Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application – Supporting Information

Manna Lithium Project – M28/414, L28/86, L28/97, L28/98

February 2026

Document Status

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Contact

Dianmin Chen

Managing Director, Global Lithium Resources Limited.

Level 1, 16 Ventnor Ave

West Perth, WA, 6005.

6103 7488

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Contents

Tables

Figures

Appendices

Appendix 1: Appendix 1 - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment – Mana Lithium Project. (Focused Vision, 2025)

Appendix 2: Vertebrate Fauna Assessment, Manna Lithium Project (BCE, 2024)

Appendix 3: Baseline short range endemic (SRE) field survey, targeted habitat assessment (butterfly) and conservation significant invertebrate assessment of the Project area. (IS, 2024)

1 INTRODUCTION

Global Lithium Resources Limited (GLR) is proposing to develop the Manna Lithium Project (MLP, the Project) located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The MLP is 100% owned and operated by GLR. It is approximately 110 kilometres (km) by road east of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder with access to the Project site via the Trans Access Road (Figure 1). The Project is located on Mining Lease M 28/414 and associated general purpose leases L28/86, L 28/97 and L 28/98 which cover critical infrastructure (Figure 1).

The Development Envelope (mining tenement boundary) is approximately 4537.91 ha, with the indicative Project footprint (disturbance area) approximately 875 ha. The predominant landuse is pastoral and ranges from completed degraded to excellent vegetation condition.

Approval for clearing of native vegetation associated with the Proposal is required via a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) under Section 51A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). Vegetation, flora and fauna surveys at GLR have been completed over the entirety of the proposed Development Envelope to support this Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application.

Under the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* an area permit is being applied for. This document provides the supporting information for the NVCP application and summarises the findings from the ecological surveys as well as the proposed management measures for the Project.

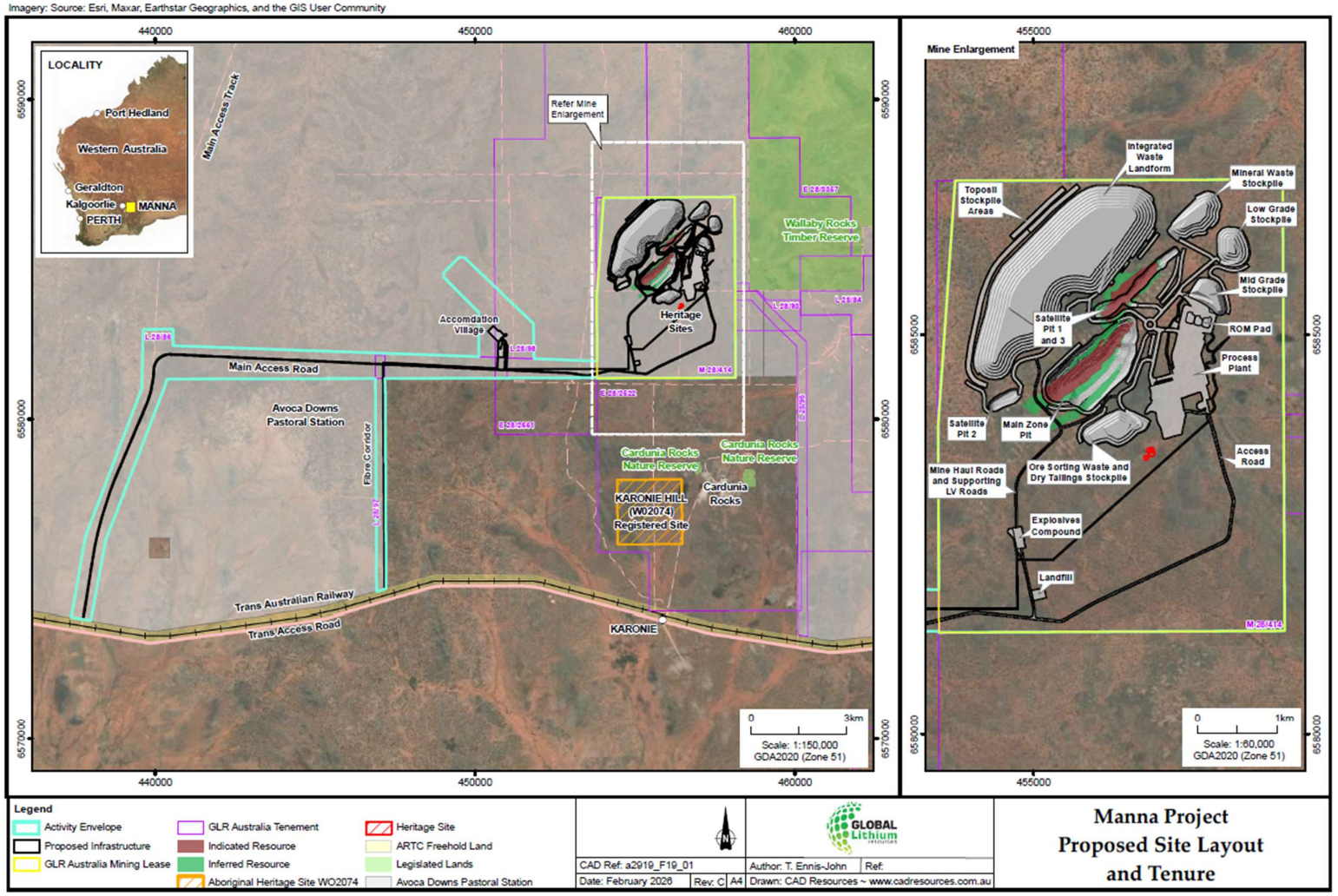

Figure 1: Indicative Site Layout and Development Footprint.

2 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 Applicant details

Applicant contact details

Dianmin Chen

Managing Director, Global Lithium Resources Limited.

Level 1, 16 Ventnor Ave

West Perth, WA, 6005.

6103 7488

Enquiries contact details

Trevor Ennis-John

Director, Principal Environmental Consultant.

Mining Pathway Solutions

trevor@miningpathwaysolutions.com.au

0421 078 917

2.2 Land Details

All clearing will be completed on the following Mining Leases:

- M 28/414
- L 28/86 (Pending)
- L 28/97 (Pending)
- L 28/98 (Pending)

The tenement locations are shown on Figure 1 with proof of tenure provided as Attachment 2 of the Application. All proposed infrastructure for the Project is situated within the above tenements.

3 ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS

3.1 Surveys Undertaken

GLR engaged suitably qualified consultants to undertake ecological surveys to support the NVCP application as well as other environmental approvals required under state and commonwealth legislation.

Table 1 lists the assessments and surveys completed in addition to the season they were completed and the relevant appendix number.

Table 1: Ecological surveys completed to support NVCP application

Document	Survey Season	Linked Appendix
Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment – Mana Lithium Project. (Focused Vision, 2025)	• Autumn, April 2023 • Spring, September 2023 • Spring, September 2024	APPENDIX 1
Vertebrate Fauna Assessment Manna Lithium Project (BCE, 2024)	• Autumn, April 2023 • July, 2023	APPENDIX 2
Baseline short range endemic (SRE) field survey, targeted habitat assessment (butterfly) and conservation significant invertebrate assessment of the Project area. (IS, 2024)	SRE field survey: • May 2023 Targeted habitat assessments: • May 2023 • August 2023	APPENDIX 3

3.2 Flora and Vegetation

Focused Vision (2025) was engaged to complete a detailed flora and vegetation assessment following the EPA's Technical Guidance *Flora and Vegetations Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016). The scope consisted of a desktop assessment and field assessment. The three phase field assessment was completed over three survey periods:

- 18 to 21 April 2023 (16 person-day survey effort)
- 2 to 6 September 2023 (20 person-day survey effort)
- 16 to 20 September 2024 (25 person-day survey effort).

Following an assessment of the survey results against the Ten Clearing Principles (*Environmental Protection Act,* Schedule 5) it was determined that the proposed clearing within the defined 876 ha clearing area is not at variance with any of the clearing principles (Focused Vision, 2025).

A summary of the results is provided below with the full survey results are provided in APPENDIX 1:

- There were nine priority flora species recorded, two Priority 1 (*Grevillea phillipsiana and Lepidosperma ?lyonsii)*, one Priority 2 (*Goodenia jaurdiensis*); and six Priority 3 (*Austropstipa vickeryana*, *Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera, Melaleuca coccinea, Micromyrtus serrulate, Notisia intonsa* and *Stackhousia muricata* subsp. Pernnial (W.R. Barker 3641)).
- Twenty-five introduced (weed) species were recorded within the project area, contributing to 6.7% of the species diversity, with the majority occurring in drainage lines or historically cleared areas.
- The vegetation condition of the project area was found to range from 'Cleared' to 'Excellent' condition, with 93.02% in 'Very Good' condition or better.
- The project area was found to support two broad landforms: plain, and hills supporting fourteen vegetation units that have been defined and mapped.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) occur within the project area.
- The following vegetation units may be of regional or local significance:
    - The following vegetation units may be considered regionally significant:
        - AbDlPo, AbSaEt, AcDlEg, AcLl, EgAbAn, ElAcMh, EoAhTs, EsAhMs and EsAtEs, due to supporting Priority flora.
        - AbDlPo, AcDlEg, AcLl and EoAhTs due to providing a role as a refuge.
    - The following vegetation unit may be considered locally significant:
        - ErMs and AcLl due to having a small, isolated communities of limited extent and/ or distribution.

3.3 Terrestrial Fauna

Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE) (2024) were engaged to complete a Basic vertebrate fauna assessment and an impact assessment of the proposal following the EPA's Technical Guidance *Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment* (EPA , 2020). The scope included a desktop review and site inspection, targeted Malleefowl assessment of the survey area.

Following an assessment of the survey BCE (2024) concluded that adverse impacts on the Malleefowl would be 'unlikely to occur' if appropriate management actions are implemented. Management actions should greatly reduce the risk and may benefit the Malleefowl through the control of introduced species.

Full survey results are provided in APPENDIX 2 and summary of the survey and assessment (BCE, 2024) is provided below:

- Vertebrate fauna species
  - The desktop study identified 198 vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring in the Project area: three frogs, 49 reptiles, 120 birds, 19 native mammals and seven introduced mammals.
  - The presence of at least 54 species (six reptiles, 39 birds, five native mammals and four feral mammals) was confirmed during the 2023 site inspections.
  - The fauna assemblage is typical of that expected in the Coolgardie IBRA region of Western Australia, with southern inland, widespread and a few south-western species present.
- Conservation significant species
  - There were 16 conservation significant fauna species expected to occur in the survey area based on the desktop study (14 birds and two mammals) and none of these were observed during the site investigations.
  - There was potential for the presence of Mallefowl and the following was confirmed:
    - No Malleefowl were observed and there were no signs of very recent presence such as tracks, scats, feathers or active mounds.
    - Nine mounds were recorded through a combination of field investigations and LiDAR analysis, none of which was active at the time of survey. Two were considered recently active (3-10 years old).
    - The estimated number of pairs or mounds calculated from mounds recorded in field investigations was 0.05 to 0.2 mounds per 100 ha, compared with 1.1 pairs per 100 ha in similar habitat in South Australia, suggesting a lower density of Malleefowl in the Project area.
- Potential impacts of the proposed mine development range from Negligible to Minor (with management), with one instance of Moderate and some instances of Unknown. Threatening processes considered include :
  - Habitat loss leading to population decline (Negligible);

- Habitat loss leading to population decline; granite areas (Minor with management);
- Habitat loss leading to population fragmentation (Negligible);
- Degradation of habitat due to weed invasion (Negligible);
- Local hydrology (Unknown);
- Ongoing mortality from operations (Minor with management);
- Species interactions, including feral predation (Minor with management);
- Altered fire regime (Minor with management); and
- Disturbance; dust, noise and light (Negligible with management).

3.4 Short Range Endemic Invertebrate Fauna

Invertebrate Solutions (IS) (2024) was engaged to undertake a baseline short range endemic (SRE) and conservation significant invertebrate assessment of the Project area. The scope included a SRE field survey (completed in May 2023) and targeted field habitat assessment for butterfly species Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*; referred to as ABAB) and Inland Hairstreak Butterfly (*Jalmenus aridus*) in May 2023 and August 2023.

IS (2024) concluded that there were no confirmed SRE or conservation significant invertebrate species were recorded during the field survey. In addition, there was no suitable habitat identified within the indicative project footprint for the two conservation significant invertebrates (widespread, non-SRE species) butterfly species which were identified as having potential habitat in the desktop assessment.

A summary of the survey and assessment (IS, 2024) is provided below, with the full survey results provided in Appendix 3:

- The initial desktop assessment for the Project area determined there to be no Confirmed or Likely SRE species, and four Possible SRE species (*mygalomorph spiders* and *one Olpiid pseudoscorpion*). The remaining species identified from desktop resources were found to be widespread.
- An additional six conservation significant invertebrates (widespread, non-SRE species) were identified in the desktop assessment. Of these six conservation significant species, only butterfly species Arid Bronze Azure Butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*; referred to as ABAB) and Inland Hairstreak Butterfly (*Jalmenus aridus*) were considered as possibly having potential habitat within the Project development area. A field habitat assessment for ABAB and *Jalmenus aridus* was undertaken with no suitable habitat for either species recorded during the targeted field habitat assessment.
- The SRE field survey recorded 260 individual specimens representing 26 taxa of invertebrates from five classes, nine orders and 16 families that have the potential to contain SRE taxa. No Confirmed SRE or conservation significant invertebrate species were recorded during the field survey.
- No further assessments for SRE or conservation significant invertebrates is necessary in order to meet the Technical Guidance – Sampling of short range

endemic invertebrate fauna (EPA 2016).

4 CLEARING ACTIVITIES

Clearing of vegetation is required to develop the MLP, including pits, waste dumps, processing facilities, roads, service corridors, borefields, water treatment facilitates and an accommodation village.

Vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping has been minimised through mine planning. Typical service corridors within the Project will be established within a disturbance envelope of approximately 20–30 m width. The proposed main access road largely aligns with previously cleared pastoral access and exploration tracks, however some clearing for widening of exiting tracks for haulage is required.

Services such as water pipelines, power, communications (fibre) and associated infrastructure will be buried below ground surface where practicable, with clearing limited to that required for safe construction access, trenching, installation and rehabilitation. Disturbed areas outside the permanent service footprint will be progressively rehabilitated.

Clearing and topsoil stripping that is required will be undertaken using a combination of dozers, loaders, and dump trucks, depending on the volume of vegetation to be cleared. Vegetation, where possible, will be pushed to the perimeters of cleared areas; otherwise, it will be relocated to designated stockpile areas.

Vegetation will be stockpiled separately to topsoil and used to progressively rehabilitate the project throughout the life of mine. Topsoil will be stripped to a nominal depth of 200 mm and stockpiled in designated areas to a maximum height of 2 m. A combination of dozers, graders, loaders, and dump trucks will be used for topsoil stripping requirements and haulage to the designated stockpiles.

All mine disturbance areas will be stripped of vegetation and topsoil, which will be used for mine closure and rehabilitation requirements.

5 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Current landuse

Land use in the local area can be generally defined as mineral exploration and pastoral use. The Project is located within the Avoca Downs Pastoral Station boundary.

5.2 Indigenous heritage

The Project area is located within the Kakarra Part A and Part B Determined Native Title area. GLR has an executed a Native Title Mining Agreement with the Kakarra group for the development of the MLP. Heritage surveys have been completed for the entirety of the proposed Development Envelope. All infrastructure and transport/infrastructure corridors have been surveyed for archaeological and ethnographic heritage values and no heritage sites will be impacted by the proposal.

5.3 Non-indigenous heritage

The Project will not impact on any European heritage sites, as confirmed by the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA) Places Database (inHerit) search completed January 2026.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

To manage and minimise environmental impacts, particularly in related to flora and fauna, GLR is developing a detailed and practical Environmental Management System (EMS) for the MLP which will consider EPA guidance and industry standards; as well as any recommendation from specialist studies.

In relation to ecological management GLR has incorporated the mitigation hierarchy during project design and development, addressing potential environmental impacts in order of avoidance, minimisation and rehabilitation with further details on each provided in the sections below.

6.1 Avoidance

GLR has avoided clearing through the following actions/activities:

- Locating all NPI infrastructure in disturbed or degraded areas to avoid Malleefowl mounds as far as practicable. The proposed Development Envelope has been designed to avoid priority flora and fauna species where possible.
- To minimise impacting granite areas the proposed pit development has been located within granite areas, while other granite areas have been fully avoided.
- Implementing a Site Disturbance Permit (SDP). A SDP must be in place prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing work to ensure activities are conducted in accordance with approval conditions.
- Prior to works commencing, a pre-clearing inspection will be conducted by the GLR Environmental Department to ensure that no impacts to conservation significant fauna occur.
- Prohibiting unauthorised off-track driving onsite.
- Protecting of priority flora at all times, except in accordance with an approved NVCP and SDP
- Provide site wide personnel with relevant education:
    - all GLR personnel and contractors will be required to complete an induction which includes information on fauna identification and encounters (including physical interaction, littering, feeding, approaching and unexpected encounters) and educates the mine site personnel about the fauna of conservation significance within the project area.
    - Provision of SDP training and / or awareness shall be delivered to all personnel conducting ground disturbing works.

6.2 Minimise:

GLR will minimise the potential harm from clearing activities by:

- Implementing weed hygiene practices to prevent the spread of weeds within the Project area. Weed management controls include:
    - All vehicles and mobile equipment are inspected and cleaned of vegetation, mud and soil prior to entry to site
    - Known or suspected weed infestations within the Project are demarcated on a site plan.
    - A Weed Identification Guide (to be developed) is made available to site personnel.
- Implementing feral management or the duration of the Project to ensure that native fauna is not impacted by the introduction of feral species.
- GLR will liaise with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) as required regarding opportunities to manage feral predators (e.g. cats) and feral herbivores (e.g. goats).
- Where possible, GLR will schedule clearing works to avoid the breeding season of conservation significant fauna.

6.3 Rehabilitation

GLR will implement the following in relation to site rehabilitation:

- Areas that will be temporarily cleared (e.g. haul roads, topsoil storage locations, ROM pads etc.) and no longer required for mining operations are progressively rehabilitated using endemic species to standard ecological targets, in accordance with an approved Mine Closure Plan.
- GLR will implement progressive rehabilitation throughout the life of the Project. All areas that will be cleared for operations will be rehabilitated with the exception of the proposed open pits, where access shall be restricted through the construction of abandonment bunds.
- Vegetation, topsoil and subsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled for use in rehabilitation:
    - Topsoil shall be stripped to a minimum depth of 100 mm (where available) and up to 200mm.
    - Subsoil (below the topsoil layer) will be stockpiled where possible and stockpiled separately from topsoil.
    - Stripping will be managed to avoid adverse weather conditions - stripping will not conducted in high wind conditions (to avoid unnecessary loss of soil and potential dust impacts) or during the wet (to minimise compaction) where practicable
    - Topsoil will be stored to a maximum height of 2 metres and subsoils stored separately to a maximum height of 3 metres.

- Where practicable soil stripping is undertaken progressively and is restricted to the minimum area needed at the time to facilitate safe access and operations.

7 ASSESSMENT AND CONCULDING STATEMENT ADDRESSING THE TEN CLEARING PRINCIPLES

An individual assessment against each of the 10 clearing principles is provided in Table 2.

Based on the findings from the ecological studies summarised in Section 3 and provided in Appendix 1 to Appendix 3, assessment provided in Table 2, and implementation of GLR's proposed environmental management measures detailed in section 5.3 it is determined that the proposed clearing will **not** be at variance with the Ten Clearing Principles.

Table 2: Assessment against Ten Clearing Principles

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
1 (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Focused Vision (2025) identified that a total of 373 flora taxa, from 148 genera and 47 families were recorded during the field surveys within an area encompassing 8,456.26 ha and that "*the vegetation within the project area is not considered to support particularly high biological diversity.* " Vegetation within the project area typically comprised of Acacia shrubland or Eucalyptus woodlands and are considered typical for the regions. None of the defined vegetation units are considered representative of any PECs identified from the DBCA database search. There was one Priority 2 species (*Goodenia jaurdiensis*) that was recorded at two locations within the Development Envelope; one location has likely already been impacted on by approved exploration activities and the other location will be protected from disturbance from as it is outside the proposed clearing envelope and through management practices described in Section 6.	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.
2 (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 indigenous to Western Australia.	BCE (2024) reported that only one conservation significant species, Malleefowl (CS1), was recorded during the site investigations, and this record was based on the presence of two recently-active (2-5 years old) mounds, which concluded that the species is expected to be 'Resident'. However, no Malleefowl were directly observed and there were no signs of very recent presence such as tracks, scats, feathers or active mounds. It is not considered that the proposed clearing would compromise the whole or a part of a significant habitat or habitat necessary for the maintenance of a Malleefowl population, not any other significance fauna species (BCE, 2024).	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.

3 (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare (Threatened) flora.	Focused Vision (2024) reported that no threatened flora were recorded during the field assessment, nor are any expected to occur, based on the results of the desktop assessment.	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.
4 (d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a Threatened Ecological Community.	There are no TECs relevant to the project area and the broader study area, as per the results of the DBCA database search for ecological communities and additionally, none of the recorded vegetation units represent a TEC (Focused Vision, 2025),	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.
5 (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.	The EPA's objective is to protect at least 30% of the original extent of each vegetation association. None of the Shepherd *et al.* (2002) vegetation associations within the project area are currently represented by less than 30% of their pre-European extent and therefore, the remaining extents meet the EPA objective for retention for the purpose of biodiversity conservation (Focused Vision, 2025)	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.
6 (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an	Although there are minor drainage lines within the project area, there are no perennial watercourses or wetlands are present which would be impacted on by the proposed clearing.	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.

environment associated with a watercourse or wetland		
7 (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	Focused Vision (2024) reported that the remnant vegetation present within the project area ranges from 'Excellent' to 'Completely Degraded'. A relatively small proportion (1.518%) of the combined total project area has been defined as 'cleared' and has been subject to previous clearing and disturbance. Remnant vegetation adjacent to the project area is of equal or better quality. The project area is not in an area that has been subject to intensive land-use such as significant clearing, mining or pastoral activity. The region is also not vulnerable to nor subject to large-scale salinity, soil acidity or erosion, and the overall land capability is not considered to have been significantly compromised since European settlement. Therefore, it is not considered that the proposed clearing would cause appreciable land degradation.	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.
8 (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.	Focused Vision (2024) reported that no reserves or conservation areas occur within the project area. However, the project area does border the Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve on the western and southern side of the reserve. The Project has been designed so that the proposed Development Envelope does not intersect with the Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve.	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.
9 (i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the	The proposed mine infrastructure is located outside creek and drainage lines to protect the infrastructure from flooding, and to minimise impacts to the quantity and quality of streamflow through and downstream of the mine site	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.

vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	The clearing of vegetation is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water given the combined size of the Salt Lake Basin Catchments (Focused Vision, 2025).	
10 (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.	Focused Vision (2024) reported that the clearing of vegetation is unlikely to increase or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding given the relatively small area of vegetation proposed to be cleared and the topography of the project area.	Proposed clearing is **not at variance** with this principle.

8 REFERENCES

BCE. (2024). *Vertebrate Fauna Assessment. Manna Lithium Project.* Bamford Consulting Ecologists. January 2024.

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Focused Vision. (2025). *Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment – Mana Lithium Project.* Focused Vision Consulting Pty Ltd. December 2025.

IS. (2024). *Survey for Short Range Endemic Fauna for the Manna Lithium Project, Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. .* Invertebrate Solutions Pty Ltd. January 2024.

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX I

Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment – Mana Lithium Project (Focused Vision, 2025)

APPENDIX 2

Vertebrate Fauna Assessment Manna Lithium Project. (BCE, 2024)

APPENDIX 3

Baseline short range endemic (SRE) field survey, targeted habitat assessment (butterfly) and conservation significant invertebrate assessment of the Project area. (IS, 2024)