GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11377/1

File Number: DWERVT20631

Duration of Permit: From 10 April 2026 to 10 April 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Aalga Goolil Djarindjin Community Power Pty Ltd acting on behalf of Djarindjin Aboriginal Corporation

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 297 on Deposited Plan 93256, Dampier Peninsula

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 7.53 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Authorised persons

This permit allows the permit holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors, and agents of the permit holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this permit and approval from the permit holder.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Directional clearing

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

5. Fauna management

The permit holder must restrict clearing activities to day-light hours to avoid possibility of injury to fauna.

6. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence activities related to the purpose of the clearing, no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorized clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

7. 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; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with condition 3; (g) actions taken to minimise the risk of fauna impacts in accordance with conditions 4 and 5; and

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(h) actions taken to minimise wind erosion in accordance with condition 6 of the Permit.

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

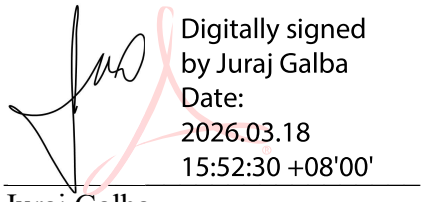
DEFINITIONS

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 *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.
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)
Fill	Means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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 – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS



Juraj Galba
MANAGER
GREEN ENERGY APPROVALS

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

18 March 2026

SCHEDULE 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 11377/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Aalga Goolil Djarindjin Community Power Pty Ltd acting on behalf of Djarindjin Aboriginal Corporation
Application received:	4 December 2025
Application area:	7.53 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	The construction of a renewable energy generation facility and fire mitigation
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing
Property:	Lot 297 on Deposited Plan 93256
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Broome
Localities (suburb/s):	Dampier Peninsula

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The purpose of the clearing is for the construction of a renewable energy generation facility and fire mitigation, comprised of 1.6 MWp solar photovoltaic (PV) and 3.52 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) meeting up to 80 per cent of the load on the Djarindjin Lombadina Microgrid (WEPL,2025a).

The proposal is to clear 7.53 hectares of native vegetation via mechanical trimming and removal of vegetation. The site is located adjacent to the Djarindjin community, at the intersection of Djarindjin Lombadina Road and Chile Creek road in the Dampier Peninsula (WEPL,2025a).

The development of the renewable generation energy facility is consistent with the State Government's decision for delivery of renewable energy generation pertinent to Western Australia's aspiration to achieve net zero emission by 2050. The renewable energy generation facility also supports the State Government's decarbonisation goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and its commitment to retire state-owned coal power stations by 2030.

The area proposed to be cleared overlaps the boundary of Clearing Permit CPS 10097/1. The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the Department)'s assessment of this application identified that the clearing was unlikely to have a long-term adverse impact on biological values (biodiversity and fauna). More details about this assessment can be found at this link.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	18 March 2026
Decision area:	7.53 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 fauna, biological, flora and vegetation survey (see Appendix D)
- the findings of a targeted survey for Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis)* and Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)* which did not identify any evidence of past or present use of the application area by conservation significant fauna (Western Environmental Approvals Pty Ltd, 2025b)
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B); and
- relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the purpose of the clearing is to support the development of renewable energy generation facilities which aligns with the State's objectives to develop, cleaner, more diverse and affordable electricity network in Western Australia.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that provides suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values; and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind and water erosion.

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 have a long-term adverse impact on biological values (biodiversity and fauna) and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures (see Section 4).

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
- Requirement to commence activities for which clearing is authorised within a three (3) month period of clearing to minimise wind erosion
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity; and
- restricting the clearing activities to day-light hours to avoid injury to fauna.

1.5. Site map

Figure 1: Map of the application area

The area crosshatched yellow indicate 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)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC 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

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that avoidance and mitigation measures will be undertaken (WEPL,2025a). There measures are as follows:

- Clearing will be minimised where possible through the utilisation of existing cleared land for the storage of materials and existing track and road systems for access to the site.
- Pruning remnant vegetation rather than clearing where possible.
- Preparation and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to minimise the risk and impact to environmental values during clearing activities.
- Mitigation measures to be implemented through the CEMP to address the following risks:
    - Unauthorised clearing
    - Fauna injury or death
    - Wind/air dispersal of noise, vibration and dust
    - Water and soil contamination
    - Spread of soil pathogens and weeds
    - Inappropriate waste management
    - Dewatering

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 present a risk to Biological values (Biodiversity and fauna) and land and water resources (land degradation). The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (Biodiversity and fauna) - Clearing Principles (a and b)

Assessment

Fauna

The desktop assessment identified 54 conservation significant fauna species within the local area (50-kilometre radius) of the application area (excluding all waterbodies including the ocean), comprised of 41 bird species, seven mammal species and six reptile species.

Western Environmental Approvals Pty Ltd. (WEPL,2025b) carried out a fauna survey including a targeted survey for Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis)* and Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)* from the 5 August til the 6 August 2025, in accordance with the following:

- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Fauna Survey Technical Guidance - *Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment* (EPA, 2020)
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's* T*hreatened* M*ammals* (DSEWPaC, 2011),
- *The* Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions' *Guidelines for survey to detect the presence of bilbies, and assess the importance of habitat in Western Australia* (DBCA, 2017)
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals (DSEWPaC, 2011).*

No evidence of conservation significant fauna was recorded within the application area for the duration of the fauna survey (WEPL,2025b). The targeted Bilby and Northern Brushtail Possum survey also concluded to have found no evidence to suggest the conservation significant fauna had been either historically or recently present within the application area (WEPL,2025b).

The fauna survey identified the primary fauna habitat mapped within the application area as, Eucalyptus and Corymbia Woodland over tussock grasses and herbs on pindan red sand loam on low plain (Open Eucalypt woodland).

According to the analysis of likelihood of occurrence the following conservation significant fauna had a medium-high likelihood of occurrence with the application area:

High likelihood of occurrence

- Gouldian finch *(Erythrura gouldiae*) (P4)
- Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus)* (OS)
- Northern blue tongued Skink (*Tiliqua scinoides intermedia)* (CR)

Medium likelihood of occurrence

- Northern coastal free-tailed bat (*Ozimops cobourgianus)* (P1)
- Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis)* (VU)
- Northern brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)* (VU)
- Dampier plain slider (*Lerista separanda*) (P2)
- Dampier burrowing snake (*Simoselaps minimus*) (P2)

The fauna survey assessed the Eucalypt Woodland fauna habitat mapped within the application area, did not provide core habitat for the following conservation significant fauna (WEPL,2025b):

- Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus)* (OS)
- Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis)* (VU)
- Northern coastal free-tailed bat (*Ozimops cobourgianus)* (P1)
- Dampier plain slider (*Lerista separanda*) (P2)
- Dampier burrowing snake (*Simoselaps minimus*) (P2)

Taking into consideration the following:

- The application area is unlikely to be utilised by the conservation significant fauna species,
- the limited number of records for conservation significant fauna species within the local area,
- the historical nature of the records,

- the considerable distance between the conservation significant fauna recorded within the local area and the application area,
- no evidence of conservation significant fauna was recorded within the application area and,
- the lack of habitat suitability within the application area;

the proposed clearing activities are unlikely to impact these conservation significant fauna species.

The fauna assessment determined the Eucalypt Woodland fauna habitat provided core habitat for the following conservation significant fauna:

- Northern blue tongued skink (*Tiliqua scinoides intermedia)* (CR)

As well as, supporting habitat, for the following species:

- Gouldian Finch *(Erythrura gouldiae*) (P4); and
- Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)* (VU)

Considering the high likelihood of occurrence and evidence of habitat suitability within the application area, further impact assessment was conducted for these three conservation significant fauna species.

Northern blue tongued skink *(Tiliqua schincoides intermedia)*

The Northern Blue tongue skink (*Tiliqua schincoides intermedia*) is the northern subspecies of the abundant and common blue tongue skink and are known to be relatively large, slow-moving omnivores (WEPL,2025b). According to available databases, records of the species are primarily confined to the Kimberley region of Western Australia with a distribution range of 155-kilometres East-West and 70 kilometres North-South, from Broome to Kununurra (WEPL,2025b). Blue tongue skinks are relatively large, slow-moving omnivores.

According to the fauna survey, the Blue tongue skink was opportunistically sighted by the surveyors at Cygnet bay Pearl Farm, 13-kilometres North-East of the survey area (application area), in similar habitat (Open Acacia and Eucalypt woodland transitioning to rocky coastline) to that mapped within the application area (WEPL,2025b). The species has been known to associate with man-made structures and considering the application area is surrounded by large, expansive and intact habitat that functions to provide the ecological linkage function of habitat connectivity, the species is considered as potentially occurring within the application area (WEPL,2025a).

No records or evidence to suggest the Blue tongue skink had been present within the application area was found during the fauna survey (WEPL,2025b). According to available databases, all records of the Blue tongue skink species are confined to a large expansive tract of fauna habitat comprised of open Acacia and Eucalypt woodland transitioning to rocky coastline, that is disconnected (by a waterbody) from the application area. The closest record of the species is outside of the local area (50-kilometre radius) approximately 112 kilometres North-East from the application area. The most recent record of the species was a sighting via camera monitoring from 2023 located approximately 260 kilometres East from the application area.

Gouldian finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*)

The Gouldian finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*) is a small, granivorous (seed-eating) bird. The species are widespread but uncommon in a number of habitats across the Kimberley region (WEPL,2025b). According to available databases, the Gouldian finch species are primarily confined to the Kimberley region, with a distribution range of 713.4-kilometres East-West, and 568.12-kilometres North-South, from Djarindjin to Kununurra.

According to the fauna survey, core habitat for the Gouldian finch consists of Eucalypt Woodland over dense grasses on stony plain, usually near fresh water and the species exclusively nests in tree hollows or holes in termite mounds within the breeding season, ranging from January to April (WEPL,2025b). The fauna habitat present within the survey area does comprise of Eucalypt Woodland, however the ground cover of grasses was not considered dense enough to constitute as core foraging habitat for the Gouldian finch. Although the application area is unlikely to provide core foraging habitat for the species, it may still provide supporting habitat for the Gouldian finch; it is therefore likely that the species may utilise the application area (WEPL,2025a).

No records or evidence to suggest the Gouldian finch had been present within the application area was found during the fauna survey (WEPL,2025b). According to available databases, the closest record of the species is approximately 0.3 kilometres North-East from the application area, however it should be noted that this record is historical, originating from 1993. The most recent record of the Gouldian finch is outside of the local area (50-kilometre radius)

and was the identification of the species nest during a survey from 2025 approximately 540 kilometres, East from the application area.

Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*)

The Northern Brushtail Possum (NBP) (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) are nocturnal arboreal omnivores that makes nests within balls of vegetation (dreys) and large tree hollows (WEPL,2025b). According to available databases, the NBP are widespread across the Northern Peninsula of Western Australia, with a distribution range of 1,320 kilometres East-West and 765 kilometres North-South, from Karratha to Kalumburu.

A targeted NBP search was conducted during fauna survey and a large number of Eucalypts with hollows were identified within the application area, however none of them appeared suitable to support NBP nesting (WEPL,2025b). These hollows were observed with head torches during the nocturnal survey, but no observations of NBP were made (WEPL,2025b). NBP have been documented to usually prefer dense Eucalypt woodland or forest with a connected canopy, the application area has an estimated canopy cover of 30% which is comparatively sparse and, on this basis, does not constitute as core habitat for the species. Although the application area does not provide core habitat for the species, it may still provide supporting habitat for the NBP; it is likely that the species may utilise the application area (WEPL,2025b).

No records or evidence to suggest the NBP had been present within the application area was found during the fauna survey (WEPL,2025b). According to available databases, the closest record of the species is outside of the local area (50-kilometre radius) approximately 150-kilometres South of the application area. The most recent record of the NBP was a sighting via remote camera monitoring from 2024, approximately 622 kilometres South-West of the application area.

Conclusion

Given the above, the vegetation proposed to be cleared may provide supporting habitat for conservation significant fauna; the Northern blue tongue skink, Gouldian Finch and Northern Brushtail Possum. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact to the conservation significance of the species at the local, regional, or conservation level. Notwithstanding the above, slow and directional clearing can further minimise and mitigate any potential impact on these conservation significant fauna individuals, if present during clearing.

The Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing does not constitute as a significant residual impact to biodiversity values.

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 for terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of clearing activities; and
- Clearing activities are to be undertaken during daylight hours.

3.2.2. Land and water resources (Land degradation) - Clearing Principles (g)

Assessment

According to the supporting document (WEPL,2025a) the soil mapped within the application area, Yeeda System (335) is characterised to be sandy in nature, which may result in minor wind erosion. However, the surrounding vegetation is likely to provide some form of protection and barrier and minimise any wind erosion that may occur.

Furthermore, the likelihood of water erosion is high during the wet season where the region experiences high volumes of rainfall and there is limited surface drainage resulting in sheet-flow (WEPL,2025a). However, this is unlikely to be a long-term issue or result in appreciable land degradation considering the highly porous nature of the soil (Yeeda system 335) mapped within the application area (WEPL,2025a).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation due to wind erosion. The potential for wind erosion can be minimised and managed through the conditions imposed on the permit.

Conditions

To address the above impact, the following management measure will be required as a condition on the clearing permit:

- Activities for which clearing is authorised is to commence no later than within three months of clearing.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Broome advised DWER that local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. The Shire did not have any objections to the proposed clearing.

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	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 proposed clearing area is located within the Northern extent of the Dampier Peninsular, approximately 175-kilometres North-East of Broome. The proposed clearing area is approximately 0.5 kilometres East from the Djarindjin Aboriginal Community and has been sited directly adjacent to the existing power plant, reducing the requirement for additional clearing associated with power transmission infrastructure. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (excluding the ocean, within a 50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 99 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The proposed clearing area does not form part of a formal ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	No conservation areas were mapped to intersect the proposed clear area. According to available databases, the closest conservation area is the Jawi Gaarra Marine Park, a Class A reserve located approximately, 1.2 kilometres South-West of the proposed clearing area.
Vegetation description	According to the supporting document (WEPL,2025a) the vegetation mapped within the application area comprises of Eucalyptus miniata and Corymbia Woodland to isolated clumps of trees on Pindan red sand loam on low plain. Representative photographs and the full assessment descriptions and maps are available in Appendix D. The broad scale mapped vegetation type over the application area: • Beard vegetation association 750, which is described as Pindan Woodland consisting of acacia thicket with Eucalypt woodland over spinifex *Acacia tumida*, *Eucalyptus tectifica*, *Corymbia grandifolia*, *Triodia pungens* and *T. bitextura* (Shepard et al. 2001). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	According to the supporting document (WEPL,2025a) the vegetation mapped within the application area is in 'Very Good' condition (Trudgen,1991), described as: • shrublands, pindan; *Acacia tumida* shrubland with grey box and cabbage gum medium woodland over ribbon grass and curly spinifex. The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photographs and the full assessment descriptions and mappings are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The Dampier Peninsula has a semi-arid climate, characterised by warm, dry winters and hot, humid summers. The region typically receives a majority of its rainfall during the summer months (October-April) as a result of unpredictable tropical downpours and cyclonic low-pressure systems. Data collected from the Cygnet Bay Station (ID-003057) within the region, indicates the monthly mean maximum temperature ranges from 28.1 degrees in June to 35.5 degrees in November(BoM,2025). The monthly mean rainfall ranges from 0.9mm in August to 246.5mm in January, with an annual mean rainfall record of 820.2 mm (BoM,2025). During the 2024/2025 season pre-survey, the bay experienced an above average, mean annual rainfall of 1019.9mm (BoM,2025).
Soil description	The soil is mapped as the Yeeda System (335Ye) described as red sandplains supporting pindan vegetation with dense acacia shrubs, scattered bloodwood and grey box trees and curly spinifex and ribbon grass.

Characteristic	Details
	The proposed clearing area is broadly mapped within the De Grey-Roebourne Lowlands Zone of the Pilbara (WEPL,2025a).
Land degradation risk	According to available databases, the application area has not been mapped at risk for land degradation. According to the supporting document (WEPL,2025a) the soil type mapped within the application area is characterised as sandy which may result in minor wind erosion within the locality. Considering the surrounding vegetation will provide a level of protection and limit the severity of wind erosion; it is unlikely appreciable land degradation will occur. The limited surface drainage may result in sheet-flow, resulting in short-term water erosion during the wet season (December to March) where heavy rainfall is present (WEPL,2025a). Considering the highly porous nature of the soil mapped within the application area, the risks associated with water erosion are unlikely to occur.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that no watercourse or wetlands occur over the application area. The nearest watercourse is a non-perennial minor river located approximately 0.67-kilometres South-West from the application area. According to available databases, the application area is mapped within the Cape Leveque Coast Basin hydrographic catchment and as a terrestrial groundwater dependant ecosystem (GDE).
Hydrogeography	According to available databases, the application area is mapped within the Canning-Kimberley Groundwater Area, proclaimed under the *Rights In Water and Irrigation Act (RIWI) 1914.* The applicant does not intend to extract groundwater and therefore will not impact on groundwater. The application area does not fall within an area subject to the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1917* and does not fall within a proclaimed surface water area under the *RIWI Act 1914,* nor does it occur within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA). Groundwater salinity level (Total Dissolved Solids) across the application area is mapped as less than 500 milligrams per litre (fresh).
Flora	According to available databases, 20 conservation significant flora species have been recorded in the local area (50-km radius) with 43 records, comprised of the following: • Eight Priority one flora species • One Priority two flora species • 11 Priority three flora species The nearest record, *Acacia montiocla* x *tumida* var. *kulparn*, a Priority three flora species, is located approximately 0.3 kilometres North-West of the application area. According to the supporting document, no conservation significant flora species were recorded within the application area during the flora survey (WEPL,2025a). The following three conservation significant flora species were assessed to have a low likelihood of occurrence within the application area; • *Acacia monticola* x *tumida* var. *kulparn* (Priority three) • Cupaniopsis anacardioides (Priority three) • Paranotis halfordii (Priority three) on the basis that suitable habitat was not present within the application area and the historical nature (>30 years old) of the records present within the local area.
Ecological communities	According to available databases, 66 patches of TECs and PECs comprised of the Monsoon (vine) thickets on the coastal dunes of the Dampier Peninsula (TEC) and the Kimberley association 37 (Priority 3 PEC) have been recorded in the local area (50km-radius). The nearest record, a patch of Monsoon vine thicket TEC is located approximately 1-kilometre North of the application area. According to the supporting document, no TEC/PEC were recorded within the application area. Although the application area is mapped within the buffer zone for the

Characteristic	Details
	monsoon vine thickets TEC, it is unlikely for the TEC to occur within the application area as the landform that supports the TEC (coastal sand dunes) is not present within the application area (WEPL,2025a).

Fauna	According to available databases, 54 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded in the local area (50-km radius) across 1403 records, comprised of the following:
	• 41 bird species
	• Seven mammal species
	• Six reptile species
	The nearest record, *Chloebia gouldiae* (Gouldian finch), was located approximately 0.3 kilometres North-East of the application area.
	
	According to the supporting document (WEPL,2025a), three conservation significant fauna species had a high likelihood of occurrence within the application area;
	• *Erythrura gouldiae* (Gouldian finch) P4
	• *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine falcon) OS
	• *Tiliqua scinoides intermedia* (northern blue tongued Skink) C
	
	Five species had a medium likelihood of occurrence,
	• *Ozimops cobourgianus* (northern coastal free-tailed bat) P1
	• *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby) VU
	• *Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis* (northern brushtail possum) VU
	• *Lerista separanda* (Dampier plain slider) P2
	• *Simoselaps minimus* (Dampier burrowing snake) P2
	
	50 species had low likelihood of occurrence within the application comprised of marine species and pelagic seabirds.
	
	According to the fauna survey (WEPL,2025b) the application area is comprised of open eucalypt woodland fauna habitat that is considered to provide:
	• core habitat for the Northern blue tongued skink.
	• supporting habitat for the:
	  ○ Gouldian finch
	  ○ Northern brushtail possum
	
	The fauna habitat was assessed to not be significant habitat for:
	• Peregrine falcon
	• Bilby
	• Northern coastal free-tailed bat
	• Dampier plain slider
	• Dampier burrowing snake.
	
	No conservation significant fauna species were recorded in the application area during the field survey and according to the fauna survey report, the application area is unlikely to be utilised by these species (WEPL,2025b).
	
	A targeted Bilby and Northern Brushtail Possum search was conducted, and no evidence or sightings of the species were recorded within the application area during the field survey (WEPL,2025b).

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Dampierland	8,343,944.95	8,319,879.14	99.71	142,055.31	1.71
Vegetation complex					
Beard vegetation association Dampierland 750	1,229,182.16	1,225,280.52	99.68	34,114.53	2.78
Local area					
50km radius	277,261.22	222,555.68	80.27	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

A.3. 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? [Y, N, N/A]
Acacia monticola x tumida var. kulparn	P3	N	Y	Y	42.66	1	Y
Cupanopsis anacardiodes	P3	Y	Y	Y	7.7	2	Y
Haemodorum capitatum	P1	Y	Y	Y	13.53	1	Y
Triodia acutispicula	P3	Y	Y	Y	1.83	4	Y
Utricularia bidentata	P3	Y	Y	Y	11.75	3	Y

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

A.4. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Erythrura gouldiae (Gouldian finch)	P4	Y	Y	0.3	30	Y
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine falcon)	OS	Y	Y	31.2	4	Y
Lerista separanda (Dampier plain slider)	P2	Y	N	14.8	2	Y
Macrotis lagotis (Bilby)	VU	Y	Y	10.18	4	Y
Simoselaps minimus (Dampierland burrowing snake)	P4	Y	N	5.06	5	Y
Tiliqua scinoides intermedia (Northern blue tongued Skink)	CR	Y	Y	15	2	Y
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis (Northern Brushtail Possum)	VU	Y	Y	-	-	Y

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]

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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant threatened or priority ecological communities, significant flora and assemblages of plants.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains suitable habitat for five conservation significant fauna species (WEPL,2025a). However, none of these species were recorded within the application area during the field survey (WEPL,2025a), on which basis the habitat is not considered significant for the ongoing survival of the species.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain threatened flora species under the BC act and EPBC Act. No threatened flora species were recorded within the application area during the field survey (WEPL,2025a).	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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be 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."* Assessment: The application area is located within the Dampier IBRA bioregion and the Shire of Broome, both of which retain 99 per cent of the pre-European vegetation. The extent of native vegetation in the local area 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 likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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."* Assessment: 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.	Not likely to be 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."* Assessment: Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are susceptible to land degradation risks with minimal risk of wind and water erosion. Given the extent of the clearing, the porous nature of the soil within the application area, and the surrounding vegetation within the local area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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."* Assessment: Given no watercourses, wetlands of Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	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."* Assessment: The proposed clearing may increase the risk of localised flooding following periods of heavy rainfall, which is commonly experienced by the region. Given the soil within application area is sands which is highly permeable, the localised flooding that may occur will be short-term and is not likely to have a significant environmental impact. Given no watercourses and wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging and exacerbate 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. 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

Figure 4: Vegetation Type and Condition

Figure 1: Mapped vegetation type and condition within the application area (WEPL,2025a)

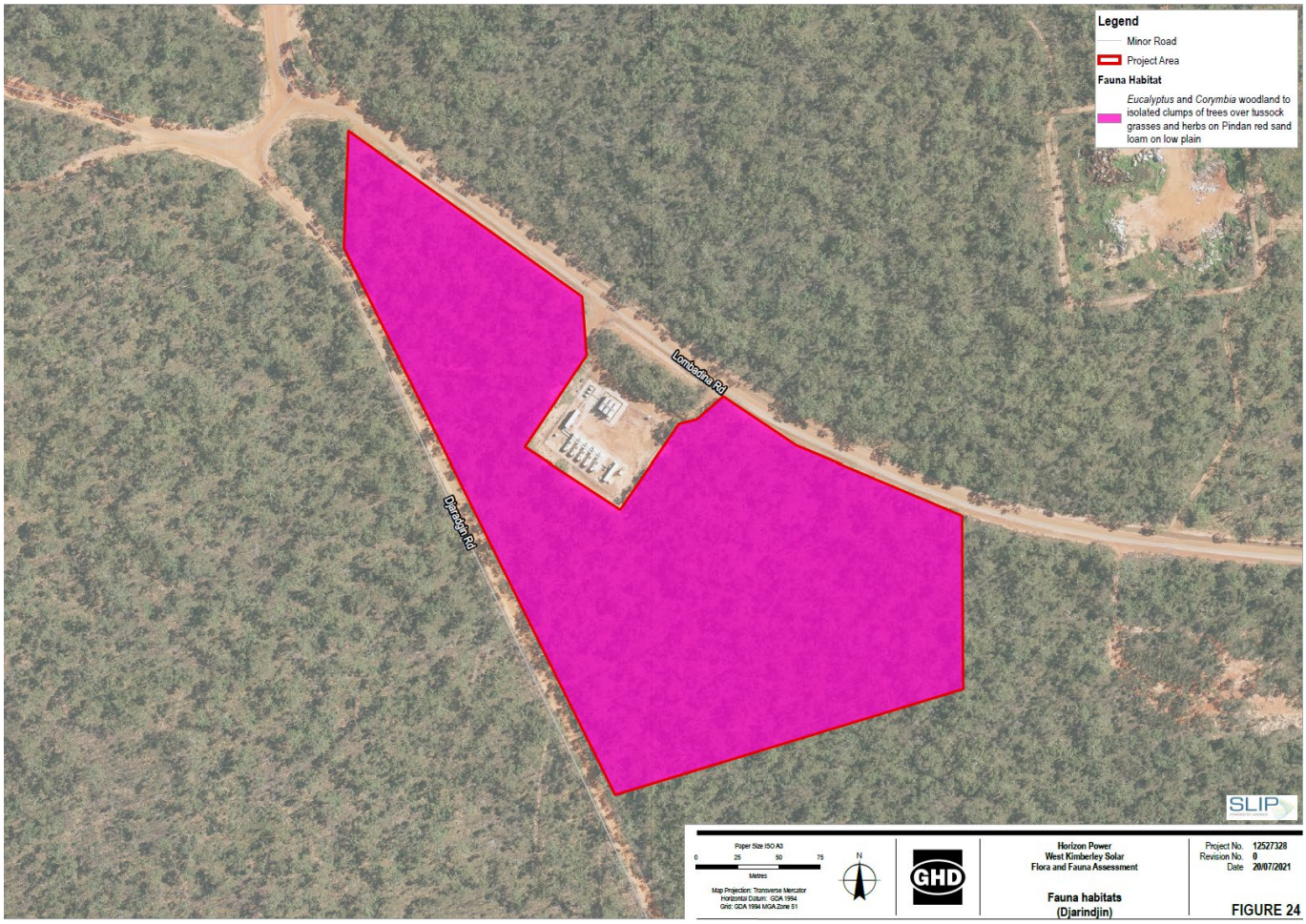


Figure 2: Fauna habitat mapped within the application area (WEPL,2025a)

Table 1: Habitat type, conservation fauna and habitat values mapped within the application area (WEPL,2025b)

Habitat type	Photograph	Extent within the survey area (ha)
Eucalyptus and *Corymbia* woodland to isolated clumps of trees over tussock grasses and herbs on Pindan red sand loam on low plain. This habitat type generally corresponds with vegetation type VT01. It tends to occur on well draining porous sandy soil. Habitat condition is generally very good to excellent; however some disturbance includes frequent fire, edge effects of weeds from adjacent tracks and clearings, and dumped rubbish. This habitat is extensive and widespread within the Pindanland bioregion of the Dampier Peninsular and occurs within Ardyaloon, Djarindjin and Beagle Bay survey areas. It is foraging and nesting habitat for a diverse range of insectivorous, nectar and granivore bird species including common resident and nomadic woodland bird species such as DollarBird. Rainbow Bee-eater, Little Friarbird, Peaceful Dove, Grey-crowned Babbler and Double-barred Finch. A range of reptiles utilise this habitat including arboreal species: Stimson's Python, Black-tailed Monitor, and Tree Dtella. Borrowing and fossorial reptiles include Griffin's Slider, Dampierland Limbless Slider and Gould's Monitor. **Conservation significant fauna** Foraging habitat Gouldian Finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*), Foraging and nesting habitat for Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), habitat for Dampierland Burrowing snake (*Simoselaps minimus*), and Dampierland plain slider (*Lerista separanda)* and Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) **Habitat value** High value		18.29 ha (Djarindjin, Beagle Bay and Ardyaloon)

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)
- 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

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