

Attachment 2: Supporting Information Report

REBECCA GOLD PROJECT:

Purpose Clearing Permit Application:

Supporting information

M28/401; L28/94; L28/95; L28/105; L28/106

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Appendix 2: Botanica Consulting (July 2024) Lake Rebecca Project - Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Basic Fauna Survey - borefield

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1. Introduction

1.1. Project

AC Minerals Pty Ltd is proposing to develop the Rebecca Gold Project, a greenfield gold mining and processing project located in the eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, approximately 150 km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). AC Minerals Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Ltd (Ramelius). The project will be managed by Ramelius personnel operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The workforce will either drive in-drive out (DIDO) from local centres such as Kalgoorlie or fly in-fly out (FIFO) using the site aerodrome and be accommodated on site for the duration of their roster.

The main project components (open pits, WRL's, TSF, process plant and power station) and some ancillary infrastructure (mine complex, water diversion structures, service corridors, topsoil stockpiles etc) are located on granted tenement M28/400. CPS 11347/1 for 1,156ha on M28/400 is under assessment for the scope of work on that tenement.

Other ancillary mine infrastructure is located on mining tenement M28/401 and a collection of miscellaneous licences as detailed in Table 1. This application is for vegetation clearing on these tenements.

Table 1: Subject tenements

Tenement	Description	Expiry
M28/401	Mine infrastructure	7/4/2047
L28/94	Borefield	12/1/2047
L28/95	Borefield	12/1/2047
L28/105	Airstrip and accommodation village	29/3/2047
L28/106	Service Corridor / access road	29/3/2047

1.2. Scope and Purpose

This application has been prepared to support a Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) application to the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). Clearing of a total of **435 ha** will be required to provide ancillary infrastructure associated with the Rebecca Project.

In addition to this NVCP application, environmental approvals and permits from other regulatory agencies are also required. These are listed in Table 2. Some have already been obtained. Separate applications will be made to these agencies for the required permits.

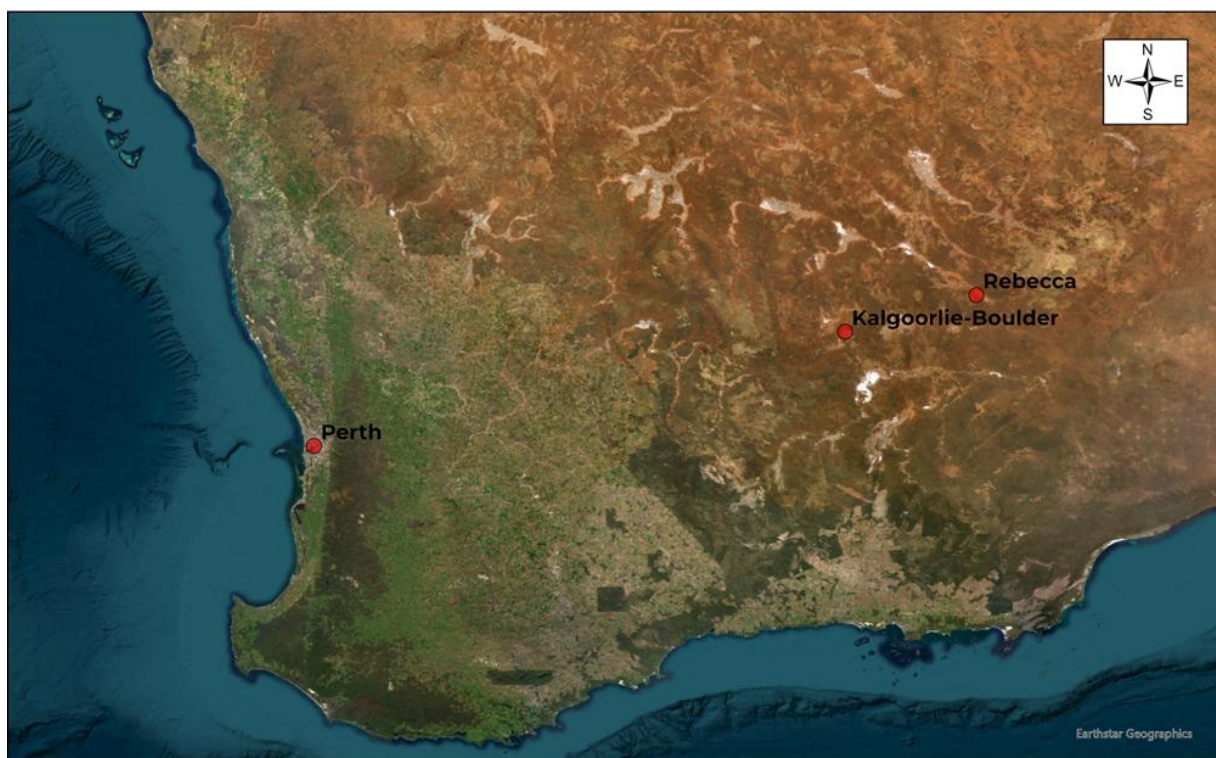


Figure 1: Project Location

Table 2: Other approvals required

Agency	Approval Required	Outcome
DMPE	Mine Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP)	MDCP 207831 submitted 9/4/2026
DMPE	Native vegetation clearing permit (CPS)	CPS 11347/1 for 1,156ha submitted 18/11/2025
DWER	Works Approval (WA) for Prescribed Premises activities	W3013/2025/1 issued 8/9/2025.
DWER	Operating Licence	Enable operation of constructed plant. Issued after construction and commissioning phase completed.
DWER	Groundwater abstraction licence -mine dewatering	GWL 211598(1) issued 17/3/2025 for 0.9 GL/yr.
DWER	Groundwater abstraction licence – Process water	GWL 076627 submitted 4/2/2026 for 3 GL/yr.
DoH	Wastewater treatment plant: accommodation village	To be prepared. Enable treatment and disposal of sewage/wastewater.

1.3. Land ownership

AC Minerals Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Ltd. The tenements covering this clearing permit application are listed in Table 1.

2. Description of Clearing Activity

Figure 2 shows the site layout of the Project. Clearing in this application is for civil and construction purposes associated with ancillary mine infrastructure. Some of the clearing required on M28/401 is for part

of the zone of pit instability between the crest of the Rebecca pit on M28/400 and the abandonment bund on M28/401. No Key mine infrastructure (open pits, WRL, TSF etc) are proposed on the miscellaneous licence tenements. Infrastructure on the miscellaneous licences covered by this application comprise:

- Airstrip and accommodation village on L28/105;
- Borefield, pipeline and access roads on L28/94 and L28/95; and
- Access roads and other ancillary infrastructure on M28/401 and L28/106.

Details of the extent of vegetation clearing required for this infrastructure is listed in Table 3. Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken using standard earthmoving equipment such as bulldozers, front end loaders and graders to provide a surface free of vegetative matter. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact of clearing are described in Table 4.

Table 3: Disturbance Area

Mine activity type	M28/401	L28/94	L28/95	L28/105	L28/106	Total
	Ha (rounded)					
Tenement area	134.44	314.0	701.0	589.25	420.62	2,159
Borefield, access roads		16.0	87.0			
Airstrip; accommodation village				214.0		
Dam (WWTP)				0.01		
Other mining activities	74.0				44.0	
Total	74	16	87	214	44	435

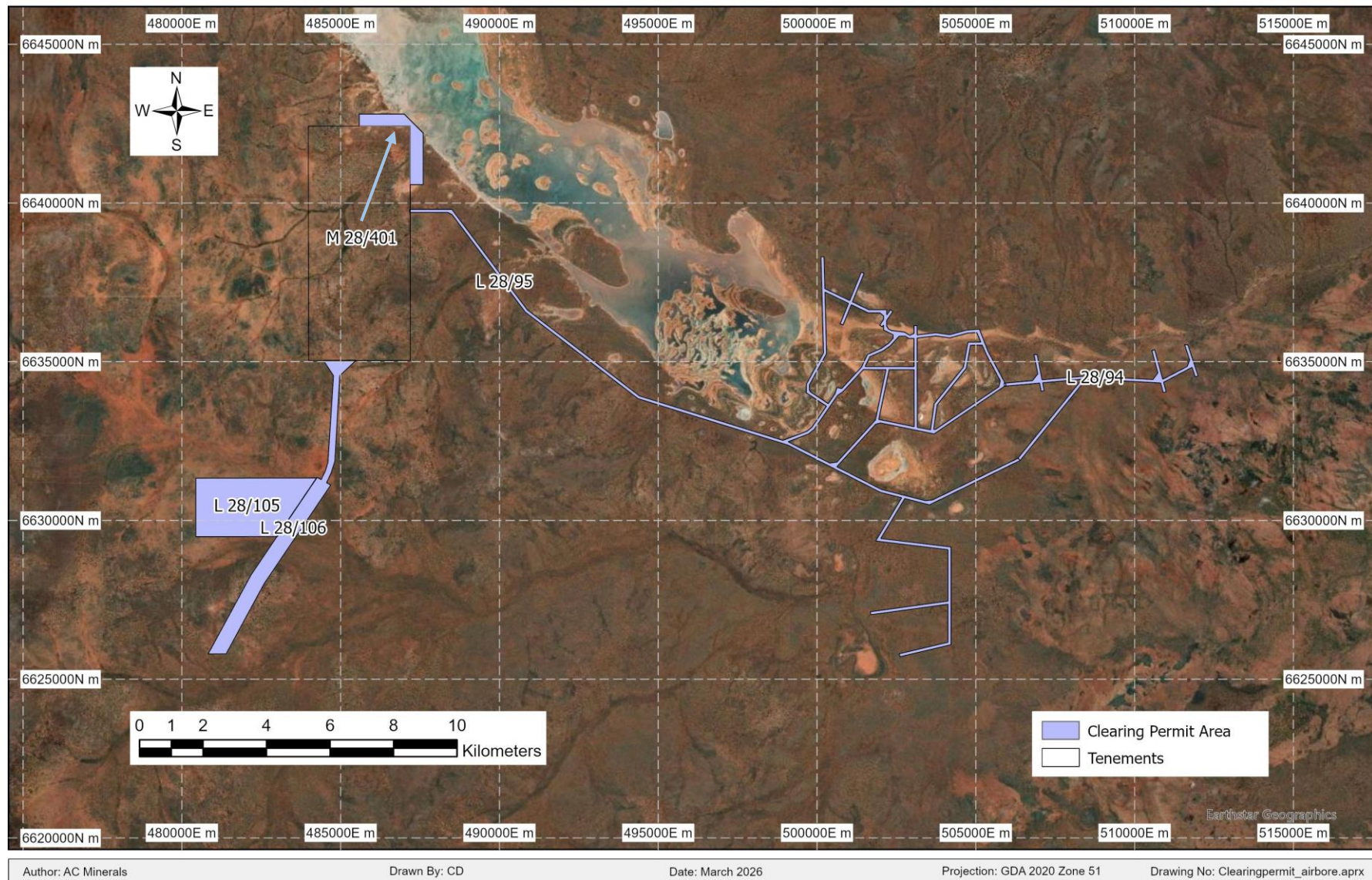


Figure 2: Site layout

Table 4: Clearing mitigation measures

Aspect	Mitigation measure
Accommodation village	Some flexibility exists in design phase to locate infrastructure to avoid significant features where possible.
Access roads	Can be meandered within the tenement to avoid significant features as much as practical.
Topsoil and vegetation stockpiles	Flexibility exists to locate stockpiles to avoid significant features where possible.
All clearing	Managed through internal clearing permit procedure.

3. Baseline Environment

3.1. Biodiversity

Document Reference	Appendix
Botanica Consulting July 2023. Lake Rebecca Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey	Appendix 1
Botanica Consulting (July 2024) Lake Rebecca Project - Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Basic Fauna Survey	Appendix 2
Botanica Consulting (2025) Lake Rebecca Airstrip - Detailed Flora Survey	Appendix 3
Terrestrial Ecosystems (2023). Basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey for the Rebecca Gold Project - Access Track, Exploration Areas and Bore Fields	Appendix 4
Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025). Rebecca Project - Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey and Assessment	Appendix 5

3.1.1. Flora and vegetation

IBSA/ISA packages relevant for this application are as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| • Botanica (2023) | Mine and access road | IBSA-2024-0476 |
| • Botanica (2024) | Borefield | ISA 0001099 |
| • Botanica (2025) | Airstrip and access road | ISA 0001100 |
| • Terrestrial Ecosystems (2023) | Borefield and exploration access | ISA 0001108 |
| • Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) | Mine, access road and airstrip | ISA 0001109 |

Botanica 2023 survey - mine tenement M28/401

A detailed flora and vegetation survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) between 16th to 20th May 2023 over the proposed mine, access road and ancillary infrastructure areas (Appendix 1). The survey area is approximately 4,897 ha in extent.

Note that most of the mine disturbance in the Botanica survey area is on M28/400, which is the subject of clearing permit application CPS 11347/1. Also that this, and other biodiversity surveys may cover additional areas not the subject of this application.

A summary of key survey findings relevant for the M28/401 extension area is presented below.

Flora

- No Threatened flora was located.
- The survey identified 230 vascular flora taxa, represented 102 genera across 38 families.

- None of the Priority flora found in the survey area are present in M28/401.
- A total of three introduced (weed) species were recorded. None of the recorded weed species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007 or as a Weed of National Significance.

Vegetation

- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were identified.
- The survey area is not located within an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).
- There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.
- There are no proposed or gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area.
- A total of 16 broad-scale vegetation communities were identified.
- Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen, (1988), native vegetation within the survey area was categorized as 'very good' to 'poor'. Disturbance areas within the survey area include exploration access tracks, grazing, pastoral infrastructure and cumulative historical impacts.

Botanica 2024 survey – borefield tenements L28/95; L28/95

A Targeted and Reconnaissance level flora survey and Basic level fauna survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) between 10th and 12th May 2024 over the proposed borefield area Appendix 2). A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- The survey identified 148 vascular flora taxa from 33 families and 73 genera.
- Fifteen vegetation communities occurring over five landform types with eight major vegetation groups.
- No Threatened flora was located.
- One species of Priority flora was identified *Eremophila perglandulosa* (P1). Possibly several hundred were observed over two locations (Figure 9).
- There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands)
- The nearest gazetted reserve is the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve (R 30491), approximately 1 km east of the survey area.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) are known to occur within 40 km of the survey area.
- Two Priority 3 Ecological Communities as listed by DBCA were identified (Figure 3):
 - Emu Land System
 - Ponton Land System
- The survey area comprises terrestrial GDE's (Figure 4).
- No active or inactive malleefowl nests observed.

The hydrological investigation and discussion in section 3.2.2 also includes discussion of the flora and vegetation findings from the Botanica survey. Specifically, outcomes on tenements L28/94 and L28/95 that:

- Avoid impact to the P1 flora
- Avoid impact to the two PEC's
- No impact to GDE's

Ponton Creek is recognised as a Wild River, which are defined as “those rivers which are undisturbed by the impacts of modern technological society”. Figure 5 shows that while the survey area is within the buffer of the Ponton Creek Wild River, the closest point of the tenement is approximately 5km from the watercourse.

Botanica 2025 survey – airstrip and accommodation village L28/105; L28/106

A Detailed level flora survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) between 10th and 11th September 2025 over the proposed airstrip, accommodation village and access road area (Appendix 3). A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- Seven vegetation types were identified within three landform types and comprised of four major vegetation groups.
- Seventy-eight flora taxa, representing 44 genera, including 22 annual species.
- One species of introduced flora was observed in low numbers in two quadrats and also in disturbed areas *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* (Iceplant).
- No Threatened Flora.
- One Priority 3 flora species (*Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera*) was identified in four quadrats and opportunistically throughout the survey area, about 260 plants were observed. This adds to the number previously identified in other surveys for other Project components. It brings the total to over 3,000 plants in the local area.
- No Threatened Ecological Communities
- No Priority Ecological Communities.
- The nearest gazetted Reserve is Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve which is approximately 28 km east.
- No wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

Ramelius will minimise disturbance to P3 flora as much as possible. For a number of reasons, the position of the airstrip in the tenement cannot be moved. There is some flexibility in location and design of the accommodation village. Access roads can be meandered in the tenement to avoid as many plants as possible. As a result, there will be a minor removal of individual *Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera* (P3) but most will be avoided.

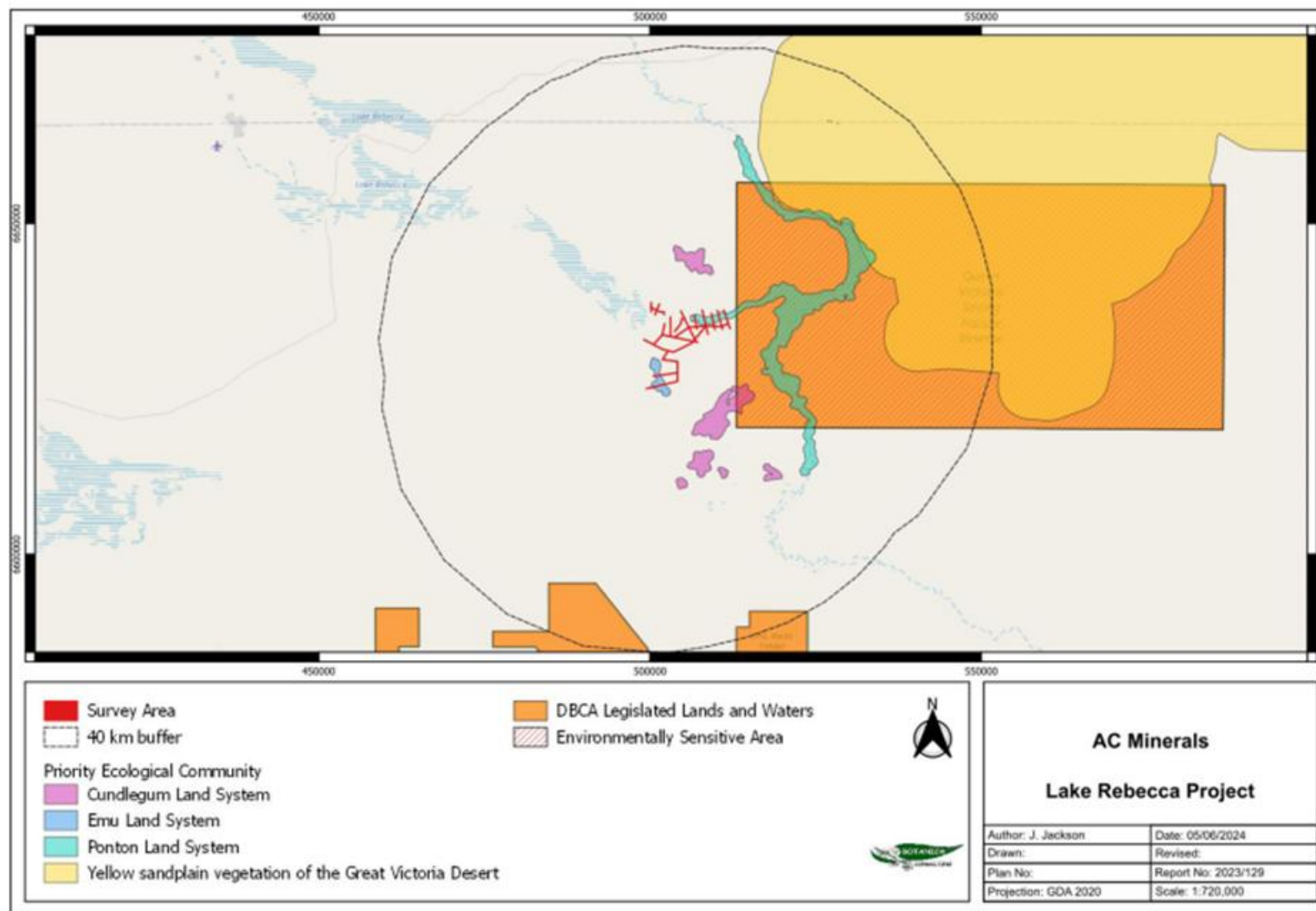


Figure 3: Borefield in relation to conservation areas

Source: Botanica 2025 – Figure 2-5

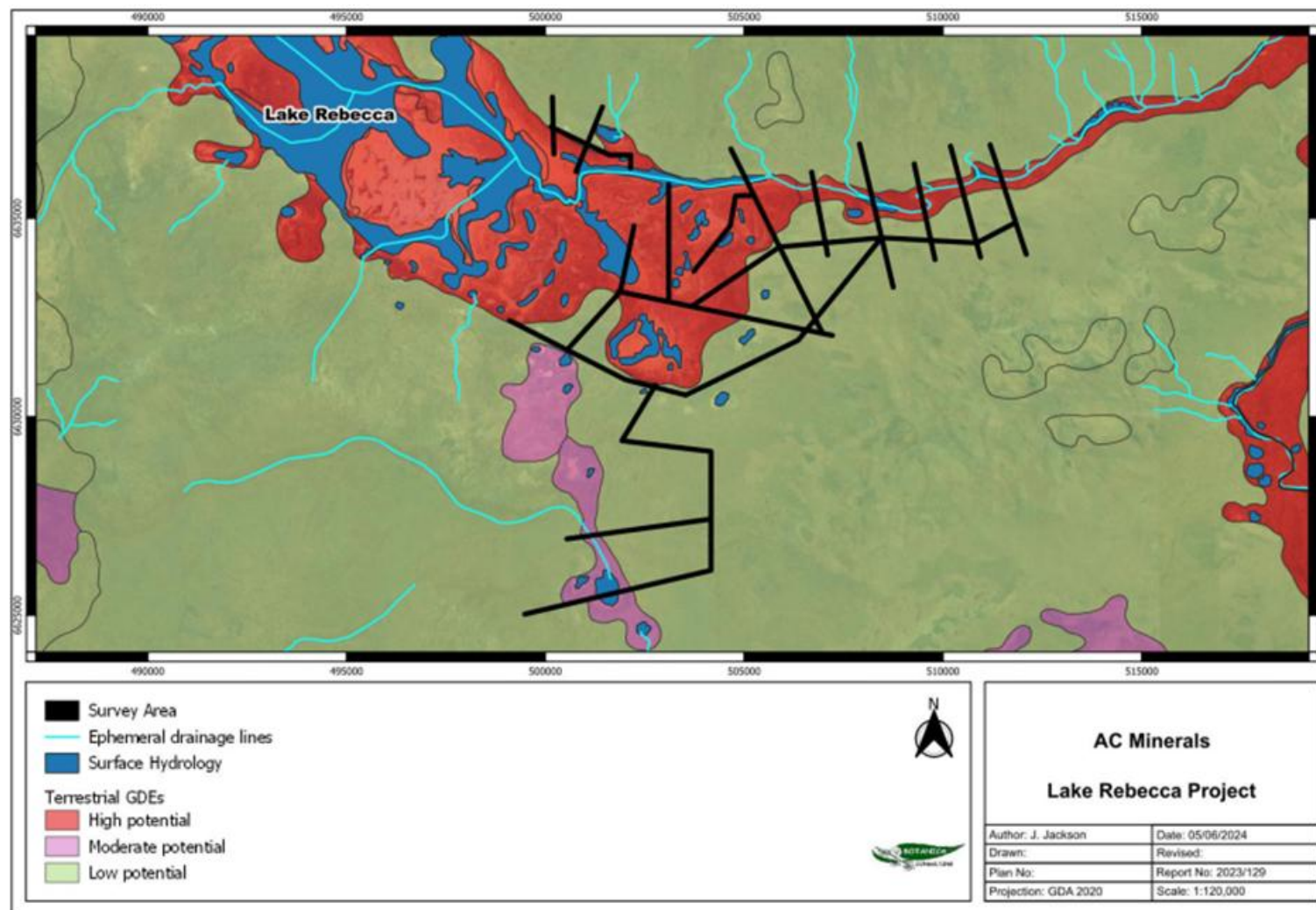


Figure 4: Terrestrial GDEs

Source Botanica 2025 Figure 2-6

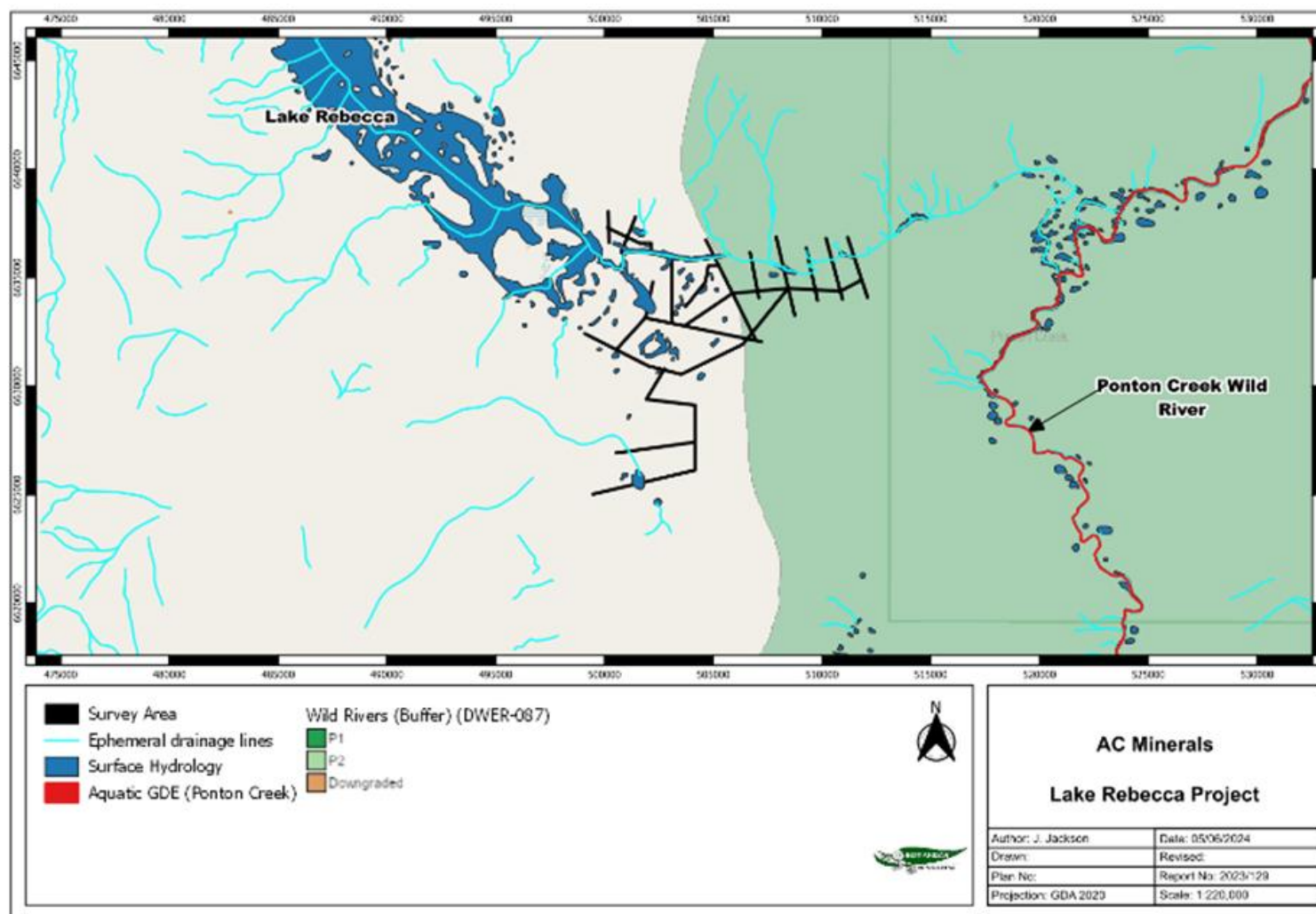


Figure 5: Ponton Creek system

Source: Botanica 2025 Figure 2-7

3.1.2. Fauna

Terrestrial Ecosystems 2023 survey – Borefield L28/94, L28/95

Two terrestrial fauna surveys were undertaken by Terrestrial Ecosystems on various Project areas.

- 22 May to 1 June 2023 Borefield access roads, exploration areas and tracks
- 26 August to 1 Sept 2025 Both mine tenements, access road, airstrip and accommodation tenements

Multiple fauna habitats were assessed including Sheoak over chenopod shrublands, mulga over shrubs, and Eucalypt woodland, in addition to disturbed areas that are likely to support only a few vertebrate fauna. All habitats are present in adjacent areas.

A Basic survey on 22 May to 1 June 2023 over the borefield, access tracks and some exploration drill-lines. The total surveyed area is 2,178ha but the potential area to be cleared is significantly less. There are 10 broad fauna habitats in the Project area, plus disturbed land:

- Ephemeral creekline;
- Eucalypt woodland over spinifex;
- Eucalypt woodland;
- Lake habitat
- Mulga drainage;
- Mulga over spinifex;
- Salt pan;
- Sandy lake margin;
- Sheoak over chenopod shrubland; and
- Stony rise; and
- Disturbed.

Malleefowl tracks were recorded at multiple locations in the survey area but no mounds were recorded in the areas surveyed in this study. The botanical consultants recorded a mound in a nearby area during an earlier assessment. Therefore, the Project area supports Malleefowl, but no inactive or active mounds were identified in the proposed Activity Envelope.

As the width of the tenement network is only 100m, visual sighting of malleefowl nests is generally quite easy. Disturbance will generally be confined to access roads and drill pads.

Terrestrial Ecosystems 2025 survey – Mine, airstrip, accommodation village, roads

The Southern Whiteface was recorded by Terrestrial Ecosystems at two locations near the Project area. The report states *"This bird will readily move if disturbed into the suitable adjacent habitat, so vegetation clearing would not significantly impact this species."*

The Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) survey recorded no new malleefowl tracks or mounds in the Project area, however, they have been recorded in earlier assessments. The conclusion is that malleefowl are present in the vicinity and may be transient visitors to the Project area.

A summary of key survey findings is presented below.

- No species of conservation significance were recorded in the survey.
- No threatened ecological fauna communities were identified.
- Fauna habitats present in the Project area are abundant and in a similar condition to those in adjacent areas. Therefore, the fauna assemblage in the Project area will also be similar in adjacent areas.
- The Project area does not provide an important ecological linkage or fauna movement corridor.

3.2. Inland Waters

Document Reference	Appendix
AQ2 (2026) Flood assessment of proposed airstrip options	Appendix 6
AQ2 (2025) H3 Rebecca Paleochannel Borefield	Appendix 7

3.2.1. Hydrology

AQ2 (2026) undertook a surface water (flood) assessment of a number of proposed airstrip locations (Appendix 6). The study examined three proposed sites (Figure 6). Site 5 (orange) was selected as the preferred option.

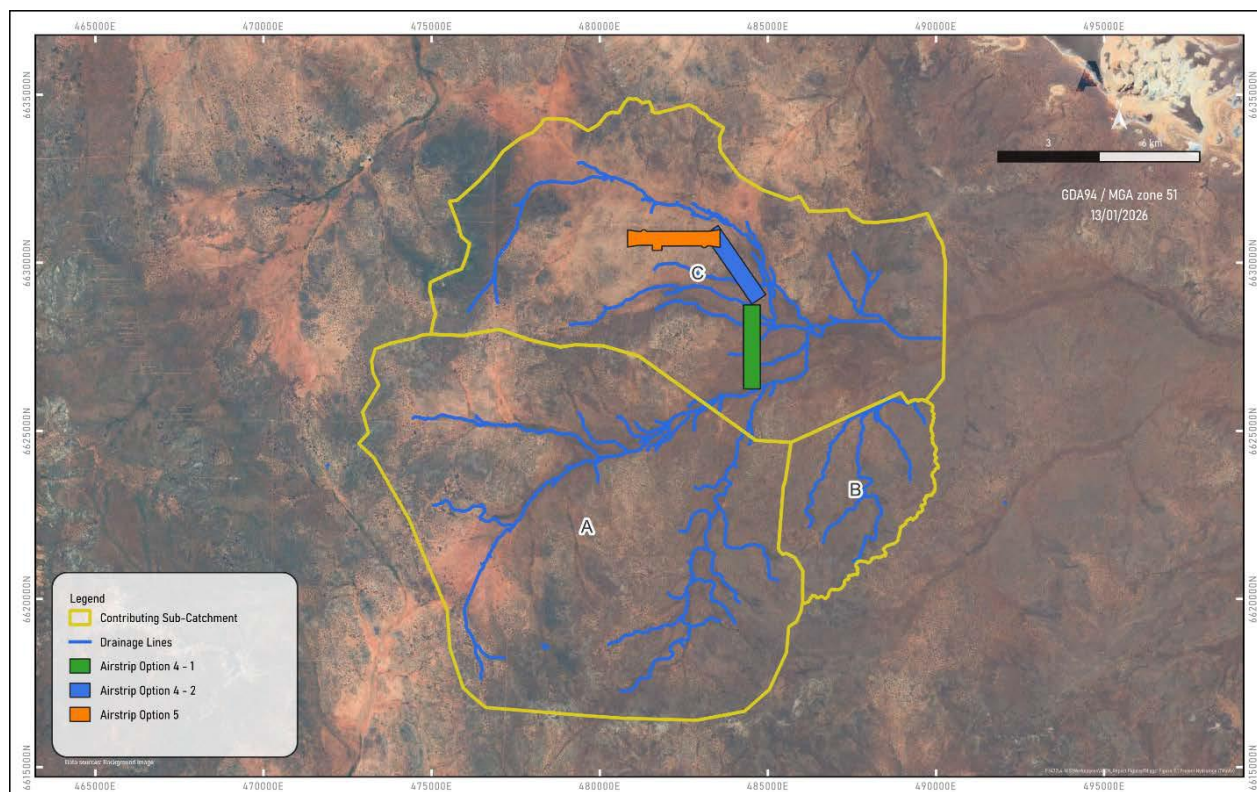


Figure 6: Hydrology of airstrip sites

To assess the site's hydrology and determine the extent, depth, and velocity of flooding around the proposed airstrip options, a 2D flood model was developed. The 2D flood model was prepared using rainon-grid runoff estimation techniques over the model domain (which covered Catchment C) and hydrological modelling of Catchments A and B to estimate inflow hydrographs to the 2D model domain

The following observations are made in relation to the flood model predictions:

1% AEP Event:

- The maximum flood depth along with the airstrip perimeter is predicted to be 0.3 m - 0.9 m on the western boundary, where runoff from a small, localised catchment located to the west of the airstrip ponds. The predicted ponding level is estimated to be 375.1 mRL.
- There is predicted to be, along the southern boundary (about 600 m) where flood depth range between 0.3 m and 0.6 m.
- No significant ponding predicted around the remainder of the airstrip perimeter; however, isolated sections may experience minor ponding. Flood velocities around the airstrip perimeter are generally low, up to 0.4 m/s.

0.2% AEP Event:

- The maximum flood depths along the airstrip perimeter are predicted to reach up to 1.0 m on the western boundary, where runoff from a small, localised catchment located to the west of the airstrip ponds. Around the perimeter of the airstrip, there is predicted to be:
- 1600 m length, along the southern boundary where flood depths range between 0.3 m and 0.7 m.
- Flood depths between 0.3 m and 1.0 m on the western edge of the airstrip.
- No significant ponding across the remainder of the airstrip perimeter.
- Along the western perimeter of the airstrip footprint, the maximum velocities reach 0.4 m/s.

Figure 7 shows the flood modelling results for Airstrip Option 5. It shows the proposed airstrip does not encroach on natural drainage paths during the 1% AEP and 0.2% AEP events. There is some ponding around the airstrip perimeter from runoff from small, localised catchments. However, the airstrip is located relatively close to a drainage channel at its north-eastern corner. Only low ponding depths are predicted to occur along the parts of the southern and western perimeters, reaching approximately 0.6 m and 0.9 m, respectively, during the 1% AEP event, and 0.7 m and 1.0 m during the 0.2% AEP event. This ponding can be avoided by constructing minor drainage measures to maintain positive drainage around the perimeter.

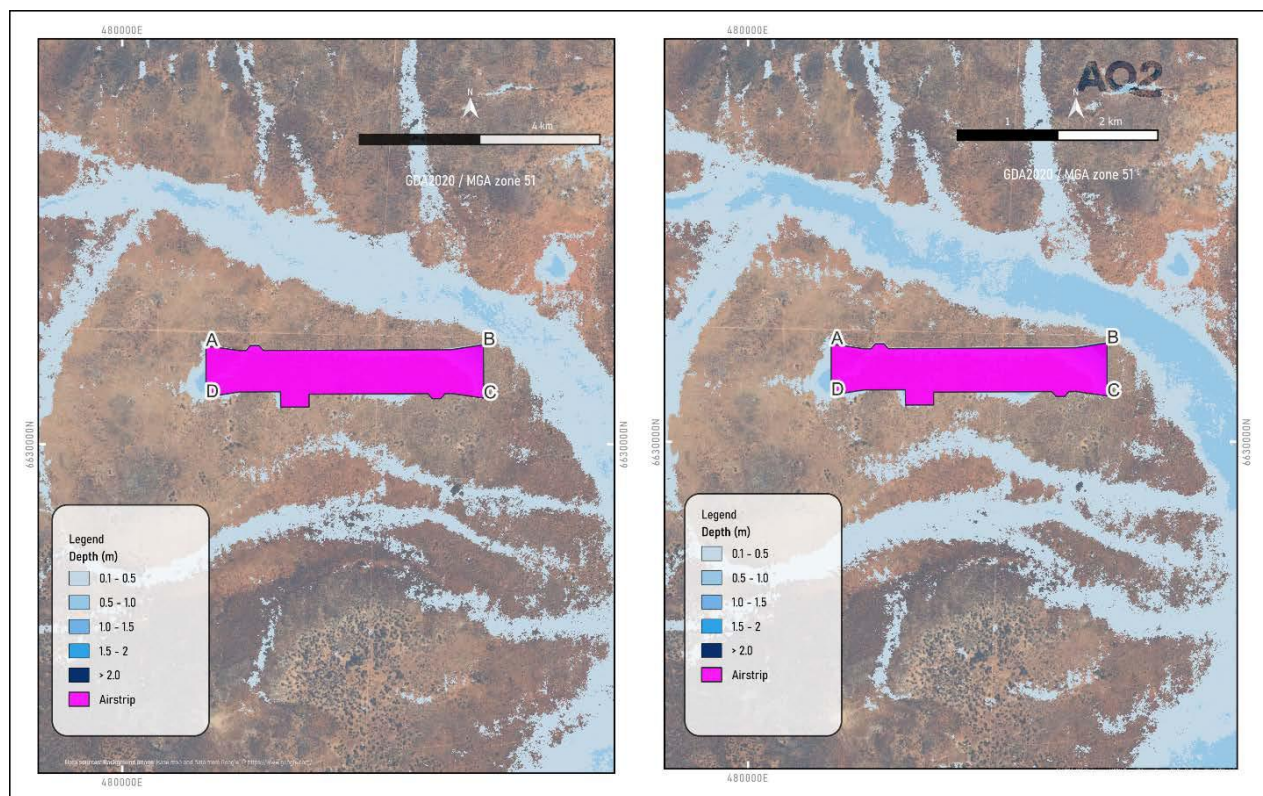


Figure 7: 1%AEP (left) and 0.2%AEP

3.2.2. Hydrogeology

The Project's water demand is approximately 3 GL/year, equating to 95 L/s. The water demand is required for ore processing over a mine life of 10 years. Ramelius has separately submitted a groundwater licence application (GWL) to DWER for this allocation (ref 076627).

The vegetation clearing shown in Table 3 for L28/94 and L28/95 is required for access roads, drill pads, water pipeline and pump stations to transfer groundwater from the borefield to the mine tenements.

The Project's water demand is planned to be mainly supplied by abstraction of groundwater from aquifer units in the regional Rebecca Palaeochannel system located on granted tenement L28/94 and L28/95.

AQ2 (2025) undertook a groundwater assessment in support of an application for a groundwater abstraction licence (Appendix 7). Groundwater is hypersaline (more than 170,000 mg/L TDS) and does not support any groundwater dependent ecosystems. Vegetation in the vicinity (10 km radius) of the proposed borefield is likely to source water from soil moisture in the unsaturated zone above the water table and rely on sporadic rainfall and overland water flow events, with no association with the groundwater (i.e. phreatophytic vegetation).

At the Rebecca palaeochannel borefield, the palaeochannel sand commonly deposited along the thalweg (lowest part) of the palaeochannel is the main target for groundwater supply. From the surface down, the palaeochannel geology generally comprises:

- Alluvium – generally comprising sand and silt.
- Palaeochannel Clay (Perkolilli Shale) - thick clay sequence with minor sand lenses. This unit is of variable thickness and acts as a leaky confining layer to the underlying sand aquifer.
- Palaeochannel Sand (Wollubar Sandstone) - basal palaeochannel (quartz) sand, fine to coarse grained. This aquifer underlies the clay aquitard and can be well over 10 m thick in the main palaeochannels.
- Weathered Bedrock – weathered greenstone belt strata (granitic rock) consisting of varicoloured saprolitic clay and saprock of varying thickness.

A schematic diagram of this geology is shown in Figure 8.

The palaeochannel varies from 65 m deep in the west to 89 m deep in the east of the main Rebecca channel (i.e. proposed borefield area) and between 36 and 66 m deep in the tributary channels. This is from approximately 260 mAH in the west to 247 mAH in the east of the main channel, representing a fall of about 13 m over a distance of approximately 7 km, at a gradient of about 0.0018. The palaeochannel is filled with thick clay (Perkolilli Shale), which is mainly silty clay, but becomes sandy silty clay in places, and is between 30 to 50 m thick and is thicker in the main palaeochannel than in its tributaries. This thick clayey unit confines (or semi-confines where more sandy clays are present) the underlying basal sand (Wollubar Sandstone), which is the main aquifer in the Project area.

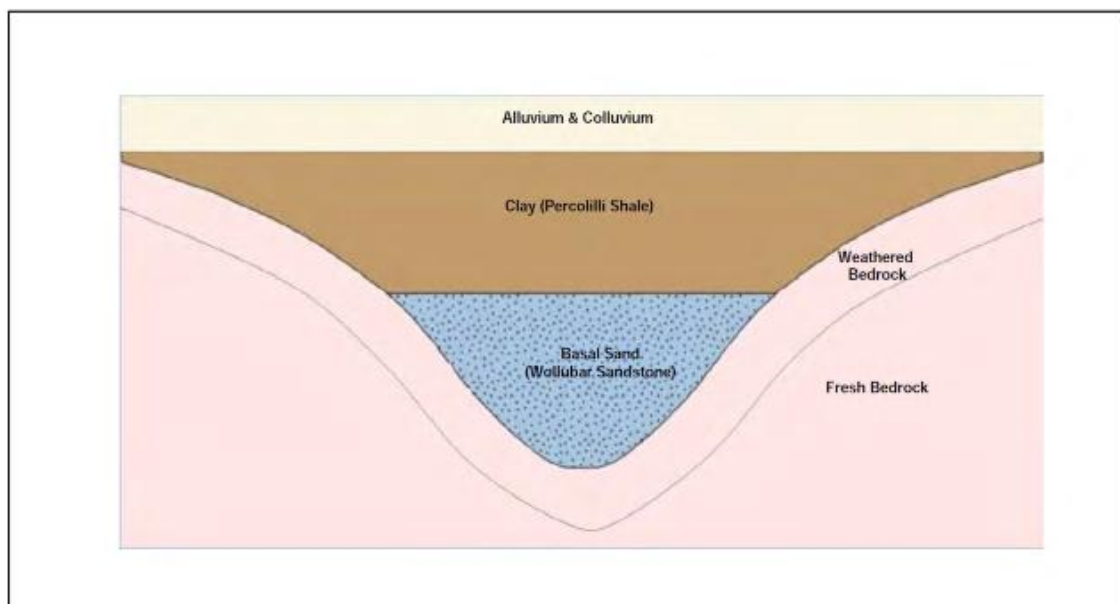


Figure 8: Schematic geological cross section

The palaeochannel basal sand has a fairly consistent thickness of approximately 20 m in the main Rebecca palaeochannel (across the proposed Rebecca Palaeochannel borefield area). It is generally fine to coarse

grained sand with moderate gravel and minor clay and silt, with finer grains occurring in the upper part of this aquifer and coarser grains intersected near or at the base. The palaeochannel basal sand unit was also encountered in the Rebecca palaeochannel tributaries, but at shallow depths and thin (up to between 4 to 10 m in thickness).

The tributary palaeochannel basal sand aquifer is generally silty/clayey fine to medium grained sand, with minor coarse grained sand and gravel (as evident from the PSD results, refer to Section 5.5). Thinner and more clayey palaeochannel sands were encountered in the tributary channels further away from the main Rebecca palaeochannel and the palaeochannel confluence area.

To date four production bores and nine monitoring bores have been constructed in 'phase 1' of the borefield development program. The depth of the production bores is as follows:

- BPB004 94mbgl
- BPB011 61mbgl
- BPB017 77mbgl
- BPB050 84mbgl

Figure 9 provides a closeup of the borefield study area and shows:

- Existing production bores - blue dots
- Proposed production bores- red dots
- Borefield tenement boundaries- black lines
- P1 flora locations - yellow dots
- PEC's- green polygons
- Paleochannel - blue polygon with red or orange thalweg centreline

The southern tributary paleochannel (orange thalweg line) containing PBP017 has been shown to contain shallow profiles of basal sand and lower bore yields. For this reason, this tributary paleochannel has been abandoned as an option for future production bores. This also avoids any interaction with the Emu land system PEC.

The main channel (red thalweg line) has proved to contain a deeper basal sand layer and greater groundwater resource. Future production bores are proposed along the deepest part (thalweg) of the paleochannel (red line). Existing and planned production bores are located outside the Ponton land system PEC boundary. Figure 10 shows a simplified version of the proposed bore layout in relation to adjacent environmental values.

The *Eremophila perglandulosa* (P1) populations are located along geophysical exploration lines that are outside tenement L28/94 boundary and therefore outside the proposed disturbance area.

Eight more bores are proposed to be constructed in the main channel. While current information indicates that yields of up to 20 L/s are technically sustainable, reducing individual bore abstraction rates to **12 L/s each** and spacing the bores at least 1 km apart, will minimise the possibility of drawdown interference between bores and allow the required 95 L/s (3 GL/year) to be sustainably supplied from 8 production bores. As each bore will require maintenance at some time, a redundancy allowance of 2 standby bores is included to provide uninterrupted production of the full 95 L/s flow. Figure 10 shows the proposed borefield of 10 production bores. Note the proposed additional production bore locations are provisional only at this stage, subject to further, more detailed investigation.

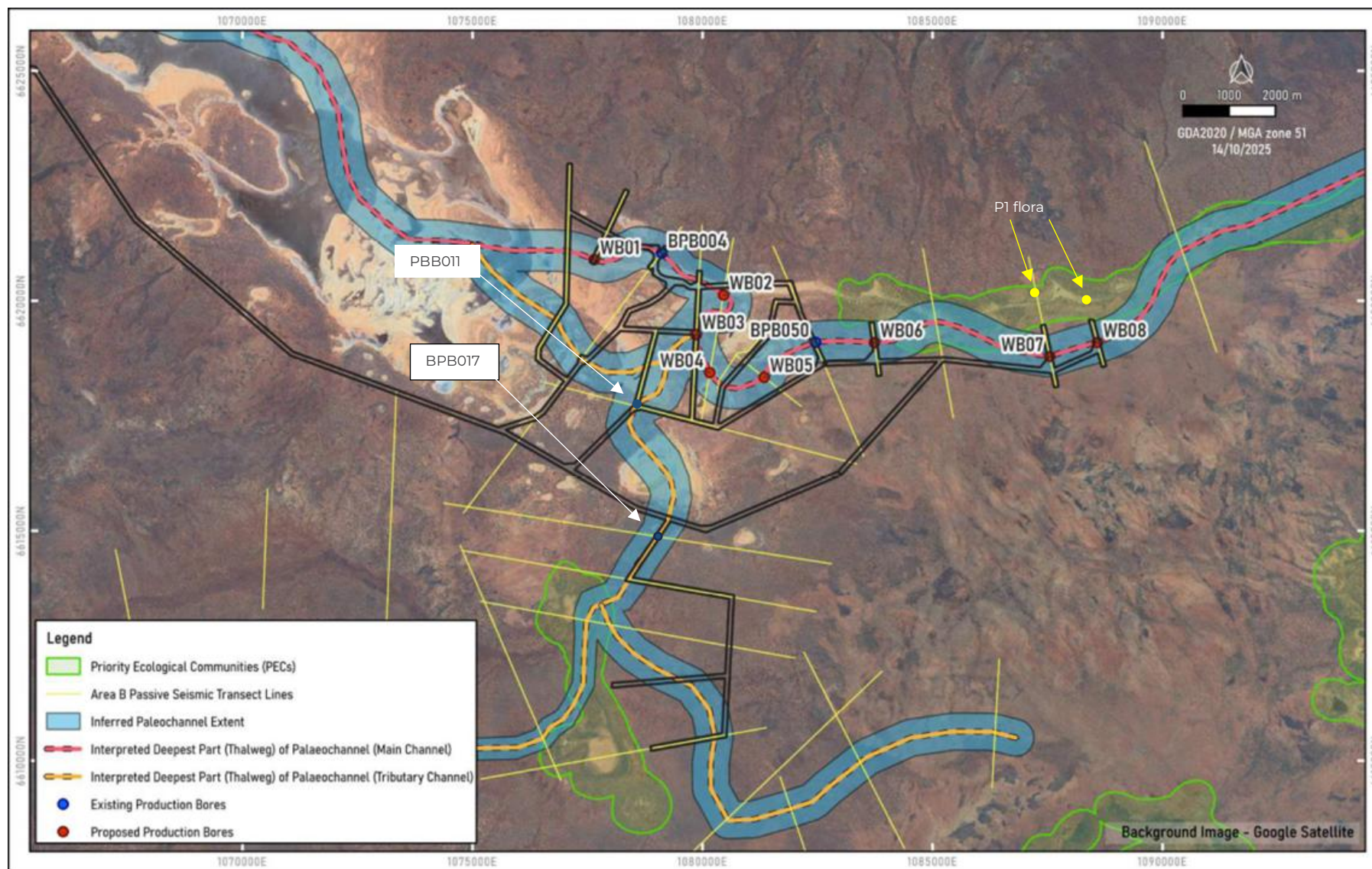


Figure 9: Proposed Borefield location

Source AQ2 2025 – Figure 8.4

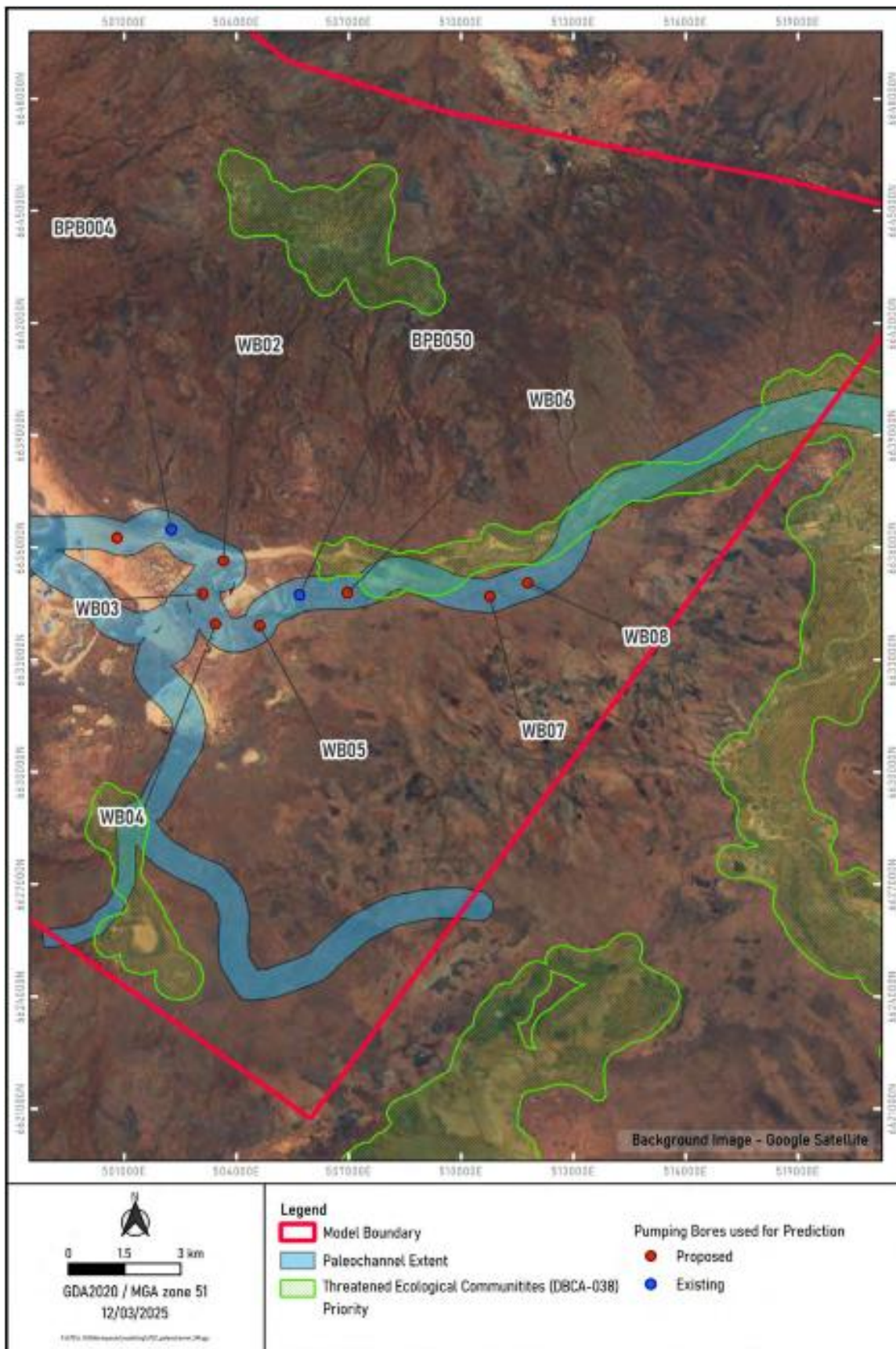


Figure 10: Borefield layout

4. Clearing Principles

Table 5 provides an assessment against the 10 clearing principles. The assessment indicates the clearing proposed may be at variance to clearing principle (f) and (i).

f) *it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.*

There are no permanent/ perennial inland waters or drainage lines within the survey area. Part of the survey area is located within the buffer of the Ponton Creek Wild River system. There are also two PECs located in the survey area. These will be avoided by Project clearing.

i) *the clearing of vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.*

Small disturbance areas for bores and access tracks is unlikely to cause deterioration to surface water quality. Spills from burst pipeline carrying hypersaline water may impact surface water bodies.

Table 5: Assessment against the Clearing Principles

No.	Principle Native vegetation should not be cleared if-	Existing Environment	Potential Impact	Management Action	Outcome
Biodiversity Significance					
a)	it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	The Project will result in only minor biodiversity loss through localised clearing	Implement clearing procedure to keep clearing to defined areas	Project is not at variance with this principle
b)	it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	The habitats are relatively common in the bioregion and unlikely to act as important ecological linkages.	The Project will result in only minor local habitat loss in a region that is well covered in native vegetation.	Rehabilitation at the completion of operations will return habitat to the disturbed area.	Project is not at variance with this principle
c)	it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa has been located in the Project area	No impact to DRF	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
d)	it comprises the whole or a part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.	No Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) is located in the Project area	No impact to TEC	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
e)	it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	All vegetation associations retain over 99% of their Pre-European extent.	No remnant vegetation communities in the Project area	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
f)	it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	There are no permanent/ perennial inland waters or drainage lines within the survey area. Part of the survey area is located within the buffer of the Ponton Creek Wild River system. There are also two PECs located in the survey area. These will be avoided by Project clearing.	Minor impact to fringing vegetation of Lake Rebecca	Disturbance limited to thin linear corridors for tracks and pipelines	Project may be at variance with this principle
Land Degradation					
g)	the clearing of vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Disturbance limited to thin linear corridors for tracks and pipelines. This is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation	Clearing procedure is to be implemented as a control measure.	Project is not at variance with this principle
Conservation Estate					
h)	the clearing of vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	The nearest gazetted reserve is the Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve (R 30491), approximately 1 km east of the survey area. It is unlikely that the proposed drilling will impact the values of this Reserve.	No impact to the conservation estate	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle
Ground and Surface Water Quality					
i)	the clearing of vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	There are several minor ephemeral drainage lines and surface water bodies occurring in the survey area. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to impact underground water quality. Groundwater is hypersaline	Small disturbance areas for bores and access tracks is unlikely to cause deterioration to surface water quality. Spills from burst pipeline carrying hypersaline water may impact surface water bodies	Telemetry system installed and routine inspection of pipeline.	Project may be at variance with this principle
j)	clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Clearing is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds	Additional runoff from cleared areas will not significantly change the local hydrological regime	No specific management measures necessary for this principle	Project is not at variance with this principle