

# **Karara Corporate Standard**

Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny Tailed Skink  
Management, Monitoring and Translocation

CORP-EN-PRO-1024

12-Apr-22

## SYNOPSIS

*“This Environmental Procedure - Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure forms part of Karara Mining Limited Corporate Standards and describes the procedures specification that shall be used for all works within Karara Mining Limited.”*

### **Disclaimer**

*“This document has been prepared by Karara Mining Limited for their exclusive use (“the Purpose”). Use of this document other than for the Purpose is not permitted.”*

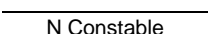
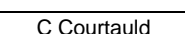
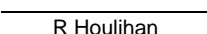


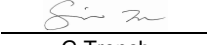
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#### CORP-EN-PRO-1024 - KARARA CORPORATE STANDARD

REV	DESCRIPTION	ORIG	REVIEW	APPROVER	DATE
B	Squad Check	K L'Estrange	R Houlihan	M Todd	25-Jun-12
0	Issued for use	K L'Estrange	L Purves	R Houlihan	26-Aug-13
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**KARARA MINING LIMITED  
KARARA CORPORATE STANDARD  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURE - WESTERN SPINY TAILED SKINK MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND  
TRANSLOCATION**

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4	Reissued for use	 N Constable	 C Courtauld	 R Houlihan	18-Sept-17
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## 1 PURPOSE & SCOPE

The purpose of this procedure is to specify the requirements for the management, monitoring and translocation of Western Spiny-tailed Skink (WStS, *Egernia stokesii badia*) during the operations of the Greater Karara Iron Ore Project (the Project) in conjunction with the Karara Mining Limited (KML) Environmental Procedure – Terrestrial Fauna Management CORP-EN-PRO-1010.

The Project consists of all mining and processing activities undertaken by KML, along with associated linear infrastructure including haul roads, railway, the 330kV transmission line, and raw water pipeline.

Taking into account the objectives of the Action Plan for Australian Reptiles (Cogger et al, 1993) and the Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia skokesii*) National Recovery Plan (DEC, 2012), this procedure is an approved document prepared to satisfy the requirements of:

- Condition 1 of EPBC 2006/3017, approved under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*.

In addition, this document provides direction with respect to the following ministerial statements under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)*:

- Condition 10 (Fauna Mortality Register) and 11 (Conservation Significant Reptiles) of Ministerial Statement 805 (Karara Iron Ore Project); and
- Conditions 9 (Fauna Mortality Register) and 10 (Conservation Significant Reptiles) of Ministerial Statement 806 (Mungada Iron Ore Project).

Karara Mining Limited (KML) is committed to continual improvement and has implemented an adaptive approach to managing its potential impact on WStS. This procedure will be reviewed and amended based on the outcomes of monitoring and the findings of any incident investigations; or otherwise every 2 years. Any substantial changes to the intent of the procedure or management controls, resulting in any new or increased impacts on WStS, are required to be reviewed and approved by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) to satisfy conditions of federal approval EPBC 2006/3017.

### 1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this procedure are to:

- Identify relevant legal obligations in relation to WStS management and how these are achieved by KML at its operations;

- Define and implement a methodology to manage and monitor any potential impact on the WStS; and
- Detail a methodology by which WStS surveys, monitoring and translocations are to be undertaken.

This procedure supports the KML Environmental Management Plan (CORP-EN-PLN-1020) (EMP), Environmental Plan – Fauna Management (CORP-EN-PRO-1008) and the Environmental Procedure – Terrestrial Fauna Management (CORP-EN-PRO-1010). Compliance with this procedure and the requirements of the EMP is mandatory.

## 2 DEFINITIONS

**Table 1: Terms of Reference**

Term	Definition
BC Act	<i>Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016</i>
BC Act Authority	Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna under Section 40 of the BC Act
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GIS	Geographic Information System
GD	Ground Disturbance
KIOP	Karara Iron Ore Project
KML	Karara Mining Limited
PER	Public Environmental Review
POW	Program of Works
The Project	Being the Greater Karara Project, all mining and processing activities undertaken by KML, along with associated linear infrastructure including haul roads, railway, the 330kV transmission line and raw water pipeline.
SEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities
Shall	Indicates a mandatory requirement that must be complied with
SWP	Safe Work Procedure
Translocation	Meaning to relocate Skinks from a location to be impacted by construction or operations, to an area of suitable nearby habitat, safe from disturbance by mining and associated operations
WA	Western Australia
WStS	Western Spiny-tailed Skink, <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>



## 3 PLANNING

### 3.1 Legal and Other

The procedure is designed to meet all commitments, legal requirements and the expectations of external stakeholders made for the Project.

The relevant Commonwealth and State legislation to this Western Spiny-tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation Procedure are summarised below:

- *Animal Welfare Act 2002 (WA)*
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*
- *Mining Act 1978 (WA)*

In addition to these Acts, commitments made in the KML Public Environmental Review (PER) have been considered during the development of this procedure.

The WStS is listed as 'Endangered' under the EPBC Act and as 'Vulnerable' under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)*.

KML obtained federal approval under the EPBC Act (EPBC Approval number 2006 / 3017) to undertake activities associated with the Karara Iron Ore Project (KIOP). Condition 1 of 2006/3017 provides specific management measures associated with Western Spiny Tailed Skink.

KML will obtain an Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna under Section 40 of the BC Act through the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA, formerly Department of Parks and Wildlife) in order to carry out disturbance activities that may impact WStS.

#### 3.1.1 Exploration Activities

For proposed exploration programs, the tenement condition to provide information on proposals which may disturb any declared rare or geographically restricted fauna applies.

KML has developed and implemented an overarching Exploration Environmental Management Plan CORP-EN-PLN-1002 which has been endorsed by DBCA and states that prior to the lodgement of an Exploration Program of Work (POW), KML will address the conservation impacts of the proposed activities on WStS through the Environmental

Procedure – Information to Support Environmental Assessment of Exploration POWs CORP-EN-PRO-1041. This information will be submitted to DBCA for review and assessment via the Environmental Form - Information to Support Environmental Assessment of Exploration POWs CORP-EN-FRM-1059.

DBCA's acceptance of the POW will be provided to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulations and Safety (DMIRS) for consequent approval of the POW with any additional conditions attached.

## 3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

**Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities**

Role	Responsibility
<p><i>KML Environmental Dept.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide environmental advice and assistance to all personnel as required;</li> <li>• Coordinate the delivery of environmental training to key personnel;</li> <li>• Implement monitoring programs and maintain records and registers related to such programs;</li> <li>• Compile and report on licences, management and interactions related to WStS; and</li> <li>• Obtain relevant licences related to WStS management and report any noncompliance of licence conditions.</li> </ul>
<p><i>All KML Employees and Contractors</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All personnel shall take all necessary measures outlined in this procedure to ensure compliance with this procedure;</li> <li>• Employees and Personnel shall not interfere with native animals, feed feral animals, or bring domestic pets, off-road recreational vehicles or firearms to any Project area; and</li> <li>• Any conservation significant fauna sightings, fauna relocations or fauna mortalities shall be reported to the KML Environment Department immediately via the Environmental Form - Fauna Sightings and Mortality CORP-EN-FRM-1045.</li> </ul>
<p><i>KML Manager Environment &amp; Communities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall responsibility for development, implementation, maintenance and compliance with this procedure,</li> <li>• Report to Senior Management on matters of environmental compliance and legal requirements,</li> <li>• Facilitate environmental auditing and compliance monitoring as required.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Competence, Training and Awareness

In accordance with the Safety Procedure – HSE Training and Induction CORP-HS-PRO-1001, all KML Personnel, Contractors and Sub-Contractors must undertake the mandatory inductions prior to commencing work on site. The induction provides a brief overview of WStS management on site and includes, but not limited to, the following information:

- Photographs and description of the WStS, including appearance and conservation status;
- All native animals are not to be interfered with and WStS habitat is not to be disturbed unless authorised under a Ground Disturbance (GD) permit;
- All WStS injuries, mortalities and unauthorised disturbance to habitat must be reported as an incident to the KML Environmental Department;
- Speed limits and road signage must be complied with, traffic is restricted to designated roads, off-road driving is prohibited and entry is restricted to areas of significant habitat;
- Feral animals are managed under the Environmental Plan – Feral Animal Management CORP-EN-PLN-1009 and must not be encouraged through feeding, incorrect waste disposal, access to artificial water bodies, or be brought to site;
- Housekeeping must be maintained at a high standard;
- All feral animal sightings (cats, goats, foxes) are to be reported to the KML Environmental Department; and
- Information on WStS habitat and locations will be included in toolbox meetings and educational posters will be displayed around site.

Any personnel handling WStS during translocations shall have the appropriate licence and be suitably trained to handle fauna.

An environmental training matrix is maintained and KML's online training management system (InTuition) ensures KML employee and contractor induction and training requirements are maintained and follow up inductions conducted every second year to ensure ongoing compliance with the EMP.

## **4 IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION**

To manage the potential impacts on WStS colonies and habitats, KML have developed and implemented the following measures.

### **4.1 Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance Permits**

Impacts to WStS colonies and habitats is managed and minimised through the implementation of the KML Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004 and the associated GD permitting requirements.

Prior to ground disturbance, and as required by the KML Environmental Procedure - Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance CORP-EN-PRO-1004, a desktop review will be conducted to ensure all proposed disturbance areas are assessed for prospective WStS habitat. Any gaps in the assessment information will be addressed prior to ground disturbance commencing.

#### **4.1.1 Ground Disturbance Inspections and Permits**

Once the GD permit is issued but prior to ground disturbance commencing a field inspection will be conducted to ensure the conditions of the GD are being followed. Information collected during this inspection will be recorded on the KML Environmental Form – Pre-Ground Disturbance Inspection CORP-EN-FRM-1027.

The Environmental Form - Ground Disturbance Release 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.

The Environmental Form - Post Ground Disturbance Inspection CORP-EN-FRM-1015 is also completed by the KML Environmental Department following disturbance to determine if disturbance has been carried out in accordance with the GD permitting requirements and to ensure there has been no unauthorised disturbance to WStS habitat/colonies. Any non-compliance will be reported as an environmental incident and managed through the Safety Procedure - Incident Reporting and Analysis CORP-HS-PRO-1018.

### **4.2 Maintenance of Habitat**

Where infrastructure, roads or rail lines are constructed, large trees and logs will be retained within the disturbance area to resemble WStS habitat and encourage the return of the species to the area. A trained KML Environmental Department representative and the

person supervising the clearing will oversee the salvage and re-creation of habitat. Logs should be placed in piles touching and overlapping each other and vary in size with hollows and/or crevices.

Re-created habitat shall be located in areas with understorey vegetation, at least 5 metres from the edge of the disturbed areas. The habitat will be spaced at intervals of no less than 50 metres and no greater than 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.

### **4.3 Avoidance Constraints**

The Project has been designed to minimise disturbance as much as practicable, and to minimise impacts to the surrounding environment. Notwithstanding this, engineering and construction constraints are acknowledged that will result in the impact to WStS colonies or habitats. In these instances KML will undertake translocation of species as outlined in Section 4.4 of this procedure.

### **4.4 Translocations**

KML maintains an Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna under Section 40 of the BC Act (BC Act Authority) to carry out the handling of WStS during any translocation process.

The KML Environmental Department have undertaken surveys outside of proposed disturbance areas to identify prospective WStS habitat to be used as receptor sites for any colonies that need to be translocated. Prospective habitat is identified using aerial photography, followed by a thorough search of the area for any evidence (scats, prints) or presence of WStS. Habitat that has been identified as suitable for the translocation of WStS is recorded and maintained on the Geographic Information System (GIS) database.

The translocation methodology detailed in this procedure has been established in consultation with fauna specialists with extensive experience in reptile behaviour and ecology, to ensure best possible chance of success for translocated WStS colonies.

When translocating, all relevant information shall be recorded in the Environmental Form – WStS Translocation CORP-EN-FRM-1035 and maintained in the WStS register in worksite (Folder 7.5).

WStS will only be handled by a fauna specialist or trained KML Environmental Department personnel under an approved BC Act Authority.

All translocations shall be undertaken in accordance with the BC Act Authority and the KML Environmental Safe Work Procedure (SWP) Fauna Handling, Relocation and Euthanasia EN-SWP-042, that included the following management measures:

- All WStS will be translocated and released with their original colony, a minimum of 100m distance from where WStS colonies are known to already exist;
- WStS from different colonies must be translocated separately;
- Where possible, translocations will occur *in situ* (within the log), or manually by hand;
- Translocation sites will be more than 500 metres from the boundaries of Project disturbance areas (Appendix A);
- Translocation must occur as soon as practicable. Individuals shall be separated into clean cloth bags and not left in dangerous locations such as vehicle seats, dashboards or in direct sunlight; and
- Every effort must be made to minimise the stress caused to the animals during the translocation process.

#### 4.4.1 *In Situ* Translocations

Logs in which WStS have been identified will be clearly flagged for translocation by the KML Environmental Department. *In situ* translocations will occur at the discretion of the clearing supervisor in consultation with the KML Environmental Department. The decision to move WStS habitats *in situ* will be dependent on 1) ease of access to the log, 2) equipment availability and capability and 3) the condition of the log.

The clearing supervisor and KML Environmental Department shall determine the most suitable equipment to use for this process (i.e. tray-back ute, flatbed truck, HIAB and sling) and a risk assessment shall be undertaken by personnel involved in the works. During all manual handling activities and mechanical lifting of logs, all appropriate safety requirements must be complied with, however if at any time the process becomes unsafe, the works will be abandoned. Personnel involved in the works will retain a suitable ticket and/or qualification where applicable.

During translocation all exits from the log must be blocked (as far as practicable) using clean rags, or non-intrusive materials, prior to loading onto the vehicle. Logs shall be manoeuvred to minimise damage. Once the log is safely and securely on the back of the vehicle, trained

KML Environmental Department personnel will supervise the transfer of the log to the new suitable habitat.

#### 4.4.2 Manual Translocations

If translocation of entire logs is not safe or practicable, 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 KML Environmental Department representative.

WStS will be removed manually by hand from logs or by trapping using Elliot and cage traps. Manual removal may involve damaging logs and should be minimised as much as possible. Trapping will ideally occur during spring and early summer, when WStS are active. When handling WStS, heavy duty gloves should not be worn so that pressure being exerted on the animal is minimised.

Manually removed WStS will be temporarily housed in individual bags, within secured crates to allow air flow and then transported for release back into logs once the habitat has been relocated. If the habitat is unable to be relocated, the WStS will be released into a new suitable habitat that has been previously identified.

#### 4.5 Annual Monitoring

KML shall monitor known control, impact, translocation and surveyed WStS sites within and beyond the project area annually during spring or early summer (when WStS are known to be more active). WStS monitoring control sites have been established to allow a comparison with impacts sites (<500m from operational disturbance).

WStS monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (SEWPaC, now DAWE) *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles, 2011*.

Annual monitoring is conducted in accordance with KML Environmental SWP Western Spiny-tailed Skink Monitoring EN-SWP-023. This monitoring shall be undertaken during breeding season between spring and summer by a fauna specialist or trained personnel from the KML Environmental Department. The objectives of the monitoring are to:

- Detect impacts from disturbance associated with mining;
- Detect impacts from changed management such as feral species control; and
- Examine the effectiveness of translocations.



## 4.5.1 Monitoring methodology

WStS surveys shall be conducted by the KML Environmental Department or an external fauna specialist. WStS skinks and/or scats shall be thoroughly searched for in sheltering sites such as hollow logs/trees and roots, piles of timber and rocky outcrops (SEWPaC, 2011) within prospective skink habitats. As WStS are most likely to be encountered in sheltering sites, it is not likely that the survey timing will affect the results (SEWPaC, 2011).

All field monitoring data is to be recorded in KML's GIS system using the KML Environmental Form – WStS Monitoring Form CORP-EN-FRM-1034. Monitoring shall include details on evidence of WStS, such as:

- the age, contents and size of scats and latrines; and
- photographs of monitoring sites and scats.

This information will assist in the determination of recent activity or presence of WStS.

As WStS are known to move between logs, each monitoring site shall have a minimum survey radius of 50m.

Evidence of WStS not previously recorded shall be added to the electronic GIS layer and WStS Register (folder 7.5) for future monitoring.

## 4.5.2 Monitoring Data Review

Monitoring data shall be reviewed annually by the Environment Superintendent to assess:

- Changes to known WStS populations compared to previous years'.
- Changes to the risk profile to the WStS monitoring sites (i.e. change of project footprint, new construction other than the Project, impacts of feral animals).
- Efficacy of the monitoring program.

Based on this review, the Environmental Superintendent shall amend the monitoring program for the following years in the following manner:

- Where WStS colonies (and its surrounds) have not identified evidence for a period of greater than three (3) years, these sites shall be removed from the annual monitoring schedule.
- Removed sites shall be scheduled for review every three (3) years.
- Colonies showing decline shall be assessed for potential justifications for the decline, and remedial measures (i.e. feral animal monitoring and trapping) shall be prioritised.

## 5 CHECKING

### 5.1 Incident Reporting

All WStS injuries, mortalities and unauthorised disturbance to habitat will be reported to the KML Environmental Department via the KML Safety Procedure – Incident Management CORP-HS-PRO-1046 and the Environmental Form - Fauna Sighting and Mortality CORP-EN-FRM-1045. Such occurrences will be documented in INX and investigated as per the incident reporting system. Disciplinary action will apply to personnel found to be interfering with the WStS.

Injured WStS will be cared for until they can be taken to a facility for injured wildlife as per the Environmental Procedure – Terrestrial Fauna Management CORP-EN-PRO-1010. Undamaged dead WStS will be sent to the Western Australian Museum as requested.

### 5.2 Control of Records

Data collected during surveys and annual monitoring is recorded and stored within KML's GIS system and maintained in the KML Western Spiny tailed Skink Monitoring Register in accordance with the Environmental Procedure – Environment and Heritage Data Management CORP-EN-PRO-1045.

Habitat to which the WStS are translocated shall be recorded in the GIS database, stating the WStS colony identification name and the date the colony was translocated.

### 5.3 Audits and Inspection

Each year a workload schedule is developed which outlines the plan for system audits throughout the year. Audits on the management of the WStS will be undertaken as per the workload schedule. KML is committed to continual improvement and has adopted an adaptive management approach to managing its impact on the WStS. This procedure shall be reviewed periodically, based on the outcomes of future surveys, monitoring, and the findings of any relevant audit and/or incident investigations or otherwise, to ensure its outcomes and intent remains relevant to KML operations and management strategies.

### 5.4 Government Reporting

Any information on the number of WStS and/or colonies that are translocated, injured or killed and any occurrences of unauthorised disturbance is reported as part of the following:

- Annual Environmental Report required for EPBC 2006/3017, submitted to the DAWE.
- Annual Compliance Assessment Report for Ministerial Statement 805 and Ministerial Statement 806, submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
- In accordance with any conditions and requirements as per the BC Act Authorisation, submitted to DBCA.

## **5.5 Document Review**

Karara Mining Limited (KML) is committed to continual improvement and has implemented an adaptive approach to managing its potential impact on WStS. This procedure will be reviewed and amended based on the outcomes of monitoring and the findings of any incident investigations; or otherwise every 2 years.

## 6 DOCUMENT LIST

The documents referred to in this procedure are listed in the table below.

**Table 3: Document List**

Document Title	Document Number
Environmental Form – Ground Disturbance Release	CORP-EN-FRM-1014
Environmental Form – Post Ground Disturbance Inspection	CORP-EN-FRM-1015
Environmental Form – Pre Ground Disturbance Inspection	CORP-EN-FRM-1027
Environmental Form – Western Spiny-tailed WSTS Monitoring Form	CORP-EN-FRM-1034
Environmental Form – Western Spiny-tailed Skink Translocation Form	CORP-EN-FRM-1035
Environmental Form – Fauna Sighting and Mortality	CORP-EN-FRM-1045
Environmental Form - Information to Support Environmental Assessment of Exploration POWs	CORP-EN-FRM-1059
Environmental Plan – Exploration Environmental Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1002
Environmental Plan – Fauna Management	CORP-EN-PLN-1008
Environmental Plan – Feral Animal Management	CORP-EN-PLN-1009
Environmental Plan – Environmental Management Plan	CORP-EN-PLN-1020
Environmental Procedure – Approvals Request and Ground Disturbance	CORP-EN-PRO-1004
Environmental Procedure – Terrestrial Fauna Management	CORP-EN-PRO-1010
Environmental Procedure – Information to Support Environmental Assessment of Exploration POWs	CORP-EN-PRO-1041
Environmental Procedure – Environment and Heritage Data Management	CORP-EN-PRO-1045
Environmental Safe Work Procedure - Western Spiny-tailed Skink Monitoring	EN-SWP-023
Environmental Safe Work Procedure - Fauna Handling, Relocation and Euthanasia	EN-SWP-042
Safety Procedure – Training and Induction	CORP-HS-PRO-1001
Safety Procedure – Incident Reporting & Analysis	CORP-HS-PRO-1018
Safety Procedure – Incident Management	CORP-HS-PRO-1046

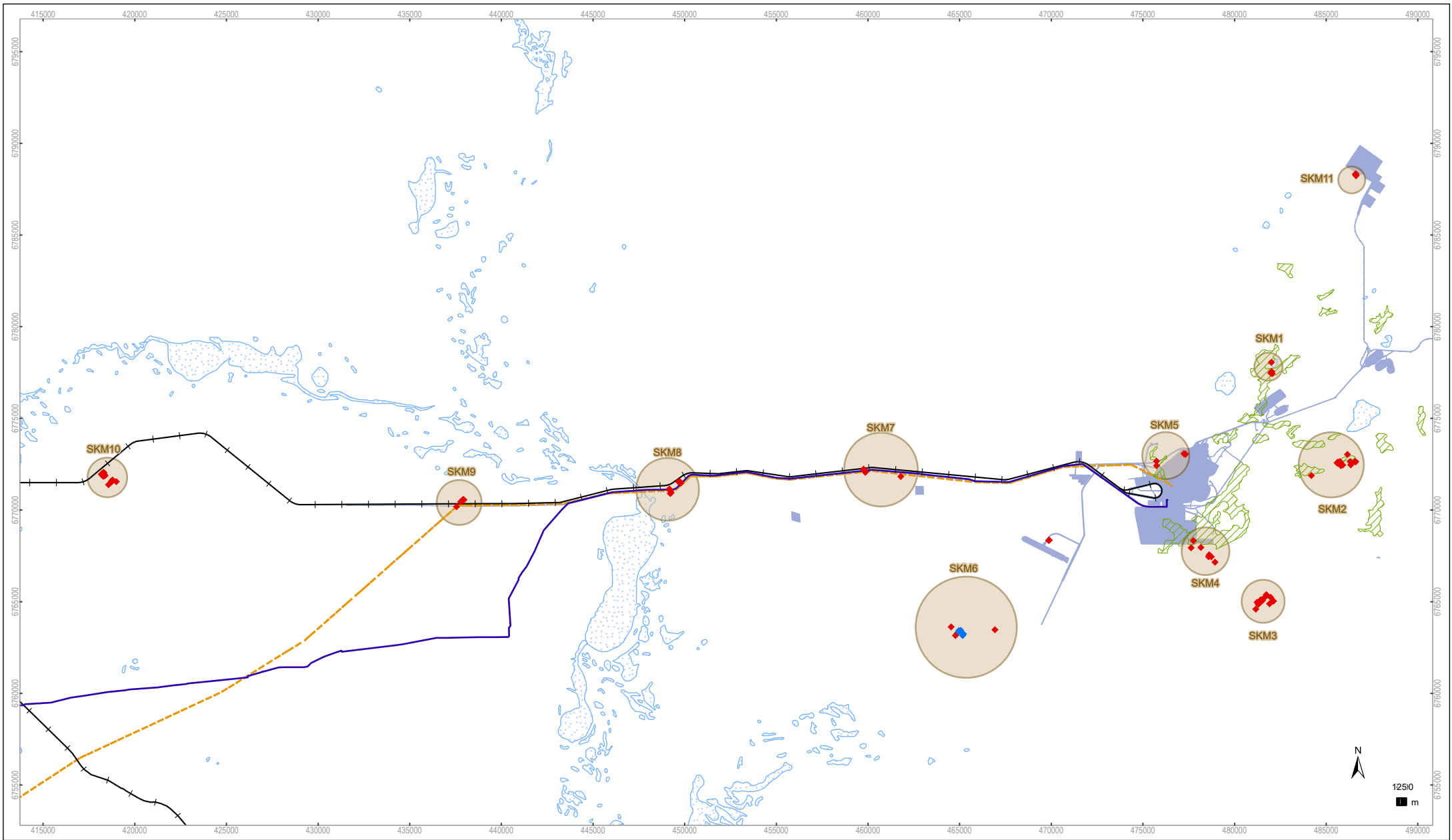
## 7 REFERENCES

Cogger et al (1993). *The Action Plan for Australian Reptiles* (online). Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/action/reptiles/index.html>

Department of Environment and Conservation (2012). Western Spiny-tailed Skink *Egernia stokesii* Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, WA.

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2011). Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles. Commonwealth of Australia 2011.

## APPENDIX A: WESTERN SPINY-TAILED SKINK MONITORING MAP



Western Spiny-tailed Skink  
Monitoring  
Greater Karara Region

- ◆ WSTS Evidence Location
- ◆ Potential Translocation Sites
- ▨ WSTS Prospective Habitat
- Raw Water Pipeline
- Rail Centreline
- Power Transmission Route
- WSTS Monitoring Area
- Project Area
- ▨ Waterbody



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Version: A        Scale: 1:275,000  
31 March 2022    Size: A4

## APPENDIX B: TABLE OF CHANGES VERSION 4 TO VERSION 5



<b>Document Review Comments Sheet</b>	
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<b>Reviewer:</b> Andre Marais	
<b>Document Title:</b> CORP-EN-PRO-1024 Western Spiny Tailed Skink Management, Monitoring and Translocation	
<b>Document Revision:</b> Revision 4 to 5	
<b>Date of Review:</b> 12 April 2022	

Version 4		Version 5		Section	Reviewer Comment / Recommendations
Page No.	Section No.	Page No.	Section No.		
1	1	1	1	Purpose & Scope	<p>Reworded the Project activities and infrastructures with the same content.</p> <p>Added the objectives of the Western Spiny-tailed Skink (<i>Ergernia skokesii</i>) National Recovery Plan (DEC 2021).</p> <p>Removed reference of Condition 2 of EPBC 2006/3017 in the objectives, as it is relevant to the EPBC listed Vulnerable Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>).</p> <p>Specified Condition 10 and 11 of MS805 and Condition 9 and 10 of MS806.</p> <p>Specified when the procedure will be reviewed and amended.</p>

Version 4		Version 5		Section	Reviewer Comment / Recommendations
Page No.	Section No.	Page No.	Section No.		
					Amended review of the procedure by DBCA and DAWE should any substantial changes to the procedure resulting in any new or increased impacts on WStS.
1	1.1	1-2	1.1	Objectives	Reworded the objectives with the same content.
2	2	3	2	Definitions	Added the new terms in this revision and updated the definition of 'the Project' with the same content.
3 - 6	3 (3.1 – 3.3)	4-7	3 (3.1 – 3.3)	Planning; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Requirements</li> <li>• Tenement Requirements</li> <li>• Roles and Responsibilities</li> <li>• Competence, Training and Awareness</li> </ul>	Updated the State legislations and deleted legislations not relevant to this procedure.  Updated the WStS status listed under the BC Act and specified Condition 1 of EPBC Act 2006/3017.  Updated the Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna under BC Act.  Changed Section 3.1.1 title to 'Exploration Activities'.  Changed Section 3.3 title to 'Competence, Training and Awareness'.  Changed induction not limited to the information listed in Version 4.  Added descriptions of the KML's online training management system (InTuition).

Version 4		Version 5		Section	Reviewer Comment / Recommendations
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8	4.3	9	4.3	Avoidance Constraints	<p>Re-arranged this section and specified engineering and construction constraints that may result in the impact to WStS.</p> <p>Removed portion to streamlined section – Avoidance Constraints;</p>
8-10	4.4	9-11	4.4	Translocations	<p>Changed 'will obtain' to 'maintains' an Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna as KML always maintains an annual Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna.</p> <p>Updated the Licence to Take Fauna with Authorisation to take or disturb threatened fauna under BC Act.</p> <p>Changed 'translocation by an appropriately trained KML Environment Department personnel' to 'the KML Environment Department'</p> <p>Added 'personnel involved in the works will retain a suitable ticket and/or qualification where needed' in 'In Situ Translocations' section.</p> <p>Deleted last sentence in section 4.4.2 associated with on-going annual monitoring, which is discussed in section 4.5.</p>
10-11	4.5 and 4.5.1	11-12	4.5, 4.5.1 and 4.5.2	Annual Monitoring	Added 'now DAWE' after SEWPaC.

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					<p>Re-arranged field monitoring data records and survey radius with the same content.</p> <p>Added 'new evidence of WStS to be added to the electronic GIS layer'</p> <p>Moved the review of monitoring data to the new section 4.5.2.</p> <p>Inserted new section 4.5.2 Monitoring Data Review to detail the aspects for annual monitoring data review and proposed amendment of the monitoring program based on the annual monitoring data review. The follows have been added:</p> <p>Monitoring data shall be reviewed annually by the Environment Superintendent to assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to known WStS populations compared to previous years'.</li> <li>• Changes to the risk profile to the WStS monitoring sites (i.e. change of project footprint, new construction other than the Project, feral animals).</li> <li>• Efficacy of the monitoring program.</li> </ul>

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					<p>Based on this review, the Environmental Superintendent shall amend the following years monitoring in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where WStS colonies (and its surrounds) have not identified evidence for a period of greater than three (3) years, these sites shall be removed from the annual monitoring schedule.</li> <li>• Removed sites shall be scheduled for review every three (3) years.</li> <li>• Colonies showing decline shall be assessed for potential justifications for the decline, and remedial measures (i.e. feral animal monitoring and trapping) shall be prioritised.</li> </ul>
12	5.2	13	5.2	Control of Records	<p>Re-arranged with the same content.</p> <p>Deleted “All field monitoring forms shall be scanned and saved on the KML filesite folder 7.5 for the monitoring period. All photographs from the monitoring period shall be saved in filesite folder 4.5.32”</p>
13	5.4	13-14	5.4 and 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Reporting</li> <li>• Document Review</li> </ul>	<p>Re-arranged and updated with current government reporting requirements.</p> <p>Inserted new section 5.5 Document Review to detail the review of this procedure and regulators’ approval</p>

Version 4		Version 5		Section	Reviewer Comment / Recommendations
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					<p>for any substantial changes to this procedure. The follows have been added:</p> <p>“Karara Mining Limited (KML) is committed to continual improvement and has implemented an adaptive approach to managing its potential impact on WStS. This procedure will be reviewed and amended based on the outcomes of monitoring and the findings of any incident investigations; or otherwise every 2 years.”</p>
14	6	15	6	Document List	Deleted the documents that have not been referred to in this procedure.
15	7	16	7	References	Added “Department of Environment and Conservation (2012). Western Spiny-tailed Skink <i>Egernia stokesii</i> Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, WA”
16	Appendix A	19	Appendix A	Appendix A	<p>Updated the WStS Monitoring Map based on review of recent years’ monitoring data in line with section 4.5.2 Monitoring Data Review.</p> <p>Fifty-seven (57) sites have been removed from the map as those sites have been identified uninhabited for recent three consecutive year (2019 – 2021).</p>