GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# CLEARING PERMIT

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Purpose Permit number:** | CPS 10931/1 |
| **Permit Holder:** | BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd |
| **Duration of Permit:** | From 19 December 2025 – 19 December 2030 |

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

## PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

### 1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the purpose of installation of High Voltage Cabling Works.

### 2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 13 On Deposited Plan 48932, Kambalda

### 3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.4 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

## PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

### 4. 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.

### 5. Weed 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*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *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.

## 6. 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 | (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;<br>(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;<br>(c) the date that the area was cleared;<br>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);<br>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and<br>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and in accordance with condition 5. |

## 7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 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 *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. |
| 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. |
| department | means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3. |
| EP Act | *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (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 – |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| | (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or<br>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or<br>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned. |

**END OF CONDITIONS**

Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

26 November 2025

## SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

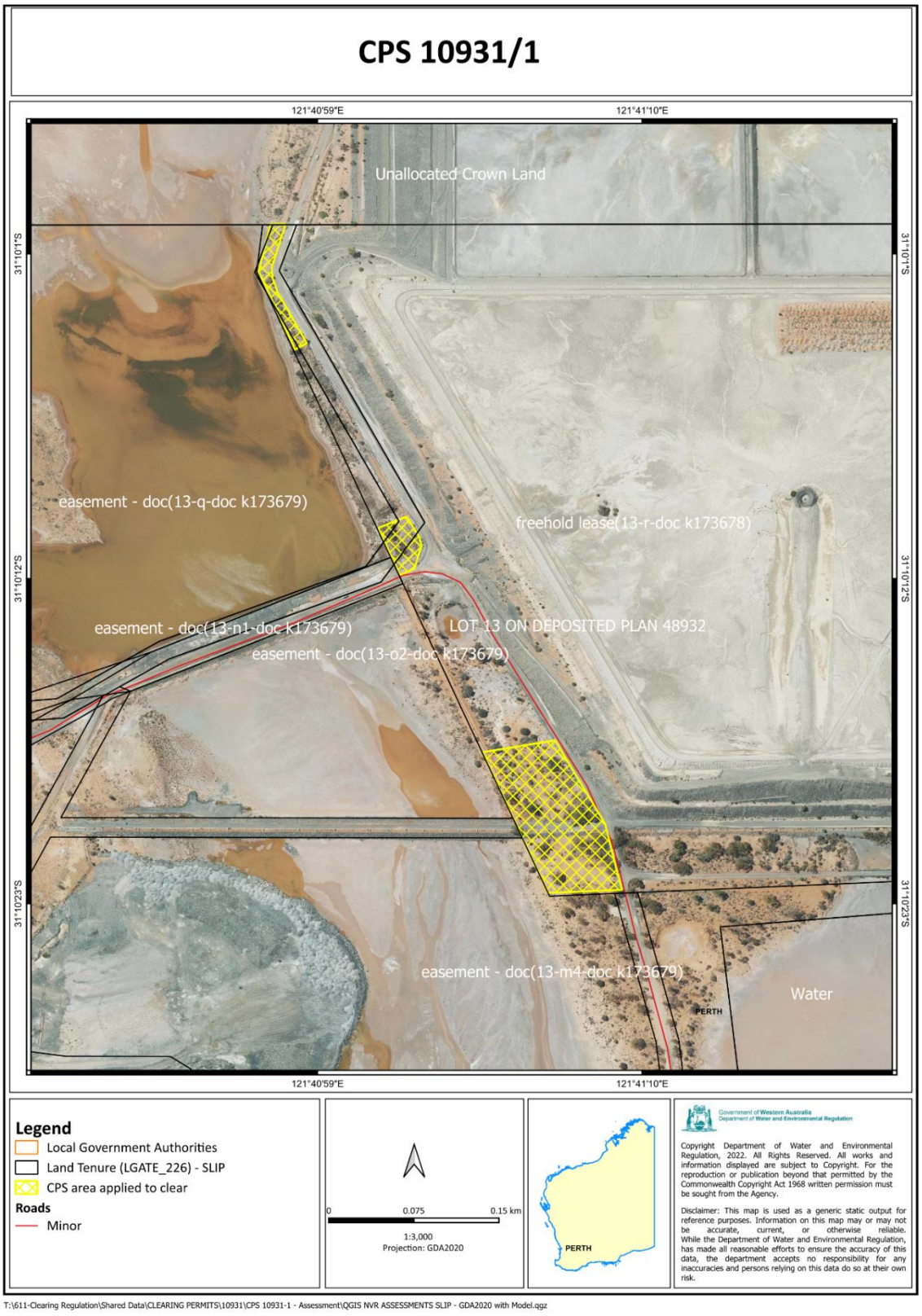


**Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur**

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Permit number:** | CPS 10931/1 |
| **Permit type:** | Purpose permit |
| **Applicant name:** | BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd |
| **Application received:** | 29 January 2025 |
| **Application area:** | 1.4 hectares of native vegetation |
| **Purpose of clearing:** | High Voltage (HV) cabling works |
| **Method of clearing:** | Mechanical clearing |
| **Property:** | Lot 13 on Deposited Plan 48932 |
| **Location (LGA area/s):** | City of Kalgoorlie Boulder |
| **Localities (suburb/s):** | Kambalda |

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

BHP Nickel West proposes to clear 1.4 hectares of native vegetation, for the purpose of installing HV cabling works. The project is located 1.5 kilometres (km) north of the township of Kambalda East, approximately 60 km south of Kalgoorlie, within the city of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. No additional infrastructure or earthworks beyond those associated with cable trenching and laydown areas are proposed (BHP, 2025).

The HV cabling works are required to (BHP, 2025):

- Facilitate power supply to essential onsite infrastructure needed to maintain safe and continuous operations
- Provide power supply to third-party users for essential infrastructure required to maintain their operations

The original application was for the proposed clearing of 20.5 hectares for the purpose of constructing a waste rock buttress around the perimeter of tailings storage facilities. The original intent was for this application to include the installation and upgrade of high voltage cabling works and associated infrastructure (poles) as part of the boarder project scope. However, due to the requirement of a licence amendment for the proposed buttress construction, the application requested that the current application be amended /repurposed to cover only the clearing activities associated with the HV cabling works (BHP, 2025).

The applicant advised that the repurposing the existing application will enable these critical power supply works to proceed whilst the licence amendment for the proposed buttress is prepared and assessed separately (BHP, 2025).

### 1.3. Decision on application

| | |
|---|---|
| **Decision:** | Granted |
| **Decision date:** | 26 November 2025 |
| **Decision area:** | 1.4 hectares of native vegetation as depicted in Section 1.5, below. |

## 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of a flora and fauna survey, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing and previously cleared areas adjacent to the application area.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to appreciable land degradation. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- Avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.

## 1.5. Site map


*Figure 1 - Map of the application area*

The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

## 2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Minimization and avoidance measures include the following (BHP, 2025):

- HV cable will for the majority follow existing disturbed corridors (access tracks, service routes) where practicable, avoiding large trees where possible.
- The smallest practicable area required to install the cabling will be utilised to reduce disturbance.
- All approved clearing areas will be clearly marked and pegged prior to works to prevent accidental disturbance outside the authorised area.
- Topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled and reinstated post installation to support natural vegetation and minimise erosion.
- There will be weed control for all vehicles and machinery prior to entering and prior to leaving site in accordance with weed management procedures.

The applicant advised that no additional infrastructure or earthworks beyond those associated with cable trenching and laydown areas are proposed. Clearing will be undertaken in accordance with existing environmental management measures, including any flora/fauna management, topsoil handling and rehabilitation procedures (BHP, 2025).

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and are able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise management conditions.

#### *3.2.1. Biological values (flora, fauna) - Clearing Principles (a), (b) and (c)*

Fauna assessment

**Leipoa ocellata (Mallefowl)**

The desktop assessment identified 15 records of *Leipoa ocellata* (mallefowl) within the local area (20 km buffer), with the nearest recording located 2 kilometres from the application area. The mallefowl occupies Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species, feeding on insects. Malleefowl builds nests in sandy soil, consisting of a mound up to 1 m high and 4 m wide (ALA, 2025). Historical evidence of malleefowl was observed within the broader survey area (not within the application area) in the form of single inactive nest mound, considered to be over 20 years old. No evidence of current use by mallefowl were observed within the survey area (Botanica Consulting, 2024).

The application area, being salt lakes and fringing saline plains, sandy plains and dunes with chenopod low shrublands may provide suitable habitat for the species. Given the degraded and highly modified surrounding area due to mining activities, and noting the survey did not identify any active malleefowl mounds or signs of use within the survey area, the proposed clearing is not considered a significant impact to malleefowl habitat.

Conclusion
The proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on habitat availability for threatened fauna. The application is not significant habitat for Leipoa ocellata (mallefowl).

Condition
No conditions are required on flora or fauna biological values.

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The proposed clearing was advertised on 21 February 2025 inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application. The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder were provided the opportunity to comment on the proposed clearing and advised they did not have any objections to the proposed clearing (City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, 2025).

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2024). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

The revised purpose of HV cabling installation for critical power supply works does not require a works approval under Part V Division 3 of the EP Act.

**End**

# Appendix A. Site characteristics

## A.1 Site characteristics

| Characteristic | Details |
|---|---|
| Local context | The area proposed to be cleared is located South West of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, 43 kilometres from South Boulder.<br>The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. The predominant land use in the region is mining activities.<br>Spatial data indicates the local area (20 kilometre radius) from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 97.73 per cent of the original native vegetation cover. |
| Ecological linkage | The application area does not form part of any formal ecological linkages. |
| Conservation areas | The closest conservation area to this clearing application is Kambalda Nature Reserve, located 8.42 kilometres west of the application area. |
| Vegetation description | The pre-European vegetation of the application area is mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations (GIS database).<br>• Binneringe 125: Salt lake, lagoon, clay pan<br>• Binneringe 221: Saltbush & bluebush with a flora description of Atriplex spp. Maireana spp. communities on alkaline soils.<br>A flora survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica Consulting during October 2023. The following vegetation association was recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2024).<br>• Mallee Woodlands and shrublands SD-EW1: Low open mallee woodland of Eucalyptus salicola over mid open shrubland of Acacia kalgoorliensis and sparse hummock grassland of Triodia scariosa on sand dune.<br>The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 97.7 per cent of the original extent. |
| Vegetation condition | Reconnaissance flora/Vegetation survey indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in good condition (Botanica Consulting, 2024).<br>The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Areas adjacent to the application area are completely disturbed, cleared for infrastructure (Botanica Consulting, 2024).<br>Representative survey photos are available in Appendix D. |
| Climate and landform | The climate of the Coolgardie bioregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid (Botanica Consulting, 2024). The average annual rainfall is 124 milliletres recorded at Coolgardie (BoM, 2025). The application area is mapped within the elevation of 300 AHD (GIS database) |
| Soil description | The soil is mapped as:<br>• Kambalda soil-landscapes Lefroy system, described as Salt lakes and fringing saline plains, sandy plains and dunes with chenopod low shrublands.<br>• Kambalda soil-landscapes mines, described as disturbed area, mines, mullock dumps etc (GIS database). |
| Land degradation risk | The application area does not have any land degradation risk mapping. |
| Waterbodies | The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no non-perennial watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared. The application area is mapped 10 metres from Lake Lefroy non-perennial waterbody. |

| Characteristic | Details |
|---|---|
| Hydrogeography | The desktop assessment indicates that the application area intersects no clearing control catchments, no RIWI rivers, and no public drinking water source areas.<br>The groundwater salinity within the application area is >35000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as hypersaline. |
| Flora | There is no record of threatened or priority flora within the application area (GIS database). There are 19 priority flora within 20 kilometres of the application area, 2 of which are nearby and found in the same soil type and habitat features as the application area. |
| Ecological communities | There are no records of threatened ecological communities within the application area, or within 20km of the application area. The closest threatened ecological community is located 43 kilometres east from the application area within a different beard vegetation system. |
| Fauna | There are no records of threatened or priority fauna or habitat in the application area. There are 13 records of three conservation significant fauna species within 20 kilometres of the application area; 12 of these were records of *Leipoa ocellata* (mallefowl). |

## A.2 Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

| Species name | Conservation status | Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N] | Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N] | Suitable soil type? [Y/N] | Distance of closest record to application area (km) | Number of known records (total) | Are surveys adequate to identify? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Calandrinia lefroyensis* | 1 | Y | Y | Y | 1.25 | 3 | Y |
| *Cyathostemon divaricatus* | 1 | Y | Y | Y | 3.30 | 10 | Y |

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

# Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|---|---|
| **Environmental value: biological values** | | |
| Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."*<br>Assessment:<br>The application area does not contain significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."*<br>Assessment:<br>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.<br>Given the highly disturbed areas adjacent to the proposed clearing due to mining activities, and the lack of fauna records from known databases and | Not likely to be at variance | Yes<br>Refer to section 3.2.1 |

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|---|---|
| the field survey (Botanica Consulting, 2024), and the extent of the remnant vegetation within the local area, the clearing is unlikely to cause significant impacts to habitat availability for fauna species. | | |
| Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."*<br>Assessment:<br>The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.<br>Given no records of threatened flora were recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2024), as well as the high habitat availability in the local area, the clearing is unlikely to cause significant impacts to threatened flora. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."*<br>Assessment:<br>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community. | Not at variance | No |
| **Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas** | | |
| Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."*<br>Assessment:<br>The extent of the mapped vegetation type is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area. | Not at variance | No |
| Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."*<br>Assessment:<br>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of conservation areas. | Not at variance | No |
| **Environmental value: land and water resources** | | |
| Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."*<br>Assessment:<br>No watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, however the application area is mapped 10 metres from Lake Lefroy. However is separated from the lake by existing mining activities. Noting the extent of the proposed clearing and the exiting disturbed environment within its surrounds, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality. | Not likely to be at variance | No |

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|---|---|
| Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."*<br>Assessment:<br>Noting the location of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."*<br>Assessment:<br>Given the extent of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to further impact surface or underground water quality surrounding Lake Lefroy. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."*<br>Assessment:<br>The topographic contours in the surrounding area does not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. | Not likely to be at variance | No |

## Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared.

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

**Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)**

| Condition | Description |
|---|---|
| Excellent | Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. |
| Very good | Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks. |
| Good | More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds. |
| Poor | Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds. |
| Very poor | Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species. |

| Condition | Description |
|---|---|
| Completely degraded | Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs. |

## Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts

Extracts from BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd Clearing permit application supporting document (Botanica Consulting, 2024)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands | SD-EW1 | SD Esa Aka Tsca | Low open mallee woodland of *Eucalyptus salicola* over mid open shrubland of *Acacia kalgoorliensis* and sparse hummock grassland of *Triodia scariosa* on sand dune. | 29.9 | 5% | Good |  |

*Figure 2 - surveyed vegetation type (Botanica Consulting, 2024)*

Plate 4-1: Inactive (>20 years) Malleefowl mound observed within the survey area

*Figure 3 - inactive malleefowl mound located 1.7km south of the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2024)*


*Figure 4 - surveyed vegetation types within the survey area (Botanica Consulting, 2024)*


*Figure 5 - surveyed condition within the survey area (Botanica Consulting, 2024)*

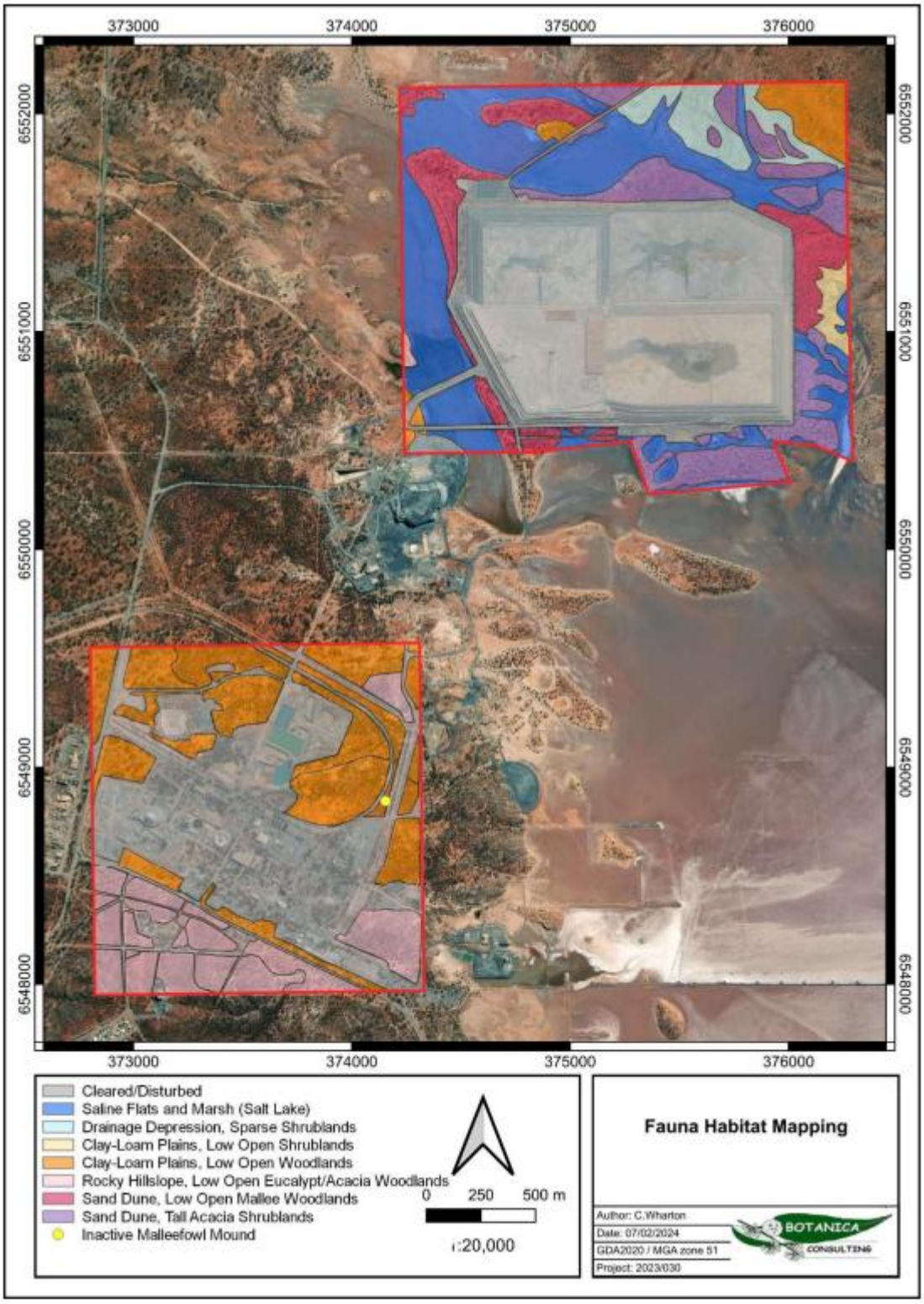


*Figure 6 – fauna habitat mapping within the survey area (Botanica Consulting, 2024)*

# Appendix E. Sources of information

## E.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

## E.2. References

Atlas of living (ALA), accessed November 2025, Leipoa ocellata Gould, 1840. Available from: https://bie.ala.org.au/species/https://biodiversity.org.au/afd/taxa/c44c9098-c4fc-4f64-884c-e367389b194f

BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd (2024) *Clearing permit application CPS 10931/1*, received 29 January 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERVT17717)

BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd (2025) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 10931/1,* received 29 January 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1101411)

Botanica Consulting, (2024)

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

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Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics

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