



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10889/1  
File Number: DWERVT17395  
Duration of Permit: From 08/05/2025 to 08/05/2027

### PERMIT HOLDER

Bryce Williams on behalf of Fire Lake Pastoral Pty Ltd

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 19 on Deposited Plan 419248, North Boyanup

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.6 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

#### 2. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

### 3. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner from west to east to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

### 4. Erosion management

The permit holder must:

- (a) establish crops no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities; and
- (b) only undertake clearing during the driest period of the year, between November and April.

### 5. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Records that must be kept**

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li> <li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li> <li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li> <li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and</li> <li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and</li> <li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 2; and</li> <li>(g) actions taken in accordance with condition 4.</li> </ul>

**6. Reporting**

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or</li> <li>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or</li> <li>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.</li> </ul>

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## END OF CONDITIONS

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**Caitlin Conway**

**A/Manager**

**NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION**

*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

15 April 2025

# SCHEDULE 1



**Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur**