GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11379/1

File Number: DWERVT20638

Duration of Permit: From 29 May 2026 to 29 May 2033

PERMIT HOLDER

Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 421 on Deposited Plan 50652, Bannister

Lot 450 on Deposited Plan 404957, Bannister

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.24 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 29 May 2028.

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 and dieback management

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

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

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

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

4. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

(a) conduct *clearing* activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and

(b) allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

5. Fauna management – Tree retention

(a) Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must demarcate the 28 native trees that have a diameter, measured at 130 centimetres from the base of the tree, of 150 millimetres or greater, at the GPS locations in Table 3 of Schedule 2.

(b) The permit holder must not clear the native trees demarcated under condition 5(a).

6. Revegetation and rehabilitation (temporary clearing) – Retention of vegetative material and topsoil

The permit holder must:

(a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared;

(b) within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 29 May 2029, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* areas longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared by:

(i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding five metres of uncleared land;

(ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and

(iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 6(a) on the cleared areas.

(c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 6(b)(iii) of this permit:

(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and

(ii) where, in the opinion of the *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 6(c)(i) of this permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding native vegetation* that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.

(d) where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of *native vegetation* is undertaken in accordance with condition 6(c)(ii) of this permit, the permit holder must repeat condition 6(c)(i) and 6(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of *native vegetation*.

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 (GPS) 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* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 3; (g) actions taken to ensure directional clearing in accordance with condition 4; and (h) actions taken to retain trees in accordance with condition 5.
2.	In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 6 of this permit	(i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated,* recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		decimal degrees; (j) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken; (k) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); (l) the date(s) on which the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* was undertaken; (m) the *environmental specialist*'s determination in accordance with condition 6(c)(i) and (n) actions and timing of *remedial actions* undertaken within the area(s) that was *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* in accordance with conditions 6(c)(ii) and 6(d).

8. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:

(i) of records required under condition 7 of this permit; and

(ii) concerning activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under condition 7, where these records have not already been provided under condition 8(a).

DEFINITIONS

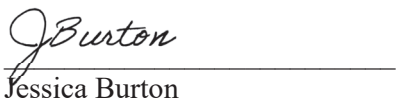
In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.

Term	Definition
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.
direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.
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.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
rehabilitate/ed/ion	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
remedial action/s	means for the purpose of this permit, any activity that is required to ensure successful re-establishment and survival of planted trees.
revegetate/ed/ion	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of the area.
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 not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS



Jessica Burton
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

6 May 2026

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the areas authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4).

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

Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Figure 4: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

SCHEDULE 2

Table 3. Locations of native trees to be retained within the areas cross-hatched yellow on in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 of Schedule 1.

Tree ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	-32.661649	116.367481
2	-32.661632	116.367541
3	-32.66163	116.367605
7	-32.661535	116.367704
8	-32.661587	116.367605
9	-32.661608	116.367547
10	-32.661573	116.367509
11	-32.661549	116.367485
12	-32.661532	116.367492
17	-32.660318	116.375499
19	-32.66032199	116.375645
20	-32.660357	116.375619
21	-32.660363	116.375544
22	-32.660368	116.375534
23	-32.62741	116.386652
24	-32.627456	116.386642
25	-32.627519	116.386641
26	-32.627539	116.386668
27	-32.627539	116.386668
28	-32.627577	116.386733
29	-32.62756599	116.386791
30	-32.627563	116.386789
31	-32.627528	116.386765
32	-32.627532	116.386722
33	-32.627525	116.386705
34	-32.627517	116.386698
36	-32.666252	116.436026
37	-32.666269	116.435908

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 11379/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd
Application received:	5 December 2025
Application area:	0.24 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Groundwater monitoring bore installation
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 421 on Deposited Plan 50652 Lot 450 on Deposited Plan 404957
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Boddington
Localities (suburb/s):	Bannister

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across four separate areas within a contiguous remnant of native vegetation (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The proposed clearing will facilitate the installation of four additional groundwater monitoring bores to strengthen hydrological modelling for the Gringer Creek catchment and establish baseline conditions to inform potential future operations (Newmont, 2025).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	6 May 2026
Decision area:	0.24 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 B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values;
- the removal of suitable habitat for a number of conservation significant fauna species; and
- potential short -term land degradation in the form of soil 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 long-term adverse impacts on 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
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity
- demarcation and retention of native trees that have diameter at breast height above 150mm.
- revegetation and rehabilitation (temporary clearing) - retain vegetative material and topsoil, requiring the permit holder to revegetate cleared areas no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared with stockpiled vegetative material and topsoil from cleared vegetation and undertake remedial actions if vegetation is not restored to pre-clearing composition, structure, and density.

1.5. Site maps

Figure 1 Map of the application area. The area crosshatched yellow indicate the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 2 Map of the application area. The area crosshatched yellow indicate the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 3 Map of the application area. The area crosshatched yellow indicate the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 4 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)
- *Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* (WA)

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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant advised that a total of twelve new bore sites are required to strengthen hydrological monitoring for the Gringer Creek catchment, of which eight sites have been located within existing cleared areas and installation will not impact native vegetation (Newmont, 2025). The location of the remaining four monitoring bores within native vegetation cannot be avoided as:

- bore positioning in high-risk zones is required to provide early warning of adverse changes in local water systems,
- non-functional bores in this location must be replaced, and
- contamination pathways will persist if existing bores are not decommissioned (Newmont, 2025).

The overall extent of clearing has been minimised by:

- strategically locating drill pads and access tracks within previously disturbed areas where practicable, and
- including a 10-metre contingency within the proposed clearing areas to allow flexibility in selecting the final drill pad footprint, enabling the avoidance of any environmental and/or heritage values identified on-ground (Newmont, 2025).

The applicant has advised that ground disturbance will be managed under the Newmont Boddington Site Disturbance Permit process and that the following management measures will be implemented prior to and for the duration of clearing:

- disturbance will be kept to the minimum amount required for safe access to drill sites,
- drill pads and pathways will be field fitted to optimise clearing,
- all trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of greater than 150 millimetres (mm) within the proposed bore sites will be retained,
- if earthen sumps are constructed for drilling fluid management, sump entrances will be graded to allow fauna to exit safely,
- all waste materials will be managed and disposed of in accordance with site procedures, and
- excavations will be backfilled and all drill pad areas not required for ongoing access to the monitoring bores will be rehabilitated through respreading of topsoil following drilling and bore construction (Newmont, 2025).

Clearing activities for the monitoring bores will also be conducted in accordance with the Newmont Boddington Weed and Forest Disease Management Plan which stipulates that:

- strict hygiene measures apply to all vehicles and machinery, which must be cleaned on arrival and departure, as well as when entering or leaving uninfested, infested, or uninterpretable areas,
- drilling vehicles must be inspected for weed seeds and plant material before entering native forest areas,
- wash-down or brush-down procedures will be implemented where access into or out of dieback areas is required,
- dieback boundary recheck surveys are undertaken in line with DBCA guidelines by a Registered Dieback Interpreter in accordance with the *Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual* (DBCA, 2023),

- drilling activities must follow dieback management procedure, including risk assessments that consider soil movement, water flow, and human activity, alongside the development of hygiene management plans and submission of access forms for work outside operational areas,
- drilling and other ground-disturbing activities are scheduled during dry periods when soil movement and waterborne spread are minimized, and
- rehabilitation of drill pads will be commenced once drill holes are completed and collared,
- post rehabilitation will allow for a light vehicle to conduct groundwater monitoring, and
- all sumps will be filled, rubbish removed and area cross ripped against site respective water surface flows (Newmont, 2025).

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

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) 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 C) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna) and land and water resources. 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 (fauna) - Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment

Noting the site characteristics (see Appendix B), photographs supplied by the applicant (Appendix E) and the habitat preferences of the conservation significant fauna species recorded in the local area (10-kilometre radius), the application area is considered to contain suitable habitat for the following fauna species:

- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) (listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act),
- *Dasyurus geoffroii* (chuditch) (listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act),
- *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon) (listed as an other specifically protected species under the BC Act),
- *Isoodon fusciventer* (quenda) (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA),
- *Myrmecobius fasciatus* (numbat) (listed as Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act),
- *Notamacropus irma* (western brush wallaby) (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA),
- *Phascogale calura* (red-tailed phascogale) (listed as a species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna) under the BC Act and as Endangered under the EPBC Act),
- *Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger* (south-western brush-tailed phascogale) (listed as a conservation dependent fauna species under the BC Act),
- *Setonix brachyurus* (quokka) (listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act),
- *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) (listed as Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act), and
- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) (listed as Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act).

Arboreal fauna

The red-tailed phascogale is largely confined to woodlands with old growth hollow-producing eucalypts, particularly wandoo and York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*), often with associated rock sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*) (TSSC, 2016). The south-western brush-tailed phascogale is typically associated with old growth woodlands where habitat is characterised by the presence of hollow-bearing trees, as well as high canopy cover and connectivity (DEC, 2012b).

Given the application areas contain marri, jarrah and wandoo woodland, they are likely to provide suitable habitat for these species. However, the applicant has committed to retaining all trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of greater than 150 mm within the application areas (Newmont, 2026). Therefore, it is unlikely that any hollow-bearing trees used by the red-tailed phascogale or south-western brush-tailed phascogale for diurnal refugia will be removed by the proposed clearing. Further, the retention of these larger trees is likely to ensure canopy connectivity throughout the application areas is maintained.

In considering the above and the extent of the proposed clearing in the context of available remaining habitat in the contiguous remnant and the local area, the Delegated Officer determined that the application is unlikely to significantly impact habitat for the red-tailed phascogale or south-western brush-tailed phascogale.

Black cockatoo species
For the purposes of this assessment, Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo, and forest-red-tailed black cockatoo are collectively referred to as black cockatoo species.

Breeding habitat
Black cockatoo species are known to nest in hollows of live and dead trees, including marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), and other Eucalyptus spp. (DAWE, 2022). 'Breeding habitat' for black cockatoos includes trees of these species that either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable DBH to develop a nest hollow (500 mm for most tree species) (DAWE, 2022).

In order to ensure no current or potential future breeding trees are lost as part of the proposal, the applicant has committed to retaining all trees with a DBH greater than 150 mm within the application areas (Newmont, 2026). Site inspections and photographs supplied by the applicant indicate that 28 trees of DBH greater than 150 mm persist across the four application areas (Newmont, 2026; Newmont, 2025). This commitment will be reflected as a management condition imposed on the clearing permit, requiring the retention of the 28 habitat trees identified within the application areas. As no black cockatoo habitat trees will be removed, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to significantly impact breeding by black cockatoo species in the local area.

Roosting habitat
Black cockatoos commonly night roost in tall eucalypts near food and water resources (DAWE, 2022). Given the applicant's commitment to retain all trees with a DBH greater than 150 mm within the application areas, the proposed clearing is not likely to remove any suitable roosting trees or to significantly impact roosting habitat for black cockatoo species.

Foraging habitat
Carnaby's cockatoos forage on the seeds, nuts, and flowers of a variety of plants, including Proteaceous species (*Banksia* spp., *Hakea* spp., and *Grevillea* spp.), as well as Eucalyptus species and marri (Valentine and Stock, 2008). Forest red-tailed black cockatoos feed predominantly on the seeds of marri and jarrah, which comprise approximately 90 per cent of their diet (DEC, 2008). Baudin's cockatoos primarily feed on the seeds of marri, but may also forage on the seeds of jarrah and Proteaceous species (DEC, 2008).

Critical habitat is defined as any habitat that provides for feeding, watering, regular night roosting, and potential for breeding for Carnaby's cockatoo (DPAW, 2013). All marri, karri and jarrah forests, woodlands and remnants in the south-west of Western Australia receiving more than 600 millimetres of annual average rainfall are considered critical habitat for Baudin's and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (DEC, 2008). Foraging habitat within 12 kilometres of a nesting site and six kilometres of a roosting site is of particular importance in supporting populations (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022; Le Roux, 2017; Glossop, et al., 2011; DPAW, 2013; DEC, 2008).

The photographs of the application areas indicate that at least three bore sites comprise marri and jarrah woodland which is likely to provide suitable foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species. According to available databases, there are four confirmed breeding sites within 12 kilometres of the application area and one potential roost site. In considering the above, three of the applications areas would likely be considered critical habitat for all three species of black cockatoo.

However, given the applicant's commitment to retain all trees with a DBH greater than 150 mm within the application areas, the removal of foraging habitat is likely to be limited to immature marri and jarrah trees and sparse *Banksia grandis* in the mid-storey. Further, according to available databases, the majority of remnant vegetation in the local area and in proximity to local breeding and roosting sites (approximately 32,782.76 hectares) is likely to provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoo species.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing will not significantly reduce available foraging habitat for black cockatoo species in the local area or significantly impact foraging by local populations, given:

- suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoo species will be maintained throughout the application area through the retention of all trees with a DBH greater than 150 mm,
- the extent of the proposed clearing represents less than 0.001% of available foraging habitat in the local area and is limited to immature trees and sparse mid-storey which are unlikely to produce significant quantities of foraging resources, and
- approximately 55% of suitable foraging habitat in the local area occurs within secure conservation estate and is unlikely to be lost in the future.

Ground-dwelling fauna
Given the application area comprises marri, jarrah, and wandoo woodland, the vegetation may provide suitable habitat for ground-dwelling fauna, including:

- Chuditch, a carnivorous marsupial, typically associated with riparian jarrah forest or other forest, woodland or shrubland habitats that contain suitable den sites, including hollow logs and tree hollows, and sufficient prey biomass (DEC, 2012a),
- Western brush wallaby, associated with open forest or woodland habitat, particularly favouring open, seasonally wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby, and is found in areas of mallee and heath-land (DEC, 2012d),
- Woylie, primarily restricted to dry schlerophyll forests and woodlands dominated by jarrah and wandoo, with an understorey of scrub or tussock grass and well drained, deep, sandy soils (Yeatman and Groom, 2012),
- Quenda, associated with forest or woodlands near watercourses, where understorey consists of dense scrub and leaf litter is abundant (DEC, 2012c),
- Numbat, only known to be surviving in a small area of jarrah forest and the Wheatbelt in Western Australia (DEC, 2017a). Numbat habitat in Western Australia is generally woodland dominated by eucalyptus species, with abundant hollow logs and branches for shelter and termites for food (DEC, 2017a).

It should be noted that while the application area may provide suitable habitat for woylie and numbat, it is highly unlikely that these species occur naturally within the proposed clearing area. The records of woylie within the local area are associated with a translocated population (Yeatman and Groom, 2012). Further, woylie are typically associated with areas in which extensively feral predator control has been undertaken (DBCA, 2017b). The records of numbat within the local area are historic record from 1960-1981 (DBCA, 2007-). The closest known natural occurrence of the species is in Dryandra Woodland, approximately 25 kilometres from the application area (DBCA, 2017a). Noting the above, it is highly unlikely that these species will be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Peregrine falcon
The peregrine falcon typically nests on rocky ledges in tall, vertical cliff faces and gorges, or in tall trees associated with drainage lines, and can hunt in a range of habitat types including timbered watercourses, riverine environments, wetlands, plains, open woodlands, and pylons and spires of buildings (Australian Museum, 2019).

The application area may transiently be used by the peregrine falcon for hunting, given the species does not rely on specialist niche habitats. However, noting this highly mobile avian species has a large home range and the extent of the clearing in the context of the local area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on this species.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo, as well as the loss of suitable habitat for several conservation significant arboreal and ground-dwelling fauna species. However, for the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on these fauna species are unlikely to represent a significant residual impact subject to the below conditions being imposed on the permit.

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

- Directional clearing, which requires slow, progressive, one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to disperse ahead of the clearing activity should they occur on site at the time of clearing, and
- Fauna management – tree retention, which requires the retention of the 28 trees of DBH greater than 150 mm identified within the application area.

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

Assessment
The mapped soils are moderately to highly susceptible to wind erosion, subsurface acidification, and phosphorus export. The proposed clearing has the potential to cause land degradation where there is significant disturbance of topsoil, and if bare ground is left exposed to weathering for an extended period between clearing and development.

To ensure the application area is not left exposed to weathering, any areas not required to remain cleared for ongoing access to the monitoring bores will be rehabilitated post-clearing (Newmont, 2026). The method of rehabilitation will involve the respreading of stockpiled topsoil and vegetative material from the clearing areas to encourage natural regeneration and any excavations will also be backfilled with stockpiled soil (Newmont, 2026). Therefore, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly disturb or remove topsoil from the site.

Given the rehabilitation or temporarily cleared areas and the extent of the proposed clearing at four discrete locations within a contiguous remnant of native vegetation, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing will cause appreciable land degradation.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in minor disruption of topsoil and expose soils to erosion risk post-clearing. However, for the reasons set out above, these impacts are likely to be minor and temporary and are unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.

The Delegated Officer determined that the impacts of the proposed clearing on land and water resources can be considered environmentally acceptable and does not constitute a significant residual impact subject to the below conditions being imposed on the permit.

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

- Revegetation and rehabilitation (temporary clearing) - retain vegetative material and topsoil, requiring the permit holder to revegetate cleared areas no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared with stockpiled vegetative material and topsoil from cleared vegetation and undertake remedial actions if vegetation is not restored to pre-clearing composition, structure, and density.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

A portion of the application area falls within the South Dandalup Dam Catchment Area, a Priority 2 Public Drinking Water Source Area. Advice sought from the department's Water Source Protection Branch (DWER, 2026) advised that there are no objections to the installation of groundwater bores within this Public Drinking Water Source Area. It is recommended that the monitoring bores are managed consistent with the following best guidance documents:

- Water Quality Protection Note 30: *Groundwater monitoring bores*
- Water Quality Protection Guideline 4: *Installation of minesite groundwater monitoring bores*

Shire of Boddington advised that no approvals under their Town Planning Scheme are required for the purpose of clearing and that they have no objection to the proposal (Shire of Boddington, 2026).

No 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. Additional information provided by applicant

Since the application was accepted for assessment on 16 January 2026, additional information was provided by the applicant as summarised in the table below.

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
In response to a formal request for further information from DWER, the applicant provided the following additional information: • Confirmation of rehabilitation commitments and methodology (respreading of topsoil to encourage natural regeneration) on 19 February 2026, and • Locations of trees with a DBH greater than 150mm for retention on 9 April 2026 (Newmont, 2026).	The additional information was discussed under *Avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures* (see Section 3.1) and considered in *Assessment of impacts on environmental values* (see Section 3.2).

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the application area and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix C.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application comprises four areas, each of 0.06 hectares in size, within an approximately 16,162-hectare remnant of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The application areas are surrounded by native vegetation within the broader Newmont Boddington Gold Mine Site and Dwellingup State Forest. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 73.84 per cent of the original native vegetation cover (see Appendix B.2).
Ecological linkage	The application areas are not mapped within any formally recognised significant ecological linkages. Noting the context of the application areas within an extensively vegetated landscape, they are unlikely to be providing significant linkage values in the local area.
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped within any conservation areas. The closest conservation area is Dwellingup State Forest, located approximately 1.4 kilometres west of the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate that the vegetation within the application areas consists of: • marri and jarrah woodland, over a sparse mid-storey of *Banksia grandis*, with scattered *Acacia scalena*, *Hibbertia hypericoides*, and *Macrozamia riedlei*, at three bore sites, and • wandoo woodland over scattered *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and sparse understorey at one bore site (Newmont, 2025). Representative photos are available in Appendix E. This is consistent with the mapped South West Forest vegetation types: • Coolakin, Ck, which is described as woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* with mixtures of *Eucalyptus patens*, *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *thalassica* and *Corymbia calophylla* on the valley slopes in arid and perarid zones, and • Dwellingup, D5, which is described as open forest to woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *thalassica-Corymbia calophylla* on lateritic uplands in semiarid and arid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

Characteristic	Details
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate that the vegetation within the application areas is in: Good (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances but retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	Based on data from the Wandering Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station, the average annual maximum temperature is 23.8°C and the average annual minimum temperature is 8.6°C (BoM, 2026). The average annual rainfall in Bannister is 644 millimetres (BoM, 2026).
Soil description and land degradation risk	The application areas are mapped within two soil types: • Dwellingup Subsystem (255DpDW), described as divides, lower to upper slopes and hillcrests. Duplex sandy gravels and loamy gravels with minor areas of shallow gravels, deep sandy gravels, yellow deep sands and yellow and pale deep sands, often gravelly, and • Pindalup Subsystem (255DpPN), described as shallow minor valleys (5-20 m) with gentle sideslopes (3-10%) and broad swampy floors. Soils are loamy gravels, and deep sands, and non-saline wet soils on the valley floors. (DPIRD, 2026). The mapped soil types have a low land degradation risk due to salinity, flooding, water erosion and water logging. Meanwhile, wind erosion, subsurface acidification and phosphorus export represent a high land degradation risk in both soil types (DPIRD, 2026).
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application areas does not transect any watercourses and wetland areas. The closest watercourse is Gringer Creek, located approximately 170 metres north of one of the application areas. The westernmost application area is located within the Dandalup River System surface water area proclaimed under the RIWI Act. The remaining three application areas are mapped within the Murray River System proclaimed surface water area. The westernmost application area is also mapped within a Priority 2 area of the South Dandalup Dam Catchment Area, a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909*. Groundwater salinity is mapped 1000-3000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids (mg/l TDS).
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 15 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising one Priority 1 (P1) flora, eight Priority 3 (P3) flora, and six Priority 4 (P4) flora species. None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest record being an occurrence of *Lasiopetalum cardiophyllum* (P4) approximately 1.97 kilometres from the application areas. Given the site characteristics set out above, the habitat preferences and number of known records of the aforementioned species, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), and the extent of the proposed clearing in the context of suitable habitat in the local area, the application area is unlikely to provide significant habitat for conservation significant flora species and impacts to flora did not require further consideration.
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified numerous occurrences of the Mount Saddleback Heath Priority 1 Priority Ecological Community (PEC) has been recorded within the local area with the closest occurrence occurring approximately 354 meters east of the application area. This community is associated with granite outcrops.

Characteristic	Details
	No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) have been recorded within the local area. Based on the photographs supplied by the applicant, the application areas do not contain species or assemblages that are indicative of any conservation significant ecological community and impacts to these communities did not require further consideration.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that 15 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area, including eight threatened fauna species, four priority fauna species, two conservation dependent fauna species, and one other specially protected fauna species. The closest records are for chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) and quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*), recorded approximately 730 metres from the application areas. With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets, and the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, the application area may provide suitable habitat for 12 conservation significant fauna species and impacts to these species required further consideration (see Appendix C.3).

B.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**					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660.25	2,399,838.15	53.25	1,673,614.25	39.43
Vegetation complex*					
Coolakin, Ck	163,991.68	64,204.65	39.15	33002.38	20.12
Dwellingup, D4	132,415.59	115,661.52	87.35	92880.36	70.14
Local area (calculation)					
10km radius	48,935.09	36,131.48	73.84	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a) **Government of Western Australia (2019b)

B.3. Fauna analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), and the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, impacts to the following conservation significant fauna required further consideration.

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 in local area (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi (Woylie)	CR	Y	Y	3.91	685	N/A
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso (Forest red-tailed black cockatoo)	VU	Y	Y	0.81	109	N/A
Dasyurus geoffroii (Chuditch)	VU	Y	Y	0.73	945	N/A
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine falcon)	OS	Y	Y	5.82	1	N/A

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 in local area (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Isoodon fusciventer (Quenda)	P4	Y	Y	0.73	347	N/A
Myrmecobius fasciatus (Numbat)	EN	Y	Y	2.83	10	N/A
Notamacropus Irma (Western brush wallaby)	P4	Y	Y	2.44	650	N/A
Phascogale calura (Red-tailed phascogale)	CD	Y	Y	9.48	1	N/A
Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger (South-western brush-tailed phascogale)	CD	Y	Y	3.73	77	N/A
Setonix brachyurus (Quokka)	VU	Y	Y	8.25	1	N/A
Zanda baudinii (Baudin's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	0.77	13	N/A
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	3.36	47	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority, CD: conservation dependent, OS: other specially protected fauna species

B.4. Flora analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records in local area (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Darwinia thymoides subsp. St Ronans (J.J. Alford & G.J. Keighery 64)	P4	Y	Y	5..34	1	N/A
Drosera silvicola	P1	N	Y	2.72	6	N/A
Grevillea dissectifolia	P3	Y	Y	8.15	1	N/A
Hakea oldfieldii	P3	Y	Y	4.11	9	N/A
Lasiopetalum cardiophyllum	P4	Y	Y	1.97	6	N/A
Senecio leucoglossus	P4	Y	Y	4.56	1	N/A
Tetratheca similis	P3	Y	Y	6.37	2	N/A

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

Appendix C. 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: It is considered for suitable habitat for a number of priority flora species recorded within the local area to be present within the areas proposed to be cleared. However, given the number of known records of the aforementioned species (See Appendix B.4) and the extent of the proposed clearing in the context of suitable habitat in the local area, the application area is unlikely to provide significant habitat for conservation significant flora species. Numerous occurrences of the Mount Saddleback Heath Priority 1 Priority Ecological Community (PEC) occur within the local area with the closest occurrence occurring approximately 354 meters east of the application area. This community is associated with granite outcrops. Photographs of the application areas indicate that no granite outcrops occur. Given this, it is not considered for the proposed clearing to impact on suitable habitat for this PEC.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 a number of conservation fauna species. However given the extent of the proposed clearing and presence of extensive surrounding native vegetation with similar habitat, it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact significant habitat for fauna.	Not likely to be 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: No threatened flora (listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016,* have been recorded within the local area. The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain significant habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	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 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 extent of the mapped vegetation types and the amount 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
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 water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application areas, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to impact on vegetation growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are susceptible to soil erosion. Noting the applicant's minimisation measures, the extent of the application areas and that the application is over four discreet locations, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on 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 water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application areas, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface water. The application area occurs within a Public Drinking Water Sources Area. However, given the small extent of clearing and final purpose (monitoring bores), it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact the quality of groundwater.	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 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. Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application areas, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. 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 Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Photographs of the vegetation (Newmont, 2025)


SBBRA_D_S
NW corner looking SSE
Access track visible
Pink flagging tape on SW corner


SBBRB_D_S
NE Corner. Access track
through middle of drill pad


SBBRB_D_S
SE Corner. Access track
through middle of drill pad


SBBRC_D_S
NE Corner
Access via existing track


SBBRC_D_S
SE Corner
Access via existing access track


SBBRF_D_S
From Existing Track

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.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)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- 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

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

F.2. References

Australian Museum (2019) *Perengrine falcon (Falco peregrinus)*. The Australian Museum, New South Wales. Available from: https://australian.museum/learn/animals/birds/peregrine-falcon/.

Bureau of Meterology (BoM) (2026) Climate Data Online. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT. Available from: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/ (accessed February 2026).

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (2022), *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black cockatoo*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2008) *Forest black cockatoo (Baudin's cockatoo, Calyptorhynchus baudinii, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo, Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) Recovery Plan.* Department of Environment and Conservation, Canberra.

Department of Environment and Conservation (2012a) Chuditch (Dasyurus geoffroii) National Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 54. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Autsralia.

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2012b) Fauna profiles: Brush-tailed phascogale, Phascogale tapoatafa. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2012c) *Fauna profiles: Quenda, Isoodon obesulus fusciventer*. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.

Department of Environment and Conservation (2012d*) Fauna Profiles: Western Brush Wallaby. Macropus irma (Jourdan, 1837).* Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.

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

Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013) *Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) Recovery Plan*. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Water Source Protection Planning) (2026) *Public Drinking Water Source advice for clearing permit application CPS 11379/1*, received 6 Feb 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1273108).

Glossop, B., Clarke, K., Mitchell, D. and Barrett, G. (2011) Methods for mapping of Carnaby's cockatoo habitat. Department of Environment and Conservation, Bentley, WA.

Government of Western Australia (2019a) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. Available from: https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca.

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

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Le Roux, C. (2011) Nocturnal roost tree, roost site and landscape characteristics of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) on the Swan Coastal Plain. Thesis submitted for Degree Master of Science, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup.

Shire of Boddington (2026) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11379/1*, received 22 Jan 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1264571).

Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) *Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia.* Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.

Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd (Newmont) (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11379/1*, received 5 December 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1228629).

Newmont Boddington Gold Pty Ltd (Newmont) (2026) *Additional information provided to support clearing permit application CPS 11379/1*, received 9 April 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1304451).

Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.

Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) *Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and output*s Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.

Shah, B. (2006) *Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia*. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.

Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2016) *Conservation Advice: Phascogale calura, red-tailed phascogale*. Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra.

Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) *Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area*. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed Feb 2026)

Yeatman, G.J. and Groom, C.J. (2012) *National Recovery Plan for the woylie Bettongia penicillata. Wildlife Management Program No. 51*. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.