expected to be in 2021/22
J10701	Rotary Park Toilet - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		6,000		Lower than expected expenditure
J10702	SX CBD Toilet - Maintenance		Operating Expenses			4,000	Higher than expected expenditure

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Note 5: Budget Amendments
Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Comments
				$	$	$	
J10708	Mens Shed - Maintenance		Operating Expenses			2,000	Higher than expected expenditure
R10800	Community Bus Fees		Operating Revenue		4,000		Higher than expected usage
J10603	Seniors Christmas Dinner		Operating Expenses			1,350	Anticipated higher utilisation of vouchers
J10605	Community Development - General		Operating Expenses			15,000	Increased accessibility of entertainment shows
J10622	Annual Community Funding Program		Operating Expenses			1,500	Higher than anticipated community requests
11. Recreation & Culture							
J11101	SX Community Centre Maintenance		Operating Expenses			15,000	Reduction due to proposed LRCI grant funding
E11114	Marvel Loch Hall - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		10,000		Delayed while condition report is undertaken
E11116	Bullfinch Hall - Maintenance		Operating Expenses			4,000	Higher than anticipated expenditure
E11118	Bodallin Hall - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		10,000		Expenditure transferred to Capital
E11125	War Memorial Maintenance		Operating Expenses			6,000	Budgeted works anticipated to be higher cost
J11150	SX Community Centre - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses		9,000		Capital Works Completed
J11154	Bodallin Hall - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses		8,000		Expenditure transferred from Operating
E11204	Depreciation - Swimming Areas And Beaches		Operating Expenses	50,000			Increased Depreciation due to New Facility
E11210	Swimming Pool - Operations		Operating Expenses			5,000	Higher than expected expenditure
J11201	Swimming Pool maintenance		Operating Expenses			35,000	Minor Maintenance after Facility Completion
J11311	Sports Complex - Maintenance		Operating Expenses		6,000		Reduced expenditure due to LRCI grant
J11318	Yilgarn Bowls & Tennis Club - Maintenance		Operating Expenses			4,000	Higher than anticipated costs
J11321	LRCI Grant - Southern Cross Skate Park Construction		Capital Expenses		135,000		Final skate park payment made in prior year
J11330	Playground Equipment - Constellation Park - Infrastructure Capital		Capital Expenses		32,000		Works delayed until 2021/22
E11620	Fm Radio Maintenance/Operations/Depreciation		Operating Expenses	11,400			Depreciation costs for SX & ML retransmission sites
12. Transport							
RRU27	Rru - Brennand Rd - Formation & Gravel Overlay - Slk 11.5 - 13.5 (21/22)		Capital Expenses			10,000	Higher than anticipated expenditure
RRU28	Rru - Southern Cross South Rd - 10Mm Bitumen Reseal - Slk 0.0 - 2.6 (21/22)		Capital Expenses		15,000		Lower than anticipated expenditure
J12202	Municipal Maintenance		Operating Expenses			35,000	Higher anticipated costs
J12203	Verge Maintenance & Tree Pruning		Operating Expenses			35,000	Higher anticipated costs
J14602	Depot - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses		25,000		Sign shed lean-to will not be constructed
E12350	Purchase Of Plant And Equipment		Capital Expenses			350,000	Purchase of light vehicles bought forward due to supply shortages - amendment allows for the issue of PO's
R12400	Airport Landing Charges		Operating Revenue		15,000		Higher than expected fees collected
13. Economic Services							
J13201	Caravan Park Maintenance - Residence		Operating Expenses		5,000		Anticipate lower expenditure
J13206	Caravan Park - Furniture & Equipment General		Operating Expenses			7,800	Replacement commercial washer/dryer
E13221	Tourism Committee Activies		Operating Expenses			25,000	Fund Committee projects
R13402	Charges - Sale Of Water		Operating Revenue		160,000		

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Note 5: Budget Amendments
Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

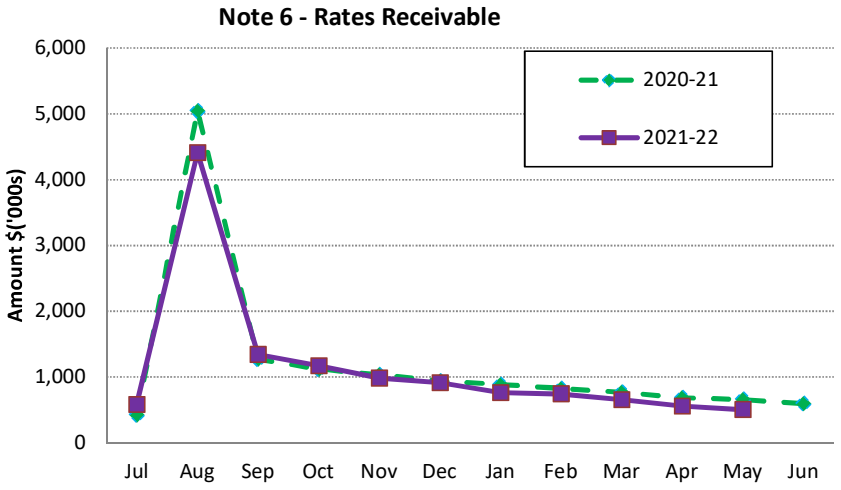
GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Comments
				$	$	$	
R13405	Tree Planter Income		Operating Revenue		6,750		Increased usage over previous year
R13407	Standpipe Controller Charges - Prepaid		Operating Revenue		65,000		
E13409	Standpipe Water Costs		Operating Expenses			300,000	
E13430	Standpipe Maintenance		Operating Expenses			40,000	Ageing controllers needing increased maintenance
E13515	Environmental Projects		Operating Expenses			4,000	Increased costs
14. Other Property & Services							
R14300	Fuel Tax Credits		Operating Revenue		11,000		Higher than anticipated tax credit
E14311	Fuel & Oil		Operating Expenses			66,000	Increased cost of fuel
E14313	Insurances/Licences		Operating Expenses		18,000		Lower insurance costs due to LGIS self insuring plant
E14603	Employment Costs - Medicals & Police Checks - Public Administration		Operating Expenses			4,500	Higher than expected staff turnover
E14609	Insurance - Workers Compensation - Public Administration		Operating Expenses			8,000	Higher premiums due to higher claim numbers
E14612	Admin Centre Maintenance		Operating Expenses		12,000		Works to be carried forward to 2022/23
E14626	Fbt - Admin		Operating Expenses			14,000	Higher due to additional private use officers
J14601	Administration Centre - Land & Buildings Capital		Capital Expenses		10,000		Works to be carried forward to 2022/23
E14702	Occupational Health & Safety		Operating Expenses			70,000	Occ Health & Safety Consultant needed
E14715	Transfer To Sewerage Upgrade Reserve		Capital Expenses			500,000	Aging sewerage systems will need work in the future
E14718	Transfer To Community Bus Reserve		Capital Expenses			200,000	New Reserve - future standpipe replacement
Amended Budget Cash Position as per Council Resolution				**61,400**	**1,338,480**	**2,966,150**	

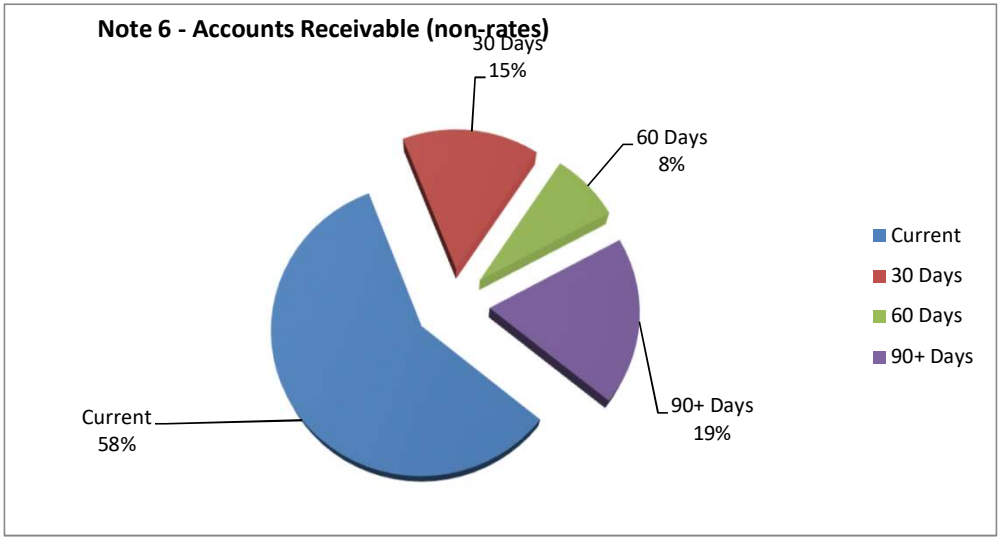
Note 6: Receivables

Receivables - Rates Receivable	31 May 2022	30 June 2021
	$	$
Opening Arrears Previous Years	544,449	495,976
Add: Levied this year	4,145,387	3,970,906
	4,689,836	4,466,882
Less: Collections to date	(4,093,628)	(3,922,433)
Equals Current Outstanding	**596,208**	**544,449**
Net Rates Collectable	**596,208**	**544,449**
% Collected	87.29%	87.81%

Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Receivables - General	64,466	16,918	8,630	20,703	110,716
Provision for impairment					(14,149)
					96,567
Balance per Trial Balance					
Sundry Debtors					96,567
Receivables - Other					74,328
Total Receivables General Outstanding					**170,895**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)





SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

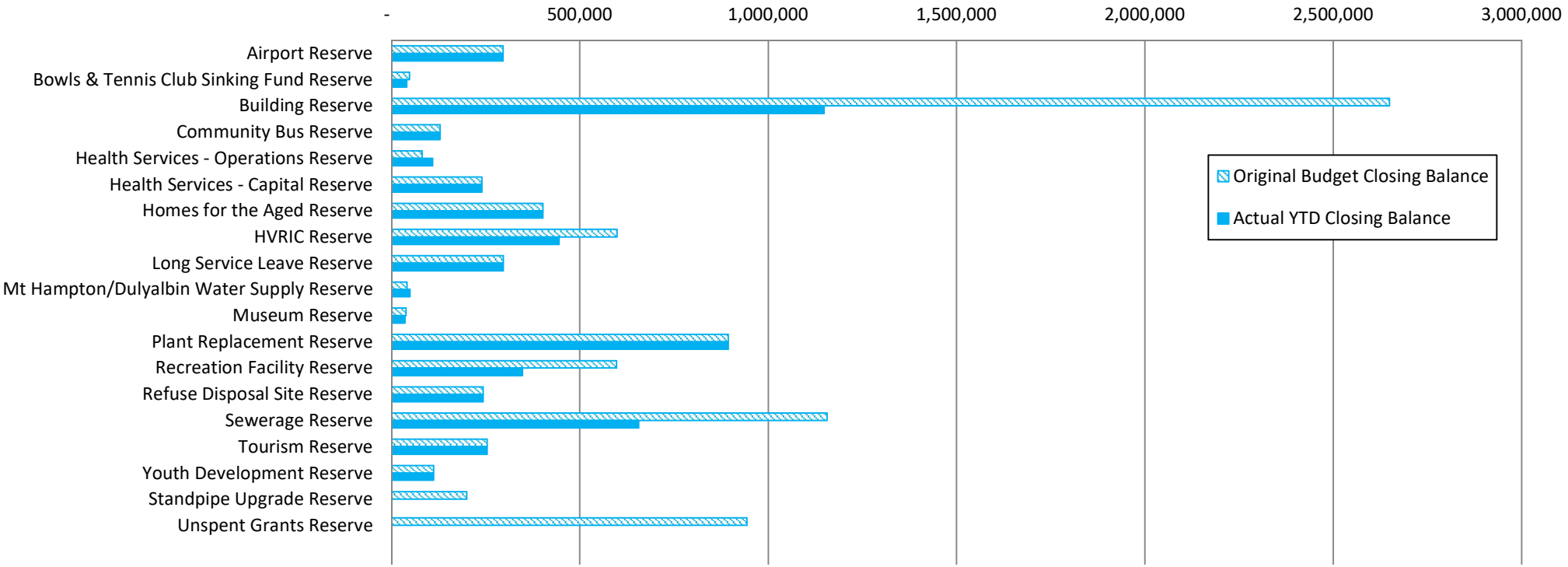
Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve

Name	Opening Balance	Original Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Original Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Original Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Original Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Airport Reserve	295,244	1,033	979	-	-	-	-	296,277	296,223
Bowls & Tennis Club Sinking Fund Reserve	40,575	808	135	6,000	-	-	-	47,383	40,709
Building Reserve	1,144,951	4,007	3,796	1,500,000	-	-	-	2,648,958	1,148,747
Community Bus Reserve	128,567	450	426	-	-	-	-	129,017	128,993
Health Services - Operations Reserve	108,571	380	327	-	-	(27,700)	-	81,251	108,897
Health Services - Capital Reserve	238,970	836	792	-	-	-	-	239,806	239,763
Homes for the Aged Reserve	400,304	1,401	1,327	-	-	-	-	401,705	401,631
HVRIC Reserve	443,296	1,551	1,470	154,000	-	-	-	598,847	444,766
Long Service Leave Reserve	295,938	1,036	981	-	-	-	-	296,974	296,919
Mt Hampton/Dulyalbin Water Supply Reserve	48,843	671	162	7,000	-	(15,000)	-	41,514	49,005
Museum Reserve	35,431	124	117	3,000	-	-	-	38,555	35,549
Plant Replacement Reserve	891,301	3,120	2,955	-	-	-	-	894,421	894,256
Recreation Facility Reserve	346,483	1,213	1,149	250,000	-	-	-	597,696	347,632
Refuse Disposal Site Reserve	241,958	847	802	-	-	-	-	242,805	242,760
Sewerage Reserve	654,121	2,290	2,169	500,000	-	-	-	1,156,411	656,290
Tourism Reserve	252,883	885	838	-	-	-	-	253,768	253,721
Youth Development Reserve	111,089	389	368	-	-	-	-	111,478	111,457
Standpipe Upgrade Reserve	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-
Unspent Grants Reserve	-	-	-	943,522	-	-	-	943,522	-
	5,678,524	**21,041**	**18,793**	**3,563,522**	**-**	**(42,700)**	**-**	**9,220,387**	**5,697,316**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve - Continued Trust funds

Note 7 - Year To Date Reserve Balance to End of Year Estimate



SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Note 8: Disposal of Assets

Asset Number	Asset Description	YTD Actual Net Book Value	YTD Actual Proceeds	YTD Actual Profit	YTD Actual (Loss)	Original Budget Net Book Value	Original Budget Proceeds	Original Budget Profit	Original Budget (Loss)
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	Plant and Equipment								
	#12 Transport								
	1865 - Side Tipper Semi Trailer (YL7059)	47,617	50,000	2,383	-	47,908	35,000	-	(12,908)
	1866 - Side Tipper Semi Trailer (YL7016)	46,698	50,000	3,302	-	46,984	35,000	-	(11,984)
	P5141 - 2013 John Deere 670 Grader (YL296)	-	-	-	-	137,553	65,000	-	(72,553)
	1893 - Cat 950H Front-End Loader (YL324)	146,184	136,364	-	(9,820)	148,598	80,000	-	(68,598)
	2048 - Toyota Hilux SR5 4x4 (YL150)	-	-	-	-	40,588	35,000	-	(5,588)
	#14 Other property and services								
	2038 - Toyota Prado (YL1)	50,527	61,818	11,292	-	61,818	61,818	-	-
	2047 - Toyota Kluger (YL50)	43,113	40,000	-	(3,113)	42,536	40,000	-	(2,536)
		334,139	**338,182**	**16,976**	**(12,933)**	**525,985**	**351,818**	**-**	**(174,167)**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Note 9: Rating Information		Number		YTD Acutal				Original Budget			
	Rate in	of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Differential General Rate											
Non - Rateable	-	124	293,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRV - Residential/Industrial	11.28940	389	3,399,109	387,157	-	-	387,157	383,739	-	-	383,739
GRV - Commercial	7.94690	34	981,205	77,975	-	-	77,975	77,975	-	-	77,975
GRV - Minesite	15.89380	4	529,565	84,168	-	-	84,168	84,168	-	-	84,168
GRV - Single Persons Quarters	15.89380	10	816,219	129,728	-	-	129,728	129,729	-	-	129,729
UV - Rural	1.76630	353	103,935,117	1,880,750	-	-	1,880,750	1,835,806	-	-	1,835,806
UV - Mining Tenement	17.47930	340	8,648,469	1,515,150	33,148	-	1,548,298	1,511,692	-	-	1,511,692
Sub-Totals		**1,254**	**118,603,328**	**4,074,928**	**33,148**	**-**	**4,108,076**	**4,023,109**	**-**	**-**	**4,023,109**
	Minimum										
Minimum Payment	**$**										
GRV - Residential/Industrial	500.00000	116	152,317	58,000	-	-	58,000	58,000	-	-	58,000
GRV - Commercial	400.00000	7	20,061	2,800	-	-	2,800	2,800	-	-	2,800
GRV - Minesite	400.00000	3	2,408	1,200	-	-	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200
GRV - Single Persons Quarters	400.00000	2	1,075	800	-	-	800	800	-	-	800
UV - Rural	400.00000	40	282,645	16,000	-	-	16,000	16,000	-	-	16,000
UV - Mining Tenement	400.00000	233	259,902	90,000	-	-	90,000	93,200	-	-	93,200
Sub-Totals		**401**	**718,408**	**168,800**	**-**	**-**	**168,800**	**172,000**	**-**	**-**	**172,000**
		1,655	**119,321,736**	**4,243,728**	**33,148**	**-**	**4,276,876**	**4,195,109**	**-**	**-**	**4,195,109**
Concession							(167,360)				(160,000)
Amount from General Rates							**4,109,516**				**4,035,109**
Ex-Gratia Rates							35,871				33,104
							4,145,387				**4,068,213**

Note 10: Information on Borrowings

(a) Debenture Repayments

Particulars	Actual		Original Budget	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
	$	$	$	$
Recreation and Culture				
Loan 98 - Yilgarn Aquatic Centre	95,494	10,613	95,504	10,589
	95,494	10,613	95,504	10,589

Note 11: Grants and Contributions			Opening Balance (a)	Original Budget Operating	Original Budget Capital	YTD Budget	Annual Budget (d)	Post Variations (e)	Amended Budget (d)+(e)	YTD Actual Revenue	YTD Actual (Expended) (c)	Unspent Grant (a)+(b)+(c)
				$	$	$				$	$	$
Grants												
General Purpose Funding												
Grants Commission - General	WALGGC	Operating	-	810,013.00	-	1,131,663.00	810,013.00	-	810,013.00	2,887,691.00	(2,887,691.00)	-
Grants Commission - Roads	WALGGC	Operating	-	671,828.00	-	733,608.00	671,828.00	-	671,828.00	2,042,628.00	(2,042,628.00)	-
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure	Fed. Dept. Infra	Non-operating	-	-	1,512,847.00	756,424.00	1,512,847.00	-	1,512,847.00	(41,270.00)	(382,665.00)	***see note 11(a)*
Law, Order and Public Safety												
FESA Grant - Operating Bush Fire Brigade	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	-	64,176.00	-	48,132.00	64,176.00	-	64,176.00	53,666.00	(53,666.00)	-
Education & Welfare												
DRD Grant - Community Resource Centre Operations	Dept. Regional Development	Operating	-	103,959.00	-	103,956.00	103,959.00	-	103,959.00	105,311.00	(105,311.00)	-
Centrelink Commissions	Centrelink	Operating	-	5,750.00	-	5,750.00	5,750.00	-	5,750.00	-	-	-
CRC Professional Development & Training	Dept. Regional Development	Operating	-	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	-	-
Senior Citizens Centre	Council on the Aged	Operating	-	800.00	-	800.00	800.00	-	800.00	-	-	-
Community Amenities												
Grants - Various Community Development Programs	Various	Operating	-	1,000.00	-	913.00	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-	-	-
Transport												
Main Roads Direct	Main Roads WA	Non-operating	-	-	372,140.00	372,140.00	372,140.00	-	372,140.00	372,140.00	(372,140.00)	-
Roads To Recovery	Roads to Recovery	Non-operating	220,000.00	-	906,164.00	679,623.00	906,164.00	-	906,164.00	709,101.00	(1,084,086.00)	-
Regional Road Groups	Regional Road Group	Non-operating	-	-	808,624.00	808,624.00	808,624.00	-	808,624.00	646,910.00	(1,193,915.00)	-
Street Light Operations	Main Roads WA	Operating	-	10,250.00	-	10,250.00	10,250.00	-	10,250.00	11,519.00	(56,082.00)	-
Economic Services												
Skeleton Weed LAG Program	State Skeleton Weed Committee	Operating	-	170,000.00	-	170,000.00	170,000.00	-	170,000.00	170,000.00	(73,320.00)	96,680.00
Tourism	Tourism committee	Non-operating	-	-	-	-	-		-	1,000.00		
Total grant funding			**220,000.00**	**1,840,276.00**	**3,599,775.00**	**4,824,383.00**	**5,440,051.00**	**-**	**5,440,051.00**	**6,958,696.00**	**(8,251,504.00)**	**96,680.00**
Contributions												
Transport												
Heavy Vehicle Road Improvement Contributions	Various	Operating	-	154,000.00	-	141,163.00	154,000.00	-	154,000.00	131,609.00	(1,470.00)	130,139.00
Total contributions			**-**	**154,000.00**	**-**	**141,163.00**	**154,000.00**	**-**	**154,000.00**	**131,609.00**	**(1,470.00)**	**130,139.00**
GRAND TOTALS			**220,000.00**	**1,994,276.00**	**3,599,775.00**	**4,965,546.00**	**5,594,051.00**	**-**	**5,594,051.00**	**7,090,305.00**	**(8,252,974.00)**	**226,819.00**
SUMMARY												
Operating	Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		-	1,994,276.00	-	2,348,735.00	1,994,276.00	-	1,994,276.00	5,402,424.00	(5,220,168.00)	226,819.00
Operating - Tied	Tied - Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-operating	Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		220,000.00	-	3,599,775.00	2,616,811.00	3,599,775.00	-	3,599,775.00	1,687,881.00	(3,032,806.00)	-
			220,000.00	**1,994,276.00**	**3,599,775.00**	**4,965,546.00**	**5,594,051.00**	**-**	**5,594,051.00**	**7,090,305.00**	**(8,252,974.00)**	**226,819.00**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

Note 11 (a): Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Grant	Allocated funding	Total project budget	Current year budget YTD	Current year budget Annual	Variations	Current year actual expense	Total project revenue	Total project expense	Unspent Grant Funds	Overspent Project funds	Receivable Grant Funds
Round 1 - Ended 30 June 2021											
Southern Cross swimming pool, pool covers	60,000.00	(60,000.00)	-	-	-	-	60,000.00	(60,000.00)	-		-
Constellation Park & Rotary Park - public BBQs	24,000.00	(24,000.00)	-	-	-	-	24,000.00	(23,390.07)	(609.93)		-
Southern Cross, Homes for the Aged U1 & U2 courtyards	169,500.00	(169,500.00)	-	-	-	(159.00)	169,500.00	(172,045.00)	-	2,545.00	-
Southern Cross, skate park	220,000.00	(220,000.00)	(11,000.00)	(11,000.00)	-	(10,155.00)	125,648.00	(260,287.00)	-	40,287.00	94,352.00
Beaton Road, construct to 7m seal	223,122.00	(223,122.00)	(19,330.00)	(19,330.00)	-	(21,408.00)	223,122.00	(232,267.00)	-	9,145.00	-
Beaton Road, concrete footpath	146,900.00	(146,900.00)	-	-	-	-	146,900.00	(145,602.00)	(1,298.00)		-
Moorine South Road, slip lane	100,000.00	(100,000.00)	-	-	-	(222.00)	100,000.00	(98,657.00)	(1,343.00)		-
	943,522.00	**(943,522.00)**	**(30,330.00)**	**(30,330.00)**	**-**	**(31,944.00)**	**849,170.00**	**(992,248.07)**	**(3,250.93)**	**51,977.00**	**94,352.00**
Round 2 - Ended 31 December 2021											
Spica St (Centaur St to Phoenix St), concrete footpath	60,000.00	(60,000.00)	(55,385.00)	(60,453.00)	-	(52,229.00)	30,000.00	(52,229.00)	(7,771.00)		22,229.00
Southern Cross Recreation Grounds, lighting tower	65,000.00	(65,000.00)	(65,000.00)	(65,000.00)	-	(70,185.00)	32,500.00	(70,185.00)	-	5,185.00	32,500.00
Southern Cross Bowling Club, new synthetic surface	160,000.00	(160,000.00)	(119,000.00)	(119,000.00)	-	(113,187.00)	80,000.00	(154,503.00)	(5,497.00)		74,503.00
Yilgarn Recreation Complex, new audio/visual system	30,000.00	(30,000.00)	(3,500.00)	(3,500.00)	-	-	15,000.00	(25,599.00)	(4,401.00)		10,599.00
Southern Cross Recreation Centre, backup generator	20,000.00	(20,000.00)	(3,000.00)	(3,000.00)	-	-	10,000.00	(17,003.00)	(2,997.00)		7,003.00
Constellation Park, perimeter fencing	30,000.00	(30,000.00)	(11,000.00)	(11,000.00)	-	(7,293.00)	15,000.00	(27,780.00)	(2,220.00)		12,780.00
Constellation Park, shade shelters & seating	60,000.00	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)	-	(63,141.00)	30,000.00	(63,141.00)	-	3,141.00	30,000.00
Southern Cross Caravan Park, backup generator	40,000.00	(40,000.00)	(17,500.00)	(17,500.00)	-	(15,020.00)	20,000.00	(37,747.00)	(2,253.00)		17,747.00
Southern Cross basketball courts, new court surfaces	149,586.00	(149,586.00)	(29,500.00)	(29,500.00)	-	(29,666.00)	74,793.00	(151,806.00)	-	2,220.00	74,793.00
Southern Cross Recreation Centre, reverse cycle AC	45,000.00	(45,000.00)	(4,000.00)	(4,000.00)	-	-	22,500.00	(40,790.00)	(4,210.00)		18,290.00
	659,586.00	**(659,586.00)**	**(367,885.00)**	**(372,953.00)**	**-**	**(350,721.00)**	**329,793.00**	**(640,783.00)**	**(29,349.00)**	**10,546.00**	**300,444.00**
Totals	**1,603,108.00**	**(1,603,108.00)**	**(398,215.00)**	**(403,283.00)**	**-**	**(382,665.00)**	**1,178,963.00**	**(1,633,031.07)**	**(32,599.93)**	**62,523.00**	**394,796.00**

Note 12: Trust Fund

Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 01 Jul 2021	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 31 May 2022
	$	$	$	$
Police Licensing	(44)	44	-	**-**
Builders Levy	28,143	925	(13,067)	**16,001**
Transwa Bookings	3,575	5,993	(9,160)	**408**
Council Nomination Deposit	-	240	(240)	**-**
Staff Personal Dedns	45,770	29,758	(32,460)	**43,068**
Housing Tenancy Bonds	7,280	-	(2,300)	**4,980**
Hall Hire Bonds And Deposits	1,115	-	(250)	**865**
Security Key System - Key Bonds	1,830	-	(300)	**1,530**
Clubs & Groups	219	5,017	-	**5,236**
Third Party Contributions	6,338	-	(508)	**5,830**
Rates Overpaid	17,711	7,850	(8,216)	**17,345**
Retention Monies	153,034	-	(153,034)	**-**
Medical Services Provision	-	-	-	**-**
YBTC Sinking Fund	6,667	-	(6,667)	**-**
	271,638	**49,827**	**(226,202)**	**95,263**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

		YTD Actual			Original Budget		
	Job / Account	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Level of budgeted pending indicator, please see table at the end of this note for further detail.							
Land & Buildings							
Education & Welfare							
Homes For The Aged - Units 1 & 2 - Capital Works	J08401	(159)	-	(159)	-	-	(159)
Homes For The Aged - Units 3 & 4 - Capital Works	J08402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homes For The Aged - Units 5 & 6 - Capital Works	J08403	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homes For The Aged - Units 7 & 8 - Capital Works	J08404	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homes For The Aged - Units 9 & 10 - Capital Works	J08405	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homes For The Aged - Units 11 & 12 - Capital Works	J08406	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Welfare Total		**(159)**	**-**	**(159)**	**-**	**-**	**(159)**
Housing							
Rented housing - 6 Libra Place	J09752	(17,240)	-	(17,240)	(15,868)	(13,584)	(3,656)
Rented housing - 103 Altair Street	J09753	(11,927)	-	(11,927)	(7,000)	(6,000)	(5,927)
Rented housing - 3 Libra Place	J09754	(10,152)	-	(10,152)	(20,400)	(20,400)	10,248
Recreation And Culture							
Public Halls and Civic Centres							
Southern Cross Community Centre, Capital Works	E11151	(65,929)	0	(65,929)	(66,000)	(66,000)	71
Bodallin Hall, Capital Works	J11154	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Areas and Beaches							
Southern Cross Swimming Pool, Capital Works	E11250	(23,570)	-	(23,570)	(30,000)	(30,000)	6,430
Other Recreation & Sport							
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Recreation Complex, Audio/Visual System	J11335	-	-	-	(3,500)	(3,500)	3,500
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Recreation Complex, Reverse Cycle Air conditioner	J11340	-	-	-	(4,000)	(4,000)	4,000
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Sporting Complex, Capital Works	SPRT10	-	-	-	(36,821)	(36,806)	36,806
Southern Cross Golf Club, Capital Works	E11359	-	-	-	(34,500)	(34,500)	34,500
Heritage		-	-	-	-	-	-
Yilgarn History Museum, Capital Works	J11502	(12,285)	-	(12,285)	(15,000)	(14,994)	2,709
Recreation And Culture Total		**(141,103)**	**-**	**(141,103)**	**(233,089)**	**(229,784)**	**88,681**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Job / Account	YTD Actual New/Upgrade	YTD Actual Renewal	YTD Actual Total YTD	Original Budget Annual Budget	Original Budget YTD Budget	Original Budget YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Transport							
Depot, Capital Works	J14602	(25,961)	-	(25,961)	(25,000)	(22,913)	(3,048)
Depot (Yard Surfaces), Capital Works	J14604	-	-	-	(18,885)	(17,281)	17,281
Transport Total		**(25,961)**	**-**	**(25,961)**	**(43,885)**	**(40,194)**	**14,233**
Economic Services							
Caravan Park, Capital Works	J13203	(33,034)	-	(33,034)	(26,821)	(26,814)	(6,220)
Economic Services Total		**(33,034)**	**-**	**(33,034)**	**(26,821)**	**(26,814)**	**(6,220)**
Other Property & Services							
Public - Administration							
Administration Centre, Capital Works	J14601	(256)	-	(256)	(22,000)	(19,250)	18,994
Public - Administration Total		**(256)**	**-**	**(256)**	**(22,000)**	**(19,250)**	**18,994**
Land & Building Total		**(200,513)**	**-**	**(200,513)**	**(325,795)**	**(316,042)**	**115,529**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

		Job / Account	YTD Actual New/Upgrade	YTD Actual Renewal	YTD Actual Total YTD	Original Budget Annual Budget	Original Budget YTD Budget	Original Budget YTD Variance
			$	$	$	$	$	$
Furniture & Office Equip.								
	Health							
	Medical Practice, Furniture and Equipment	E07453	(21,035)	-	(21,035)	(21,100)	(21,100)	65
	Health Total		**(21,035)**	**-**	**(21,035)**	**(21,100)**	**(21,100)**	**65**
	Community Amenities							
	Cemetery, Furniture & Equipment	E10653	(5,851)	-	(5,851)	(7,000)	(7,000)	1,149
	Community Amenities Total		**(5,851)**	**-**	**(5,851)**	**(7,000)**	**(7,000)**	**1,149**
	Transport							
	Depot, Furniture & Equipment	E12352	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	(20,500)	(18,788)	13,788
	Transport Total		**(5,000)**	**-**	**(5,000)**	**(20,500)**	**(18,788)**	**13,788**
	Economic Services							
	Caravan Park, Furniture & Equipment	J13206	(7,740)	-	(7,740)	(7,800)	(7,800)	60
	Skeleton Weed, Furniture & Equipment	E13751	-	-	-	(2,000)	-	-
			(7,740)	**-**	**(7,740)**	**(9,800)**	**(7,800)**	**60**
Furniture & Office Equip Total			**(39,626)**	**-**	**(39,626)**	**(58,400)**	**(54,688)**	**15,062**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Job / Account	YTD Actual New/Upgrade	YTD Actual Renewal	YTD Actual Total YTD	Original Budget Annual Budget	Original Budget YTD Budget	Original Budget YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles							
Community Amenities							
Grave Shoring Box	E10755	-	-	-	(9,500)	(9,500)	9,500
Community Amenities Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(9,500)**	**(9,500)**	**9,500**
Recreation And Culture							
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Recreation Centre, Trailer Mounted Backup Generator	J11336	-	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	3,000
Recreation And Culture Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,000)**	**(3,000)**	**3,000**
Transport							
Side Tipper Trailers (x2) (Replace Asset 1865, YL 7059)	E12350	(198,280)	-	(198,280)	(200,000)	(200,000)	1,720
John Deer 670 Grader	E12350	-	-	-	(386,500)	(283,618)	283,618
Cat 950H Loader	E12350	(312,166)	-	(312,166)	(359,500)	(263,805)	(48,361)
Toyota Hilux SR5	E12350	-	-	-	(57,000)	(41,827)	41,827
Transport Total		**(510,446)**	**-**	**(198,280)**	**(1,003,000)**	**(789,250)**	**278,804**
Economic Services							
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Caravan Park, New Backup Generator	J13205	(15,020)	-	(15,020)	(17,500)	(17,500)	2,480
Economic Services Total		**(15,020)**	**-**	**(15,020)**	**(17,500)**	**(17,500)**	**2,480**
Other Property & Services							
Toyota Kluger GXL AWD 3.5L (replace asset 2047) - YL 50	E14656	(53,180)	-	(53,180)	(53,200)	(53,200)	20
Toyota Prado (replace asset 2038) YL 1	E14656	(61,818)	-	(61,818)	(62,000)	(62,000)	182
Other Property & Services Total		**(114,998)**	**-**	**(114,998)**	**(115,200)**	**(115,200)**	**202**
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Total		**(640,464)**	**-**	**(328,298)**	**(1,148,200)**	**(934,450)**	**293,986**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Job / Account	YTD Actual			Original Budget		
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Infrastructure - Roads (Non Town)							
R2030 - Koolyanobbing Rd SLK 14.0 - 17.0, Construct To 7M Seal	RRG18	(627,044)	-	(627,044)	(627,651)	(627,649)	605
R2030 - Koolyanobbing Rd SLK 11.0 - 14.0, 10mm Bitumen Reseal	RRG19	(94,038)	-	(94,038)	(104,729)	(104,727)	10,689
R2030 - Moorine South Rd SLK 25.5 - 41.0, 10mm Bitumen Reseal	RRG20	(472,833)	-	(472,833)	(480,555)	(480,553)	7,720
R2R22 - Cramphorne Rd SLK 8.5 - 10.0 , Construct To 7M Seal	R2R22	(224,139)	-	(224,139)	(220,225)	(220,222)	(3,917)
R2R27 - Bodallin North Rd SLK 0.0 - 11.0, 10mm Bitumen Reseal	R2R27	(303,060)	-	(303,060)	(328,576)	(328,576)	25,516
R2R28 - Bodallin South Rd SLK 7.7 - 9.2, Construct To 7M Seal	R2R28	(361,845)	-	(361,845)	(388,463)	(388,461)	26,616
R2R29 - Bodallin South Rd SLK 6.5 - 7.7, 10mm Bitumen Reseal	R2R29	(39,238)	-	(39,238)	(42,157)	(42,156)	2,918
R2R30 - Southern Cross South Rd SLK 19.6 - 21.1, Formation & Gravel Overlay	R2R30	(67,875)	-	(67,875)	(71,812)	(71,812)	3,937
R2R31 - Gatley Rd SLK 0.0 - 2.0 - Formation & Gravel Overlay	R2R31	(87,929)	-	(87,929)	(96,766)	(96,765)	8,836
RRU12 - Kent Rd SLK 18.3 - 20.3 - Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU12	(97,681)	-	(97,681)	(92,784)	(61,856)	(35,825)
RRU17 - Nulla Nulla South Rd SLK 30.0 - 32.5 - Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU17	(23,138)	-	(23,138)	(98,401)	(65,600)	42,462
RRU22 - Beaton Rd (Bullfinch Rd To Three Boys Rd), Construct To 7M Seal	RRU22	(21,408)	-	(21,408)	(19,330)	(19,330)	(2,078)
RRU23 - Moorine South Rd - Sliplane - Moorine South & Bennett Rds (20/21)	RRU23	(222)	-	(222)	-	-	(222)
RRU24 - Moorine Rocks Rd SLK 0.0 - 2.0, Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU24	(84,866)	-	(84,866)	(82,268)	(54,846)	(30,020)
RRU25 - Emu Fence Rd SLK 139.5 - 141.5, Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU25	(11,720)	-	(11,720)	(84,756)	(56,504)	44,784
RRU26 - Koolyanobbing Rd SLK 34.6 - 36.6, 10Mm Bitumen Reseal	RRU26	(36,707)	-	(36,707)	(56,406)	(37,606)	899
RRU27 - Brennand Rd SLK 11.5 - 13.5 - Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU27	(99,023)	-	(99,023)	(116,360)	(116,360)	17,337
RRU28 - Southern Cross South Rd SLK 0.0 - 2.6, 10Mm Bitumen Reseal	RRU28	(92,271)	-	(92,271)	(82,684)	(82,683)	(9,588)
Infrastructure - Roads (Non Town) Total		**(2,745,037)**	**-**	**(2,745,037)**	**(2,993,923)**	**(2,855,706)**	**110,669**
Infrastructure - Roads (Non Town) Total		**(2,745,037)**	**-**	**(2,745,037)**	**(2,993,923)**	**(2,855,706)**	**110,669**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Job / Account	YTD Actual			Original Budget		
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Infrastructure - Roads (Town)							
Achenear St (Antares St to Sirius St), Bitumen Reseal	TRU05	(31,661)	-	(31,661)	(49,772)	(49,772)	18,111
Beaton Rd (Southern Cross Rd To Three Boys Rd), Bitumen Reseal	TRU09	(26,218)	-	(26,218)	(42,450)	(42,450)	16,232
Arcturus St SLK 0.0 - 1.2, Bitumen Reseal	TRU10	(35,691)	-	(35,691)	(52,412)	(52,412)	16,721
Pegasi St & Arcturus St Car Parks, Bitumen Reseal	TRU11	(23,423)	-	(23,423)	(14,924)	(14,924)	(8,499)
Sirius St & Truck Parking Bay, Bitumen Reseal	TRU12	(49,182)	-	(49,182)	(67,541)	(67,541)	18,359
Infrastructure - Roads (Town) Total		**(166,175)**	**-**	**(166,175)**	**(227,099)**	**(227,099)**	**60,924**
Infrastructure - Roads (Town) Total		**(166,175)**	**-**	**(166,175)**	**(227,099)**	**(227,099)**	**60,924**
Infrastructure - Road Total		**(2,911,212)**	**-**	**(2,911,212)**	**(3,221,022)**	**(3,082,805)**	**171,593**
Infrastructure - Footpaths							
Transport							
LRCI Rnd 2 - Spica St (Centaur St to Phoenix St), Concrete Footpath	J12104	(52,229)	-	(52,229)	(60,453)	(55,385)	3,156
Infrastructure - Footpaths Total		**(52,229)**	**-**	**(52,229)**	**(60,453)**	**(55,385)**	**3,156**
Infrastructure - Footpaths Total		**(52,229)**	**-**	**(52,229)**	**(60,453)**	**(55,385)**	**3,156**
Infrastructure - Refuse							
Community Amenities							
Southern Cross, Refuse Disposal Site Improvements	J10107	(729)	-	(729)	(7,500)	(7,500)	6,771
Infrastructure - Refuse Total		**(729)**	**-**	**(729)**	**(7,500)**	**(7,500)**	**6,771**
Infrastructure - Refuse Total		**(729)**	**-**	**(729)**	**(7,500)**	**(7,500)**	**6,771**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Job / Account	YTD Actual New/Upgrade	YTD Actual Renewal	YTD Actual Total YTD	Original Budget Annual Budget	Original Budget YTD Budget	Original Budget YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Infrastructure - Sewerage							
Community Amenities							
Southern Cross, Sewerage Scheme	E10350	(4,000)	-	(4,000)	(17,500)	(16,038)	12,038
Marvel Loch, Sewerage Access Chamber Upgrades	E10450	-	-	-	(10,500)	(9,625)	9,625
Infrastructure - Sewerage Total		**(4,000)**	**-**	**(4,000)**	**(28,000)**	**(25,663)**	**21,663**
Infrastructure - Sewerage Total		**(4,000)**	**-**	**(4,000)**	**(28,000)**	**(25,663)**	**21,663**
Infrastructure - Drainage							
Community Amenities							
Southern Cross, Drainage Improvements	J10901	-	-	-	(14,427)	(13,189)	13,189
Infrastructure - Drainage Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(14,427)**	**(13,189)**	**13,189**
Infrastructure - Drainage Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(14,427)**	**(13,189)**	**13,189**
Infrastructure - Parks & Ovals							
Recreation & Culture							
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Skate Park, Construction	J11321	(10,155)	-	(10,155)	(11,000)	(11,000)	845
Constellation Park, Playground Equipment	J11330	(43,636)	-	(43,636)	(60,000)	(55,000)	11,364
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross Recreation Ground, Lighting Tower	J11333	(70,185)	-	(70,185)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(5,185)
LRCI Rnd 2 - Constellation Park, Perimeter Fencing	J11337	(7,293)	-	(7,293)	(11,000)	(11,000)	3,707
LRCI Rnd 2 - Constellation Park, Shade Shelters & Seating	J11338	(63,141)	-	(63,141)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(3,141)
Infrastructure - Parks & Ovals Total		**(194,410)**	**-**	**(194,410)**	**(207,000)**	**(202,000)**	**7,590**
Infrastructure - Parks & Ovals Total		**(194,410)**	**-**	**(194,410)**	**(207,000)**	**(202,000)**	**7,590**

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions
For the Period Ended 31 May 2022

	Job / Account	YTD Actual New/Upgrade	YTD Actual Renewal	YTD Actual Total YTD	Original Budget Annual Budget	Original Budget YTD Budget	Original Budget YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Infrastructure - Other							
Other Recreation And Sport							
Southern Cross swimming pool	E11251	995		995	-	-	995
LRCI Rnd 2 - Yilgarn Bowls & Tennis Club, Renew Synthetic Surface	J11334	(113,187)	-	(113,187)	(119,000)	(119,000)	5,813
LRCI Rnd 2 - Southern Cross netball / Basketball court surfaces	E11347	(29,666)	-	(29,666)	(27,500)	(27,500)	(2,166)
Infrastructure - Other Total		**(141,858)**	**-**	**(141,858)**	**(146,500)**	**(146,500)**	**4,642**
Infrastructure - Other Total		**(141,858)**	**-**	**(141,858)**	**(146,500)**	**(146,500)**	**4,642**
Capital Expenditure Total		**(4,185,041)**	**-**	**(3,872,875)**	**(5,217,297)**	**(4,838,222)**	**653,181**

Level of Spending Indicators

- 0%
- 20%
- 40%
- 60%
- 80%
- 100%
- Over 100%

Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget

Expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

Attachment 9.2.2

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
Presented to Council, 16th June 2022

CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
CHQ				
41121	06/05/2022	RATEPAYER	RATES REFUND	$ 240.00
41122	06/05/2022	LGRCEU	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 20.50
41123	06/05/2022	PHILIP SPENCER NOLAN	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - FEBURARY 2022	$ 400.00
41124	06/05/2022	SHIRE OF YILGARN	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 1,130.00
41125	06/05/2022	RATEPAYER	RATES REFUND	$ 518.13
41126	06/05/2022	RATEPAYER	RATES REFUND	$ 267.43
41127	06/05/2022	PHILIP SPENCER NOLAN	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING/ROADS COMMITTEE MEETING + TRAVEL FOR AGCARE COMMITTEE MEETING - APRIL 2022	$ 1,097.03
41128	06/05/2022	RATEPAYER	RATES REFUND	$ 552.96
41129	19/05/2022	LGRCEU	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 20.50
41130	19/05/2022	SHIRE OF YILGARN	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 1,260.00
			TOTAL CHEQUES	**$ 5,506.55**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
Presented to Council, 16th June 2022

CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT				
EFT12651	06/05/2022	ABCO PRODUCTS	CLEANING CONSUMABLES - INCLUDING VACUUM	$ 1,269.17
EFT12652	06/05/2022	AERODROME MANAGEMENT SERVICES PTY LTD	AERODROME MANAGEMENT SERVICES - MARCH/APRIL 2022	$ 4,158.00
EFT12653	06/05/2022	AFGRI EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	GRADER PARTS	$ 667.42
EFT12654	06/05/2022	WA DISTRIBUTORS PTY LTD	CLEANING CONSUMBALES	$ 370.60
EFT12655	06/05/2022	AMPAC DEBT RECOVERY (WA) PTY LTD	DEBT RECOVERY - APRIL 2022	$ 1,697.10
EFT12656	06/05/2022	ASB MARKETING PTY LTD	SHIRE OF YILGARN BRANDING SUPPLIES	$ 1,313.95
EFT12657	06/05/2022	AUSTRALIA POST	POSTAL CHARGES - APRIL 2022	$ 255.18
EFT12658	06/05/2022	BANNER EXCAVATIONS & ROCKBREAKING	WATER CARTING BODALLIN SOUTH ROAD	$ 8,847.06
EFT12659	06/05/2022	BITUTEK PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND SPRAY BITUMEN - CRAMPHORNE ROAD	$ 52,176.52
EFT12660	06/05/2022	BOC GASES	GAS CONTAINER HIRE & GAS SUPPLY - APRIL 2022	$ 49.68
EFT12661	06/05/2022	R DELLA BOSCA FAMILY TRUST	GRADER HIRE - MT PALMER RD	$ 4,620.00
EFT12662	06/05/2022	BUNNINGS GROUP LTD	GARDENING SUPPLIES - VARIOUS PLANTS	$ 319.94
EFT12663	06/05/2022	STAFF	REIMBURSEMENT PHONE - APRIL 2022	$ 95.00
EFT12664	06/05/2022	AUST. GOVERNMENT CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 533.21
EFT12665	06/05/2022	BRYAN CLOSE	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - APRIL 2022	$ 400.00
EFT12666	06/05/2022	COPIER SUPPORT	CRC PRINTING - 24/03/2022 TO 26/04/2022	$ 784.08
EFT12667	06/05/2022	COURIER AUSTRALIA	TOLL FREIGHT	$ 720.32
EFT12668	06/05/2022	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	FRINGE BENEFITS TAX FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022	$ 12,740.79
EFT12669	06/05/2022	FULTON HOGAN INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	PARKER RANGE RD ROAD MATERIALS BULKA BAGS OF ASPHALT	$ 2,816.00
EFT12670	06/05/2022	GARY MICHAEL GUERINI	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - APRIL 2022	$ 493.07
EFT12671	06/05/2022	GEARING WHEATBELT SERVICES	SPORT COMPLEX CLEANING	$ 2,340.00
EFT12672	06/05/2022	STAFF	STAFF INTERNET REIMBURSEMENT - 08/03/2022 TO 07/04/2022	$ 80.00
EFT12673	06/05/2022	GREAT EASTERN FREIGHTLINES	ROADTRAIN HIRE - KENT ROAD	$ 13,216.50
EFT12674	06/05/2022	JCB CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA	ROLLER PARTS	$ 621.66
EFT12675	06/05/2022	JODIE MAREE COBDEN	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - APRIL 2022	$ 400.00
EFT12676	06/05/2022	LANDGATE	MINING TENEMENT SCHEDULE	$ 41.30
EFT12677	06/05/2022	LINDA ROSE	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - APRIL 2022, BUSH FIRE MEETING AND TOURISM MEETING - INCLUDING TRAVEL	$ 875.25
EFT12678	06/05/2022	LISA M GRANICH	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - APRIL 2022	$ 400.00
EFT12679	06/05/2022	STATE LIBRARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	INTER-LIBRARY FREIGHT - CRC	$ 165.86
EFT12680	06/05/2022	MAIN ROADS WESTERN AUSTRALIA	EMU FENCE ROAD LINE MARKING SPOTTING AND BARRIER LINE MARKING	$ 29,573.23
EFT12681	06/05/2022	MISMATCH WORKSHOP	LANDFILL ATTENDANT SERVICES	$ 2,530.00
EFT12682	06/05/2022	IXOM OPERATIONS PTY LTD	CHLORINE BOTTLE RENTAL - APRIL 2022	$ 450.12
EFT12683	06/05/2022	STANDPIPE REFUND	STANDPIPE WATER CREDIT REFUND	$ 1,000.00
EFT12684	06/05/2022	PAYWISE PTY LTD	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 483.21
EFT12685	06/05/2022	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	IT SERVICES - APRIL 2022	$ 340.00
EFT12686	06/05/2022	PERTH OBSERVATORY VOLUNTEER	ASTRONOMY NIGHT - APRIL 2022	$ 2,110.00
EFT12687	06/05/2022	PREMIER WORKPLACE SOLUTIONS	WIMMERA HILL - BOLLARDS AND LIGHTING	$ 13,974.40
EFT12688	06/05/2022	RAILWAY TAVERN	SKELETON WEED MEETING - REFRESHMENTS	$ 110.00
EFT12689	06/05/2022	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	RANGER SERVICES - 06/04/2022 AND 13/04/2022	$ 1,028.50
EFT12690	06/05/2022	REDFISH TECHNOLOGIES	SWIMMING POOL CCTV SETUP AND INSTALLATION	$ 25,927.01
EFT12691	06/05/2022	ROSS'S DIESEL SERVICE	TIP TRUCK PARTS	$ 563.86

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
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CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT				
EFT12692	06/05/2022	SHAC ELECTRICAL SERVICES	ELECTRICAL SERVICES - SPORTS COMPLEX, CARAVAN PARK - LAUNDRY LIGHTING, SX SEWERAGE - FAULTY PUMP AND CRC MAINTENANCE	$ 13,542.30
EFT12693	06/05/2022	STAFF	STAFF INTERNET REIMBURSEMENT - 01/02/2022 - 28/02/2022	$ 180.00
EFT12694	06/05/2022	THE TRUSTEE FOR BELMONT UNIT TRUST T/AS DAIMLER TRUCKS PERTH	PRIME MOVER MAINTENANCE	$ 1,115.34
EFT12695	06/05/2022	YILGARN SHIRE SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 108.00
EFT12696	06/05/2022	FOODWORKS - SRI DEVESH PTY LTD	FOODWORKS PURCHASES - MARCH 2022 - MUSEUM	$ 18.77
EFT12697	06/05/2022	STABILISATION TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD	MARVEL LOCH FORRESTANIA RD - HVS CONSULTING	$ 1,716.00
EFT12698	06/05/2022	STALLION FUELS	EAGLE PETROLEUM FUEL CARD - APRIL 2022	$ 133.78
EFT12699	06/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS GENERAL PRACTICE	PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL	$ 403.70
EFT12700	06/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS HARDWARE AND NEWS	ADMIN NEWSPAPERS - APRIL 2022	$ 57.60
EFT12701	06/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS MOTOR MART	PUBLIC PARKS EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	$ 808.40
EFT12702	06/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS PLANT & MECHANICAL SERVICES PTY LTD	LOADER PARTS	$ 742.89
EFT12703	06/05/2022	SYNERGY	POWER - APRIL 2022	$ 15,712.35
EFT12704	06/05/2022	TUTT BRYANT EQUIPMENT	ROLLER PARTS	$ 545.54
EFT12705	06/05/2022	VIBRA INDUSTRIAL FILTRATION AUSTRALIA	ROLLER PARTS	$ 104.50
EFT12706	06/05/2022	VITAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES	SUPPLY SPIROMETRY MACHINE FOR MEDICAL CENTRE	$ 1,265.55
EFT12707	06/05/2022	WATER CORPORATION.	WATER - MAY 2022 - INCLUDING STANDPIPES	$ 64,654.67
EFT12708	06/05/2022	WAYNE ALAN DELLA BOSCA	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING/RRG COMMITTEE MEETING - APRIL 2022	$ 800.00
EFT12709	06/05/2022	WB CONTRACTING	CEMETERY SERVICES	$ 440.00
EFT12710	06/05/2022	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	SUPPLY CATERPILLAR 950GC LOADER WITH AUTOLUBE SYSTEM	$ 343,382.14
EFT12711	06/05/2022	TELSTRA CORPORATION LIMITED	SMS SERVICE - MARCH 2022	$ 465.49
EFT12712	06/05/2022	YILGARN PLUMBING AND GAS	PLUMBING SERVICES - INCLUDING BULLFINCH HALL REPLACEMENT PIPES AND NEW LEACH DRAIN	$ 20,549.40
EFT12713	19/05/2022	ABCO PRODUCTS	CLEANING CONSUMABLES	$ 506.23
EFT12714	19/05/2022	AQUATIC SERVICES WA	SWIMMING POOL CHLORINE EJECTOR	$ 5,463.70
EFT12715	19/05/2022	AVON WASTE	MONTHLY RUBBISH COLLECTION - APRIL 2022	$ 14,671.03
EFT12716	19/05/2022	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE LOMMERS FAMILY TRUST - AV-SEC	QUARTERLY ALARM SERVICE DOCTORS HOUSE, ADMIN OFFICE AND MEDICAL CENTRE - 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 2022	$ 360.00
EFT12717	19/05/2022	B & A HARVEY & SONS	GRAVEL PURCHASE - NULLA NULLA SOUTH ROAD	$ 5,500.00
EFT12718	19/05/2022	R DELLA BOSCA FAMILY TRUST	GRADER HIRE - SEABROOK ROAD	$ 11,935.00
EFT12719	19/05/2022	BRONSON SAFETY	DEPOT SUPPLIES - INCLUDING FUEL SPILL KIT	$ 1,620.85
EFT12720	19/05/2022	BUNNINGS GROUP LTD	CARAVAN PARK MAINTENANCE	$ 294.50
EFT12721	19/05/2022	AUST. GOVERNMENT CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 533.21
EFT12722	19/05/2022	CIVIC LEGAL PTY LTD	LEGAL SERVICES	$ 7,535.00
EFT12723	19/05/2022	COURIER AUSTRALIA	TOLL FREIGHT	$ 660.13
EFT12724	19/05/2022	EASTERN DISTRICTS PANEL BEATERS & RADIATOR SPECIALISTS	STAFF VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 799.20

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
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CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
EFT				
EFT12725	19/05/2022	GEARING WHEATBELT SERVICES	CLEANING SERVICES - ADMIN OFFICE, SENIOR CITIZEN'S CENTRE, SPORT COMPLEX, TOWN HALL, 13 LIBRA PLACE WEST	$ 3,802.50
EFT12726	19/05/2022	GILBA DOWNS	ROADTRAIN HIRE - MOORINE ROCKS ROAD	$ 9,306.00
EFT12727	19/05/2022	STAFF	STAFF RELOCATION COSTS - FINAL 50%	$ 2,422.50
EFT12728	19/05/2022	GREAT EASTERN FREIGHTLINES	ROADTRAIN HIRE - MOORINE ROCKS ROAD	$ 5,049.00
EFT12729	19/05/2022	WESFARMERS KLEENHEAT GAS PTY LTD	CARAVAN PARK BULK GAS SUPPLY - 29/03/2022 AND 20/04/2022	$ 2,177.87
EFT12730	19/05/2022	LIBERTY OIL RURAL PTY LTD	BULK DIESEL	$ 36,512.00
EFT12731	19/05/2022	IG & RM MADDOCK	SKELETON WEED ADMIN OFFICER - OCTOBER 2021 - MARCH 2022	$ 3,465.00
EFT12732	19/05/2022	MAIN ROADS WESTERN AUSTRALIA	ROAD MARKING - EMU FENCE ROAD	$ 27,167.79
EFT12733	19/05/2022	CARAVAN PARK CARETAKER	REIMBURSEMENT - MEDICAL PERSCRIPTION	$ 37.00
EFT12734	19/05/2022	MISMATCH WORKSHOP	LANDFILL SERVICES - INCLUDING OUT OF HOURS CALLOUTS	$ 2,997.50
EFT12735	19/05/2022	MOORE AUSTRALIA (WA) PTY LTD	STAFF TRAINING - MOORE AUSTRALIA 2022 FINANCIAL REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT REPORTING WORKSHOPS	$ 4,840.00
EFT12736	19/05/2022	OFFICE NATIONAL	ADMIN/CRC/DEPOT STATIONERY - BULK PAPER	$ 2,800.00
EFT12737	19/05/2022	PAYWISE PTY LTD	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 483.21
EFT12738	19/05/2022	PROMOTIONAL EXPOSURE	50% DEPOSIT FOR COMEDY GOLD 2022 COMMUNITY EVENT	$ 1,760.00
EFT12739	19/05/2022	RAILWAY TAVERN	REFRESHMENTS FOR COUNCIL	$ 114.00
EFT12740	19/05/2022	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	RANGER SERVICES - 20/04/2022, 28/04/2022 AND 04/05/2022.	$ 1,496.00
EFT12741	19/05/2022	SHAC ELECTRICAL SERVICES	ELECTRICAL SERVICES - INCLUDING AERODROME MAINTENANCE - FLOOD LIGHT AND ROLLER DOOR MOTOR	$ 2,327.00
EFT12742	19/05/2022	YILGARN SHIRE SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	$ 108.00
EFT12743	19/05/2022	FOODWORKS - SRI DEVESH PTY LTD	FOODWORKS PURCHASES - APRIL 2022 - SHIRE, MUSEUM, CARAVAN PARK, AND CRC	$ 811.28
EFT12744	19/05/2022	PORTACRETE CONCRETE LOGISTICS	SX RECREATION GROUND LIGHTING TOWER CONCRETE PAD	$ 5,280.00
EFT12745	19/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS HARDWARE AND NEWS	HARDWARE PURCHASES - APRIL 2022	$ 3,077.05
EFT12746	19/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS TYRE & AUTO SERVICES	TYRE & AUTO PURCHASES - APRIL 2022	$ 2,184.17
EFT12747	19/05/2022	WATER CORPORATION	WATER - MAY 2022 - 16 ANTARES STREET	$ 1,765.82
EFT12748	19/05/2022	WB CONTRACTING	SX RECREATION GROUND LIGHTING TOWER - EARTHMOVING	$ 3,795.00
EFT12749	19/05/2022	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	GRADER/LOADER PARTS	$ 1,841.20
EFT12750	19/05/2022	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	DEPOT SUPPLIES	$ 737.03
EFT12751	19/05/2022	YILGARN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	CONTRIBUTION FOR THE 2022 YILGARN AGRICULTURAL	$ 9,000.00
EFT12752	19/05/2022	YILGARN PLUMBING AND GAS	PLUMBING SERVICES - INCLUDING MEDICAL CENTRE MAINTENANCE	$ 16,416.20
			TOTAL:	**$ 858,956.38**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
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CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
CHQ				
Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
1933	02/05/2022	SOUTHERN CROSS GENERAL PRACTICE	MONTHLY PAYMENT TO THE DOCTOR - MAY 2022	$ 6,600.00
1934	09/05/2022	CANON FINANCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPIER LEASE - MAY 2022	$ 333.96
1935	09/05/2022	MOTORCHARGE LIMITED	FUEL CARD - APRIL 2022	$ 1,462.40
1936	06/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DOT LICENSING FROM 02/05/2022 TO 06/05/2022	$ 5,451.40
1937	11/05/2022	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	NET PAYROLL PPE - 10/05/2022	$ 94,638.99
1938	12/05/2022	TELCO CHOICE - COMMANDER CENTRE NORTH PERTH	COMMANDER TELEPHONE FEES - BONDER HIRE MAY 2022	$ 250.00
1939	12/05/2022	TELSTRA	PHONE - APRIL 2022 - SKELETON WEED MOBILE	$ 122.20
1940	13/05/2022	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	EMCS CREDIT CARD - APRIL 2022	$ 1,364.85
1941	13/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DOT LICENSING FROM 09/05/2022 TO 13/05/2022	$ 24,992.95
1942	18/05/2022	TELCO CHOICE - COMMANDER CENTRE NORTH PERTH	COMMANDER TELEPHONE FEES - APRIL 2022	$ 1,360.99
1943	16/05/2022	TELSTRA	PHONE - APRIL 2022 - SHIRE	$ 942.46
1944	23/05/2022	TELSTRA	PHONE - APRIL 2022 - MANAGER MOBILES	$ 644.82
1945	24/05/2022	CANON FINANCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	BACK PHOTOCOPIER LEASE - MAY 2022	$ 127.62
1946	25/05/2022	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	NET PAYROLL PPE - 24/05/2022	$ 92,761.69
1947	20/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DOT LICENSING FROM 16/05/2022 TO 20/05/2022	$ 20,220.85
1948	27/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DOT LICENSING FROM 23/05/2022 TO 27/05/2022	$ 5,463.35
1949	31/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DOT LICENSING FROM 30/05/2022 TO 31/05/2022	$ 742.60
			TOTAL CHEQUES	**$ 257,481.13**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
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CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
CORPORATE CREDIT CARDS				
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	WINDOWS 11 PRO - STAFF COMPUTER	$ 169.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	WINDOWS 11 PRO - STAFF COMPUTER	$ 169.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	OFFICEWORKS LTD	TELSTRA 4GX WIFI MODEM	$ 72.95
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	1 YEAR DRIVER'S LICENCE RENEWAL - DEPOT STAFF	$ 44.05
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	CERTIFICATE OF TITLES X7	$ 190.40
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	CAVEAT AND TRANSFER OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTATION	$ 136.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	OFFICEWORKS LTD	COMPUTER ACCESSORIES - HARDWARE ADAPTORS	$ 102.76
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	SAFETYCULTURE PTY LTD	IAUDITOR SUBSCRIPTION FOR PERFORMING WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS - APRIL 2022	$ 26.40
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	AUSTRALIA POST	ADMIN PRINTER	$ 99.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	MULTIPLE DOCUMENTS SOURCED IN SUPPORT OF PROPERTY SEIZURE	$ 81.60
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION	$ 27.20
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION	$ 27.20
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION	$ 27.20
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	MULTIPLE DOCUMENTS SOURCED IN SUPPORT OF PROPERTY SEIZURE	$ 81.60
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	IINET/WESTNET	MONTHLY CHARGES FOR BUSINESS NBN - MAY 2022	$ 79.99
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	PLATE CHANGE - USED LOADER	$ 30.50
			TOTAL EMCS CREDIT CARD	**$ 1,364.85**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
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CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
DIRECT DEBITS				
DD16806.1	10/05/2022	THE TRUSTEE FOR AWARE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 14,237.01
DD16806.2	10/05/2022	HOSTPLUS EXECUTIVE SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 476.20
DD16806.3	10/05/2022	PRIME SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 459.63
DD16806.4	10/05/2022	REST (RETAIL EMPLOYEES SUPERANNUATION TRUST)	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 737.19
DD16806.5	10/05/2022	BEATON FARMING CO SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 695.08
DD16806.6	10/05/2022	BT PANORAMA SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 2,379.37
DD16806.7	10/05/2022	FIRST CHOICE EMPLOYER SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 615.70
DD16806.8	10/05/2022	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 1,237.18
DD16806.9	10/05/2022	THE TRUSTEE FOR MACQUARIE SUPERANNUATION PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 553.28
DD16806.10	10/05/2022	BT SUPER FOR LIFE ACCOUNT	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 761.79
DD16806.11	10/05/2022	HESTA SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 566.96
			TOTAL DIRECT DEBIT 16806	**$ 22,719.39**
DD16829.1	24/05/2022	THE TRUSTEE FOR AWARE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 14,443.51
DD16829.2	24/05/2022	HOSTPLUS EXECUTIVE SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 476.20
DD16829.3	24/05/2022	PRIME SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 458.93
DD16829.4	24/05/2022	REST (RETAIL EMPLOYEES SUPERANNUATION TRUST)	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 762.58
DD16829.5	24/05/2022	BEATON FARMING CO SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 695.08
DD16829.6	24/05/2022	BT PANORAMA SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 2,384.97
DD16829.7	24/05/2022	FIRST CHOICE EMPLOYER SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 615.70
DD16829.8	24/05/2022	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 1,428.42
DD16829.9	24/05/2022	THE TRUSTEE FOR MACQUARIE SUPERANNUATION PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 548.62
DD16829.10	24/05/2022	BT SUPER FOR LIFE ACCOUNT	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 742.94
DD16829.11	24/05/2022	HESTA SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 566.96
			TOTAL DIRECT DEBIT 16829	**$ 23,123.91**
			TOTAL DIRECT DEBITS	**$ 45,843.30**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
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CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
BANK CHARGES				
	01/05/2022	WESTPAC BANK	BANK CHARGES	$ 20.00
	01/05/2022	WESTPAC BANK	BANK CHARGES	$ 167.53
	01/05/2022	WESTPAC BANK	BANK CHARGES	$ 623.68
	31/05/2022	WESTPAC BANK	BANK CHARGES	$ 6.00
			TOTAL BANK CHARGES	**$ 817.21**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Municipal Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
Presented to Council, 16th June 2022

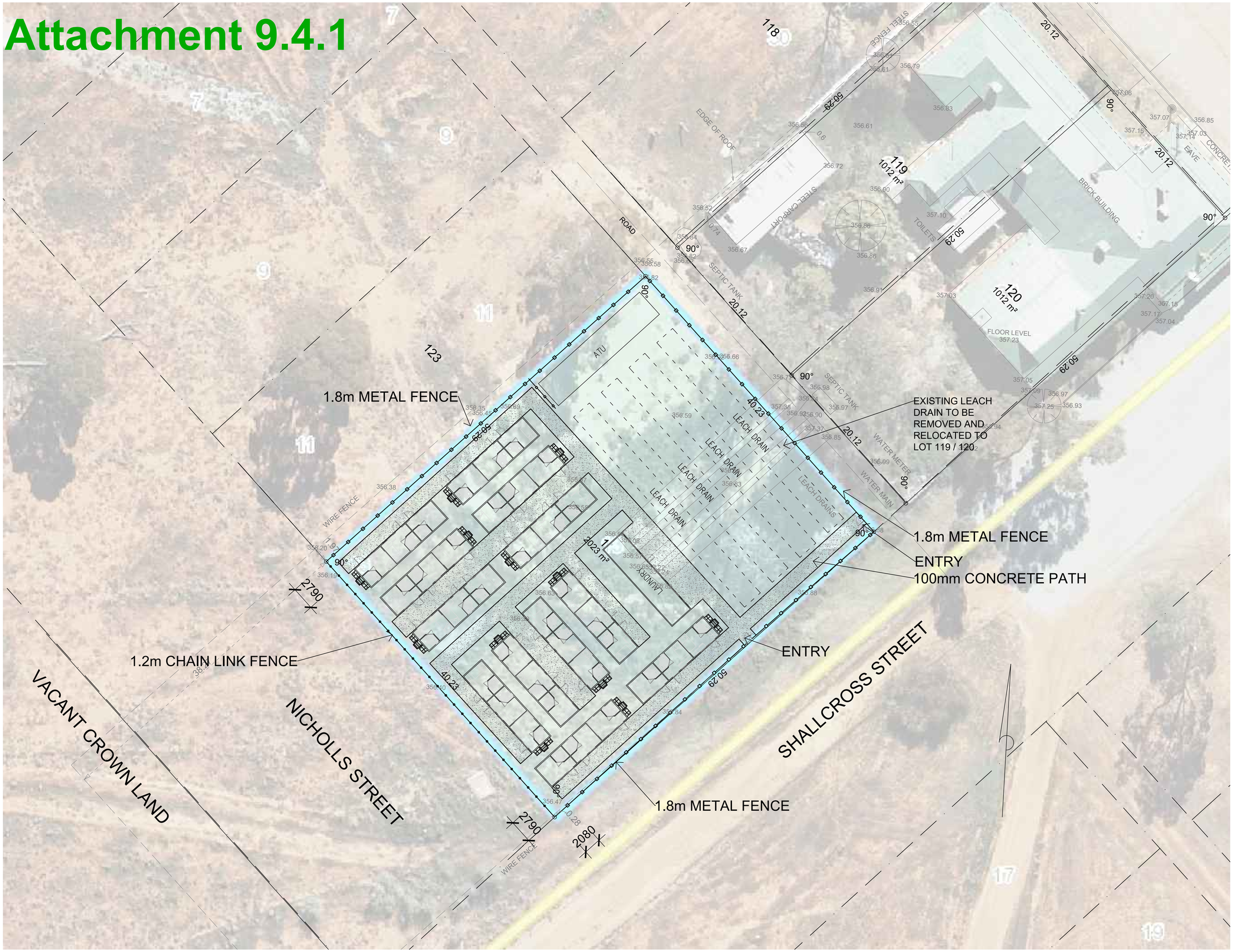
CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
CORPORATE CREDIT CARDS				
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	WINDOWS 11 PRO - STAFF COMPUTER	$ 169.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	WINDOWS 11 PRO - STAFF COMPUTER	$ 169.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	OFFICEWORKS LTD	TELSTRA 4GX WIFI MODEM	$ 72.95
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	1 YEAR DRIVER'S LICENCE RENEWAL - DEPOT STAFF	$ 44.05
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	CERTIFICATE OF TITLES X7	$ 190.40
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	CAVEAT AND TRANSFER OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTATION	$ 136.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	OFFICEWORKS LTD	COMPUTER ACCESSORIES - HARDWARE ADAPTORS	$ 102.76
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	SAFETYCULTURE PTY LTD	IAUDITOR SUBSCRIPTION FOR PERFORMING WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS - APRIL 2022	$ 26.40
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	AUSTRALIA POST	ADMIN PRINTER	$ 99.00
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	MULTIPLE DOCUMENTS SOURCED IN SUPPORT OF PROPERTY SEIZURE	$ 81.60
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION	$ 27.20
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION	$ 27.20
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION	$ 27.20
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	LANDGATE	MULTIPLE DOCUMENTS SOURCED IN SUPPORT OF PROPERTY SEIZURE	$ 81.60
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	IINET/WESTNET	MONTHLY CHARGES FOR BUSINESS NBN - MAY 2022	$ 79.99
EMCSCC-APR22	13/05/2022	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	PLATE CHANGE - USED LOADER	$ 30.50
			TOTAL EMCS CREDIT CARD	**$ 1,364.85**

Shire of Yilgarn

Payments made from the Trust Account for the Period 1st May 2022 to 31st May 2022
Presented to Council, 16th June 2022

CHQ/EFT	Date	Payee	Description	Amount
CHQ				
402630	10/05/2022	PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY	TRANSWA TICKET SALES APRIL 2022	$ 391.86
402631	10/05/2022	SHIRE OF YILGARN	TRANSWA TICKET COMMISSION APRIL 2022	$ 79.44
			TOTAL CHEQUES	**$ 471.30**

Attachment 9.4.1



N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REV.	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION

grounded.
building tomorrow, together

groundedgroup.com.au
Registered Builders BC 102229
Perth 2 / 885 Wellington Street, West Perth, WA 6005
Pt Hedland 4 Abydos Street, Wedgefield, WA 6721

NU FORTUNE
BULLFINCH CAMP

DRAWN	AB	SITE PLAN			
CHECKED	BL				
APPROVED					
TECH APP					
PROJ APP		SCALE	JOB NO.	DRG NO.	REV.
PROJ APP		1:200@A1	T2137	A101	A

N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REV.	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION

grounded.

building tomorrow, together

groundedgroup.com.au
Registered Builders BC 102229
Perth 2 / 885 Wellington Street, West Perth, WA 6005
Pt Hedland 4 Abydos Street, Wedgefield, WA 6721

NU FORTUNE
BULLFINCH CAMP

DRAWN	AB	ROOF PLAN			
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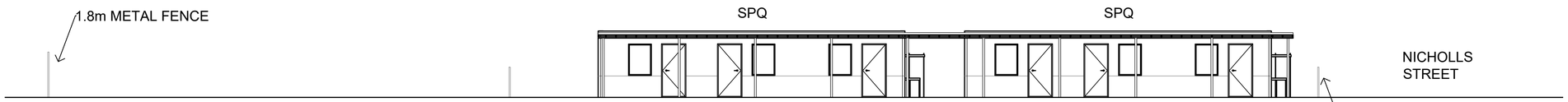
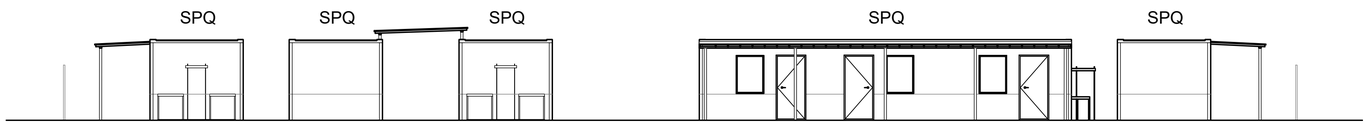
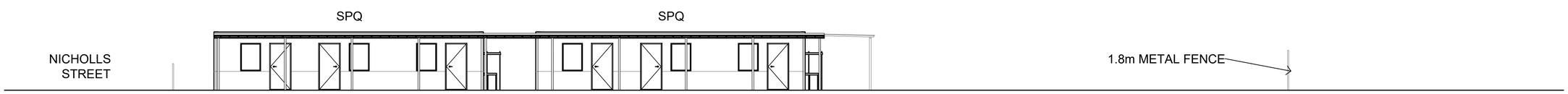
APPROVED					
TECH APP					
PROJ APP		SCALE	JOB NO.	DRG NO.	REV
PROJ APP		1:200@A1	T2137	A101	A



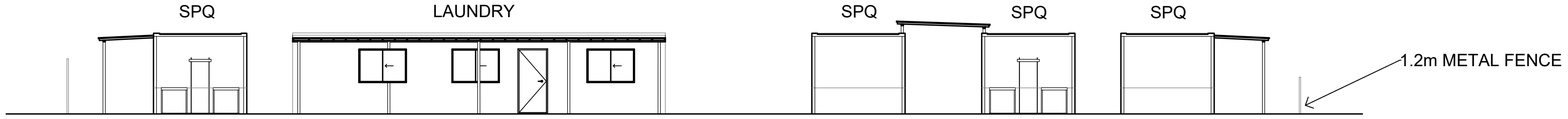
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION (NICHOLLS ST VIEW)



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REV.	DATE	BY	CHK'D	DESCRIPTION

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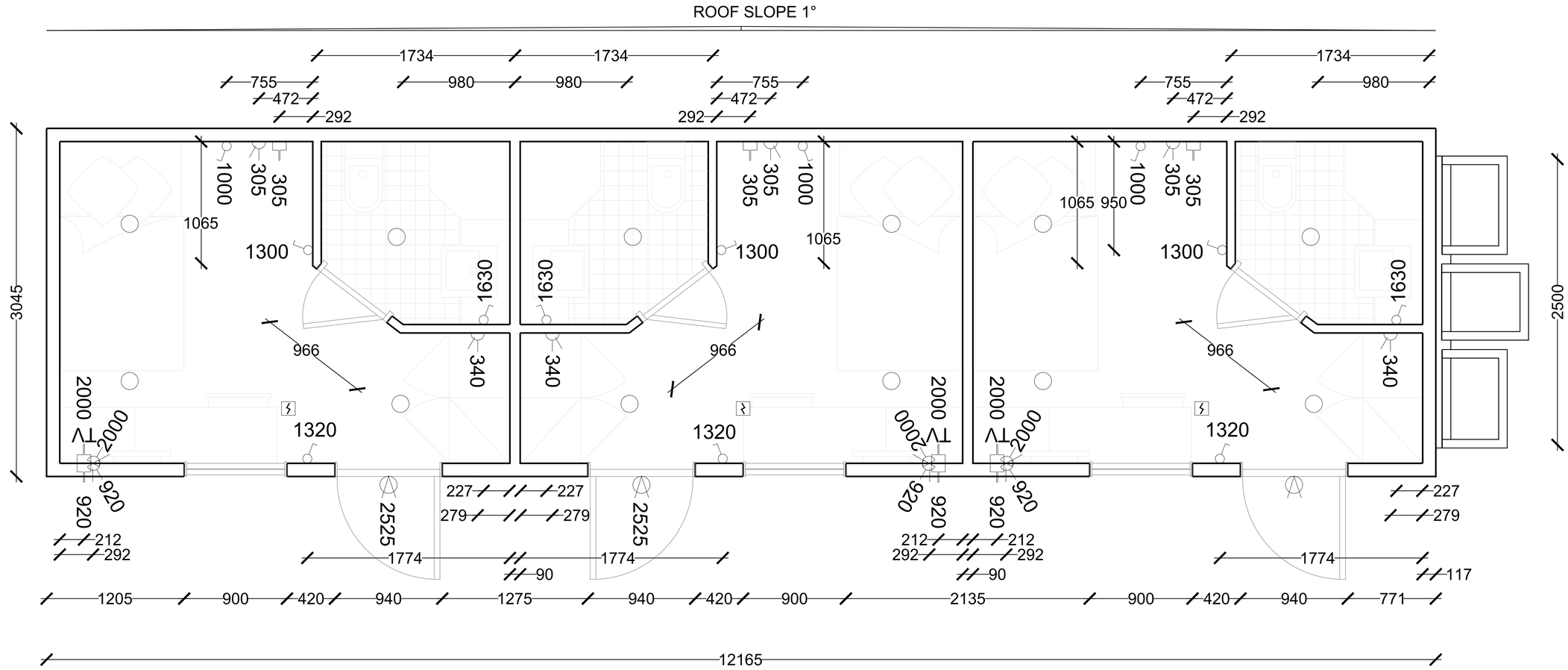
Perth 2 / 885 Wellington Street, West Perth, WA 6005
Pt Hedland 4 Abydos Street, Wedgefield, WA 6721

NU FORTUNE
BULLFINCH CAMP

DRAWN	AB	SITE ELEVATIONS			
CHECKED	BL				
APPROVED					
TECH APP					
PROJ APP		SCALE	JOB NO.	DRG NO.	REV
PROJ APP		1:100@A1	T2137	A101	A



LEGEND

GENERAL POWER OUTLET (GPO)	
DATA OUTLET	
TV OUTLET	TV
LIGHTS	
LIGHT SWITCH	
SMOKE ALARM	
EXTERNAL LIGHT	

N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

REV.	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION

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NU FORTUNE
BULLFINCH CAMP

DRAWN	AB				
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APPROVED					
TECH APP					
PROJ APP		SCALE	JOB NO.	DRG NO.	REV
PROJ APP		1:100@A1	T2137	A101	A

12 May 2022

Mr Shane Chambers
Executive Manager Regulatory Services
Shire of Yilgarn
23 Antares St
SOUTHERN CROSS WA 6426

Via email: emcs@yilgarn.wa.gov.au

Dear Mr Chambers

Application for Development Approval and supporting information

I refer to the Application for Development Approval accompanying this letter being submitted by NuFortune Group Ltd ('NuFortune or the Company').

By way of background, NuFortune has commenced mining at the Radio gold deposit north of Bullfinch. The Company has undertaken an aggressive and accelerated programme to bring the mine and associated processing infrastructure into production.

The current Radio mine has a mine life of approximately 5 years; with known extensions to the deposit, the expected project life is in excess of 10 years. To further increase the robustness of the project, the Company is engaging with third parties to toll treat their ore through the NuFortune processing plant. These scenarios create a project of longevity and prosperity.

The Company is seeking to base its accommodation requirements at Bullfinch and has purchased and refurbished the Bullfinch Hotel with the view to using this facility for catering purposes.

The Company has also purchased land at the rear of the Bullfinch Hotel, which is the subject of this application for Development Approval. The development of the land is for the purpose of establishing accommodation infrastructure, consisting of 12 accommodation buildings (a total of 36 rooms) and a communal laundry. The buildings which have been purchased for this infrastructure are brand new and of a high-quality specification.

A critical aspect of the project is the recruitment and retention of operating staff. In order to achieve this, the Company must provide accommodation and catering that is to a high standard. While every effort is made to source labour from the local and surrounding communities, a workforce that is based on a fly in/fly out model is required. One effect of this model is fewer vehicles being required to transport the workforce.

Given the relatively small workforce to be accommodated, current plans are to use street parking adjacent to the hotel. Approximately eight light vehicles and one 11 seat minivan would be parked here at one any time; see picture 1 for proposed parking location.

Picture 1 – proposed parking location

As you will see from the site layouts and elevations, the proposed development is low impact and will not adversely affect the amenity of the local community.

Notwithstanding the long life of this project, the accommodation can be relocated in the future or repurposed for ongoing use by other parties.

NuFortune is a progressive company that is acutely aware of its obligations and requirements to operate under not only regulatory approvals, but equally importantly, social licence.

To this point, the Company is looking forward to further developing this project and being a positive and active participant in the region.

On behalf of the Company, I look to your consideration of this application.

Please contact me should you require any further details.

Yours sincerely,

Curtis Brand
General Manager – Processing
0404012764

Attachment 9.4.2

MOUNT DIMER
APPLICATION OF SELECTED LAND CLEARING PRINCIPLES TO PROPOSED CLEARING
FEBRUARY 2022

FINAL

22 February 2022

PREPARED FOR

AURUMIN LIMITED

PREPARED BY

Woodgis
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT

Woodgis
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT

DISCLAIMER

This document was prepared in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between Woodgis and the client, in a professional manner and in accordance with generally accepted practices, using the skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made, and Woodgis is not responsible for the application of its recommended strategies.

Any discussions regarding government legislation and policy are intended to provide context for recommendations and are for guidance only. They should not be relied upon to address every aspect of the relevant legislation or policy. Clients are advised to consult the actual legislation and seek legal advice, where and when necessary.

All of the information, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations included in this report were based on the site characteristics, and information available to Woodgis, at the time. Woodgis makes no claims as to the applicability or appropriateness of this report to any entities other than the client that commissioned this report, or in circumstances or at locations other than that specified in the contract. Any third parties that rely on or uses this document do so entirely at their own risk and Woodgis denies all liability in tort, contract or otherwise for any loss, damage or injury of any kind whatsoever (whether in negligence or otherwise) that may be suffered as a consequence. Instead, Woodgis can be contacted to provide services or advice specifically related to their needs.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The conditions for supply of datasets by the Department of Environment and Conservation, for Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities, and Rare Flora are similar and included:

- The data supplied may not be supplied to other organisations, nor be used for any purpose other than for the project for which they have been provided, without the prior written consent of the Executive Director, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions; and
- Specific locality information for threatened flora is regarded as confidential and should be treated as such by receiving organisations. Specific locality information for threatened flora may not be used in public reports without the written permission of the Executive Director, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE:

Woodgis (2022) *Mount Dimer Application of Selected Land Clearing Principles to Proposed Clearing February 2022*, unpublished report by Woodgis Environmental Assessment and Management for Aurumin.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following acronyms are used in this report for succinctness:

aff.	affinity (denotes similarity to taxon)
AOI	Area of Interest
BIF	Banded Ironstone Formation
DBCA	(WA) Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ha	hectares
km	kilometres
m	metres
Mt	Mount
POW	Programme of Work
ssp.	subspecies
subsp.	subspecies
WA	Western Australia/n

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Aurumin Ltd proposes to clear two areas in its Mt Dimer tenements that total 3.5 hectares to facilitate remedial works around the Karli West Waste Rock Dump and realign a track to the Mt Dimer airstrip.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Land Clearing Principles A, C or H as this was the conclusion in DMIRS Clearing Permit Decision Report 8291/1 for the clearing of 20.8 hectares of airstrip and associated upgrades that is contiguous with one of the areas of proposed clearing.

The proposed clearing is within a 2,773 hectares Area of Interest that has been subject to comprehensive flora and vegetation surveys. This document should be read in conjugation with the detailed report *Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022* (Woodgis, 2022) that documented that within a larger encompassing Area of interest:

- A total of 99 quadrats and 24 relevés were established, sampling all landform and geology units at a density of one quadrat/relevé per 22.5 hectare;
- Targeted flora searches were undertaken over two areas totalling 459 hectares with traverses at 20-25 metre spacing; and
- An estimated 100% of the perennial plant taxa and 74% of the annual plant taxa present were recorded.

The clearing envelopes do not intersect:

- any Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities;
- state-wide system-associations that are restricted or extensively cleared;
- a significant percentage of the 1,186,892 hectares of contiguous conservation estate in which they are located;
- landforms that have an elevated likelihood of supporting restricted vegetation or flora (Banded Ironstone Formations (BIF), granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent surface water);
- any vegetation types that are expected to be restricted;
- any threatened flora taxa; or
- a significant percentage of any of the local populations of the 12 priority flora taxa documented in the vicinity.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Objectives

This report provides information pertinent to the following three land clearing principles as they may apply to clearing proposed by Aurumin Ltd in its Mt Dimer tenements:

- Principle A: Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity;
- Principle C: native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora; and
- Principle 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.

Aurumin Ltd proposes to clear two areas covering approximately 3.5 hectares, with:

- Area A comprising clearing around the perimeter of the Karli West open pit abandonment bund and the Karli West Waste Rock Dump, to provide access, locations to stockpile topsoil, working zones to complete remedial actions to prevent erosion, and allow for the installation of sediment capture structures. Remedial work and sediment capture structures will be constructed from inert mine waste on site and/or from material located within the footprint of the proposed clearing; and
- Area B will have a conventional gravel road constructed on grade, within a 12 metre wide corridor that will include an 8 metre wide running surface for the road and 2 metre wide zones on either side of the road for drainage.

1.2. Background

The 3.5 hectares of clearing is proposed to occur within two envelopes (totalling 13.9 hectares) within the larger 2,773 hectares of flora and vegetation surveys shown in Figure 1.

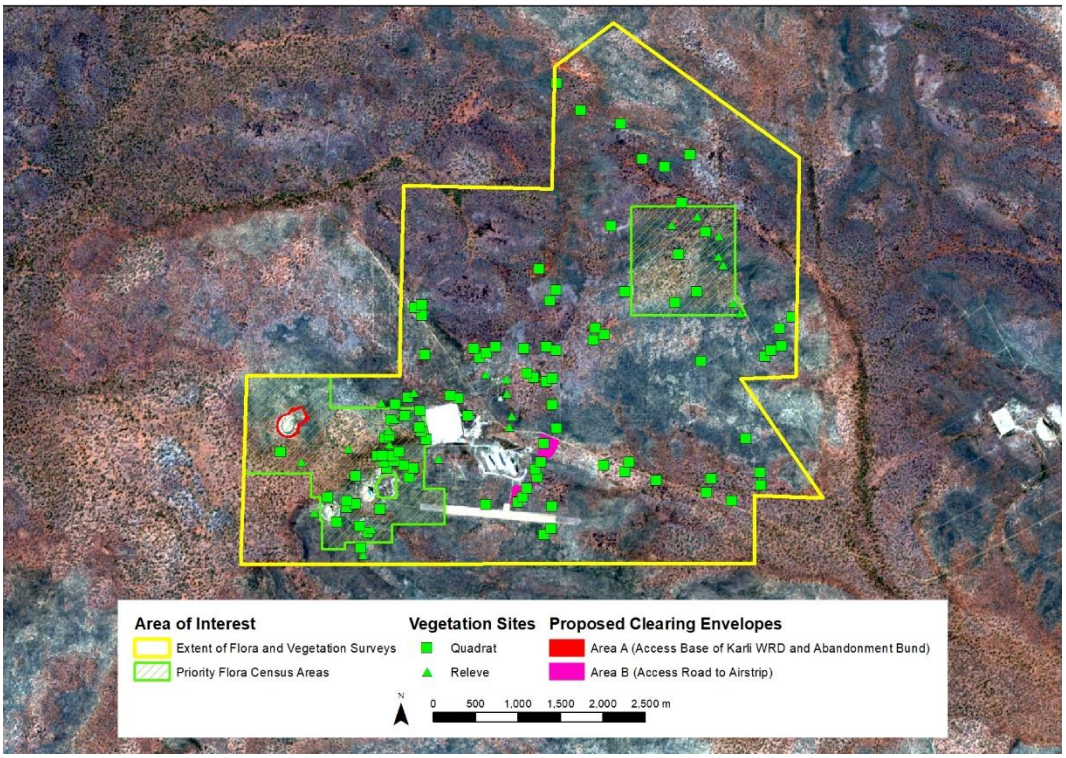

Figure 1: Area of Interest (AOI)

The relevant flora and vegetation data for Figure 1 is documented in *Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022* (Woodgis, 2022), which incorporated the following:

- *Flora and Vegetation of the Mount Dimer Tenements* (Western Botanical, 2020) documented vegetation mapping of the 665-hectare mining tenement M77/427, and targeted threatened and priority flora surveys of 48 hectares therein, by two botanists 30 May - 10 June 2016 and three botanists 14 - 23 October 2016;
- *Mount Dimer Targeted Flora Survey 2020* (Woodgis, 2021a) documented the targeted priority flora surveys of contiguous areas in tenement M77/427 totalling 72 hectares by two botanists 7-13 December 2020;
- *Mount Dimer Targeted Flora Survey March 2021* (Woodgis, 2021b) documented the targeted priority flora surveys of contiguous areas in tenement M77/427 totalling 181 hectares by two botanists 2-7 March 2021;
- *Woodcutter Tenements Targeted Flora Survey May 2021* (Woodgis, 2021c) documented the targeted priority flora survey across tenements M77/0965, M77/0957, E77/1992 and P77/4568 totalling 158-hectare area in 10-17 May 2021; and
- *Mount Dimer Priority Flora Update July 2021* (Woodgis, 2021d), which consolidated previous data;
- *Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update October 2021* (Woodgis, 2021e) documented the establishment of 54 vegetation quadrats between 05 August and 05 September 2021.; and
- An additional 9 vegetation quadrats established by Woodgis between 15 and 16 November 2021

1.3. Location

Figure 2 shows the location of the Mt Dimer Area of Interest (AOI):

- approximately 55 km north-east of Koolyanobbing, 270 km west-north-west of Kalgoorlie and 190 km north-east of Merredin;
- on Unallocated Crown Land (former Jaurdi station which is proposed to be a 5(1)(H) Reserve managed for the purposes of Conservation and Mining); and
- in the 'Mount Manning Region', an area referred to by the EPA (2007) in providing strategic advice on Mt Manning Nature Reserve and its extensions (also known as the Yilgarn Conservation Reserves).

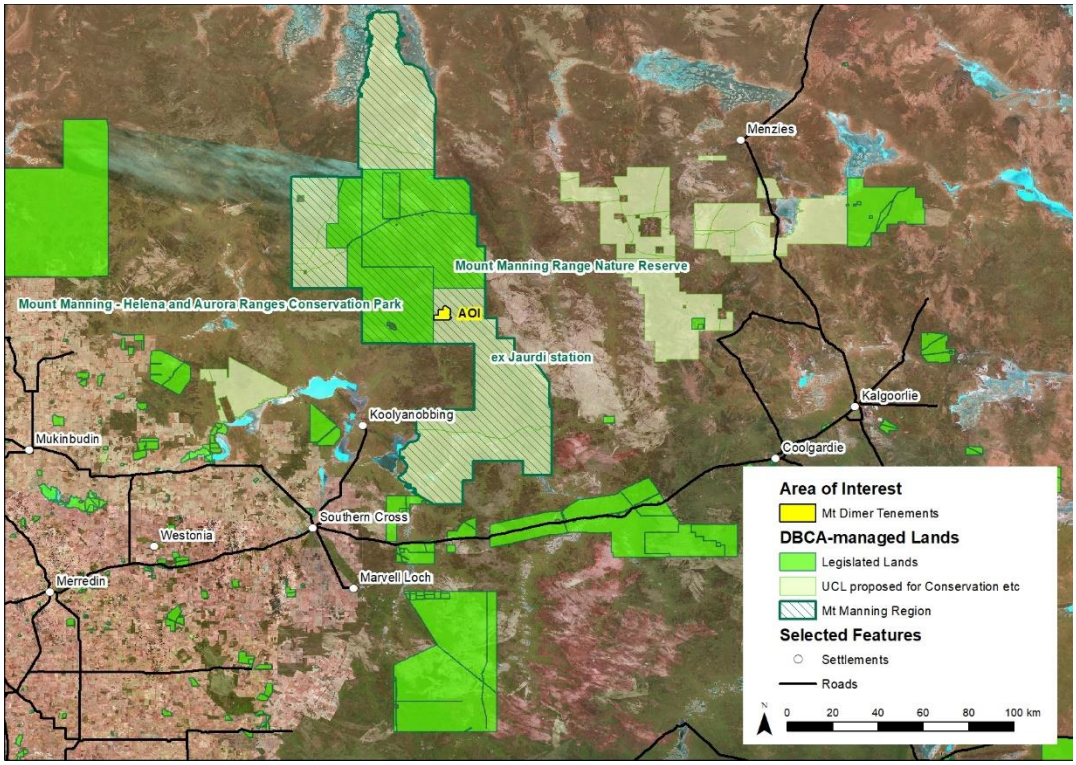

Figure 2: Location of Area of Interest at Mt Dimer

The AOI is located in the Southern Cross subregion of the Coolgardie biogeographic region, as shown in Figure 3.

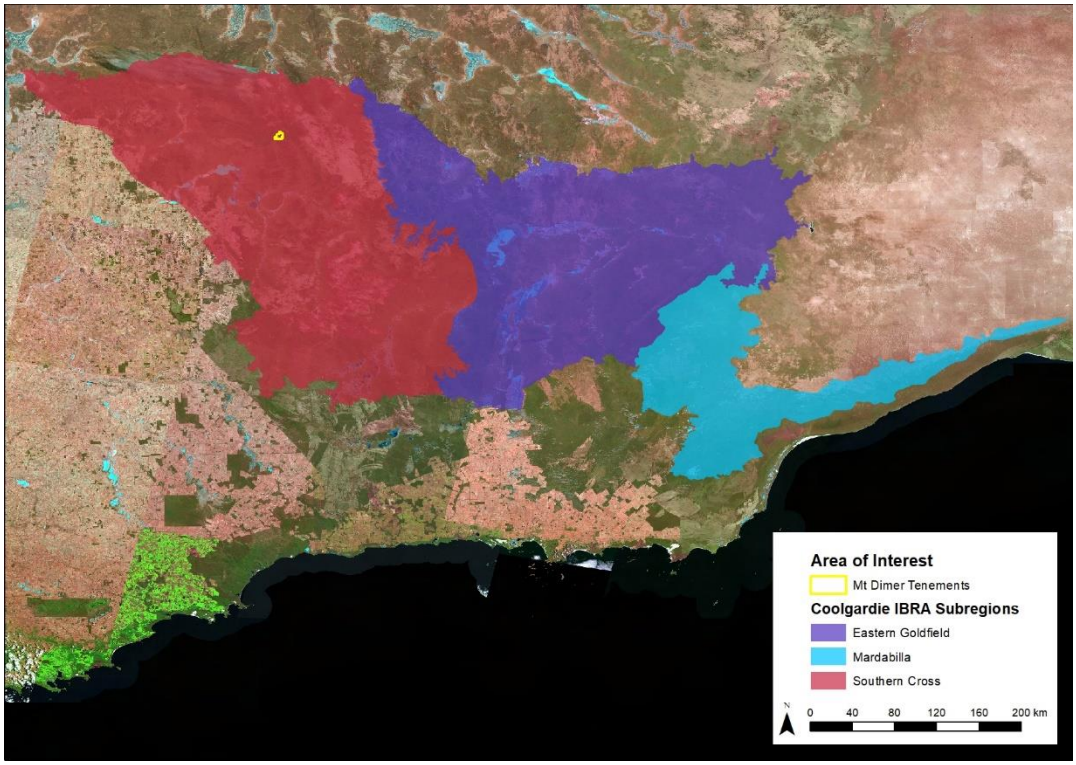

Figure 3: Location of AOI within the Coolgardie Biogeographic Region

The Coolgardie region covers 12,912,204 ha, of which 97.96% remains uncleared (Government of Western Australia, 2017). The Coolgardie region is in an arid to semi-arid climate and was characterised by DPaW (2002) as comprising granite strata of the Yilgarn Craton with Archaean Greenstone intrusions in parallel belts, with occluded drainage.

The Southern Cross subregion covers 6,010,833 ha, of which 96.06% remains uncleared (Government of Western Australia, 2017). The Southern Cross subregion was characterised by DPaW (2002) as having subdued relief of gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills, and consisting of:

- valleys of duplex and gradational soils that contain chains of saline playa-lakes;
- granite basement outcrops at mid-levels in the landscape;
- upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways;
- scrubs rich in endemic Acacia and Myrtaceae species on uplands, as well as on sand lunettes associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets around the granite outcrops; and
- diverse eucalypt woodlands rich in endemic Eucalyptus species around salt lakes, on the low greenstone hills, valley alluvials and broad plains of calcareous earths.

2. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Vegetation

Vegetation System-Associations (Associations in a Vegetation System) are the finest scale of mapping used in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system analysis for Western Australia (Government of Western Australia, 2017). The system-associations in the AOI are shown in Figure 4.

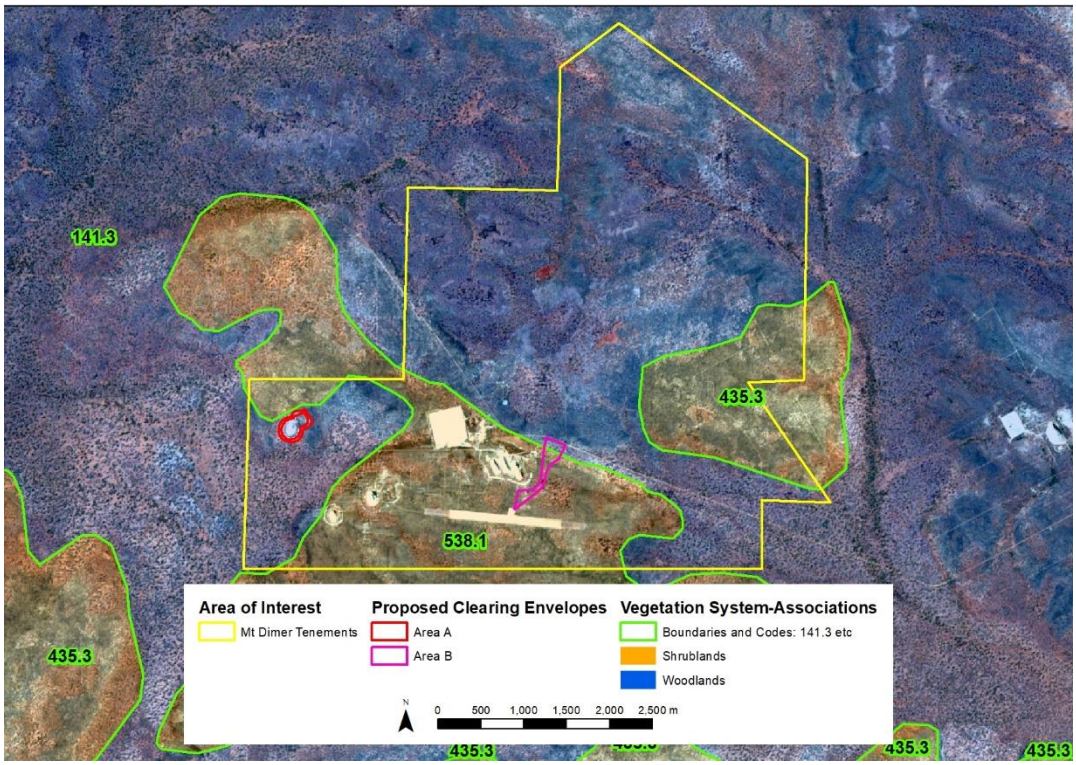

Figure 4: System-Associations in AOI

Source: Shepherd, Beeston and Hopkins (2002)

The state-wide vegetation associations and system-associations intersecting the clearing envelopes are extensive and have been subject to low levels of clearing, as shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1: Total Extents of Associations (state-wide basis)

Vegetation Association	Pre-European Extent	Current Extent	% Remaining	% Current Extent Protected (IUCN I-IV) for Conservation	Reservation Priority
141 Medium woodland; York gum, salmon gum & gimlet	1,158,760 ha	960,756 ha	82.91%	12.02%	Low
538 Shrublands; Acacia brachystachya scrub	147,822 ha	144,203 ha	97.55%	11.50%	Low

Sources: Government of Western Australia (2017), DPaW (2002)

Table 2: Total Extents of System-Associations (in the Jackson Vegetation System)

System-Association	Pre-European Extent	Current Extent	% Remaining	% Current Extent Protected (IUCN I-IV) for Conservation
141.3	644,280 ha	643,140 ha	99.82 %	15.60 %
538.1	100,912 ha	100,140 ha	99.26 %	14.27 %

Source: Government of Western Australia (2017)

Vegetation type is the EPA (2016) term for local scale vegetation units. The six vegetation types in the AOI are shown in Figure 5 and described in Table 3. Disturbance was only mapped for areas of extensive clearing, and this excluded current and historic tracks and drill pads. Most of the vegetation was in Very Good to Excellent condition.

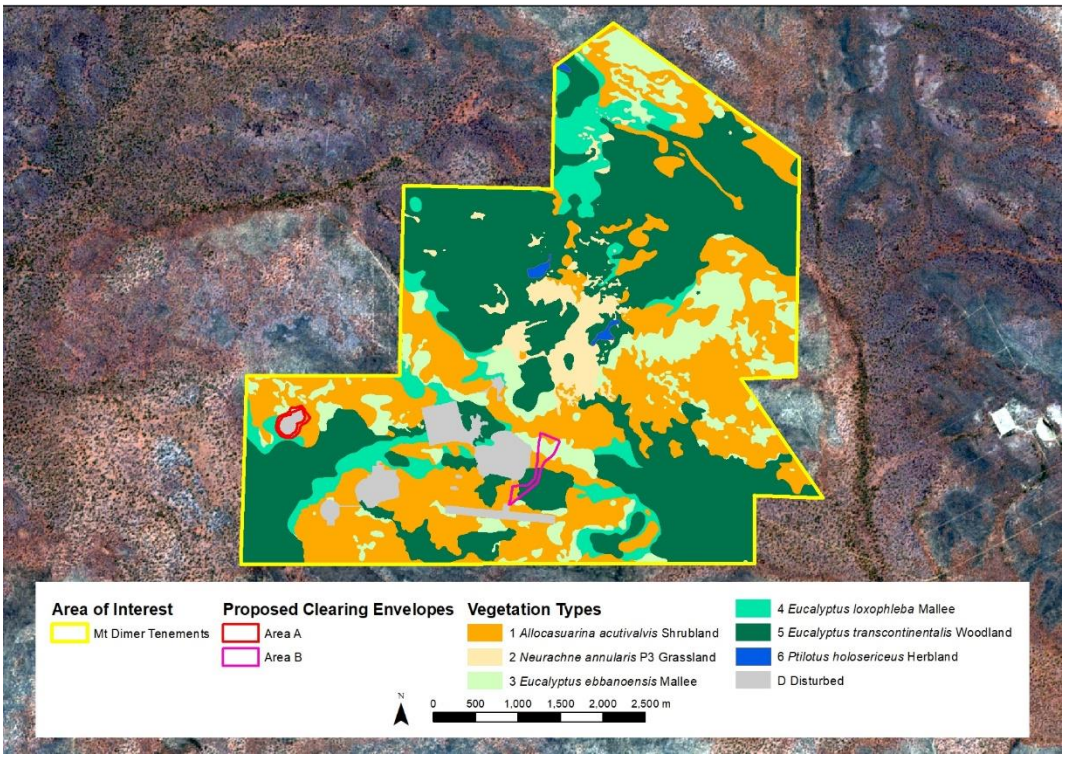

Figure 5: Distribution of Vegetation Types in AOI

Table 3: Vegetation Type Descriptions in AOI

Vegetation Type	Description
1: *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* Tall Shrubland over *Amphipogon caricinus* scattered tussock grasses	*Acacia sibina, Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis* Tall Shrubland over *Baeckea elderiana, Hibbertia eatoniae, Leucopogon* sp. Clyde Hill, *Phebalium canaliculatum* Shrubland over scattered *Amphipogon caricinus* grasses on clay loams and clay sands
2: Mixed Very Open Tree Mallee / Tall Open Shrubland over *Neurachne annularis* P3 Tussock Grassland	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia, Eucalyptus formanii* P4 Very Open Tree Mallee / *Acacia acuminata, Acacia sibina, Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis, Casuarina pauper, Melaleuca hamata* Tall Open Shrubland over *Neurachne annularis* P3 Tussock Grassland over *Cheilanthes adiantoides* scattered herbs on loam clays
3: *Eucalyptus ebbanoensis* Very Open Tree Mallee over *Triodia scariosa/tomentosa* Open Hummock Grassland	*Eucalyptus ebbanoensis subsp. ebbanoensis* Very Open Tree Mallee over *Eremophila caperata, Olearia exiguifolia, Phebalium tuberculosum, Westringia cephalantha var. cephalantha* Shrubland over *Triodia scariosa/tomentosa* Open Hummock Grassland on clay loams
4: *Eucalyptus loxophleba* Very Open Tree Mallee over *Austrostipa elegantissima* scattered tussock grasses	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia* Very Open Tree Mallee over *Acacia acuminata* Tall Shrubland over *Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens, Eremophila granitica, Olearia pimeleoides, Prostanthera grylloana* Shrubland over *Austrostipa elegantissima* scattered tussock grasses on sand clays
5: *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* Woodland over *Austrostipa elegantissima* scattered tussock grasses	*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis, Eucalyptus salmonophloia, Eucalyptus vittata, Eucalyptus ravida* Woodland over *Santalum acuminatum* scattered trees and *Eremophila scoparia, Exocarpos aphyllus* scattered shrubs over *Templetonia ceracea* scattered low shrubs *Maireana georgei* scattered herbs with *Austrostipa elegantissima* scattered tussock grasses on sand clays and clays
6: *Ptilotus holosericeus* Very Open Herbland	*Ptilotus holosericeus* Very Open Herbland with *Eragrostis dielsii* scattered tussock grasses on clays

Vegetation types in the proposed clearing envelopes are shown in Figure 6 and their extents listed in Table 4.

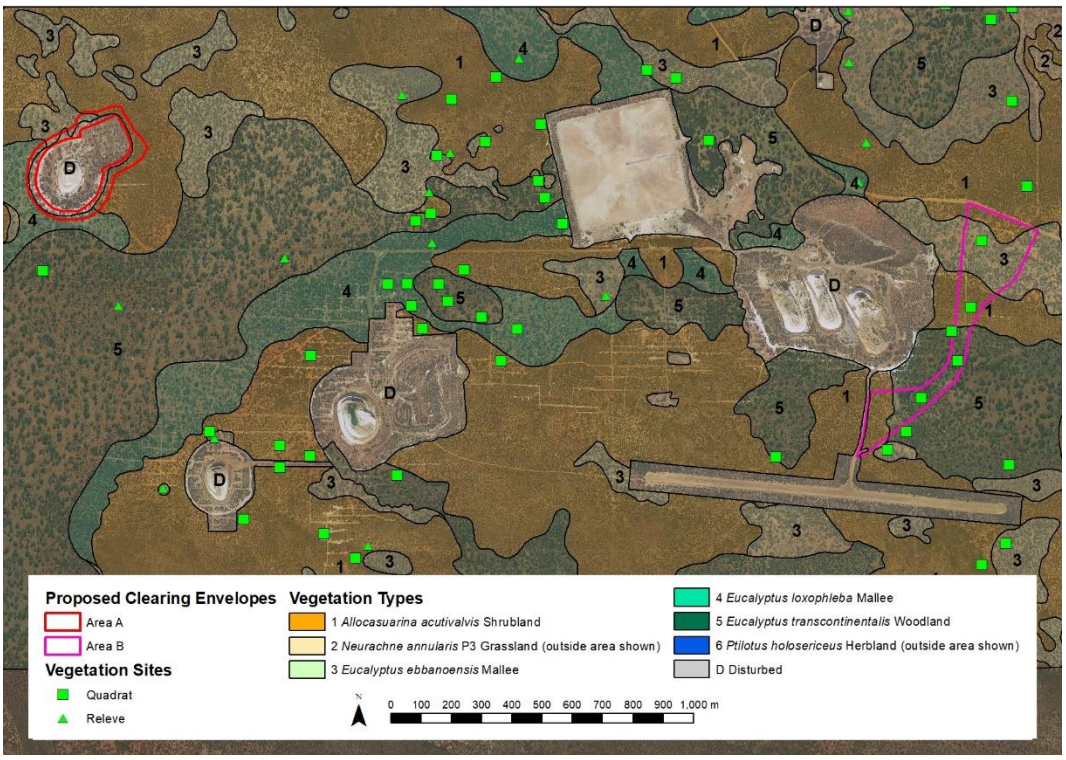

Figure 6: Distribution of Vegetation Types in Clearing Envelopes

Table 4: Extents of Vegetation Types

Vegetation Type	Extent in AOI	Extent in Area A	Extent in Area B	Extent in Areas A + B
1: *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* Tall Shrubland over *Amphipogon caricinus* scattered tussock grasses	844.8 ha	1.2 ha	4.1 ha	**5.3 ha**
2: Mixed Very Open Tree Mallee / Tall Open Shrubland over *Neurachne annularis* P3 Tussock Grassland	100.9 ha			
3: *Eucalyptus ebbanoensis* Very Open Tree Mallee over Triodia scariosa/tomentosa Open Hummock Grassland	314.1 ha	0.3 ha	3.5 ha	**3.9 ha**
4: *Eucalyptus loxophleba* Very Open Tree Mallee over *Austrostipa elegantissima* scattered tussock grasses	210.8 ha	0.5 ha		**0.5 ha**
5: *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* Woodland over *Austrostipa elegantissima* scattered tussock grasses	1,193.9 ha		2.6 ha	**2.6 ha**
6: *Ptilotus holosericeus* Very Open Herbland	7.4 ha			
Disturbed	101.4 ha	1.5 ha	0.1 ha	**1.6 ha**
Total	**2,773.4 ha**	**3.5 ha**	**10.3 ha**	**13.9 ha**

2.2. Flora

The 281 plant taxa recorded in the AOI included 12 priority and 6 weed flora taxa.

The datasets compiled for *Mt Dimer Flora and Vegetation Desktop Assessment* (Woodgis, 2020) indicate there are 48 threatened and priority flora species within 20 km of the AOI. As listed in Table 5, 31 species are potentially associated with the major landforms of the AOI, which are predominately a plain of mixed gravel and sand, and a broad valley of sand/loam. Within Table 5, the priority flora species recorded in the AOI are shaded. As discussed in *Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022* (Woodgis, 2022):

- *Grevillea georgeana* P3 appears to have been erroneously documented as present in the AOI by Niche Environmental Services (2013); and
- *Lepidosperma lyonsii* P1 was recorded by Western Botanical (2020) in the AOI but is assumed to be *Lepidosperma* aff. *lyonsii* as PGV Environmental (2018) indicated *Lepidosperma lyonsii* P1 is restricted to the banded iron formation and related geologies, which were not present in the AOI.

The work by Woodgis (2022) documented priority flora populations at local and regional scales. Table 6 and Table 7 capture some of this information. It also, characterised the 12 priority flora taxa in the AOI as having:

- restricted distributions and possibly be in low abundance (this is for *Acacia* sp. Southern Cross P1 and *Hysterobaeckea ochropetala* subspecies *ochropetala* P1);
- restricted distributions, and possibly be under-reported rather than uncommon (this is for *Goodenia jaurdiensis* P2 and 3 *Cryptandra crispula* P3);
- restricted distributions but be locally abundant (this is for *Eremophila hamulata* P1 and *Neurachne annularis* P3);
- restricted distributions but be locally abundant and increasing after disturbance (this is for *Eucalyptus formanii* P4 and *Grevillea erectiloba* P4); or
- widespread distributions, and possibly be under-reported rather than uncommon (this is for *Austrostipa blackii* P3, *Notisia intonsa* P3, *Philotheca coateana P3* and *Eremophila caerulea* subsp. *merrallii* P4).

Table 5: Typical Habitat of Threatened and Priority Flora within 20 km of AOI

(shaded lines are the recorded priority species in the AOI)

Typical Landform Habitat	Status	Taxa
Hill (BIF)	T	*Acacia shapelleae*
Hill (BIF)	T	*Lepidosperma bungalbin*
Hill (BIF)	T	*Leucopogon spectabilis*
Hill (BIF)	T	*Tetratheca aphylla* subsp. *aphylla*
Hill (BIF)	T	*Tetratheca paynterae* subsp. *paynterae*
Hill (BIF)	P1	*Acacia adinophylla*
Hill (BIF)	P1	*Beyeria rostellata*
Hill (BIF)*	P1	*Eremophila hamulata*
Hill (BIF)	P1	*Lepidosperma lyonsii*
Hill (BIF)	P3	*Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *Tuberculata*
Hill (BIF)	P3	*Lepidosperma ferricola*
Hill (BIF)	P3	*Mirbelia ferricola*
Hill (BIF)	P3	*Phlegmatospermum eremaeum*
Hill (BIF)	P3	*Stenanthemum newbeyi*
Hill (BIF)	P4	*Banksia arborea*
Granite (sand/loam)	P3	*Acacia crenulata*
Plain (gravel/laterite)	P3	*Grevillea georgeana*
Plain (gravel/laterite)	P3	*Hysterobaeckea cornuta*
Plain (gravel/laterite)	P3	*Neurachne annularis*
Plain (gravel/laterite)	P4	*Eucalyptus formanii*
Plain (gravel/laterite)	P4	*Grevillea erectiloba*
Plain (sand)	P1	*Acacia* sp. Southern Cross
Plain (sand)	P1	*Baeckea* sp. Helena and Aurora Range
Plain (sand)	P1	*Chamelaucium* sp. Koolyanobbing
Plain (sand)	P1	*Dampiera plumosa*
Plain (sand)	P1	*Hysterobaeckea ochropetala* subsp. *ochropetala*
Plain (sand)	P1	*Persoonia leucopogon*
Plain (sand)	P2	*Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine
Plain (sand)	P3	*Acacia cylindrica*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Acacia eremophila* var. *variabilis*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Acacia formidabilis*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Austrostipa blackii*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Banksia lullfitzii*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Calytrix creswellii*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Comesperma rhadinocarpum*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Cryptandra crispula*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Cyathostemon verrucosus*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Gompholobium cinereum*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Homalocalyx grandiflorus*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Labichea eremaea*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Melichrus* sp. Bungalbin Hill
Plain (sand)	P3	*Philotheca coateana*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Stylidium choreanthum*
Plain (sand)	P3	*Verticordia mitodes*
Plain (sand)	P4	*Sowerbaea multicaulis*
Broad Valley (sand/loam)	P2	*Goodenia jaurdiensis*
Broad Valley (sand/loam)	P4	*Eremophila caerulea* subsp. *merrallii*
Broad Valley (cracking clay)	P3	*Notisia intonsa*

**Eremophila hamulata* occurs on but is not restricted to BIF landforms (EPA, 2017) and is not associated with BIF in the AOI

Table 6: NatureMap Records of Priority Flora

	Taxa	NatureMap Records	WA Range (measured on NatureMap)	DBCA Managed Lands (containing NatureMap Records with ex-Jaurdi always included given tenement location)
Restricted Distribution	*Acacia* sp. Southern Cross P1	1 record 1 bioregion	<5 km north-south <5 km east-west	UCL - ex Jaurdi
	Eremophila hamulata P1	9 records 2 bioregions	300 north-south 130 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park Peak Charles National Park UCL - ex Jaurdi
	Hysterobaeckea ochropetala ssp. *ochropetala* P1	9 records 2 bioregions	150 km north-south 170 km east-west	Lake Campion Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi UCL - ex Diemals
	Goodenia jaurdiensis P2	11 records 1 bioregions	70 km north-south 45 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park UCL - ex Jaurdi
	Cryptandra crispula P3	11 records 1 bioregions	80 km north-south 80 km east-west	Dundas Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi
	Neurachne annularis P3	86 records 1 bioregion	80 km north-south 80 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park Mt Manning Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi UCL - ex Ennuin
	Eucalyptus formanii P4	191 records 3 bioregions	190 km north-south 70 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park Mt Manning Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi UCL - ex Diemals UCL- ex Mt Elvire
	Grevillea erectiloba P4	92 records 2 bioregions	120 km north-south 190 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park Mt Manning Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi Station UCL - ex Diemals UCL- ex Mt Elvire
Widespread Distribution	*Austrostipa blackii* P3	99 records 4 bioregions	400 km north-south 480 km east-west	Mount Manning Nature Reserve Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve Yallari Timber Reserve Kambalda Timber Reserve Kambalda Nature Reserve Tutanning Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi UCL – ex Credo UCL – ex Diemals UCL - ex Ennuin UCL – ex Karara UCL - ex Warriedar
	Notisia intonsa P3	29 records 4 bioregions	490 km north-south 90 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park Dundas Nature Reserve UCL - ex Jaurdi Station UCL - ex Diemals UCL- ex Credo
	Philotheca coateana P3	16 records 2 bioregions	340 km north-south 180 km east-west	UCL- ex Mt Jackson UCL – ex Goongarrie
	Eremophila caerulea subsp. *merrallii* P4	40 records 3 bioregions	280 km north-south 310 km east-west	Mt Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park Mt Manning Nature Reserve Jilbadji Nature Reserve

Philotheca coateana P3 based on ALA records – Naturemap taken offline indefinitely 17/12/2021

Table 7: Frequency of Priority Flora in Quadrats by Vegetation Types

Vegetation Type / Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6
Acacia sp. Southern Cross P1					3%	
Eremophila hamulata P1					15%	
Hysterobaeckea ochropetala ssp. *ochropetala* P1	*					
Goodenia jaurdiensis P2						40%
Austrostipa blackii P3				10%		
Cryptandra crispula P3			*			
Neurachne annularis P3	3%	100%	23%	10%		
Notisia intonsa P3				10%	*	80%
Philotheca coateana P3			8%			
Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii P4					*	
Eucalyptus formanii P4	45%	33%	38%			
Grevillea erectiloba P4	23%					

* *Hysterobaeckea ochropetala* ssp. *ochropetala* P1 not recorded in any quadrats - only recorded opportunistically
Notisia intonsa P3 not recorded in quadrats in vegetation type 5 but recorded opportunistically
Philotheca coateana P3 not recorded in any quadrats - recorded in single relevé
Eremophila caerulea subsp. *merrallii* P4 not recorded in any quadrats - only recorded opportunistically
There were no quadrats placed in disturbed areas which cover 101.4 ha (3.7%) of the AOI.

The portions of local priority flora populations in Area A that are listed in Table 8, were based on the results of targeted surveys and mapping/estimates of populations documented by Woodgis (2022).

Table 8: Portion of Priority Populations in Area A

Taxa	Plants/Extent in Area A	Plants/Extent in AOI	Percent of AOI Plants/Extent in Area A
Neurachne annularis P3	0.005 ha	100.9 ha	0.0%
Eucalyptus formanii P4	37 plants	18,340 plants estimate	0.2%
Grevillea erectiloba P4	51 plants	17,724 plants estimate	0.3%

The portions of local habitat of priority flora populations in Area B are listed in Table 9 based on the extents of vegetation types documented by Woodgis (2022), as Area B was not included in a targeted flora survey.

Table 9: Portion of Priority Flora Habitat within AOI in Area B

Vegetation Type Extent in Area B Extent in AOI Taxa	1 4.1 ha 844.8 ha	3 3.5 ha 314.1 ha	5 2.6 ha 1,193.9 ha	D 0.1 ha 101.4 ha	Total
Acacia sp. Southern Cross P1			0.2%		0.2%
Eremophila hamulata P1			0.2%		0.2%
Hysterobaeckea ochropetala ssp. *ochropetala* P1	0.5%				0.5%
Cryptandra crispula P3		1.1%			1.1%
Neurachne annularis P3	0.5%	1.1%			0.7%
Notisia intonsa P3			0.2%		0.2%
Philotheca coateana P3		1.1%			1.1%
Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii P4			0.2%		0.2%
Eucalyptus formanii P4	0.5%	1.1%		0.1%	0.6%
Grevillea erectiloba P4	0.5%			0.1%	0.4%

Woodgis (2022) characterised 2 of the 12 priority flora taxa in the AOI as possibly having restricted distributions and possibly in low abundance:

- *Acacia* sp. Southern Cross P1 was recorded as a population of 28 plants in vegetation type 5 (4.6 km northeast of Area A and 2.9 km northeast of Area B). Vegetation type 5 occurs in Area B but not Area A. The taxon would have expected to have been detected, if present in Area B, whilst walking through the alignment to establish quadrats (see Figure 7); and
- *Hysterobaeckea ochropetala* subspecies *ochropetala* was recorded as a single plant adjacent to a quadrat in vegetation type 1 (1 km south east of Area A and 1.9 km west of Area B) by Western Botanical (2020), who could not locate any additional plants despite searches of the surrounds that were 'thorough and exhaustive'. Vegetation type 1 occurs in Area B but not Area A. P1 cannot be confidently located outside of flowering given there are a number of similar co-occurring myrtaceous species. The 2020/2021 surveys were outside this period to date (it was photographed flowering by Aurumin personnel in October, but wasn't flowering in September or November 2021 when the Woodgis was onsite).

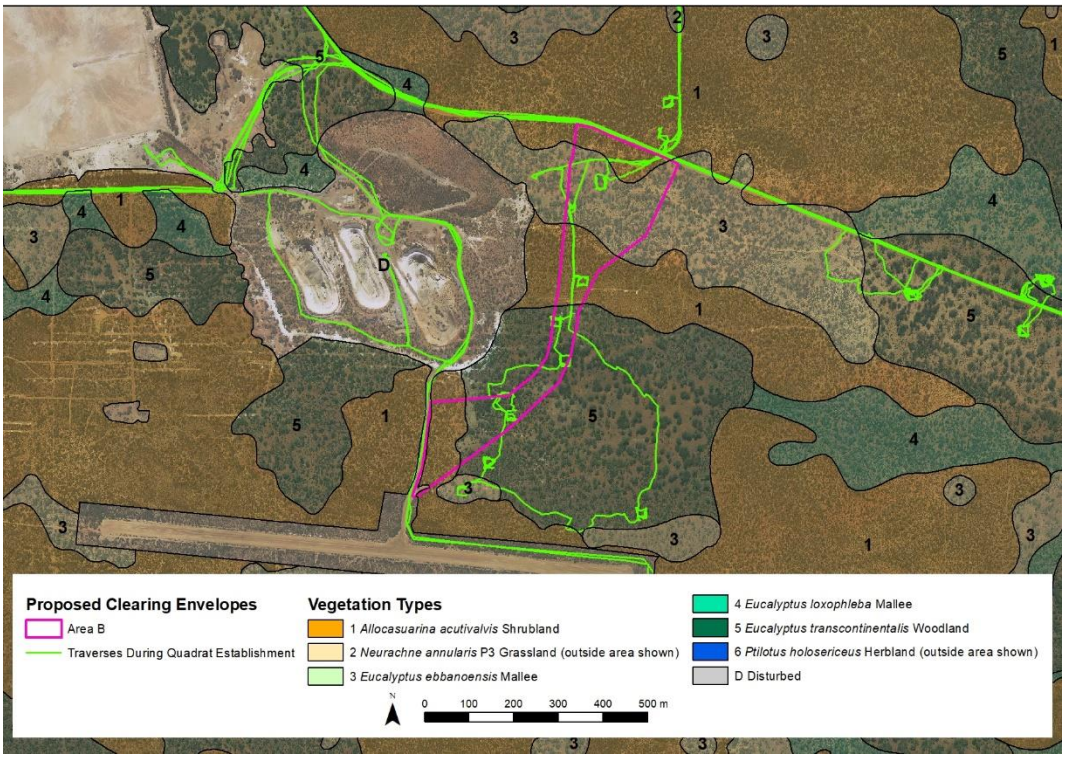

Figure 7: Traverses Through Area B During Quadrat Establishment

3. SELECTED CLEARING PRINCIPLES

3.1. Principle A: Biological Diversity

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Principle A: Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity flora as this was the conclusion in Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) Clearing Permit Decision Report 8291/1 for the clearing of 20.8 hectares for an airstrip expansion and associated upgrades at Mt Dimer in 2019. Area B is contiguous with this clearing that occurred in 2019.

The clearing of 3.5 hectares is proposed to occur within the two envelopes (Area A and B totalling 13.9 hectares) within a 2,773 hectares AOI which has been subject to comprehensive flora and vegetation surveys. This comprehensive work is documented in the *Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022* (Woodgis, 2022). Surveys within the AOI included:

- A total of 99 quadrats and 24 relevés were established, sampling all landform and geology units at a density of one quadrat/relevé per 22.5 ha;
- Targeted flora searches were undertaken over two areas totalling 459 hectares with traverses at 20-25 metre spacing; and
- An estimated 100% of the perennial plant taxa and 74% of the annual plant taxa present were recorded.

The clearing envelopes do not appear to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas in either a local (i.e. the 2,773 hectare AOI) or regional context.

The state-wide system-associations are extensive and have been subject to low levels of clearing.

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were recorded in the AOI either in the DBCA database (search reference number Ref: 48-1020EC) or field surveys. All the TECs/PECs within 50 km of the AOI are associated with Banded Iron Formations (BIF). No landforms occur in the AOI that have an elevated likelihood of supporting restricted vegetation or flora (Banded Ironstone Formations, granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent surface water). Also, the six vegetation types would also not expected to be restricted regionally and the two vegetation types most restricted in the AOI do not occur in the clearing envelopes (*Ptilotus holosericeus* herblands were associated with damplands, and *Neurachne annularis* P3 grasslands).

The datasets compiled for the Mt Dimer Flora and Vegetation Desktop Assessment (Woodgis, 2020) indicate there are 48 threatened and priority flora species within 20 km of the AOI. The proposed clearing is unlikely to affect the conservation status of any of the 12 priority flora taxa identified in the AOI. Woodgis (2022) characterised 2 of the 12 priority flora taxa in the AOI as possibly having restricted distributions and possibly in low abundance. These priority flora taxa were:

- *Acacia* sp. Southern Cross P1 that was recorded 4.6 km northeast of Area A and 2.9 km northeast of Area B; and
- *Hysterobaeckea ochropetala* subspecies *ochropetala* that was recorded 1 km south east of Area A and 1.9 km west of Area B.

Six weed species were recorded in the AOI. To prevent potential impacts to biodiversity appropriate soil and weed hygiene practices will be implemented.

3.2. Principle C: Rare Flora

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Principle C: native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora as this was the conclusion in DMIRS Clearing Permit Decision Report 8291/1 for the clearing of 20.8 hectares for an airstrip expansion and associated upgrades at Mt Dimer in 2019. Area B is contiguous with this clearing that occurred in 2019.

No Threatened flora was recorded within the AOI and it was estimated that 100% of the perennial plant taxa and 74% of the annual plant taxa present were recorded in the AOI.

The five threatened flora taxa recorded within 20 km of the AOI are all associated with Banded Ironstone Formations (BIF), a landform that does not occur in the AOI.

The vegetation types in the clearing envelopes are not of elevated likelihood of supporting rare flora as the vegetation types are not expected to be restricted given none were associated with either BIF, granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent surface water features.

3.3. Principle C: Conservation Area

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Principle 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 as this was the conclusion in DMIRS Clearing Permit Decision Report 8291/1 for the clearing of 20.8 for an airstrip expansion and associated upgrades at Mt Dimer in 2019. Area B is contiguous with above clearing that occurred in 2019.

The proposed 3.5 hectares of clearing would not significantly impact on the extent, or result in fragmentation, of the DBCA-managed lands in which it is located. The clearing envelopes are located on Unallocated Crown Land (former Jaurdi station which is proposed to be a 5(1)(H) Reserve managed for the purposes of Conservation and Mining). The 290,285 hectare former Jaurdi Pastoral Lease (proposed 5(1)(H) Reserve) is part of 1,186,892 hectares of contiguous conservation estate (that includes Mount Manning - Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park, Mount Manning Nature Reserve, and other Nature Reserves).

The clearing in Area A is to facilitate works to improve conservation values as it comprises clearing around the perimeter of the Karli West open pit abandonment bund and the Karli West Waste Rock Dump, to provide access, locations to stockpile topsoil, working zones to complete remedial actions to prevent erosion, and allow for the installation of sediment capture structures.

The approximately 1 km track to be constructed in Area B does not add significantly to the total length of unsealed tracks in the former Jaurdi station, with 575 km of the more substantial tracks present according to mapping by Geoscience Australia in 2006. Clearing for the track will be partially offset by closing and revegetating old tracks no longer required across the Mt Dimer Project.

The clearing envelopes do not intersect:

- any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs);
- state-wide system-associations that are restricted or extensively cleared;
- any vegetation types that are expected to be restricted; or
- Banded Ironstone Formations (BIF), granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent surface water.

To prevent potential impacts to biodiversity appropriate soil and weed hygiene practices will be implemented.

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Aurumin
Mount Dimer Project
Assessment of Fauna Values

Eucalypt woodland in the vicinity of the survey area. Photo: Wes Bancroft.

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1 Introduction

Aurumin Limited (Aurumin) is proposing to undertake remediation and safety upgrades within its Mount Dimer Gold Project, c. 100 km north-east of Southern Cross (hereafter "project area", see Section 2.1.1 and Figure 1). There are two areas in which these actions will be undertaken and to which the fauna assessment here is directed (the "survey areas", see Section 2.1.1 and Figure 1):

(i) Survey Area A (western). An inspection by environmental officers of Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) noted the presence of erosion gullies on the external batters of the Karli West Waste Rock Dump and requested remedial action be taken to stabilise the erosion and prevent sediment from entering the surrounding environment. The general location of Survey Area A is shown in Figure 1.

(ii) Survey Area B (eastern). Access to the operational Mount Dimer Airstrip is via a road that runs through the mining area (currently inactive). A safety review highlighted that if mining was to recommence then the interaction of airstrip traffic and mobile mining equipment may pose a safety risk. Therefore, it is proposed to construct a new access road to the airstrip that does not traverse the mining areas.

These actions will require the clearing of native vegetation and, as part of the process, Aurumin is required to apply for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP). The NVCP application necessitates that the actions are assessed in accordance with the ten clearing principles for native vegetation under Schedule 5 of the Western Australian *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The ten principles are discussed in detail by DER (2014) but are summarised in Table 1. While most of these principles may relate to fauna indirectly, Principle (b) specifically addresses this group:

> *Principle (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.*

Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE) was commissioned by Aurumin to assess the proposed remediation and road realignment works against this principle.

Table 1. Clearing principles for native vegetation under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (DER 2014).

Principle	Description
(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.

Principle	Description
(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.

1.1 General approach to fauna impact assessment

The purpose of impact assessment is to provide government agencies with the information they need to decide upon the significance of impacts of a proposed development, and to provide information to proponents to help them to develop appropriate strategies for avoiding and minimising impacts of their activities. This relies on information on the fauna assemblage and its environment, and BCE uses an approach with the following components:

- The identification of **fauna values**:
  - Assemblage characteristics: uniqueness, completeness and richness;
  - Species of conservation significance;
  - Recognition of ecotypes or vegetation/substrate associations (VSAs) that provide habitat for fauna, particularly those that are rare, unusual and/or support significant fauna;
  - Patterns of biodiversity across the landscape; and
  - Ecological processes upon which the fauna depend.
- The review of **impacting processes** such as:
  - Habitat loss leading to population decline;
  - Habitat loss leading to population fragmentation;
  - Degradation of habitat due to weed invasion leading to population decline;
  - Ongoing mortality from operations;
  - Species interactions including feral and overabundant native species;
  - Hydrological change;
  - Altered fire regimes; and
  - Disturbance (dust, light, noise).
- The **recommendation** of actions to mitigate impacts (if requested).

Based on the impact assessment process above, the objectives of the study are therefore to:

1. Conduct a literature review and searches of Commonwealth and State fauna databases;
2. Review the list of fauna expected to occur on the site in the light of fauna habitats present, with a focus on investigating the likelihood of significant species being present;
3. Identify significant or fragile fauna habitats within the project area;
4. Identify any ecological processes in the project area upon which fauna may depend;
5. Identify general patterns of biodiversity within or adjacent to the project area; and
6. Identify potential impacts upon fauna and propose recommendations to minimise impacts, including an assessment against relevant NVCP principles and Guidance 1.2 of the Department for Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE).

Descriptions and background information on these values and processes can be found in Appendices 1 to 4. Based on this impact assessment process, the objectives of investigations are to: identify fauna values; review impacting processes with respect to these values and the proposed development; and provide recommendations to mitigate these impacts.

1.2 Description of project area, survey area and background environmental information

1.2.1 Project area and survey areas

For spatial terminology (i.e. definitions of project, survey and study areas) see Section 2.1.1 below.

The proposed location ('project area') for the Mount Dimer Project is approximately 56 km north-north-east of Koolyanobbing and approximately 11 km east-south-east of the Helena and Aurora Ranges, and situated within the former Jaurdi Pastoral Station which is proposed to be a 5(1)(H) Reserve managed for the purposes of Conservation and Mining. There have previously been exploration and mining operations within the project area, with disturbed areas including tracks, drill pads, an airstrip, existing pits and waste rock piles.

The focus of the current investigations are the two 'survey areas' outlined in Section 1, and shown in Figure 1 (the site of the proposed Karli West Waste Rock Dump rehabilitation remediation works) and Figure 2 (the site of the proposed airport access road realignment). The 'development footprint' of the proposed works is not expected to take up the entirety of these survey areas.

The field investigations in this environmental impact assessment were focussed within the survey areas (although other work was conducted, concurrently, within the broader project area and, therefore, provides context).

1.2.2 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) and landscape characteristics

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) has identified 26 bioregions in Western Australia which are further divided into subregions (DAWE 2022b). Bioregions are classified on the basis of climate, geology, landforms, vegetation and fauna (Thackway and Cresswell 1995). IBRA Bioregions are affected by a range of different threatening processes and have varying levels of sensitivity to impact (EPA 2016c). The project area (and, hence, survey areas) is within the Southern Cross (COO02) subregion of the Coolgardie bioregion, as mapped in Figure 3. This bioregion falls within

the Bioregion Group 2 (Eremaean Botanical Province) classification of EPA (2016c) where native vegetation is "is largely contiguous but used for commercial grazing".

The Southern Cross subregion was described by Cowan *et al.* (2001) and a summary of their work follows here. Southern Cross subregion has subdued relief, comprising gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills. It lies on the 'Southern Cross Terrains' of the Yilgarn Craton. The granite strata of Yilgarn Craton are interrupted by parallel intrusions of Archaean Greenstone. Drainage is occluded. It has an arid to semi-arid Warm Mediterranean climate with 250-300 mm of mainly winter rainfall.

Valleys have Quaternary duplex and gradational soils and include chains of saline playa-lakes. Diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E. salubris*, *E transcontinentalis*, *E. longicornis*) rich in endemic eucalypts occur around these salt lakes, on the low greenstone hills, valley alluvials and broad plains of calcareous earths. The salt lake surfaces support dwarf shrublands of samphire. The granite basement outcrops at mid-levels in the landscape and supports swards of *Borya constricta*, with stands of *Acacia acuminata* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba*. Upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways. Mallees (*Eucalyptus leptopoda*, *E. platycorys* and *E. scyphocalyx*) and scrub-heaths (*Allocasuarina corniculata*, *Callitris preissii*, *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia beauverdiana*) occur on these uplands, as well as on sand lunettes associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets around the granite outcrops. The scrubs are rich in endemic acacias and Myrtaceae.

1.2.3 Land systems and vegetation complexes

There appears to be limited information on the land systems in the vicinity of the survey areas. DPIRD (2022b) mapped the region as mapping unit 'My45': Undulating terrain with small gently sloping plains and some ranges on basic schists, gneisses, and allied rocks.

DPIRD (2022a) provide Beard's pre-European vegetation mapping for the region, and the survey areas sit within the 'Jackson' system, see Figure 4.

1.2.4 Land use and tenure

The dominant land uses within the Southern Cross (COO02) subregion are grazing – native pastures, UCL and Crown reserves, cultivation – dry land agriculture, and conservation reserves (Cowan *et al.* 2001). The survey areas lie in the central sector of the subregion. At the local scale, the survey areas are surrounded by mining operations/workings and native remnant vegetation.

1.2.5 Recognised sensitive sites

There are no known Ramsar Sites (DBCA 2022d), Important Wetlands (DBCA 2022b), Threatened Ecological Communities (DBCA 2022f, g), Bush Forever sites (Dell and Banyard 2000; DPLH 2022), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA 2022) or Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER 2022a, b) within the survey areas.

1.2.6 Climate information

The project areas falls within the Köppen climate classification of 'Hot-summer Mediterranean climate (*Csa*)', which is characterised by dry summers and mild, wet winters. They usually occur on the western sides of continents between the latitudes of 30° and 45°. Hot-summer Mediterranean climates are in the polar front region in winter, and thus have moderate temperatures and changeable, rainy weather. Summers are hot and dry, due to the domination of the subtropical high pressure systems, except in the immediate coastal areas, where summers are milder due to the nearby presence of cold ocean currents that may bring fog but prevent rain (Anon. 2022; BOM 2022a).

For the Southern Cross (COO02) subregion, the climate is described as "arid to semi-arid Warm Mediterranean" with 250-300 mm of mainly winter rainfall (Cowan *et al.* 2001).

Climate averages (temperate, rainfall, sunshine) for the project area, as provided by BOM (2022b), are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Climate averages for the project area.

Data from BOM (2022b) for:
Site name = SOUTHERN CROSS AIRFIELD
Site number = 012320

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	
Temperature															
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	34.8	33.7	30.5	26.3	21.3	18.0	16.7	18.5	21.9	26.6	30.0	33.1	26.0	25	1996 2022
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	17.9	17.7	15.5	11.8	7.3	4.6	3.7	3.9	5.5	9.5	13.2	15.7	10.5	25	1996 2022
Rainfall															
Mean rainfall (mm)	27.9	27.5	36.1	22.0	27.9	26.7	35.2	30.1	19.2	18.0	17.4	14.9	301.3	23	1996 2022
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	17.8	20.4	27.6	18.4	18.2	19.4	35.4	24.2	18.2	7.6	16.2	11.4	303.6	25	1996 2022
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	4.3	5.1	6.7	5.4	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.2	44.4	24	1996 2022

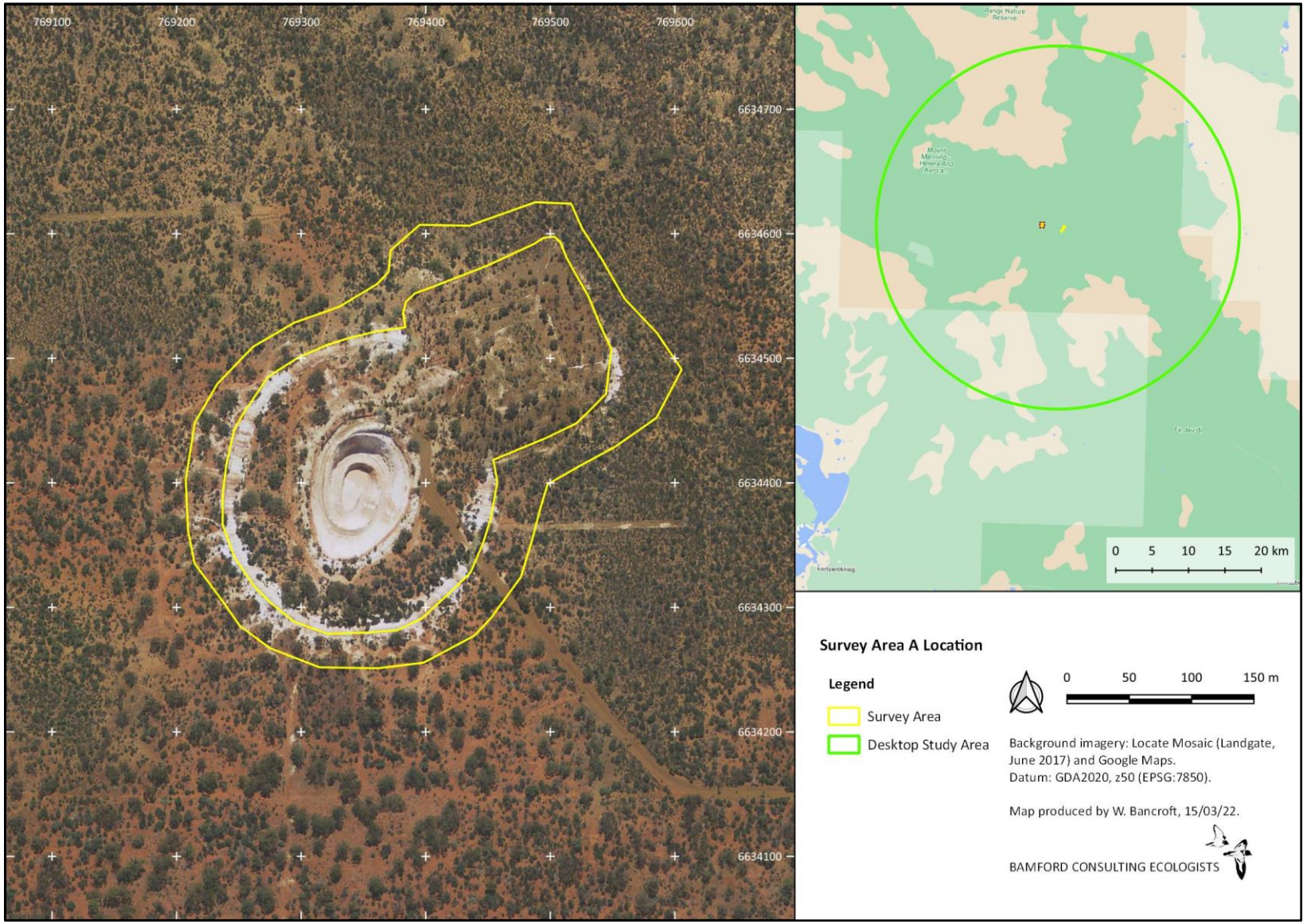

Figure 1. Location of the Survey Area A: the site of the proposed Karli West Waste Rock Dump remediation works.

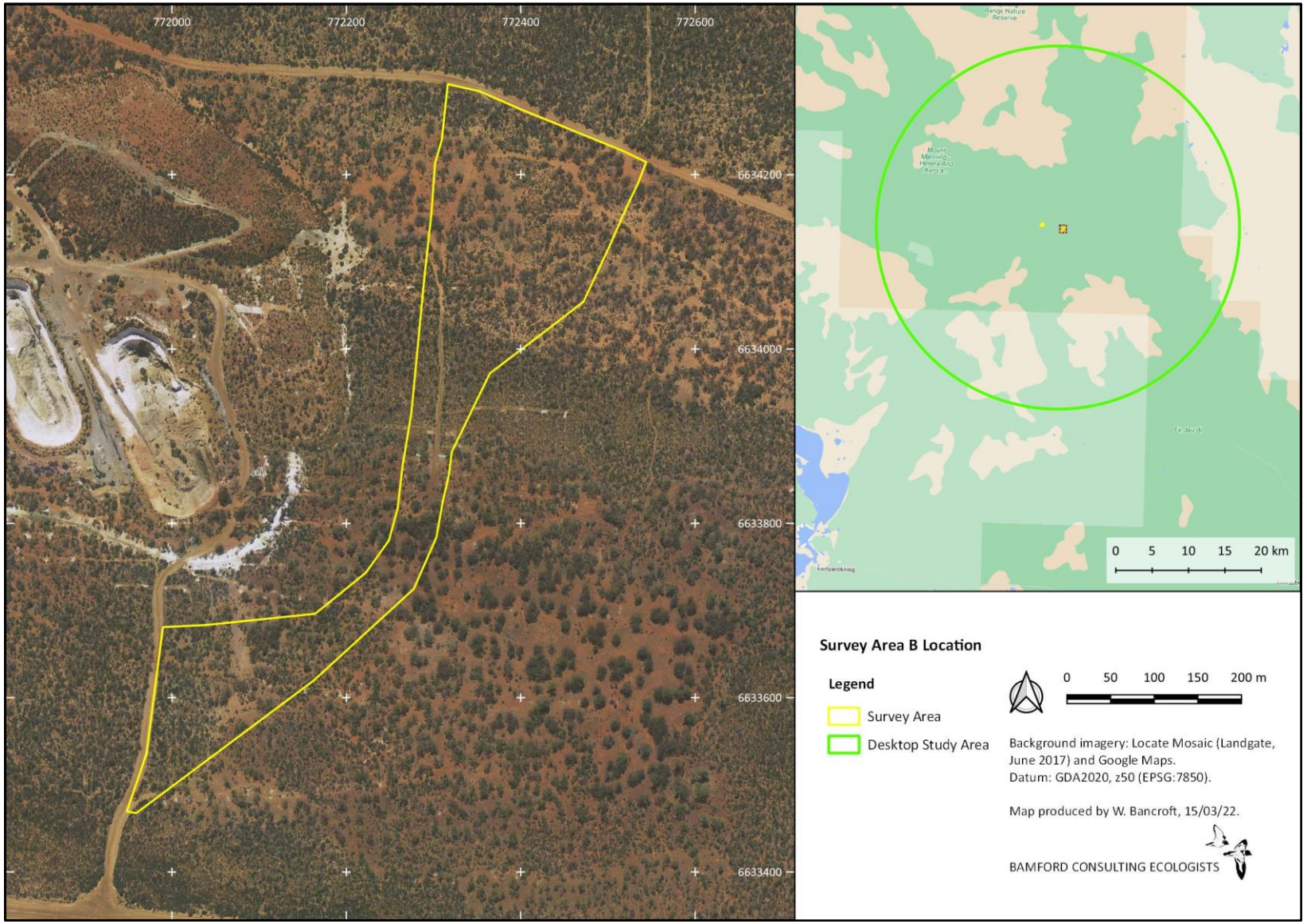

Figure 2. Location of the Survey Area B: the site of the proposed airport access road realignment.

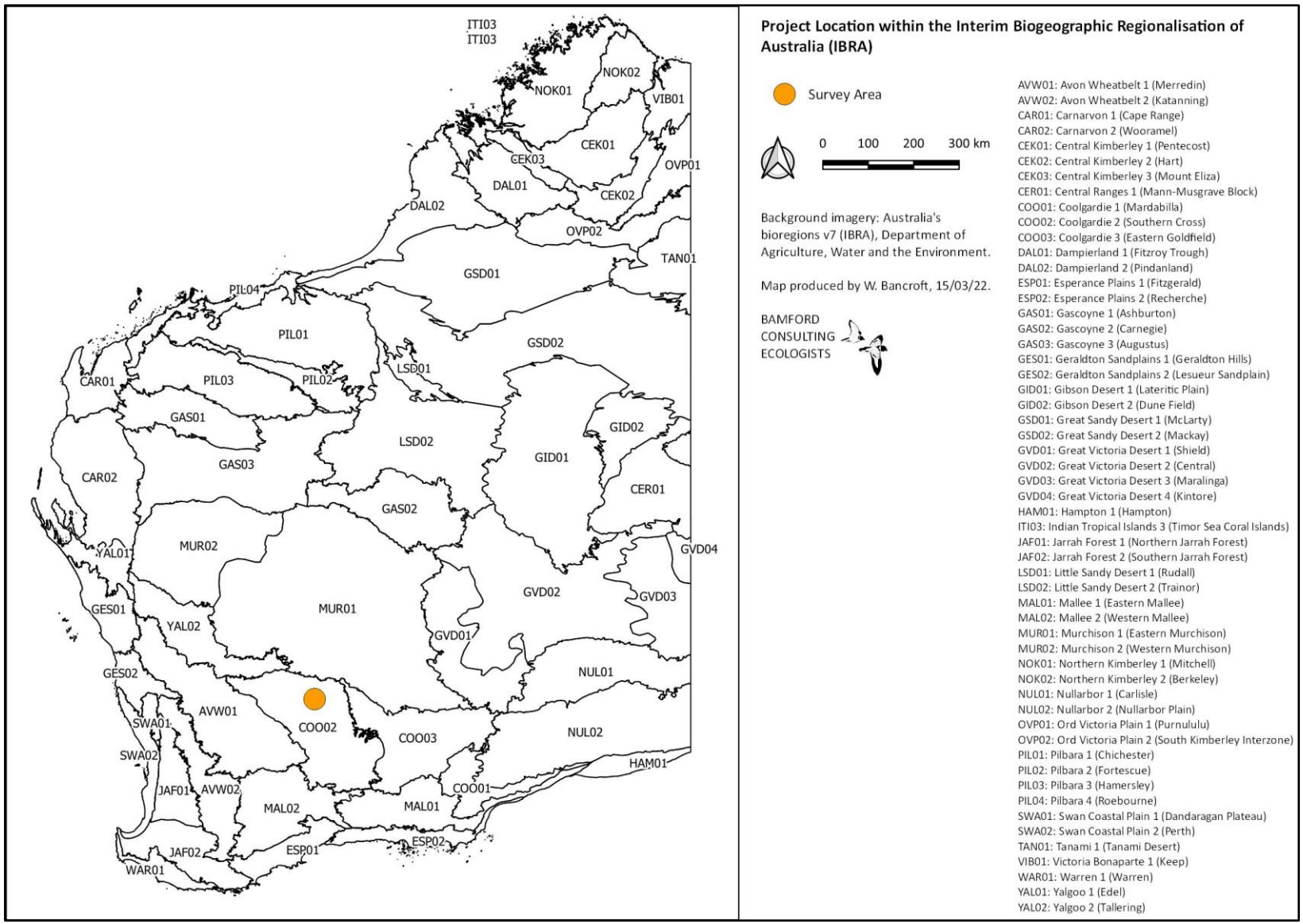

Figure 3. Project location within the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

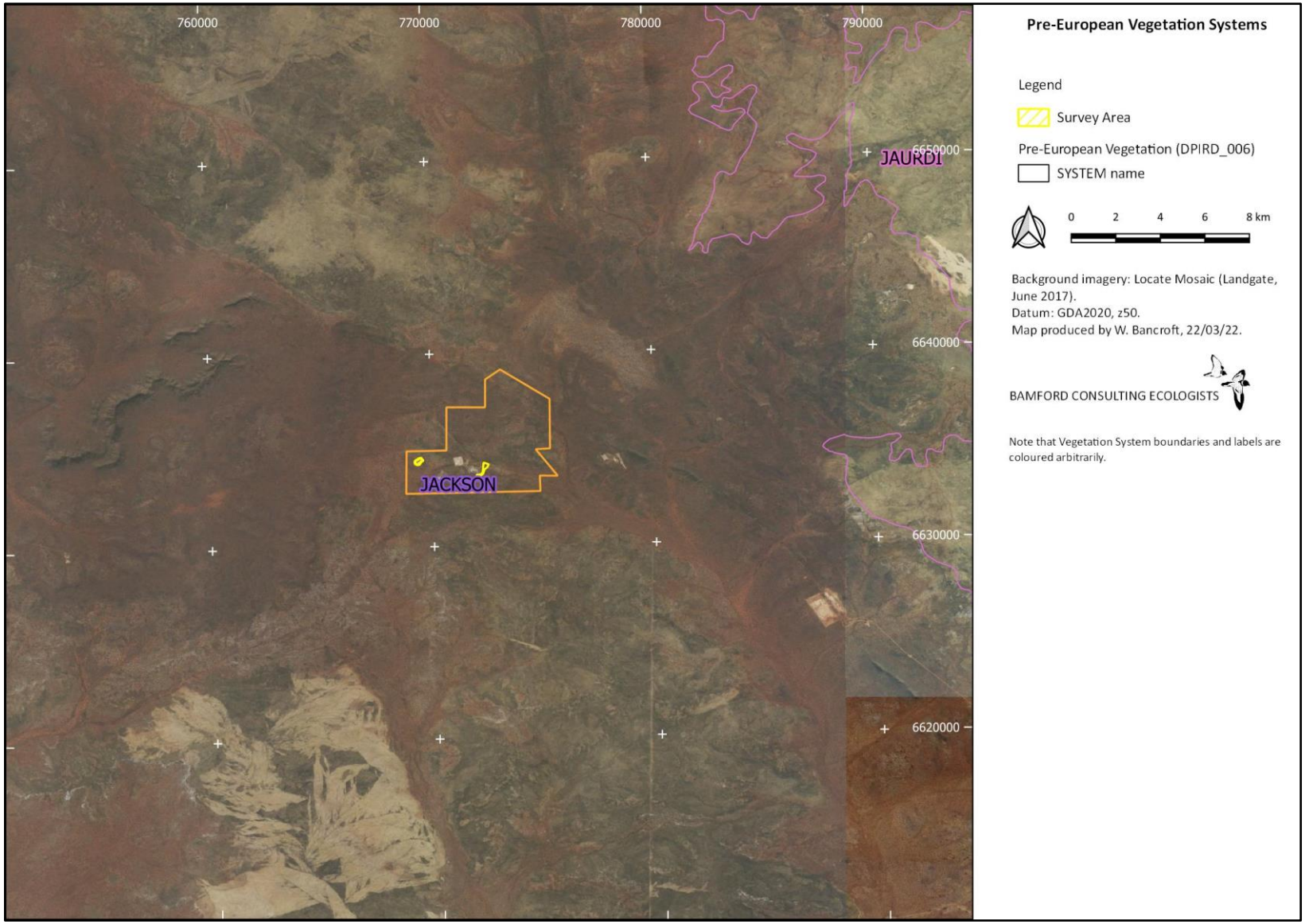

Figure 4. Beard's pre-European vegetation complexes (DPIRD 2022a) in the vicinity of the survey areas.

2 Methods

2.1 Overview

This approach to fauna impact assessment has been developed with reference to guidelines and recommendations set out by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) on fauna surveys and environmental protection (EPA 2002, 2016c, b, 2020), and Commonwealth biodiversity legislation (DotE 2013; DSEWPaC 2013a). The EPA (2020) recommends three levels of investigation that differ in their approach for field investigations:

- Basic – a low-intensity survey, conducted at the local scale to gather broad fauna and habitat information (formerly referred to as 'Level 1'). The primary objectives are to verify the overall adequacy of the desktop study, and to map and describe habitats. A basic survey can also be used to identify future survey site locations and determine site logistics and access. The results from the basic survey are used to determine whether a detailed and/or targeted survey is required. During a basic survey, opportunistic fauna observations should be made and low-intensity sampling can be used to gather data on the general faunal assemblages present. While referred to as 'basic', this level of survey is involved and powerful, and should be considered the primary level of assessment. Other levels of assessment (where deemed necessary) add information to inform this primary level.
- Detailed – a detailed survey to gather quantitative data on species, assemblages and habitats in an area (formerly referred to as 'Level 2'). A detailed survey requires comprehensive survey design and should include at least two survey phases appropriate to the biogeographic region (bioregion). Surveys should be undertaken during the seasons of maximum activity of the relevant fauna and techniques should be selected to maximise the likelihood that the survey will detect most of the species that occur, and to provide data to enable some community analyses to be carried out.
- Targeted – to gather information on significant fauna and/or habitats, or to collect data where a desktop study or field survey has identified knowledge gaps. Because impacts must be placed into context, targeted surveys are not necessarily confined to potential impact areas. A targeted survey usually requires one or more site visits to detect and record significant fauna and habitats. For areas with multiple significant species there may not be a single time of year suitable to detect all species. In these cases, multiple visits, each targeting different species or groups, should be conducted.

The level of assessment recommended by the EPA (2020) is determined by geographic position, with a generic statement that detailed surveys are expected across all of the state except the south-west, but also recommending that site and project characteristics be considered, such as the survey objectives, existing available data, information required, the scale and nature of the potential impacts of the proposal and the sensitivity of the surrounding environment in which the disturbance is planned. These aspects should be considered in the context of the information acquired by the desktop study. When determining the type of survey required, the EPA (2020) suggested that the following be considered:

- level of existing regional knowledge
- type and comprehensiveness of recent local surveys
- degree of existing disturbance or fragmentation at the regional scale
- extent, distribution and significance of habitats

- significance of species likely to be present
- sensitivity of the environment to the proposed activities
- scale and nature of impact.

Guidance for field investigations methods is provided by the EPA (2016c, 2020) and by Bamford *et al.* (2013).

A 'basic' level survey (desktop review, fauna habitat identification and a site inspection) is considered appropriate for the current project. This is based upon the level of existing knowledge (see Section 2.3 below), the extent, distribution and significance of habitats (widespread) and the significance of species likely to be present (generally a limited assemblage of significant species).

The approach and methods utilised in this report are divided into three groupings that relate to the stages and the objectives of impact assessment:

- **Desktop assessment.** The purpose of the desktop review is to produce a species list that can be considered to represent the vertebrate fauna assemblage of the project area based on unpublished and published data using a precautionary approach.
- **Field investigations.** The purpose of the field investigations carried out for a Basic assessment is to gather information on the vegetation and soil associations ('habitats') that support the fauna assemblage and place the list generated by the desktop review into the context of the environment of the project area. The brief field investigations that form part of a Basic assessment also allow for some fauna observations to be made and assist the consultant to develop an understanding of the ecological processes that may be operating in the project area.
- **Impact assessment.** Determine how the fauna assemblage may be affected by the proposed development based on the interaction of the project with a suite of ecological and threatening processes, including review against the NVCP clearing principles and DAWE Guidance 1.2.

2.1.1 Spatial terminology

A range of terms are used through the report to refer to the spatial environment around the proposed project, and these are defined below:

- Study area – the outermost boundary of the desktop assessment that is almost always a specified buffer distance (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**) around the *survey area*. The study area thus encompasses the *survey area* but includes the area from which databases are sourced.
- Survey area – the *survey area* is the area to which the results of the desktop analysis are directed and/or the area within which field investigations are conducted. Note that while the term '*survey area*' is used throughout the guidance provided by EPA (2020), it does not appear to be explicitly defined and, therefore, the above definition has been developed with interpretation of both the guidance and BCE report structure.
- Project area – this may be equivalent to the *survey area* but is strictly the land over which the proponent has tenure or some control and within which on-site impacts may occur.
- Development footprint – the expected extent of land clearing and/or development.

Where available, these spatial boundaries are mapped in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

2.2 Identification of vegetation and substrate associations (VSAs)

Vegetation and substrate associations (VSAs) combine vegetation types, the soils or other substrate with which they are associated, and the landform. In the context of fauna assessment, VSAs are the environments that provide habitats for fauna.

BCE deliberately makes the distinction between 'habitat' (a species-specific term that may encompass the whole or part of one or more VSAs and is the physical subset of an ecosystem that a given species, or species group, utilises) and 'VSA' (a general, discrete and mutually exclusive spatial division of a target area, based on soil, vegetation and topography). It is recognised, however, that, within the broader EIA literature/guidance, the former term is used more or less synonymously to indicate the latter (e.g.' habitat assessment' used by EPA 2020). Further discussion is provided in Appendix 1.

For the current assessment, VSAs were identified based on the consultant's previous experience in the area, a vegetation assessment of the site (by RPS), and on observations made during the field investigations.

2.3 Desktop assessment of expected species

2.3.1 Sources of information

As per the recommendations of EPA (2020), information on the fauna assemblage of the survey areas was drawn from a range of sources including databases (as listed in Table 3) and reports from other fauna surveys in the region (as listed in Table 4). Information from these sources was supplemented with species expected in the area based on general patterns of distribution. Sources of information used for these general patterns are listed in Table 5.

2.3.2 Previous fauna surveys

Bamford Consulting Ecologists has undertaken multiple previous fauna investigations in the region of the current study area (Table 4). These indicate the local experience of the Bamford Consulting team in the region. Fauna records from almost all these investigations would have been added to NatureMap, and NatureMap will also contain records from other consultants who have worked in the region.

Table 3. Databases searched for the desktop review; accessed January 2022.

Database	Type of records held in database	Area searched
BCE Database	Fauna recorded by BCE in the vicinity of the survey areas.	25 km buffer around the centroid of the survey areas (771550E, 6634064N; or 30.395° S, 119.826° E).
Atlas of Living Australia (ALA 2022)	Fauna records from Australian museums and conservation/research bodies, including records from BirdLife Australia's Atlas (Birdata) Database.	25 km buffer around the centroid of the survey areas (771550E, 6634064N; or 30.395° S, 119.826° E).
NatureMap (DBCA 2022c)	Records from the Western Australian Museum (WAM) and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) databases, including historical data and Threatened and Priority species in WA.	25 km buffer around the centroid of the survey areas (771550E, 6634064N; or 30.395° S, 119.826° E).
EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2022e)	Records on MNES protected under the EPBC Act.	25 km buffer around the centroid of the survey areas (771550E, 6634064N; or 30.395° S, 119.826° E).
Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessment (IBSA) (DWER 2022c)	Flora and fauna data contained in EIA biodiversity survey reports.	25 km buffer around the centroid of the survey areas (771550E, 6634064N; or 30.395° S, 119.826° E).

Table 4. Literature sources for the desktop review.

Author	Title
Bamford and Turpin (2007)	Portman Iron Ore. Fauna assessment of the Koolyanobbing area.
Bamford and Basnett (2012)	Polaris Metals Pty Ltd Carina Iron Ore Fauna Assessment for Carina Extended, Carina North and Chamaeleon Project Areas.
Bamford (2016)	Tellus Holdings Limited Sandy Ridge Project Malleefowl Assessment, January 2016.
Metcalf *et al.* (2016)	Golden Iron Resources Ltd: Fauna Assessment of Mount Dimer Project Area.
Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2021a)	Malleefowl investigations for Aurumin in the Mt Dimer area (January 2021). Unpubl. Report to Aurumin by Bamford Consulting Ecologists, Kingsley.
Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2021b)	Malleefowl investigations for Aurumin in the Mt Dimer area (May 2021). Unpubl. Report to Aurumin by Bamford Consulting Ecologists, Kingsley.

Table 5. Sources of information used for general patterns of fauna distribution.

Taxa	Sources
Fish	Morgan *et al.* (1998), Allen *et al.* (2003), Morgan *et al.* (2014), DoF (2022).
Frogs	Tyler and Doughty (2009), Anstis (2017).
Reptiles	Storr *et al*. (1983, 1990, 1999, 2002), Bush and Maryan (2011), Wilson and Swan (2021).
Birds	Johnstone and Storr (1998, 2005), Menkhorst *et al*. (2017).
Mammals	Van Dyck and Strahan (2008), Churchill (2009), Menkhorst and Knight (2011).

2.3.3 Nomenclature and taxonomy

As per the recommendations of the EPA (2020), the nomenclature and taxonomic order presented in this report are generally based on the Western Australian Museum's (WAM) Checklist of the Fauna of Western Australia 2021. The authorities used for each vertebrate group were: fish (Morgan *et al.* 2014), frogs (Doughty 2021a), reptiles (Doughty 2021b), birds (BirdLife Australia 2019; Gill *et al.* 2022), and mammals (Travouillon 2021). In some cases, more widely-recognised names and naming conventions have been followed, particularly for birds where there are national and international naming conventions in place (e.g. the BirdLife Australia working list of names for Australian Birds, and

the International Ornithological Congress' 'World Bird List'). Similarly, the group name 'black-cockatoo' is consistently used for all three taxa in the South-West. English common names of species, where available, are used throughout the text; Latin names are presented with corresponding English names in tables in the appendices. The use of subspecies is limited to situations where there is an important (and relevant) geographically distinct population, or where the taxonomic distinction has direct relevance to the conservation status or listing of a taxon.

2.3.4 Interpretation of species lists

2.3.4.1 Expected occurrence

Species lists generated from the review of sources of information are generous as they include records drawn from a large region (the study area, see Figure 1) and possibly from environments not represented in the survey area. Therefore, some species that were returned by one or more of the database and literature searches have been excluded because their ecology, or the environment within the project area, determine that it is highly unlikely that these species will be present. Such species can include, for example, seabirds that might occur as extremely rare vagrants at a terrestrial, inland site, but for which the site is of no importance. Species returned from the databases and not excluded on the basis of ecology or environment are therefore considered potentially present or expected to be present in the project area at least occasionally, whether or not they were recorded during field surveys, and whether or not the project area is likely to be important for them. This list of expected species is therefore subject to interpretation by assigning each a predicted status, the expected occurrence, in the project area. The status categories used are:

- **Resident:** species with a population permanently present in the project area;
- **Regular migrant or visitor:** species that occur within the project area regularly in at least moderate numbers, such as part of an annual cycle;
- **Irregular Visitor:** species that occur within the project area irregularly such as nomadic and irruptive species. The length of time between visitations could be decades but when the species is present, it uses the project area in at least moderate numbers and for some time;
- **Vagrant:** species that occur within the project area unpredictably, in small numbers and/or for very brief periods. Therefore, the project area is unlikely to be of importance for the species; and
- **Locally extinct:** species that would have been present but has not been recently recorded in the local area and therefore is almost certainly no longer present in the project area.

These status categories make it possible to distinguish between vagrant species, which may be recorded at any time but for which the site is not important in a conservation sense, and species which use the site in other ways but for which the site is important at least occasionally. This is particularly useful for birds that may naturally be migratory or nomadic, and for some mammals that can also be mobile or irruptive, and further recognises that even the most detailed field survey can fail to record species which will be present at times. The status categories are assigned conservatively based on the precautionary principle. For example, a lizard known from the general area is assumed to be a resident unless there is very good evidence the site will not support it, and even then it may be classed as a vagrant rather than assumed to be absent if the site might support dispersing individuals. It must be stressed that these status categories are predictions only and that often very intensive sampling would be required to confirm a species' status.

The results of the database searches were reviewed and interpreted, and obvious errors and out of date taxonomic names were deleted.

2.3.4.2 Conservation significance

All expected species were assessed for conservation significance as detailed in Appendix 1. Three broad levels of conservation significance are used in this report:

- Conservation Significance 1 (CS1) – species listed under State or Commonwealth Acts such as the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act);
- Conservation Significance 2 (CS2) – species listed as Priority by DBCA but not listed under State or Commonwealth Acts; and
- Conservation Significance 3 (CS3) – species not listed under Acts or in publications, but considered of at least local significance because of their pattern of distribution.

See Appendix 1 for an expanded discussion of these categories and Appendix 2 for a description of the categories used in the legislation (EPBC and BC Acts) and by the DBCA.

2.4 Field investigations

2.4.1 Overview

A site inspection was conducted to familiarise the consultants with the survey areas. This involved looking around as much of the survey areas as possible; including walking through areas that did not have direct vehicle access. This enabled:

- identification of VSAs (that provide fauna habitats);
- targeted searches for significant fauna and an assessment of their likelihood of occurrence based on VSAs present;
- continuous recording of bird species encountered; and
- opportunistic fauna observations.

2.4.2 Dates

The survey areas were visited on the 20th and 21st February 2022.

2.4.3 Malleefowl survey

The entirety of each survey area was surveyed for Malleefowl nest mounds by foot, with the tracks of these surveys indicated in Figure 8 (Survey Area A) and Figure 9 (Survey Area B).

2.5 Personnel

Personnel involved in the field investigations and report preparation (including desktop review) are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Personnel involved in the field investigations and report preparation.

Personnel	EIA Experience	Field Investigations	Report Preparation
Dr Wes Bancroft *BSc (Zoology/Microbiology), Hons (Zoology), PhD (Zoology)*	25 years	+	+
Dr Mike Bamford *BSc (Biology), Hons (Biology), PhD (Biology)*	40+ years		+
Mr Andy McCreery *BSc (Wildlife and Conservation Biology)*	15 years	+	
Mrs Sarah Smith *BSc (Biology)*	30 years		+

2.6 Survey limitations

The EPA Guidance Statement 56 (EPA 2004) and the EPA (2020) outline a number of limitations that may arise during field investigations for Environmental Impact Assessment. These survey limitations are discussed in the context of the BCE investigation of the project area in **Error! Reference source not found.**. No limitations were identified.

The lack of detailed survey (i.e. intensive sampling of the fauna assemblage) is not considered a limitation as this assemblage is well-understood in the area due to multiple previous field investigations. Furthermore, EPA guidance does not consider limitations related to the effectiveness of field sampling for fauna but appears to make an assumption that the purpose of such sampling is to confirm the fauna assemblage. This is implicit in the EPA (2020) technical guidance that does provide suggestions for sampling techniques, but the level of field investigations suggested cannot confirm the presence of an entire assemblage, or confirm the absence of a species. This requires far more work than is possible (or recommended) for studies contributing to the EIA process because fauna assemblages vary seasonally and annually, and often have high levels of variation even over short distances (Beta diversity). For example, in an intensive trapping study, How and Dell (1990) recorded in any one year only about 70% of the vertebrate species found over three years. In a study spanning over two decades, Bamford *et al.* (2010) found that the vertebrate assemblage varies over time and space, meaning that even complete sampling at a set of sites only defines the assemblage of those sites at the time of sampling. The limited effectiveness of short periods of fauna sampling is not a limitation for impact assessment *per se*, as long as database information is interpreted effectively and field investigations are targeted appropriately. That is the approach taken by BCE.

Table 7. Survey limitations as outlined by EPA (2020).

EPA Survey Limitations	BCE Comment
Availability of data and information	Sufficient information from databases and previous studies (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). Not a limitation.
Competency/experience of the survey team, including experience in the bioregion surveyed	The ecologists have had extensive experience in conducting desktop reviews and reconnaissance surveys for environmental impact assessment fauna studies, and have undertaken a number of studies within the region. See also Table 6 for further details. Not a limitation.
Scope of the survey (e.g. were faunal groups were excluded from the survey)	The survey focused on terrestrial vertebrate fauna and fauna values. Some information on threatened invertebrates was available from databases. Not a limitation.
Timing, weather and season	Timing is not of great importance for Basic level field investigations in this region. Not a limitation.
Disturbance that may have affected results	None. Not a limitation.
The proportion of fauna identified, recorded or collected	All fauna observed were identified. Not a limitation.
Adequacy of the survey intensity and proportion of survey achieved (e.g. the extent to which the area was surveyed)	The site was adequately surveyed to the level appropriate for a Basic level assessment. Fauna database searches covered a 25 km radius beyond the centroid of the survey areas. The Basic level assessment was completed. Not a limitation.
Access problems	There were no access problems encountered. Not a limitation.
Problems with data and analysis, including sampling biases	There were no data problems. Not a limitation.

2.7 Presentation of results for Impact Assessment

While some impacts are unavoidable during a development, of concern are long-term, deleterious impacts upon biodiversity. This is reflected in documents such as the Significant Impact Guidelines provided by DSEWPaC (2012), as summarised in Appendix 4. Significant impacts may occur if:

- There is direct impact upon a VSA and the VSA is rare, a large proportion of the VSA is affected and/or the VSA supports significant fauna.
- There is direct impact upon conservation significant fauna.
- Ecological processes are altered and this affects large numbers of species or large proportions of populations, including significant species.

The impact assessment process therefore involves reviewing the fauna values identified through the desktop assessment and field investigations with respect to the project and impacting processes. The severity of impacts on the fauna assemblage and conservation significant fauna can then be quantified on the basis of predicted population change.

The presentation of this assessment follows the general approach to impact assessment as given in Section 1.1, but modified to suit the characteristics of the site. Key components to the general approach to impact assessment are addressed as follows:

Fauna values

This section presents the results of the desktop and field investigations in terms of key fauna values (described in detail in Appendix 1) and includes:

- Recognition of ecotypes or vegetation/substrate associations (VSAs);
- Assemblage characteristics (uniqueness, completeness and richness);
- Species of conservation significance;
- Patterns of biodiversity across the landscape; and
- Ecological processes upon which the fauna depend.

Impact assessment

This section reviews impacting processes (as described in detail in Appendix 3) with respect to the proposed development and examines the potential effect these impacts may have on the faunal biodiversity of the project area. It thus expands upon Section 1.1 and discusses the contribution of the project to impacting processes, and the consequences of this with respect to biodiversity. A major component of impact assessment is consideration of threats to species of conservation significance as these are a major and sensitive element of biodiversity. Therefore, the impact assessment section includes the following:

- Review of impacting processes; will the proposal result in:
    - Habitat loss leading to population decline, especially for significant species;
    - Habitat loss leading to population fragmentation, especially for significant species;
    - Weed invasion that leads to habitat degradation;
    - Ongoing mortality;
    - Species interactions that adversely affect native fauna, particularly significant species;
    - Hydrological change;
    - Altered fire regimes; or
    - Disturbance (dust, light, noise)?
- Summary of impacts upon significant species, and other fauna values.

The impact assessment concludes with recommendations for impact mitigation, based upon predicted impacts. Note that the terms direct and indirect impacts are not used in this report; for further explanation see Appendix 3.

2.7.1 Criteria for impact assessment

Impact assessment criteria are based on the severity of impacts on the fauna assemblage and conservation significant fauna, and quantified on the basis of predicted population change (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Population change can be the result of direct habitat loss and/or impacts upon ecological processes.

The significance of population change is contextual. The EPA (2016c) suggested that the availability of fauna habitats within a radius of 15 km can be used as a basis to predict low, moderate or high

impacts. In this case, a high impact is where the impacted environment and its component fauna are rare (less than 5% of the landscape within a 15 km radius or within the Bioregion), whereas a low impact is where the environment is widespread (e.g. >10% of the local landscape). Under the Ramsar Convention, a wetland that regularly supports 1% of a population of a waterbird species is considered to be significant. These provide some guidance for impact assessment criteria. In the following criteria (**Error! Reference source not found.**), the significance of impacts is based upon percentage population decline within a 15 km radius (effectively local impact) and upon the effect of the decline upon the conservation status of a recognised taxon (recognisably discrete genetic population, sub-species or species). Note that percentage declines can usually only be estimated on the basis of the distribution of a species derived from the extent of available habitat while for a few species, such as the Black-Cockatoos, there is guidance for the assessment of impact significance.

The impact assessment concludes with recommendations based upon predicted impacts and designed to mitigate these.

Table 8. Assessment criteria for impacts upon fauna.

Impact Category	Observed Impact
Negligible	Effectively no population decline; at most few individuals impacted and any decline in population size within the normal range of annual variability.
Minor	Population decline temporary (recovery after end of project such as through rehabilitation) or permanent, but < 1% within 15 km radius of centre-point of impact area (or within bioregion if this is smaller). No change in viability or conservation status of taxon.
Moderate	Permanent population decline 1-10% within 15 km radius. No change in viability or conservation status of taxon.
Major	Permanent population decline 10-50% within 15 km radius. No change in viability or conservation status of taxon.
Critical	Taxon decline > 50% (including local extinction) within 15 km and/or change in viability or conservation status of taxon.

2.8 Mapping

Low resolution maps have been provided within the body of this report. Higher resolution maps and GIS files can be supplied if required. As per the recommendation of EPA (2020), maps use the GDA94 datum and are projected into the appropriate Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) zone.

3 Fauna values

3.1 Vegetation and substrate associations (VSAs) ['Habitat assessment']

Vegetation and substrate associations within the survey areas are a complex mosaic, largely reflecting soil types. A previous assessment of VSAs in the broader project area was made by (Metcalf *et al.* 2016). From this, and observations made during the field investigations here, four major vegetation and substrate associations (VSAs) were identified in relation to fauna in the survey areas:

VSA 1. Acacia shrublands. Open shrublands of Mulga (*Acacia spp.)* over a mixed understorey of shrubs, including *Acacia, Allocasuarina*, *Banksia*, *Eremophila*, *Grevillea* and a range of Myrtaceae, on gravel or gravel/loam. See Plate 1 and Plate 2.

VSA 2. Mallee woodlands on sands. A complex mosaic of open mallee eucalypt woodland over a mixed understorey of shrubs and/or spinifex on sands, or sandy loams. See Plate 3 and Plate 4.

VSA 3. Eucalypt woodlands on loams. Woodland of Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) and Gimlet (*E. salubris*) with sparse shrubs on loams. See Plate 5.

VSA 4. Disturbed or cleared areas. Cleared or largely disturbed areas (e.g. roads, or where mining or exploration has taken place). See Plate 6.

The extent of the VSAs in the survey areas are mapped in Figure 5 (for the Survey Area A) and Figure 6 (for the Survey Area B).

Plate 1. VSA 1: Acacia shrublands. Survey Area A.

Plate 2. VSA 1: Acacia shrublands. Survey Area B.

Plate 3. VSA 2: Mallee woodlands on sands. Survey Area A.

Plate 4. VSA 2: Mallee woodlands on sands. Survey Area B.

Plate 5. VSA 3: Eucalypt woodlands on loams. Survey Area B.

Plate 6. VSA 4: Disturbed or cleared areas. Survey Area B.

Figure 5. The distribution of VSAs in Survey Area A: the site of the proposed Karli West Waste Rock Dump remediation works.

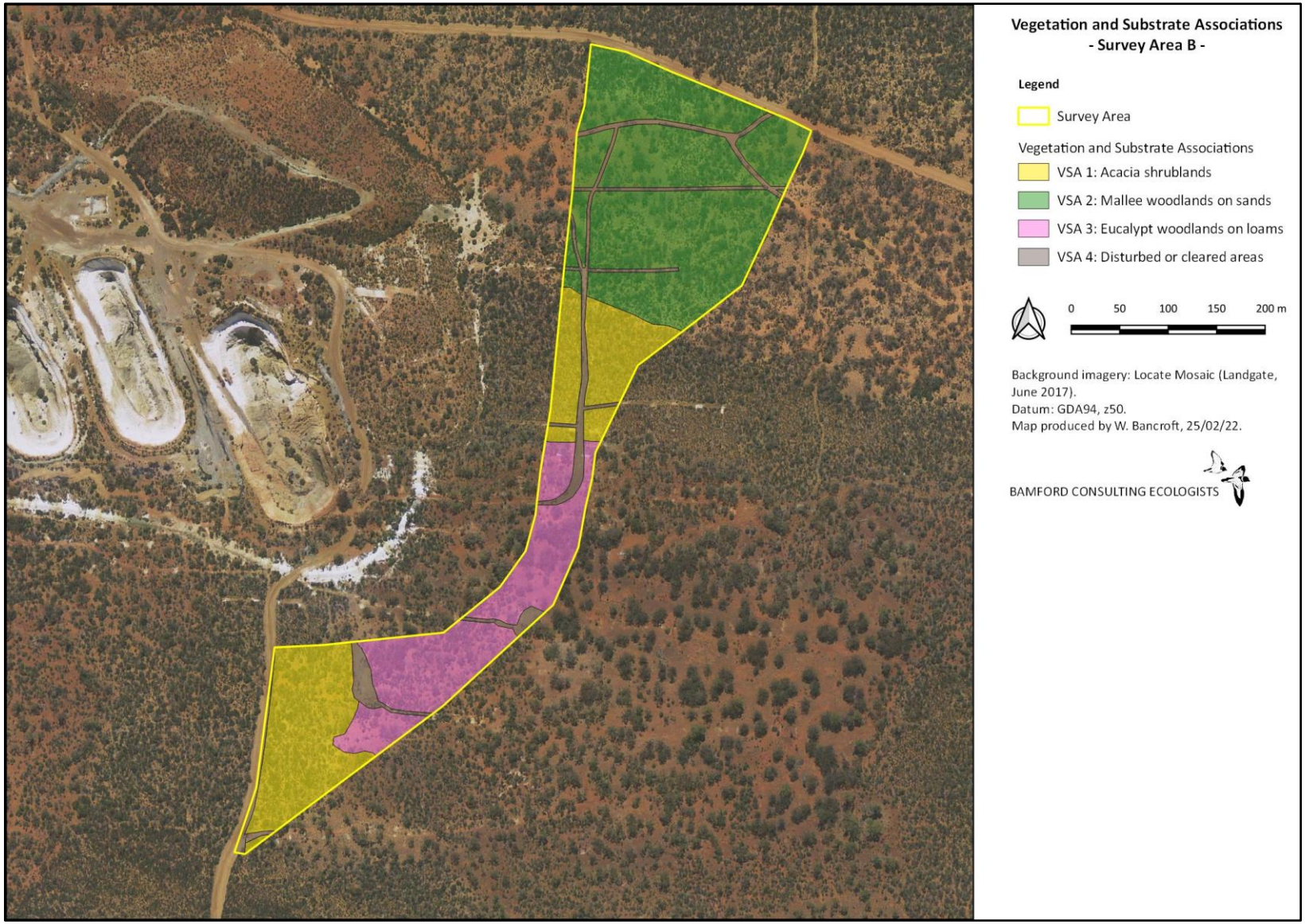

Figure 6. The distribution of VSAs in Survey Area B: the site of the proposed airport access road realignment.

3.1.1 Regional development

The survey areas are located within an almost completely natural landscape with some minor developments for mining. Figure 7 illustrates the existing extent of vegetation and development in a 15 km buffer around the survey areas. Existing developments (c. 129 ha) impact c. 0.2% of the total land area within this buffer (c. 70,686 ha).

The proposed Survey Area A (Karli West Waste Rock Dump remediation) has a total area of c. 3.51 ha, of which at c. 0.09 ha has been cleared (VSA 4, see above). Therefore, up to an additional 3.42 ha may be impacted and this would, at most, contribute 0.005% to the land clearing within the region, taking the total developments in the region to c. 0.205% of the area. It should be noted that the development footprint (see Section 2.1.1) within Survey Area A may be less than this figure.

The proposed Survey Area B (airport access road realignment) has a total area of c. 10.33 ha, of which at c. 0.84 ha has been cleared (VSA 4, see above). Therefore, up to an additional 9.49 ha may be impacted and this would, at most, contribute 0.01% to the land clearing within the region, taking the total developments in the region to c. 0.21% of the area. It should be noted that the development footprint (see Section 2.1.1) within Survey Area A is likely to be less than this figure.

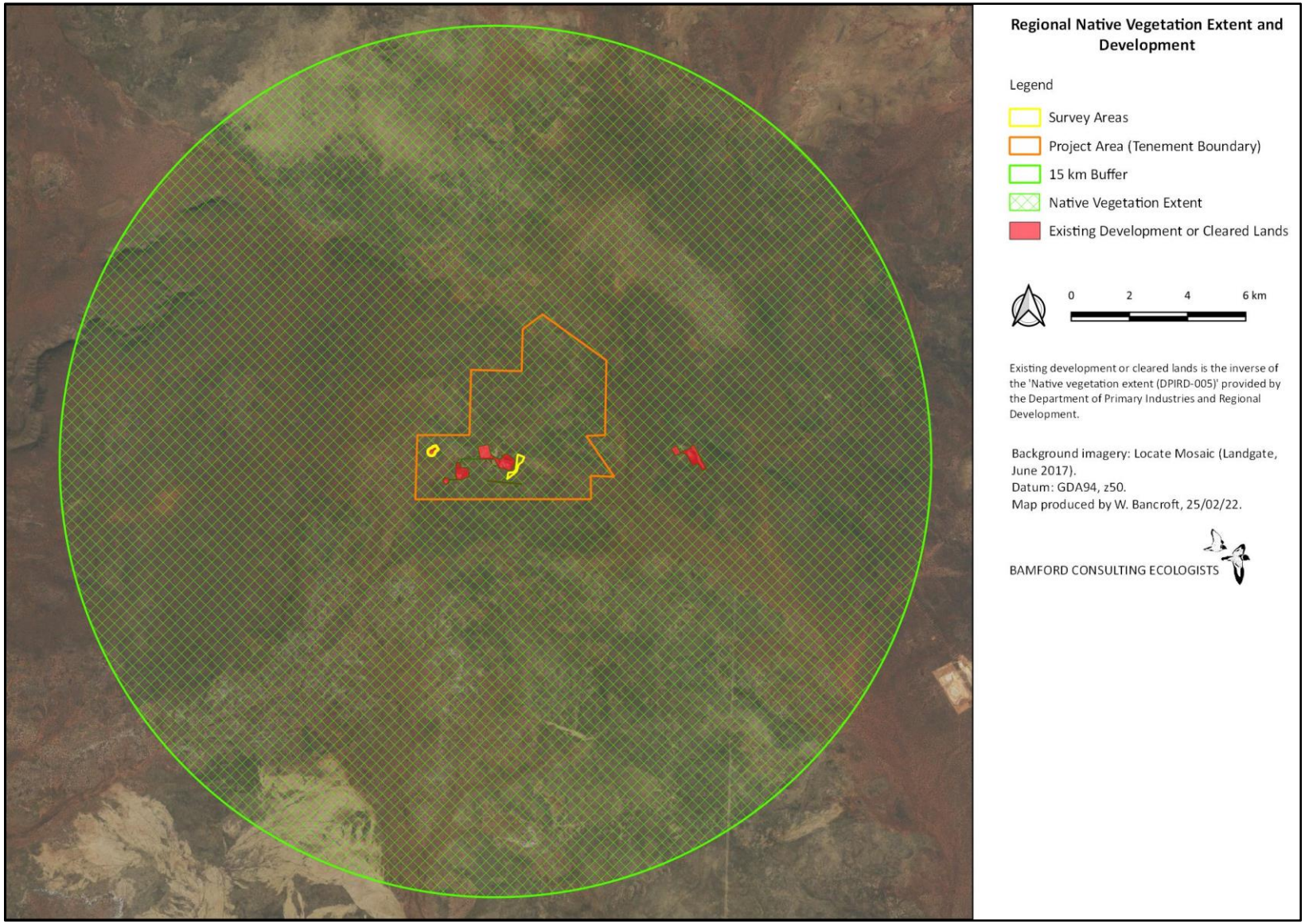

Figure 7. Estimated existing native vegetation and development within the region (15 km).

3.2 Fauna assemblage

3.2.1 Overview of vertebrate fauna assemblage

The desktop study identified 255 vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring in one or both of the survey areas: no fish, four frogs, 75 reptiles, 143 birds and 33 mammals. These species are listed in Appendix 5. The presence of at least 43 species (two reptiles, 36 birds and five mammals) was confirmed during the 2022 site inspection (as presented in Appendix 6, but also indicated in Appendix 5). Note that Metcalf *et al.* (2016) listed 13 mammal species as extinct in the region; because of their status these are not considered in this report.

The composition of the vertebrate fauna is summarised in Table 9.

Table 9. Composition of vertebrate fauna assemblage of the survey areas.

The number of non-native species is shown in parentheses.

Taxon	Expected Species	Recorded Species (2022)	Number of species in each status category			
			Resident	Migrant or regular visitor	Irregular visitor	Vagrant
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frogs	4	0	4	0	0	0
Reptiles	75	2	75	0	0	0
Birds	143 (1)	36	73	26	34	10
Mammals	33 (7)	5	29	2	2	0
Total	**255 (8)**	**43**	**181**	**28**	**36**	**10**

There is limited information on invertebrate fauna in the area; this fauna is discussed in Section 3.2.3.

3.2.2 Expected vertebrate fauna

While freshwater fish are known from the region, there was no suitable habitat for this group within the project area.

The four frog species are all considered to be residents in the vicinity of the survey areas. These species spend much, or all, of their life cycle away from wetlands/damplands and may be wide-ranging through woodlands. These species are typically able to aestivate through dry periods, emerging when seasonal rains fall to breed. There are no introduced species of frog expected.

The 75 reptile species are all considered to be residents in the region. There are no introduced species of reptiles expected.

About half (74 of 143 species) of the bird assemblage are expected to be resident in the vicinity of the survey areas, with a further 26 expected to be regular visitors or migrants. Many of these non-resident species will pass through the area, and even reside temporarily, when suitable seasonal conditions prevail (e.g. rainfall or flowering events). A further 32 are expected to be irregular visitors and there are five vagrant species. There is one introduced species of bird expected to occur within the survey areas (Laughing Kookaburra). The expected bird assemblage lacks a number of wetland- or dampland-dependent species (due to the absence of these habitats within the immediate area).

Almost all of the 33 mammal species are considered to be residents (29), with two (the Dog and Dingo) expected to be irregular visitors to the area. A large proportion of the original indigenous local mammal fauna has become extinct. There are seven introduced species of mammal expected to occur within the survey areas including three feral predators, and the House Mouse, Rabbit and Camel.

The key features of the fauna assemblage expected in the project area are:

- **Uniqueness:** The fauna assemblage is probably typical of the eucalypt woodlands and Acacia shrublands of the wider region. This assemblage is very well-represented due to considerable and continuous native vegetation in the region. The survey sites are located in the north west of the 16 million hectare Great Western Woodlands that extends from the Western Australian Wheatbelt to the Nullarbor. It is also in a biogeographic interzone between the temperate south-west and the arid interior, resulting in a number of different habitat types converging in the one area. Therefore, the fauna assemblage has elements of both zones. In addition, the survey areas lie in a land system of rocky hills and clay to loam soils that support eucalypt woodlands and mixed shrublands, whereas 10 km to the east lie the heaths and scrub-heaths of the Boorabin sandplains. There is, thus, potential for some fauna species more typical of the sandplain environment to be present in the vicinity of the survey areas.
- **Completeness:** The assemblage is likely to be substantially complete except for waterbirds (due to the absence of suitable habitat) and the mammal component, which is depauperate in both medium-sized and small ("critical weight range") species.
- **Richness:** The assemblage can be described as only moderately rich in a regional sense. This is partly because of the loss of some mammal species, but in addition the nearby sandplain heaths are likely to be richer in reptiles and possibly small mammals, although possibly less so for birds.

3.2.3 Invertebrate fauna of conservation significance

The survey areas sit within DBCA's Goldfields management region (DBCA 2022a). DBCA (2022e) listed 11 threatened or priority invertebrate fauna in this region, as outlined in Appendix 7. At least eight of these species can be immediately ruled out from occurring within the survey areas and the reasons for exclusion are presented in Appendix 7. (e.g. wholly or locally extinct, absence of suitable habitat in the survey areas, distance from known populations). To help ascertain the status of the remaining three species, relevant literature, databases (e.g. ALA 2022; WAM 2022) and previous reports (e.g. Metcalf *et al.* 2016) from the area were consulted and interpreted in light of the field investigations conducted as part of this assessment.

One priority invertebrate species is known from within the survey areas:

(i) Tree-Stem Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma castellum*[1]) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA, the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider occurs in the southern mid-west, northern and central wheatbelt and south-western goldfields regions of Western Australia. Based on Bamford Consulting records, the Mt Dimer area is the eastern extent of its range. It builds a palisade burrow against the stems of bushes and small trees (hence its common name of Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider), with a radiating 'moustache' of twig-lines around the entrance (Main 1986; Rix *et al.* 2017). Previously recorded in the project area by Metcalf *et al.* (2016), active burrows of this species were recorded during the February 2022 site inspection in the Survey Area B and an inactive (old) burrow was recorded in Survey Area A.

An assessment of the expected occurrence of the remaining two species follows:

(ii) Coolgardie Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma intermedium*) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA, the Coolgardie Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider has a relatively widespread albeit poorly defined distribution in the eastern Wheatbelt and north-western Coolgardie bioregions of south-western Western Australia (Rix *et al.* 2018). Rix *et al.* (2018) state that its known range extends from "Bodallin north to Billiburning Rock in the eastern Wheatbelt, and east to near the Helena-Aurora Range, Mount Manning, and Koolyanobbing in the Coolgardie bioregion". Little is known of this species' ecology (Rix *et al.* 2018). It is probable that the Coolgardie Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider occurs in the vicinity of the survey areas.

(iii) Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*) – listed as critically endangered under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and as Schedule 1 (critically endangered) under the Western Australian BC Act, the Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly has a severely fragmented distribution with only two extant subpopulations (DBCA 2020b). These subpopulations are at Barbalin Nature Reserve, between the towns of Bencubbin and Mukinbudin in the Western Australia Wheatbelt, and also and at a second site c. 100km from Barbalin (the precise location is withheld for conservation reasons). A third subpopulation (the first discovered, in the 1980s) occurred near Lake Douglas, 12 km SW of Kalgoorlie, but is now locally extinct (DBCA 2020b). The Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly has an obligate association with a sugar ant *Camponotus* sp. nr. *Terebrans*, with the butterfly larvae living entirely within the ant's nest during their development (DBCA 2020b). The most critical factor for habitat occupancy by the butterfly is the presence of large colonies of the host ant (DBCA 2020b). While the survey areas fall within the areas mapped as 'potential habitat' by DBCA (2020b), no *Camponotus* ant colonies were noted during the site inspection. It is, therefore, uncertain as to the presence

[1] Previously known as *Aganippe casteullum*, the taxonomy of this species was revised by Rix *et al*. (2017).

of this species in the survey areas but it is considered likely to be absent. Should it be required, further information and survey methodology for this species are provided by DBCA (2020a, b).

Therefore, it is considered that two known invertebrate species of conservation significance are known, or most likely to occur, in the vicinity of the survey areas:

- Tree-Stem Trapdoor Spider – CS2 (P4)
- Coolgardie Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider – CS2 (P4)

It should be noted that the ecology and distribution of short-range endemic invertebrates is often poorly understood or documented, and the survey areas occur in a region that is remote and likely to be poorly-surveyed for these groups. Thus there may be undetected SRE species present.

3.2.4 Vertebrate fauna of conservation significance

Of the 255 species of vertebrate fauna that are expected to occur in the survey areas (Section 3.2.1 above), 27 are considered to be of conservation significance (nine CS1, four CS2 and 14 CS3; see Appendix 1 for descriptions of these CS (conservation significance) levels). A summary of the numbers in each vertebrate class is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**. These species of conservation significance are indicated in the complete species list (Appendix 5) but are also listed with details of their conservation significance in Table 11. More than half of conservation significant species are expected as residents or regular visitors/migrants visitors (16 species), with some irregular visitors (nine species) or vagrants (two species).

Table 10. The number of conservation significant species in each vertebrate class.

See Appendix 1 for full explanation of Conservation Significance (CS) levels: CS1 = listed under WA State and/or Commonwealth legislation; CS2 = listed as Priority by DBCA; CS3 = considered locally significant.

CLASS	CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE			
	CS1	CS2	CS3	Total
Fish	0	0	0	**0**
Frogs	0	0	0	**0**
Reptiles	0	0	1	**1**
Birds	8	2	13	**23**
Mammals	1	2	0	**3**
Total	**9**	**4**	**14**	**27**

Table 11. Conservation significant fauna species expected to occur within the survey areas.

Species are listed in taxonomic order.
CS1, CS2, CS3 = (summary) levels of conservation significance. See Appendix 1 for full explanation.
EPBC Act listings: C = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, M = Migratory (see Appendix 2).
WA *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) listings: S1 to S7 = Schedules 1 to 7 (see Appendix 2).
DBCA Priority species: P1 to P4 = Priority 1 to 4 (see Appendix 2).
Bush Forever (Dell and Banyard 2000) status: HS = habitat specialists with a reduced distribution on the Swan Coastal Plain, WR = wide ranging species with reduced populations on the Swan Coastal Plain.
LS = considered by BCE to be of local significance (see Appendix 1).

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	STATUS	EXPECTED OCCURRENCE
Morelia spilota imbricata	Carpet Python (southwest)	CS3 (LS)	Regular visitor
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	CS1 (V,S3)	Resident
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	CS3 (LS)	Irregular visitor
Ardeotis australis	Australian Bustard	CS3 (LS)	Vagrant
Thinornis rubricollis	Hooded Plover	CS2 (Mar,P4)	Irregular visitor

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	STATUS	EXPECTED OCCURRENCE
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor
Callidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CS1 (C,M,Mar,S3,S5)	Irregular visitor
Calidris melanotus	Pectoral Sandpiper	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor
Lophoictinia isura	Square-tailed Kite	CS3 (LS)	Regular migrant
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	CS1 (S3)	Vagrant
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	CS1 (S7)	Regular visitor
Cacatua leadbeateri	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	CS3 (LS)	Regular visitor
Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys	Western Rosella (inland)	CS2 (P4)	Resident
Climacteris rufus	Rufous Treecreeper	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Malurus pulcherrimus	Blue-breasted Fairy-wren	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Calamanthus cautus	Shy Heathwren	CS3 (LS)	Irregular visitor
Pyrrholaemus brunneus	Redthroat	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Pomatostomus superciliosus	White-browed Babbler	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Pachycephala inornata	Gilbert's Whistler	CS3 (LS)	Irregular visitor
Eopsaltria griseogularis	Western Yellow Robin	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub-robin	CS3 (LS)	Resident
Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch	CS1 (V,S3)	Regular visitor
Pseudomys occidentalis	Western Mouse	CS2 (P4)	Regular visitor
Nyctophilus major tor	Central Long-eared Bat	CS2 (P4)	Resident
Idiosoma castellum	Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider	CS2 (P4)	Resident
Idiosoma intermedium	Coolgardie Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider	CS2 (P4)	Resident (if present)

3.2.5 Conservation significant species accounts

A list of all conservation significant species expected within the survey areas is provided in Table 11; these comprise two invertebrates (see also Section 3.2.3) and 27 vertebrates (see also Section 3.2.4). Information on the conservation status, distribution and habitat, salient ecology and expected occurrence within the survey areas is provided for each of these species is below (and, for invertebrates, in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**).

3.2.5.1 Conservation Significance 1

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) CS1 (V,S3)

Conservation status: Vulnerable under the EBPC Act and Schedule 3 under the BC Act.

Distribution and habitat: The Malleefowl lives within scrubland and woodland dominated by mallee eucalypts and wattle species (Burbidge 2004; DotE 2019; DAWE 2022d). The species is distributed throughout the southern third of Australia in suitable, predominantly inland, semi-arid habitats (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Ecology: A diurnal, ground-foraging and usually solitary omnivore, the Malleefowl has a preference for long-unburnt sites (Benshemesh 2007). Although not flightless, this species spends the vast majority of its time on the ground. In the breeding season, males construct large nest mounds out of soil and vegetation into which their female mates lay eggs (DAWE 2022d). The males tend the nests during the incubation period, where they adjust mound height and composition to control the internal temperature and, hence, egg development (Benshemesh 2007; DAWE 2022d). No parental care is provided to emergent fledgelings. Major threatening processes for this species include habitat loss, fragmentation, grazing, fire and predation by Foxes (Burbidge 2004; Benshemesh 2007).

Expected occurrence: Resident. Malleefowl have been previously recorded in the vicinity and there is a number of known nest mounds nearby, although none were located in the survey areas during the site inspection.

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) CS1 (M,S5)

Conservation status: Migratory under the EPBC Act and Schedule 5 under the BC Act.

Distribution and habitat: The swift is a largely aerial species of unpredictable occurrence in Western Australia. There are scattered records from the south coast, widespread in coastal and subcoastal areas between Augusta and Carnarvon, scattered along the coast from south-west Pilbara to the north and east Kimberley region. Sparsely scattered inland records, especially in the Wheatbelt, but more common in the north and north-west Gascoyne Region, north through much of the Pilbara Region, and the south and east Kimberley (Higgins 1999; DAWE 2022a). Aerial, usually flying from as low as one metre to in excess of 300 m above the ground.

Ecology: A diurnal, aerial insectivore, this species often forages along the edge of low pressure systems in flocks of ten to 1000 birds (Higgins 1999; DAWE 2022a). Breeds in Siberia (April to July) and spends the non-breeding season (October to mid-April) in Australia. Being aerial, it is effectively independent of terrestrial ecosystems when in Australia.

Expected occurrence: Irregular visitor. Likely to be present, unpredictably, within the region and to pass over the survey areas on an occasional basis.

Migratory waders (4 species; see Table 11) CS1 (M, S5 [C, S3])

Conservation status: Migratory under the EPBC Act and Schedule 5 under the BC Act, with some species also listed as Schedule 3 under the BC Act. Curlew Sandpiper is also listed at Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act.

Distribution and habitat: Migrant wader species that may occur in any areas of suitable habitat throughout Australia, including wetlands, coasts, rivers, lakes, mudflats, mangal and man-made water bodies (e.g. salt ponds and sewage ponds), although some species (e.g. pratincoles, Little Curlew) also utilise dryland habitats (Hayman *et al.* 1991). These species are not just reliant on permanent water bodies and will also regularly use ephemeral wetlands and drainages when suitable conditions prevail (Hayman *et al.* 1991).

Ecology: Migratory waders generally forage diurnally for aquatic invertebrates from wetland substrates and, within the group, have a diverse range of foraging strategies and body forms (e.g. bill morphology) to reflect specialisations towards specific foraging niches (Hayman *et al.* 1991; Rogers *et al.* 2003). These species breed in the higher latitudes of the northern hemisphere and migrate south (including Australia) for the non-breeding season (Hayman *et al.* 1991; Rogers *et al.* 2003). While some species make this journey almost non-stop, most require stopover points along the route to 'refuel' and internationally important staging sites have been identified by Bamford *et al.* (2008). Migratory waders are most abundant in Australia in the non-breeding season (the austral summer) but some birds may be present at any time of year (especially in northern Australia).

Expected occurrence: Irregular visitors. These species may occur sporadically in the region in areas of suitable habitat (wetlands) that may be ephemeral. They will make use of temporary pools and water bodies such as tailings dams.

Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) CS1 (S3)

Conservation status: Schedule 3 under the BC Act.

Distribution and habitat: Sparsely distributed through central, northern and north-western Australia, this species appears to have a distribution that is centred around wooded ephemeral or permanent drainage lines (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Ecology: An aerial, diurnal predator that predominantly forages on pigeons and parrots, although may also take invertebrates, reptiles and small mammals (Debus 2019). Resident when seasonal conditions are favourable, nomadic in times of drought (Debus 2019).

Expected occurrence: Vagrant. The project area is outside the accepted range of the species (Garnett and Baker 2021).

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) CS1 (S7)

Conservation status: Schedule 7 under the BC Act.

Distribution and habitat: More or less cosmopolitan throughout Australia (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). This species occurs in a variety of habitats but is usually reliant on cliff faces or tall trees for nesting (Debus 2019).

Ecology: A highly adept aerial predator that predominantly forages on birds, although will also occasionally take invertebrates, fish, reptiles and mammals (Debus 2019). Mostly diurnal or crepuscular.

Expected occurrence: Regular visitor. Wide-ranging and likely to pass over the survey areas on a regular basis. The project may be within the foraging range of a breeding pair.

Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii fortis*) CS1 (V,S3)

Conservation status: Vulnerable under the EBPC Act and Schedule 3 under the BC Act.

Distribution and habitat: The Chuditch is a wide-ranging resident in Marri-Jarrah forest of the south-west of Western Australia and also in heaths and eucalypt woodlands of the eastern wheatbelt and goldfields (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). This species was formerly distributed throughout much of western and inland Australia but its range has contracted to the region approximately south-west of a line between Shark Bay and Esperance (Burbidge 2004; Van Dyck and Strahan 2008; DAWE 2022c).

Ecology: The Chuditch is a nocturnal, terrestrial carnivore, feeding mainly on smaller vertebrates (e.g. reptiles, birds and mammals) and large invertebrates (Burbidge 2004; Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). During the day Chuditch shelter in dens; predominantly hollow logs and earth burrows (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). Chuditch have a large home range, with females in the deeper south-west occupying 55-120 ha and males ranging over 400 ha or more (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). Further east, Rayner *et al.* (2012) found that Chuditch in the Forrestania area occurred at an average density of 0.039 individuals/km^2, with home ranges as small as 189 ha (a female) and as large as 2,125 ha (a male).

Expected occurrence: Regular visitor. Wide-ranging and likely to be present near to and within the survey areas.

3.2.5.2 Conservation Significance 2

Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*) CS2 (P4)

Conservation status: Listed as Priority 4 by DBCA.

Distribution and habitat: Coastal and near-coastal areas of the southern states of Australia, although extends well inland in Western Australia to salt lakes through the Wheatbelt and southern Goldfields (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Singor 2009; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). In south-west Western Australian, the Hooded Plover inhabits beaches, and the margins of estuaries and salt lakes from Kalbarri to Eyre, and inland to the vicinity of Paynes Find, Kambalda, and Norseman (Johnstone and Storr 1998; TSSC 2014).

Ecology: Forages diurnally for aquatic invertebrates from wetland substrates (Johnstone and Storr 1998). Occurs singly, in pairs, family groups or flocks. Nomadic and forms flocks of hundreds on inland lakes in the early breeding season and may form very large non-breeding flocks on near-coastal salt-lakes, dependent on rainfall and wetland availability (TSSC 2014). It appears to move towards the coast in summer (TSSC 2014). Human disturbance to nesting (especially on beaches) and nest predation by invasive species such as cats, foxes, dogs and rats (TSSC 2014).

Expected occurrence: Irregular visitor. Hooded plover may utilise salt lakes within the broader region but it highly unlikely that they will occur within the survey areas. A slight potential birds would visit tailings dams or similar shallow water bodies created during mining.

Western Rosella (inland) (*Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*) CS2 (P4)

Conservation status: Listed as Priority 4 by DBCA.

Distribution and habitat: Occurs in drier woodland with heath understory in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Cork 2020). The Western Rosella (inland) was formerly widely distributed throughout the wheatbelt region but now, because of clearing for agriculture, only occurs where natural ecosystems are heavily fragmented, disturbed and, generally, in very poor condition (EA 2000).

Ecology: A diurnal ground and tree-foraging granivore, this species generally occurs singly, in pairs or small parties (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Expected occurrence: Irregular visitor. If present, this species would be at the very north-eastern limit of its range; the distribution map of Johnstone and Storr (1998) shows its occurrence north to about Southern Cross.

Western Mouse (*Pseudomys occidentalis)* CS2 (P4)

Conservation status: Listed as Priority 4 by DBCA.

Distribution and habitat: Occurs in a number of semi-isolated Wheatbelt conservation reserves, with a preference for long unburnt sites with dense vegetation on sandy clay loam or sandy loam (Lee 1995; Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*) and sedge species are thought to be important habitat requirements in the northern part of the mouse's range.

Ecology: A nocturnal, semi-arboreal omnivore, with a diet including plant material, flowers, seeds and invertebrates (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). Lives communally and shelters in burrow systems during the day (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).

Expected occurrence: Regular visitor. If present, this species would be at the very northern limit of its range.

Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor*) CS2 (P4)

Conservation status: Listed as Priority 4 by DBCA.

Distribution and habitat: Throughout southern Western Australia, east to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia, with the exception of the south-western corner of Western Australia, where this subspecies is replaced by *N. m. major* (Parnaby 2009). Possibly occurs as far north the Hammersley Ranges . This species probably also does not extend into the Nullarbor Plain (Churchill 2009). Occurs in 'desert habitats' (Churchill 2009), including shrublands, grassland and eucalypt woodlands.

Ecology: A nocturnal, aerial insectivore (Churchill 2009; Parnaby 2009). Shelters during the day in tree cavities, under bark and within foliage (Churchill 2009).

Expected occurrence: Resident. The echolocation call of a *Nyctophilus* species was recorded in June 2016 (Metcalf *et al.* 2016), however it could only be identified to genus level.

3.2.5.3 Conservation Significance 3

Carpet Python (southwest) (*Morelia spilota imbricata*) CS3 (LS)

Conservation status: This subspecies was formerly listed under the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* as 'other specially protected fauna' but that status has, more recently, been removed in the WA *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (DBCA 2022e). It is likely to remain uncommon or at risk in the proximity of development.

Distribution and habitat: Patchily distributed through south-west Western Australia in a wide range of habitats including woodlands, heaths and rock outcrops (Bush *et al.* 2010; Wilson and Swan 2021). It is particularly common in areas of exposed limestone, including offshore islands (Bush *et al.* 2010).

Ecology: Predominantly a nocturnal carnivore, the Carpet Python preys mainly on birds and mammals, although reptiles are occasionally taken (Bush *et al.* 2010).

Expected occurrence: Resident. Seen in 2012 during the Carina survey only a few kilometres east of Mt Dimer (Bamford and Basnett 2012).

Bush Stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) and Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) CS3 (LS)

Conservation status: Both species have experienced historic declines across southern Australia, associated with habitat loss and impacts from introduced species (e.g. predation from foxes and feral cats).

Distribution and habitat: The Bush Stone-curlew occurs throughout Australia, with the exception of the central desert areas (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). The Australian Bustard occurs throughout Australia, west of the Great Dividing Range (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). The stone-curlew occurs in grassy woodlands and open forests, and the bustard generally prefers more open country, including grasslands, sandplains and open woodland (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Ecology: Both species are ground-dwelling, with the stone-curlew predominantly nocturnal and the bustard diurnal (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). The stone-curlew is largely an insectivore, with the bustard omnivorous and foraging on small animals, seeds, leaves and fruits (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Expected occurrence: Irregular visitor or vagrant.

Square-tailed Kite (*Lophoictinia isura*), Rufous Treecreeper (*Climacteris rufus*), Blue-breasted Fairy-wren (*Malurus pulcherrimus*), Shy Heathwren (*Calamanthus cautus*), Redthroat (*Pyrrholaemus brunneus*), White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*), Crested Bellbird (*Oreoica gutturalis*), Gilbert's Whistler (*Pachycephala inornata*), Western Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria griseogularis*) and Southern Scrub-robin (*Drymodes brunneopygia*). CS3 (LS)

Conservation status: All ten of these CS3 species have experienced declines in their south-western populations. Their declines vary in rate and extent, but all are associated with a loss of habitat associated with broad-scale clearing for agriculture in the wheatbelt.

Distribution and habitat: Generally, semi-arid woodlands, shrublands and heathlands in south-western Australia.

Ecology: Most species are insectivorous.

Expected occurrence: Residents or regular visitors.

Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri mollis*) CS3 (LS)

Conservation status: Considered locally significant even though not listed as it has declined across the Wheatbelt. The western sub-species (*C. leadbeateri mollis)* would appear to be subject to the same threats as the eastern sub-species (*C. leadbeateri leadbeateri*) which is listed as Endangered by Garnett and Baker (2021).

Distribution and habitat: Uncommon and patchily distributed throughout inland Australia (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). In Western Australia it occurs in a number of disjunct populations including: southern Kimberley area; around Warburton; southern Great Victoria Desert; southern coast from Eyre to Eucla; in the vicinity of the Murchison River; and the north-eastern Wheatbelt/western Goldfields area (Johnstone and Storr 1998). It prefers arid and semi-arid woodlands (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Ecology: A diurnal granivore, it feeds on the ground and in trees (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). Breeds in eucalypt tree hollows, with (Johnstone and Storr 1998) suggesting a preference for River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and salmon gums (*E. salmonophloia*).

Expected occurrence: Regular visitor. This species is regularly seen in the Koolyanobbing area and around Bullfinch to the west (BCE records), and was recorded at Carina by Ninox (2009). It was recorded along the Mount Walton Road during the February 2022 site inspection.

3.3 Field investigations

The survey areas were inspected in February 2022 to check for the presences, evidence or suitable habitat of significant fauna. Particular focus was targeted to assessing the presence of Malleefowl and Tree-stem Trapdoor Spiders in the survey areas.

No Malleefowl mounds, or evidence of Malleefowl, were detected in either survey area. A map of survey effort (tracks) is provided for Survey Area A in Figure 8, and for Survey Area B in Figure 9.

Several trapdoor spider burrows were located within, or near to, the survey areas, as shown in Figure 8 (Survey Area A) and Figure 9 (Survey Area B). This included two active Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider burrows in Survey Area B. Burrow locations are provided in Appendix 8. Example photographs of Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider burrows are provided in Plate 7 and Plate 8, and of an unidentified *Idiosoma* species in Plate 9.

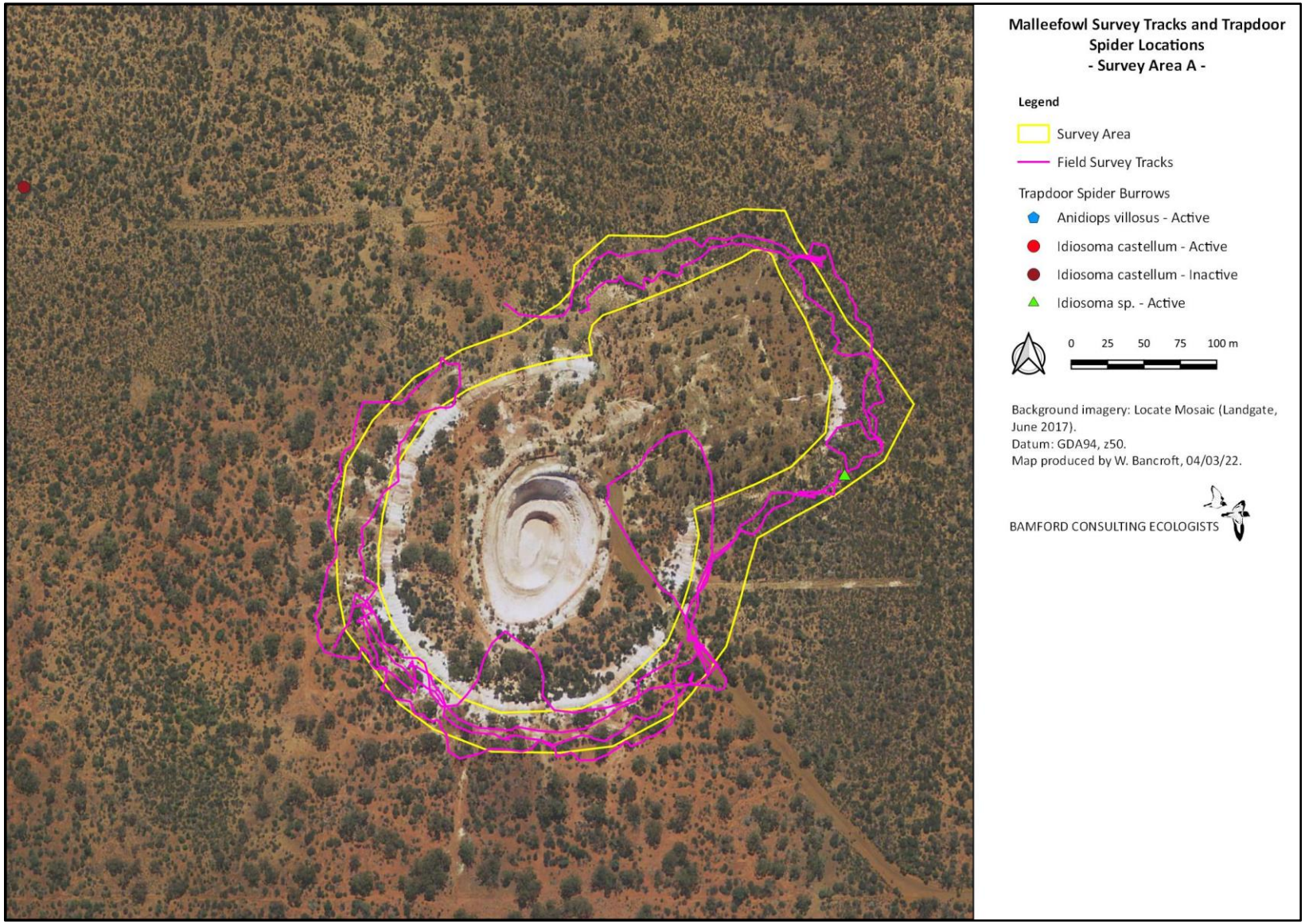

Figure 8. Location of Malleefowl survey tracks and trapdoor spiders within Survey Area A (Karli West Waste Rock Dump remediation).

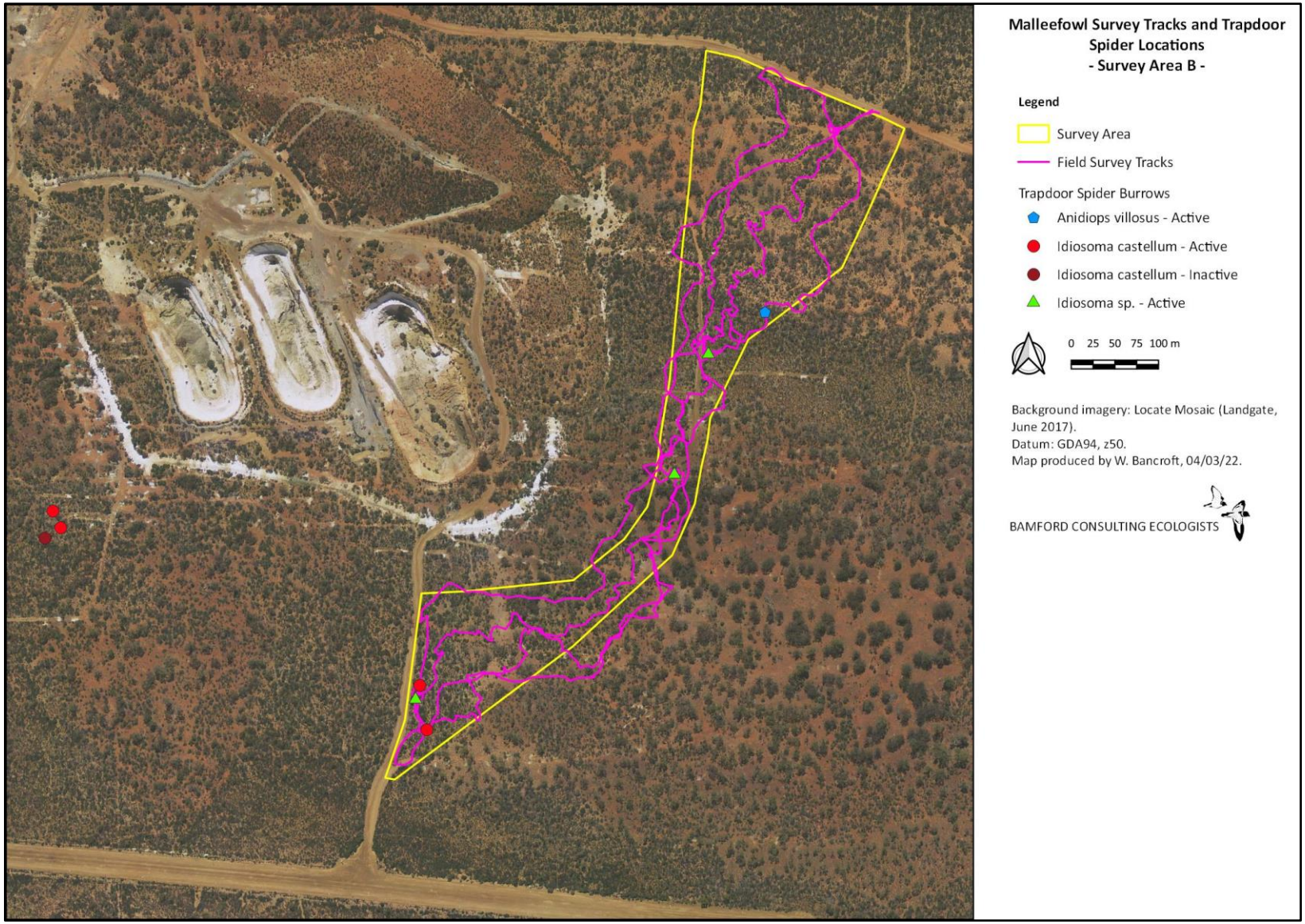

Figure 9. Location of Malleefowl survey tracks and trapdoor spiders within Survey Area B (airport access road realignment).

Plate 7. An example of a Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider burrow.

Left - door closed, Right – door open. Burrow lumen c. 15 mm.

Plate 8. An example of a Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider burrow.

Left - door closed, Right – door open. Burrow lumen c. 25 mm.

Plate 9. An example of an unidentified *Idiosoma* burrow.

Left - door closed, Right – door open. Burrow lumen c. 20 mm.

3.4 Patterns of biodiversity

Investigating patterns of biodiversity can be complex and are often beyond the scope even of detailed or targeted investigations, but it is possible to draw some general conclusions based upon the different landscapes in the survey areas. The three intact native VSAs (VSA 1 – Acacia shrublands; VSA 2 – Mallee woodlands on sands; and VSA 3 – Eucalypt woodlands on loams) can be expected to be much richer in species than the disturbed or cleared areas (VSA 4).

Differences in the fauna assemblage between the two woodland VSAs might be slight, as they contain many of the same plant species and have broadly similar substrates. It is probable that species dependent upon large eucalypts, such as birds that forage in the canopy and species that shelter in large hollows, may be more abundant in VSA 3 than VSA 2. Understorey plant species were less dense in VSA 3 than VSA 2 so this may reduce the occurrence of cover-dependent species in VSA 3 (e.g. wrens, some reptiles).

The contrasting substrate (gravel, in place of sand and/or loam) and vegetation structure (lower overstorey, more dense understorey) of VSA 1 may drive difference in fauna identity but not necessarily overall diversity. It was noted during the field investigations that potential SRE trapdoor spiders (e.g. Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider and *Idiosoma* sp.) were more commonly encountered in VSA1.

3.5 Ecological processes

The nature of the landscape and the fauna assemblage indicate some of the ecological processes that may be important for ecosystem function (see Appendix 1 for descriptions and other ecological processes). These include the aspects discussed below.

Local hydrology. Interruptions of hydro-ecological processes can have massive effects because they underpin primary production in ecosystems and there are specific, generally rare habitats that are hydrology-dependent. A range of drainage types occur throughout the survey areas; some of the VSA 3 (Eucalypt woodlands on loams) areas appear to be drained by sheetflow, which is easily disturbed by earthworks. Roads and mining may alter both surface and sub-surface hydrology.

Fire. There was no evidence of fire affecting native vegetation at the time of the survey. Fire is however recognised as a factor in the dynamics of fauna populations in the south-west of Western Australia (Bamford and Roberts 2003); it is also one of the factors that has contributed to the decline and local extinction of some mammal and bird species (Burbidge and McKenzie 1989). There are a number of areas with thick vegetation which would be particularly prone to fire. In terms of conservation management, it is not fire *per se* but the fire regime that is important, with evidence that infrequent, extensive and intense fires adversely affect biodiversity, whereas frequent fires that cover small areas and are variable in both season and intensity can enhance biodiversity.

Feral predators and interactions with over-abundant native species. Feral predators are a major factor in the decline and local extinction of some mammal and bird species (Burbidge and McKenzie 1989), and there is growing evidence that over-abundant native species can adversely affect biodiversity (e.g. Harrington 2002). The increase in the abundance of Galahs and Corellas across the Wheatbelt may

have contributed to the decline of some other cockatoo species (Saunders and Ingram 1995). The fauna assemblage of the survey areas has already been impacted by feral species (loss of a major component of the mammal fauna), and several feral species are present.

Habitat degradation due to weed invasion. Native vegetation is largely intact with very low levels of weed invasion in the survey areas.

Connectivity and landscape permeability. The survey areas lie within an undisturbed landscape and has no obvious restrictions to landscape permeability.

3.6 Summary of fauna values

The desktop study identified 255 vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring in one or both of the survey areas: no fish, four frogs, 75 reptiles, 143 birds and 33 mammals. The presence of at least 43 species (two reptiles, 36 birds and five mammals) was confirmed during the 2022 site inspection.

Fauna assemblage. Moderately rich and substantially intact except for the loss of a suite of medium-size mammal species and the absence of waterbirds (because of an absence of suitable habitat). Distinctive in that it contains elements from both Eremean (arid) and Bassian (Mediterranean) regions, including species that have declined or disappeared from the adjacent Wheatbelt. Assemblage may contain some elements of the sandplain fauna assemblage, but generally appears typical of fauna associated with woodlands and shrublands on loam and is probably less rich, at least for reptiles and small mammals, than the assemblage of the nearby sandplains.

Species of conservation significance. The majority of the 29 conservation significant species (including one reptile, 23 birds, three mammals and two invertebrates) expected in the survey areas are likely to be residents or regular visitors/migrants. Only nine of the expected conservation species are listed under WA State and/or Commonwealth legislation (category CS1; eight birds and one mammal), with six listed as Priority by DBCA (category CS2; two birds, two mammals and two invertebrates) and the remaining 14 considered locally significant (category CS3; one reptile and 13 birds). Of most concern are the Malleefowl (CS1, known to be a resident in the broader area but with no evidence of breeding within the survey areas), and the Tree-Stem Trapdoor Spider (CS2, known to occur within the survey areas).

Vegetation and Substrate Associations (VSAs). The survey areas encompass four VSAs which reflect landscape position and soil type: Acacia shrublands (VSA 1), Mallee woodlands on sands (VSA 2), Eucalypt woodlands on loams (VSA 3), and Disturbed or cleared areas (VSA 4). The three intact (i.e. not-disturbed) native VSAs are regionally widespread.

Patterns of biodiversity. The three intact native VSAs can be expected to be much richer in species than the disturbed or cleared areas. Differences in the fauna assemblage between the two woodland VSAs might be slight, as they contain many of the same plant species and have broadly similar substrates. It is probable that species dependent upon large eucalypts may be more abundant in VSA 3 than VSA 2, and that cover-dependent species are more abundant in VSA 2 than VSA 3. The

contrasting substrate and vegetation structure of VSA 1 may drive difference in fauna identity but not necessarily overall diversity in these areas.

Key ecological processes. The ecological processes that currently have major effects upon the fauna assemblage include hydrology, fire, and the presence of feral species.

4 Impact assessment

Aurumin is proposing to undertake remediation and safety upgrades within its Mount Dimer Gold Project and, as part of the process, is applying for a native vegetation clearing permit (NVCP). The following sections examine possible impacts upon fauna values described in Section 3 with reference specifically to the survey area.

Threatening processes have to be considered in the context of fauna values, the surrounding landscape and the nature of the proposed action, and are examined below in Section 4.1. Landscape context is important, as the survey areas contain areas of previously cleared or disturbed lands and are in a local, and regional, landscape that is relatively continuous and intact. Impact categories are defined in Table 8.

An assessment against the NVCP principles is also presented in Section 4.2.

4.1 Review of threatening processes

Habitat loss leading to population decline. *Negligible to Minor*

The areas in which clearing is proposed to be undertaken are small and already partly disturbed. The c. 3.42 ha of native vegetation within Survey Area A (Karli West Waste Rock Dump remediation) represents 0.005% of native vegetation within the region (15 km radius) and would bring the total regional clearing to c. 0.205%. The development footprint within Survey Area A may be less than this figure. The c. 9.49 ha of native vegetation within Survey Area B (airport access road realignment) represents 0.01% of native vegetation within the region (15 km radius) and would bring the total regional clearing to c. 0.21%. The development footprint within Survey Area B is highly likely to be considerably less than this figure. No Malleefowl mounds are likely to be impacted. Population decline due to habitat loss is, therefore, likely to be negligible to minor in impact.

Habitat loss leading to population fragmentation. *Negligible*

The development footprints are expected to be compact and expand on existing developed areas, with native vegetation surrounding. For Survey Area A, the proposed clearing will marginally increase the boundary of an 'island' of disturbed land within the surrounding, continuous native vegetation and is not expected to pose any change to the landscape permeability for fauna. Linear infrastructure (such as roads, rail, pipelines etc.) as proposed for Survey Area B have the potential to pose a barrier to fauna movement but, given the scale of the proposal, and the vast areas of surrounding native vegetation, this is expected to have negligible impact on terrestrial fauna. An access road already exists, in this case, and traffic levels are not anticipated to increase; no net change in the impact to fauna is expected.

Degradation of habitat due to weed invasion. *Negligible to Minor*

Within the survey areas, the level of weed invasion was low in the native vegetation, but some weeds were present in disturbed areas. There is potential for development to increase the spread of weeds (particularly during clearing), but standard hygiene measures are likely to be in place to reduce this risk. The extent of impact depends largely upon management and can be considered to be Negligible or Minor if management is adequate.

Mortality during construction. *Negligible to Minor*

This is a concern mostly on animal welfare grounds, as the development footprints are small in the context of the overall landscape. Animals will inevitably be killed during clearing but there are standard practices for reducing fauna mortality during such activities.

Ongoing mortality. *Negligible*

This results mainly from roadkill due to vehicle movements close to native vegetation, fauna striking infrastructure and the effects of lighting. There is presently no permanent infrastructure or lighting within either survey area, and none is proposed as part of the planned remediation and/or road realignment. Also, it is expected there will not be any ongoing increase in road traffic.

Species interactions. *Negligible to Minor*

Feral species are already present on the site, but feral species may be temporarily attracted to work-sites and increase in abundance. It is not expected that this will be a sustained effect. Impacts to native fauna can be kept to Negligible or Minor through standard practices such as not feeding wildlife and managing food waste.

Hydrological change. *Negligible*

There is no surface water and activities are not expected interact with groundwater, so hydrological change should be minimal. If drainage and runoff management of work areas is required, this should not be diverted into native vegetation but should be infiltrated into groundwater.

Altered fire regimes. *Negligible*

The vegetation of the survey areas is tolerant of and to some extent dependent on fire, but the fire regime is important. The proposed developments are unlikely to lead to increased fire frequency.

Disturbance (dust, noise, light). *Negligible to Minor*

The level of dust, noise and light during the proposed works has the potential to result in some impacts, but there are standard management procedures to minimise these. There is not expected to be any long-term increase to these factors, post-construction.

Overall, the effects of impacting processes are considered to be Minor or Negligible; this is mainly due to the small scale of impact, continuous, extensive and fairly uniform environment, and low hydrological sensitivity. Potentially minor impacts that may need to be addressed are:

- Mortality of fauna during construction.
- Weed invasion.
- Possibility of temporary disturbance by dust, noise or light.

4.2 Review of the proposed project against NVCP Principle (b)

Under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act (WA) 1986* (EP Act), it is an offence to clear native vegetation unless the clearing is done in accordance with a clearing permit, or an exemption applies (DER 2014). Clearing is not generally permitted where the biodiversity values, land conservation and water protection roles of native vegetation would be significantly adversely impacted. If a clearing permit is required under the EP Act and the proposed clearing will have or is likely to have an impact on a matter of national environmental significance (matter of NES) identified under the EPBC Act, the clearing application may be assessed under the assessment bilateral agreement under the EPBC Act.

As part of the application process for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP), vegetation clearing within the survey areas is required to be assessed in accordance with the ten clearing principles for native vegetation under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (summarised in Table 1). While most of these principles may relate to fauna indirectly, Principle (b) specifically addresses this group. The likely impact of the Aurumin proposal on fauna is discussed below, with regard to Principle (b) as listed in Schedule 5 of the EP Act.

Principle (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.

Of the 255 vertebrate species expected to occur in the vicinity of the survey areas (see Section 3.2.1), 27 are of conservation significance (see Section 3.2.4). At least two species of conservation significant invertebrate may also occur in the vicinity (see Section 3.2.3). Out of these 29 conservation significant species, 17 are expected to occur regularly within the survey areas (see Section 3.2.4), with the Malleefowl and the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider expected to be of most concern. The remaining species, if or when present, are likely to occur in very low numbers or density within the survey areas or may only use the areas inconsistently/unpredictably. All regularly expected conservation significant species use habitat that is extensive in the region and well-represented outside of the survey areas.

A Malleefowl survey was conducted in February 2022 and no nest mounds (active or inactive) were located within the survey areas (see Section 3.3). Potential impacts to the Malleefowl were assessed against federal significant impact guidelines (DotE 2013), as shown in Table 12, with the conclusion that no significant impacts are likely to occur.

A survey for Tree-stem Trapdoor Spiders was also conducted in February 2022, with a number of active and inactive burrows located within the survey areas (see Section 3.3). Potential impacts to the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider were assessed against federal significant impact guidelines (DotE 2013), as shown in Table 13, with the conclusion that no significant impacts are likely to occur.

Therefore, the clearing of vegetation within the two survey areas at Mount Dimer is not likely to impact a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Summary: **The proposal is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.**

Table 12. Malleefowl assessed as per Guidelines 1.1.

Significance Criteria under Guidelines 1.1	Likelihood and rationale
	Malleefowl
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population[2] (or an important population[3]).	**Unlikely to occur.** Malleefowl are known to occur in the broader region but there is no evidence to support breeding within, or regular use of, the survey areas. Clearing within the survey areas is at unlikely to affect individuals, let alone populations. No long-term change is expected.
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species (or an important population).	**Unlikely to occur.** Area of loss of habitat will be negligible relative to the available habitat in the region. The species will still be able to move through the area.
Fragment an existing population (or important population) into two or more populations.	**Unlikely to occur.** This is a mobile species and clearing within the survey areas is not likely to affect its ability to move through the landscape.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species[4].	**Unlikely to occur.** No nest mounds (either active or inactive) were located in the survey areas and no other habitat critical to the survival of the species was identified.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population (or important population).	**Unlikely to occur.** No loss of active nest mounds (or inactive mounds). It is not expected that any individuals will be affected.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.	**Unlikely to occur.** Negligible and localised loss of general habitat. No loss of active breeding habitat (nest mounds).

[2] A 'population of a species' is defined under the EPBC Act as an occurrence of the species in a particular area (includes a geographically distinct regional population, or collection of local populations, or a population, or collection of local populations, that occurs within a particular bioregion). Pertains to endangered and vulnerable species.

[3] An 'important population' is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery (includes populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or key source populations either for breeding or dispersal, populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or populations that are near the limit of the species range). Pertains to vulnerable species.

[4] 'Habitat critical to the survival of a species' refers to areas that are necessary: for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal; for the long-term maintenance of the species; to maintain genetic diversity and long term evolutionary development; or for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species or ecological community. Pertains to endangered and vulnerable species.

Significance Criteria under Guidelines 1.1	Likelihood and rationale
	Malleefowl
Result in invasive species that are harmful to a threatened species becoming established in the threatened species' habitat.	**Unlikely to occur.** Feral predators (e.g. cats and foxes) are likely to be present in the region already and the development is unlikely to affect their abundance to a degree that will adversely impact Malleefowl.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.	**Unlikely to occur.** Hygiene management plan will be implemented.
Interfere with the recovery of the species.	**Unlikely to occur.** At most, highly localised impacts. Broad-scale threatening processes (i.e. habitat fragmentation, feral predators) are of greatest concern for the species. No active, direct recovery measures are currently undertaken in the survey areas.

Table 13. Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider assessed as per Guidelines 1.1.

Significance Criteria under Guidelines 1.1	Likelihood and rationale
	Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population[5] (or an important population[6]).	**Unlikely to occur.** The Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider is known to occur in, and adjacent to, the survey areas but also regionally. Clearing within the survey areas is at most likely to affect a small number of individuals. No long-term change is expected.
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species (or an important population).	**Unlikely to occur.** Area of loss of habitat will be small relative to the available habitat in the region. The species moves on a very short, local scale and the development will not affect the area of occupancy for the population.
Fragment an existing population (or important population) into two or more populations.	**Unlikely to occur.** This is a highly sedentary species and clearing within the survey areas is not likely to alter its ability to interconnect.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species[7].	**Unlikely to occur.** Habitat within the survey areas is well represented regionally and clearing will not adversely impact or effectively reduce the availability of critical habitat.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population (or important population).	**Unlikely to occur.** There may be some loss of individuals and a highly localised impairment of breeding individuals, but this will not have an impact on the population.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.	**Unlikely to occur.** Very small and localised loss of general habitat.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to a	**Unlikely to occur.**

[5] A 'population of a species' is defined under the EPBC Act as an occurrence of the species in a particular area (includes a geographically distinct regional population, or collection of local populations, or a population, or collection of local populations, that occurs within a particular bioregion). Pertains to endangered and vulnerable species.

[6] An 'important population' is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery (includes populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or key source populations either for breeding or dispersal, populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or populations that are near the limit of the species range). Pertains to vulnerable species.

[7] 'Habitat critical to the survival of a species' refers to areas that are necessary: for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal; for the long-term maintenance of the species; to maintain genetic diversity and long term evolutionary development; or for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species or ecological community. Pertains to endangered and vulnerable species.

Significance Criteria under Guidelines 1.1	Likelihood and rationale
	Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider
threatened species becoming established in the threatened species' habitat.	Feral predators (e.g. cats and foxes) are unlikely to present a major threat to this species, generally. Some predation of Tree-stem Trapdoor Spiders by native goannas has been noted in other areas in the region (e.g. Koolyanobbing area) but it is not expected that the abundance of these species, or the incidence of predation, will be in any way affected by the proposal.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.	**Unlikely to occur.** Hygiene management plan will be implemented.
Interfere with the recovery of the species.	**Unlikely to occur.** No active, direct recovery measures are currently being undertaken.

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6 Appendices

Appendix 1. Explanation of fauna values.

Fauna values are the features of a site and its fauna that contribute to biodiversity, and it is these values that are potentially at threat from a development proposal. Fauna values can be examined under the five headings outlined below. It must be stressed that these values are interdependent and should not be considered equal, but contribute to an understanding of the biodiversity of a site. Understanding fauna values provides opportunities to predict and therefore mitigate impacts.

Assemblage characteristics

Uniqueness. This refers to the combination of species present at a site. For example, a site may support an unusual assemblage that has elements from adjacent biogeographic zones, it may have species present or absent that might be otherwise expected, or it may have an assemblage that is typical of a very large region. For the purposes of impact assessment, an unusual assemblage has greater value for biodiversity than a typical assemblage.

Completeness. An assemblage may be complete (i.e. has all the species that would have been present at the time of European settlement), or it may have lost species due to a variety of factors. Note that a complete assemblage, such as on an island, may have fewer species than an incomplete assemblage (such as in a species-rich but degraded site on the mainland).

Richness. This is a measure of the number of species at a site. At a simple level, a species rich site is more valuable than a species poor site, but value is also determined, for example, by the sorts of species present.

Vegetation and substrate associations (VSAs)

VSAs combine broad vegetation types, the soils or other substrate with which they are associated, and the landform. In the context of fauna assessment, VSAs are the environments that provide habitats for fauna. The term habitat is widely used in this context, but by definition an animal's habitat is the environment that it utilises (Calver *et al.* 2009), not the environment as a whole. Habitat is a function of the animal and its ecology, rather than being a function of the environment. For example, a species may occur in eucalypt canopy or in leaf-litter on sand, and that habitat may be found in only one or in several VSAs. VSAs are not the same as vegetation types since these may not incorporate soil and landform, and recognise floristics to a degree that VSAs do not. Vegetation types may also not recognise minor but often significant (for fauna) structural differences in the environment. VSAs also do not necessarily correspond with soil types, but may reflect some of these elements.

Because VSAs provide the habitat for fauna, they are important in determining assemblage characteristics. For the purposes of impact assessment, VSAs can also provide a surrogate for detailed information on the fauna assemblage. For example, rare, relictual or restricted VSAs should automatically be considered a significant fauna value. Impacts may be significant if the VSA is rare, a large proportion of the VSA is affected and/or the VSA supports significant fauna. The disturbance of even small amounts of habitat in a localised area can have significant impacts to fauna if rare or unusual habitats are disturbed.

VSA assessment was made with reference to the key attributes provided by (EPA 2020):

- soil type and characteristics
- extent and type of ground surfaces and landforms
- height, cover and dominant flora within each vegetation stratum
- presence of specific flora or vegetation of known importance to fauna
- evidence of fire history including, where possible, estimates of time since fire
- evidence and degree of other disturbance or threats, e.g. feral species
- presence of microhabitats and significant habitat features, such as coarse woody debris, rocky
- outcrops, tree hollows, water sources and caves
- evidence of potential to support significant fauna
- function of the habitat as a fauna refuge or part of an ecological linkage.

Patterns of biodiversity across the landscape

This fauna value relates to how the assemblage is organised across the landscape. Generally, the fauna assemblage is not distributed evenly across the landscape or even within one VSA. There may be zones of high biodiversity such as particular environments or ecotones (transitions between VSAs). There may also be zones of low biodiversity. Impacts may be significant if a wide range of species is affected even if most of those species are not significant per se.

Species of conservation significance

Species of conservation significance are of special importance in impact assessment. The conservation status of fauna species in Australia is assessed under Commonwealth and State Acts such as the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). In addition, the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) recognises priority levels, while local populations of some species may be significant even if the species as a whole has no formal recognition. Therefore, three broad levels of conservation significance can be recognised and are used for the purposes of this report, and are outlined below. A full description of the conservation significance categories, schedules and priority levels mentioned below is provided in Appendix 2.

<u>Conservation Significance (CS) 1: Species listed under State or Commonwealth Acts</u>.

Species listed under the EPBC Act are assigned to categories recommended by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN 2012), or are listed as migratory. Migratory species are recognised under international treaties such as the China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), the Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), the Republic of South Korea Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA), and/or the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS; also referred to as the Bonn Convention). The *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* uses a series of seven Schedules to classify conservation status that largely reflect the IUCN categories (IUCN 2012).

Conservation Significance (CS) 2: Species listed as Priority by DBCA but not listed under State or Commonwealth Acts.

In Western Australia, DBCA has produced a supplementary list of Priority Fauna, being species that are not considered threatened under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* but for which DBCA feels there is cause for concern.

Conservation Significance (CS) 3: Species not listed under Acts or in publications, but considered of at least local significance because of their pattern of distribution.

This level of significance has no legislative or published recognition and is based on interpretation of distribution information, but is used here as it may have links to preserving biodiversity at the genetic level (EPA 2002). If a population is isolated but a subset of a widespread (common) species, then it may not be recognised as threatened, but may have unique genetic characteristics. Conservation significance is applied to allow for the preservation of genetic richness at a population level, and not just at a species level. Species on the edge of their range, or that are sensitive to impacts such as habitat fragmentation, may also be classed as CS3, as may colonies of waterbirds. The Western Australian Department of Environmental Protection, now DBCA, used this sort of interpretation to identify significant bird species in the Perth metropolitan area as part of the Perth Bushplan (Dell and Banyard 2000).

Marine-listed species

Some conservation significant species may also be listed as 'Marine' under the EPBC Act. This listing protects these species in 'Commonwealth areas' which include "marine areas beyond the coastal waters of each State and the Northern Territory, and includes all of Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)" (DAWE 2020b). The EEZ extends to 200 nautical miles (approximately 350 kilometres) from the coast (DAWE 2020b). This may mean that the 'Marine' listing does not apply to the project/survey area (depending on its location). Therefore, when a species is otherwise protected (under the EPBC Act or BC Act) or priority-listed (by the DBCA) then the Marine listing is also noted but it does not have site-specific relevance. In cases where a species is solely Marine-listed (for a list see DAWE 2020a) and a project/survey area is not within a Commonwealth area then it is treated like all other fauna.

Invertebrates

Invertebrate species considered to be short range endemics (SREs) also fall within the CS3 category, as they have no legislative or published recognition and their significance is based on interpretation of distribution information. Harvey (2002) notes that the majority of species that have been classified as short-range endemics have common life history characteristics such as poor powers of dispersal or confinement to discontinuous habitats. Several groups, therefore, have particularly high instances of short-range endemic species: Gastropoda (snails and slugs), Oligochaeta (earthworms), Onychophora (velvet worms), Araneae (mygalomorph spiders), Pseudoscorpionida (pseudoscorpions), Schizomida (schizomids), Diplopoda (millipedes), Phreatoicidea (phreatoicidean crustaceans), and Decapoda (freshwater crayfish). The poor understanding of the taxonomy of many of the short-range endemic species hinders their conservation (Harvey 2002).

Introduced species

In addition to these conservation levels, species that have been introduced (INT) are indicated throughout the report. Introduced species may be important to the native fauna assemblage through effects by predation and/or competition.

Ecological processes upon which the fauna depend

These are the processes that affect and maintain fauna populations in an area and as such are very complex; for example, populations are maintained through the dynamic of mortality, survival and recruitment being more or less in balance, and these are affected by a myriad of factors. The dynamics of fauna populations in a project area may be affected and effectively determined by processes such as:

- fire regime.
- landscape patterns (such as fragmentation and/or linkage).
- the presence of feral species.
- hydrology.

Some of the threatening processes as outlined in Appendix 3 are effectively the ecological processes that can be altered to result in impacts upon fauna.

Appendix 2. Categories used in the assessment of conservation status.

IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) categories, as outlined by IUCN (2012), and as used for the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Extinct	Taxa not definitely located in the wild during the past 50 years.
Extinct in the Wild (Ex)	Taxa known to survive only in captivity.
Critically Endangered (CR)	Taxa facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered (E)	Taxa facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Vulnerable (V)	Taxa facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.
Near Threatened	Taxa that risk becoming Vulnerable in the wild.
Conservation Dependent	Taxa whose survival depends upon ongoing conservation measures. Without these measures, a conservation dependent taxon would be classed as Vulnerable or more severely threatened.
Data Deficient (Insufficiently Known)	Taxa suspected of being Rare, Vulnerable or Endangered, but whose true status cannot be determined without more information.
Least Concern.	Taxa that are not Threatened.

Schedules used in the WA *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

Schedule 1 (S1)	Critically Endangered fauna.
Schedule 2 (S2)	Endangered fauna
Schedule 3 (S3)	Vulnerable Migratory species listed under international treaties.
Schedule 4 (S4)	Presumed extinct fauna
Schedule 5 (S5)	Migratory birds under international agreement
Schedule 6 (S6)	Conservation dependant fauna
Schedule 7 (S7)	Other specially protected fauna

WA DBCA Priority species (species not listed under the *WA Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, but for which there is some concern).

Priority 1 (P1)	Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands.
Priority 2 (P2)	Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands; or taxa with several, poorly known populations not on conservation lands.
Priority 3 (P3)	Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands.
Priority 4. (P4)	Taxa in need of monitoring. Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change.
Priority 5 (P5)	Taxa in need of monitoring. Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years (IUCN Conservation Dependent).

Appendix 3. Explanation of threatening processes.

Potential impacts of proposed developments upon fauna values can be related to threatening processes. This is recognised in the literature and under the EPBC Act, in which threatening processes are listed (see Appendix 4). Processes that may impact fauna values are discussed below. Rather than being independent of one another, processes are complex and often interrelated. They are the mechanisms by which fauna can be affected by development. Impacts may be significant if large numbers of species or large proportions of populations are affected.

Note that the terms direct and indirect impacts are used by the DotE (2013), DSEWPaC (2013b) and EPA (2016a), but there is some inconsistency in how these are defined. The federal guidance does not define direct impact but has a very broad definition of indirect, and makes the statement (DotE 2013) '*Consideration should be given to all adverse impacts that could reasonably be predicted to follow from the action, whether these impacts are within the control of the person proposing to take the action or not. Indirect impacts will be relevant where they are sufficiently close to the proposed action to be said to be a consequence of the action, and they can reasonably be imputed to be within the contemplation of the person proposing to take the action*.' Indirect impacts therefore can even include what the DotE (2013) calls facilitated impacts, which are the result of third party actions triggered by the primary action. In contrast, the EPA (2016a) defines direct impacts to '*include the removal, fragmentation or modification of habitat, and mortality or displacement of individuals or populations.*' This document then lists as indirect impacts what in many cases are the consequences of the removal, fragmentation or modification of habitat. For example, '*disruption of the dispersal of individuals required to colonise new areas inhibiting maintenance of genetic diversity between populations'* is a consequence of habitat fragmentation. Impacts of light, noise and even roadkill are defined as indirect but they are clearly the result of the action and in control of the person taking the action. Roadkill is as direct a form of mortality as can be observed, but it is considered as an indirect impact in the context of a development presumably because it is not directly linked to land clearing. The EPA (2016a) makes a strong distinction between removal of vegetation (direct impact) and the consequences of such clearing and other aspects of a development (indirect impacts). It is not obvious how this distinction between direct and indirect impacts is helpful in the EIA process, as the key aim is to ensure that all impacts that result from a project are addressed in this assessment process. Interestingly, Gleeson and Gleeson (2012), in a major review of impacts of development on wildlife, do not use the terms direct or indirect. In the following outlines of threatening processes that can cause impacts, the emphasis is upon interpreting how a threatening process will cause an impact. For example, loss of habitat (threatening process) can lead to population decline and to population fragmentation, which are two distinct impacts, with population decline considered a direct impact and fragmentation an indirect impact by the EPA (2016a).

Loss of habitat affecting population survival

Clearing for a development can lead to habitat loss for a species with a consequent decline in population size. This may be significant if the smaller population has reduced viability. Conservation significant species or species that already occur at low densities may be particularly sensitive to habitat loss affecting population survival.

Loss of habitat leading to population fragmentation

Loss of habitat can affect population movements by limiting movement of individuals throughout the landscape as a result of fragmentation (Soule *et al.* 2004; Gleeson and Gleeson 2012). Obstructions associated with the development, such as roads, pipes and drainage channels, may also affect movement of small, terrestrial species. Fragmented populations may not be sustainable and may be sensitive to effects such as reduced gene flow.

Degradation of habitat due to weed invasion leading to population decline

Weed invasion, such as through introduction by human boots or vehicle tyres, can occur as a result of development and if this alters habitat quality, can lead to effects similar to habitat loss.

Increased mortality

Increased mortality can occur during project operations; for example from roadkill, animals striking infrastructure and entrapment in trenches. Roadkill as a cause of population decline has been documented for several medium-sized mammals in eastern Australia (Dufty 1989; Jones 2000). Increased mortality due to roadkill is often more prevalent in habitats that have been fragmented (Scheick and Jones 1999; Clevenger and Waltho 2000; Jackson and Griffin 2000).

Increased mortality of common species during development is unavoidable and may not be significant for a population. However, the cumulative impacts of increased mortality of conservation significant species or species that already occur at low densities may have a significant impact on the population.

Species interactions, including predation and competition

Changes in species interactions often occur with development. Introduced species, including the feral Cat, Red Fox and Rabbit may have adverse impacts upon native species and development can alter their abundance. In particular, some mammal species are very sensitive to introduced predators and the decline of many mammals in Australia has been linked to predation by the Red Fox, and to a lesser extent the feral Cat (Burbidge and McKenzie 1989). Introduced grazing species, such as the Rabbit, Goat, Camel and domestic livestock, can also degrade habitats and deplete vegetation that may be a food source for other species.

Changes in the abundance of some native species at the expense of others, due to the provision of fresh watering points, can also be a concern. Harrington (2002) found the presence of artificial fresh waterpoints in the semi-arid mallee rangelands to influence the abundance and distribution of certain bird species. Common, water-dependent birds were found to out-compete some less common, water-independent species. Similarly, Read *et al.* (2015) found a decline in some bird species but an increase in others in the vicinity of active mines and concluded this was due to the mine attracting large and aggressive species that displaced other species. Over-abundant native herbivores, such as kangaroos, can also adversely affect less abundant native species through competition and displacement.

Hydroecology

Interruptions of hydroecological processes can have major effects because they underpin primary production in ecosystems and there are specific, generally rare habitats that are hydrology-dependent. Fauna may be impacted by potential changes to groundwater level and chemistry and

altered flow regime. These changes may alter vegetation across large areas and may lead to habitat degradation or loss. Impacts upon fauna can be widespread and major.

Changes to flow regime across the landscape may alter vegetation and may lead to habitat degradation or loss, affecting fauna. For example, Mulga has a shallow root system and relies on surface sheet flow during flood events. If surface sheet flow is impeded, Mulga can die (Kofoed 1998), which may impact on a range of fauna associated with this vegetation type.

Fire

The role of fire in the Australian environment and its importance to vertebrate fauna has been widely acknowledged (Gill *et al.* 1981; Fox 1982; Letnic *et al.* 2004). It is also one of the factors that has contributed to the decline and local extinction of some mammal and bird species (Burbidge and McKenzie 1989). Fire is a natural feature of the environment but frequent, extensive fires may adversely impact some fauna, particularly mammals and short-range endemic species. Changes in fire regime, whether to more frequent or less frequent fires, may be significant to some fauna. Impacts of severe fire may be devastating to species already occurring at low densities or to species requiring long unburnt habitats to survive. In terms of conservation management, it is not fire *per se* but the fire regime that is important, with evidence that infrequent, extensive and intense fires adversely affect biodiversity, whereas frequent fires that cover small areas and are variable in both season and intensity can enhance biodiversity. Fire management may be considered the responsibility of managers of large tracts of land, including managers of mining tenements.

Dust, light, noise and vibration

Impacts of dust, light, noise and vibration upon fauna are difficult to predict. Some studies have demonstrated the impact of artificial night lighting on fauna, with lighting affecting fauna behaviour more than noise (Rich and Longcore 2006). Effects can include impacts on predator-prey interactions, changes to mating and nesting behaviour, and increased competition and predation within and between invertebrates, frogs, birds and mammals.

The death of very large numbers of insects has been observed around some remote mine sites and attracts other fauna, notably native and introduced predators (M. Bamford pers. obs). The abundance of some insects can decline due to mortality around lights, although this has previously been recorded in fragmented landscapes where populations are already under stress (Rich and Longcore 2006). Artificial night lighting may also lead to disorientation of migratory birds. Aquatic habitats and open habitats such as grasslands and dunes may be vulnerable to light spill.

Appendix 4. Ecological and threatening processes identified under legislation and in the literature.

Ecological processes are processes that maintain ecosystems and biodiversity. They are important for the assessment of impacts of development proposals, because ecological processes make ecosystems sensitive to change. The issue of ecological processes, impacts and conservation of biodiversity has an extensive literature. Following are examples of the sorts of ecological processes that need to be considered.

Ecological processes relevant to the conservation of biodiversity in Australia (Soule *et al.* 2004):

- Critical species interactions (highly interactive species);
- Long distance biological movement;
- Disturbance at local and regional scales;
- Global climate change;
- Hydroecology;
- Coastal zone fluxes;
- Spatially-dependent evolutionary processes (range expansion and gene flow); and
- Geographic and temporal variation of plant productivity across Australia.

Threatening processes (EPBC Act)

Under the EPBC Act, a key threatening process is an ecological interaction that threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a threatened species or ecological community. There are currently 20 key threatening processes listed by the federal Department of the Environment (DotE 2014b):

- Competition and land degradation by rabbits.
- Competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats.
- Dieback caused by the root-rot fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*).
- Incidental catch (bycatch) of Sea Turtle during coastal otter-trawling operations within Australian waters north of 28 degrees South.
- Incidental catch (or bycatch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations.
- Infection of amphibians with chytrid fungus resulting in chytridiomycosis.
- Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris.
- Invasion of northern Australia by Gamba Grass and other introduced grasses.
- Land clearance.
- Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants.
- Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity following invasion by the Yellow Crazy Ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*) on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.
- Loss of climatic habitat caused by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Novel biota and their impact on biodiversity.
- Predation by European red fox.
- Predation by exotic rats on Australian offshore islands of less than 1000 km^2 (100,000 ha).
- Predation by feral cats.
- Predation, Habitat Degradation, Competition and Disease Transmission by Feral Pigs.
- Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species.
- The biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by Cane Toads (*Bufo marinus*).
- The reduction in the biodiversity of Australian native fauna and flora due to the red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta* (fire ant).

General processes that threaten biodiversity across Australia (The National Land and Water Resources Audit):

- Vegetation clearing;
- Increasing fragmentation, loss of remnants and lack of recruitment;
- Firewood collection;
- Grazing pressure;
- Feral animals;
- Exotic weeds;
- Changed fire regimes;
- Pathogens;
- Changed hydrology—dryland salinity and salt water intrusion;
- Changed hydrology— such as altered flow regimes affecting riparian vegetation; and
- Pollution.

In addition to the above processes, the federal Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) produced Significant Impact Guidelines that provide criteria for the assessment of the significance of impacts. These criteria provide a framework for the assessment of significant impacts. The criteria are listed below.

- Will the proposed action lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population?
- Will the proposed action reduce the area of occupancy of the species?
- Will the proposed action fragment an existing population?
- Will the proposed action adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species?
- Will the proposed action disrupt the breeding cycle of a population?
- Will the proposed action modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline?
- Will the proposed action result in introducing invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat?
- Will the proposed action introduce disease that may cause the species to decline?
- Will the proposed action interfere with the recovery of the species?

Appendix 5. Vertebrate fauna expected to occur in the survey areas.

Status codes:

CS1, CS2, CS3 = (summary) levels of conservation significance. See Appendix 1 for full explanation.

EPBC Act listings: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, M = Migratory, Mar = Marine (see Appendix 2).

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 listings: S1 to S7 = Schedules 1 to 7 (see Appendix 2).

DBCA Priority species: P1 to P4 = Priority 1 to 4 (see Appendix 2).

Bush Forever (Dell and Banyard 2000) status: HS = habitat specialists with a reduced distribution on the Swan Coastal Plain, LE = locally extinct, WR = wide ranging species with reduced populations on the Swan Coastal Plain.

LS = considered to be of local significance by Bamford Consulting Ecologists (see Appendix 1).

Int = introduced species.

Expected Occurrence categories:

See Section **Error! Reference source not found.** for explanation of expected occurrence categories.

Source:

1 = Atlas of Living Australia (ALA 2022), 2 = NatureMap (DBCA 2022c), 3 = Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2022e), 4 = BirdLife Australia Birdata database (BA 2022), 5 = Bamford and Basnett (2012), 6 = Bamford (2016), 7 = Metcalf *et al.* (2016) and/or Bamford 2022a, b), 8 = general literature

Recorded (in the February 2022 field investigations):

'+' = recorded directly, D = diggings, F = foraging signs, S = scats, T = tracks.

Wetland dependence:

~ = species is dependent on wetland environments for the entirety its lifecycle.

w = species is dependent on wetland environments for the majority of its lifecycle.

w† = species is dependent on wetland environments for some its lifecycle (often breeding) but can spend a substantial portion of time in dryland environments.

o = species is dependent on oceanic environments (including coastlines and islands).

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Myobatrachidae (Ground frogs)					
Neobatrachus kunapalari ^{w†}	Kunapalari Frog		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Neobatrachus pelobatoides ^{w†}	Humming Frog		Resident	8	
Neobatrachus sutor ^{w†}	Shoemaker Frog		Resident	1, 2, 6, 7	
Pseudophryne occidentalis ^{w†}	Western Toadlet		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
Carphodactylidae (Carphodactylid geckos)					

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Nephrurus stellatus	Stellate Knob-tail		Resident	1, 2	
Underwoodisaurus milii	Thick-tailed Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Diplodactylidae (Diplodactylid geckos)					
Diplodactylus granariensis	Western Stone Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Diplodactylus pulcher	Fine-faced Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Lucasium bungabinna	Southern Sandplain Gecko		Resident	1, 2	
Lucasium maini	Main's Ground Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Gekkonidae (Gekkonid geckos)					
Crenadactylus ocellatus	South-western Clawless Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Gehyra purpurascens	Purplish Dtella		Resident	1, 2, 6	
Gehyra variegata	Tree Dtella		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
Hesperoedura reticulata	Reticulated Velvet Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko		Resident	1, 2, 5, 7	
Rhynchoedura ornata	Western Beaked Gecko		Resident	1, 2	
Strophurus assimilis	Goldfields Spiny-tailed Gecko		Resident	1, 2	
Strophurus elderi	Jewelled Gecko		Resident	1, 2	
Pygopodidae (Legless lizards)					
Aprasia repens	Sedgelands Worm-lizard		Resident	1, 2	
Delma australis	Marble-faced Delma		Resident	1, 2, 5, 7	
Delma butleri	Unbanded Delma		Resident	1, 2	
Delma fraseri	Fraser's Legless Lizard		Resident	2	
Lialis burtonis	Burton's Snake-lizard		Resident	1, 2	
Pygopus lepidopodus	Common Scaly Foot		Resident	2	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Pygopus nigriceps	Western Hooded Scaly-foot		Resident	2	
Agamidae (Dragons)					
Ctenophorus cristatus	Crested Dragon		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Ctenophorus fordi	Mallee Military Dragon		Resident	1, 2, 6	
Ctenophorus isolepis	Central Military Dragon		Resident	1, 2, 6	
Ctenophorus maculatus	Spotted Military Dragon		Resident	8	+
Ctenophorus reticulatus	Western Netted Dragon		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Ctenophorus scutulatus	Lozenge-marked Dragon		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Moloch horridus	Thorny Devil		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Pogona minor	Dwarf Bearded Dragon		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Tympanocryptis pseudopsephos	Goldfields Pebble-mimic Dragon		Resident	1	
Scincidae (Skinks)					
Cryptoblepharus australis	Inland Snake-eyed Skink		Resident	1, 2, 7	
Cryptoblepharus buchananii	Buchanan’s Snake-eyed Skink		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus	Peron's Snake-eyed Skink		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Ctenotus atlas	Southern Mallee Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2	
Ctenotus brooksi	Brooks Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2	
Ctenotus leonhardii	Leonhardi's Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2	
Ctenotus mimetes	Checker-sided Ctenotus		Resident	2	
Ctenotus pantherinus	Leopard Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2	
Ctenotus schomburgkii	Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2, 6	
Ctenotus uber	Rich Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Ctenotus xenopleura	Wide-striped Ctenotus		Resident	1, 2, 6	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Cyclodomorphus melanops	Eastern Slender Blue-tongue		Resident	1, 2	
Egernia formosa	Goldfields Crevice-skink		Resident	1, 2	
Eremiascincus richardsonii	Broad-banded Sand-swimmer		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Hemiergis initialis			Resident	1, 2, 5	
Lerista gerrardii	Bold-striped Robust Slider		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Lerista kingi	King's Three-toed Slider		Resident	1, 2, 7	
Lerista macropisthopus	Unpatterned Robust Slider		Resident	1, 2	
Lerista timida	Timid Slider		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Liopholis inornata	Desert Skink		Resident	1, 2, 6	
Liopholis multiscutata	Bull Skink		Resident	2, 7	
Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Morethia butleri	Woodland Morethia Skink		Resident	1, 2	
Morethia obscura	Shrubland Morethia Skink		Resident	1, 2	
Tiliqua occipitalis	Western Blue-tongue		Resident	1, 2, 6	
Varanidae (Monitors and goannas)					
Varanus giganteus	Perentie		Resident	2	
Varanus gouldii	Gould's Goanna		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	D
Varanus tristis	Black-headed Monitor		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Typhlopidae (Blind snakes)					
Anilios australis	Southern Blind Snake		Resident	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	
Anilios bicolor	Dark-spined Blind Snake		Resident	1	
Anilios bituberculatus	Prong-snouted Blind Snake		Resident	1, 5	
Anilios hamatus	Pale-headed Blind Snake		Resident	1	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Pythonidae (Pythons)					
Morelia spilota	Carpet Python	CS3 (LS)	Resident	2, 5	
Elapidae (Venomous land snakes)					
Brachyurophis fasciolatus	Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Snakesubsp. fasciolatus		Resident	2	
Brachyurophis semifasciatus	Southern Shovel-nosed Snake		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6	
Demansia psammophis	Yellow-faced Whipsnake		Resident	2	
Furina ornata	Orange-naped Snake		Resident	1, 2	
Pseudechis australis	King Brown Snake		Resident	1, 2	
Pseudonaja mengdeni	Western Brown Snake		Resident	1, 2	
Pseudonaja modesta	Ringed Brown Snake		Resident	2	
Simoselaps anomalus	Desert Banded Snake		Resident	2	
Simoselaps bertholdi	Jan's Banded Snake		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Suta fasciata	Rosen's Snake		Resident	1, 2, 7	
Suta gouldii	Gould's Hooded Snake		Resident	2	
Suta monachus	Monk Snake		Resident	2	
Casuariidae (Emus and Cassowaries)					
Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	ST
Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)					
Tadorna tadornoides [w]	Australian Shelduck		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Chenonetta jubata [w]	Australian Wood Duck, Maned Duck		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Anas superciliosa [w]	Pacific Black Duck		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Anas gracilis [w]	Grey teal		Irregular visitor	1, 4	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Megapodiidae (Megapodes)					
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	CS1 (V,S3)	Resident	1, 2, 3, 4	
Podicipedidae (Grebes)					
Tachybaptus novaehollandiae [w]	Australasian Grebe		Irregular visitor	4	
Podargidae (Frogmouths)					
Podargus strigoides	Tawny Frogmouth		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Eurostopodidae (Eared Nightjars)					
Eurostopodus argus	Spotted Nightjar		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Aegothelidae (Owlet-nightjars)					
Aegotheles cristatus	Australian Owlet-nightjar		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Apodidae (Swifts and Swiftlets)					
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor	3	
Cuculidae (Cuckoos)					
Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo		Regular migrant	1, 2, 4	
Chalcites osculans	Black-eared Cuckoo		Regular migrant	1, 2, 3, 4	
Chalcites lucidus	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo		Regular migrant	4	
Heteroscenes pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo		Regular migrant	1, 2, 4	
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo		Regular migrant	1, 2, 4	
Burhinidae (Stone-curlews)					
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	CS3 (LS)	Irregular visitor	8	
Otididae (Bustards)					
Ardeotis australis	Australian Bustard	CS3 (LS)	Vagrant	4	
Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)					

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Phaps elegans	Brush Bronzewing		Irregular visitor	8	
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Turnicidae (Button-quail)					
Turnix varius	Painted Button-quail		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Turnix velox	Little Button-quail		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Charadriidae (Plovers, Dotterel and Lapwings)					
Thinornis rubricollis [w]	Hooded Plover	CS2 (Mar,P4)	Irregular visitor	2, 3	
Vanellus tricolor	Banded Lapwing		Irregular visitor	4	
Scolopacidae (Snipe, Sandpipers, Godwits, Curlew, Stints and Phalaropes)					
Calidris acuminata [w]	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor	3	
Callidris ferruginea [w]	Curlew Sandpiper	CS1 (C,M,Mar,S3,S5)	Irregular visitor	3	
Calidris melanotus [w]	Pectoral Sandpiper	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor	3	
Actitis hypoleucos [w]	Common Sandpiper	CS1 (M,Mar,S5)	Irregular visitor	3	
Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets and Bitterns)					
Ardea pacifica [w]	White-necked Heron		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Egretta novaehollandiae [w]	White-faced Heron		Irregular visitor	4	
Ardea ibis	Cattle Egret		Vagrant	3	
Accipitridae (Eagles, Kites, Goshawks)					
Lophoictinia isura	Square-tailed Kite	CS3 (LS)	Regular migrant	1, 2, 4	
Hamirostra melanosternon	Black-breasted Buzzard		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle		Resident	1, 2, 4	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Accipiter fasciatus	Brown Goshawk		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Accipiter cirrocephalus	Collared Sparrowhawk		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Tytonidae (Masked Owls)					
Tyto alba	Barn Owl		Regular visitor	4	
Strigidae (Hawk-Owls)					
Ninox boobook	Southern Boobook		Resident	1, 4	
Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)					
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	Int	Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Todiramphus sanctus	Sacred Kingfisher		Regular migrant	1, 2, 4	
Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	Red-backed Kingfisher		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Meropidae (Bee-eaters)					
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater		Regular migrant	1, 2, 3, 4	+
Falconidae (Falcons)					
Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Falco longipennis	Australian Hobby		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Falco berigora	Brown Falcon		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	CS1 (S3)	Vagrant	3	
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	CS1 (S7)	Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Cacatuidae (Cockatoos and Corellas)					
Nymphicus hollandicus	Cockatiel		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Calyptorhynchus banksii	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo		Regular visitor	1, 4	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Cacatua leadbeateri	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	CS3 (LS)	Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Psittaculidae (Parrots, Lorikeets and Rosellas)					
Polytelis anthopeplus	Regent Parrot		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Psephotus varius	Mulga Parrot		Regular visitor	1, 4	
Purpureicephalus spurius	Red-capped Parrot		Vagrant	4	
Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys	Western Rosella (inland)	CS2 (P4)	Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Barnardius zonarius	Australian Ringneck		Resident	1, 2, 7	+
Neophema splendida	Scarlet-chested Parrot		Vagrant	1, 2, 4	
Parvipsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned Lorikeet		Regular visitor	1, 4, 7	
Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Ptilonorhynchidae (Bowerbirds and Catbirds)					
Ptilonorhynchus guttatus	Western Bowerbird		Vagrant	4	
Climacteridae (Treecreepers)					
Climacteris affinis	White-browed Treecreeper		Vagrant	4	
Climacteris rufus	Rufous Treecreeper	CS3 (LS)	Resident	1, 4, 7	+
Maluridae (Fairy-wrens, Emu-wrens and Grasswrens)					
Malurus pulcherrimus	Blue-breasted Fairy-wren	CS3 (LS)	Resident (if present)	1, 2, 4, 7	
Malurus splendens	Splendid Fairy-wren		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Malurus assimilis	Purple-backed Fairy-wren		Resident	2, 4	+
Malurus leucopterus	White-winged Fairy-wren		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Meliphagidae (Honeyeaters and Chats)					
Epthianura tricolor	Crimson Chat		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Epthianura albifrons	White-fronted Chat		Vagrant	1, 2, 4	
Gliciphila melanops	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied Honeyeater		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Sugomel niger	Black Honeyeater		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater		Irregular visitor	1, 2	
Phylidonyris niger	White-cheeked Honeyeater		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	
Purnella albifrons	White-fronted Honeyeater		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Lichenostomus cratitius	Purple-gaped Honeyeater		Irregular visitor	2	
Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater		Resident	1, 4, 7	+
Ptilotula plumula	Grey-fronted Honeyeater		Vagrant	1, 4	
Ptilotula penicillata	White-plumed Honeyeater		Vagrant	4	
Ptilotula ornata	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater		Resident	1, 4, 7	+
Anthochaera carunculata	Red wattlebird		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4, 7	
Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Pardalotidae (Pardalotes)					
Pardalotus punctatus	Spotted Pardalote		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Acanthizidae (Thornbills and Gerygones)					
Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Calamanthus campestris	Rufous Fieldwren		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Calamanthus cautus	Shy Heathwren	CS3 (LS)	Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Pyrrholaemus brunneus	Redthroat	CS3 (LS)	Resident	1, 2, 4,7	
Sericornis frontalis	White-browed Scrubwren		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Gerygone fusca	Western Gerygone		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Acanthiza uropygialis	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill		Resident	1, 2, 4,7	+
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Acanthiza robustirostris	Slaty-backed Thornbill		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Pomatostomidae (Australian Babblers)					
Pomatostomus superciliosus	White-browed Babbler	CS3 (LS)	Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Cinclosomatidae (Quail-thrush)					
Cinclosoma clarum	Copper-backed Quail-thrush		Resident	1, 7	+
Cinclosoma castaneothorax	Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Artamidae (Woodswallows, Currawongs, Butcherbirds and Magpie)					
Artamus personatus	Masked Woodswallow		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	
Artamus cyanopterus	Dusky Woodswallow		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Artamus minor	Little Woodswallow		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird		Resident	1, 2, 4	

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Campephagidae (Cuckoo-shrikes and Trillers)					
Coracina maxima	Ground Cuckoo-shrike		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Lalage tricolor	White-winged Triller		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Neosittidae (Sittellas)					
Daphoenositta chrysoptera	Varied Sittella		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	
Oreoicidae (Australo-Papuan Bellbirds)					
Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird	CS3 (LS)	Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	
Falcunculidae (Shriketits)					
Falcunculus frontatus	Crested Shrike-tit		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Pachycephalidae (Whistlers, Shrike-thrushes and allies)					
Pachycephala inornata	Gilbert's Whistler	CS3 (LS)	Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Pachycephala occidentalis	Western Whistler		Resident	1, 4	
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Rhipiduridae (Fantails)					
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	+
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Monarchidae (Monarch and Flycatchers)					
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Myiagra inquieta	Restless Flycatcher		Resident	2, 4	
Corvidae (Crows and Ravens)					

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	
Corvus bennetti	Little Crow		Irregular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven		Resident	1, 2, 4, 7	
Petroicidae (Australian Robins)					
Eopsaltria griseogularis	Western Yellow Robin	CS3 (LS)	Resident	1, 4	+
Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded Robin		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub-robin	CS3 (LS)	Resident	1, 2, 4	
Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped Robin		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)					
Cheramoeca leucosterna	White-backed Swallow		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Petrochelidon ariel	Fairy Martin		Irregular visitor	1, 4	
Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin		Resident	1, 2, 4	+
Locustellidae (Grassbirds)					
Cincloramphus cruralis	Brown Songlark		Regular visitor	1, 4	
Cincloramphus mathewsi	Rufous Songlark		Regular visitor	1, 4	
Dicaeidae (Flowerpeckers)					
Dicaeum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird		Resident	1, 2, 4	
Estrildidae (Weaver Finches)					
Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch		Regular visitor	1, 2, 4	
Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)					
Anthus novaeseelandiae	Australian Pipit		Resident	1, 4	+

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Tachyglossidae (Echidnas)					
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna		Resident	5, 6	
Dasyuridae (Dasyurids)					
Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch	CS1 (V,S3)	Regular visitor	3	
Ningaui ridei	Wongai Ningaui		Resident	1, 2	
Ningaui yvonneae	Southern Ningaui		Resident	1, 2	
Pseudantechinus woolleyae	Woolley's Pseudantechinus		Resident	1, 2	
Sminthopsis crassicaudata	Fat-tailed Dunnart		Resident	1	
Sminthopsis dolichura	Little Long-tailed Dunnart		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Sminthopsis hirtipes	Hairy-footed Dunnart		Resident	1, 2	
Burramyidae (Pygmy possums)					
Cercartetus concinnus	Western Pygmy-possum, Mundarda		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Macropodidae (Kangaroos)					
Macropus fuliginosus	Western Grey Kangaroo		Resident	2, 6, 7	ST
Osphranter robustus	Euro, Biggada		Resident	2, 5, 7	
Muridae (Rats and mice)					
Mus musculus	House Mouse	Int	Resident	1, 2, 5	
Notomys mitchellii	Mitchell's Hopping Mouse		Resident	1, 2, 5, 7	
Pseudomys albocinereus	Ash-grey Mouse		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Pseudomys hermannsburgensis	Sandy Inland Mouse		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Pseudomys occidentalis	Western Mouse	CS2 (P4)	Regular visitor	2	
Leporidae (Rabbits and hares)					

Species		Status	Expected Occurrence	Source	Recorded
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	Int	Resident	2, 5, 6, 7	S
Molossidae (Freetail bats)					
Austronomus australis	White-striped Freetail-Bat		Resident	1, 5, 6, 7	
Ozimops kitcheneri	South-western Freetail-Bat		Resident	1	
Ozimops petersi	Inland Freetail-Bat		Resident	1	
Vespertilionidae (Vespertillionid bats)					
Chalinolobus gouldii	Gould's Wattled Bat		Resident	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
Chalinolobus morio	Chocolate Wattled Bat		Resident	1, 2, 5	
Nyctophilus geoffroyi	Lesser Long-eared Bat		Resident	1, 2, 7	
Nyctophilus major tor	Central Long-eared Bat	CS2 (P4)	Resident	1, 2, 7	
Scotorepens balstoni	Inland Broad-nosed Bat		Resident	1, 2	
Vespadelus baverstocki	Inland Forest Bat		Resident	7	
Vespadelus regulus	Southern Forest Bat		Resident	1, 2	
Canidae (Dogs)					
Canis lupus dingo	Dingo		Irregular visitor	5, 6	
Canis lupus familiaris	Dog	Int	Irregular visitor	5, 6	
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	Int	Resident	2, 5, 7	T
Felidae (Cats)					
Felis catus	Cat	Int	Resident	2, 5, 7	T
Camelidae (Camels)					
Camelus dromedarius	Dromedary, Camel	Int	Resident	2, 5, 6, 7	+
Bovidae (Horned ruminants)					
Bos taurus	European Cattle	Int	Resident	2	

Appendix 6. Species recorded in the field investigations, February 2022.

Species	Annotations
Ctenophorus maculatus	Seen in Acacia shrubland.
Varanus gouldii (Gould's Goanna)	Few diggings throughout.
Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu)	Scats and tracks. Uncommon.
Leipoa ocellata (Malleefowl)	Inactive mounds.
Aegotheles cristatus (Australian Owlet-nightjar)	One or two heard during day, and one flushed from tree hollow.
Phaps chalcoptera (Common Bronzewing)	One seen in Western search area.
Accipiter cirrocephalus (Collared Sparrowhawk)	One seen in eucalypt woodland.
Haliastur sphenurus (Whistling Kite)	One over Mount Walton road on departure from site.
Merops ornatus (Rainbow Bee-eater)	Several heard near Western survey area.
Cacatua leadbeateri (Major Mitchell's Cockatoo)	Twelve over Mount Walton road on departure from site.
Barnardius zonarius (Australian Ringneck)	Several in Salmon Gum woodlands.
Climacteris rufus (Rufous Treecreeper)	Common in eucalypt woodlands.
Malurus splendens (Splendid Fairy-wren)	Few parties throughout.
Malurus lamberti (Variegated Fairy-wren)	One group in Eastern survey area.
Lichmera indistincta (Brown Honeyeater)	Few birds throughout. Not common.
Nesoptilotis leucotis (White-eared Honeyeater)	Single birds seen throughout, reasonably common.
Purnella albifrons (White-fronted Honeyeater)	Possibly heard on one or two occasions.
Gavicalis virescens (Singing Honeyeater)	Single birds seen or heard occasionally throughout.
Ptilotula ornata (Yellow-plumed Honeyeater)	Several birds near core sorting area, in eucalypts.
Acanthagenys rufogularis (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)	One or two birds throughout.
Manorina flavigula (Yellow-throated Miner)	Small parties throughout but especially in woodland areas.

Species	Annotations
Pardalotus striatus (Striated Pardalote)	One bird heard once in Salmon Gum woodland.
Smicrornis brevirostris (Weebill)	Common throughout.
Acanthiza apicalis (Inland Thornbill)	Few birds throughout, often in mixed flocks with Chestnut-rumped Thornbills.
Acanthiza uropygialis (Chestnut-rumped Thornbill)	Common throughout.
Pomatostomus superciliosus (White-browed Babbler)	One or two small groups.
Cinclosoma clarum (Copper-backed Quail-thrush)	Singles or pairs throughout; not uncommon.
Artamus cinereus (Black-faced Woodswallow)	Pair seen along Mount Walton road on departure from site.
Artamus cyanopterus (Dusky Woodswallow)	Few birds in Salmon Gum woodland.
Artamus minor (Little Woodswallow)	Up six birds in several areas, usually very close to mining pits.
Gymnorhina tibicen (Australian Magpie)	Uncommon, seen in near Western survey area. Heard around camp.
Cracticus torquatus (Grey Butcherbird)	Single birds heard throughout.
Cracticus nigrogularis (Pied Butcherbird)	Heard near camp.
Strepera versicolor (Grey Currawong)	Two birds seen in woodland.
Coracina novaehollandiae (Black-faced cuckoo-shrike)	One bird seen over eucalypt woodland.
Pachycephala rufiventris (Rufous Whistler)	One heard in Acacia woodland.
Colluricincla harmonica (Grey Shrike-thrush)	Reasonably common throughout.
Rhipidura leucophrys (Willie Wagtail)	One or two birds throughout.
Grallina cyanoleuca (Magpie-lark)	Heard near camp.
Corvus orru (Torresian Crow)	At camp.
Corvus coronoides (Australian Raven)	One possibly heard at camp.
Eopsaltria griseogularis (Western Yellow Robin)	Heard throughout.
Microeca fascinans (Jacky Winter)	One heard near Western survey area.

Species	Annotations
Petroica goodenovii (Red-capped Robin)	One seen in Eastern survey area.
Petrochelidon nigricans (Tree Martin)	Several at the airstrip.
Anthus novaeseelandiae (Australian Pipit)	One seen at the airstrip.
Macropus fuliginosus (Western Grey Kangaroo)	Scattered tracks and scats but not common.
Mus musculus (House Mouse)	Several at camp.
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	Scats in occasional places.
Austronomus australis (White-striped Freetail-bat)	Heard around camp. Abundant.
Chalinolobus gouldii (Gould's Wattled Bat)	Probably. Seen in number around camp.
Vulpes vulpes (Red Fox)	Scats and tracks throughout.
Felis catus (Cat)	Tracks occasionally.
Camelus dromedarius (Dromedary, Camel)	Two seen on main mine access road, with tracks and scats common throughout.

Appendix 7. Conservation significant invertebrate fauna species expected to occur in the Goldfields management region (as per DBCA 2022a, e), including conservation status and likely residency status in the project area.

Status codes:
CS1, CS2, CS3 = (summary) levels of conservation significance. See Appendix 1 for full explanation.
EPBC Act listings: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, M = Migratory, Mar = Marine (see Appendix 2).
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 listings: S1 to S7 = Schedules 1 to 7 (see Appendix 2).
DBCA Priority species: P1 to P4 = Priority 1 to 4 (see Appendix 2).
Species *immediately* considered as unlikely to occur in the project area are listed in grey font.
Other exclusions (plain black text) followed spatial analysis of current records.
Expected species are highlighted.

Species	Common Name	Status	Expected Occurrence
Aganippe castellum	tree-stem trapdoor spider	CS2 (P4)	Present. Known from the survey areas.
Branchinella apophysata	a fairy shrimp (Laverton)	CS2 (P1)	Absent. No wetland habitat.
Branchinella denticulata	a fairy shrimp (Carnarvon to Kalgoorlie)	CS2 (P3)	Absent. No wetland habitat.
Branchinella simplex	a fairy shrimp (inland WA)	CS2 (P1)	Absent. No wetland habitat.
Idiosoma intermedium	Coolgardie shield-backed trapdoor spider	CS2 (P3)	Possibly present. Survey area within expected distribution (Rix *et al.* 2017; Rix *et al.* 2018).
Idiosoma nigrum	shield-backed trapdoor spider	CS1 (V, S2)	Absent. Survey areas well outside known range (Rix *et al.* 2017; Rix *et al.* 2018).
Jalmenus aridus	inland hairstreak, desert blue butterfly	CS2 (P1)	Absent. Only known from one location near Kalgoorlie (Graham and Moulds 1988; Geyle *et al.* 2021).
Kwonkan moriartii	Moriarty's trapdoor spider	CS2 (P2)	Absent. Only known from one location on Kathleen Valley Station, north of Leinster (Main 1983).

Species	Common Name	Status	Expected Occurrence
Ogyris subterrestris petrina	arid bronze azure butterfly	CS1 (C, S1)	Uncertain, but probably absent.
Paraplatyarthrus subterraneus	Poseidon slater	CS2 (P1)	Absent. Only known from calcrete aquifer near Laverton (Javidkar *et al.* 2015).
Troglodiplura lowryi	Nullarbor cave trapdoor spider	CS1 (V)	Absent. No suitable habitat and well outside known range.

Appendix 8. Location details of mygalomorph spider burrows recorded in and around the survey areas during the February 2022 site inspection.

Highlighted rows indicate spiders located within the survey areas (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).
Datum: GDA2020, Zone 50J.

ID	Date	Easting	Northing	Taxon	Comments
Mygal01	20/02/2022	769557	6634440	*Idiosoma sp.*	
Mygal02	20/02/2022	768992	6634639	*Idiosoma castellum*	Old, disused.
Mygal03	20/02/2022	770854	6633281	*Idiosoma sp.*	
Mygal04	20/02/2022	771566	6633774	*Idiosoma castellum*	2 burrows.
Mygal05	20/02/2022	771575	6633755	*Idiosoma castellum*	
Mygal06	20/02/2022	771557	6633743	*Idiosoma castellum*	Old, mud-filled, disused.
Mygal07	20/02/2022	773644	6634635	*Idiosoma castellum*	Old, lidless.
Mygal08	20/02/2022	773669	6634650	*Idiosoma castellum*	
Mygal09	21/02/2022	772383	6634002	*Anidiops villosus*	
Mygal10	21/02/2022	772318	6633954	*Idiosoma sp.*	
Mygal11	21/02/2022	772279	6633816	*Idiosoma sp.*	
Mygal12	21/02/2022	771995	6633523	*Idiosoma castellum*	
Mygal13	21/02/2022	771982	6633558	*Idiosoma sp.*	
Mygal14	21/02/2022	771987	6633574	*Idiosoma castellum*	
Mygal15	21/02/2022	773074	6635939	*Idiosoma castellum*	Old, lidless.
Mygal16	21/02/2022	773191	6636015	*Idiosoma castellum*	
Mygal17	21/02/2022	773223	6636052	*Idiosoma castellum*	Old, lidless.

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Asset(s):

Mt Dimer

Subject:

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT APPLICATION - PURPOSE PERMIT – MT DIMER GOLD PROJECT M77/427 AND M77/428

For:

Aurumin Limited Internal Use / External Use

By:

Manager – Land and Environment

Justin Robins

Date:

13th April 2022

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1 Background

The Mt Dimer Gold Project (MDGP) is located in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 420 kilometres northeast of Perth and 120 kilometres northeast of Southern Cross in Western Australia (Figure 1). MDGP is owned by Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd (AMDR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurumin Limited (Aurumin). AMDR is proposing to clear two areas to construct a:

- track and work area to gain access to the base of Karli West Waste Rock Dump and Karli West Open Pit Abandonment bunds to then undertake remedial earthworks to existing rehabilitation, including the installation of sediment capture structures (Area A), and
- a new access road to the operational Mt Dimer Airstrip thus removing airstrip vehicle traffic from traversing across mining areas (Area B).

The MDGP was actively mined using open pit and underground methods by various groups between the early 1990s until April 1997 and produced more than 123,000 ounces of gold. The processing plant was decommissioned in April 1997. Subsequently a low impact underground mining operation below one of the opencut pits was carried out between mid-2001 and early-2002. The mining campaign mined an estimated 5,000 tonnes. Since cessation of mining the project has been on care and maintenance.

In March 2021, an inspection by environmental officers of Department of Mine, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) noted the presence of erosion gullies on the external batters of the Karli West Waste Rock Dump and requested remedial action be taken to stabilise the erosion and prevent sediment from entering the surrounding environment. To complete this request native vegetation clearing is required to gain access and create cleared areas around the base of the waste rock dump to install sediment capture structures and remediate the erosion (Area A of application).

Additionally, access to the operational Mt Dimer Airstrip is via a road that runs through the mining area. A safety review highlighted that if mining recommenced in the area the interaction of airstrip traffic and mobile mining equipment poses a safety risk, therefore it is proposed to construct a new access road to the airstrip that does not traverse the mining areas (Area B of application).

The MDGP mining tenements relevant to this Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) Purpose Permit Application Areas are Mining Leases 77/427 and 77/428 (Figure 1). All the tenements subject to this (NVCP) Purpose Permit Application (Application) are 100% owned by AMDR (Appendix A).

The NVCP application seeks approval to clear 3.5 ha across M77/427 and M77/428. It is proposed that 1.22 ha of clearing will be used for the airstrip road access and 2.28 ha for access tracks, sediment capture structures and topsoil stockpiles for the remedial work at the Karli West Waste Rock Dump. (Table 1). This clearing is within a total purpose permit area (note the purpose permit area is composed of two areas A and B) of 13.84 ha. The purpose permit areas are displayed in Figure 1 and 2.

A mining proposal for the proposed activities is yet to be lodged with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). The site is in a Schedule 1 Area pursuant to the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004.

The purpose of this document is to provide supporting information for the AMDR application. This document provides context and background information for the NVCP. Sections 2 to 4 cover details of the project, Sections 5 to 7 cover environmental information, Section 8 covers heritage and Section 9 addresses the 10 Clearing Principles.

The contact for any queries or further information for the Mt Dimer Gold Project NVCP application is:

Name: Justin Robins

Company: Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd

Phone: 04 0673 8786

Email: justin.robins@aurumin.com.au

Postal Address: PO Box 446, Subiaco, WA 6904

As required, an ESRI shapefile in GDA 1994 for the NVCP purpose permit areas has been provided.

The Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessment (IBSA) data packages for flora/vegetation (IBSA number IBSA-2022-0145) and fauna surveys (IBSA submission number IBSASUB-20220407-45BE83FD completed by Woodgis Environmental Assessment and Management (WG) and Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BC) have been lodged on the IBSA system.

Also provided is the following electronic information:

- Copy of this report and appendices A, B, C and D, and
- Purpose Permit application form (NV-F01).

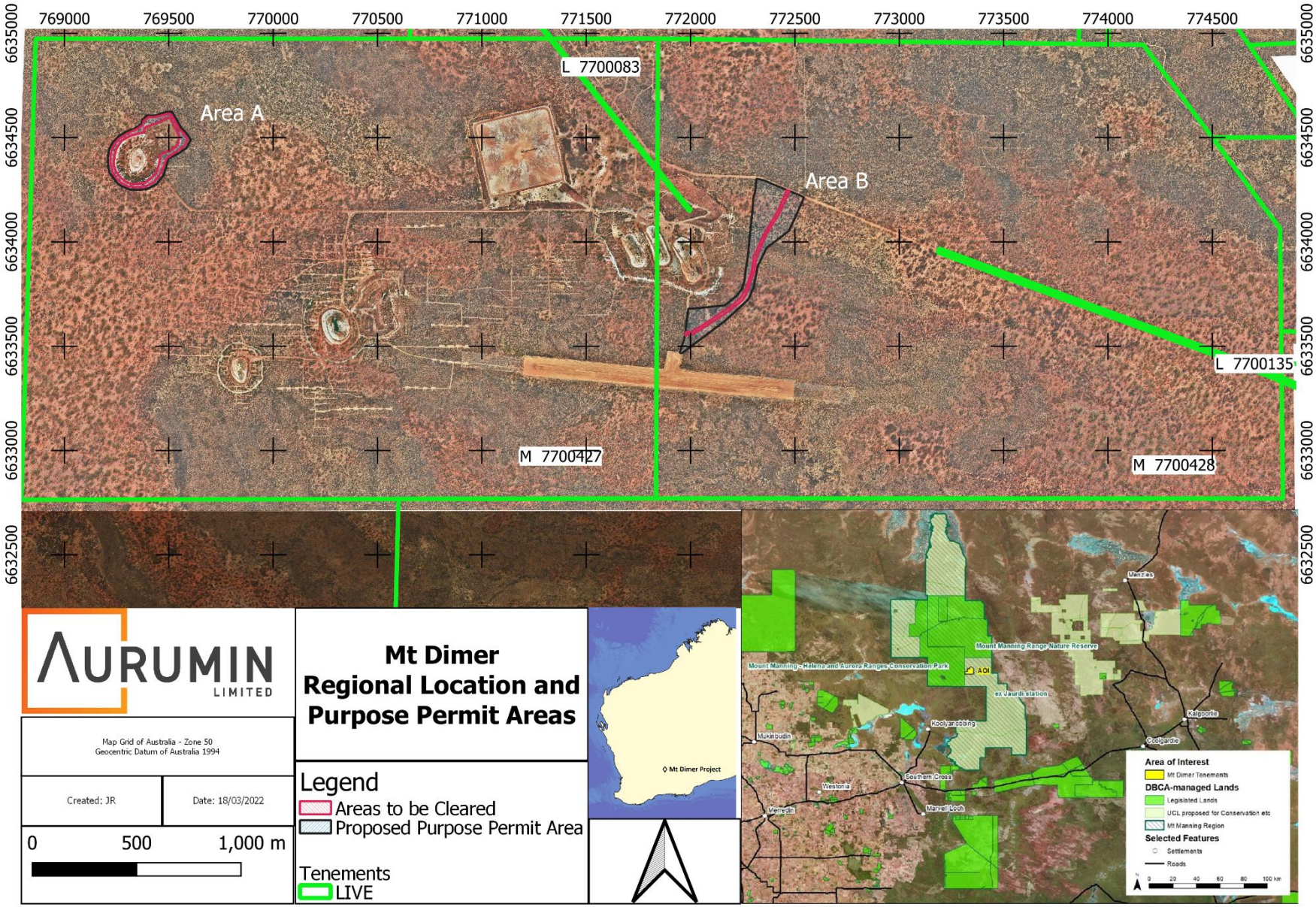

Figure 1: Proposed Purpose Permit Areas and Regional Location.

2 Clearing Permit Application and Support Information

The following information is provided in accordance with DMIRS's webpage located at (http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Environment/Information-required-to-assess-4944.aspx):

- Site overview, project tenure and background information.
- Summary and map of the proposed works to be carried out.
- Aerial photographs and site photographs of the area proposed to be cleared.
- Flora and vegetation surveys. Details include:
  - Mapping of vegetation types/associations/communities, their condition and their representation in a regional context. Photographs of each vegetation type to be cleared.
  - Threatened Flora and Priority Flora species present or likely to be present.
- A fauna assessment. Details include:
  - The fauna present, or likely to be present, and their conservation significance; and
  - An assessment of the significance of the vegetation and landform to be cleared as a habitat for fauna, including mapping of any significant fauna habitats.
- A hydrological summary, which includes discussion of the likelihood of impact from the clearing on riparian vegetation, wetlands, watercourses, surface water or groundwater.
- A vegetation degradation summary, which includes discussion of the likelihood of the spread of dieback disease and/or weeds.
- A land degradation summary that includes discussion of the likelihood of land degradation, including waterlogging, acidification, salinisation, deep subsoil compaction and erosion.
- An outline of environmental management measures and rehabilitation practices that will be undertaken du ring and subsequent to the completion of the project.
- A statement against each of the 10 Clearing Principles.

The majority of the above information is provided in Table 1. Detailed biological information is provided in Sections 5 to 7, heritage information in Section 8 and a statement against each of the 10 Clearing Principles in Section 9.

AMDR commissioned:

- Woodgis Environmental Assessment and Management (WG) to conduct several Flora and Vegetation Survey across the larger Mt Dimer Project (Appendix B),
- WG to write a document using the Flora and Vegetation Survey information from the above document to detail the flora and vegetation values in the proposed Clearing Areas A and B (Appendix C), and
- Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BC) to conduct a Fauna Assessment across Areas A and B (Appendix D).

The above flora reports are titled "Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022" (Woodgis 2022a) and "Mount Dimer Application of Selected Land Clearing Principles to Proposed Clearing February 2022" (Woodgis 2022b) respectively. The fauna report is titled "Mt Dimer Project

Assessment of Fauna Values". All three reports have been used to provide the biological information in this document.

The majority of information from Table 1 has been sourced from the above reports and from internal AMDR information sources.

Table 1 – Project and Environmental Information for the Mt Dimer Gold Project

Category	*Information*
GENERAL PROJECT, TENURE AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Tenure information:	A land tenure search for the NVCP application area is provided in Section 4. Information is summarized below.
Tenements:	• M77/427 - commenced 30/03/1990, expires 29/03/2032. • M77/428 – commenced 30/03/1990, expires 29/03/2032.
Tenement holders:	Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd C/McMahon Mining Title Services Pty Ltd, PO Box 592, Maylands WA 6931
Proponent:	Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd (ABN 42 130 460 525/ACN 130 460 525)
Operator:	Aurumin Mt Dimer Pty Ltd (ABN 42 130 460 525/ACN 130 460 525)
Primary contact:	**Name:** Justin Robins **Company:** Aurumin Limited **Address:** Suite 2 Ground Floor, 17 Ord Street, Western Perth, WA, 6005 **Postal Address:** PO Box 466, Subiaco, WA 6904 **Phone:** 04 0673 8786 **Email:** justin.robins@aurumin.com.au
Other tenure:	• Groundwater Area 21 • Proposed 5(1)(H) Reserve for Conservation and Mining (PSH 34) managed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)
Shire:	Shire of Yilgarn
Conservation areas:	There are no National Parks or Nature Reserves intersecting the proposed permit areas. The closest Nature Reserve is the Mt Manning Conservation Park located approximately 480 metres west of proposed clearing Area A.
TECs/PECs:	There are no State and/or Commonwealth listed Threatened Ecological Communities ("TECs") or Priority Ecological Communities ("PECs") that are present. The closest PEC known as the "Finnerty Range/Mt Dimer/Yendilberin Hills Banded Ironstone Formation" is located approximately 3.3km from Area B. The clearing areas occur on sand plains and do not occur on a Band Ironstone Formation (BIF) that is the basis of PEC's in the area. The PEC classification of BIF ranges in the region is due to the presence of high biodiversity value, as a consequence of their unique geology, soils and relative isolation (DEC/DOIR 2007 cited in Woodgis 2020).
Schedule 1 or Environmental Sensitive Area:	The clearing areas are in a Schedule 1 Area pursuant to the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004. But are not located in an Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA).

Category	***Information***
IBRA region:	Under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) the project is placed within the Coolgardie (COO) IBRA region. The Coolgardie bioregion is divided into three subregions; Mardabilla (COO 01), Southern Cross (COO 02) and Eastern Goldfields (COO 03) (Thackway and Cresswell 1995). The proposal is in the Southern Cross subregion (COO 02). This subregion is characterised by: • subdued relief of gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills, • valleys of duplex and gradational soils that contain chains of saline playa-lakes, and • upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways. The vegetation is described as mallee, acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplain, with dwarf shrublands of samphire adjacent to salt lakes, and surrounded by Eucalyptus woodlands. Further details are contained in Section 4.
EPBC Act Search:	A search was conducted for listings under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) using the Protected Matters Search Tool for the purpose permit areas (Area A and B) as part of both the flora/vegetation and fauna surveys. The EPBC Act search results are discussed in Section 5. There were: • No World Heritage Properties, National Heritage Places, Critical Habitats, Commonwealth Reserves, Other Commonwealth Reserves and Regional Forest Agreements intersect the proposed areas; • No EPBCA listed TECs; and • No Nationally important wetlands (Ramsar Sites); There were EPBCA listings for: • Two State or Territory Reserves • Ten Threatened Species (five fauna and five flora species); • Six Migratory Species (all fauna species); and • Nine Marine Species. The ten Threatened Species were assessed the: • five threatened flora species were not identified in the area and are highly unlikely to be in the area due to the local habitat not being suitable (i.e. granitic and Band Iron Formation outcrops do not occur in the area) (Section 5), and • of the five threatened fauna species that may occur in the area, only one the Malleefowl was identified as potentially occurring. A fauna survey over Area A and B did not identify any breeding mounds or activity and an impact assessment concluded that the impact would be minimal to this species. Section 5 and Appendix D.

Category	*Information*
	The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing was considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of the above Threatened Fauna and Flora Species. The six Migratory Species were assessed in Section 5 in relation to their likely occurrence in the NVCP application area and potential impacts from the proposed clearing. The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing was considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of these Migratory Species as the area did not provide suitable habitat due to the lack of permanent water or wetlands. The Marine Species included five of the Migratory Species and an additional four species. These species were assessed in Section 5 and Appendix D in relation to likely occurrence in the NVCP application area and potential impacts from the proposed clearing. The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing was considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of these Marine Species. The search recorded two State and Territory Reserve with 25km of the project. The reserves are known as the Mount Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges and Mount Manning Range, neither of these reserves intersect Area A or B of the NVCP.
Previous mining disturbance:	Mining at the MDGP occurred from early 1990's until 2002. In the proposed areas (A and B), previous disturbance has been associated with exploration drilling. In addition, at Area A (Karli West mining area) clearing associated with the establishment of the existing Waste Rock Dump and Opencut pit abandonment bund has also occurred.
Aboriginal heritage:	Aboriginal heritage is discussed in Section 8. A due diligence assessment was undertaken in 2019 across the greater project area on which the proposal is located. No Aboriginal heritage sites were identified within the application areas.
European heritage:	A search was conducted using the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Places Database for the Shire of Yilgarn. No places of European heritage significance are listed for the proposal or in the general vicinity. European heritage is discussed in Section 8.
Land use and community:	The entirety of the Mt Dimer tenements M77/427 and M77/428 are located on lands managed by DBCA. Over the specific purpose permit clearing areas is a proposed 5(1)(H) Reserve to be managed for the purposes of Conservation and Mining (Reserve number P5H 34). There are no adverse social or community impacts associated with the clearing proposal as the closest settlement is Koolyanobbing, approximately 55 kms to the southwest of the project.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORKS	

Category	***Information***
Waste Rock Dump Remediation and Access Road to Airstrip	Area A will comprise clearing around the perimeter of the Karli West open pit abandonment bund and the Karli West Waste Rock Dump. The clearing will provide: • access, • locations to stockpile topsoil, • working zones to complete remedial actions to prevent erosion, and • allow for the installation of sediment capture structures. Remedial work and sediment capture structures will be constructed from inert mine waste on site and/or from material located within the footprint of the proposed clearing. Area B. will have a conventional gravel road constructed on grade. The road will be within a 12 metre wide corridor. The corridor will include an eight metre wide running surface for the road and 2 metre wide zones on either side of the road for drainage. Gravel for construction of the road surface will be sourced from inert mine waste.
Processing:	No mineral processing will occur under this application.
Power:	No changes to power generation will be required as the site is on care and maintenance and uses mobile gensets when required.
Water:	To manage dust, water will be extracted and used under the existing Groundwater Licence GWL201297 that has an allocation of 470,000 kilolitres per annum.
Rehabilitation Topsoil:	Across the area of native vegetation clearing, topsoil is to be salvaged up to a depth of 200mm and stockpiled for future rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiling will occur within the clearing footprint and away from low lying areas to avoid surface water erosion. In addition, vegetation removed during clearing will be stockpile separately and will be respread with topsoil once areas are no longer required.
Tailings:	The area of clearing will not be used for tailings management.
Prescribed Premise Licence (DWER):	The site does not currently have a Prescribed Premise Licence. This proposal does not require a Licence or associated Works Approval.
NVCP permit type:	Purpose Permit
Total area of purpose permit:	13.84 ha (Refer Figure 1 and 3)
Clearing area applied for:	3.5 ha (Refer Figure 1 and 3)
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AREA PROPOSED TO BE CLEARED	

Category	***Information***
Aerial photo:	Figure 1 and 3
Site photos:	Plates 1 to 4.
FLORA AND VEGETATION SURVEY	
Flora survey:	The proposed purpose permit envelope of 13.84 hectares occurs in the larger Mt Dimer project area of 2773 hectares that has had six flora surveys conducted across it. The surveys have included: • 99 quadrants and 24 relevés that have sampled all landforms and geological units at a density of one quadrant/relevé per 22.5 hectares. • Targeted flora searches over several areas that covered 459 hectares. Within these areas traverses at 20-25 metre spacing were undertaken. It is estimated 100% of perennial plant taxa and 74% of annual plant taxa present were recorded (Woodgis 2022a). The above information is presented in the document titled "Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022" (Woodgis 2022a: Appendix B). To summarized, the flora information pertinent to the clearing of native vegetation at the two proposed areas (Area A and B) a second flora document titled "Mount Dimer Application of Selected Land Clearing Principles to Proposed Clearing February 2022" (Woodgis 2022b: Appendix C) was produced. Surveying was conducted in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority's ("EPAs") *Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation and Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment, 2016.*
	The objective of the flora surveys were to identify the distribution of priority species and map vegetation units across the Mt Dimer area that covers 2773 hectares (Figure 2). The proposed purpose permit areas within this application only covers 13.84 Hectares of which 3.5 hectares will be cleared. The six surveys completed across the Mt Dimer project have covered all of the landforms and geology units via 99 quadrats and 24 relevés. All quadrats and relevés were: • 20 m x 20 m in size; • permanently marked in the field; • a photograph taken in the northwest corner; and • a GPS location recorded in the northwest corner. Sampling intensity was one site per 22.5 ha. In addition, 459 hectares were searched via a targeted priority flora search. The large vegetation survey area surrounding and including the proposed purpose permit areas are presented in Figure 2 and 3. A total of 281 plant taxa were recorded within the broader area. Six major vegetation types were recorded across the larger Mt Dimer project with

Category	Information
	only four of these vegetation types occurring in the proposed areas of clearing. Most vegetation outside of mining areas were in very good to excellent condition (Woodgis 2022a). In the purpose permit area that encompasses the clearing footprints, no Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified. Also, all vegetation types/communities are not restricted or extensively cleared and are well represented in the Southern Cross subregion (Woodgis 2022b). There were no Threatened Flora recorded within the proposed purpose permit area. In Area A, three Priority species were identified these species were Neurachne annularis (Priority 3), Eucalyptus Formanii (Priority 4) and Grevillea erectiloba (Priority 3). Within Area B, 10 Priority species could occur, however due to the small area of the proposed clearing the vegetation habitats of the priority species to be disturbed are small in comparison to the habitat extents identified in the broader Mt Dimer project area (Woodgis 2022b). Six introduced flora species were recorded over the broader Mt Dimer area. No Declared Weeds, as listed by the Department Primary Industries and Regional Development, were recorded (Woodgis 2022a). Further details are presented in Section 6.
Summary:	The proposed purpose permit area: • Does not intersect any Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities. • Occurs in state-wide system associations that are not restricted or extensively cleared. • Does not have vegetation types that are restricted. • Has landforms that do not have an elevated likelihood of supporting restricted vegetation of flora (i.e. are Banded Iron Formations, granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent water). • No threatened flora are present. Of the Priority taxa that could occur in the purpose permit envelopes (i.e. three Priority Species in Area A) and (i.e. 10 Priority Species in Area B) the 3.5 hectares of clearing will result in the clearing of between 0.2% to 1.1% of the known habit (dependent on the Priority species) within the Mt Dimer Area. In the case of Area A the number of priority species that could be disturbed represents only 0.0005% to 0.3% of the known individual populations. Based on the known priority taxa populations and distribution in the surrounding Mt Dimer region (approximately 2773 hectares) it is considered that the removal of a small number of Priority Species are unlikely to effect the integrity of the species at a regional level. A more detailed summary of the flora and vegetation survey conducted by Woodgis is provided is Section 6.
FAUNA ASSESSMENT	

Category	***Information***
Fauna assessment:	Bamford Consulting conducted a vertebrate fauna survey that included findings from previous fauna assessment in the area (Appendix D). The survey was completed in accordance with the EPA's "*Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys, December 2016"* and *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment.* Environmental Protection Authority, Perth, Western Australia 2020. The objectives of the fauna survey were to: • Conduct a literature review and searches of Commonwealth and State fauna databases; • Review the list of fauna expected to occur on the site in the light of fauna habitats present, with a focus on investigating the likelihood of significant species being present; • Identify significant or fragile fauna habitats within the project area; • Identify any ecological processes in the project area upon which fauna may depend; • Identify general patterns of biodiversity within or adjacent to the project area; and • Identify potential impacts upon fauna and propose recommendations to minimise impacts, including an assessment against relevant NVCP principles and Guidance 1.2 of the Department for Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE). Four broad fauna "vegetation and substrate associations" (VSAs) were identified across the site. VSAs are a combination of vegetation types, the soils or other substrate with which they are associated, and the landform that provide habitats for fauna. The sites are generally flat. The fauna VSAs vary from disturbed areas to Eucalypt woodlands; the more degraded areas are due to historical and recent exploration activity and, rehabilitation. In combination with the findings of previous work in the area, forty three species of fauna including thirty six birds, two reptiles and five mammals were recorded. No conservation listed fauna (threatened) were recorded in the study area. No Malleefowl mounds or activity was observed in the purpose permit envelope. During the survey the Priority 4 Tree-Stem Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma castellum)* was identified to occur in the area. Signs were noted of rabbits (scats), cats (tracks) and camels (tracks) in the area.
Summary:	A single Priority 4 Species, the Tree-Stem Trapdoor Spider *Idiosoma castellum* was recorded in both Area A and B. Regionally, the proposal is unlikely to affect the integrity of the species as the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider occurs in the southern mid-west, northern and central wheatbelt and south-western goldfields regions of Western Australia. More detail on the fauna survey conducted by Bamford Consulting is provided is Section 7.

Category	*Information*
SITE OVERVIEW, WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF GEOLOGY, LANDFORMS, SOILS AND HYDROLOGY	
Geology:	Regionally the MDGP lies within the southern area of the Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt within the Southern Cross Geological Domain (SCD) of the Yilgarn Craton. The SCD consists of multiple greenstone belts that are bounded by granites. The Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt is found in the central area of the SCD and occurs as a sigmoidal shape over a strike length of approximately 200km. The following description of Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt is from Chen and Wyche (2003). They identified two greenstone sequences: the lower succession consisting of mafic volcanic rocks and banded iron formation (BIF), and an upper succession consisting of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The lower succession has three lithostratigraphic associations: • the lower association that is predominantly tholeiitic basalt with subordinate ultramafic and high-Mg basalt, • the middle association that consists of BIF and chert with quartzite to a lesser extent, and • the upper association that consists predominantly of basalt with lesser horizons of siltstone, shale, and mafic tuff. The upper succession, also known as the Marda Complex, lies unconformably above the lower succession. The Marda Complex consists of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone units, and is conformably overlain by rhyolite and andesite. Granitoid rocks occur predominantly as monzogranite between the greenstone belts. The majority of the granitoid rocks are younger than the greenstones. Locally the MDGP is predominantly under cover with transported material and laterite obscuring the bedrock units. The depth of weathering varies within the project from shallow (<20m), to deeper (80m) zones where kaolin has formed. There are limited exposures of mafic and granitic units throughout the project. Geological interpretation of the project area by Chen and Wyche (2003) shows a granodiorite unit occurs in the southern section while metabasalt from the lower succession is found in the northern section. The contact between the granodiorite and the lower succession is not sharply defined instead, is broad and consists of a mixture of mafic-ultramafic rocks and granodiorites. Within the broader project area, late stage cross-cutting mafic dykes, generally trending in an east-west direction along geological structures, have been identified from magnetics.
Landforms:	Locally, the topography has minor relief with broad areas of sheet flow transected by poorly defined creeklines. Soils are mainly reddish-loamy earths with some occurrences of laterite on the surface. Various levels of land disturbance occur with the area through mining activities, as well as current impacts from feral animals including rabbits and camels.

Category	***Information***
Soils:	Regionally, soil characteristics in the area vary with the position in the landscape. Upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways (Cowan et al, 2001). Low lying areas are characterised by quaternary duplex and gradational soils, including red loamy earths with red-brown hardpan, some red sandy earths, red shallow loams and loamy gravels. At the MDGP soils are characterised as red loamy earths (with or without some red sand or gravel or red loamy duplexes) usually massive in structure and hard setting (Schoknecht and Pathan, 2013).
Hydrology/Hydrogeology	No permanent surface water features or Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems were observed within the NVCP application area (Rockwater 1996). Surface water in the form of sheet wash flows across the areas. The clearing will occur in the headwaters of two separate surface water catchments as a drainage divide exists between the two areas. The Karli West area (Area A) ultimately drains to the south south-east while the access road area (Area B) drains to the south south-west, both catchments drain into hypersaline playa (or salt lake) systems located approximately 56 km to the south of the site. Sediments composed of lateritic gravels or sands can conduct shallow subsurface water flow, however these systems are short lived, ephemeral and do not form part of a larger palaeochannel system. Groundwater levels at MDGP are reported to range from 50 to 65 metres below ground level (Rockwater 1996). Aquifer systems in the vicinity of MDGP generally occur within fractured rock settings in a range for geological units and do not represent groundwater resources of note.
A SUMMARY AND/OR MAP OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS ON THE SITE	
Proposed developments:	Airstrip access road and the clearing area for remediation of sediment erosion within Karli West Mining Area (includes erosion from waste rock dump and abandonment bunds).
Map:	An indicative site layout plan is provided in Figure 1 and 3.
Workforce:	During construction activities, contractors will be mobilized to site. These additional personnel can be accommodated within existing accommodation facilities located adjacent to MDGP. No changes to the workforce will be required for the proposal.
HYDROLOGICAL SUMMARY, WHICH INCLUDES DISCUSSION OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF IMPACT FROM THE CLEARING ON RIPARIAN VEGETATION, WETLANDS, WATERCOURSES, SURFACE WATER OR GROUNDWATER	
Hydrological summary:	The proposal is contained within the Goldfields Groundwater Area 21 proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation 1914*. There are no water reserves near the application area.

Category	*Information*
	The areas of clearing are characterized by flat sand plains of low relief, therefore only small poorly defined ephemeral drainage lines are present in the area with the major surface water movement by sheet flow. To cross these small drainage lines and prevent sheet flow ponding upstream of the access road and activities will be constructed on grade (i.e. not raised above the land surface). Groundwater in the area is typically recorded at depths ranging from 50 to 65 metres below ground level. The physical water quality characteristics recorded from site bores have a neutral pH of 7.0 with salinity of 31,000mg/L total dissolved solids (TDS) (Rockwater 1996).
Hydrological Impact:	Hydrological impacts are expected to be localised as the clearing areas are small. The access road and clearing associated with rehabilitation remediation has the potential to reduce localised surface water infiltration. As the areas will be 3.5ha in size the reduced infiltration will be minimal. Upstream ponding of water against the proposed airstrip access road and remediation area will be minimal as the areas occur high in their respective catchments with small upstream catchments being present. Also, these catchments have been reduced further in size from previous mining activities. Project water table levels are between 50 to 65 metres below the natural ground surface, the proposed activities will not intersect the water table thus there will be no groundwater impacts. The nature of the proposed activity will have negligible impacts on surface and groundwater hydrological.
VEGETATION DEGRADATION SUMMARY, WHICH INCLUDES DISCUSSION OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF THE SPREAD OF DIEBACK DISEASE AND/OR WEEDS	
Degradation:	At MDGP, dependent on the level of historical mining disturbance, rehabilitation and feral animal activity determines the vegetation condition. In areas of least rehabilitation and greatest activities, degradation is the highest. For the proposal, there is some potential to exacerbate land degradation, although only minor and over a relatively small area. It is considered the clearing of vegetation for an access road and to remediate erosion around the Karli West Waste Rock Dump is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation as: • clearing will be progressive, • once cleared the surfaces will become self-armed, and • progressive rehabilitation will be implemented when areas are no longer required. Further details on the measures to prevent land degradation are presented in Section 9

Category	***Information***
Disease and weed spread:	Six introduced species were recorded during the flora survey of the area. No Declared Plants pursuant to *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* were recorded. There is no recorded occurrence of dieback disease in the area. Therefore, no specific measures outside those normally implemented for the control of weeds and weed hygiene across site will be required. This includes: • minimising disturbed areas and rehabilitating areas of disturbance to avoid colonisation by weed species; and • ensuring that no weed-affected materials are brought into the area to be cleared.
LAND DEGRADATION SUMMARY, WHICH INCLUDES DISCUSSION OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF LAND DEGRADATION, INCLUDING WATERLOGGING, ACIDIFICATION, SALINISATION, DEEP SUBSOIL COMPACTION AND EROSION	
Land degradation:	Disturbance will be contained to the access road and around the Karli West Waste Rock Dump and Opencut Pit. The total area will cover 3.5 ha. The clearing around Karli West Waste Rock Dump and Opencut Pit is to provide access to remediate erosion within existing rehabilitation thus reducing current land degradation. It is intended that at closure, the areas will be revegetated using only locally occurring native species to achieve a sustaining ecosystem similar to that occurring in the surrounding environs. The aim is to reinstate biological diversity into the areas. This will be achieved by regrowing a healthy vegetation community on the rehabilitated areas using natural regrowth. If required, seeding will be undertaken using locally collected seed to increase the species diversity.
Waterlogging:	No wetlands occur within the clearing areas. No well-defined creek lines intersect the proposed clearing areas. To avoid potential impedance of sheet flow and the upstream ponding of water during times of flooding, the road to the airstrip will remain on grade to allow water to pass over the road surface. While the work around the Karli West mining area doesn't intersect any well-defined creeklines and adjoins the existing waste rock dump and abandonment bund that reduces the onflow of water. From a sub-surface perspective, the roads, clearing and sediment capture structures at Area A and B are surficial features that will not intersect groundwater as the water table is 50 – 65 metres below the natural ground level.
Acidification:	The MDGP is in a semi-arid environment that is devoid of soils that have undergone long term water logging leading to the formation of soils prone to soil acidification.
Salinisation	Due to the depth to groundwater (typically 50 – 65 metres) there is a low risk of salinisation.

Category	***Information***
Deep subsoil compaction:	Deep soil compaction will occur in areas of heavy vehicle traffic and mobile plant operations during development works. For the access roads, tracks and cleared areas compaction will be broken up during rehabilitation activities through deep ripping with a bulldozer.
Erosion:	Erosion will be contained within the clearing footprint and controlled as part of operations with the use of bunds and placement of material. Also, where practicable the area will progressively cleared. The cleared areas will be designed to be erosion-resistant with stable and rehabilitated surfaces at closure, based on the nature of material disturbed.
AN OUTLINE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND REHABILITATION PRACTICES THAT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT. EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS AND MINING PROPOSALS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED, IF THEY ARE RELEVANT TO THE CLEARING PROPOSAL.	
Rehabilitation:	AMDR is committed to the rehabilitation of the area in which it operates in, either at the end of mine life or progressively where practicable. Currently, besides the airstrip, access roads, ROM and other small laydown areas, and capping of the historic Tailings Storage Facility, the disturbed areas from past Mt Dimer mining operations are generally considered to be rehabilitated. For the proposed sediment capture structures, tracks and access road. The sediment capture structures will be retained for the capture of sediment during closure. The road and tracks if no longer required for monitoring will be contoured back to grade to re-instate natural hydrology as far as practicable, ensuring surface water flow is not impeded. Once contoured topsoil previously recovered during clearing will be applied and ripping to improve water infiltration will be completed. This will result in the final surfaces developing a resistance to erosive forces. Regular monitoring will involve assessment of rehabilitation progress, such as the cover and assemblage of vegetation, degree of erosion, and presence of weed species. Rehabilitation will continue to be monitored until completion criteria are met so that the mining tenements can be relinquished, to ensure the ecosystem is resilient, self-sustaining and does not require further management intervention.
Rehabilitation end point:	Achievement of a stable natural ecosystem approximate or similar to that occurring locally is the proposed rehabilitation endpoint.
Post-mining land use:	The MDGP is located within the Unallocated Crown Land (ex-Jaurdi pastoral lease) proposed to be a 5(1)(H) Reserve managed for the purposes of Conservation and Mining. As the entirety of the MDGP tenements are located on lands managed for conservation by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), the DBCA is a key stakeholder The proposed post-mining land use, is to reinstate the pre-

Category	*Information*
	mining land use. This involves the return of all disturbed areas (except the open pit voids) to native bushland being: • physically and geochemically safe to humans and animals (i.e. safe, stable and non-polluting), • hydrological patterns/flows not being adversely affected, and • the vegetation in rehabilitated areas having self-sustaining and resilient revegetation that is representative of the surrounding vegetation types.
Regional infrastructure:	AMDR will utilise existing regional roads for the transport of personnel and materials to site.
COPIES OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE WITH DBCA OR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES REGARDING THE PROPOSAL	
DWER (Licencing):	The clearing is not associated with activities that fall under the categories outlined in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 as such a Works Approval and a Prescribed Premise Licence are not required.
DMIRS:	DMIRS was contacted via telephone (with follow up email) to discuss whether a purpose permit could have two spatially separate areas that clearing could occur in. It was confirmed the purpose permit area could be composed to two separate areas.
DWER (water):	Water required for the project will be sourced from an existing water allocation for the groundwater licence GWL 201297.
A STATEMENT AGAINST EACH OF THE 10 CLEARING PRINCIPLES	
An assessment of the likely impact of the proposed clearing activities associated with the development of the airstrip access road and clearing around the Karli West Waste Rock Dump area have been made against the 10 Clearing Principles. The assessment is provided in Section 9. The proposed clearing was assessed as being in accordance with all 10 Clearing Principles. In addition, further details of environmental management measures are contained in this Section.	

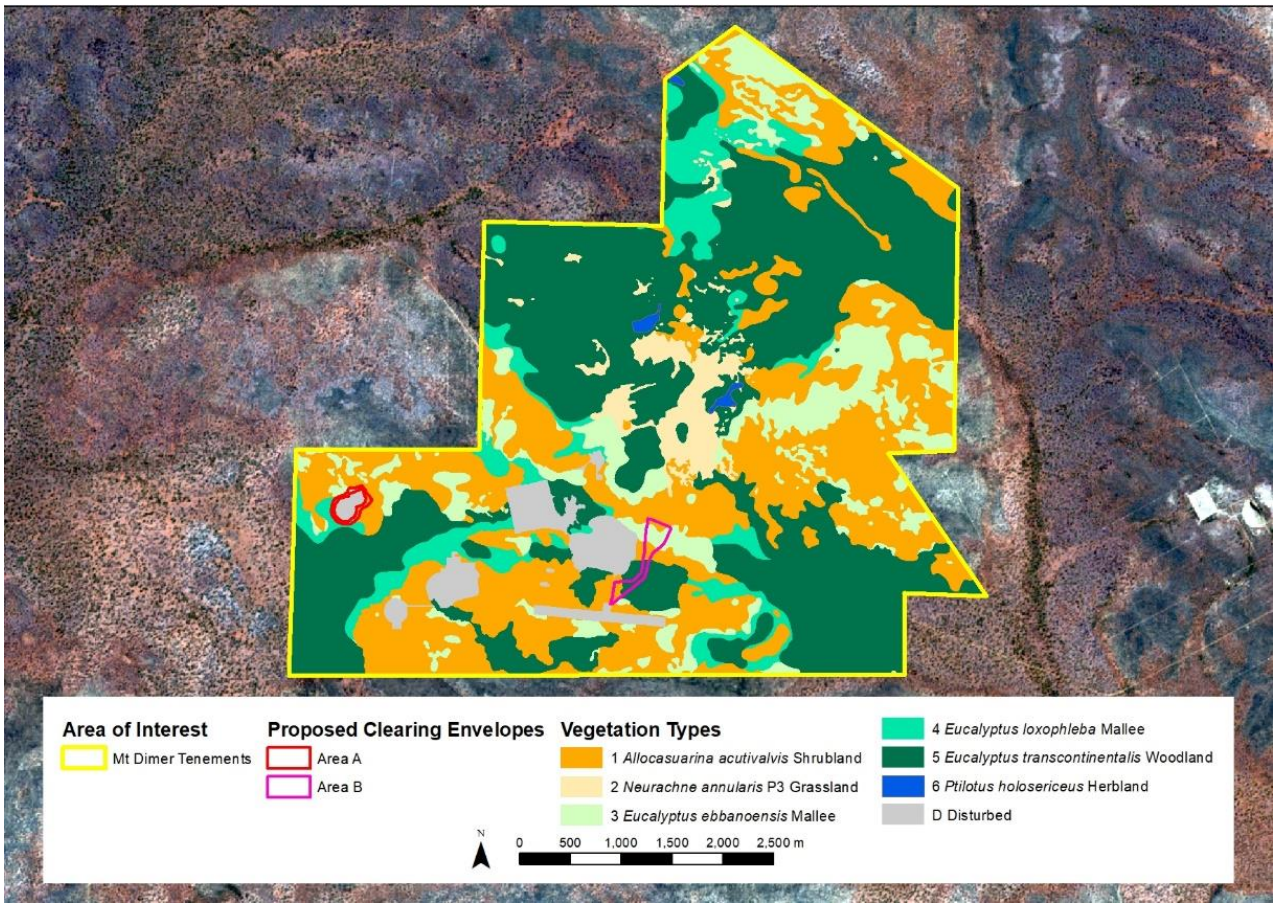

Figure 2: Proposed Purpose Permit Envelopes within Larger Mt Dimer Surveyed Project Area

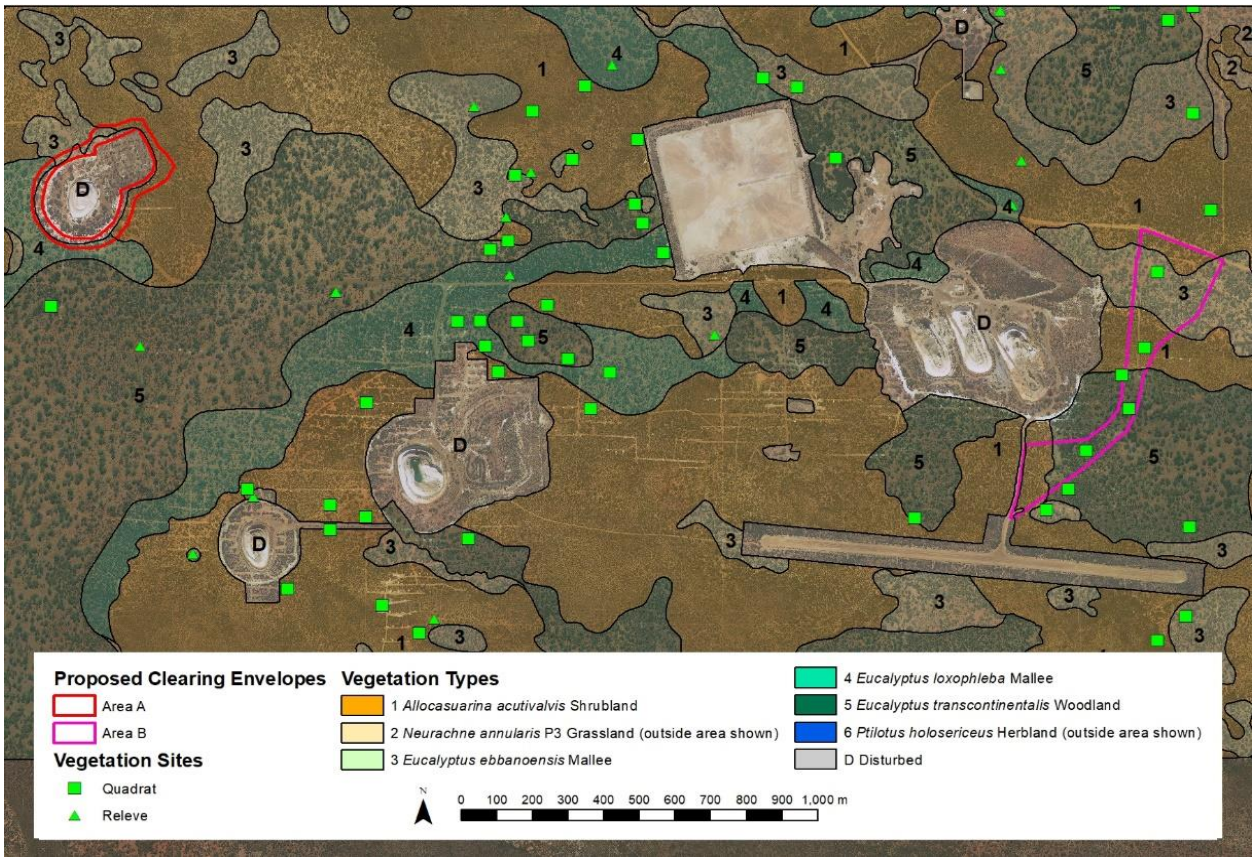

Figure 3: Distribution of Vegetation Types in the Purpose Permit Envelopes.

2.1 Area Required for Clearing

The MDGP NVCP application is for a purpose permit. The NVCP application seeks approval to clear a total area 3.5 ha from a total purpose permit area of 13.84 ha across mining lease 77/427 and 77/428. Excluding the very minor drainage lines, the disturbance will not intersect any defined drainage lines.

Under the total purpose permit areas, there are two disturbance zones, these being the:

- Area for Karli West Rock Dump Rehabilitation (Area A) – this area is around the perimeter of the Karli West open pit abandonment bund and the Karli West Waste Rock Dump landform. Activities in the area will include access tracks, sediment capture sumps, sediment bunds, rock armouring and topsoil storage. The area of clearing is 2.28 ha.
- Access Road to the Airstrip (Area B) – a 12 metre wide road corridor from the main Mt Dimer access road to the existing Mt Dimer Airstrip. Aside from the road there will be drainage structures (i.e. spoon drains) and topsoil stockpiles within the 12 metre wide corridor The total area of clearing will be 1.22 ha.

The proposed activities are presented in Figure 1 and 3. The proposed areas of clearing under this NVCP application are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Indicative Areas of Clearing Associated with this NVCP Application

PROPOSED AREAS OF CLEARING	M77/427 (hectares)	M77/428 (hectares)
Airstrip Access Road (Area B)	0	1.22
West Karli West Waste Rock Dump Remediation (Area A). Including: • Access tracks, • Sediment capture and bunding structures, and • Topsoil stockpiles.	2.28	0
Total per tenement (Hectares)	2.28	1.22

3 Site Photographs

Six vegetation types have been identified within the broader Mt Dimer area, however only four of these vegetation types occur in the application areas (A and B) (Woodgis 2022b). The four vegetation types (i.e. Vegetation Type 1, 3, 4 and 5) are displayed in Plates 1 to 4 with the vegetation species compositions provided after the image. Also provided in Figure 3 is the extent of these vegetation types within the application area

Vegetation Type 1 – Acacia *acutivalvis* shrublands over *Amphipogon* tussock grasses.

Plate 1: *Acacia acutivalvis* shrublands over *Amphipogon* tussock grasses.

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 1 (≥95% probability)
Acacia resinimarginea
Acacia sibina
Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis
Amphipogon caricinus
Baeckea elderiana
Cheiranthera filifolia
Euryomyrtus maidenii
Grevillea paradoxa
Hibbertia eatoniae
Leptospermum fastigiatum
Leucopogon sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)
Persoonia coriacea
Phebalium canaliculatum
Thryptomene urceolaris

Typical Species for Vegetation Type 1 (≥75% of quadrats, indicators in bold)
Amphipogon caricinus

Common Species for Vegetation Type 1 (≥50% of quadrats, indicators in bold)
Acacia acuminata
Acacia sibina
Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis
Baeckea elderiana
Grevillea zygoloba
Hibbertia eatoniae
Leucopogon sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)
Phebalium canaliculatum

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 1 Variants

1A *Acacia sibina - Baeckea elderiana*
Acacia sibina
Amphipogon caricinus
Baeckea elderiana
Goodenia havilandii
Hibbertia eatoniae
Persoonia coriacea

1B *Melaleuca leiocarpa*
Austrostipa eremophila
Comesperma integerrimum
Leucopogon sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)
Melaleuca leiocarpa
Philotheca brucei subsp. brucei

1C *Eucalyptus formanii* P4 - *Phebalium canaliculatum*
Callitris columellaris
Calocephalus multiflorus
Cheiranthera filifolia
Eucalyptus formanii P4
Euryomyrtus maidenii
Grevillea erectiloba P4
Homalocalyx thryptomenoides
Phebalium canaliculatum
Thryptomene urceolaris

Vegetation Type 3 – *Eucalyptus ebbanoensis* mallees over *Triodia scariosa/tomentosa* hummock grasses.

Plate 2: *Eucalyptus ebbanoensis* mallees over *Triodia scariosa/tomentosa* hummock grasses.

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 3 (≥95% probability)
Eremophila caperata
Eucalyptus ebbanoensis subsp. ebbanoensis
Olearia exiguifolia
Phebalium filifolium
Phebalium tuberculosum
Triodia scariosa/tomentosa
Westringia cephalantha var. cephalantha

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 3 Variants
3A Variant
Olearia exiguifolia
Triodia scariosa

3B Variant
Eucalyptus ebbanoensis subsp. *ebbanoensis*
Phebalium filifolium

Typical Species for Vegetation Type (≥75% of quadrats, indicators in bold)
Alyxia buxifolia
Olearia muelleri
Triodia scariosa/tomentosa
Westringia cephalantha var. cephalantha

Common Species for Vegetation Type (≥50% of quadrats, indicators in bold)
Acacia acuminata
Acacia hemiteles
Eremophila caperata
Olearia exiguifolia
Phebalium tuberculosum
Scaevola spinescens

Vegetation Type 4 - *Eucalyptus loxophleba* mallees over *Austrostipa elegantissima* tussock grasses.

No Ground Photo

Plate 3: *Eucalyptus loxophleba* mallees over *Austrostipa elegantissima* tussock grasses.

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 4
(≥95% probability)
Acacia acuminata
Acacia tetragonophylla
Eremophila decipiens subsp. decipiens
Eremophila granitica
Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. lissophloia
Goodenia havilandii
Olearia pimeleoides
Prostanthera grylloana
Pterostylis tryphera
Solanum nummularium

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 4 Variants
4A *Eremophila granitica*
Eremophila granitica
Olearia pimeleoides
Austrostipa platychaeta
Pterostylis tryphera

4B *Acacia tetragonophylla-Allocasuarina acutivalvis*
Austrostipa elegantissima
Acacia tetragonophylla

Vegetation Type 5 - *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* woodlands over *Austrostipa elegantissima* tussock grasses.

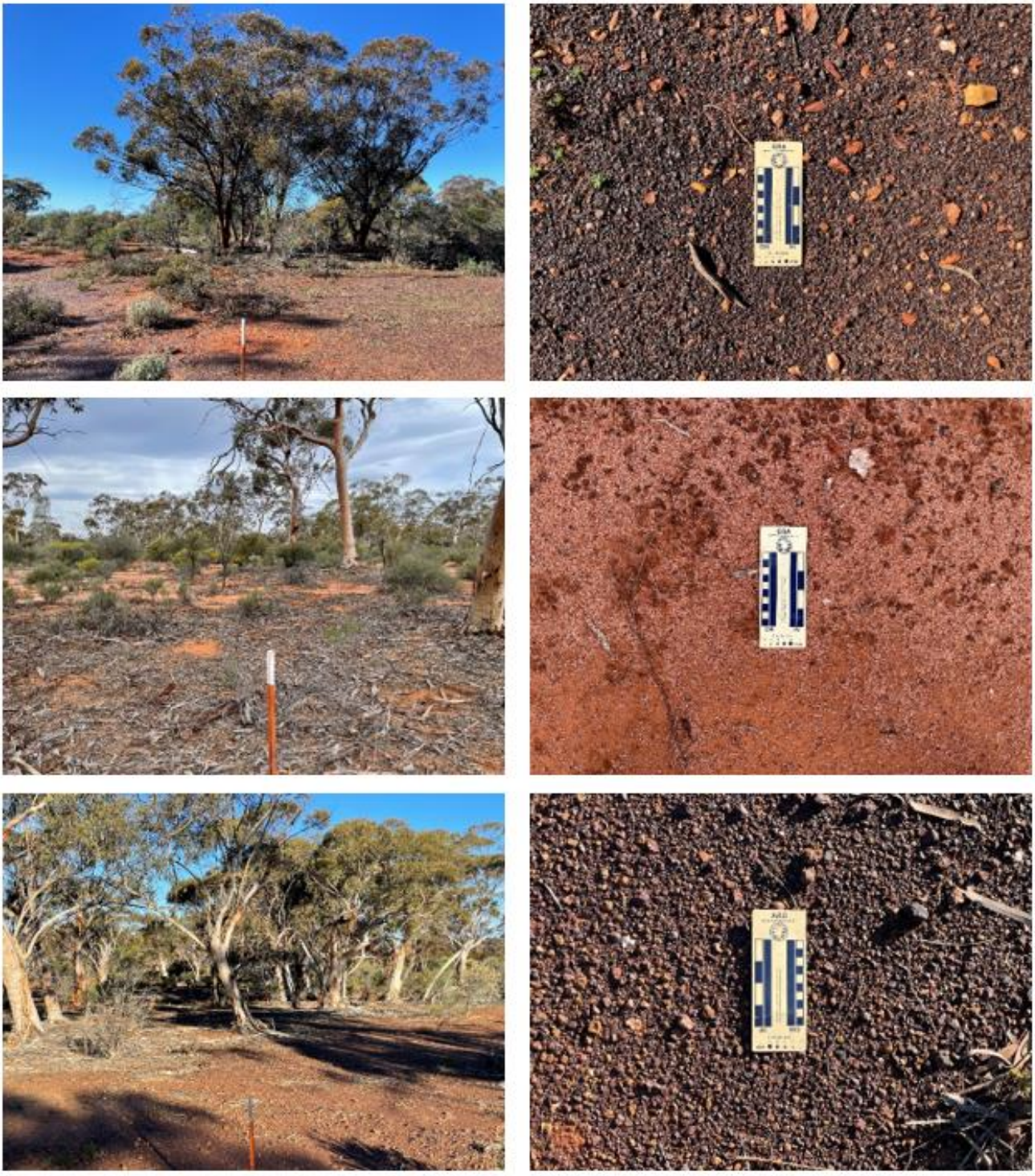

Plate 4: *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* woodlands over *Austrostipa elegantissima* tussock grasses.

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 5 (≥95% probability)
Acacia erinacea
Atriplex bunburyana
Eremophila ionantha
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Eucalyptus transcontinentalis
Exocarpos aphyllus
Maireana georgei
Maireana pentagona
Rhagodia drummondii
Santalum acuminatum
Sclerolaena diacantha
Templetonia ceracea

Typical Species for Vegetation Type 5 (≥75% of quadrats, indicators in bold)
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens

Common Species for Vegetation Type 5 (≥50% of quadrats, indicators in bold)
Austrostipa elegantissima
Eremophila scoparia
Exocarpos aphyllus
Maireana georgei
Santalum acuminatum
Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia
Templetonia ceracea

Indicator Species for Vegetation Type 5 Variants
5A *Eucalyptus ravida*
Eucalyptus ravida
Sclerolaena diacantha
Templetonia ceracea
Atriplex nummularia subsp. spathulata
Eremophila hamulata P1

5B *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*
Atriplex bunburyana
Eremophila ionantha
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Eucalyptus transcontinentalis
Exocarpos aphyllus
Olearia muelleri

5C *Eucalyptus vittata*
Acacia erinacea
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia

4 Land Information and Tenure for the NVCP Area

A spatial search was conducted for the general locality of the NVCP application area for land tenure types of relevance to the clearing of native vegetation.

The search was conducted using the following GIS/database information:

- DWER Clearing Permit System (DWER 2021);
- DBCA Naturemap (DBCA 2021); and
- Tengraph (DMIRS 2021).

A summary of the spatial and database searches is provided below.

- The NVCP application area occurs within the Proposed 5(1)(H) Reserve Conservation and Mining (P5H34) "ex Jaurdi Pastoral Lease" managed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Mining (DBCA)
- Within a defined "Schedule 1 Area" under Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004.
- The proposal occurs in the regional "Groundwater Area 21" under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

There are no areas located over the NVCP application area, that are:

- ESAs
- National Parks or Nature Reserves; and
- TECs or PECs.

4.1 Eastern Goldfields Area COO 02 IBRA Subregion

The NVCP application area is situated within the Coolgardie (COO) IBRA region. The Coolgardie bioregion covers 12,912,204 ha, of which 97.96% remains uncleared and is divided into three subregions; Mardabilla (COO 01), Southern Cross (COO 02) and Eastern Goldfields (COO 03) (Thackway and Cresswell 1995). At a subregion level the NVCP is located in the Southern Cross subregion that covers 6,010,833 ha, of which 96.06% remains uncleared (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

The biogeographic region is in an arid to semi-arid climate and was characterised by DPaW (2002 cited Woodgis 2022a) as comprising granite strata of the Yilgarn Craton with Archaean Greenstone intrusions in parallel belts, with occluded drainage.

The Southern Cross subregion was characterised by DPaW (2002 cited Woodgis 2022a) as having subdued relief of gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills, and consisting of:

- valleys of duplex and gradational soils that contain chains of saline playa-lakes;
- granite basement outcrops at mid-levels in the landscape;
- upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow
- sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways;
- scrubs rich in endemic Acacia and Myrtaceae species on uplands, as well as on sand lunettes associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets around the granite outcrops; and
- diverse eucalypt woodlands rich in endemic Eucalyptus species around salt lakes, on the low greenstone hills, valley alluvials and broad plains of calcareous earths.

The vegetation is described as mallee, Acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplain, with dwarf shrublands of samphire adjacent to salt lakes, and surrounded by Eucalyptus woodlands. These woodlands are included in the Great Western Woodlands.

4.2 Beard's Vegetation Associations

The type, status and pre-European area are based on Beard 2013 and remaining extent of native vegetation for the entire state has been assessed by DBCA and DWER by remote sensing analysis to produce a statistical compendium called the "Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative" (CAR) Reserves System (Government of Western Australia 2019). Data has been updated on a regular basis with the information from the latest update being in 2018. Information on the extent of Vegetation Association 141 and 538 within the Jackson Vegetation System that underlay the proposed purpose permit areas are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Extent of pre-European Vegetation Association 141 and 538 Remaining in the IRBA Subregion.

IBRA Subregion	Vegetation Association	Pre-European area (Hectares)	Current extent (Hectares)	Remaining %	Pre-European% in IUCN Class I-IV Reserves*
COO2 - Southern Cross	141 (Code 141.3)	644,280.01	643,140.36	99.82	15.59

COO2 - Southern Cross	538 (Code 538.1)	100,911.51	100,140.21	99.26	14.27
Total		**745,191.52**	**743,280.57**		

**The International Union of Conservation ('IUCN') Reserve Classes 1 to 4 are used as an indicator of areas protected under conservation estate.*

According to the estimations, Vegetation Association 141 and 538 have 99.82% and 99.26% respectively of the pre-European vegetation remaining (Government of Western Australia 2019). 15.59% of Vegetation Association 141 has representation within internationally recognised conservation estates (IUCN Reserve Classes 1 to 4) and Vegetation Association 538 has 14.27%. There are significant areas (643,140.36 ha for Vegetation Association 141 and 100,140.21 ha for Vegetation Association 538) of these vegetation association remaining (Table 3). The clearing of 3.5 ha required for the proposed activities is thus considered as being unlikely to impact the overall conservation status of these vegetation associations.

5 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

As part of both the flora and fauna surveys a search was conducted using the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) "Protected Matters Search Tool" for listings under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC 1999). The search was centred between Area A and B. The EPBCA search results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* listings for the Mt Dimer Area with 25km Buffer.

Search Type:	Point	**Centroid:**	Mt Dimer Area (between Area A and B).
Buffer:	25km		
Matters of National Environmental Significance			
World Heritage Properties:			None
National Heritage Places:			None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Sites):			None
Commonwealth Marine Area:			None
Threatened Ecological Communities:			None
Threatened Species:			10
Migratory Species:			6
Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act			
Commonwealth Lands:			None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:			None
Listed Marine Species:			9
Whales and Other Cetaceans:			None
Critical Habitats:			None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:			None
Australian Marine Parks:			None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles			None
Extra Information			
State and Territory Reserves:			2
Regional Forest Agreements:			None
Nationally Important Wetlands:			None
EPBC Act Referrals			6
Key Ecological Features (Marine):			None
Biological Important Areas:			None
Bioregional Assessments:			None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments			None

As detailed above there are no World or National Heritage Places, Critical Habitats, Commonwealth Reserves, Other Commonwealth Reserves and Regional Forest Agreements. In addition, there were no listings for:

- EPBCA listed Threatened Ecological Communities;
- Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Sites).

There were EPBCA listings for:

- Two State and Territory Reserves (are within the 25km buffer but are not within the proposal)
- Ten Threatened Species (five fauna and five flora species).
- Six Migratory Species.
- Nine Marine Species.

Each listed category is discussed below:

State and Territory Reserves

The two State Reserves identified are known as the Mount Manning – Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park and the Mount Manning Range Nature Reserve, and both have been set aside for conservation. The Helena and Aurora Ranges contain the Helena and Aurora Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation) and the Mount Manning Range contains the Mount Manning Range vegetation complex (banded ironstone formation). Neither of these reserves intersect Area A and B of the NCVP. Both vegetation complexes are characterised by very significant biodiversity value based on their unique geology, soils and relative isolation. Area A and B are in proximity to the Mount Manning - Helena and Aurora Ranges, however both areas are characterised by sand plains and are not underlain by banded ironstone formation, as such vegetation across the two areas represents vegetation that is widespread in the region.

Threatened Species

The five Threatened Fauna Species were:

- *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) - EPBCA Vulnerable.
- *Pezoporous occidentalis* (Night Parrot) - EPBCA Endangered.
- *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon) - EPBCA Vulnerable.
- *Dasyurus geoffroii* (Chuditch, Western Quoll) - EPBCA Vulnerable.
- *Calidris ferruginea* (Curlew Sandpiper) - EPBCA Vulnerable.

These five Threatened Species were assessed in Section 7 (fauna) in relation to likely occurrence in the NVCP application area and potential impacts from the proposed clearing. The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing was considered unlikely to impact the conservation status of these five Threatened Species.

The five Threatened Flora Species were:

- *Leucopogon spectabilis* (Ironstone Beard-health) - EPBCA Critical Endangered.
- *Myriophyllum lapidicola* (Chiddarcooping Myriophyllum) - EPBCA Endangered.
- *Ricinocarpos brevis* (82879) - EPBCA Endangered.
- *Tetratheca aphylla* (Bungalbin Tetratheca) - EPBCA Vulnerable.
- *Tetratheca paynterae* (Paynter's Tetratheca) - EPBCA Endangered.

These five Threatened Species were assessed in Section 6 (flora) in relation to likely occurrence in the NVCP application area and potential impacts from the proposed clearing. The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing would not directly impact the conservation status of these five Threatened Species due to the ecological conditions and habitat suitable for these species not occurring in Area A and B.

Migratory Species

The six listed Migratory Species are listed below:

- *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper) - EPBCA Migratory and Marine, Bonn, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.
- *Apus pacificus* (Fork-tailed Swift) - EPBCA Migratory and Marine, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.
- *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper) - EPBCA Migratory and Marine, Bonn, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.
- *Calidris melanotos* (Pectoral Sandpiper) - Migratory and Marine, Bonn, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.
- *Calidris ferruginea* (Curlew Sandpiper) discussed above as part of Threatened Species.
- *Motacilla cinerea* (Grey Wagtail) - EPBCA Migratory and Marine, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.

These six Migratory Species were assessed in Section 7 in relation to likely occurrence in the NVCP application area and potential impacts from the proposed clearing. Five of the six were Wetland Migratory Species or Marine Migratory Species, with no permanent standing water in the area to is likely the species would only be in transit across the area. Additionally, the single Terrestrial Migratory Species was deemed to only transit through the area. The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing was considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of these six Migratory Species

Marine Species

The seven migratory listed above are also defined as marine species. In addition, the remaining three marine species are listed below.

- *Bubulcus ibis* as *Ardea ibis* (Cattle Egret) - EPBCA Marine.
- *Chalcites osculans* as *Chrysococcyx osculans* (Black-eared Cuckoo) EPBCA Marine.
- *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater) - EPBCA Marine.

The Marine Species above were assessed in relation to likely occurrence in the NVCP application area and potential impacts from the proposed clearing. The overall assessment was that the proposed clearing was considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of these Marine Species.

6 Flora and Vegetation Survey

Woodgis (WG) was commissioned by Aurumin to undertake flora and vegetation surveys of the Mt Dimer project area covering 2773 hectares. The proposed purpose permit envelope of 13.84 hectares is contained within this surveyed area. The Mt Dimer survey area containing the proposed purpose permit envelope is displayed in Figure 2 and 3. To support this application two flora reports are provided in Appendix B and C. The first document titled "Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022" compiles all of the flora and vegetation surveying across the Mt Dimer Project area. The second document titled "Mount Dimer Application of Selected Land Clearing Principles to Proposed Clearing February 2022" specifically details the flora and vegetation information applicable to the clearing of native vegetation in the two proposed purpose permit areas

The surveys were pursuant to the Environmental Protection Authority's Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation and Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for

Environmental Impact Assessment, 2016. The desktop component of the work included the findings/data of previous surveys over the area and adjacent to the area. In addition, lidar and aerial imagery acquired in 2021 over the Mt Dimer area was used to assist in the demarcation of vegetation type boundaries based on field survey information.

Field work consisted of selected quadrats and relevé with the dimensions of 20 x 20m established in appropriate locations, considering representativeness of vegetation groups.

Each quadrat and relevé site's coordinates were recorded and data collected included:

- Photograph of representative vegetation group (northwest corner);
- GPS Location (northwest corner);
- Species Present;
- Population Count/Estimate of Priority Flora (if present);
- Vegetation Structure;
- Disturbance Level; and
- Vegetation Condition.

Additionally, 459 ha (16.6% of the Mt Dimer area) had targeted priority flora searches using 20 to 25 metre traverses. This method was used to count priority flora within a given area to better understand priority flora distributions across various vegetation types.

A summary from the reports is provided below:

Six vegetation types were identified within the Mt Dimer area (Figure 2 and 3). Within the purpose permit application areas only four of the six vegetation types identified in the broader Mt Dimer Area are represented. The types can be summarized as follows:

- Vegetation Type 1 – Acacia acutivalvis shrublands over *Amphipogon* tussock grasses.
- Vegetation Type 3 – *Eucalyptus ebbanoensis* mallees over *Triodia scariosa/tomentosa* hummock grasses.
- Vegetation Type 4 – *Eucalyptus loxophleba* mallees over *Austrostipa elegantissima* tussock grasses.
- Vegetation Type 5 – *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* woodlands over *Austrostipa elegantissima* tussock grasses.

Photographs and flora taxa compositions within the vegetation types are contained in Section 4

A total of 281 plant taxa were recorded in the larger Mt Dimer area.

Seventy-one (71) annual species were recorded (55 species in quadrats and 16 additional species in relevés or opportunistically) that represented approximately 74% of the species present; and 210 perennial species were recorded (151 species in quadrats and 59 additional species in relevés or opportunistically) that represented approximately 100% of the species present.

Within the purpose permit envelopes:

- No vegetation types that were considered as being unique or highly restricted were identified.

- All vegetation types/communities are common, widespread and well represented in the Southern Cross subregion.
- There were no PECs or TECs identified in the vegetation survey area.
- Overall, the condition of the vegetation was determined to be "Very Good" to "Excellent" outside of areas affected by mining or exploration disturbances.
- No Threatened Flora were recorded within the areas.

In purpose permit Area A, three Priority Flora were identified in the area, the species are:

- *Neurachne annularis* (P3) the number of individuals in this area represents 0.0005% of the know population in the Mt Dimer area;
- *Eucalyptus formanii* (P4) the number of individuals in this area represents 0.2% of the know population in the Mt Dimer area; and
- *Grevillea erectiloba* (P4) the number of individuals in this area 0.3% of the know population in the Mt Dimer area.

In purpose permit Area B, ten Priority Flora may occur in the area, the species are:

- *Acacia sp. Southern Cross* (P1), the vegetation type within the area represents 0.2% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area and the closest known occurrence of this species is 2.9km to the northeast of Area B;
- *Eremophila hamulata* (P1), the vegetation type within the area represents 0.2% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area;
- *Hysterobaeckea ochropetala ssp. ochropetala* (P1), the vegetation type within the area represents 0.5% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area and the closest known occurrence of this species is 1.9km to the west of Area B;
- *Cryptandra crispula* (P3), the vegetation type within the area represents 1.1% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.
- *Neurachne annularis* (P3), the vegetation types within the area represent 0.7% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.
- *Notisia intonsa* (P3), the vegetation type within the area represents 0.2% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.
- *Philotheca coateana* (P3), the vegetation types within the area represents 1.1% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.
- *Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii* (P4), the vegetation type within the area represents 0.3% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.
- *Eucalyptus formanii* (P4), the vegetation types within the area represent 0.6% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.
- *Grevillea erectiloba* (P4), the vegetation types within the area represent 0.4% of its potential habitat in the Mt Dimer area.

It needs to be noted, the actual area of vegetation or number of individual plants disturbed are likely to be less than the percentages quoted above for Area A and B, as only 3.5 hectares of vegetation will be cleared compared to the 13.84 hectares of the purpose permit clearing envelopes for which the percentages are quoted against.

Six introduced species were recorded within the Mt Dimer area being *Brassica aff.* juncea (Indian Mustard), *Carrichtera annua* (Wards Weed), *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch), *Erodium cicutarium* (Storksbill), *Rumex vesicarius* (Ruby Dock) and *Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle); No Declared Pests (weeds), as listed pursuant to the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* were identified.

7 Fauna Assessment

Bamford Consulting (BC) was commissioned by Aurumin to undertake an assessment of fauna values in the proposed areas. This assessment incorporated a desktop assessment, field investigations and impact assessment of the two purpose permit areas. Two zoologists completed the survey over a two-day period from 20 to 21 February. The fauna assessment survey was undertaken pursuant to the Environmental Protection Authority's Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys (EPA 2016) and Technical Guidance Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA 2020). The fauna assessment is presented in Appendix D.

Conservation significant fauna and their habitats are protected by the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act 1999) and State *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act 2016). To assess the presence of conservation significant fauna a combined list was compiled from the EPBC Act 1999 and BC Act 2016 database searches of conservation significant fauna that could potentially occur at in the area.

Species lists generated from the databases and literature searches include records drawn from a large regional area thus from environments not represented in the survey area. Therefore, some species that were returned by one or more of the database and literature searches have been excluded because their ecology or the environment within the project area would be unlikely for these species to be present. Such species can include wetland bird species and migratory bird species for which the site is of no importance. Species returned from the databases and not excluded on the basis of ecology or environment were therefore considered potentially present. An assessment was conducted against this list of potentially present species to assign each a predicted status and expected occurrence.

A total of 255 vertebrate have the potential to occur in the area. Of the 255 vertebrate species expected to occur in the vicinity of the survey areas, 27 are of conservation significance. In addition, at least two species of conservation significant invertebrate may also occur in the vicinity. Out of the 29 conservation significant species, 17 are expected to occur regularly within the survey areas, with the Malleefowl and the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider expected to be of most concern. The remaining species, if or when present, are likely to occur in very low numbers or density within the survey areas or may only use the areas inconsistently/unpredictably. All regularly expected conservation significant species use habitat that is extensive in the region and well-represented outside of the survey areas.

Previous surveys over the broader area include a Level 1 survey and targeted Malleefowl investigations. The more recent fauna survey incorporated the above survey data and undertook an

on-ground investigation across Area A and B. Based on the combined surveys, a summary of findings is provided below:

- Four Vegetation and Substrate Associations were identified being Acacia shrublands, Mallee woodlands on sands, Eucalypt woodlands on loams and Disturbed or cleared areas.
- No Malleefowl signs (tracks) and mounds were noted across the survey areas.
- Signs of five introduced mammals were observed (including red fox, cat, rabbit and camel).
- No Threatened Fauna were recorded within the survey area.
- One Priority 4 invertebrate Tree-Stem Trapdoor Spider *Idiosoma castellum* was recorded in the survey area.

In addition, the assessment of the impact to Malleefowl and Tree-stem Trapdoor Spiders included:

Targeted on-ground Malleefowl survey across Area A and B that did not identify any nest mounds (active or inactive). Then the potential impacts to the Malleefowl were assessed against federal significant impact guidelines with the conclusion that no significant impacts are likely to occur. (Bamford 2022).

An on-ground survey for Tree-stem Trapdoor Spiders located a number of active and inactive burrows within the survey areas. Potential impacts to the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider were assessed against federal significant impact guidelines with the conclusion that no significant impacts are likely to occur (Bamford 2022).

A copy of the Bamford (2022) fauna survey report is presented in Appendix D.

Based on the assessment the proposal is highly unlikely to remove critical habitat or ecosystem functioning thus effecting the survival of conservation significant fauna. Further information on the conservation significant fauna assessment is provided in Appendix D.

8 Heritage

8.1 Aboriginal Heritage

The two areas of proposed clearing are proximal to previous mining activities and have been partially disturbed by previous mining and exploration. No aboriginal heritage sites will be impacted by the proposed road and rehabilitation remediation, with no aboriginal sites or other heritage sites identified during a desktop search of the Department Planning Lands and Heritage (DPLH) online database. In March 2019, anthropologist R. O'Connor of R & E O'Connor Pty Ltd carried out a professional review of Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment of the Project area. The following is a summary of the report outcomes by R. O'Connor (O'Connor 2019):

- There are no known sacred, ritual or ceremonial Aboriginal sites in the Project area, nor are there any known former camping places or burial sites.
- As the type of country in which the Project is located is not suitable for long-term camping, it is highly unlikely that there are any large scatters of Aboriginal cultural material there. Nonetheless, that possibility cannot be totally dismissed.

- The company understands that this provided information informs the heritage risk of the proposed clearing and provides confidence that the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* related to social surroundings will be met and demonstrates compliance with DMIRS published policy document "The consideration of Aboriginal Heritage Matters in Assessments Under the *Mining Act 1978*".

8.2 European Heritage

A search was conducted using the Heritage Council of WA's, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage Places Database for the Shire of Yilgarn. A total of one hundred and sixteen heritage locations exist across the Shire. The closest heritage site is 55km to the south-west of the MDGP area and represents the location of the former Koolyanobbing Fire Station (DPLH 2021). The proposal will not affect any of the listed European heritage sites in the Shire of Yilgarn.

9 Statement Against Each of the 10 Clearing Principles

9.1 Principle A

NATIVE VEGETATION SHOULD NOT BE CLEARED IF IT COMPRISES A HIGH LEVEL OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The proposed clearing areas do not comprise a high level of biodiversity. The areas of clearing are located within vegetation which is representative of widespread communities. Therefore, the level of biodiversity in the application area is no higher than that of the remaining native vegetation in the wider ecological communities. Additionally, proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Principle A as this was the conclusion in Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) Clearing Permit Decision Report 8291/1 for the clearing of 20.8 hectares for an airstrip expansion and associated upgrades at Mt Dimer in 2019. Area B is contiguous with this clearing that occurred in 2019.

The clearing of 3.5 hectares is proposed to occur within two envelopes Area A and B (totalling 13.84 hectares) within the 2,773 hectares Mt Dimer project which has been subject to comprehensive flora and vegetation surveys. This comprehensive work is documented in the "Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022" (Woodgis 2022a). Surveys within the Mt Dimer project included:

- A total of 99 quadrats and 24 relevés were established, sampling all landform and geology units at a density of one quadrat/relevé per 22.5 ha;
- Targeted flora searches were undertaken over two areas totalling 459 hectares with traverses at 20-25 metre spacing; and
- An estimated 100% of the perennial plant taxa and 74% of the annual plant taxa present were recorded.

The clearing envelopes do not appear to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas (i.e. the 2,773 hectare Mt Dimer area), in either a local or regional context for the following reasons:

- The state-wide system-associations are extensive and have been subject to low levels of clearing.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were recorded in the Mt Dimer Area either in the DBCA database (search reference number Ref: 48-1020EC) or field surveys.
- All the TECs/PECs within 50 km of the Mt Dimer Area are associated with Banded Iron Formations (BIF). BIF does not occur in the purpose permit area envelopes.
- No landforms occur in the Mt Dimer project that have an elevated likelihood of supporting restricted vegetation or flora (Banded Ironstone Formations, granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent surface water).
- The six identified vegetation types in the Mt Dimer area are not expected to be restricted regionally and the two vegetation types most restricted in the Mt Dimer project do not occur in the clearing envelopes A and B (i.e. *Ptilotus holosericeus* herblands associated with damplands, and *Neurachne annularis* grasslands).
- The datasets compiled for the Mt Dimer area indicate there are 48 threatened and priority flora species within 20 km of the Mt Dimer area. The small area of proposed clearing (i.e. 3.5 hectares) is unlikely to affect the conservation status of any of the 10 priority flora taxa identified in the purpose permit areas within the Mt Dimer area.

Any proposed disturbance/clearing of vegetation will result in a loss of species. However, given the small sizes of the areas and the extent of the vegetation associations elsewhere, the impact on the fauna and vegetation with its component flora will not affect the conservation values of either or create fragmentation or patches of remnant vegetation.

Clearing of native vegetation within the proposed area therefore does not comprise a high level of biological diversity.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.

9.2 Principle 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

Clearing the vegetation will not result in the loss of significant habitat for indigenous fauna. The fauna assessment indicated a total of 255 species of vertebrate fauna could potentially be present. Four broad vegetation and substrate associations (VSA) were recorded in the NVCP. Excluding the VSA defined as Disturbed all other VSAs were in good condition. The survey also concluded that:

- No Threatened Fauna as listed under State or Commonwealth legislation were recorded in the survey area, and
- Within the NVCP application area, fauna are widespread and recorded across the bioregion.
- The vegetation and substrate associations identified in the proposal are also abundant in adjacent areas, indicating that any localised impacts are therefore unlikely to have a significant impact on the fauna when considered in a bioregional context.

Of the 255 vertebrate species expected to occur in the vicinity of the survey only Malleefowl and the Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider were expected to be of most concern. The remaining species, if or when present, are likely to occur in very low numbers or density within the survey areas or may only use the areas inconsistently/unpredictably. All regularly expected conservation significant species use habitat that is extensive in the region and well-represented outside of the survey areas.

An assessment of the impacts to Malleefowl and Tree-stem Trapdoor Spiders were assessed against federal significant impact guidelines with the conclusion that no significant impacts are likely to occur. Full details of the assessment are presented in Appendix D.

The small scale of the clearing means that the clearing of native vegetation will not significantly impact habitat for fauna of conservation significance and/or significant habitat for fauna more broadly, as such the impacts to significant fauna are expected to be minimal. In addition, the area does not represent remnant vegetation or provide an important ecological linkage or fauna movement corridor as vegetation is continuous in the region.

Given the availability of similar fauna habitat in surrounding areas, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact these two species.

Therefore, the clearing of vegetation within the two survey areas at Mount Dimer is not likely to impact a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.

9.3 Principle C

NATIVE VEGETATION SHOULD NOT BE CLEARED IF IT INCLUDES, OR IS NECESSARY FOR THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF, RARE FLORA

Woodgis was commissioned to conduct flora and vegetation surveys over and adjacent to the proposed disturbance associated with the waste rock dump remediation (Area A) and road (Area B). The survey area covered 2773 hectares. It was estimated that 100% of the perennial plant taxa and 74% of the annual plant taxa present were recorded in the in the larger survey area (Woodgis 2022b). Based on the survey:

- No Threaten Flora and/or specially protected species, pursuant to Section 13(1) and 19(1) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, were recorded in the vegetation survey (Woodgis 2022a).
- No Threatened Flora, pursuant to Schedule 1 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, were recorded in the vegetation survey.

The five threatened flora taxa recorded within 20 km of the Mt Dimer area are all associated with Banded Ironstone Formations (BIF), a landform that does not occur in the proposed purpose permit areas.

The vegetation types in the clearing envelopes are not of elevated likelihood of supporting rare flora as the vegetation types are not expected to be restricted given none were associated with either BIF, granite outcrops, riparian vegetation or permanent surface water features.

The priority flora likely or known to occur in the proposed purpose permit areas have very low numbers compared to the known populations or the areas to be cleared are a very small part of the known flora habitat in comparison to that identified in the larger Mt Dimer Area of 2773 hectares. As such the clearing will have a minor impact on populations across the broader area. Further information on the estimated numbers or habitat in the proposed purpose permit areas are presented in Section 6 and Appendix C.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle.

9.4 Principle 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

No Threaten Ecological Communities (TEC) or Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) listed by BC Act 2016 or Threatened under the EPBC Act 1999 were identified occurring at, or in the NVCP proposal (Woodgis 2022a and b). The closest PEC known as the "Finnerty Range/Mt Dimer/Yendilberin Hills Banded Ironstone Formation" is located approximately 3.3km from Area B. The geology and geomorphology of this PEC is due to the presence of Banded Ironstone Formation. In comparison, the proposed clearing areas will occur on sand plains that have completely different geology, geomorphology and vegetation associations. The vegetation associations within the clearing areas are more widespread (Section 6) than the isolated Band Ironstone Formation vegetation associations within the PEC adjacent to the MDGP.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle

9.5 Principle 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

The area is not in an area of remnant vegetation. Proposed clearing of native vegetation will occur in Beard's vegetation association of 141 and 538 within the Jackson Vegetation System, these associations are well represented in Western Australia, with over 99% of the pre-European extent remaining (refer to Section 4.2). There is minimal fragmentation in the area, with vegetation associations continuous within the landscape.

The proposed clearing of 3.5 ha does not involve the clearing of remnant vegetation and is considered as being unlikely to impact on or fragment the overall conservation status of the Vegetation Association 141 and 538 within the Jackson Vegetation System.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle.

9.6 Principle F

NATIVE VEGETATION SHOULD NOT BE CLEARED IF IT IS GROWING IN, OR IN ASSOCIATION WITH, AN ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATED WITH A WATERCOURSE OR WETLAND

There are no permanent water features, wetlands or major creek lines within the NVCP disturbance envelopes. All minor drainage lines are ephemeral, run intermittently and are unlikely to hold water for any period of time. The drainage lines within the NVCP disturbance envelopes are very small and are not considered regionally prominent. Additionally, the upstream catchments have been truncated by previous mining activities thus greatly reducing upstream catchments

The minor drainage line habitat does not contain vegetation communities or species that are confined to watercourses or wetlands, nor are they groundwater dependent (Woodgis 2022b).

Due to the absence of defined creeks, the small area to be impacted and the widespread nature of the vegetation, no vegetation associated within a defined/prominent watercourse or wetland is proposed to be cleared.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.

9.7 Principle G

NATIVE VEGETATION SHOULD NOT BE CLEARED IF THE CLEARING OF THE VEGETATION IS LIKELY TO CAUSE APPRECIABLE LAND DEGRADATION

The clearing for this proposal associated with rehabilitation remediation works (Karli West) and infrastructure development (access road) have the potential to exacerbate land degradation, although only minorly and over a relatively small area (i.e. 3.5 ha). The surface gradient of this area is gentle, which will be managed with progressive clearing, surface water management and conservation earthworks, to prevent further degradation of vegetation condition outside of the area of disturbance. A progressive approach to land clearing and rehabilitation will be adopted where practicable to stabilise surfaces during operations and closure. This approach is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation on a localised scale. In addition, once the topsoil is removed the high levels of gravel in the subsurface of the two areas will provide self-armouring of the surface overtime reducing soil particle detachment during rain drop impact.

Ground conditions are also suitable for proposed activities including road, track and sediment capture structures. Although these soils are prone to erosion when in an initially disturbed state, implementation of the following management measures will reduce the risk of erosion due to clearing:

- where possible clearing will be undertaken in dry periods to prevent local sheet flow from being compromised;
- avoid topsoil stripping prior to or following heavy rainfall;

- where practicable progressive land clearing as required is proposed to ensure that minimal land is exposed to prevent possible sources of water and wind erosion;
- topsoil or appropriate growth medium will be retained for use in rehabilitation;
- machinery operators will minimise the frequency and intensity of disturbance, so they do not compromise the structural integrity of the material (i.e. minimise double handling and relocation of materials);
- correct placement of sediment containment bunds and topsoil stockpiles to ensure sediment runoff from these areas does not significantly increase for the duration of operations, and that any topsoil eroded during rainfall events is not lost in runoff; and
- surface runoff from disturbed areas will typically contain some sediment. If required, install temporary surface water bunds to ensure that surface water flows are maintained and erosion from water is minimized and captured.

A potential risk exists from uncontrolled runoff and the channelisation of sheet flow from the development during heavy rainfall events causing overland gullying and rilling. This risk will be low due to the small areas of clearing. However, to further mitigated the risk all runoff and drainage within the impact zone will be managed as detailed above. To avoid potential impedance of flow and upstream ponding of water during times of flooding, the access road to the airstrip will be constructed at grade with water management structures on either side of the road to allow water to overflow the road.

From a sub-surface perspective, the proposed activities will be surficial so will not intersect the water table that underlies the project at depths greater than 50 metres. The risk of soil acidification is low as MDGP is in a semi-arid environment that is devoid of soils that have undergone long term water logging that would lead to the formation of soils prone to acidification. Due to the depth to groundwater there is a low risk of salinisation.

It is considered that the clearing of vegetation for the proposed project is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation as all runoff within the proposed area will be appropriately managed with the use of surface water management and soil conservation measures. Furthermore, waterlogging, acidification and salinisation are unlikely due to the natural environmental conditions, however monitoring will be conducted to detect any potential variation and initiate implementation of controls as required.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.

9.8 Principle 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

No National Parks or Nature Reserves intersect the proposed permit areas. The closest conservation area boundary to the NVCP area is located approximately 480 metres to the west of Karli West mining area (Area A). The conservation area is known as the Mt Manning Conservation Park a Class C Reserve

which is not classified as an ESA declared by the Minister for Environment under Section 51B of the EP Act.

The clearing envelopes are located on Unallocated Crown Land (former Jaurdi station which is proposed to be a 5(1)(H) Reserve managed for the purposes of Conservation and Mining). The 290,285 hectare former Jaurdi Pastoral Lease is part of 1,186,892 hectares of contiguous conservation estate (that includes Mount Manning - Helena and Aurora Ranges Conservation Park, Mount Manning Nature Reserve, other Nature Reserves and the proposed 5(1)(H) Reserve).

Clearing within the Karli West mining area (Area A) will involve the clearing of 2.28 hectares and clearing for the access road (Area B) will cover 1.22 hectares. As discussed in Section 10.7, 10.9 and 10.10 the clearing of these small areas will have minimal localised changes in surface water quality, flooding and land degradation, thus it will be highly unlikely clearing would impact environmental values of the Mt Manning Conservation Reserve. Additionally, due to the continuous nature of vegetation across MDGP (i.e. land use is currently mining and conservation) and the Mt Manning Conservation Reserve the clearing will not disrupt the interconnective between the areas or fragment ecosystem functioning within the Mt Manning Conservation Reserve.

The clearing in Area A is to facilitate works to improve conservation values as it comprises clearing around the perimeter of the Karli West open pit abandonment bund and the Karli West Waste Rock Dump, to provide access, locations to stockpile topsoil, working zones to complete remedial actions to prevent erosion, and allow for the installation of sediment capture structures.

The 1 km of track to be constructed in Area B does not add significantly to the total length of unsealed tracks in the former Jaurdi station, with 575 km of the more substantial tracks being present, as mapped by Geoscience Australia in 2006. Clearing for the track will be partially offset by closing and revegetating old tracks across the Mt Dimer Project.

Clearing of vegetation for this proposal is therefore considered as being unlikely to impact on the environmental values of the Mt Manning Conservation Park.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle.

9.9 Principle 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

The application area is not within a Public Drinking Water Source Area. There are no surface water bodies, the small drainage lines are ephemeral and only flow intermittently.

The underlying area has been disturbed by previous mining/exploration activities. Further clearing may cause minor erosion and sedimentation resulting in deterioration in surface water quality. The following measures will be taken to manage erosion and sediment:

- The access road route was selected to minimize the intersection of minor creek lines; and
- Design the access road to be at grade (i.e. at ground level) to prevent water pooling.

Additionally, the risk from water management issues is mitigated as runoff and drainage will be controlled through:

- The use of surface water bunds and diversion structures if required;
- Where practicable progressively clearing vegetation; and
- Use appropriate competent and inert material that is erosion resistant.

Hydrocarbon spills may occur as a result of leaks from hydraulic systems on earthmoving equipment or vehicles. Fuel is not proposed to be stored in large quantities in the area during the clearing activities. Any spills will be contained and cleaned up, using spill kits that will be available for the duration of the clearing activities.

The risk of clearing causing surface water quality issues is thus considered minimal.

Aquifers in the vicinity of MDGP are localised fractured rock aquifers and generally do not represent groundwater resources of note. Proposed clearing and infrastructure will occur at surface and will not intersect groundwater that is present at depths between 50 to 65 metres below ground level. (Rockwater 1996) Water quality recorded across the site has a neutral pH of 7.0 with salinity of 31,000mg/L total dissolved solids (TDS). Due to the:

- Small amount of clearing,
- nature of activities,
- characteristics of groundwater aquifers, and
- potential pollutants only being small amounts of hydrocarbons (i.e. diesel and hydraulic fluids);

It is considered minimal impact to the local aquifer recharge and quality will occur. Given the factors above, the risk of clearing causing groundwater quality issues is thus considered minimal.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle.

9.10 Principle J

NATIVE VEGETATION SHOULD NOT BE CLEARED IF CLEARING THE VEGETATION IS LIKELY TO CAUSE, OR EXACERBATE, THE INCIDENCE OR INTENSITY OF FLOODING

There are no water bodies or permanently flowing drainage lines in the area. MDGP is located in a semi-desert Mediterranean climate with 400 mm of rain per annum (BOM 2021). As the general topography around MDGP is gently sloping flooding is characterised by broad shallow flow depths and low velocities with limited areas of concentrated surface water flow (i.e. minor creek lines).

During rain events, surface water forms sheet flows across the landscape. Clearing will occur in the upper parts of two catchments, thus upstream catchments are small. In addition, the catchment areas have been truncated by mining landforms including waste rock dumps, and open pits from previous mining activities which further reduces upstream catchment sizes. These small catchment areas of between 17 hectares for Area B and 39 hectares for Area A have limited flooding potential.

In Area A the clearing and activity will occur on the margin of the catchment. As such the clearing around Karli West is unlikely to intersect minor drainage lines as the clearing sits on a localised topographic high.

The proposed road to the airstrip (Area B) has the potential to cross minor creek lines. As the road will be on grade and have water management structures along either side of the road edge, water will pass over the road surface thus minimising the potential for upstream water ponding.

All topsoil stockpiles are to be located away from any areas that are identified as potential concentrated flow areas.

Deep soil compaction will occur in areas of heavy vehicle traffic and mobile plant operation during activities. Compaction will be broken up during rehabilitation activities through deep ripping with a bulldozer to maintain infiltration at closure.

Due to the topographic location, small nature of the catchments, the small area of clearing, the nature of surface water flow and with the controls implemented to mitigate waterlogging or water ponding, it is considered unlikely the activities proposed within this NVCP will exacerbate the potential incidence or intensity of future flooding.

Assessed Outcome: Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle.

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Woodgis (2022a), Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022, unpublished consultancy report by Woodgis prepared for Aurumin Limited.

Woodgis (2022b), Mount Dimer Application of Selected Land Clearing Principles to Proposed Clearing February 2022, unpublished consultancy report by Woodgis prepared for Aurumin Limited.

11 Appendices

11.1 Appendix A: Proof of Ownership Mining Lease 77/427 and 77/428

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**

eMITS MINERAL TITLES ONLINE

MINING TENEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

MINING LEASE 77/427 **Status: Live**

TENEMENT SUMMARY

Area: 664.60000 HA **Death Reason :**
Mark Out : 01/11/1989 12:45:00 **Death Date :**
Received : 01/11/1989 16:27:00 **Commence :** 30/03/1990
Term Granted : 21 Years (Renewed)

CURRENT HOLDER DETAILS

Name and Address
AURUMIN MT DIMER PTY LTD
MCMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES PTY LTD, C/- MCMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES PTY LTD, PO BOX 592, MAYLANDS, WA, 6931, xxxx@mmts.net.au, xxxxxxxxxx997

DESCRIPTION

Locality: MT DIMER
Datum: DATUM SITUATE AT THE INTERSECTION OF AMG CO-ORDINATES 6634800 NORTH AND 771700 EAST AND ALSO BEING SITUATE 18 760.70 METRES (AMG) BEARING 89 DEGREES 55 MINUTES 06 SECONDS (AMG) FROM NMF 397 TRIGONOMETRIC STATION.
Boundary: Thence 2200 metres (AMG) bearing 180 degrees (AMG)
Thence 3000 metres (AMG) bearing 270 degrees (AMG)
Thence 2200 metres (AMG) bearing 360 degrees (AMG)
Thence 3000 metres (AMG) bearing 090 degrees (AMG)
BACK TO DATUM.

Area :

Type	Dealing No	Start Date	Area
Surveyed		21/03/1994	664.60000 HA
Granted		30/03/1990	660.00000 HA
Applied For		01/11/1989	660.00000 HA

SHIRE DETAILS

Shire	Shire No	Start	End	Area
YILGARN SHIRE	9660	01/11/1989		664.60000 HA

Created 11/04/2022 14:54:15 Requested By: Justin Robins/Page 1 of 1

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**

eMiTS MINERAL TITLES ONLINE

MINING TENEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

MINING LEASE 77/428

Status: Live

TENEMENT SUMMARY

Area: 624.65000 HA
Mark Out : 01/11/1989 12:30:00
Received : 01/11/1989 16:27:00
Term Granted : 21 Years (Renewed)
Death Reason :
Death Date :
Commence : 30/03/1990

CURRENT HOLDER DETAILS

Name and Address
AURUMIN MT DIMER PTY LTD
MCMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES PTY LTD, C/- MCMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES PTY LTD, PO BOX 592, MAYLANDS, WA, 6931, xxxx@mmts.net.au, xxxxxxxxxx997

DESCRIPTION

Locality: MT DIMER

Datum: DATUM SITUATE AT THE INTERSECTION OF AMG CO-ORDINATES 6634800 NORTH AND 771700 EAST AND ALSO BEING SITUATE 18760.70 METRES (AMG) BEARING 89 DEGREES 55 MINUTES 6 SECONDS (AMG) FROM NMF 397 TRIGONOMETRIC STATION.

Boundary: Thence 2353.56 metres (AMG) bearing 90 degrees (AMG) to intersecting boundary E 77/160 Thence 1108.63 metres (AMG) bearing 144 degrees 19 minutes 52 seconds (AMG) along boundary E 77/160 and E 77/286 Thence 1299.35 metres (AMG) bearing 180 degrees (AMG) Thence 3000.00 metres (AMG) bearing 270 degrees (AMG) Thence 2200 metres (AMG) bearing 360 degrees (AMG) BACK TO DATUM.

Area :

Type	Dealing No	Start Date	Area
Surveyed		19/04/1994	624.65000 HA
Granted		30/03/1990	630.89510 HA
Applied For		01/11/1989	630.89510 HA

SHIRE DETAILS

Shire	Shire No	Start	End	Area
YILGARN SHIRE	9660	01/11/1989		624.65000 HA

Created 11/04/2022 14:59:37 Requested By: Justin Robins/Page 1 of 1

11.2 Appendix B: Mount Dimer Vegetation and Priority Flora Update February 2022.

11.3 Appendix C: Mount Dimer Application of Selected Land Clearing Principles to Proposed Clearing February 2022 Final.

11.4 Appendix C: Mount Dimer Project Assessment of Fauna Values.

Attachment 9.4.3

TITLE SERVICES

4 March 2022

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
Mineral House
100 Plain Street
East Perth WA 6004

PERTH

Level 27, Allendale Square
77 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000 Australia

PO Box Z 5312, St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6831 Australia

ABN: 46 126 970 787

Our ref: 2097368

Dear Sir/Madam

Regulation 37(3) statement

We act on behalf of Bullfinch Radio Pty Ltd (**Bullfinch**).

Bullfinch has applied for miscellaneous licences 77/354 and 77/355 (together **Applications**) to support the Bullfinch Radio mine-site, located on M77/633.

L77/354 will be a service corridor to allow mains power, water and communications to be extended from the townsite of Bullfinch to Radio Gold Mine.

L77/355 will be a service corridor to access pre-existing bores and for the installation of a pipeline to transport water from the bores to the mine site. The method of construction will match the existing approved pipeline corridor within M77/633

The details of the proposed works to be constructed, the proposed manner of construction and the operations are attached, as required by regulation 37(3) of the *Mining Regulations 1981.*

If you require any further information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

HG Title Services Pty Ltd

Contact: **Yvette Collins**
Senior Tenement Manager
T 08 9211 8163
F 08 9221 9100
E yvette.collins@hopgoodganim.com.au

(a) Works to be constructed	(b) Matter of Construction	(c) Operations
Bore / Bore field (L77/354 and L77/355)		
Proposal is to use pre-existing bores	N/A	Ground water to be pumped to the mine site to support the operations.
A communications facility (L77/354)		
Installation of a 30m high communication tower which would be in the form of a repeater tower and/or satellite dish	Repeater tower and/or satellite dish to be installed alongside an access track .	Enable telephone and internet services to the operation as well as communications across the project area.
A drainage channel (L77/354)		
Diversion drainage channel	Earth bunding no greater than 500mm in height.	For diversion and control of water.
A pipeline (L77/354 and L77/355)		
Below ground water pipeline	Water pipeline will be buried a minimum depth of 600mm.	Fresh water supply to the mine from Bullfinch town.
Power line (L77/354)		
Pole and wire transmission lines	Erection of pole and wire infrastructure along proposed access tracks constructed in accordance with AS/NZS7000 standards	To supply electricity to the mine site.
A pump station (L77/354 and L77/355)		
Above bore	If required, transfer pump positioned on small raised plinth adjacent to the bore.	To supply water to the mine site.
A road (L77/354 and L77/355)		
Access/service tracks	Existing tracks are to be utilised and repairs and maintenance to be carried out as required using in-situ materials	Tracks to access and maintain the pipeline, powerline and bores
Taking water (L77/354 and L77/355)		
N/A	N/A	Water to be taken from bores authorised under the licence and mains water under appropriate authorisation from Department of Water. Water will be used to support the mine site.
A search for groundwater (L77/354 and L77/355)		
N/A	N/A	No works to be constructed – temporary exploration equipment to be used to search for ground water under approved programs of work.

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**
Resource Tenure

Our ref L77/354
Enquiries Ray Lisignoli
08 9049 1682
ray.lisignoli@dmirs.wa.gov.au

Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Yilgarn
PO Box 86
SOUTHERN CROSS WA 6426

Dear Sir/Madam,

APPLICATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS LICENCE 77/354
BY BULLFINCH RADIO PTY LTD
SITUATED ON BULLFINCH TOWNSITE [1.89% - 0.4816HA]

Under Sections 23 to 26 of the *Mining Act 1978* mining may be carried out on certain classes of land with the written consent of the Hon Minister for Mines and Petroleum.

In respect to reserves vested with local authorities, the Minister for Mines and Petroleum is to first consult and obtain the recommendation of the vested authority and the responsible Minister before he can grant consent to mine.

The Minister for Mines and Petroleum has therefore directed that I commence the consultation process and obtain your Council's comments and recommendation with regard to the impact of the application on the reserve listed above.

Should your response be favourable, could you please advise if you agree to have the following endorsement and condition imposed upon the tenement application.

Condition: Access to the surface of land within **BULLFINCH** Townsite for mining purposes being subject to the approval of the local authority.

I have enclosed a copy and plan of the application for this purpose.

The encroachment area within the **BULLFINCH** Townsite is also shown as being 1.79% - 0.4567ha Unoccupied Crown Land [UCL] in my Appraisal of this application.

The nominated purposes for this Miscellaneous Licence application are as follows:

a Bore. A Bore Field, a Communications Facility, a Drainage Channel, a Pipeline, a Powerline, a Pump Station, a Road, a Search for Groundwater, and Taking Water.

Locked Bag 100, East Perth WA 6892
Telephone +61 8 9222 3333 Facsimile +61 8 9222 3862
www.dmirs.wa.gov.au
ABN 69 410 335 356

To further assist you in your response to this matter, I have attached a copy of the Reg.37(3) Supporting Statement that has been lodged for this application.

Your reply in due course would be appreciated please.

Yours sincerely

Ray Lisignoli

Ray Lisignoli | Mining Registrar
Resource Tenure
02 June 2022

Mineral House 100 Plain Street East Perth Western Australia 6004
Telephone +61 8 9222 3333 Facsimile +61 8 9222 3862
www.dmirs.wa.gov.au
ABN 69 410 335 356

Form 21

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Mining Act 1978
(Secs. 41, 58, 70C, 74, 86, 91, Reg. 64)

APPLICATION FOR MINING TENEMENT

(a) Type of tenement (b) Time & Date marked out (where applicable) (c) Mineral Field	(a) Miscellaneous Licence	No. L 77/354
	(b) a.m./p.m. / /	(c) YILGARN

For each applicant:	(d) and (e)	(f) Shares
(d) Full Name and ACN/ABN (e) Address (f) No. of shares (g) Total No. of shares	BULLFINCH RADIO PTY LTD (ACN: 639 047 528) C/- HG TITLE SERVICES PTY LTD, PO BOX Z5312 ST GEORGES TERRACE, PERTH, WA, 6831	100
		(g) Total 100

DESCRIPTION OF GROUND APPLIED FOR:
(For Exploration Licences see Note 1. For other Licences see Note 2. For all Licences see Note 3.)

(h) Locality
(i) Datum Peg
(j) Boundaries

(h) Radio Gold Powerline
(i) Datum is situated at GDA94 zone 50 6576923.727mN 699566.483mE
(j) 6576942.525mN 699601.840mE
6575898.555mN 700096.144mE
6575407.206mN 700213.526mE
6575417.136mN 700255.092mE
6575387.957mN 700262.063mE
6575378.027mN 700220.497mE
6574616.849mN 700402.346mE
6574442.983mN 700443.879mE
6574387.056mN 700457.238mE
6574079.728mN 700563.010mE
6573639.734mN 701268.022mE
6573266.392mN 701315.521mE
6572928.109mN 701354.509mE
6572342.231mN 701430.506mE
6572163.966mN 701452.474mE
6571884.139mN 701487.508mE
6571458.516mN 701539.963mE
6571249.115mN 701564.543mE
6571112.729mN 701584.235mE
6571109.416mN 701571.536mE
6571224.087mN 701527.307mE
6571565.713mN 701487.240mE
6571827.711mN 701454.290mE
6572387.637mN 701384.608mE
6572923.281mN 701314.800mE
6573259.676mN 701276.053mE
6573615.852mN 701230.738mE
6574053.302mN 700529.802mE
6574407.565mN 700411.214mE
6575307.177mN 700196.312mE
6575885.205mN 700058.208mE
Back to datum
This application affects Private Property.
Purposes: a bore , a bore field , a communications facility , a drainage channel , a pipeline , a power line , a pump station , a road , a search for groundwater , hydraulic reclamation and transport of tailings and taking water.

(k) Area (ha or km^2)

(k) 25.50000 HA

(l) Signature of applicant or agent(if agent state full name and address)

(l) *yvette Collins* Date: 19/01/2022
LEVEL 27, 77 ST GEORGES TERRACE,
PERTH, WA, 6000

OFFICIAL USE

A NOTICE OF OBJECTION may be lodged at any mining registrar's office on or before the 23rd day of February 2022 (See Note 4).

Where an objection to this application is lodged the hearing will take place on a date to be set.

Received at 09:20:22 on 19 January 2022 with fees of

Application	$579.00
Rent	$512.20
TOTAL	$1,091.20
Receipt No:	20487508456

Mining Registrar

NOTES

Note 1: EXPLORATION LICENCE

(i) Attachments 1 and 2 form part of every application for an exploration licence and must be lodged with this form in lieu of (h), (i), (j) and (k) above.

(ii) An application for an Exploration Licence shall be accompanied by a statement specifying method of exploration, details of the proposed work programme, estimated cost of exploration and technical and financial ability of the applicant(s).

Note 2: PROSPECTING/MISCELLANEOUS LICENCE AND MINING/GENERAL PURPOSE LEASE

(i) This application form shall be accompanied by a map on which are clearly delineated the boundaries of the area applied for.

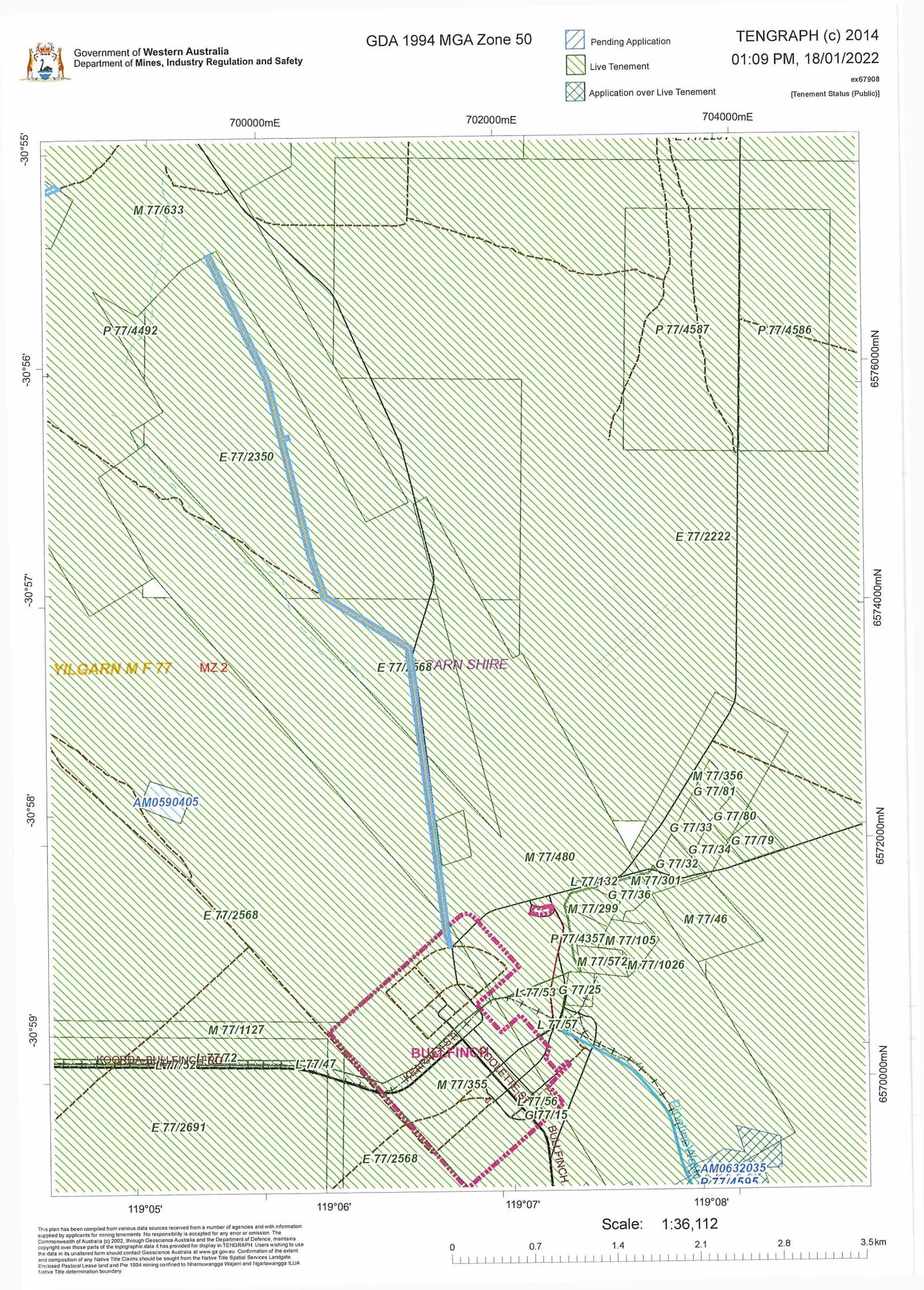
Note 3: GROUND AVAILABILITY

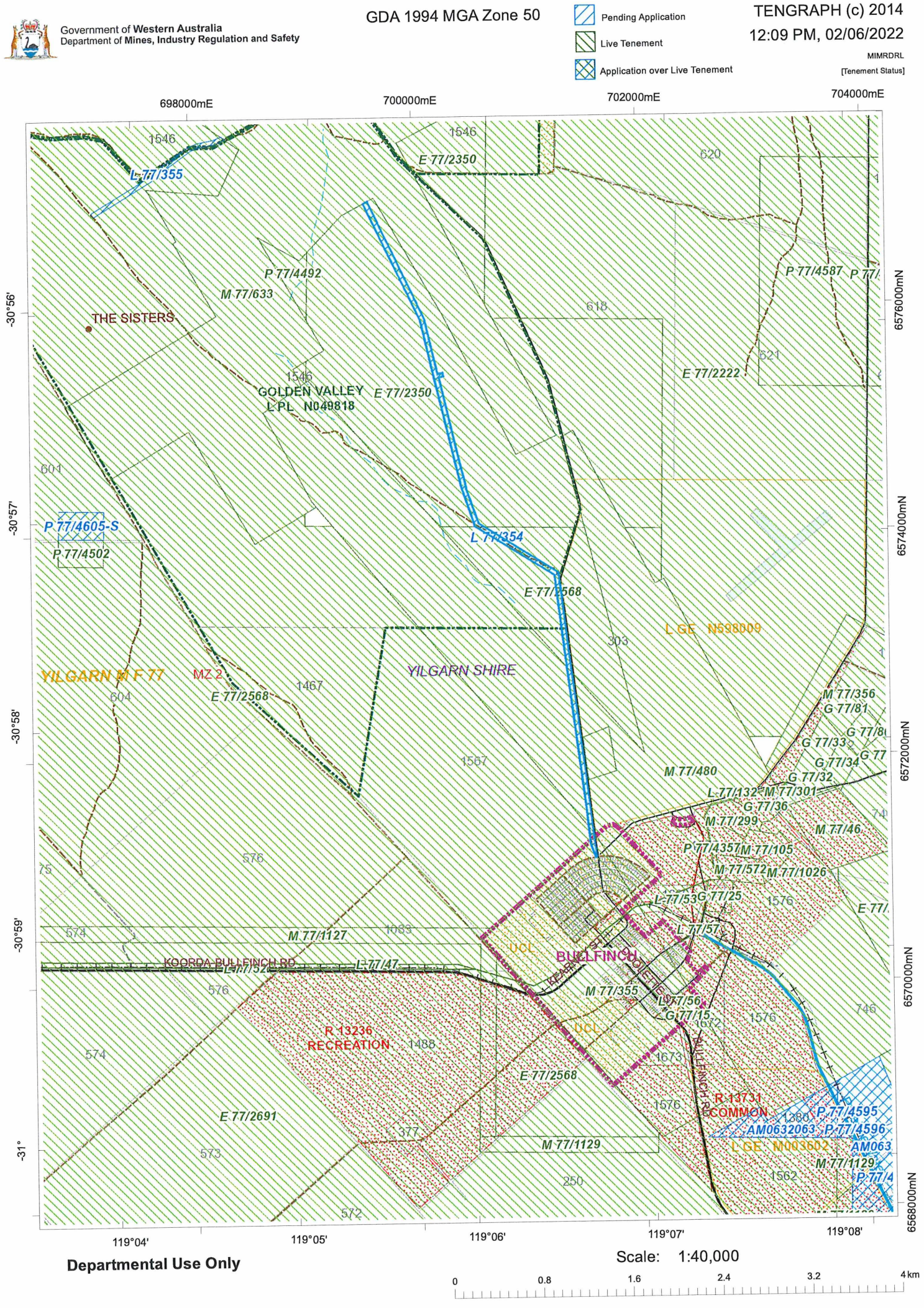
(i) The onus is on the applicant to ensure that ground is available to be marked out and/or applied for.

(ii) The following action should be taken to ascertain ground availability:
(a) public plan search; (b) register search; (c) ground inspection.

Note 4: ALL APPLICATIONS OVER PRIVATE LAND

The period for lodgement of an objection is within 21 days of service of this notice, or the date noted above for lodging objections, whichever is the longer period.




Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Pending Application
Live Tenement
Application over Live Tenement
TENGRAPH (c) 2014
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702000mE
704000mE
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-30°57'
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6570000mN
6568000mN
119°04'
119°05'
119°06'
119°07'
119°08'
L 77/355
E 77/2350
P 77/4492
M 77/633
THE SISTERS
GOLDEN VALLEY L PL N049818
P 77/4587
E 77/2222
P 77/4605-S
P 77/4502
L 77/354
E 77/2568
L GE N598009
YILGARN SHIRE
YILGARN M F 77
MZ 2
M 77/356
G 77/81
M 77/480
G 77/32
L 77/132
M 77/301
G 77/36
M 77/299
M 77/46
P 77/4357
M 77/105
M 77/572
M 77/1026
L 77/53
G 77/25
L 77/57
M 77/1127
KOORDA-BULLFINCH RD
L 77/47
UCL
BULLFINCH
M 77/355
L 77/56
G 77/15
R 13236
RECREATION
R 13731
COMMON
P 77/4595
AM0632063
P 77/4596
L GE M003602
M 77/1129
E 77/2691
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620
618
621
601
604
1467
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1083
1488
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1673
1576
746
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Departmental Use Only
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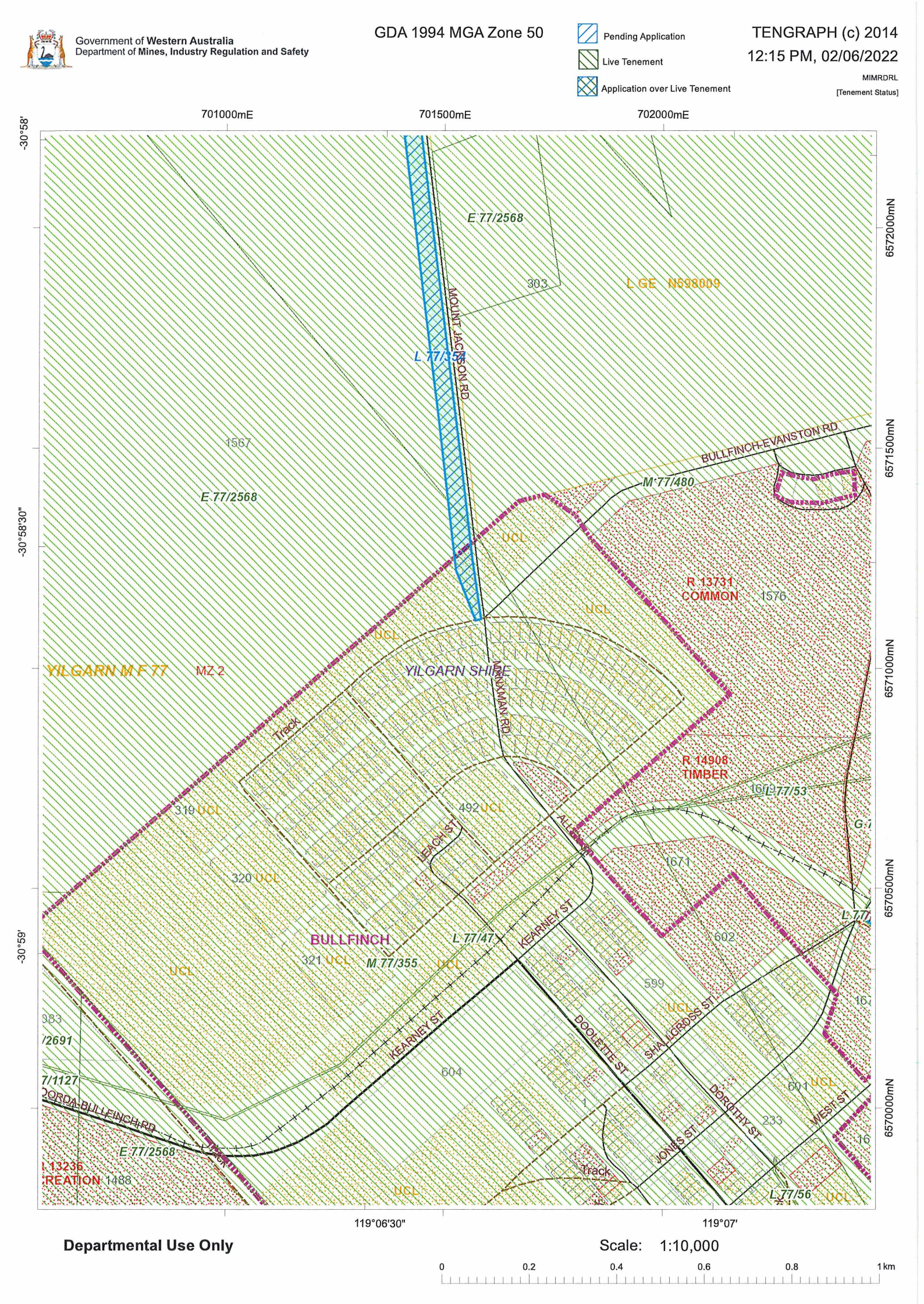
2.4
3.2
4 km


Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Pending Application
Live Tenement
Application over Live Tenement
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E 77/2568
303
L GE N598009
MOUNT JACKSON RD
L 77/354
1567
E 77/2568
BULLFINCH-EVANSTON RD
M 77/480
UCL
R 13731
COMMON
1576
UCL
UCL
YILGARN M F 77
MZ 2
YILGARN SHIRE
McINNYMAN RD
Track
R 14908
TIMBER
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L 77/53
319 UCL
492 UCL
LEACH ST
ALLEN ST
1671
320 UCL
KEARNEY ST
BULLFINCH
L 77/47
602
321 UCL
M 77/355
UCL
UCL
599
SHALLGROSS ST
383
/2691
DOOLETTE ST
KEARNEY ST
604
7/1127
DORDA-BULLFINCH RD
DOROTHY ST
601
UCL
WEST ST
233
JONES ST
E 77/2568
L 13236
REATION 1488
Track
L 77/56
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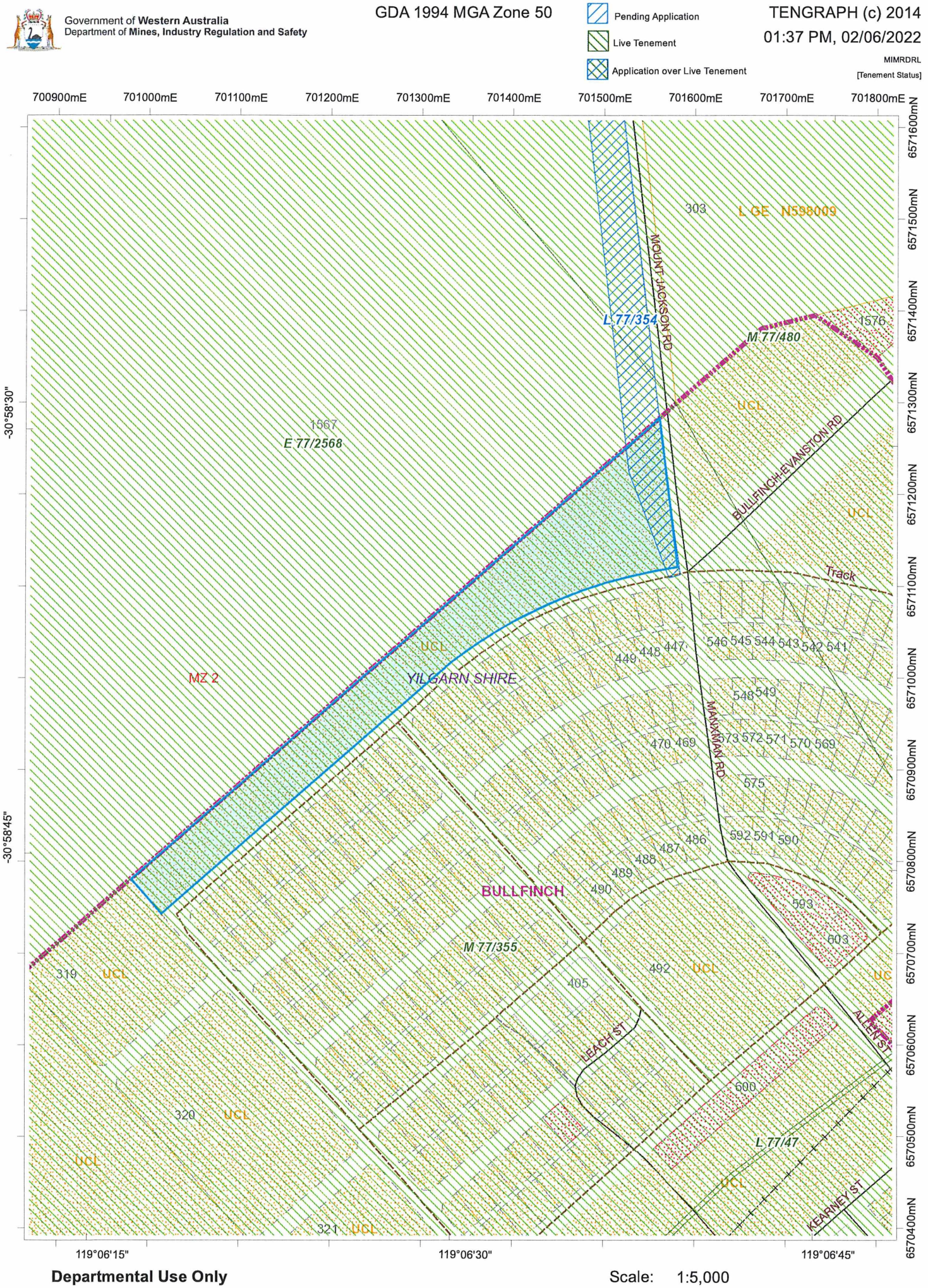
Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Pending Application
Live Tenement
Application over Live Tenement
TENGRAPH (c) 2014
01:37 PM, 02/06/2022
MIMRDRL
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6570600mN
6570500mN
6570400mN
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-30°58'45"
119°06'15"
119°06'30"
119°06'45"
303
L GE N598009
MOUNT JACKSON RD
L 77/354
M 77/480
1576
UCL
1567
E 77/2568
BULLFINCH-EVANSTON RD
Track
MZ 2
YILGARN SHIRE
546 545 544 543 542 541
449 448 447
548 549
MANXMAN RD
573 572 571 570 569
470 469
575
592 591 590
486
487
488
489
490
BULLFINCH
593
603
M 77/355
319
492
405
LEACH ST
ALLEN ST
600
320
L 77/47
321
KEARNEY ST
Departmental Use Only
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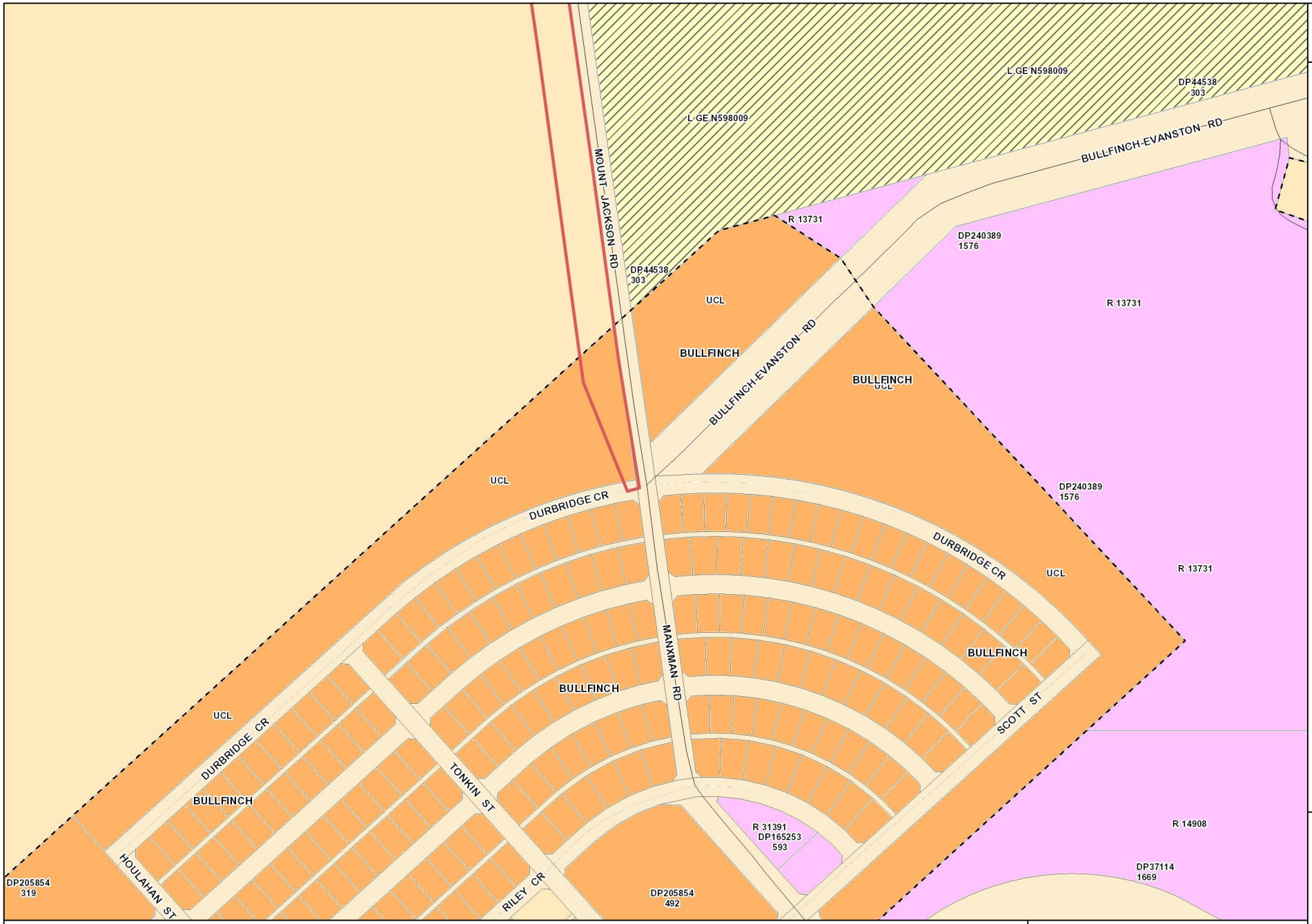
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5 km



Department of **Planning, Lands and Heritage**

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Legend

- Townsites
- Cadastre (View 1)
- Roads
  - Minor
  - Track
- Land Tenure Small Scale 256K
  - Crown Allotment (Type 2)
  - Lot on Survey (Type 1)
  - Lease
  - Reserve
- Land Tenure Small Scale 64K
  - Crown Allotment (Type 2)
  - Public Road
  - Unallocated Crown Land
  - Reserve
- Land Tenure Small Scale 16K
  - Crown Allotment (Type 2)
  - Public Road
  - Unallocated Crown Land
  - Reserve
- Land Tenure Small Scale 4K
  - Crown Allotment (Type 2)
  - Public Road
  - Unallocated Crown Land

Misc licence 77/354 out lined in red,

DPLH BUSINESS USE ONLY

Internal Spatial Viewer

N

0 0.10 0.19 Kilometres

1: 4,514

at A3

Projection: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere

Notes:

* The data that appears on the map may be out of date, not intended to be used at the scale displayed, or subject to license agreements. The map should only be used in matters related to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage business.

* This map is not intended to be used for measurement purposes.

Misc licence 77/354 partially inside the townsite of Bullfinch townsite

Date produced: 09-Jun-2022