



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	11168/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd
Application received:	3 July 2025
Application area:	10 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Contaminated Sites Investigation, Remediation and Associated Activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	<i>Iron Ore (Goldsworthy-Nimngarra) Agreement Act 1972</i> , Mining Lease 263SA (AM 70/263) Mining Lease 45/558 Mining Lease 45/1016-I
Location (LGA area):	Shire of East Pilbara
Colloquial name:	Yarrie Project

1.2. Description of clearing activities

BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 10 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 131.4 hectares, for the purpose of contaminated sites investigation, remediation and associated activities (BHP Iron Ore, 2025). The project is located approximately 180 kilometres southeast of Port Hedland, within the Shire of East Pilbara (GIS Database).

The application is to allow for the contaminated sites investigation, remediation and associated activities of the Yarrie project. The clearing for the project will include:

- taking soil samples from and around the water drainage lines; and
- construction of transport corridors if necessary (BHP Iron Ore, 2025).

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	26 February 2026
Decision area:	10 hectares of native vegetation

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 Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 21 days, and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix A), relevant datasets (Appendix E), supporting documents provided by the applicant including the results of a flora and fauna survey, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix B), proposed avoidance and minimisation measures (Section 3.1), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing to facilitate remediation works.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's avoidance and mitigation measures (Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

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;
- where practicable the permit holder shall avoid clearing riparian vegetation;
- where drainage lines are to be impacted by clearing, the permit holder shall maintain the existing surface flow;

- conduct all clearing authorised under this permit in one direction towards adjacent vegetation; and
- allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into that adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.

1.5. Site map

A site map of proposed clearing is provided in Figure 1 below.

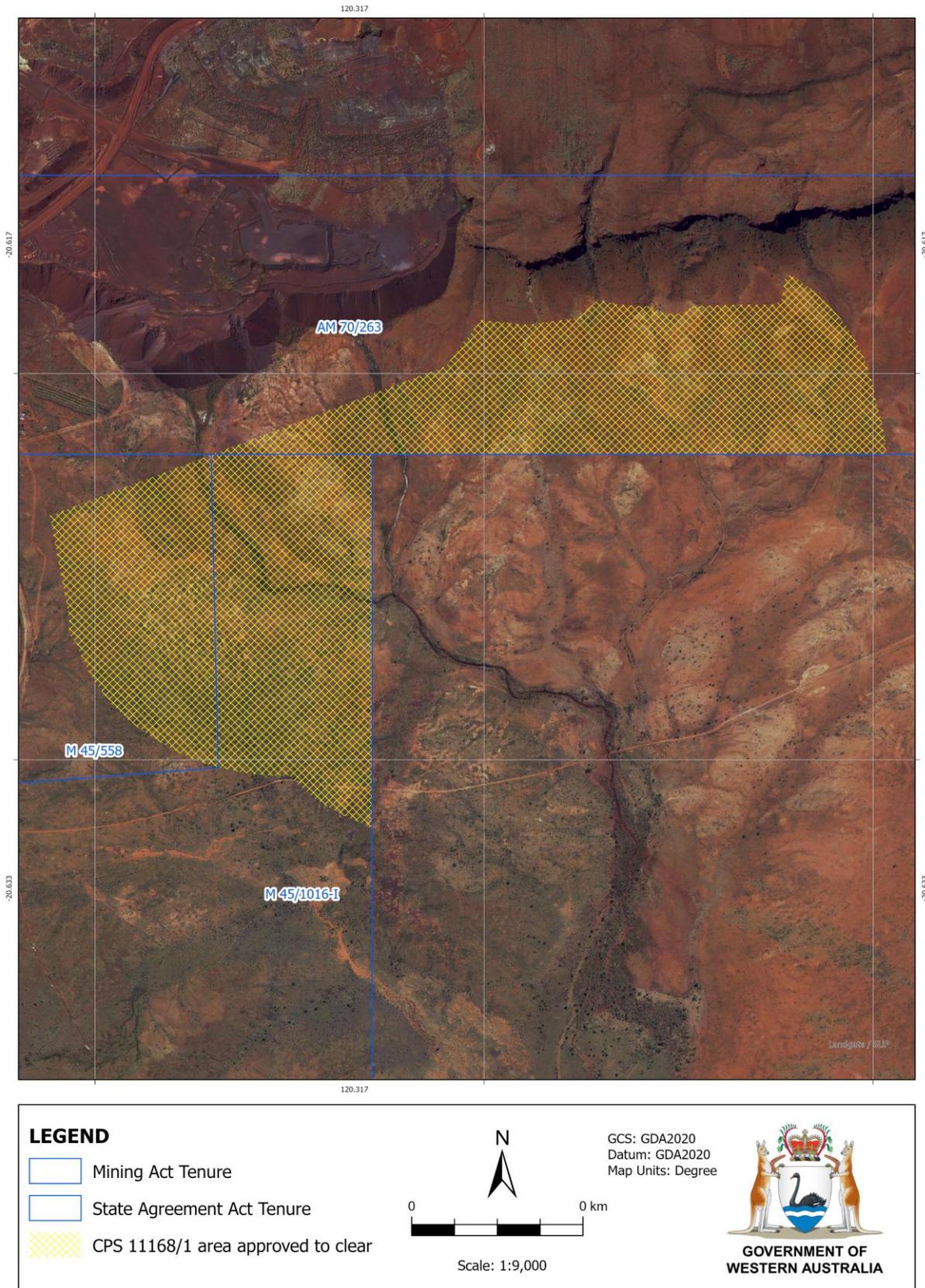


Figure 1. Map of the application area. The area cross-hatched in yellow indicates the area within which conditional authorised clearing can occur under the granted clearing permit.

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 (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)
- *Mining Act 1978* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act)
- *Iron Ore (Goldsworthy-Nimngarra) Agreement Act 1972*

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2014)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2021)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020)

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

BHP have outlined the following avoidance and mitigation measures (BHP, 2025):

- control of established weed populations will be carried out according to BHP's standard Weed Control and Management Procedures;
- if identified, active Mulgara burrows will be avoided using a 10 metre buffer, where practicable;
- Western Pebble-mound Mouse mounds will be avoided using a 10 metre buffer, where practicable;
- the contaminated sites investigation is predominantly focused on potential contamination within these drainage lines and therefore clearing will be undertaken for soil sampling and bores within these areas. Where practicable, existing cleared tracks will be used to cross the unnamed nonperennial minor drainage lines. If it is necessary for new crossings to be installed, clearing will be kept to a bare minimum and will be constructed flat level to the surface (i.e. a simple clearing with no bunds) to maintain the natural surface flow; and
- any potentially acid soil material disturbed will remain in-situ and will be managed to prevent further spread as a result of any activities conducted under this application.

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 that the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard weed management condition and vegetation management condition.

3.2.1. Biological values (flora and fauna) - Clearing principle (a and b)

Assessment

Onshore Environmental Consultants (2013) conducted a flora and vegetation survey in which approximately 8.65 hectares of the application area was included, and surrounds, between 11 to 20 June 2012. This survey recorded 249 species representing 122 genera and 49 families, and eight weed species. Biota Environmental Sciences (2025) conducted a biological survey over approximately 358.7 hectares which included approximately 121.75 hectares of the application area, during 6 to 10 May 2024.

The field assessment recorded 121 species representing 69 genera and 33 families and recorded seven weed species. Most of the weed species were omitted during the survey except *Cenchrus* spp. as these taxa were dominant in some sampling sites (Biota, 2025).

No Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded during the survey in the application area (Biota, 2025).

Euphorbia clementii (P3) flora is an erect herb to 60 cm tall, which occurs on stony plains and hillslopes throughout the Chichester and Roebourne subregions of the Pilbara (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are several previous records of this species from the Yarrrie locality (Biota, 2025). Suitable habitat which is sandy plains occurs within the application area in vegetation

association *Triodia* hummock grassland (Biota, 2025). Although this species was not recorded during the field survey, it may not have been present (or may have been more difficult to detect) due to the dry conditions at the time of survey (Biota, 2025). Given the proximity of the other records, it is still considered that this species is likely to occur in the application area (Biota,2025).

The flora and vegetation surveys did not record any Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities in the application area (Biota, 2025; Onshore, 2013).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing of 10 hectares in the application area of approximately 131.4 hectares is not likely to impact significantly on the local population of *Euphorbia clementii* (P3). A weed management condition is recommended to minimize the risk of spreading of weeds.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- avoid and minimize and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- take hygiene steps to minimize the risk of introduction of weeds.

3.2.2. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing principle (b)

Eco Logical Australia (2012) conducted a vertebrate fauna assessment over an area which covered approximately 8.65 hectares of application area, between 19 to 28 May 2012, and identified five fauna habitats within the survey area, out of which one habitat; minor drainage lines were recorded in the application area. Biota Environmental Sciences (2025) conducted a biological survey over approximately 358.7 hectares which included approximately 121.75 hectares of the application area, during 6 to 10 May 2024.

The three fauna habitats identified within the application area are:

- sand plains;
- stony plains; and
- minor drainage lines

These habitats provide potential foraging and sheltering habitat for a range of Threatened and Priority fauna species (Biota, 2025; Ecological, 2012). Species such as the Brush-tailed Mulgara, Northern Quoll, Greater Bilby, Short-tailed Mouse, Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat, Ghost Bat, Pacific Swift, Oriental Plover, Common Sandpiper, Oriental Pratincole, Glossy Ibis, Grey Falcon, Peregrine Falcon and Barn Swallow may occur within the application area however, none were recorded during the most recent surveys (Biota, 2025). Even though these species have the potential to occur within the application area, the local populations are unlikely to be significantly impacted, as there are numerous records of occurrence throughout the broader Pilbara bioregion (Biota, 2025, CALM, 2002). The minor drainage lines also provide suitable habitat for riparian vegetations (Biota, 2025).

Conclusion

Given the relatively small extent of the proposed clearing of 10 hectares within the broader 131.4-hectare application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact the population of conservation significant fauna. However, potential impact on the habitat of conservation significant fauna species and riparian vegetation can be managed by implementation of a vegetation management condition and a directional clearing condition.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- undertake slow, progressive one-directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity; and
- watercourse management to avoid riparian vegetation and maintain surface flow.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit application was advertised on 23 September 2025 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WCD2019/010 - Nyamal People #1) over the area under application (DPLH, 2025). This claim has been determined by the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant group. The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993*, and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are two registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2025). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- A Mining Development and Closure Proposal approved under the *Mining Act 1978*

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details														
Local context	The area is approximately 180 kilometres southeast of Port Hedland within the Shire of East Pilbara (GIS Database). The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by the landscape and vegetation of the Chichester subregion of the Pilbara bioregion as described by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database), and it is adjacent to existing Nimingarra to Yarrie Strategic Exploration Project (GIS Database).														
Ecological linkage	Based on areal imagery, the application area does not form part of any formal or informal ecological linkages (GIS Database).														
Conservation areas	The application area does not form part of known or mapped conservation area. The nearest conservation area is the Meentheena (Purungunya) National Park located approximately 45 kilometres east of the application area (GIS Database).														
Vegetation description	<p>The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex (GIS Database).</p> <p>Reconnaissance flora and vegetation surveys were conducted over the application area by Biota (2025) and Onshore (2013). The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Biota,2025; Onshore, 2013):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Broad Floristic Formation</th> <th>Vegetation Association Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Triodia</i> hummock grassland</td> <td>Hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i>, <i>T. wiseana</i> with scattered low trees of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and scattered tall shrubs of <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> on reddish brown sandy clay loam on stony footslopes, low undulating hills and stony plains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Acacia</i> low open heath</td> <td>Low open heath of <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i>, <i>A. ptychophylla</i> over very open to open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> on dark reddish brown sandy loam sand plains and drainage areas/floodplains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Corymbia</i> low woodland</td> <td>Low woodland of <i>Corymbia flavescens</i> over a high shrubland of <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i>, <i>A. colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> with very open tussock grassland of *<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and *<i>C. setiger</i> and very open sedges of <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> on dark reddish brown sandy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Triodia</i> open hummock grassland</td> <td>Open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with high open shrubland of <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> and low open woodland of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> in dark reddish brown sandy clay loam in minor drainage lines.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Acacia</i> open scrub</td> <td>Open scrub of <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> with very open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with scattered low trees of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and low scattered shrubs of <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> on dark reddish brown sandy loam sand plains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Triodia</i> Closed Hummock Grassland</td> <td>Closed Hummock Grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with High Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia colei</i>, <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> and <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> over Scattered Low Shrubs of <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> in orange, brown loamy sand on plains.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Broad Floristic Formation	Vegetation Association Description	<i>Triodia</i> hummock grassland	Hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>T. wiseana</i> with scattered low trees of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and scattered tall shrubs of <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> on reddish brown sandy clay loam on stony footslopes, low undulating hills and stony plains.	<i>Acacia</i> low open heath	Low open heath of <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>A. ptychophylla</i> over very open to open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> on dark reddish brown sandy loam sand plains and drainage areas/floodplains.	<i>Corymbia</i> low woodland	Low woodland of <i>Corymbia flavescens</i> over a high shrubland of <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> , <i>A. colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> with very open tussock grassland of * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and * <i>C. setiger</i> and very open sedges of <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> on dark reddish brown sandy.	<i>Triodia</i> open hummock grassland	Open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with high open shrubland of <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> and low open woodland of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> in dark reddish brown sandy clay loam in minor drainage lines.	<i>Acacia</i> open scrub	Open scrub of <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> with very open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with scattered low trees of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and low scattered shrubs of <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> on dark reddish brown sandy loam sand plains.	<i>Triodia</i> Closed Hummock Grassland	Closed Hummock Grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with High Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia colei</i> , <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> and <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> over Scattered Low Shrubs of <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> in orange, brown loamy sand on plains.
Broad Floristic Formation	Vegetation Association Description														
<i>Triodia</i> hummock grassland	Hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>T. wiseana</i> with scattered low trees of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and scattered tall shrubs of <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> on reddish brown sandy clay loam on stony footslopes, low undulating hills and stony plains.														
<i>Acacia</i> low open heath	Low open heath of <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>A. ptychophylla</i> over very open to open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> on dark reddish brown sandy loam sand plains and drainage areas/floodplains.														
<i>Corymbia</i> low woodland	Low woodland of <i>Corymbia flavescens</i> over a high shrubland of <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> , <i>A. colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> with very open tussock grassland of * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and * <i>C. setiger</i> and very open sedges of <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> on dark reddish brown sandy.														
<i>Triodia</i> open hummock grassland	Open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with high open shrubland of <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> and low open woodland of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> in dark reddish brown sandy clay loam in minor drainage lines.														
<i>Acacia</i> open scrub	Open scrub of <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> with very open hummock grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with scattered low trees of <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and low scattered shrubs of <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> on dark reddish brown sandy loam sand plains.														
<i>Triodia</i> Closed Hummock Grassland	Closed Hummock Grassland of <i>Triodia epactia</i> with High Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia colei</i> , <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> and <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> over Scattered Low Shrubs of <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> in orange, brown loamy sand on plains.														
Vegetation condition	The vegetation survey (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2025) and aerial imagery indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Excellent to Poor (Trudgen, 1991) condition. The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.														
Climate and landform	The application area is located in an arid zone of Western Australia (BoM, 2025) with an average annual rainfall of 314.2 millimetres (BoM, 2025).														

Characteristic	Details
Soil description and Land degradation risk	<p>The soils of the application area are broadly mapped as the following land systems (DPIRD, 2025; GIS Database):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boolgeeda system: stony lower slopes and plains below hill systems supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands or mulga shrublands. Stony lower plains consist of soil characterised as red loamy earths and stony slopes and upper plains consist of red shallow loams or red loamy earths. It covers about 92.98 hectares of the application area. Vegetation is generally not prone to degradation, and the system is not susceptible to erosion; • Capricorn system: Rugged sandstone hills, ridges, stony foot slopes and interfluves supporting low acacia shrublands or hard spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs. It covers about 1.67 hectares of the application area. Vegetation is not preferred by livestock; stoniness confers resistance to erosion; and • Macroy system: Stony plains and occasional tor fields based on granite supporting hard and soft spinifex shrubby grasslands. It covers about 36.74 hectares of the application area. Vegetation is generally not prone to grazing induced changes, but fairly regular fires change botanical composition and vegetation structure in the short term. The system has low or very low erosion hazard (DPIRD, 2025; Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that five minor, non-perennial watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared (GIS Database).
Hydrogeography	The application area falls within the Pilbara Groundwater Area, which is legislated by the <i>R/W/ Act 1914</i> . The mapped groundwater salinity is of 1000-3000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as brackish (GIS Database).
Flora	There are records of 15 priority flora species within the 50 kilometres radius of the application area (GIS Database). No conservation significant flora has been recorded in the application area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2025).
Ecological communities	No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) or otherwise significant vegetation occur within the application area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2025; GIS Database).
Fauna	There are records of 22 conservation significant fauna species within a 50 kilometres radius of the application area (GIS Database). There were no conservation significant fauna species recorded in the application area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2025; GIS Database).
Fauna habitat	<p>Two fauna surveys were conducted over the application area by Biota (2025) and Ecological (2012). The following fauna habitats were recorded within the application area (Biota, 2025; Ecological, 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stony Plain; • Sand Plain; and • Minor Drainage Lines

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current extent in all DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European extent) (%)
IBRA Bioregion - Pilbara	17,808,657.04	17,731,764.88	99.57	1,801,714.98	10.12
Beard vegetation associations - State					
Veg Assoc No. - 93	3,044,309.52	3,040,640.98	99.88	59,536.96	1.96
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
Veg Assoc No. - 93	3,042,114.27	3,038,471.67	99.88	59,536.96	1.96

Government of Western Australia (2019)

A.3. Flora analysis table

The following conservation significant flora species have records within a 50 kilometres radius of the application area (GIS Database). Habitat suitability and likelihood of occurrence was determined utilising biological survey information (Biota, 2025; WA Herbarium, 1998-; GIS Database).

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Likelihood of occurrence	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y/N]	Number of known records (Total)
<i>Aponogeton queenslandicus</i>	P1	N	<10	Unlikely	N	2
<i>Bulbostylis burbidgeae</i>	P4	N	<45	Unlikely	N	40
<i>Corchorus</i> sp. Yarrie (J. Bull & D. Roberts CAL 01.05)	P1	N	<5	Unlikely	Y	6
<i>Croton aridus</i>	P3	N	<20	Unlikely	Y	17
<i>Eremophila maculata</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	P1	Y	<25	Unlikely	Y	3
<i>Euphorbia clementii</i>	P3	Y	<5	Likely	Y	32
<i>Euploca parviantrum</i>	P1	N	<30	Unlikely	Y	5
<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. Shay Gap (K.R. Newbey 10293)	P1	N	<20	Unlikely	Y	2
<i>Goodenia hartiana</i>	P2	N	<20	Unlikely	Y	27
<i>Heliotropium murinum</i>	P3	Y	<50	Unlikely	N	25
<i>Indigofera ammobia</i>	P3	N	<40	Unlikely	Y	18
<i>Nicotiana umbratica</i>	P3	N	<40	Unlikely	Y	18
<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	P3	N	<50	Unlikely	N	53
<i>Rothia indica</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	P3	N	<40	Unlikely	Y	23
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114)	P1	N	<50	Unlikely	N	53

P: priority

A.4. Fauna analysis table

The following conservation significant fauna species have records within a 50 kilometres radius of the application area (GIS Database). Habitat suitability, likelihood of occurrence and impact was determined utilising biological survey information (Ecological, 2012; Biota, 2025; GIS Database).

Species name	Common Name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Likelihood of occurrence	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y/N]
Birds						
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI	Y	Possibly	<15	Y
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	MI	Y	Likely	<10	Y
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	MI	N	Unlikely	<25	Y
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	MI	Y	Possibly	<10	Y
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	Y	Likely	<15	Y
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS	Y	Likely	<25	Y
<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe	MI	N	Unlikely	<25	Y
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	MI	N	Unlikely	<25	Y
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	MI	Y	Unlikely	<15	Y
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	MI	Y	Possibly	<10	Y
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	MI	N	Unlikely	<15	Y
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	MI	N	Unlikely	<25	Y
Mammals						

Species name	Common Name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Likelihood of occurrence	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y/N]
<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>	Brush-tailed Mulgara	P4	Y	Possibly	<10	Y
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	EN	Y	Likely	<5	Y
<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti</i>	Spectacled Hare-wallaby (mainland)	P4	N	Unlikely	<20	Y
<i>Leggadina lakedownensis</i>	Northern Short-tailed Mouse	P4	Y	Possibly	<5	Y
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	VU	Y	Possibly	<5	Y
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Greater Bilby	VU	Y	Likely	<5	Y
<i>Pseudomys chapmani</i>	Western Pebble-mound Mouse	P4	Y	Likely	<5	Y
<i>Rhinonictoris aurantia</i> (Pilbara form)	Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat	VU	Y	Likely	<5	Y
Reptiles						
<i>Lerista separanda</i>	Dampierland Plain Slider	P2	N	Unlikely	<30	Y
<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>	Pilbara Olive Python	VU	Y	Likely	<35	Y

EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority, MI: migratory, OS: other specially protected

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area provides suitable habitat to one priority flora which is <i>Euphorbia clementii</i> (P3) and several conservation significant fauna species (Biota, 2025; Ecological, 2012; Onshore, 2013).</p> <p>No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TECs or PECs) were identified in the application area (Biota, 2025; GIS Database).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared may contain potential and foraging habitat for several conservation significant fauna species (Biota, 2025; Ecological, 2012; GIS Database).</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>There are no known records of Threatened flora within the application area (Biota, 2025; Onshore, 2013; GIS Database). Flora surveys of the application area did not record any Threatened flora species (Biota, 2025; Onshore, 2013).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p>There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) located within the application area and the flora and vegetation surveys did not identify any TECs (Biota, 2025; Onshore, 2013; GIS Database).</p>		
<p>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</p>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The extent of the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area (GIS Database).</p>	<p>Not at variance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas (GIS Database).</p>	<p>Not at variance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Environmental value: land and water resources</p>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given five minor non-perennial water courses transect the application area, the proposed clearing of 10 hectares in the application area of approximately 131.4 hectares is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality (GIS Database).</p> <p>However, potential impact to these water courses can be managed by implementing a water course management condition.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils are not susceptible to any kind of erosion (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004). As the purpose clearing is to undertake investigations to assist with remediation works to prevent further land degradation from mining contamination, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation (DPIRD, 2025; GIS Database).</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given five minor non-perennial water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing of 10 hectares in the application area of approximately 131.4 hectares is not likely to impact surface or ground water quality (GIS Database).</p> <p>However, potential impact to these water courses can be managed by implementing a watercourse management condition.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding (GIS Database).</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p>	<p>No</p>

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. This scale has been extracted from 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.
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 / photographs of the vegetation / DMPE site inspection report

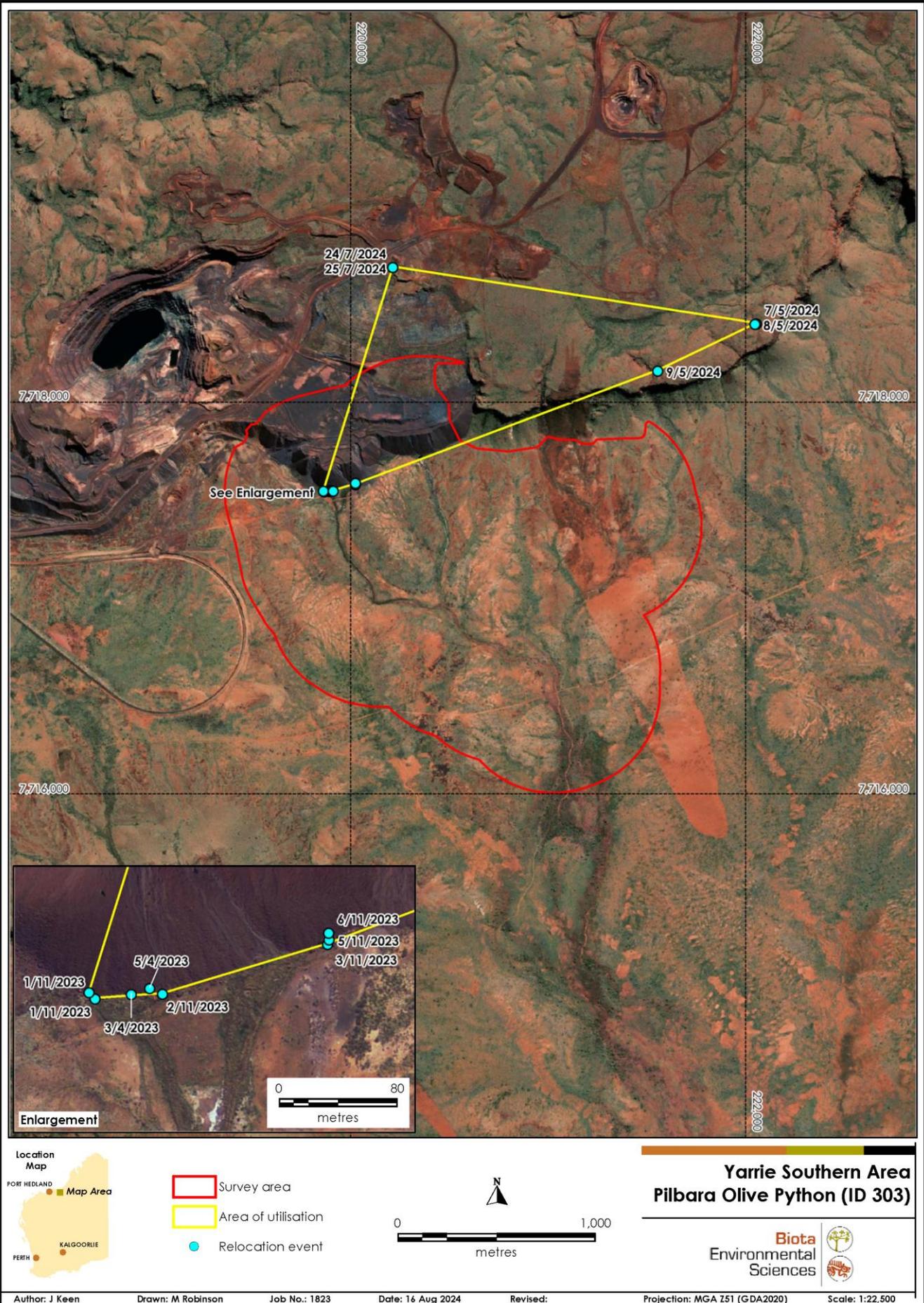


Figure 2: Map of the relocation of The Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceus barroni*).

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS datasets

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

- Cadastre (Polygon) (LGATE-217)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Fire History (DBCA-060)
- EPA Redbook Recommended Conservation Reserves 1976-1991 (DBCA-029)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- IBSA Survey Details (DWER-118)
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Native Title (Fed Court) (LGATE-005)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Reserves (LGATE-227)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery
- WRIMS - Groundwater Areas (DWER-085)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened and Priority Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

E.2. References

- BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd (2025) Clearing permit application form, CPS 11168/1, received 3 July 2025.
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2025) Yarrie Southern Area Biological Survey. Report prepared for BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd, February 2025.
- Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (2025) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Weather Station: 004036. Bureau of Meteorology. <https://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 19 November 2025).
- Conservation and Land Management (CALM) (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2014) *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2025) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS> (Accessed 14 November 2025).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2025) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. <https://dpiird.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=662e8cbf2def492381fc915aaf3c6a0f> (Accessed 25 November 2025).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2021) Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits. Joondalup. <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2024-11/procedure-native-vegetation-clearing-permits.pdf>

- Eco Logical Australia (2012) Callawa Level 2 Vertebrate Fauna Assessment. Report prepared for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd, November 2012.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016) Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.
http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2020) Technical Guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys.
https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/2020.09.17%20-%20EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Vertebrate%20Fauna%20Surveys%20-%20Final.pdf
- 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>
- Onshore Environmental Consultants (2013) Callawa Flora and Vegetation Survey. Report prepared for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd, May 2013.
- 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.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Leighton, K.A. and Hennig, P. (2004) An inventory and condition survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 92. Department of Agriculture, South Perth, Western Australia.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 19 November 2025).

Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

DBCAs (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia:

Threatened species

T Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is the species of fauna that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

Threatened flora is the species of flora that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of [Ministerial Guideline Number 1](#) and [Ministerial Guideline Number 2](#) that adopts the use of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) [Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria](#), and is based on the national distribution of the species.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.

Extinct species

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

EX Extinct species

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

EW Extinct in the wild species

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild.

Specially protected species

SP Specially protected species

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as specially protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Migratory species include birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) or The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the

migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Species of special conservation need that are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species of special conservation interest.

OS Other specially protected species

Species otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species otherwise in need of special protection.

Priority species

P Priority species

Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act. The Priority Flora and Fauna lists are maintained by the department and are published on the department's website.

All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land).

Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened.

Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of priority status is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, for example, agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, for example, national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species – known from several locations

Species that are known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. These species need further survey.

P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

- (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
- (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as a conservation dependent specially protected species.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

- (d) Other species in need of monitoring.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.
- (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.
- (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.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.