

Managing Dieback

Chalice is committed to strong environmental stewardship, including strict dieback management protocols to minimise the impact of our exploration in the Julimar region. Chalice's current exploration program sets a new standard as one of the lowest impact exploration campaigns, using leading practice environmental management measures.



What is dieback?

Dieback is a water mould that lives in the soil, and affects the health of some plants. Any activity that moves soil, water or plant material can spread dieback.

Early symptoms of infection include wilting, yellowing and retention of dried foliage and darkening of root colour. Infection often leads to death of the plant, especially in dry summer conditions when plants may be water stressed.

The dieback plant pathogen is one of the world's most invasive species and is present in over 70 countries around the world. The southwest of Western Australia is a 'dieback vulnerable zone' as rainfall exceeds 400mm per year. Significant parts of the southwestern portion of Western Australia are dieback infested.

Why does Chalice need to manage dieback?

Any activity that moves soil, water or plant material can spread dieback.

Chalice follows a comprehensive dieback management plan to ensure our exploration activity does not contribute to the spread of dieback in the Julimar region.

Right: Biologists conducting dieback surveys for Chalice.

How does Chalice assess dieback risk?

The first step in assessing the risk of dieback spread is to undertake dieback surveys to establish the status of the vegetation. **Chalice has undertaken extensive dieback surveys over ~1,600 ha of Julimar State Forest and Chalice's farmland.**

Many areas are free of dieback, but it has not been possible to determine the dieback status of areas of Julimar State Forest that are still recovering from fire. Chalice is therefore taking a precautionary approach and applying strict protocols to the movement of personnel, vehicles and equipment in these areas.



Example of dieback infested vegetation (photo indicative only, not from Chalice project).



How is Chalice Managing Dieback Risk?

Chalice maintains the following strict planning and cleaning procedures.

Dieback Mapping:

- « Prior to working in vegetated areas, Chalice ensures dieback surveys are undertaken. From this data, dieback zones are defined to determine necessary dieback management requirements.

Clean on Entry:

The most effective way of preventing the spread of dieback is to keep footwear, vehicles and equipment free of soil. Chalice does this by:

- « Performing a comprehensive clean down of vehicles and equipment at Chalice's designated wash down bays, additional 'dry' clean downs are used in the field;
- « Inspection of vehicles, equipment and footwear to confirm that they are completely free of mud, soil, and plant material before entry into vegetated areas.

Green Card Training:

- « Chalice ensures key staff and contractors have undertaken Green Card training. Developed specifically for dieback in WA and delivered by an independent trainer, this course covers biosecurity and dieback cleaning procedures.

Wet Conditions

- « During wet soil conditions, Chalice will not access areas where the status of dieback cannot be determined. This is a precautionary approach that reduces the risk of spreading dieback.



Chalice wash down bay at the Julimar Project. All of Chalice's dieback measures are logged (above).



Chalice vehicles must be 'Clean on Entry' before entering a vegetated area.



Get in Touch

community@chalicemining.com | (08) 9322 3960

For more information please visit:
www.chalicemining.com/community-julimar-project