



# Managing Dieback



## 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, 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 southwestern portion of Western Australia is a 'dieback vulnerable zone'. Significant areas of the southwestern portion of Western Australia are dieback infested.
- « The dieback plant pathogen is one of the world's most invasive species and is present in over 70 countries around the world.

## Why does Chalice need to manage dieback?

- « Chalice is committed to strong environmental stewardship including strict dieback management protocols to minimise impact of our exploration on the region.
- « Chalice follows comprehensive Dieback Management Plans to ensure our exploration activities do not contribute to the spread of dieback 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.

## 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.
- « These surveys are completed by Phytophthora Dieback Interpreters that are accredited by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- « Chalice has undertaken extensive dieback surveys over a large area of Chalice-owned farmland and the Julimar State Forest.
- « Many areas are free of dieback, but it is not 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.



Left: Example of dieback infested vegetation (photo indicative only, not from Chalice property)

## How is Chalice managing dieback risk?

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Chalice maintains the following strict planning and cleaning procedures governed by our comprehensive Dieback Management Plans.



### Dieback mapping

- « Prior to working in vegetated areas, Chalice ensures dieback surveys are undertaken.
- « From this survey data, dieback zones are defined to determine the 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 designated washdown bays.
- « Additional 'dry' clean down protocols are also used when working in the field.



### Green Card training

- « Chalice ensures key staff and contractors have undertaken Green Card training, with trainers registered by the Dieback Working Group.
- « Developed specifically for dieback in WA, this course covers biosecurity-hygiene awareness 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, in line with Chalice Dieback Management Plans.

## Get in Touch

To read more about Chalice's environmental management processes:

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Subscribe to our regular Community Newsletter at

[chalicemining.com/community-newsletter](https://chalicemining.com/community-newsletter)

## Want to ask us a question?

Send an email to: [community@chalicemining.com](mailto:community@chalicemining.com)

Call our Community phone: **0487 371 961 (Mon-Fri)**

Visit us at the Chalice Pop-Up Office

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**Open every Thursday, 8.30am – 11.30am**