

Karara Mining Limited

Project Approval Compliance Report

Report period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

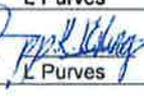
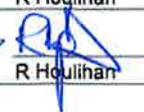
CORP-EN-REP-1046

21-July-2014

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REV	DESCRIPTION	ORIG	REVIEW	APPROVED	DATE
0	Issued for Use	P Steel	L Purves	R Houlihan	23/06/14
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Karara Mining Limited (KML) has produced this report for the period of 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014 in order to fulfill Condition 5 of the approval *Karara Iron Ore Project – EPBC 2006/3017* issued under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)* (EPBC Act) on 29 October 2009.

This report confirms that KML is compliant with all conditions of EPBC 2006/3017, as well as KML's internal procedures regarding the management of EPBC Act listed fauna, namely; Environmental Procedure – Western Spiny-Tailed Skink Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1024 and Environmental Procedure – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1035. The latest version of these documents was provided to the Department of the Environment (DotE) on 26 August 2013, and approval of the variations was received in correspondence from the department dated 16 December 2013 (Reference: 2013/09859).

2 INTRODUCTION

KML is a joint venture project between Gindalbie Metals Ltd and Anshan Iron and Steel Group Corporation, located in the Mid-West Region of Western Australia, 225km South-east of Geraldton, and is currently in the operations and optimisation phase of the Karara Iron Ore Project (the Project).

As the Project impacts species listed under the EPBC Act, a Referral under the EPBC Act was submitted in August 2006. KML received approval EPBC 2006/3017 on 29 October 2009. Conditions 1 and 2 required KML to develop Management and Monitoring Plans for the EPBC listed species Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*) and Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*). KML submitted the following documents to DotE in October of 2009 for approval:

- Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1024);
- Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035).

As per KMLs internal document control procedure, these documents have subsequently been reviewed and updated. The latest version was provided to DotE on 26 August 2013 for endorsement, and was approved on 16 December 2013.

This report has been prepared to fulfil Condition 5 of the EPBC 2006/3017 which states:

“The person taking the action must submit to the Department a report annually on 1 July each year addressing the compliance with the conditions of approval (or other data as may be agreed by the Minister).”

This report also confirms KMLs full compliance with Environmental Procedure – Western Spiny-Tailed Skink Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1024, and Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1035 for the period 1 July 2012 –30 June 2013.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Table 1 Terms of Reference

Term	Description
DotE	Department of the Environment
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GD	Ground Disturbance
GPS	Global Positioning System
KML	Karara Mining Limited
MPG	Malleefowl Preservation Group
The Project	Karara Iron Ore Project
WSTS	Western Spiny-tailed Skink

3 SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REPORTING

The following performance criteria were used to determine the level of compliance with each approval condition and its associated requirements, if applicable. Performance criteria definitions are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Performance criteria definitions

Compliance Performance Status	Description
Compliant (C)	Adhering to the requirements of the approval condition.
Minor Non-Compliance (Minor NC)	Fails to fully comply, however is not considered critical to the management system or the quality of the environment. A series of minor non-compliances may be upgraded to a major non-compliance.
Major Non-Compliance (Major NC)	A significant omission or breakdown in the management system, which has a direct effect on the environment. Such non-compliance must be given immediate attention.
Not Applicable (N/A)	A particular approval Condition is not applicable or is not yet triggered.
Opportunities for Improvement (OFI)	Comment on an aspect of performance/conformance/systems that should be improved. This may include a reference to other projects where good practice in this area has been noted.

KML conducted an audit against Approval EPBC 2006/3017, as well as Environmental Procedure – Western Spiny-Tailed Skink Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) and Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035) for the period 1 July 2012 –30 June 2013. A full copy of the audit undertaken is provided as Appendix A – Approval EPBC 2006/3017 Audit, 12 June 2014. A summary of compliance against the Approval EPBC 2006/3017 conditions is also shown in Table 3.

KML recorded eight (8) OFIs for the current reporting period which are outlined in Table 4. No non-compliances were identified. The OFIs have been described due to this being the initial audit of the updated procedures. The report provided to DotE for the previous reporting period, dated 26 June 2013 was fully compliant with approval conditions, and as such there are no corrective actions as a result of the previous report.

3.1 Compliance with Approval EPBC 2006/3017

Table 3 Summary of Compliance with Approval EPBC 2006/3017

Condition No.	Condition Description	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Finding
1	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered Western Spiny-tailed Skink (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) the person taking the action must: (a) Prior to commencement of operations implement the approved Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for the Western Spiny-tailed Skink dated October 2009. (b) Any variations to the plan must be approved by the Minister and approved variations to the plan must be implemented.	Compliant	KML implemented the Management and Monitoring Plan for the EPBC listed species Western Spiny-tailed Skink (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) following submission to DotE in October 2009. As per KML's internal document control procedure, this document has been reviewed and updated. The latest version was provided to DotE on 26 August 2013 for endorsement, and was approved on 16 December 2013.
2	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must; (a) Prior to commencement of operations implement the approved Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for Malleefowl dated October 2009. (b) Any variations to the plan must be approved by the Minister and approved variations to the plan must be implemented.	Compliant	KML implemented the Management and Monitoring Plan for the EPBC listed species Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) following submission to DotE in October 2009. As per KML's internal document control procedure, this document has been reviewed and updated. The latest version was provided to DotE on 26 August 2013 for endorsement, and was approved on 16 December 2013.
3	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered Western Spiny-tailed Skink (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa</i>	Compliant	KML submitted an alternative offset package under part b) of this tenement condition to the Department and Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) as the tenement areas under

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Condition No.	Condition Description	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Finding
	<p><i>ocellata</i>) from the loss of potential habitat the person taking the action must relinquish tenure over the tenements M59/650, E59/1138, 59/1496-99 and E59/1500 at or before the time the Government of Western Australia gazettes the areas for the purpose of Conservation and/or</p> <p>a) Within 2 years of commencement of operation either provide the Department with confirmation that the tenements have been relinquished and secured under a conservation agreement or, if not,</p> <p>b) Provide an offset area approved by the Minister, of at least equal area to the project's disturbance footprint and with suitable habitat for both Western Spiny-tailed Skink and Malleefowl, which can be vested for conservation purposes.</p>		<p>consideration were not gazetted for the purposes of conservation within 2 years of commencement of operations (as per item a) of the condition). This was submitted in April 2012.</p> <p>KML is currently awaiting a decision on the outcome of this proposal.</p> <p>During the reporting period, KML relinquished a portion of the mining tenements associated with the proposal, being E59/1138, E59/1496 -1499 and E59/1500. The relinquishment of M59/650 is awaiting the outcome of a process currently being undertaken between KML and the WA State Government, namely the Karara Conservation and Mining Initiative, in relation to mining activities associated with this tenement.</p>
4	<p>In order to increase knowledge of the EPBC listed endangered Western Spiny-tailed Skink (<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must provide for the Minister's approval a Research Plan that includes:</p> <p>(a) how the \$400,000 research offset over ten years will be directed to improve knowledge of the Western Spiny-tailed Skink and the Malleefowl;</p> <p>(b) who will be responsible for the research;</p> <p>(c) what the aims of the research will be;</p> <p>(d) the commencement date of the research;</p> <p>(e) who will be provided with the research data;</p> <p>The Research Plan must be provided within six months of</p>	Compliant	<p>The Research Plan was submitted on 5 May 2010. The Research Plan has not been implemented at this stage, however the timeframe prescribed for implementation is 10 years and this has not been triggered. The implementation of the Research Plan had been awaiting the "Memorandum of Understanding" (MOU) which was recently finalised between KML and DPaW. KML is currently developing project plans for the allocation of these funds.</p>

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Condition No.	Condition Description	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Finding
	commencement of operations. The approved plan must be implemented.		
5	The person taking the action must submit to the Department a report annually on 1 July each year addressing the compliance with the conditions of approval (or other data as may be agreed by the Minister). This report must be made publicly available on the internet within 30 days of it being provided to the Minister.	Compliant	KML submitted the 2012-13 annual report on 26 June 2013. This was uploaded onto the Gindalbie website: http://www.gindalbie.com.au/our_commitment/sustainability_environmental_report.phtml
6	The person taking the action must maintain accurate records of all activities associated with or relevant to the above conditions of approval, and make them available on request by the Department. Such documents may be subject to audit by the Department and used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval.	Compliant	Accurate records of all activities associated with or relevant to the Approval EPBC 2006/3017 are maintained. KML has not been subjected to an audit by the Department to date.
7	If the person taking the action wishes to carry out an action otherwise than in accordance with the plans approved in relation to this approval they may submit a revised plan for the Minister's approval.	Compliant	As per KML's internal document control procedure, the following procedures were reviewed and updated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Procedure – Western Spiny-Tailed Skink Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1024); and • Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035). The latest version was provided to DotE on 26 August 2013 for endorsement, and was approved on 16 December 2013.
8	If the Minister believes that it is necessary or desirable for the better protection of the listed threatened species to do so, the Minister may request that the person taking the	Not applicable.	Not occurred to date.

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Condition No.	Condition Description	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Finding
	action make specified revisions to any plans approved pursuant to this Annexure. The person taking the action must comply with any such request. The revised plans must be implemented.		
9	If the action has not been substantially commenced within 5 years of the date of this approval the action must not commence without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	KML has implemented the proposal. Official grand opening of Karara Project occurred on 09 April 2013.

3.2 Summary of Opportunities for Improvement and Positive Observations

Table 4 Opportunities for Improvement/Positive Observation Summary Table 2013/14

Audit reference	Condition Description	Finding	Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) /Positive Observation (PO)
1.05	Clearance of Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink (WSTS) habitat will be managed and minimised through the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 and the associated ground disturbance permitting requirements.	The Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 includes requirements around avoidance sites "...fauna sites (Malleefowl mounds, WSTS habitat / scats, Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider burrows and monitoring sites)...where practicable a standard 30 metre buffer will be incorporated into avoidance sites on the Ground Disturbance (GD) Drawing, unless otherwise advised by the KML Project Approval Specialist: WSTS individuals or known habitat". The buffer zone for Malleefowl mounds has now increased to 50 metres at the request of DPaW.	OFI: Update Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 to amend "30 metre buffer will be incorporated into avoidance sites" to "30 metre buffer will be incorporated into avoidance sites, except for Malleefowl mounds where a 50 metre buffer will be incorporated".
1.08	Any gaps in this assessment information will be addressed prior to ground disturbance commencing. Findings from the desktop review will be included in the Approval Request for assessment. The desktop review will be conducted by the Approvals Specialists.	GD permits cannot be issued until the footprint of the permit has been reviewed and approved by all approvals specialists in accordance with Environmental Procedure – Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	PO: KML have improved this system by including a desktop review checklist (by the Ground Disturbance Coordinator) prior to the desktop review by the Approvals Specialists. This new process was introduced so that footprints can be changed at the draft stage if it is intersecting an avoidance site. Following this, the final draft footprint is sent to the Approvals Specialists for comment (including approval).
2.01	The Environment department representatives shall be suitably trained	KML Environment department personnel have successfully completed the DPaW	OFI: Obtain a copy of the certificates from the completion of the DPaW accredited Wildlife

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Audit reference	Condition Description	Finding	Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) /Positive Observation (PO)
	by having successfully completed the DPaW Wildlife Care course or similar DPaW accredited Wildlife Handling training course.	Wildlife Care course.	Handling training course for all personnel within the KML site Environment department who attended.
2.05	An environmental training matrix is maintained and KML's online training management system ensures KML employee and contractor induction and training requirements are maintained.	KML maintains a Site Training Register and schedule for monthly environmental awareness and an Environmental Training Matrix that specifies training requirements by position. KML updates the Site Training Register with Contractor training records and induction records are maintained with KML's online reporting system.	OFI: Complete a gap analysis of the Environmental Training Matrix to ensure employees are adequately trained in accordance with the matrix.
4.10	KML will continue to build on the information regarding Malleefowl on the property through Malleefowl surveys, installation of additional motion sensor cameras on active mounds and in areas the Malleefowl continue to move through.	In 2013, a survey team successfully searched an area of 1,570 hectares, which, combined with the area covered in 2012 (1304.8 hectares), constitutes approximately half of the Yalgooroo Paddock.	PO: KML engaged the Malleefowl Preservation Group (MPG) to undertake surveys of Badja station. Motion sensor cameras have also been set up on active mounds at Badja station.
4.11	Measurements of food availability, vegetation types and cover in the area where the chicks shall be released will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Badja Station manager or KML's Environment department.	Monitoring of food availability and vegetation cover was discontinued as Malleefowl previously released on Badja Station appear to have left the area. Notwithstanding the above, Malleefowl chicks were released in an area (i.e. Kalli land system) that has been determined as suitable habitat and KML are planning to seek approval to close this requirement as it may not be required.	OFI: Seek approval (from Department of the Environment to remove the following requirement from the Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1035 : "Measurements of food availability, vegetation types and cover in the area where the chicks shall be released will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Badja Station manager or KML's Environment department." as the Malleefowl chicks are released in an area (i.e. Kalli land system) that has been determined as suitable habitat.

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Audit reference	Condition Description	Finding	Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) /Positive Observation (PO)
5.32	A trained Environment department representative will collect information on the WSTS habitat (e.g. number of logs, diameter of logs, distance to the next nearest log pile, and vegetation cover). This information will assist KML in developing a database of information to be used in the selection of suitable translocation receptor sites.	The KML Environmental department filled in a Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form which includes the following information: - diameter of logs - distance to the next nearest log pile - surrounding vegetation A copy of the Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form for 3 of the translocations haven't been filed in folder 7.3 Fauna (Strikes, Feral, relocations).	OFI: Scan and file Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form for 3 x translocations (document no: 1006826, 1008235 and 1008236).
6.02	Malleefowl surveying will be conducted throughout the Malleefowl breeding season, namely 1st September until 30th April so that accurate information can be gathered on population figures and mound activity.	Malleefowl surveys are conducted, where practicable, throughout the Malleefowl breeding season. For example, three field surveys were conducted for the Hinge Iron Ore Project: 16-20 December 2011 19-25 July 2012 27 September - 3 October 2012	OFI: Update Environmental Procedure - Environmental Approvals Schedule CORP-EN-PRO-1014 to include statement: "Malleefowl surveying will be conducted throughout the Malleefowl breeding season as far as practicable, namely 1st September until 30th April so that accurate information can be gathered on population figures and mound activity."
6.21	The control and translocation sites will allow for a comparison of monitoring data during any phase of construction and operations, in particular an estimate of WSTS population trends.	Control and translocation sites have been monitored. This data can be used for comparison during any phase of the project. Skink Survey Comparison Data (graph and table) includes a comparison of the 'Monitoring Sites', 'WSTS Sites' and 'Control Sites'.	OFI: Include Translocation data in the 'Skink Survey Comparison Data' (overall Graph tab) on WSTS Monitoring Register.
6.27	Monitoring data recording will include confirmation of GPS coordinates of prospective habitat.	KML have established monitoring locations based on prospective habitat. As these locations are derived from the GIS database, recording the GPS coordinates of prospective	OFI: Update Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation section 10 to remove the requirement for confirming GPS coordinates of

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Audit reference	Condition Description	Finding	Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) /Positive Observation (PO)
		habitat is not required. The skink monitoring area code is noted (i.e. SKM6).	prospective Western Spiny Tailed Skink habitat.

4 DEATHS, INJURIES AND UNAUTHORISED DISTURBANCE

No Malleefowl deaths occurred within the reporting period, and there were no unauthorised disturbances to Malleefowl mounds. Additionally, no injuries, deaths or unauthorised disturbance of Western Spiny-tailed Skinks occurred during the reporting period.

5 CONCLUSION

This report has been prepared in accordance with condition 5 of EPBC Approval 2006/3017, and demonstrates full compliance with this approval. This report also demonstrates full compliance with Environmental Procedure – Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation, and Environmental Procedure – Malleefowl Management and Monitoring for the Period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

Appendix A

Approval EPBC 2006/3017 Audit, 12 June 2014

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ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT (SHORT FORM)

AUDIT DETAILS

Location: Karara

Audit Type: EPBC: Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink

Audit Reference: Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring (CORP-EN-PRO-1035)
Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024)

Auditee: Karara Mining Limited

Auditor: Kirrillie L'Estrange

Date of Audit: 12-Jun-14

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UNDERSTANDING THE FINDINGS OF THIS REPORT

Codes used in this report:

Positive Observation (PO) - Comment on an aspect of performance/compliance/systems that is recognised as being well implemented.

Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) - Comment on an aspect of performance/conformance/systems that should be improved. This may include a reference to other projects where good practice in this area has been noted. OFIs are to be tracked through the Project environmental corrective action process.

Minor Non-Compliance (Minor NC) - Fails to comply, however is not considered critical to the management system or the quality of the environment. A series of minor non-compliances may be upgraded to a major non-compliance.

Major Non-Compliance (Major NC) - A significant omission or breakdown in the management system, which has a direct effect on the environment. Such non-compliance must be given immediate attention.

Action required to address recommendations raised in this report

- The Auditor and Auditee should agree accountabilities and timeframes to address any non-compliance findings in this report.
- Where necessary the Environmental Manager may instruct additional action to be undertaken to address non-compliance.
- All audit findings should be entered into the Corrective Actions Register for close out.

Definitions: AER = Annual Environmental Report; AR = Approvals Request; ArcGIS = geographic information system for working with maps and geographic information; DotE = Department of the Environment; DPaW = Department of Parks and Wildlife; EPBC Act = *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*; ES / SK = WSTS sites; GD = ground disturbance; GIS = geographic information system; GPS = Global positioning system; ID = Identification; INX InControl = online event reporting system; INX Intuition = training management system; KIOP = Karara Iron Ore Project; KML = Karara Mining Limited; KPI = Key Performance Indicator; MFM = Malleefowl mound location; OFI = Opportunity for Improvement; SBTS = Shield-Backed Trapdoor Spider; WC Act = *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* WSTS = Western Spiny-Tailed Skink

Ref.	Audit Element	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Non-Applicable (C / NC)	Actual Score	Maximum Possible Score	Finding	Evidence	Recommendation / Preventative and Corrective Action / Opportunity for Improvement / Positive Observation
1.00	Licences and Permits						
1.01	In order to carry out the salvage of Malleefowl eggs from active mounds, Karara Mining Limited (KML), or its consulting fauna specialist, will apply for a Licence to Take Fauna under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> (WC Act). This Licence authorises the salvage of contents from Malleefowl mounds only.	Not Applicable	0	0	Not required - no Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
1.02	Salvaged eggs must be incubated on site by the KML Environment department until they can be handed to authorised Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) staff or an appropriate group to rear the birds, such as the Yongergnow Malleefowl Centre for rearing.	Not Applicable	0	0	Not required - no Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
1.03	Following the success of offsite rearing of the chicks, KML will determine the suitability of translocation, with the preference being Badja Pastoral Lease station. KML shall obtain approval from the DPaW under Regulation 17 of the WC Act prior to the release of the chicks.	Not Applicable	0	0	Not required - no Malleefowl have been translocated during the reporting period.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
1.04	KML will ensure any additional permits are in place prior to the release.	Not Applicable	0	0	Not required - no Malleefowl have been translocated during the reporting period.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
1.05	Clearance of Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink (WSTS) habitat will be managed and minimised through the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 and the associated ground disturbance permitting requirements.	Compliant	2	2	The Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 includes requirements around avoidance sites "...fauna sites (Malleefowl mounds, WSTS habitat / scats, Shield-backed Trapdoor (SBTD) Spider burrows and monitoring sites)...where practicable a standard 30 metre buffer will be incorporated into avoidance sites on the Ground Disturbance (GD) Drawing, unless otherwise advised by the KML Project Approval Specialist: WSTS individuals or known habitat". The buffer zone for Malleefowl mounds has now increased to 50 metres at the request of DPaW.	Visual inspection of Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	(OFI): Update Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 to amend "30 metre buffer will be incorporated into avoidance sites" to "30 metre buffer will be incorporated into avoidance sites, except for Malleefowl mounds where a 50 metre buffer will be incorporated".
1.06	Prior to the proposed disturbance, and as required by the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004, a desktop review shall be conducted to ensure the proposed disturbance area has been previously surveyed for Malleefowl mounds, and if any mounds have been identified within this area and their status. Findings from the desktop review will be included in the Approval Request for assessment. Desktop reviews will be conducted by the Approval specialists as appropriate.	Compliant	2	2	All data collected during surveys has been uploaded to the ArcGIS database. This data is reviewed as part of the Approvals Request (AR) desktop review. The following items are checked: "6. Is proposed disturbance covered by a fauna survey?" "8. Is the proposed disturbance footprint impacting active Malleefowl mounds, Western Spiny-tailed Skink or Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider sites?" "9. Is the proposed footprint within 50m of an active Malleefowl mound?" "10. Is the proposed footprint within 30m of a Western Spiny-tailed Skink or Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider sites?"	Visual inspection of Approvals Request (AR) Desktop Review Checklist CORP-EN-FRM-1055 for AR-1357 Hinge Trend 1.	Nil.
1.07	Prior to ground disturbance, and as required by the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance COPR-EN-PRO-1004, a desktop review will be conducted to ensure the proposed disturbance area has been assessed for prospective WSTS habitat.	Compliant	2	2	All data collected during surveys has been uploaded to the ArcGIS database. This data is reviewed as part of the AR desktop review. The following item is checked: "7. Prospective habitat check".	Visual inspection of AR Desktop Review Checklist CORP-EN-FRM-1055 for AR-1357 Hinge Trend 1.	Nil.
1.08	Any gaps in this assessment information will be addressed prior to ground disturbance commencing. Findings from the desktop review will be included in the Approval Request for assessment. The desktop review will be conducted by the Approvals Specialists.	Compliant	2	2	As standard practice a review of any proposed disturbance footprint is reviewed by the GD coordinator prior to a having an AR Map created.	Interview with GD Coordinator. Visual inspection of AR Desktop Review Checklist CORP-EN-FRM-1055 for AR-1357 Hinge Trend 1. Visual inspection of Approval Specialist's comments for AR-1357 Hinge Trend 1.	PO: KML have improved this system by including a desktop review checklist (by the Ground Disturbance Coordinator) prior to the desktop review by the Approvals Specialists. This new process was introduced so that footprints can be changed at the draft stage if it is intersecting an avoidance site. Following this, the final draft footprint is sent to the Approvals Specialists for comment (including approval).

Definitions: AER = Annual Environmental Report; AR = Approvals Request; ArcGIS = geographic information system for working with maps and geographic information; DotE = Department of the Environment; DPaW = Department of Parks and Wildlife; EPBC Act = *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*; ES / SK = WSTS sites; GD = ground disturbance; GIS = geographic information system; GPS = Global positioning system; ID = Identification; INX InControl = online event reporting system; INX Intuition = training management system; KIOP = Karara Iron Ore Project; KML = Karara Mining Limited; KPI = Key Performance Indicator; MFM = Malleefowl mound location; OFI = Opportunity for Improvement; SBTS = Shield-Backed Trapdoor Spider; WC Act = *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* WSTS = Western Spiny-Tailed Skink

Ref.	Audit Element	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Non-Applicable (C / NC)	Actual Score	Maximum Possible Score	Finding	Evidence	Recommendation /Preventative and Corrective Action / Opportunity for Improvement / Positive Observation
1.09	If the area has not been surveyed, a Malleefowl survey shall be undertaken.	Compliant	2	2	KML completes fauna surveys when obtaining Part IV <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (EP Act) and <i>Mining Act 1978</i> approval. An example of this is the Hinge Iron Ore Project. KML are currently seeking approval to clear this area and as a result, have completed a fauna survey for the whole area. As a result, one active Malleefowl mound was identified.	Visual inspection of the Geographic Information System (GIS) database, 'Fauna Survey Areas' layer - Hinge Project Area Fauna Assessment (M.J.Bamford & G. Basnett).	Nil.
1.10	If prospective WSTS habitat is identified during the desktop review, an inspection must be undertaken to determine if the prospective habitat hosts a WSTS colony. Any requirements related to WSTS management (e.g. demarcation or translocation) identified during this inspection will be included in the associated GD permitting documentation.	Compliant	2	2	An inspection to determine if prospective habitat hosts a WSTS colony is conducted for all GD Permits. Details are noted on the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 for GD-1283(D) Partial Release 27 October 2013.	Nil.
1.11	If Malleefowl mounds are identified during the desktop review, a field inspection will be undertaken to determine if the mound(s) are active and contain eggs. Any requirements related to mound management identified during this inspection will be included in the associated GD permitting documentation.	Compliant	2	2	An inspection to determine if Malleefowl mound(s) are active and contain eggs is conducted for all GD Permits. Management details are noted on the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 for GD-1283(D) Partial Release 27 October 2013.	Nil.
1.12	A pre-disturbance field inspection will be conducted by the Site Environment department (as appropriate), prior to any disturbance commencing. All findings shall be recorded on the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027.	Compliant	2	2	A pre disturbance field inspection is conducted by the Environment Department prior to any disturbance commencing. All findings are recorded on the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 for GD-1283(D) Partial Release 27 October 2013.	Nil.
1.13	A Ground Disturbance Release Form CORP-EN-FRM-1014 must be completed, understood and signed off by personnel listed on the form prior to disturbance commencing under the GD Permit.	Compliant	2	2	A Ground Disturbance Release Form is completed, understood and signed off by personnel listed on the form prior to any works commencing under the Ground Disturbance (GD) Permit.	Visual inspection of Ground Disturbance Release Form (CORP-EN-FRM-1014) for GD-1283(D) Partial Release 31 October 2013.	Nil.
1.14	A Post Ground Disturbance Inspection (using CORP-EN-FRM-1015) will also be conducted by the Site Environment department (as appropriate), to determine that actual disturbance has been carried out in accordance with the approved GD permit conditions.	Not Applicable	0	0	A Post Ground Disturbance Inspection (using CORP-EN-FRM-1015) is conducted by the Site Environment department (as appropriate), to determine that actual disturbance has been carried out in accordance with the approved GD permit conditions. No Post Ground Disturbance Forms have been filled in for this reporting period.	Visual inspection of AR/GD Register.	Nil.
1.15	Any disturbance non-compliances will be reported as an environmental incident and managed through the KML Incident Management Process.	Compliant	2	2	All incidents relating to ground disturbance are reported and managed through the KML Incident Management Process. One procedural ground disturbance incident occurred in November 2013 with no environmental impact. The incident was recorded on KML's incident reporting system and corrective actions assigned.	Visual inspection of INX InControl Enviro - Incident (e) Ref: 8447.	Nil.
1.16	KML will ensure that a Licence To Take Fauna under the WC Act will be obtained in order to carry out the translocation of WSTS. KML will also obtain any permit necessary under the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act).	Compliant	2	2	KML have obtained a licence to translocate WSTS and Pygmy Skinks (Licence to Take Fauna for Scientific Purposes SF009608).	Visual inspection of Licence to Take Fauna for Scientific Purposes SF009608, valid 04 December 2013 - 03 December 2014.	Nil.
2.00	Training and Awareness						
2.01	The Environment department representatives shall be suitably trained by having successfully completed the DPaW Wildlife Care course or similar DPaW accredited Wildlife Handling training course.	Compliant	2	2	KML Environment department personnel have successfully completed the DPaW Wildlife Care course.	Visual inspection of DPaW accredited Wildlife Handling training course.	OFI: Obtain a copy of the certificates from the completion of the DPaW accredited Wildlife Handling training course for all personnel within the KML site Environment department who attended.
2.02	All personnel conducting work on the Project must complete the KML online Induction prior to mobilisation to site.	Compliant	2	2	All personnel conducting work on the project have undergone the online KML induction prior to commencing work. All training records and refresher site inductions have been logged on INX InControl.	Visual inspection of INX InControl, various personnel (online induction complete and expiry date of 2 years set).	Nil.
2.03	Once on site all personnel are required to complete the Karara Site Specific Induction with their respective contracting partner prior to commencing any type of work.	Compliant	2	2	All personnel conducting work on the project have undergone the KML site induction prior to commencing work. All training records and refresher site inductions have been logged on INX InControl.	Visual inspection of INX InControl, various personnel (site induction complete and expiry date of 2 years set).	Nil.

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2.04	Both inductions have expiry dates of 2 years unless the worker leaves the mine site for a period of more than 3 months, after which time the Karara Site Specific Induction must be re-completed prior to re-entering the mine site.	Compliant	2	2	All training records and refresher site inductions are logged on INX InControl, with the induction having an expiry date of 2 years. All site entry forms are reviewed by the Health & Safety Department to review whether the 3 month period offsite has been triggered.	Visual inspection of INX InControl, various personnel (online induction complete and expiry date of 2 years set). Interview with Health and Safety (H&S) Advisor - Compliance.	Nil.
2.05	An environmental training matrix is maintained and KML's online training management system ensures KML employee and contractor induction and training requirements are maintained.	Compliant	2	2	KML maintains a Site Training Register and schedule for monthly environmental awareness and an Environmental Training Matrix that specifies training requirements by position. KML updates the Site Training Register with Contractor training records and induction records are maintained with KML's online reporting system INX InControl.	Visual inspection of INX InControl, various personnel (online induction complete). Visual inspection of Site Training Register and Schedule. Visual inspection of Environmental Training Matrix.	OFI: Complete a gap analysis of the Environmental Training Matrix to ensure employees are adequately trained in accordance with the matrix.
2.06	The induction and training will include:	Not Applicable	0	0			
2.07	• Photographs and description of the Malleefowl, including appearance and conservation status.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Malleefowl section. Photographs and description of the Malleefowl, including appearance and conservation status is included.	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.08	• Photographs and description of various Malleefowl mounds.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Malleefowl section. Photograph and description of mound included.	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.09	• Photographs and description of the skink, including appearance and conservation status.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Western Spiny-tailed Skink section. Photographs and description of the skink, including appearance and conservation status is included.	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.10	• Photographs and description of potential WSTS habitat, outlining the importance of large hollow logs as habitat.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Western Spiny-tailed Skink section. Photographs and description of potential WSTS habitat, outlining the importance of large hollow logs is included.	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.11	• Notification that employees and contractors are banned from interfering with native animals, including Malleefowl, and that Malleefowl mounds are not to be disturbed unless explicitly stated in an approved GD permit.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes fauna section . The following is stated: "Interfering with native fauna is an offence under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act)</i> ".	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.12	• Notification that personnel are banned from interfering with native animals, including the WSTS and that WSTS habitat is not to be disturbed unless explicitly stated in an approved ground disturbance (GD) permit.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes fauna section . The following is stated: "Interfering with native fauna is an offence under the <i>WC Act</i> ". And "There must be no disturbance of any fauna habitat unless it is specifically authorised under a Ground Disturbance Permit."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.13	• The requirement that all Malleefowl and Malleefowl mound sightings is reported to the KML Environment department using the Fauna Sightings and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Malleefowl section. The following is stated: "Sighting must be reported to the Environment Department and will be recorded."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.14	• The requirement for Malleefowl injuries, mortalities and unauthorised mound disturbance to be reported to the KML Environment department. An outline of employee restrictions, including the requirement for a 10 m buffer to be maintained around active Malleefowl mounds and limiting the period of time personnel spend within 10 to 15 m of an active mound.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Malleefowl section. The following is stated: "Any Malleefowl injuries or deaths or unauthorised disturbance of Malleefowl mounds must be reported to the Environment Department."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.15	• The requirement that all WSTS injuries, mortalities and unauthorised disturbance to habitat be reported to the KML Environment department as an incident report.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Western Spiny-tailed Skink section. The following is stated: "Any Western Spiny-tailed Skink injuries or deaths must be reported to the Environment Department." Additionally, online induction includes Environmental Incidents section. The following is stated: "Environmental incidents may include: unauthorised ground disturbance; impacts on any avoidance sites (such as heritage, flora and fauna sites);..."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.16	• If practicable, the requirement for a 50 m buffer is to be maintained between plant equipment and active Malleefowl mounds. In the event that a 50m buffer is unable to be achieved, DPaW should be consulted prior to ground disturbance.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Malleefowl section. The following is stated: "Active Malleefowl mounds are avoidance sites and a 50-metre buffer shall be maintained between plant equipment and active Malleefowl mounds at all times.	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.17	• The requirement to comply with signage identifying restricted entry to significant WSTS habitat areas.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Fauna Protection section. The following is stated: "Signage, fencing and/or red and white flagging are used to protect areas containing significant fauna habitats. All personnel shall comply with signage at all times."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.

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2.18	• Site traffic rules, such as the requirement for traffic to comply with road signs and speed limits especially in areas known to be habituated by Malleefowl, and the fact that traffic is restricted to designated roads, with off-road driving prohibited on site and to comply with the KML Health and Safety Plan - Traffic Management CORP-HS-PLN-1008.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Fauna Protection and Malleefowl section. The following is stated: "Please be aware of fauna when driving on site: stay within speed limits and use formed tracks only. Road signage is installed where fauna have been sighted and are likely to cross." And "Beware of Malleefowl when driving on site and at dawn and dusk."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.19	• Notification that feral animals must not be encouraged through poor housekeeping, feeding, or through direct access to artificial water bodies (refer to KML Environmental Plan - Feral Animal Management CORP-EN-PLN-1009).	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Fauna Protection section. The following is stated: "Feral animals must not: - be encouraged to enter the Karara site through feeding or inadequate management of waste disposal; - be allowed access to artificial water bodies; or - be brought to site by staff or contractors."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.20	• The requirement to maintain a high standard of housekeeping so feral animal activity is not encouraged. (Refer to the Environmental Plan – Feral Animal Management CORP-EN-PLN-1009).	Compliant	2	2	Refer to audit ref. 2.19.	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.21	• The requirement that feral cat, goat and fox sightings be reported to the KML Environment department to facilitate gathering information regarding feral animal populations.	Compliant	2	2	Online induction includes Fauna Protection section. The following is stated: "If you spot a Malleefowl, a Western Spiny-tailed Skink, or a feral animal—or harm or kill any animal with a vehicle—you must report it to the Environmental Department."	Visual inspection of online induction.	Nil.
2.22	Information regarding restrictions on disturbance of Malleefowl mounds and locations of significant areas will also be included in toolbox meetings on a regular basis. At Karara these areas include the dense shrub lands on the lower slopes of ironstone ridges. Educational posters that include Malleefowl as a topic will be displayed in prominent locations on site.	Compliant	2	2	KML maintains a Site Training Register and schedule for monthly environmental awareness training with various onsite KML departments and Contractors. Fauna and Feral Awareness training was undertaken in July 2013, August 2013, September 2013, November 2013 and December 2013. Educational Malleefowl posters are displayed in prominent locations.	Visual inspection of Site Training Register and Schedule. Visual inspection of Malleefowl posters in officers and crib rooms.	Nil.
2.23	Information on restrictions on disturbance of WSTS habitat and locations of significant habitat areas will also be included in toolbox meetings on a regular basis. Educational posters that include WSTS as a topic will be displayed in prominent locations on site.	Compliant	2	2	Refer to audit ref. 2.22. Educational WSTS posters are displayed in prominent locations.	Visual inspection of Site Training Register and Schedule. Visual inspection of WSTS posters in officers and crib rooms.	Nil.
3.00	Malleefowl Egg Removal						
3.01	Any mounds that have been earmarked for removal prior to disturbance activities commencing and prior to removal will be checked for the presence of eggs. If eggs are discovered, and the mound cannot be avoided until hatching occurs, they will be salvaged.	Not Applicable	0	0	Any mounds that have been earmarked for removal are checked prior to disturbance using the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027. No eggs were identified for removal during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 for GD-1283(D) Partial Release 27 October 2013. Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.02	In accordance with management commitments and statutory requirements, KML will conduct pre-disturbance fauna surveys as part of any ground disturbing activities in accordance with KML's Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	Compliant	2	2	KML completes a pre disturbance inspection using the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 for all GD Permits.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 for GD-1283(D) Partial Release 27 October 2013.	Nil.
3.03	In the first instance, KML will make every effort to avoid Malleefowl mounds containing eggs during mining activities. Constraints detailing particular instances where avoidance of Malleefowl mounds may not be possible are listed in Section 11.1 'Impact Control Requirements'. Where eggs must be salvaged, removal will be carried out as per this procedure.	Not Applicable	0	0	No eggs were identified for removal during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.04	As stated, egg removal can only be undertaken by a licensed fauna specialist, (as listed on valid Licence To Take Fauna) and supported by an Environment department Representative. All steps need to be undertaken in the order that it is discussed in this procedure.	Not Applicable	0	0	No eggs were identified for removal during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.05	N.B. It is important that the eggs remain upright, at all times, from the moment they are removed from the mound until hatching.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.06	Opening the Malleefowl Mound:	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.07	• Ideally, the mound should be opened early in the day following the natural work regime of the birds (Van der Waag, 2009).	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.08	• Two (2) people are needed, and should be located on opposite sides of the mound.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.

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3.09	• Do not put pressure on the centre of the mound.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.10	• Gently scoop the sand outwards with hands only until the eggs are exposed.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.11	• Lightweight gloves will reduce the risk of minor scratches. Heavy duty gloves should not be used because they will reduce the sensitivity of the searching process.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.12	Labelling and Recording Egg Information:	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.13	• Using a soft pencil, physically label any eggs collected from the mound with the mound identification number, the egg number (e.g. 1, 2 or 3 etc. depending on the sequence the eggs are removed from the mound), and current date e.g. MF110_1_25/11/2009.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.14	• This can then be used for identification purposes, (egg identification number), during data recording. Mound identification numbers for previously identified mounds can be sourced from KML GIS data.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.15	• An arrow pointing to the top of the egg should also be made and the egg should remain with the arrow facing upward at all times during the salvage process.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.16	• Ensure movement of the eggs is minimised as much as possible.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.17	• Record the following for each egg removed; weight (grams) and the length and width of each egg using callipers to the nearest 0.1mm. Record on the Malleefowl Egg Data Record Sheet (CORP-EN-FRM-1025).	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.18	Egg Transfer and Storage	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.19	• Once data has been collected for each egg removed, place the eggs in the stubby holders, and put into an esky lined with a blanket, or some sort of insulation material.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.20	• Ensure strips of blanket are packed between the eggs, with a blanket placed over the top of all of the eggs.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.21	• Once the eggs are carefully packed and secured in the vehicle, they should be immediately transported to the incubator. For longer distances monitor the temperature of the box to ensure a constant 32-34°C is maintained.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.22	• Transfer the eggs to the incubating facility as soon as possible following removal from the mound. Never leave eggs on vehicle seats or in direct sunlight or anywhere they are at risk of damage. Ensure eggs are secured appropriately within the vehicle in which they will be travelling.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.23	• Vehicles containing eggs must be driven extremely carefully to the KML incubation facility. All efforts must be made during transfer of the eggs to the incubator to prevent damage to the egg.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.24	• Each egg removed should be "candled", to determine the stage of incubation. Refer Appendix 4 for candling methodology and a description of the stages of incubation.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.25	• Record the stage of incubation for each egg on the Malleefowl Egg Data Record Sheet (CORP-EN-FRM-1025). <i>Malleefowl egg data sheets must be duplicated and a copy supplied to DPaW on collection of eggs and chicks.</i>	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.26	• DPaW must be informed that eggs/ chicks are ready for collection from site. Liaison with DPaW is required to organise collection logistics.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.27	Malleefowl Egg Incubation	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.28	KML have been advised by DPaW that they are able to collect eggs and or chicks from site between 1-2 weeks of being informed that eggs have been salvaged. KML must therefore incubate and manage the eggs and any hatched chicks, until collected by DPaW. Equipment required to transport incubated eggs and chicks from site will be provided by DPaW.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.

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3.29	It is important the incubator remains as clean and hygienic as possible during egg incubation and hatching. Prior to initial use of the incubator, ensure the equipment is cleaned thoroughly with a suitable antibacterial wash, such as Miltons or vinegar as an alternative. Once rinsed and dried the incubator can be set up for use.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.30	• Refer to the incubator user guide for initial set up and temperature setting. It may take several hours for the incubator to reach optimum temperature for egg incubation, so ensure the unit is turned on well before use.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.31	• Carefully place the salvaged eggs into the incubator, ensuring they remain secure in each stubby holder. The stubby holders containing eggs should be placed on petri dishes within the incubator, to collect any fluid during hatching. Any soiling of the incubator should be cleaned up with a clean cloth soaked in Miltons, or equivalent, and then washed with distilled water.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.32	• The incubator should be maintained at 32.5-34.5°C and checked at least twice (2) a day to ensure temperature maintenance, and three (3) times a day when chicks are expected. Incubation period for a fresh egg is approximately 60 days.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.33	• Ensure the humidity is maintained as high as possible within the incubator by keeping the water reservoir full of distilled water. The water should be replaced every time the incubator is opened.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.34	• The incubation period of each egg will depend on the age of the egg when removed from the mound. Malleefowl eggs are thin-shelled and pale pink in colour, and will change to dark beige during the incubation period.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.35	• Disturbance to eggs should be kept to a minimum at all times.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.36	Malleefowl Chick Care	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.37	Chicks may hatch any time of the day or night. If an egg is known to be close to hatching it should be checked twice (2) during the night to ensure hatched chicks are removed from the incubator.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.38	The chicks will emerge from the eggs in the sequence of egg laying, usually 5 to 7 days apart.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.39	• When an egg starts the hatching process, cover the incubator with a towel to create a dark environment internally.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.40	• Once hatched, the chick should be left in its stubby holder in the incubator until the head is dry and fluffy (approximately 5 hours from first emergence.) See below, Figure 1 Chick Hatching and Drying.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.41	• The chick can then be removed from the stubby holder. Wipe an area down with Miltons, or equivalent, and place a paper towel down for the chick to stand on when removed from the stubby holder. Most chicks will make their own way out of the stubby holder when held horizontal; however, if the chick does not emerge on its own, the stubby holder can be gently cut to remove the chick. The chick's body will still be wet, so work quickly so it doesn't chill.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.42	• It may be necessary to cut the umbilical cord. If this is required, use medical scissors cleaned with an antibacterial wipe and cut the cord a few centimetres from the chick's body. Once cut, squirt the navel with a small amount of Betadine to minimise the risk of infection.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.43	• Place the chick into a warm insulated box to dry off. The box should be maintained at about 30°C, internal temperature. See Figure 2 below.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.44	• Once dried, turn off the heat source and allow the chick to remain in the box for another (1) hour prior to removal.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
3.45	• The chick can be held in a temporary pen in a quiet, indoor location until collection by DPaW. The pen can be set up as shown in Figure 3 below. A 1x1x1m cardboard box lined with newspaper is ideal. Ensure a shallow dish of water and some turkey crumbs (chick food) are provided. Provide a branch for shelter. No heat source is required from this stage.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs have been identified for salvage during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.00	Malleefowl Translocation						

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Ref.	Audit Element	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Non-Applicable (C / NC)	Actual Score	Maximum Possible Score	Finding	Evidence	Recommendation / Preventative and Corrective Action / Opportunity for Improvement / Positive Observation
4.01	Birds are to be released when they are 6 – 8 months old or greater than 1000 grams in body weight. Ideal release time is between July and August; however alternative release times would be discussed with DPaW if required.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.02	The Malleefowl Translocation Form CORP-EN-FRM-1050 is to be completed by a fauna specialist or trained Environment department personnel during the translocation of each Malleefowl.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.03	Prior to release, each bird will be equipped with the following monitoring equipment:	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.04	• A transponder chip, implanted into the breast muscle of each bird for individual identification; and	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.05	• Banded with both Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme (ABBBS) band and a coloured Davic band.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.06	At least two chicks within every release will be fitted with a tracking device (i.e. radio transmitter). The radio transmitter shall weigh less than 2% of the bird's total weight.	Not Applicable			No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.07	Banding and fitting of the transmitters will be conducted by appropriate Licenced personnel, in accordance with Regulation 17 of the WC Act.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.08	The Malleefowl shall be released at first light. The birds are to be released into the central area of the station, within the Kalli land system (please refer to Appendix 8). The release site for the birds has been determined by multiple years of data identifying suitable Malleefowl habitat. This location places the birds a considerable distance away from mining activities and vehicles, hence assisting with minimising the threatening processes over the property.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.09	KML will monitor the transmitters for the first 10 days after release and then weekly thereafter for the first 2 months. After this point, KML will monitor the birds on a monthly basis.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl were translocated during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
4.10	KML will continue to build on the information regarding Malleefowl on the property through Malleefowl surveys, installation of additional motion sensor cameras on active mounds and in areas the Malleefowl continue to move through.	Compliant	2	2	KML has conducted extensive surveys of Badja station, as well as placing motion sensor cameras on active Malleefowl mounds at the station.	Visual inspection of Performance Review Report 2013 for Ministerial Statements 805 and 806.	PO: KML engaged the Malleefowl Preservation Group (MPG) to undertake surveys of Badja station. In 2013, a survey team successfully searched an area of 1570 hectares, which, combined with the area covered in 2012 (1304.8 hectares), constitutes approximately half of the Yalgoroo Paddock. Motion sensor cameras have also been set up on active mounds at Badja station.
4.11	Measurements of food availability, vegetation types and cover in the area where the chicks shall be released will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Badja Station manager or KML's Environment department.	Not Applicable	0	0	Monitoring of food availability and vegetation cover was discontinued as Malleefowl previously released on Badja Station appear to have left the area. Notwithstanding the above, Malleefowl chicks were released in an area (i.e. Kalli land system) that has been determined as suitable habitat and KML are planning to seek approval to close this requirement as it may not be required.	Email from Land Asset and Community Manager 07 March 2014	OFI: Seek approval (from Department of the Environment) to remove the following requirement from the Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1035 : "Measurements of food availability, vegetation types and cover in the area where the chicks shall be released will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Badja Station manager or KML's Environment department." as the Malleefowl chicks are released in an area (i.e. Kalli land system) that has been determined as suitable habitat.
5.00	WSTS Translocation						
5.01	All WSTS will be translocated with their original colony.	Compliant	2	2	All WSTS have been translocated with their original colony. All WSTS translocated within the reporting period have been moved within the log.	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor.	Nil.

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5.02	WSTS will only be handled by the fauna specialist or trained Environment department representative, in possession of a valid Licence to Take Fauna as detailed in section 3.1 of this procedure. Any WSTS handled will have their details recorded including age, sex, weight and measurements of size. These details will be recorded in the Environmental Database.	Compliant	2	2	KML maintains records of all WSTS handled or translocated in the Fauna Register. During the reporting period, there was only 1 occurrence of handling WSTS (prior to moving the colony within the log) and this was done under licence SF008948 (by a trained Environment department representative).	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.03	WSTS are to be translocated to a new habitat where no other WSTS colonies already reside.	Compliant	2	2	KML have used the most recent annual monitoring to determine the location of translocation. The logs were relocated within WSTS habitat, but at least 50m away from other WSTS colonies.	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor. Visual inspection of translocated logs.	Nil.
5.04	WSTS colonies must be translocated to new habitat preferably more than 100 metres, from the boundaries of Project disturbance areas. A map of potential translocation sites is shown in Appendix 2.	Compliant	2	2	Where practicable, WSTS colonies have been translocated to new habitat more than 100m from the boundaries of the Project. One occurrence during the reporting period where this was not possible.	Visual inspection of translocated WSTS.	Nil.
5.05	Following removal from their original site, WSTS must be translocated to their new location as soon as practicable. During translocation they should be individually housed in clean cloth bags.	Compliant	2	2	WSTS were moved to their new location as soon as practicable. WSTS were moved within the logs (therefore, requirement to individually house in clean cloth bags no required). Estimated 24 hours between dismantling logs and moving WSTS to translocation site.	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.06	Skinks must not be left in dangerous locations during translocation, such as vehicle seats, dashboards or in direct sunlight.	Not Applicable	0	0	WSTS were moved within the logs with all open ends stuffed with clean cloth, therefore, this requirement not triggered.	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.07	Skinks must be translocated and released in their original social groups.	Compliant	2	2	WSTS were moved within the logs with no individuals translocated separately.	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.08	Skinks from different colonies must be translocated separately.	Compliant	2	2	Each log was translocated separately.	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.09	Habitat to which the WSTS are translocated must be marked with an information tag, stating the WSTS colony identification name and the date the colony was translocated. These details are important for monitoring purposes.	Not Applicable	0	0	Habitat to which the WSTS are translocated is not marked with an information tag. Rather, records are maintained in the Fauna Register and have been added to the GIS database for monitoring purposes. KML have updated Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation CORP-EN-PRO-1024 Section 9.1 to state: "Habitat to which the WSTS are translocated must be recorded in the GIS database, stating the WSTS colony identification name and the date the colony was translocated. These details are important for monitoring purposes."	Interview with site KML Environmental Advisor. Visual inspection of translocation sites.	Nil.
5.10	Ideally the WSTS or WSTS colony should be translocated in the log (that is, with the WSTS in situ).	Compliant	2	2	WSTS were moved within the logs with all open ends stuffed with clean cloth.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.11	The equipment and Personal Protective Equipment required for the safe translocation of WSTS is outlined in Appendix 3 – Western Spiny Tailed Skink Translocation Equipment List.	Not Applicable	0	0	WSTS were moved within the logs with all open ends stuffed with clean cloth, therefore, this requirement not triggered.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.12	If the translocation process described above is not practicable due to safety or other reasons (i.e. the log will crumble if moved), an attempt must be made to remove WSTS from logs using Elliot and/ or cage traps.	Not Applicable	0	0	WSTS were moved within the logs with all open ends stuffed with clean cloth, therefore, this requirement not triggered.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.13	If the trapping method mentioned above is unsuccessful, an attempt must be made to remove the WSTS(s) from the log by hand.	Not Applicable	0	0	WSTS were moved within the logs with all open ends stuffed with clean cloth, therefore, this requirement not triggered.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.14	Every effort must be made to minimise the stress caused to the animals during the translocation process.	Compliant	2	2	The following measures were taken to minimise stress to WSTS during translocation: - open ends stuffed with clean cloth; - soft slings used; and - machinery operators briefed.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.15	On-going monitoring must be conducted to determine the success of translocated WSTS colonies. The Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 will be utilised for all WSTS monitoring activities.	Compliant	2	2	All translocation sites will be added to the annual monitoring.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.16	Information that must be recorded during the translocation of Skinks will be recorded using the Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Form CORP-EN-FRM-1035 and includes:	Compliant	2	2	A Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Form CORP-EN-FRM-1035 has been filled in for all logs translocated.	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Nil.

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5.17	• A colony identification name. When WSTS colonies are identified during surveys, identification names are allocated to them, in consultation with the KML GIS Specialist the next sequential number will be used, and recorded in the GIS system. This identification name i.e. "S18". should be recorded on the WSTS translocation data form with a unique number stated after the identification name, reflecting the date the colony or WSTS was translocated i.e. S18_011109. This identification name must also be stated on the tag installed next to the translocated WSTS colony.	Compliant	2	2	All WSTS identified for translocation during the reporting period were allocated an ID number in GIS corresponding to the Translocation form.	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035. Visual inspection of Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Form.	Nil.
5.18	• GPS coordinates and a photograph of habitat from which the WSTS colony was translocated.	Compliant	2	2	GPS coordinates and photograph ID of habitat from which WSTS colony was translocated is recorded on the Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Form CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Nil.
5.19	• Information about the habitat from which the WSTS colony was translocated.	Compliant	2	2	Table B (completed if skink(s) are translocated from within a log) was filled in for log translocations and this includes (but not limited to): - details of logs - distance to surrounding logs - % cover of shrubs <2m high and within 5m	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Nil.
5.20	• Where possible, the number of WSTS(s) in the colony that is being translocated including sex, size and weight of each. This may not be possible if animal(s) are translocated within the log, however, an estimate could be made by a fauna specialist, or trained Environmental department representative, of the number of WSTS(s) in the colony from scat piles located at the original WSTS colony habitat.	Compliant	2	2	The 'General Translocation Data' section of the form has been filled in and includes the number of skinks translocated. In some instances a range has been provided where an exact number could not be determined.	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Nil.
5.21	• Number of logs (if any), translocated to new habitat from old habitat.	Compliant	2	2	Number of logs translocated to new habitat has been recorded for each translocation.	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Nil.
5.22	Translocation Skinks within the Log:	Not Applicable	0	0			
5.23	The person supervising the disturbance activities, in consultation with a trained Environmental department representative must determine if it is practicable or safe to move the entire log with the WSTS(s) in situ.	Compliant	2	2	The KML Environmental department determined it practicable to move all WSTS identified for translocation in situ (and safe to move entire log).	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.24	The decision to move WSTS habitat will be partially dependent on ease of access and the equipment available on site to lift and manoeuvre logs.	Compliant	2	2	The KML Environmental department determined it practicable to move all WSTS identified for translocation in situ (and safe to move entire log).	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.25	Ideally logs identified for translocation should fit on a tray-back vehicle or small flat-bed truck, and must be light enough to be lifted safely, by hand, onto the back of the vehicle. If logs are able to fit on the back of the vehicle, but are too heavy to lift by hand, a sling and Hiab, or similar equipment, should be used if available.	Compliant	2	2	Logs identified for translocation were moved on to a small flat-bed truck using soft slings.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.26	• Logs in which WSTS have been identified will be clearly flagged for translocation by an appropriately trained Environment department representative. The KML site Environmental Advisor or Mining Team (as appropriate) person supervising the clearing (or their delegate) will also be present for this activity.	Compliant	2	2	Logs in which WSTS were identified and clearly flagged by the Environmental department for translocation using red and white flagging.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.27	• The person supervising the disturbance activities must determine what equipment will be required to manoeuvre the log, and ensure the equipment is available for use, i.e. tray-back Ute, Hiab and sling if required.	Compliant	2	2	Refer to audit ref. 5.25.	Refer to audit ref. 5.25.	Nil.
5.28	• Prior to loading the log onto the vehicle for translocation, all exits from the log must be blocked (as far as practicable) using clean rags or similar clean, non-intrusive materials.	Compliant	2	2	Prior to loading the log onto the flat-bed truck, all exits from the log were blocked using clean rags.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor. Photographic evidence.	Nil.
5.29	• The entire log supporting the WSTS individual or group will be moved with the WSTS(s) in situ unless it is not safe to do so in relation to safety requirements. This could include situations where; the log is too large to move, is in an area that is awkward to access, and/or the log is too weak and will crumble or fall apart when moved.	Compliant	2	2	All WSTS identified for translocation were moved in situ within the log.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.

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5.30	• When being transported, logs will ideally be whole, and moved in such a way that will minimise breakage. A sling should be used for transportation to minimise risk of log breakage. A fauna specialist or trained KML Environment department representative and the person supervising the clearing will oversee the translocation of any logs.	Compliant	2	2	Where practicable, logs were whole. However, where required, the log was cut into smaller pieces. These activities were supervised by the KML Environmental department and all parts of the log were translocated together. A soft sling was used during the works to minimise the risk of log breakage.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.31	• Once the log is safely and securely on the back of the vehicle, a trained Environmental department representative must supervise the transfer of WSTS(s) in the log to their new suitable habitat.	Compliant	2	2	The KML Environmental department escorted the truck driver to the translocation area.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.32	• A trained Environment department representative will collect information on the WSTS habitat (e.g. number of logs, diameter of logs, distance to the next nearest log pile, and vegetation cover). This information will assist KML in developing a database of information to be used in the selection of suitable translocation receptor sites.	Compliant	2	2	The KML Environmental department filled in a Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form which includes the following information: - diameter of logs - distance to the next nearest log pile - surrounding vegetation A copy of the Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form for 3 of the translocations haven't been filed in folder 7.3 Fauna (Strikes, Feral, relocations).	Visual inspection of 7x Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Forms CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	OFI: Scan and file Western Spiny Tailed Skink Monitoring Form for 3x translocations (document no: 1006826, 1008235 and 1008236).
5.33	• If translocation of entire logs is not practicable due to the constraints listed above, WSTS will be removed and relocated separately, either into other translocated logs, or into an entirely new, suitable habitat. This will be undertaken by a fauna specialist or trained Environment department representative.	Not Applicable	0	0	Not required during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.34	During all manual handling activities and mechanical lifting of logs, all appropriate statutory and company safety requirements must be complied with.	Compliant	2	2	A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and Take 5 were completed during the works to ensure all appropriate statutory and company safety requirements were complied with.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor. Visual Inspection of JHA and Take 5.	Nil.
5.35	Translocating Skinks by Hand	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.36	If it is determined that it is not safe or practicable to translocate the logs with WSTS in situ, the WSTS(s) must be removed by hand in accordance with the following:	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.37	• WSTS will be removed from logs by trapping using Elliot and cage traps. Trapping will ideally occur during spring and early summer, (when WSTS are active). If trapping is ineffective, WSTS will be removed by hand. This may require splitting of logs. However, damage to logs shall be minimised where possible and chainsaws will not be used.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.38	• If trapping is not successful, WSTS(s) must be captured by splitting open the log as gently as possible, and removing the animal by hand. A jemmy or small crowbar and hand saw are to be used for this process. Chainsaws should only be used as a last resort.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.39	• WSTS that have been removed from logs will be temporarily housed in individual cages and released back into logs once the habitat has been relocated. If the habitat is unable to be relocated due to the constraints listed above, the WSTS will be released into a new suitable habitat that has been identified through surveys.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.40	• Any WSTS handled must have their sex, weight and size recorded using the WSTS Translocation Field Data Collection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1035.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.41	• WSTS translocated by hand are to be placed in separate, clean cloth bags when removed from their habitat, and then into secure crates, that allow air flow, during transfer to their new suitable habitat.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.42	• It is advisable not to use gloves when handling WSTS, as the handler must be fully aware of the pressure being exerted on the WSTS during handling.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
5.43	Only fauna specialists or trained and licensed Environmental department representatives are authorised to handle WSTS, as outlined in Section 4.1 of this procedure.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS were translocated by hand during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
6.00	Survey and Annual Monitoring						

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6.01	Malleefowl mound surveys will be conducted progressively in areas proposed for disturbance within the Project footprint, and surrounding areas.	Compliant	2	2	KML completes fauna surveys when obtaining Part IV <i>Environmental protection Act 1986</i> and <i>Mining Act 1978</i> approval. An example of this is the Hinge Iron Ore Project. KML are currently seeking approval to clear this area and as a result, have completed a fauna survey for the whole area. As a result, one active Malleefowl mound was identified.	Visual inspection of GIS database, 'Fauna Survey Areas' layer - Hinge Project Area Fauna Assessment (M.J.Bamford & G. Basnett).	Nil.
6.02	Malleefowl surveying will be conducted throughout the Malleefowl breeding season, namely 1st September until 30th April so that accurate information can be gathered on population figures and mound activity.	Compliant	2	2	Malleefowl surveys are conducted, where practicable, throughout the Malleefowl breeding season. For example, three field surveys were conducted for the Hinge Iron Ore Project: 16-20 December 2011 19-25 July 2012 27 September - 3 October 2012	Visual inspection of Hinge Iron Ore Project - Hinge Fauna Assessment, Bamford Consulting Ecologists, July 2013.	OFI: Update Environmental Procedure - Environmental Approvals Schedule CORP-EN-PRO-1014 to include statement: "Malleefowl surveying will be conducted throughout the Malleefowl breeding season as far as practicable, namely 1st September until 30th April so that accurate information can be gathered on population figures and mound activity."
6.03	There are approximately 400 Malleefowl mounds within the Project footprint of which KML annually monitor mounds which are deemed to have shown recent activity i.e. activity within the last five years. (Refer to Appendix 5 - 8- Annual Malleefowl Monitoring Location Maps).	Compliant	2	2	KML determined mounds that require monitoring as: - Active or recently active (Status A, B, C or D) - Old active (unverified) - New active (unverified) The following were not monitored in 2013/14: - Removed from Annual List (E or destroyed) - Mounds on Badja Station	Visual inspection of Malleefowl Data All Years and Template, tab '2013-14 List'.	Nil.
6.04	Malleefowl mound surveys carried out over the Project area will be conducted using a human chain method, as outlined in the National Manual for the Malleefowl Monitoring System, published by the Natural Heritage Trust, National Malleefowl Monitoring Project.	Compliant	2	2	Malleefowl mound surveys are conducted using a human chain method. The Hinge Iron Ore Project Fauna Assessment Report states: "Methodology to Malleefowl surveys used was consistent with that conducted by Bamford Consulting Ecologists in previous surveys of the Karara and Shine area and recommended by the Malleefowl Preservation Group. Personnel were spaced 20m apart and walked slowly up a transect searching for Malleefowl mounds."	Visual inspection of Hinge Iron Ore Project - Hinge Fauna Assessment, Bamford Consulting Ecologists, July 2013.	Nil.
6.05	The profile and status of Malleefowl mounds identified during the surveys will be recorded. The profile describes the appearance of the mound and the status is related to activity in and around the mound.	Compliant	2	2	Appendix 7 of the Hinge Iron Ore Project Fauna Assessment Report includes the Profile and Activity of the mound.	Visual inspection of Hinge Iron Ore Project - Hinge Fauna Assessment, Bamford Consulting Ecologists, July 2013.	Nil.
6.06	During any initial Malleefowl surveys the following information will be recorded. • GPS coordinates of mounds; • Dimensions of mounds (height, width – overall and of central depression if present); • Vegetation in the vicinity of the mound; • Soil type in the vicinity of mound; • Mound material; • Mound profile; • Photograph of mound; • Status of mound (based on mound profile); • Direct observation of any Malleefowl in the vicinity of the mound; and • Direct observation of any known predators (e.g. foxes, feral cats) in the vicinity of the mound.	Compliant	2	2	The Hinge Iron Ore Project Fauna Assessment Report states: "Information collected on each mound included height, width, crater depth (if present), activity, building materials, vegetation, landscape placement and GPS coordinates." Appendix 7 includes a table which present the following information: Date Easting and Northing Width and Height Dimple Activity (Active / Inactive) Profile Vegetation Soils Notes	Visual inspection of Hinge Iron Ore Project - Hinge Fauna Assessment, Bamford Consulting Ecologists, July 2013.	Nil.
6.07	Site based Environmental staff will complete all annual monitoring work. Monitoring information recorded in the field will be recorded using the Annual Malleefowl Monitoring Form CORP-EN-FRM-1031.	Compliant	2	2	Site based Environmental staff complete all annual monitoring work. The Annual Malleefowl Monitoring Form CORP-EN-FRM-1031 is used in the field and a master register (Malleefowl Data All Years and Template) is maintained. 2013-14 data includes a column 'Monitored by' and confirms that this monitoring was completed by the Environmental department.	Visual inspection of Malleefowl Data All Years and Template.	Nil.

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6.08	Data collected during surveys and annual monitoring will be recorded in the KML GIS database and analysed during the desktop review conducted as part of the permitting associated with the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004. The location and extent of the progressive surveys will be reviewed and adjusted in accordance with the project execution plan.	Compliant	2	2	Data collected during surveys is recorded in the GIS database (Hinge Iron Ore Project records are up to date). The 2013-14 data hasn't been uploaded into the GIS database yet, however the data is yet to be finalised.	Visual inspection of Malleefowl Data All Years and Template. Visual inspection of GIS database, 'Environment' and 'Monitoring' layer.	Nil.
6.09	In addition to mound profiles, mound status is also to be recorded during annual monitoring.	Compliant	2	2	2013-14 Malleefowl monitoring includes mound profile and mound status.	Visual inspection of Malleefowl Data All Years and Template.	Nil.
6.10	Mound statuses are only to be used during annual breeding season monitoring. Descriptions may not apply at other times and annual monitoring is necessary to draw conclusions as to the status of the mound. Statuses A to D all apply to mounds that have been technically active in the current breeding season, but only mounds of status A are active in that they are being used for breeding.	Compliant	2	2	2013-14 Malleefowl monitoring was completed during the breeding season and includes mound status.	Visual inspection of Malleefowl Data All Years and Template.	Nil.
6.11	Information identifying the location and status of Malleefowl mounds recorded during surveys over the Project is available from the KML Environment department.	Compliant	2	2	Data collected during surveys is recorded in the GIS database (Hinge Iron Ore Project records are up to date).	Visual inspection of GIS database, 'Environment' layer.	Nil.
6.12	Areas proposed for disturbance within the project footprint will be progressively analysed by a fauna specialist to identify whether they contain suitable WSTS habitat, and if any prospective habitat is identified, it will be surveyed for the presence of WSTS colonies.	Compliant	2	2	Prior to ground disturbing activities, all areas proposed for disturbance are progressively analysed by a fauna specialist to identify whether it contains suitable WSTS habitat. This is done as part of the AR desktop review by the Approvals Specialists. Additionally, all areas are inspected using the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027.	Visual inspection of comments sheet of AR-1353 Syncline Track.	Nil.
6.13	Any WSTS colonies identified within the disturbance footprint will be earmarked for relocation.	Compliant	2	2	All WSTS colonies are inspected as part of the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form. During the reporting period, GD-1283(F) was inspected and 4 WSTS colonies were checked off and 3 of these were identified for relocation.	Visual inspection of GD-1283(F) Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form, signed 29/10/2013.	Nil.
6.14	Appropriate habitats near the Project area have been identified to receive translocated WSTS colonies.	Compliant	2	2	SKM6 (WSTS location 6) has been identified to receive translocated WSTS colonies.	Visual inspection of GIS database 'Skink Potential Translocation Site' layer.	Nil.
6.15	Surveys will also be undertaken outside of KML disturbance areas to identify areas which could be used as control points for monitoring, and to identify prospective WSTS habitat which could be used as receptor sites for any colonies that need to be translocated from project disturbance areas.	Not Applicable	0	0	These surveys were completed outside of the reporting period.	Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS habitat' layer. Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS potential translocation sites' layer. Visual inspection of surveys for the WSTS <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i> , KML (Bamford Consulting, December 2008).	Nil.
6.16	Prospective habitat has been identified using aerial photography, followed by a thorough search of the identified area for the WSTS itself and/or their scats or prints.	Compliant	2	2	Prospective habitat records from original Bamfords surveys have been entered in GIS. For recent surveys (e.g. Hinge Project Area Fauna Assessment), WSTS habitat has not been included in the scope of works (only skink evidence locations).	Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS habitat' layer. Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS potential translocation sites' layer. Visual inspection of surveys for the WSTS <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i> , KML (Bamford Consulting, December 2008).	Nil.
6.17	Suitable habitat that has been identified (to date) as suitable WSTS habitat, to which WSTS can be translocated, are identified on the Map - Control, Cluster and Translocation Sites in Appendix 2	Compliant	2	2	Prospective habitat records as per the surveys conducted by the Bamford Consulting Ecologists surveys have been entered in GIS.	Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS habitat' layer. Interview with Senior Environmental Advisor - Approvals (GBG).	Nil.
6.18	Data collected during surveys is recorded in the KML GIS database and is analysed during the desktop review conducted as part of the permitting associated with the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004. The location and extent of the progressive surveys will be reviewed and adjusted in accordance with project development plan.	Compliant	2	2	Data collected during surveys is recorded in the KML GIS database and is analysed during the desktop review conducted as part of the permitting associated with the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004. Where required, surveys are conducted in new proposed disturbance areas, for example, a western spiny-tailed skink survey was conducted for the Hinge Iron Ore Project.	Visual inspection of Approvals Request (AR) Desktop Review, AR-1363 Folsom (12 November 2013). Hinge Project Area Fauna Assessment, June 2013.	Nil.
6.19	A current plan identifying the location of WSTS habitat recorded during surveys are available from the KML Environment department.	Compliant	2	2	A plan identifying the location of WSTS habitat is included in Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) and a current may be provided using the information within the GIS database upon request.	Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS habitat' layer. Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'WSTS potential translocation sites' layer.	Nil.
6.20	Annual Monitoring	Not Applicable	0	0			

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6.21	The control and translocation sites will allow for a comparison of monitoring data during any phase of construction and operations, in particular an estimate of WSTS population trends.	Compliant	2	2	Control and translocation sites have been monitored. This data can be used for comparison during any phase of the project. Skink Survey Comparison Data (graph and table) includes a comparison of the 'Monitoring Sites', 'WSTS Sites' and 'Control Sites'.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register.	OFI: Include Translocation data in the 'Skink Survey Comparison Data' (overall Graph tab) on WSTS Monitoring Register.
6.22	Ten control sites and six translocation sites have been established; including along the linear infrastructure corridor (LIC) and operational area. Cluster sites have been also been developed and surveyed within the control sites.	Compliant	2	2	Ten control sites and six translocation sites have been established. Cluster sites have been also been developed and surveyed within the control sites.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual inspection of GIS database 'Monitoring' and 'Skink Evidence Locations' layer.	Nil.
6.23	All cluster sites within the established control and translocation sites will be monitored annually.	Compliant	2	2	Cluster sites fall within the defined monitoring areas and are monitored annually.	Visual inspection of GIS database 'Monitoring' and 'Skink Evidence Locations' layer. Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register.	Nil.
6.24	All data will be saved in KML Fauna Registers and any GIS data layers will be updated accordingly.	Compliant	2	2	All WSTS monitoring data is saved in a stand alone spreadsheet - 'WSTS Monitoring Register'. This data has been provided to the KML GIS coordinator and the GIS layer has been updated.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual inspection of GIS database 'Monitoring' and 'Skink Evidence Locations' layer.	Nil.
6.25	Monitoring will be undertaken for a minimum of 3 years. The Western Spiny Tailed WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 will be utilised.	Compliant	2	2	WSTS monitoring has been undertaken for over 3 years. The WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 has been utilised.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Forms – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring.	Nil.
6.26	Monitoring data recording will include:	Not Applicable	0	0			
6.27	• Confirmation of GPS coordinates of prospective habitat;	Not Applicable	0	0	KML have established monitoring locations based on prospective habitat. As these locations are derived from the GIS database, recording the GPS coordinates of prospective habitat is not required. The skink monitoring area code is noted (i.e. SKM6).	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring (New site in SKM3, 12 September 2013).	OFI: Update Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation section 10 to remove the requirement for confirming GPS coordinates of prospective Western Spiny Tailed Skink habitat.
6.28	• GPS coordinates of any WSTS colonies found (based on either direct sighting of animals or their scats);	Compliant	2	2	GPS coordinates of WSTS colonies found are recorded during monitoring.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring (New site in SKM3, 12 September 2013).	Nil.
6.29	• Number and description of any Skinks sighted and their surroundings (e.g. under a log, basking in the sun etc.);	Compliant	2	2	Number and description of WSTS sighted and their surrounds is recorded. The WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 includes: - No. sighted; and - Skink Behaviour (Active / Basking / Sheltering in hollow / Other).	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring (New site in SKM3, 12 September 2013).	Nil.
6.30	• Size, weight and sex of all Skinks handled	Not Applicable	0	0	The WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 includes: - If skinks have been sighted: Size; Age; Sex. However, no handling of WSTS is required for annual monitoring.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring (New site in SKM3, 12 September 2013).	Nil.
6.31	• Observation of scats present and type of habitat used;	Compliant	2	2	The WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 includes: - Scat description: How many; Av length; Fresh / Dry; and Contents.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring (New site in SKM3, 12 September 2013).	Nil.
6.32	• Photograph and detailed description of habitat including log size (length, width, diameter of hollow), distance to nearest log pile, soil profile and vegetation type;	Compliant	2	2	The WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 includes: - Photo details: Number; and File Location;.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register. Visual evidence of WSTS Monitoring Form – CORP-EN-FRM-1034 for 2013 monitoring (New site in SKM3, 12 September 2013).	Nil.
6.33	Data collected from the monitoring of all recorded WSTS colonies will be reviewed on an annual basis by the KML Environment department.	Compliant	2	2	Data collected from the monitoring of all recorded WSTS colonies is reviewed via the 'Skink Survey Comparison Data' graph.	Visual inspection of WSTS Monitoring Register.	Nil.

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6.34	During the review of WSTS monitoring data, the trends will be evaluated to gauge the effectiveness of translocation as a mitigation measure, and to identify any adjustments to procedures or management measures that may be required.	Not Applicable	0	0	KML have removed this requirement from Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation (CORP-EN-PRO-1024) as this was based on the WSTS being microchipped prior to translocation. KML have discontinued this so this requirement no longer applies.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
6.35	If no Skinks are evident at the time of monitoring, changes in the number of WSTS scats observed in relation to the previous monitoring observations of that colony will be undertaken in comparison to control colonies.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref. 6.34.	Refer to audit ref. 6.34.	Nil.
6.36	In the event that translocated WSTS colonies are found to be declining, translocation methodologies will be reviewed and potential causes will be investigated by a fauna specialist in an effort to identify potential causes for the decline and specific management measures will be developed to address these.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref. 6.34.	Refer to audit ref. 6.34.	Nil.
7.00	Impact Control - General Management and Avoidance						
7.01	Manage and minimise clearing of potential and existing Malleefowl and WSTS habitat in the Project area through KML's Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	Compliant	2	2	KML manages and minimise clearing of potential and existing Malleefowl and WSTS habitat in the Project area through KML's Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004. This procedure is auditing annually to ensure all requirements are complied with.	Visual inspection of Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN- PRO-1004. Visual inspection of 2013-14 Audit Schedule. Visual inspection of Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance Audit, 22/11/2012.	Nil.
7.02	Malleefowl habitat corridors will be identified in the detailed engineering design, recorded in the KML GIS system, and protected during construction and operation through application of the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	Compliant	2	2	Prospective Malleefowl habitat has been identified in the KML GIS database extrapolating from vegetation mapping data. At the time of this audit the Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Monitoring and Management CORP-EN-PRO-1035 was being updated to include a condition that fauna surveys were to include mapping of Malleefowl habitat corridors in their scope.	Visual Inspection of ArcGIS Fauna database (Environment Layer). Visual inspection of Draft Approvals Checklist CORP-EN-FRM-1013 Visual Inspection of Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Monitoring and Measurement CORP-EN-PRO-1035.	Nil.
7.03	Minimise the risk of fire within Malleefowl habitat through implementation of the KML Fire Prevention and Control Strategy CORP-EN-PRO-1034.	Compliant	2	2	KML have implemented the Fire Prevention and Control Strategy CORP-EN-PRO-1034. To ensure compliance with this strategy, KML conducted an audit against the requirements on 12/03/2014. The following documents have also been developed and implemented to minimise fire within the KIOP and MIOP footprints: - Emergency Management Plan CORP-HS-PLN-1003. - Storage and Use of Hazardous Substances Standard 1000-HS-STD-1042. - Hot Works Standard 1000-HS-STD-1030. - Flammable and Combustible Liquids Standard 1000- HS-STD-1027.	Visual inspection: - Fire Prevention and Control Strategy CORP-EN-PRO-1034 - Fire Control Audit, 12/03/14. - Emergency Management Plan CORP-HS-PLN-1003. - Storage and Use of Hazardous Substances Standard 1000-HS-STD-1042. - Hot Works Standard 1000-HS-STD-1030. - Flammable and Combustible Liquids Standard 1000-HS-STD-1027.	Nil.

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7.04	Every effort will be made to avoid impact on WSTS colonies during project development. However, there may be circumstances where impact is unavoidable, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not possible to construct the infrastructure in a way which avoids identified WSTS colonies due to engineering constraints or safety requirements; Impacts on vegetation and general fauna habitat will be greater than the risk mitigation achieved by avoiding the habitat area of the colony, (impacts on habitat avoidance versus general vegetation removal will be determined through a risk assessment process); By avoiding one particular WSTS habitat, another may be impacted upon; It is not possible to relocate or alter the planned infrastructure to avoid WSTS habitat due to landowner access restrictions; or Leaving the colony untouched would mean that it becomes isolated in a pocket of remnant vegetation and would be surrounded by cleared work areas, thereby increasing the risk or indirect impacts. 	Compliant	2	2	KML maintains an Approvals Management System which includes a review of WSTS survey data to avoids impacts on WSTS as far as practicable. KML has enveloped and implemented an Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-1004 which has provisions for managing WSTS.	Visual inspection of Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN- PRO-1004.	Nil.
7.05	Habitat hosting the WSTS that is located within 30 metres from areas proposed for construction or operations will be identified with signage and flagging to identify it as a 'No Go Zone' and prevent disturbance.	Compliant	2	2	WSTS site located within 30m from the Syncline Turner Haul Road has been identified with signage and flagged to identify it as a "No Go Zone".	Photographic evidence, see plate 1.	Nil.
7.06	Implement the KML Environmental Plan - Feral Animal Management CORP-EN-PLN-1009 and associated monitoring and abatement procedures.	Compliant	2	2	KML has implemented the Environmental Plan - Feral Animal Management CORP-EN-PLN-1009, measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trapping program; - reporting of feral fauna sightings; - feral trapping results; - baiting; etc. 	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
7.07	Implementation of the Health and Safety Plan - Traffic Management CORP-HS-PLN-1008 and associated control measures i.e. reduced speed limit signage and rules within areas known to be habituated by Malleefowl.	Compliant	2	2	The Health and Safety Plan - Traffic Management CORP-HS-PLN-1008 has been implemented onsite. Traffic speeds are monitored via speed cameras onsite. Jones Way has fauna traffic signs where Malleefowl sightings have been reported. Speed limit has been reduced from 80 km/hr. to 60 km/hr.	Visual inspection of speed limit signage. Visual inspection of Health and Safety Plan - Traffic Management CORP-HS-PLN-1008. Visual inspection of Fauna Road Sign Locations Register.	Nil.
7.08	Lighting during construction and lighting installed on permanent infrastructure shall be placed to minimise light overspill, particularly into surrounding vegetated areas, to ensure Malleefowl are not deterred from roosting near lit areas, and to minimise the risk of predation.	Compliant	2	2	Lighting has been installed to minimise light overspill.	Visual inspection.	Nil.
7.09	Training and awareness programs containing information related to Malleefowl and WSTS including site inductions, toolbox meetings and educational posters.	Compliant	2	2	In addition to the induction, KML conducts / rolls out scheduled awareness training (as toolbox topics). This includes Malleefowl and Fauna (which includes WSTS). Educational posters are displayed throughout offices, crib rooms and ablation facilities.	Visual inspection. Visual inspection of Site Training Register and Schedule. Visual inspection of Environmental Awareness Training - Fauna Management and Malleefowl Management..	Nil.
7.10	Prior to commencement of disturbance the KML Environment department will ensure active Malleefowl mounds are marked for avoidance with flagging tape and continuous bright coloured bunting. Information tags will be attached to the bunting stating mound identification detail and reason for avoidance. On completion of disturbance activity the bunting and flagging will be removed.	Not Applicable	0	0	No active Malleefowl mounds encountered within disturbance footprints during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.11	Rehabilitation is conducted in accordance with KML's Environmental Procedure – Land Rehabilitation CORP-EN-PRO-1002.	Compliant	2	2	KML has commenced progressive rehabilitation of areas no longer required for construction or operations. Areas include the Linear Infrastructure Corridor, borrow pits, waste rock dumps etc. KML conduct regularly audit against the Environmental Procedure – Land Rehabilitation CORP-EN-PRO-1002 to ensure all requirements are complied with. The next audit is scheduled for April 2014.	Visual inspection. Visual inspection of Audit Schedule 2013/14.	Nil.
7.12	Where work is to take place near an active mound KML will ensure that:	Not Applicable	0	0			
7.13	• The work plant and equipment remains at least 50m from active mounds through demarcation of the mound by the Construction Team or Mining Team as appropriate.	Not Applicable	0	0	No active Malleefowl mounds encountered within disturbance footprints during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.

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7.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorised personnel maintain a 10 m buffer distance around active Malleefowl mounds, which will be delineated with continuous bright coloured bunting with flagging tape attached to clearly identify the avoidance area during disturbance activities by the Construction Team or Mining team as appropriate. 	Not Applicable	0	0	No active Malleefowl mounds encountered within disturbance footprints during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel are to limit the period of time spent within 10 to 15 m of an active mound by planning work to be undertaken as quickly as practicable. 	Not Applicable	0	0	No active Malleefowl mounds encountered within disturbance footprints during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.16	WSTS habitat creation methods will include:	Not Applicable	0	0			
7.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where infrastructure, roads or rail lines are constructed, large trees and logs will be retained within the clearance area to be used for the enhancement and creation of WSTS habitat. A fauna specialist or trained Environment department representative and the person supervising the clearing will oversee the re-creation of habitat. A variety of log sizes with hollows and/ or crevices is required. Logs should be placed in piles touching and overlapping each other. 	Not Applicable	0	0	No creation of habitat occurred during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-created habitats will be located in areas with understorey vegetation, at least 5 metres from the edge of cleared areas that will be used for construction or operational activities. The habitats will be spaced at intervals of no less than 50 metres – 100 metres. Existing WSTS habitat (trees, logs) will not be compromised in the re-creation of habitat. Habitat creation should only use logs taken from cleared areas. 	Not Applicable	0	0	No creation of habitat occurred during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.19	Construction and operation of infrastructure and mine facilities will take into account measures to prevent and manage the entrapment of fauna. Measures will include:	Not Applicable	0	0			
7.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting the length of any continuous open trench to 2.5 kilometres at any one time. 	Not Applicable	0	0	No trenching works have been completed during the reporting period. Construction of the pipeline was completed on 20 October 2011.	Visual inspection of Condition 8.6: Pipeline Corridor Completion Fauna Report, 26 October 2011.	Nil.
7.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capping of pipe ends during pipe laying works. 	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 7.20.	Refer to audit ref 7.20.	Nil.
7.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placement of fauna refuges and ramps in trenches at intervals not exceeding 50 metres. 	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 7.20.	Refer to audit ref 7.20.	Nil.
7.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspection of pipeline trenches by trained fauna handlers (twice daily and after major rainfall events). 	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 7.20.	Refer to audit ref 7.20.	Nil.
7.24	Mound Removal:	Not Applicable	0	0			
7.25	Malleefowl mounds occurring directly within the proposed disturbance area will be removed in accordance with the KML's Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	Compliant	2	2	Inactive Malleefowl mounds occurring directly in the disturbance area, are removed in accordance with the environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004. This involved checking the mound within 2 weeks of clearing to confirm that it is inactive.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.26	<p>Every effort will be made to avoid removal or disturbance of Malleefowl mounds during the breeding season (namely 1st September until 30th April). However, if construction or operations commences during this time, avoidance may not always be possible. If this is the case, KML will avoid removal of active mounds (i.e. those being worked and potentially containing eggs) or recently active mounds unless one or more of the following constraints applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the construction or operations methodology indicates that it is not possible to construct the infrastructure in a way which avoids the mound due to engineering constraints or safety requirements; Impacts on vegetation and general fauna habitat will be greater than the risk mitigation achieved by avoiding the mound, (impacts on mound avoidance versus general vegetation removal will be determined through a standard risk assessment process); By avoiding one particular mound, another mound may be impacted upon; It is not possible to relocate or alter the planned infrastructure to avoid the mound due to landowner access restrictions; and/ or Leaving the mound intact would mean that the mound becomes isolated in a pocket of remnant vegetation and would be surrounded by work areas. 	Compliant	2	2	KML maintains an Approvals Management System which includes a review of Malleefowl survey data to avoid impacts on Malleefowl as far as practicable. KML has developed and implemented an Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 which has provisions for managing Malleefowl.	Visual inspection of Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN- PRO-1004.	Nil.

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7.27	KML will avoid the removal of mounds within close proximity to each other (i.e. a large proportion of mounds within one male's range), unless one or more of the constraints listed immediately above applies.	Compliant	2	2	Refer to audit ref. 7.26.	Refer to audit ref. 7.26.	Nil.
7.28	Where there are still any uncertainties or clarification is required regarding Malleefowl mound removal or disturbance, queries are to be directed to the DPaW Species and Communities Branch.	Not Applicable	0	0	Consultation with DPaW regarding mound removal hasn't been required for this reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.29	Mound removal will be undertaken in accordance with the following:	Not Applicable	0	0			
7.30	• Disturbances to active or recently active mounds must occur during the non-breeding period (generally between May and August), unless one or more of the constraints listed above applies.	Not Applicable	0	0	No active Malleefowl mounds encountered within disturbance footprints during the reporting period.	Interview with KML site Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
7.31	• Mound removal will be supervised by a KML Environment department representative and the person supervising the clearing in accordance with the Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004.	Not Applicable	0	0	Supervision of mound removal is deemed required only if the mound is active. There were no removals of active mounds during the reporting period. For inactive mounds, the KML Environmental department will detail any requirements "E.g. Assessment details for mound removal: All can be removed without Environmental department supervision.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form, GD-1283(F) 29/10/2013.	Nil.
7.32	• Prior to removal, a final inspection of the mounds located in the proposed disturbance area will be carried out by a KML Environment department representative to assess activity status and whether eggs are present.	Compliant	2	2	KML Environmental department inspects all mounds within the proposed disturbance area using the Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form CORP-EN-FRM-1027 to assess activity status and whether eggs are present.	Visual inspection of Pre Ground Disturbance Site Inspection Form, GD-1283(F) 29/10/2013.	Nil.
7.33	• If an active mound requires removal and contains eggs, the person supervising the clearing will inform the KML Environment department. Prior to salvaging and managing the eggs, the KML Environment department will ensure necessary permits are in place.	Not Applicable	0	0	No eggs were identified for removal during the reporting period.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
7.34	• The details of all mounds removed will be recorded in the KML GIS system.	Compliant	2	2	Most recent Malleefowl mound removals (Tailings Storage Facility extension) have been recorded in the Fauna Register, and provided to the KML GIS specialist for inclusion in the GIS database.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register. Visual inspection of GIS database 'Malleefowl Mound' layer.	
8.00	Data Collection, Storage and Reporting						
8.01	For information that must be recorded during the Malleefowl egg salvage and management process, refer to the Malleefowl Egg Data Record Form CORP-EN-FRM-1025.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs were salvaged during the reporting period.	Visual Inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
8.02	All data recorded must be entered into the KML GIS database.	Compliant	2	2	Data from the most recent round of monitoring and translocations has been provided to the KML GIS coordinator and uploaded into the database. A procedure is under development which sets out the requirements for data to be correlated and uploaded into the GIS database.	Review of GIS database. Interview with Environmental Advisor.	Nil.
9.00	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)						
9.01	KML has developed a KPI to measure the success of the management practices of any potential impact on Malleefowl population within the Project footprint.	Compliant	2	2	KML have the following Key Performance Indicator for Malleefowl: "Malleefowl fatalities per hours worked". At this stage of the project, a measurable target has not been developed.	Visual inspection of KPIs.	Nil.
9.02	KML propose to, as far as practicable, show that there is no significant evidence of reduction in Malleefowl activity over the life of the Project.	Compliant	2	2	KML has collected five years worth of data to date and have commenced trending with this data. Full statistical analysis of the data will commence once sufficient data has been collected.	Visual inspection of Malleefowl Data All Years and Template 'Stats' tab.	Nil.
10.00	Incident Response and Reporting						

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Ref.	Audit Element	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Non-Applicable (C / NC)	Actual Score	Maximum Possible Score	Finding	Evidence	Recommendation / Preventative and Corrective Action / Opportunity for Improvement / Positive Observation
10.01	All Malleefowl injuries, mortalities and unauthorised disturbance to mounds will be reported to the KML Environment department as an incident report, including the following information: • Injury/ mortality/ disturbance date and time; • Reported by; • Area of injury/ mortality/ disturbance; • Location of injury/ mortality/ disturbance (easting and northing); • Number of birds, and whether they are injured or dead; • Vegetation type; • Any predators sighted in the area; and • Any additional comments.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl injuries, mortalities or unauthorised disturbance to mounds during the reporting period.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014. Visual Inspection of Environmental Procedure - Environmental & Heritage data Management CORP-EN-PRO-1045.	Nil.
10.02	All WSTS injuries, mortalities and disturbance to habitat will be reported to the KML Environment department via the KML Incident Reporting Process.	Not Applicable	0	0	No WSTS injuries, mortalities or disturbance to habitat during the reporting period.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.03	Such occurrences will be documented in the KML Incident Register and investigated as per the incident reporting system.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 10.01 and 10.02.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.04	Injured or dead Malleefowl or WSTS will be collected by the KML Environment department and be cared for until they can be taken to a facility for injured wildlife (refer to the KML Environmental Procedure – Terrestrial Fauna CORP-EN-PRO-1010).	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 10.01 and 10.02.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.05	Dead Malleefowl will be recovered, frozen and given to the Malleefowl Preservation Group or the WA Museum to contribute towards ongoing research, on request.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 10.01 and 10.02.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.06	Intact dead WSTS will be sent to the Western Australian Museum as requested.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 10.01 and 10.02.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.07	KML will also ensure that all Malleefowl mortalities are captured and documented in the KML Fauna Register as per Condition 10 of Ministerial Statement 805 and Condition 9 of Ministerial Statement 806.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 10.01 and 10.02. Malleefowl mortalities from previous reporting periods are documented in the Fauna Register.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
10.08	All injuries to Malleefowl or unauthorised disturbance to Malleefowl mounds will be reported to the DPaW Geraldton District office within 72 hours or as soon as practicable.	Not Applicable	0	0	Refer to audit ref 10.01 and 10.02.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.09	Disciplinary action will apply to employees and contractors found to be deliberately interfering with Malleefowl.	Not Applicable	0	0	Not occurred to date.	Review of incidents on INX InControl for period 1 July 2013 - 30 January 2014.	Nil.
10.10	Any incidents that occur during the egg salvage and management program, including egg breakage, injury or death of Malleefowl, must also be reported via the KML Incident Reporting Process.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl eggs were salvaged during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
10.11	All data recorded must be entered into the KML GIS database.	Compliant	2	2	All Malleefowl mortalities are uploaded into ArcGIS under the 'Malleefowl Sightings' layer and this includes whether the bird was alive or dead when sighted.	Visual inspection of ArcGIS 'Malleefowl Sightings' layer.	Nil.
10.12	Details describing number of WSTS and WSTS colonies that have been translocated, WSTS injuries and deaths, and unauthorised disturbance to WSTS are to be included in the Annual Environmental Report to Department of the Environment (DotE).	Compliant	2	2	Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13 submitted to SEWPaC (now DotE) states: "There were no injuries, deaths or unauthorised disturbance to Western Spiny-tailed Skinks."	Visual inspection of Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13.	Nil.
10.13	Appropriate information is to be included in the Fauna Survey Returns documentation, submitted annually to DPaW as per Regulation 17 Licence requirement.	Compliant	2	2	KML submitted the following licence return during the reporting period: Regulation 17 Licence (Western Spiny-tailed Skink) SF0083201.	Visual inspection of INX InControl Enviro - Obligations (e) ref 8236.	Nil.
10.14	Malleefowl Sightings	Not Applicable	0	0			

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10.15	All sightings of Malleefowl or Malleefowl mounds will be reported to the KML Environment department using the Fauna Sightings and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045. The following information should be supplied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sighting date; Reported by; Area of sighting; Location of sighting (easting and northing if recorded); Mound size and materials; if possible Vegetation type, if possible; Photograph, if possible; and Any additional comments. 	Compliant	2	2	All Malleefowl and Malleefowl mound sightings are reported to the Environmental department using the Fauna Sighting and Mortality Form CORP-EN-FRM-1045. All of the information listed is reported and recorded in the Fauna Register.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
10.16	The KML Environment department will document the details of Malleefowl sightings and mounds in the Environmental Database.	Compliant	2	2	Refer to audit ref 10.15.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
10.17	The details of known Malleefowl mounds will also be documented in the KML GIS system.	Compliant	2	2	All known and newly discovered Malleefowl mounds are documented in the KML GIS database.	Review of Fauna Register 'New MF Mounds' tab vs. GIS database.	Nil.
10.18	All sightings of Malleefowl and/or Malleefowl mounds will be reported to the DPaW Regional Department on a quarterly basis.	Not Applicable	0	0	Requirement was only triggered following approval of Environmental Procedure - Malleefowl Management and Monitoring CORP-EN-PRO-1035 and Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation CORP-EN-PRO-1024 on 13 January 2014.	Visual inspection of letter - Karara and Mungada Iron Ore Project - Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider, Western Spiny-tailed Skink and Malleefowl Management and Monitoring Plans - Condition 10-4 and Condition 9-4 - Ministerial Statements 805 and 806.	Nil.
10.19	Should repeated mortalities of Malleefowl occur on the access road, rail line, construction roads or access tracks, i.e. two deaths occur along 10 km of rail/ road/ track route within 3 months mitigation measures will be investigated and implemented in consultation with the DPaW Mid-West Region department.	Not Applicable	0	0	No Malleefowl mortalities have occurred during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Fauna Register.	Nil.
10.20	Annual reporting will be carried out as follows:	Not Applicable					
10.21	• Malleefowl injuries, deaths and relocations will be reported to the DPaW and SEWPaC in the EPBC Annual Environmental Report;	Compliant	2	2	The Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13 (i.e. EPBC Annual Report) includes a section for 'Death, Injuries and Unauthorised Disturbance'. The following is stated: "Table 5 outlines the Malleefowl deaths that occurred during the reporting period. There were no Malleefowl injuries or unauthorised disturbance to Malleefowl mounds."	Visual inspection of Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13.	Nil.
10.22	• The number of Malleefowl eggs and chicks that have been handed to DPaW and any incidents that occur through the egg salvage and management process will be reported to DPaW and DotE in the EPBC Annual Environmental Report;	Not Applicable	0	0	No eggs or chicks have been handed to DPaW during the reporting period.	Visual inspection of Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13.	Nil.
10.23	• Unauthorised disturbance to Malleefowl mounds will be reported to the DPaW and DotE in the EPBC Annual Environmental Report.	Compliant	2	2	The Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13 (i.e. EPBC Annual Report) includes a section for 'Death, Injuries and Unauthorised Disturbance'. The following is stated: "There were no Malleefowl injuries or unauthorised disturbance to Malleefowl mounds."	Visual inspection of Project Approval Compliance Report 2012-13.	Nil.
11.00	Other						

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11.01	In order to minimise the impact on the EPBC listed endangered WSTS (<i>Egernia stokesii</i> badia) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) from the loss of potential habitat the person taking the action must relinquish tenure over the tenements M59/650, E59/1138, 59/1496-99 and E59/1500 at or before the time the Government of Western Australia gazettes the areas for the purpose of conservation and/or a) within 2 years of commencement of operation either provide the Department with confirmation that the tenements have been relinquished and secured under a conservation agreement, if not, b) provide an offset area approved by the Minister, of at least equal area to the projects disturbance footprint and with suitable habitat for both WSTS and Malleefowl, which can be vested for conservation purposes.	Compliant	2	2	KML submitted an alternative offset package under part b) of this tenement condition to the DEC as the tenement areas under consideration were not gazetted for the purposes of conservation within 2 years of commencement of operations (as per item a) of the condition). This was submitted in April 2012. KML is currently awaiting a decision on the outcome of this proposal. During the reporting period, KML relinquished a portion of the mining tenements associated with the proposal, being E59/1138, E59/1496-1499 and E59/1500. The relinquishment of M59/650 is awaiting the outcome of a process currently being undertaken between KML and the WA State Government, namely the Karara Conservation and Mining Initiative, in relation to mining activities associated with this tenement.	Visual inspection of 120510 EPBC Offsets Package Report.	Nil.
11.02	In order to increase knowledge of the EPBC listed endangered WSTS (<i>Egernia stokesii</i> badia) and the EPBC listed vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) the person taking the action must provide for the Minister's approval a Research Plan that includes: (a) how the \$400,000 research offset over ten years will be directed to improve knowledge of the WSTS and the Malleefowl; (b) who will be responsible for the research; (c) what the aims of the research will be; (d) the commencement date of the research; (e) who will be provided with the research data; The Research Plan must be provided within 6 months of commencement of operations. The approved plan must be implemented.	Compliant	2	2	The Research Plan was submitted on 5 May 2010. The Research Plan has not been implemented at this stage, however the timeframe prescribed for implementation is 10 years and this has not been triggered. The implementation of the Research Plan had been awaiting the "Memorandum of Understanding" (MOU) which was recently finalised between KML and DEC. KML is currently developing project plans for the allocation of these funds..	Visual inspection of Research Plan, 5 May 2010. Interview with KML Manager - Environmental Services.	Nil.
11.03	If the person taking the action wishes to carry out an action otherwise than in accordance with the plans approved in relation to this approval they may submit a revised plan for the Minister's approval.	Not Applicable	0	0	This audit demonstrates that KML has carried out its actions in accordance with approved plans. Refer to items 1.01 - 10.23.	Refer to items 1.01 - 10.23.	Nil.
11.04	If the Minister believes that it is necessary or desirable for the better protection of the listed threatened species to do so, the Minister may request that the person taking the action make specified revisions to any plans approved pursuant to this Annexure. The person taking the action must comply with any such request. The revised plans must be implemented.	Not Applicable	0	0	This scenario has not occurred to date.	N/A	Nil.
11.05	If the action has not been substantially commenced within 5 years of the date of this approval the action must not commence without the written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	2	2	KML has implemented the proposal. Official grand opening of Karara Project occurred on 09/04/2013.	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Announcement: http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20130409/pdf/42f4rsg492wz8.pdf	Nil.

KARARA

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Photos and document hyperlinks



Plate 1 - Signage identifying a WSTS translocation site as off limits