

BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT

NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT

July 2026

Prepared by:



Prepared by:

Martinick Bosch Sell Pty Ltd

ABN: 60 102 614 479

4 Cook Street

West Perth WA 6005

Phone: (08) 9226 3166

Email: info@mbsenvironmental.com.au

Web: www.mbsenvironmental.com.au



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Company	Contact Name	Date
Forrestania Resources	David Baumgartel	6/07/2026

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Executive Summary

Forrestania Resources Ltd (Forrestania) is proposing to develop the British Hill Gold Project (the Project), located approximately 73 km southeast of Southern Cross and 44 km south of Marvel Loch, in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Within the proposed Permit Area of 381 ha, up to 139 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared.

Stage 1 of the Project involves exploration drilling, development of an open pit mine, associated waste rock landform (WRL) and supporting infrastructure, with ore to be crushed and transported off-site for processing. Mining and associated disturbance activities are proposed within the existing granted mining tenure associated with the Project.

An assessment against the ten clearing principles was undertaken based on information collected from site specific flora and fauna surveys conducted for the Project. The indicative clearing footprint for the proposed infrastructure has been developed to ensure impacts to sensitive environmental values are avoided or minimised.

The assessment of the proposed clearing against the ten clearing principles determined that the proposed clearing of up to 139 ha for the Project will not be or is unlikely to be at variance with the ten clearing principles. Appropriate environmental management measures will be implemented to ensure potential direct and indirect impacts associated with the clearing are avoided or minimised where practicable.

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1. Introduction

Forrestania Resources Ltd (Forrestania) is proposing to develop the British Hill Gold Project (the Project), located approximately 73 km southeast of Southern Cross and 44 km south of Marvel Loch, in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Stage 1 of the Project involves exploration drilling, development of an open pit mine, construction of a waste rock landform (WRL) and other supporting infrastructure, with ore to be crushed and transported off-site for processing. All land disturbance activities are proposed within the existing granted mining tenure held by Forrestania.

The Project is situated within a historically prospective gold mining region and contains several known gold deposits that have been subject to previous exploration and mining activities.

This report has been prepared to support the application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) and provides:

- A description of the proposed clearing and disturbance footprint.
- An assessment of the proposed clearing against the ten clearing principles.
- A summary of environmental management measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential impacts of land clearing.

The assessment draws on environmental studies undertaken within M77/1256 and L77/223.

2. Background

2.1 Location

The Project is situated approximately 73 km southeast of Southern Cross and 44 km south of Marvel Loch in Western Australia in the Shire of Yilgarn (Figure 1).

The Project is accessed by a private, unsealed road, approximately 3.5 km from the Marvel Loch-Forrestania Road. Ore will be transported from the Project via site access roads, then transported off-site to the Lake Johnston Processing Plant approximately 100 km southeast of British Hill for processing.

2.2 Tenure

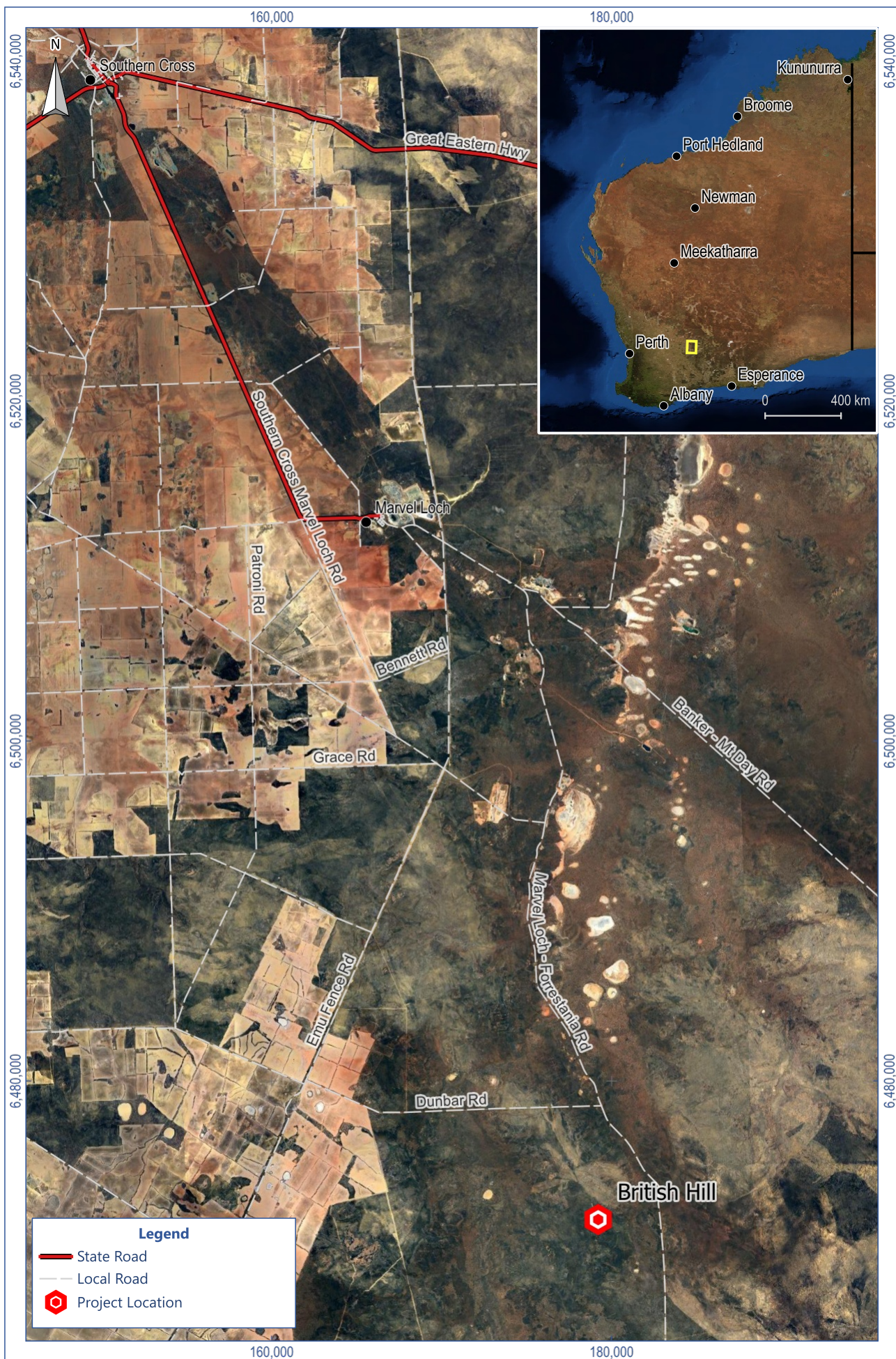
The Project is located within M77/1256 and L77/223. Both tenements are held by IMD Gold Mines which is a fully owned subsidiary of Forrestania Resources Ltd.

Miscellaneous Lease L77/223 contains an access road joining the Project to the Marvel Loch-Forrestania Road to allow transport of ore off site for processing. Native vegetation clearing is required to widen the road for traffic management purposes.

A summary of tenements relevant to this application is provided in Table 1 with a tenement plan shown in Figure 2 which also shows the proposed Purpose Permit Area (PPA). Evidence of tenure is provided in Appendix A.

Table 1: British Hill Project Tenements

Tenement	Tenement Holder	Area (ha)	Granted	Expiry
M77/1256	IMD Gold Mines Pty Ltd	998.475	01/08/2011	31/07/2032
L77/223	IMD Gold Mines Pty Ltd	32.00	18/10/2011	17/10/2032



Scale: 1: 310,000
 Original Size: A4
 Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 51
 (EPSG:7851)
 0 5 10 km

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British Hill Project

Figure 1
Project Location

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Scale: 1: 25,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 0.5 1 km

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**Figure 2
Tenement Plan**



3. Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields region which experiences an arid to semi-arid climate characterised by hot, dry summers and cool winters.

Southern Cross Airfield Weather Station (ID: 12320) is the closest representative Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station (73 km northwest of the Project) (BoM, 2026). The mean annual minimum temperature is 16.8°C, normally in July, and the mean annual maximum temperature is 34.9°C, normally in January (Chart 1).

Annual rainfall is low and highly variable, with no consistently wet season and occasional months recording little to no rainfall (Chart 1). The average rainfall is 304.5 mm/year, with the lowest recorded annual rainfall at 151.4 mm/year and the highest recorded at 551.8 mm/year (BoM, 2026).

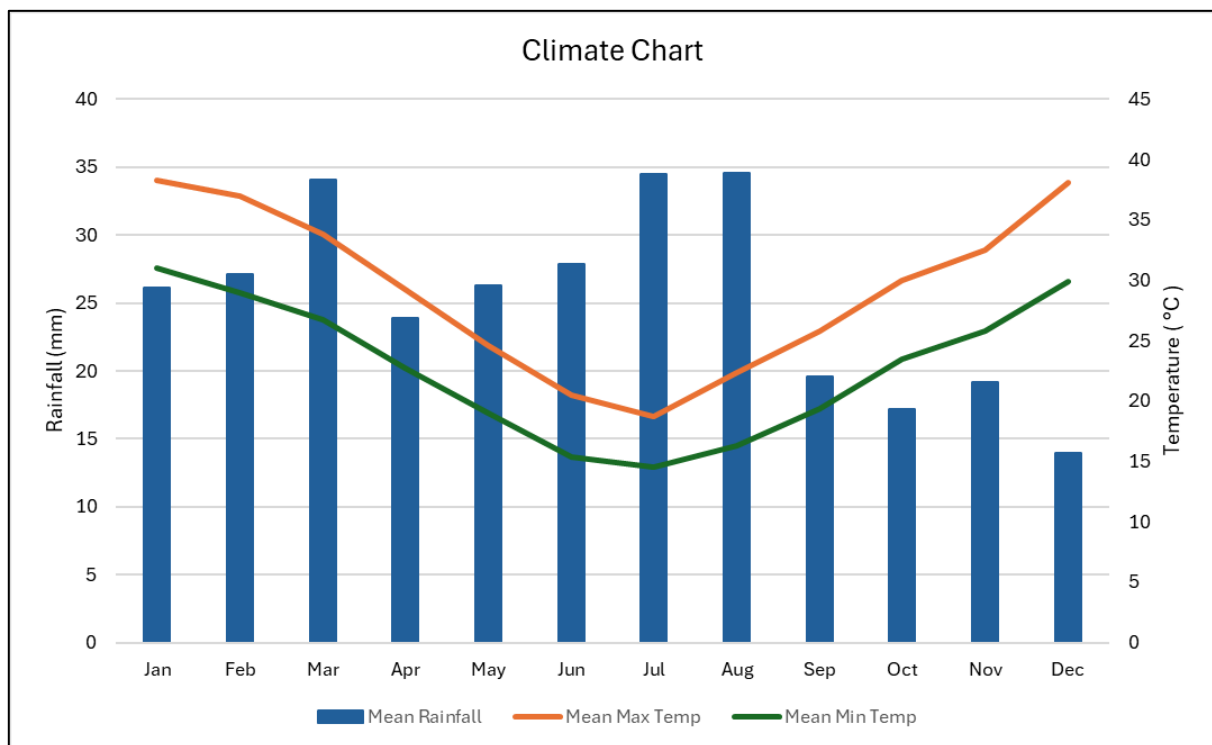


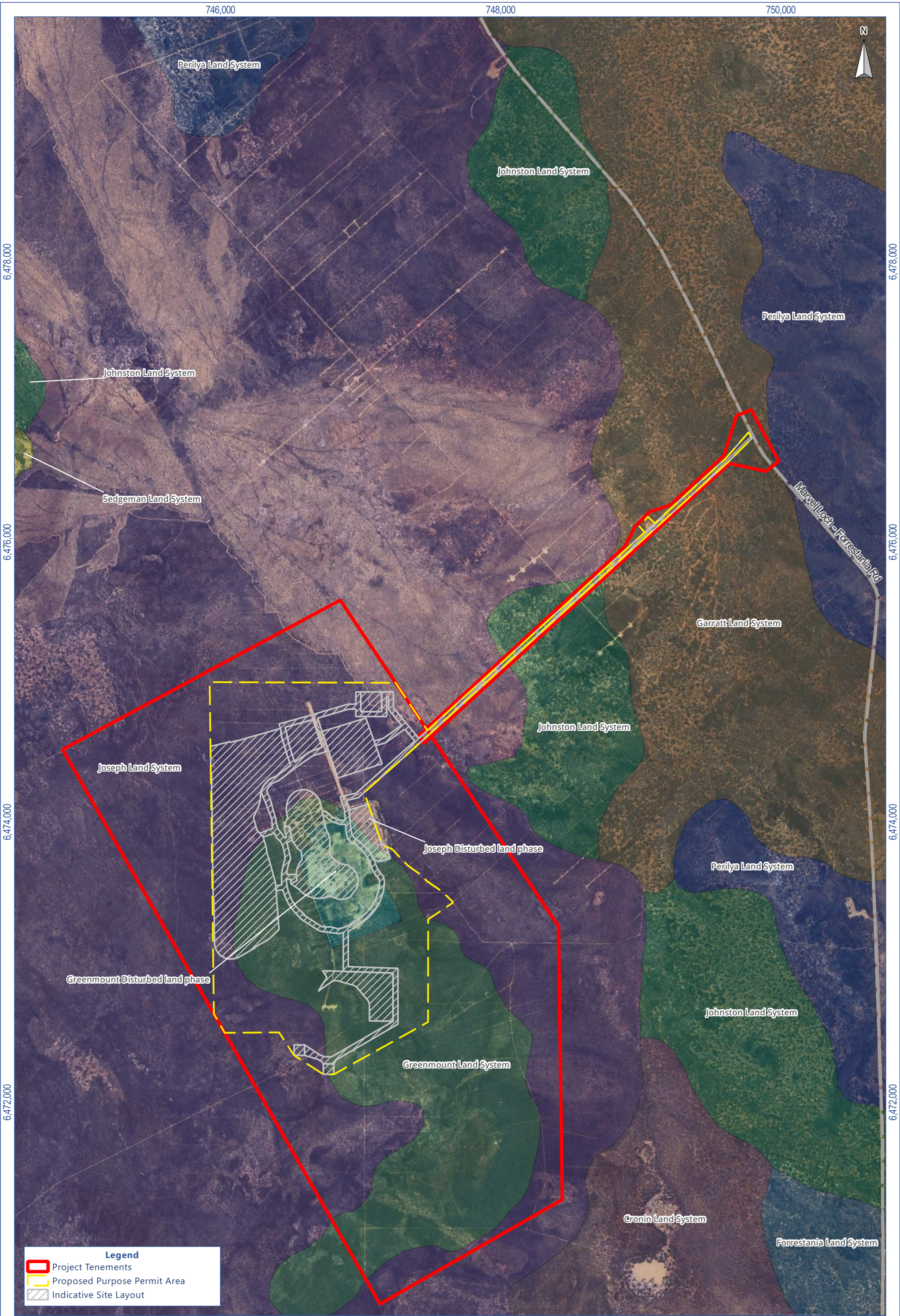
Chart 1: Climate Data for Southern Cross Airfield (1950 - 2026) (BoM, 2026)

3.1 Soils and Landforms

The soils and landforms of tenements M77/1256 and L77/223 were determined using information from a soil and landform assessment conducted by Mine Earth (Mine Earth, 2020) as well as data extracted from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) Natural Resources Information mapping tool (DPIRD, 2025). Characteristics of the land systems and soil types are described in Table 2 and shown in Figure 3.

Table 2: Soil Landform Units in M77/1256 and L77/223

Soil Landform Unit	Landforms	Major Soil Types and % of Mapped Area (DPIRD Soil Group)	Infrastructure Within Land System	Area Within Tenements (ha)
Greenmount (260Gr)	• Rounded low greenstone hills and rolling rises. • Erosional surfaces. • Rounded and weathered, low hills and rolling rises. • Hillcrests occasionally forming ridges or breakaways.	• Loamy gravel (1215) - 40%. • Red shallow loamy duplex (1634) - 20%. • Alkaline red shallow loamy duplex (1624) - 15%. • Very shallow soil (1306) - 10%. • Others - 15%.	• Pit. • WRL. • Topsoil Stockpiles. • Access Roads.	346.6
Johnston Land System	• Low rises and infrequent low breakaways. • Gently inclined colluvial slopes and undulating plains. • Sand sheets. • Alluvial fans. • Granite pediments and seepines. • Non-directional, narrow unchanneled drainage tracts. • Sheetwash interfluvies.	• Alkaline red shallow loamy duplex (1624) - 69% • Red shallow sand (1406) - 15% • Red shallow loamy duplex (1634) - 10% • Others - 6%	• Access Road.	6.4
Joseph (260Jo)	• Level to undulating sandplains. • Sand dunes. • Swales. • Granite outcrops.	• Yellow Deep Sands (1489) - 60%. • Shallow Sandy Gravels (1202) - 20%. • Red Loamy Earths (1673) - 15%. • Others - 5%.	• Pit. • ROM. • WRL. • Topsoil Stockpiles.	602.0
Perilya Land System	• Footslopes and rolling rises. • Rise crests and low ridges. • Narrow drainage tracts.	• Calcareous loamy earth (1666) - 45%. • Red shallow loamy duplex (1634) - 25%. • Alkaline red shallow loamy duplex - (1624) - 20%. • Bare rock (1304) - 5%. • Calcareous gravelly shallow loam (1601) - 5%.	• Access Road.	0.2



Scale: 1: 25,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 0.5 1 km

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British Hill Project

Figure 3
Land Systems and Soils



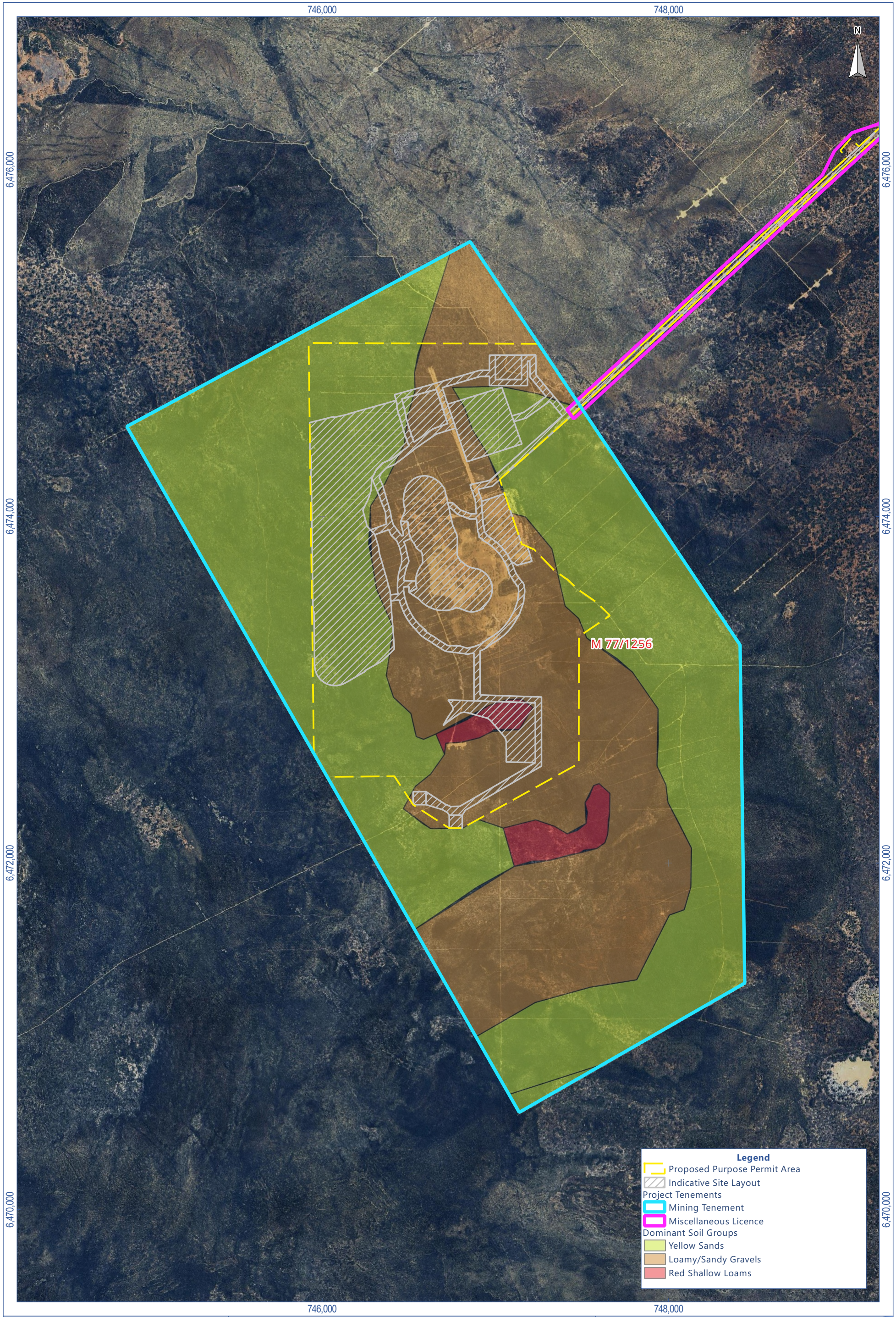
Mine Earth completed a baseline soil and landform assessment for mining tenement M77/1256 (Mine Earth, 2020). Soil and subsoil profiles from 13 locations were sampled in this assessment, with dominant soil groups determined, as shown in Figure 4. Key findings from the soil assessment included:

- Three landform types were identified:
 - Sandy slopes.
 - Lateritic hills.
 - Valley floor.
- All three landforms are not considered significant with respect to (EPA, 2018) criteria for the following reasons:
 - Landforms are widely represented locally and regionally.
 - Landforms have been subjected to geological exploration and are thus not considered pristine.
 - Landforms are not of any known ecological, scientific or cultural significance.
 - The proposed disturbance area is <390 ha, which represents a very minor area with respect to the distribution of these landforms regionally.
- Three soil types were identified which included:
 - Yellow Sands (DPIRD Soil Group 1407).
 - Loamy/Sandy Gravels (DPIRD Soil Group 1202, 1203, 1215).
 - Red Shallow Loams (DPIRD Soil Group 1605, 1606, 1610).

Key physical and chemical parameters of soils from M77/1256 included:

- Soils were typically coarse grained and gravel rich, particularly in the lateritic hills landform. Subsoils of the red shallow loams had higher clay contents (20 - 30%) and were classed as sandy clay loams texturally.
- Soils were typically non-dispersive (Emerson Class value ≥ 3). The exception was subsoils of red shallow loams within the valley floor landforms which had Emerson Class values of 1 and clay contents >20% indicating a risk of clay dispersion.
- Yellow sands and sandy/loamy gravels were free draining. Subsoils of the red shallow loams soil type had the highest capacity to retain water.
- The vast majority of soils were non-saline. Some higher EC values (circa 100 mS/m) were observed in the subsoils of sandy/loamy gravels which may be a function of previous drilling and mining activities.

- pH values ranged from 4.8 - 8.5 across the three soil types. The majority of soils had pH values in the acidic to circumneutral range, with some highly alkaline soil observed which may be reflective of calcrete deposits.
- All three soil types had low exchangeable cation concentrations across both surface and subsoils. All soils, however, also had low exchangeable sodium percentages (ESP) which indicates that soils are unlikely to be sodic.
- The organic matter content of the soil samples was low, as is typical of most highly weathered soils in the Goldfields area, ranging between 0.18% and 1.05%.



Legend

- Proposed Purpose Permit Area
- Indicative Site Layout
- Project Tenements
- Mining Tenement
- Miscellaneous Licence
- Dominant Soil Groups
- Yellow Sands
- Loamy/Sandy Gravels
- Red Shallow Loams

Scale: 1: 20,000
 Original Size: A3
 Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
 (EPSG:7850)

0 0.4 0.8 km

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Figure 4
Dominant Soil Groups

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3.2 Flora and Vegetation

The Project is located within the Yilgarn/Southern Cross region of Western Australia, situated within the Avon Wheatbelt (AVW) Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region and the Merredin (AVW01) subregion. It is approximately 2 km from the Coolgardie (COO) IBRA region (DCCEEW, 2025). Some degree of floristic commonality is expected given the close proximity of the neighbouring Coolgardie IBRA region and Southern Cross (COO02) IBRA subregion.

A number of flora and vegetation surveys have been conducted for the Project with these listed in Table 3. The most recent survey was conducted in March 2026 by Mattiske Consulting, noting that it considers the results of previous surveys (Appendix B).

Table 3: Baseline Flora and Vegetation Surveys

Survey / Study	Company	Date
Level 2 Flora & Vegetation Survey of British Hill	Botanica Consulting	June 2011
Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey of British Hill Haul Access Road and Proposed Leach Pad Area	Rapallo Environmental	May 2012
British Hill Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	Western Botanical	July 2020
Desktop Environmental Assessment of British Hill Project	Botanica Consulting	June 2025
Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment, British Hill Gold Project	Mattiske Consulting	March 2026

3.2.1 Vegetation Communities

The pre-European vegetation spatial mapping dataset (DPIRD, 2021) identified one vegetation association as occurring within the Project area (Table 4).

Table 4: Pre-European Vegetation Associations Recorded Within the British Hill Project

Code	Description	Extent Within Coolgardie IBRA (ha)	% Remaining Within Coolgardie IBRA
1068	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> over <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> , <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	193,988	54%

Mattiske Consulting identified and mapped 19 vegetation communities across the survey area of 424.8 ha. The vegetation communities were, in general, either Eucalypt woodlands with an understorey of *Melaleuca* shrubs, *Allocasuarina* dominated shrublands with diverse Myrtaceae and Proteaceae species, or variable shrublands. The mapped vegetation communities and cleared area are summarised in Table 5 and shown in Figure 5.

Vegetation condition ranged from degraded to pristine according to the Keighery scale.

Table 5: Mapped Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	Description	Mapped Extent (ha / %)	Extent Within PPA (ha / %)	Condition
MW1	<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open mallee woodland over <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> , <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> , <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> , <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low sparse shrubland.	24.79 (5.84%)	22.47 (6.37%)	Very Good
MW2	<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> , <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i> low sparse shrubland.	97.52 (22.96%)	96.85 (27.48%)	Excellent
MW3	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i> , <i>Hibbertia exasperata</i> low sparse shrubland.	16.04 (3.78%)	16.04 (4.55%)	Very Good
MW4	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> , <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> mallee woodland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> , <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> isolated shrubs over <i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i> , <i>Waitzia acuminata</i> , <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> isolated forbs.	0.36 (0.09%)	0.36 (0.10%)	Good
R1	Regrowth of <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low isolated mallee trees over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Hakea multilineata</i> sparse shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> low sparse shrubland.	15.0 (3.53%)	14.35 (4.07%)	Degraded
S1	<i>Acacia yorkakinensis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Persoonia striata</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Callitris preissii</i> , <i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i> , <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i> low sparse shrubland.	1.48 (0.35%)	0.49 (0.14%)	Excellent
S2	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia prairii</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i> low sparse shrubland.	7.81 (1.84%)	5.58 (1.58%)	Excellent
S3	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i> , <i>Phebalium filifolium</i> low sparse shrubland.	32.43 (7.64%)	32.43 (9.20%)	Pristine
S4	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Callitris canescens</i> , mid open shrubland over <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland.	3.89 (0.92%)	0.29 (0.08%)	Excellent
S5	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Persoonia coriacea</i> , <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland.	17.89 (4.21%)	9.12 (2.59%)	Pristine
S6	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. isolated clumps of mallee trees over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris canescens</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30), <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i> low sparse shrubland.	7.71 (1.81%)	7.70 (2.18%)	Excellent
S7	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Phebalium filifolium</i> , <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i> low open shrubland.	34.6 (8.15%)	6.64 (1.88%)	Pristine
S7b	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> , <i>Hakea erecta</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i> , <i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i> low sparse shrubland.	13.56 (3.19%)	6.39 (1.81%)	Very good
S8	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low isolated clumps of mallee trees over <i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i> , <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i> low sparse shrubland.	42.23 (9.94%)	41.89 (11.88%)	Excellent
S9	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Drummondia wilsonii</i> (P1), <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland.	41.16 (9.69%)	41.16 (11.68%)	Excellent
S10	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> mid mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> , <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i> , <i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i> low open shrubland.	1.45 (0.34%)	1.45 (0.41%)	Excellent
W1	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open woodland over <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> , <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> , <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	10.09 (2.37%)	2.26 (0.64%)	Pristine
W2	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> mid open woodland over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> sparse shrubland.	15.15 (3.57%)	8.24 (2.34%)	Excellent
W3	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> low woodland over <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eremophila drummondii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> , <i>Acacia erinacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	5.25 (1.23%)	5.25 (1.49%)	Pristine
Cleared	No native vegetation.	36.38 (8.56%)	33.53 (9.51%)	Cleared
Not Surveyed	Not surveyed.	-	28.46	Unknown

3.2.2 Significant Flora Species

Mattiske identified 221 vascular plant taxa representing 91 genera across 38 families within the survey area. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (60 species), Fabaceae (31 species), Proteaceae (23 species) and Asteraceae (10 species).

No Threatened flora pursuant to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) were identified.

Eighteen Priority flora species were recorded within the survey area with these listed in Table 6 and shown in Figure 6. All Priority flora is known to occur within the wider area.

Table 6: Priority Flora Recorded in the Project Tenements

Species	Total Known Records	No. of Individuals in Surveyed Project Area	No. of Individuals Within PPA	No. of Individuals Within Proposed Clearing Area
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)	525	525	525	0
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)	304,539	2,423	41	24
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)	63,761	1,426	328	220
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)	13,128	37	31	8
<i>Calothamnus brevifolius</i> (P4)	1	1	1	0
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)	5	5	0	0
<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)	7,324	7,324	6,805	2,113
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)	865	865	755	289
<i>Hakea pendens</i> (P3)	10,801	2	2	0
<i>Microcorys</i> sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004) (P4)	387,874	1	0	0
<i>Notisia intonsa</i> (P3)	1	1	1	1
<i>Phebalium</i> aff. <i>drummondii</i> (P3)	66	66	65	55
<i>Stenanthemum bremerense</i> (P4)	14	14	14	4
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)	2,264	33	33	0
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)	1	1	0	0
<i>Verticordia mitodes</i> (P3)	4,496	664	284	246
<i>Verticordia multiflora</i> subsp. <i>solox</i> (P2)	2	2	2	1
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)	49,637	2,926	501	0

3.2.3 Weeds

Two introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area - *Lysimachia arvensis* and *Centaurea melitensis*. Neither species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) or as a Weed of National Significance.

3.2.4 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

No Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) was identified in the survey area or in a 150 km buffer around the survey area.

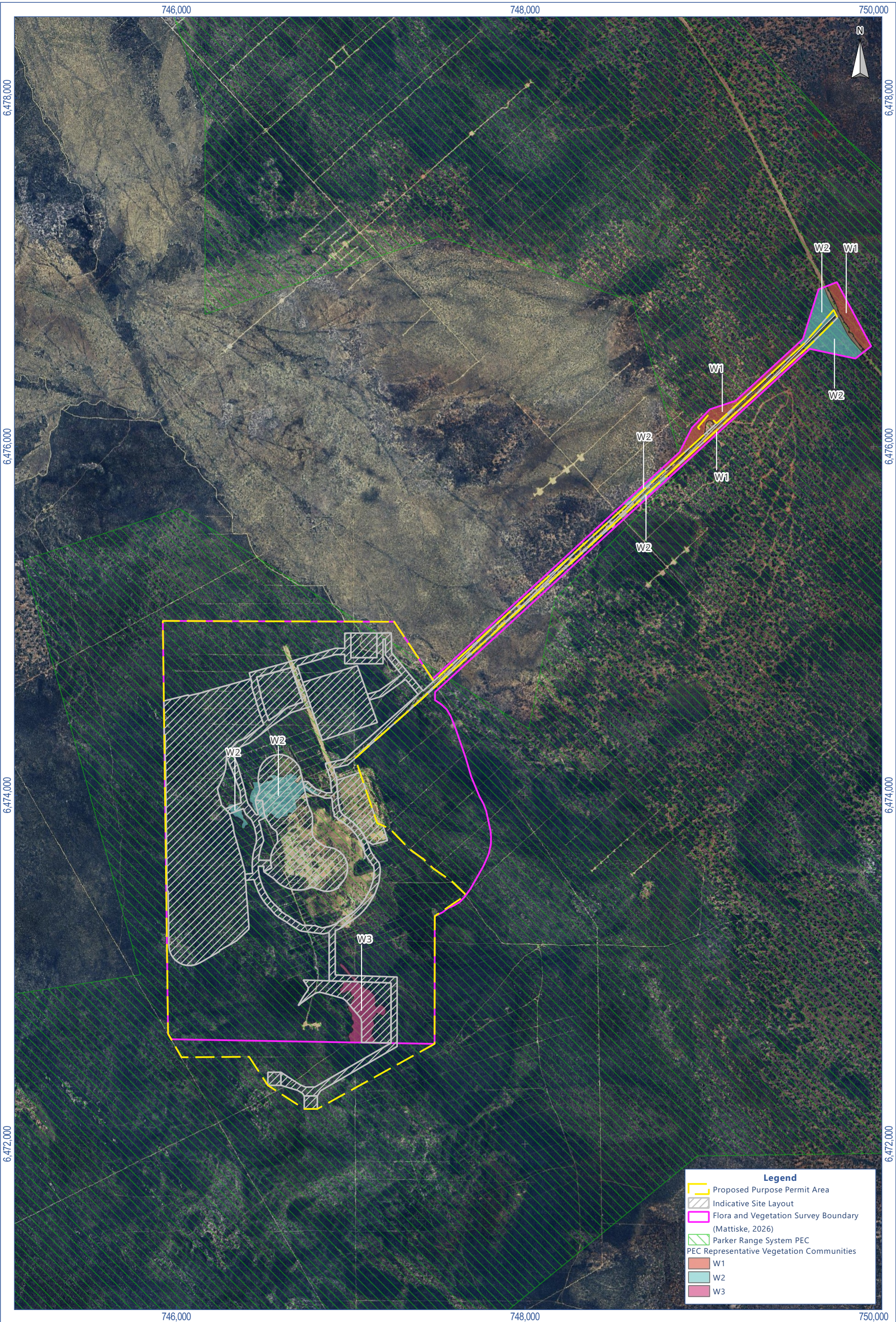
Approximately 373.28 ha of the PPA is located within the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority Ecological Community (PEC) which is listed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) as Priority 3 (iii) Vulnerable. DBCA mapping indicates the PEC has an area of 41,725.99 ha.

Mattiske compared the vegetation community data to quadrats defining the Parker Range PEC. From this it was determined that Vegetation Communities W1, W2 and W3 are statistically significantly similar to the PEC. In general, the PEC community types likely present within the survey area are those occurring on broad flats with *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *E. salubris* woodlands. These three communities represent 7.17% of the survey area. About 15.03 ha of the 30.49 ha of the mapped area of these communities is present within the PPA. These occurrences are fragmented and small in footprint area.

The extent of the three vegetation communities present within the survey area and PPA is summarised in Table 7 and shown in Figure 7.

Table 7: Extent of Vegetation Communities Representative of the Parker Range PEC

Vegetation Community	Description	Mapped Area (ha)	Extent Within PPA (ha/%)
W1	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open woodland over <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> , <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> , <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	10.09	2.05 (0.64%)
W2	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> mid open woodland over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> sparse shrubland.	15.15	7.73 (2.34%)
W3	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> low woodland over <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eremophila drummondii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> , <i>Acacia erinacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	5.25	5.25 (1.49%)
Total		30.49	15.03



Legend

- Proposed Purpose Permit Area
- Indicative Site Layout
- Flora and Vegetation Survey Boundary (Mattiske, 2026)
- Parker Range System PEC
- PEC Representative Vegetation Communities
- W1
- W2
- W3

Scale: 1: 20,000
 Original Size: A3
 Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50 (EPSG:7850)
 0 0.4 0.8 km

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**Figure 7
 Parker Range System PEC and
 Representative Vegetation
 Communities**



3.2.5 Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Conservation Reserves

The PPA is not located within an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) or DBCA managed lands but is adjacent to the Jilbadji Nature Reserve which is a conservation area.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within or in proximity to the PPA.

3.2.6 Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems

In accordance with the BoM Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) database (BoM, 2025), there are no known or potential aquatic GDEs within the PPA and low potential for terrestrial GDEs to occur.

3.3 Fauna

A number of fauna surveys have been conducted within the Project area, with the most recent survey being by Terrestrial Ecosystems in 2025/2026. These are listed in Table 8. The Terrestrial Ecosystems Report considers the results of previous surveys and is provided in Appendix D.

Table 8: Baseline Fauna Surveys

Survey / Study	Company	Date
Level 1 Fauna Survey of British Hill Project Area for Southern Cross Goldfields Ltd	Rapallo	2012
Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Risk Assessment for the British Hill Gold Deposit	Terrestrial Ecosystems	2016
Contextual information and management of potential impacts on conservation significant fauna during the development and operations of the British Hill mine	Terrestrial Ecosystems	2020
Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey, British Hill Gold Project	Terrestrial Ecosystems	2026
British Hill Malleefowl Mound Survey Memorandum	MBS Environmental	2026

3.3.1 Fauna Habitat

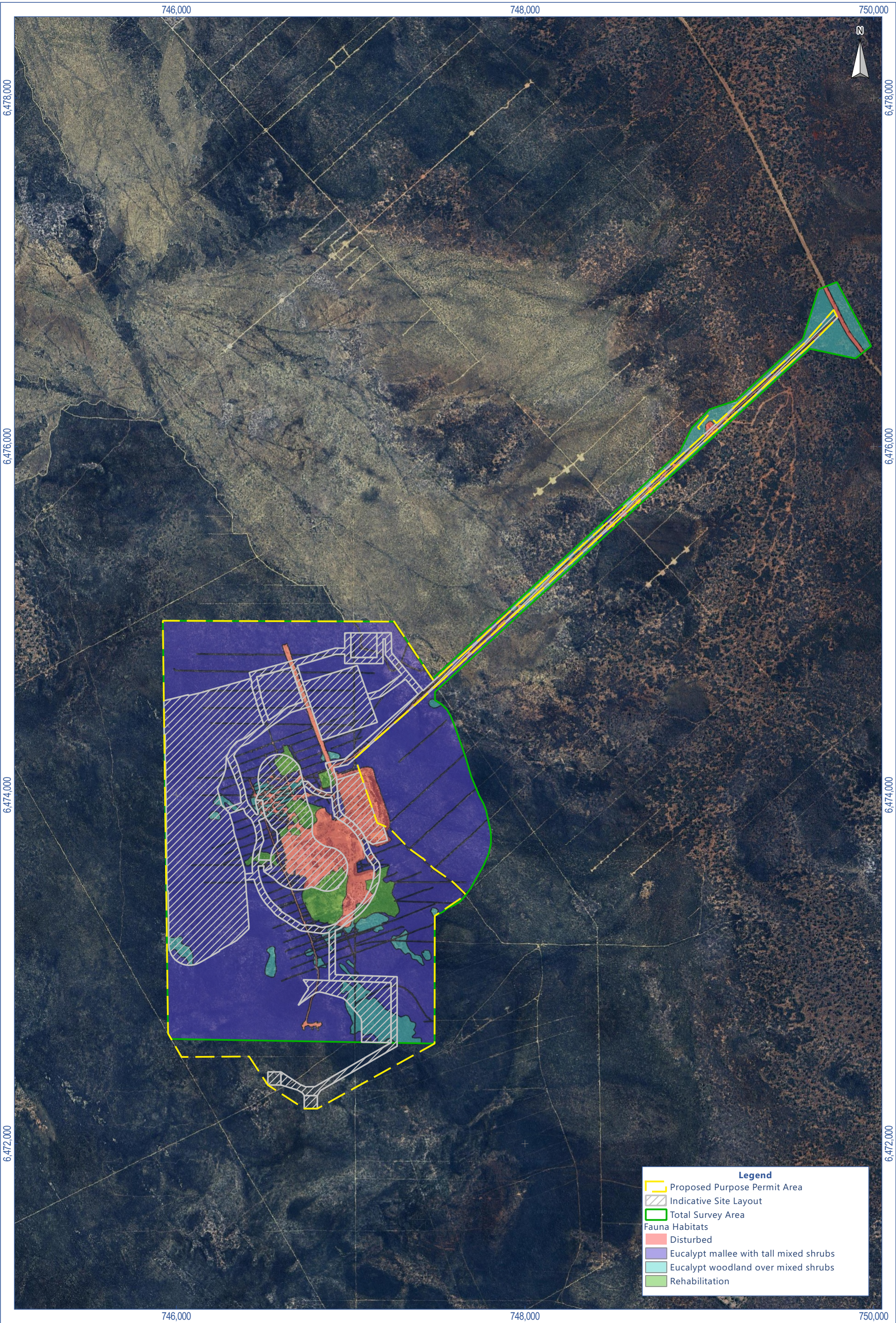
Based on vegetation types and associated landforms identified during the surveys, two broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats have been defined - Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*); and Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs. Disturbed and rehabilitated areas were identified separately to these two habitat types. The fauna habitat types in the survey area are summarised in Table 9 and are shown in Figure 8.

Table 9: Extent of Fauna Habitats (ha)

Habitat Type	Mapped Extent (ha)	Within PPA (ha)	Within Clearing Area (ha)
Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (<i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Acacia</i>)	317.66	267.38	107.68
Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs.	40.12	22.89	14.19
Not surveyed	-	28.68	4.06
Sub-total	357.78	318.73	125.93
Disturbed	51.69	46.83	28.27
Rehabilitated	15.22	15.22	6.01
Total	424.69	380.78	160.21

The quality of the fauna habitat in the study area ranged from degraded (e.g. vegetation cleared, previous exploration activity and tracks) to very good. The uncleared fauna habitat in the study area was assessed to be generally in good to very good condition.

Terrestrial Ecosystems considered that fauna habitats represented in the study area are abundant and in similar condition to adjacent areas. Therefore, the fauna assemblage in the study area can be considered to be similar to that in neighbouring areas.



Scale: 1: 20,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 0.4 0.8 km

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**Figure 8
Fauna Habitat Types**



3.3.2 Significant Fauna

Database searches (Dandjoo, MNES and Atlas of Living Australia) identified 158 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa near the survey area, consisting of 82 bird, 25 mammal, 46 reptile and five amphibian taxa.

The fauna species that have special status in either State or Commonwealth government legislation or are on the DBCA Priority species list and are potentially present in the vicinity of the survey area are listed in Table 10. Although they were recorded in the search of the MNES online database, migratory species (i.e. Curlew Sandpiper, *Calidris ferruginea*; Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, *Calidris acuminata*; Common Sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*; Pectoral Sandpiper, *Calidris melanotos*) that typically would be found around the edge of salt lakes, clay pans, estuaries and marshes have been excluded from Table 10 as there is no suitable habitat within the PPA or nearby.

Table 10: Potential Significant Fauna within 40 km of the Project

Significant Species	Conservation Status		Likelihood of Presence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	
Birds			
Southern Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	VU	VU	Not recorded in the recent survey, but it is potentially present in the survey area.
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	MI	MI	May infrequently be seen flying in the region.
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	VU	VU	Unlikely to be present.
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	OS	May be seen infrequently in the survey area.
Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	VU	VU	Malleefowl mounds were recorded in 2016, and a bird was recorded on a camera trap in 2025/2026 in the PPA, but not in the proposed clearing area.
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	MI	MI	Highly unlikely to be in the survey area.
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	MI	MI	Highly unlikely to be seen in the survey area.
Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	CE	CE	Not present in the survey area due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Western Rosella <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	-	P4	Potentially in the survey area.
Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo <i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	EN	Outside its typical geographical range.
Mammals			
Chuditch <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	VU	VU	Was present in 2016 survey area but was not recorded in 2025/2026.
Numbat <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	VU	VU	No longer present in the region.
Western Brush Wallaby <i>Notamacropus irma</i>	-	P4	Recorded in 2016 and 2025/26.

Significant Species	Conservation Status		Likelihood of Presence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	
Central Long-eared Bat <i>Nyctophilus major tor</i>	-	P3	Potentially in the survey area.
Red-tailed Phascogale <i>Phascogale calura</i>	VU	CD	Not present in the area. Preferred habitat of woodlands of wandoo, rock sheoak, swamp sheoak and York Gum not present.
Reptiles			
Southern Death Adder <i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	-	P3	Very low possibility that present in survey area.
Woma <i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	-	P1	Very low possibility present in survey area.

Four Threatened species of fauna (Chuditch, Malleefowl, Western Brush Wallaby and Southern Whiteface) were identified as potentially being present in the survey area.

3.3.2.1 Chuditch

Chuditch was recorded in 2016 in 13 of the 25 camera traps, but not in any of the 40 camera traps deployed in the 2025/26 survey. The 2016 records were predominantly in a rocky area in the southern part of the survey area. Terrestrial Ecosystems suggested that the Chuditch were concentrated around the hill in the southeast corner and foraged widely from that area. Most of the anthropogenic activity occurred before the 2016 survey, so it is unlikely to be the primary driver of the local extinction of Chuditch. Terrestrial Ecosystems noted an abundance of feral cats during the 2026 survey and it is highly probable they have contributed to the localised decline of the Chuditch. Where possible, areas of previous Chuditch sightings have been excluded from the PPA. It is possible that Chuditch have disappeared from the study area, or that their density is now very low.

3.3.2.2 Malleefowl

Malleefowl are highly sensitive to habitat disturbance, with threats including vegetation clearing, altered fire regimes, and predation by introduced species such as foxes and cats. Mound condition (active, inactive, or abandoned) is a key indicator of local habitat use and reproductive activity. It is therefore an important consideration in environmental impact assessment and management planning.

The project area is acknowledged to support suitable habitat for Malleefowl. Previous assessments have recognised that the species is likely to occur at low abundance within the broader area, with no recorded breeding activity observed for approximately 5 to 10 years.

In 2019, Terrestrial Ecosystems conducted a targeted assessment of potential Malleefowl mound locations using photogrammetry and LiDAR. This investigation identified 22 possible mound sites. Subsequent ground verification confirmed that eight mounds were recognisable as inactive Malleefowl mounds. The remaining possible mounds were considered to be either anthropogenic disturbances, an abundance of rocky material near the surface or bare ground devoid of trees.

During the 2025 fauna assessment by Terrestrial Ecosystems, one additional Malleefowl mound was located that was not present in 2019. This mound was assessed to be inactive. Each of the mounds previously identified were revisited in March 2026 by MBS Environmental to verify the status of each. The status was assessed using the Malleefowl Monitoring Programs classification system. Each was classified as inactive (Appendix E).

The locations of the Malleefowl mounds are shown in Figure 9. One of the nine inactive mounds is in the proposed clearing area.

3.3.2.3 *Western Brush Wallaby*

The Western Brush Wallaby's (*Notamacropus irma*) is listed as Priority 4. Its preferred habitat includes open forest or woodland, particularly favouring open, seasonally wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets. It is also found in some areas of mallee and heathland.

Western Brush Wallabies were recorded in 2016 and 2025/2026. It appeared relatively abundant (i.e. 19 of 40 camera traps in 2025/2026) and widespread in the vegetated areas.

3.3.2.4 *Southern Whiteface*

The Southern Whiteface has been recorded in multiple fauna surveys in the adjacent sub-bioregion, so it is potentially present in the survey area, although the survey area is on the southern fringe of its known geographical distribution. An avifauna search of the survey area in 2026 did not record evidence of Southern Whiteface, and the dense *Acacia* shrubs may not be this bird's preferred habitat.



Scale: 1: 25,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 0.5 1 km

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Figure 9
Location of Malleefowl Mounds
in Project Area



3.4 Groundwater and Surface Water

3.4.1 Local Groundwater

The Project is located within the Westonia Groundwater Sub-Area of the Westonia Groundwater Area. Groundwater resources within the subarea comprise alluvium, calcrete, palaeochannel and fractured rock aquifers. The closest palaeo-tributary is located approximately 3 km west of the Project tenements.

Groundwater Resource Management conducted a hydrogeological study of the Project area to gain an understanding of the hydrogeological context (Appendix C). Results of the study included:

- Groundwater occurrences within the tenements are likely to be limited mainly to fractured bedrock aquifers and the relatively thin alluvium and calcrete.
- The groundwater table is approximately 43 m below ground level.
- Groundwater is characterised by a sodium-chloride chemistry and is saline, with Total Dissolved Solids concentrations ranging from approximately 13,000 to 29,000 mg/L, and is slightly alkaline to circumneutral, with pH values ranging from 6.6 to 6.8.
- Concentrations of metals are generally low; however elevated iron and manganese concentrations were recorded.
- Data suggest the bedrock surrounding the proposed pit exhibits low hydraulic conductivity, with an estimated bulk hydraulic conductivity of approximately 0.01 m/day.

3.4.2 Surface Water

Hydrologia completed a hydrology assessment in 2020 to characterise baseline hydrology and develop a concept for site stormwater management for the Project. This is included as Appendix F.

The Project is located within the far eastern part of the Avon basin. The PPA is located across a low north-south trending ridge that separates two catchments draining towards a salt lake system to the north.

There are no defined natural drainage lines in the PPA, with runoff generally occurring as sheet flow to the west and east. Defined drainage lines form further to the north close to the salt lake system and in areas with more relief. The access road crosses a broad, shallow valley with a catchment area of approximately 96 km². The local catchment area of the PPA is approximately 4 km².

Hydrologia concluded that potential impacts associated with increased stormwater runoff generated by the Project can be managed through appropriate onsite drainage infrastructure and controlled release rates that do not increase downstream flows.

Surface water drainage is shown in Figure 10.

The Project is located in the Outer Avon Surface Water Management Area (DWER-041). It is not located within a proclaimed Surface Water Area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1991* (RIWI Act).

3.4.3 Flood Modelling

There is little flood risk for the pit or infrastructure in the vicinity of the pit as the site is located on a ridgeline with little catchment and no defined drainage lines.

Ponding and shallow stormwater flow could affect parts of the access road after heavy rain. Ponding and flow are likely to be shallow and low velocity, so there is little risk to the safety of traffic on the road. However excessive ponding could impact on road trafficability.



Scale: 1: 75,000
 Original Size: A3
 Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
 (EPSG:7850)

0 2,000 4,000 m

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Figure 10

Surface Water Drainage

4. Proposed Land Clearing

The Project will require the clearing of up to 139 ha of native vegetation within the PPA of 381 ha to establish:

- One open pit.
- A waste rock landform (WRL).
- Exploration drilling.
- Supporting infrastructure and access roads.

Clearing is anticipated to commence in Q4 2026 to enable construction of proposed infrastructure.

A shapefile is provided for the PPA.

5. Assessment of Clearing Principles

5.1 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Clearing applications are assessed against the 10 principles outlined in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. These principles aim to ensure that all potential impacts resulting from removal of native vegetation are assessed in an integrated method and consistently applied to all lands throughout Western Australia. The principles address the four environmental areas of biodiversity significance, land degradation, conservation estate and ground and surface water quality.

The following sections discuss the potential impacts associated with clearing for the Project. A summary of the outcomes of the assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles is provided in Table 11.

Table 11: Summary of Clearing Assessment Against Clearing Principles

Principle Number	Clearing Principle	Outcome
A	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Unlikely to be at variance
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.	Unlikely to be at variance
C	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes or is necessary for the continued existence of threatened flora.	Not at variance
D	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.	Not at variance
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.	Not at variance
F	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	Not at variance
G	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	Unlikely to be at variance
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 areas.	Not at variance
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.	Not at variance
J	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Not at variance

5.2 Biodiversity

Clearing Principle A: Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

5.2.1 Potential Impacts

Impacts to the biological diversity of native vegetation associated with clearing for the Project are limited to localised flora/habitat loss from clearing in the PPA as well as the potential spread of existing weed species and the introduction of new weed species into the area.

Potential impacts to vegetation communities within the proposed disturbance area are detailed in Table 12. From this it can be seen that clearing is proposed in 17 of the 18 vegetation communities. The greatest area of clearing is for vegetation community MW2 where clearing of 62.62 ha (64.2% of the mapped area of the community) is proposed. Approximately 13.4% (21.4 ha) of the proposed project footprint is located on existing cleared land.

Table 12: Potential Impacts to Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	Description	Mapped Area (ha)	Area Within PPA (ha)	Proposed Clearing Area (ha)	% Mapped Area Impacted
MW1	<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open mallee woodland over <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> , <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> , <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> , <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low sparse shrubland.	24.79	22.47	6.95	28.0
MW2	<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> , <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i> low sparse shrubland.	97.52	96.85	62.62	64.2
MW3	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i> , <i>Hibbertia exasperata</i> low sparse shrubland.	16.04	16.04	10.87	67.8
MW4	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> , <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> mallee woodland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> , <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> isolated shrubs over <i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i> , <i>Waitzia acuminata</i> , <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> isolated forbs.	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00
R1	Regrowth of <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low isolated mallee trees over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Hakea multilineata</i> sparse shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> low sparse shrubland.	15.00	14.35	4.93	32.9
S1	<i>Acacia yorkkrakenensis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Persoonia striata</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Callitris preissii</i> , <i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i> , <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i> low sparse shrubland.	1.48	0.49	0.49	33.1
S2	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia prainii</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i> low sparse shrubland.	7.81	5.58	2.23	28.6
S3	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> . <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i> , <i>Phebalium filifolium</i> low sparse shrubland.	32.43	32.43	2.57	7.9
S4	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> , <i>Callitris canescens</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Phebalium tuberculatum</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland.	3.89	0.29	0.23	5.9
S5	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Persoonia coriacea</i> , <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland.	17.89	9.12	3.14	17.6
S6	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. isolated clumps of mallee trees over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris canescens</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30), <i>Phebalium tuberculatum</i> low sparse shrubland.	7.70	7.70	2.14	27.8
S7	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Phebalium filifolium</i> , <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i> low open shrubland.	34.60	6.64	0.84	2.4
S7b	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i> , <i>Hakea erecta</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i> , <i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i> low sparse shrubland.	13.56	6.39	3.37	24.8
S8	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low isolated clumps of mallee trees over <i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i> , <i>Hakea multilineata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Phebalium tuberculatum</i> low sparse shrubland.	42.23	41.89	9.05	21.4
S9	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> , <i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1), <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland.	41.16	41.16	11.39	27.7
S10	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> mid mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> , <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> , <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> , <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i> , <i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i> low open shrubland.	1.45	1.45	0.94	64.8
W1	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open woodland over <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> , <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> , <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	10.09	2.26	1.92	19.0
W2	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> mid open woodland over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> sparse shrubland.	15.15	8.24	7.09	46.8
W3	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> low woodland over <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eremophila drummondii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> , <i>Acacia erinacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	5.25	5.25	4.02	76.6
Not surveyed	Not surveyed but supports native vegetation.	-	28.46	4.04	-
Total Native Vegetation		388.40	347.42	138.83	34.7
Cleared	No native vegetation	36.38	33.55	21.40	58.8
Total Including Cleared Areas		424.78	380.97	160.23	37.7

The proposed clearing of 139 ha equates to about 0.33% of the mapped extent of the Parker Range PEC based on DBCA mapping of the PEC extent. Impacts on the three vegetation communities present in the Project area considered representative of the Parker Range PEC (W1, W2 and W3) have been avoided where practicable. The proposed take of each of these communities is shown in Table 13. These three communities represent 7.17% of the survey area. About 15.03 ha of the 30.49 ha of the mapped area of these communities is present within the PPA with 12.37 ha proposed to be cleared. The largest area of take is in community W2 within the proposed pit area noting this has already been extensively disturbed by historic exploration and mining activities and is in a more degraded condition than the majority of the mapped area of this community which is in the northern part of the site access road at its intersection with the public road.

Given the large area of the PEC outside of the Project and the small area and fragmented nature of the three vegetation communities considered to be representative of the PEC within the PPA, the proposed clearing will not adversely impact on the extent of the Parker Range PEC.

Table 13: Proposed Impacts on Vegetation Communities Representative of the Parker Range PEC

Vegetation Community	Mapped Area (ha/%)	Extent Within PPA (ha/%)	Proposed Clearing Area (ha)	% Take of Mapped Area
W1	10.09	2.26	1.72	19.0
W2	15.15	8.24	6.6	46.8
W3	5.25	5.25	4.05	76.6
Total	30.49	15.75	12.37	40.6

Indirect impacts to conservation flora from land clearing include dust, particulate matter deposition, microclimate changes, and spreading of exotic (weed) species by earth moving equipment. These indirect impacts may negatively impact vegetation and flora species. Impacts on significant flora species are addressed in Section 5.4.

Terrestrial Ecosystems (Appendix D) identified four fauna species of conservation significance which were either recorded in the project area or have the potential to utilise the Project area:

- Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*) - Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*:
 - Not recorded during the surveys but may potentially occur in the Project area noting that it is on the southern edge of the species geographical distribution.
 - If present, the Southern Whiteface would move to adjacent areas if disturbed. Vegetation clearing in the PPA, particularly when similar habitats exist in neighbouring areas, is considered unlikely to significantly affect this species.
- Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) - Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*:
 - This species was recorded in the 2016 survey, but not in 2025/26 survey.
 - If they are now locally extinct, feral cat abundance is likely a major contributing factor.

- If present, the Chuditch would likely move to adjacent areas if disturbed. Vegetation clearing in the PPA, particularly when similar habitats exist in neighbouring areas, is considered unlikely to significantly affect this species.
- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) - Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*:
 - Eight inactive mounds were identified in the 2019 targeted survey and an additional inactive mound was identified in the 2025/26 survey by Terrestrial Ecosystems. The status of the mounds was reassessed in March 2026 by MBS Environmental. All nine are considered to be inactive.
 - Of the nine identified inactive mounds, one is located within the proposed clearing area.
- Western Brush Wallaby (*Notamacropus irma*) - Priority 4 under the *BC Act 2016*:
 - As in 2016, Western Brush Wallabies appear relatively abundant (i.e. 19 of 40 camera traps in 2025/2026) and widespread in the vegetated areas.
 - If present, the Western Brush Wallaby would move to adjacent areas if disturbed. Vegetation clearing in the PPA, particularly when similar habitats exist in neighbouring areas, is considered unlikely to significantly affect this species.

5.2.2 Management and Mitigation

The PPA and indicative clearing footprint were designed to minimise environmental impact to vegetation communities, and conservation significant flora and fauna species as much as practicable, including making use of previously cleared areas.

Management and mitigation measures to reduce impacts on biological diversity comprise:

- Clearing of vegetation communities considered representative of the Parker Range PEC have been avoided and minimised where practicable.
- Clearing of vegetation will be kept to the minimum required for the Project.
- Utilising existing disturbed areas to minimise disturbance of fauna habitat where practicable.
- Managing clearing via the internal GDP Procedure.
- Clearly delineating the clearing area to ensure only that required for a safe working area is cleared.
- Implement a procedure to record the amount of clearing undertaken and report the cumulative total in the Annual Environmental Report (AER) and Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) reporting.
- Vehicle and equipment hygiene procedures will be implemented to minimise entry of weed and soil-borne diseases.
- Dust control measures will be conducted as required.
- Stockpiling stripped topsoil and vegetation for use in future rehabilitation activities.

- Implementing speed limits to minimise dust emissions and to minimise the risk of fauna injury or death due during land clearing activities.
- All personnel will participate in a site induction which will include detail on the importance of flora and fauna management.

5.2.3 Outcome

Given the widespread and common nature of vegetation communities and fauna habitat in the region, the Project is not considered to comprise a high level of biological diversity. Therefore, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with Clearing Principle A.

5.3 Significant Fauna Habitat

Clearing Principle B: Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

5.3.1 Potential Impacts

The proposed extent of potential impacts to fauna habitats are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14: Potential Impacts to Fauna Habitat

Habitat Type	Mapped Extent (ha)	Within PPA (ha)	Within Clearing Area (ha)	Within Clearing Area (%)
Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (<i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Acacias</i>)	317.66	267.38	107.68	33.90
Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs.	40.12	22.89	14.19	35.40
Not surveyed (vegetated)	-	28.46	4.04	14.20 of PPA
Sub-total	357.78	318.73	125.91	35.20
Disturbed	51.69	46.83	28.29	54.70
Rehabilitated	15.22	15.22	6.01	39.50
Total	424.69	381	160.4	37.77

From this it can be seen that the majority of the proposed clearing will occur in the Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*) habitat type. This is considered to be locally and regionally common.

Of the 381 ha PPA, 28.46 ha (7.5%) has not been surveyed, with 4.04 ha located within the proposed clearing area. This unsurveyed portion is considered likely to be an extension of the two existing fauna habitats, which are locally and regionally common.

The Project area does not provide an important ecological linkage or a fauna movement corridor, as the surrounding bioregion is mainly intact.

5.3.2 Management and Mitigation

The main risk to fauna and habitat is loss or fragmentation of habitat through clearing activities. Management measures to reduce impacts on fauna and habitat comprise:

- Clearing of areas containing Malleefowl mounds have been avoided and minimised where practicable.
- In accordance with standard Malleefowl management measures, mounds will be assumed to be active unless assessed otherwise by a suitably qualified and experienced person.
- Ground disturbance will be avoided within 50 m of inactive mounds and 200 m of active mounds.
- During the breeding season (September to March), no ground-disturbing activities will be undertaken within 200 m of either active or inactive mounds.
- Clearing of vegetation will be kept to the minimum required for the Project.
- Utilising existing disturbed areas to minimise disturbance of fauna habitat where practicable.
- Managing clearing via the GDP Procedure.
- Clearly delineating the clearing area with to ensure only that required for a safe working area is cleared.
- Implement a procedure to record the amount of clearing undertaken and report the cumulative total in the Annual Environmental Report (AER) and Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) reporting.
- Dust control measures will be conducted as required.
- Stockpiling stripped topsoil and vegetation for use in future rehabilitation activities.
- Implementing speed limits to minimise dust emissions and to minimise the risk of fauna injury or death due during land clearing activities.
- All personnel will participate in a site induction which will include detail on the importance of flora and fauna management.

5.3.3 Outcome

Given the widespread and common nature of fauna habitats locally and regionally, the Project will not remove fauna habitat necessary for the maintenance of significant fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with Clearing Principle B.

5.4 Threatened Flora

Clearing Principle C: Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare (threatened) flora.

5.4.1 Potential Impacts

Direct impacts relate to removal of Threatened flora as a result of clearing. Indirect impacts to significant flora include dust, particulate matter deposition, microclimate changes, and the spread of exotic (weed) species by earth moving equipment. These indirect impacts may negatively impact the significant flora species.

No Threatened flora species were recorded in the survey area.

As summarised in Table 6, 18 Priority flora species were identified in the survey area. Of these, 15 species are located within the PPA and 10 species are located within the proposed clearing area. The proposed extent of potential impacts to each significant flora species is detailed in Table 15.

From this it can be seen that clearing will directly affect:

- Three Priority 1 species.
- Two Priority 2 species. Impacts on two Priority 2 species were completely avoided.
- Four Priority 3 species. Impacts on five Priority 3 species were completely avoided.
- One Priority 4 species. Impacts on one Priority 4 species was completely avoided.

It is noted that there is very little publicly available data regarding known population and abundance numbers for many of the Priority flora species. Information on population and abundance for areas outside of the Project area was obtained from the Atlas of Living Australia, DBCA flora search results, Flora Base, and relevant reports (Botanica Consulting, 2021; JBS&G, 2025). The absence of this data makes impact assessment imperfect and the percentage impacts for each species listed in Table 15 is as such likely to be overstated.

For the Priority 1 flora species, the maximum percentage take based on publicly available data will be 31.4% for *Gastrolobium hians*. Mattiske in the 2026 assessment noted that:

- *Gastrolobium hians* is known from fifteen records approximately 150 km east of the Survey Area. The records in the Survey Area are a considerable range extension for the species.
- *Gastrolobium hians* within the Survey Area requires closer taxonomic review with the benefit of flowers as only sterile material was observed during the survey, and it may be readily confused with *Gastrolobium floribundum*, which is common and widespread.

A conservative approach has been taken in this application assuming all occurrences noted in the Mattiske 2026 are in fact *Gastrolobium hians*.

Direct take of the other two Priority 1 species will be about 25.0% for *Drummondita wilsonii* and <0.1% for *Brachyloma stenolobum*. Little data is publicly available regarding known locations and populations of *Drummondita wilsonii*. Western Botanical 2020 states that it is a geosporous re-seeder

species, seeds being stored in the soil for many years and being stimulated to germinate following fire or soil disturbance. It was commonly seen in previously cleared tracks and in rehabilitation areas within the British Hill study area on lateritic gravelly soil. Project design has aimed to minimise disturbance of this species, however given its presence in previously disturbed areas, this conflicts with broader native vegetation conservation objectives.

Four locations of *Phebalium* aff. *Drummondii* have been recorded within the Project area with two of these proposed to be taken. One is located within pit footprint and the other is within the WRL with both locations unable to be avoided. There is little public information regarding locations and abundance of this species in areas outside of the Project area. A conservative approach has been taken by using location numbers in Florabase and ALA as known records despite some of the individual records noting "multiple plants present". It is estimated that about 66.3% of the known records of *Phebalium* aff. *drummondii* (P3) will result from the proposed clearing. Western Botanical in the 2020 Assessment of the Project area noted that the identity of this *Phebalium*, as with many *Phebalium* species, is difficult to confirm without flowers and fruits and the taxonomic treatment of the entire genus is lacking. Two other more common species of *Phebalium* are known to be present within the Project area and its surrounds (*Phebalium filifolium* short leaf form and *Phebalium tuberosum* short leaf form).

Table 15: Potential Impacts to Priority Flora

Species	No. of Known Records Outside of Survey Area	No. of Individuals in Survey Area	No. of Individuals Within PPA	No. of Individuals Within Proposed Clearing Area and % Take
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)	11,507	525	525	0
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctiona</i> (P2)	304,774	2,423	41	24 (0.01%)
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)	63,771	1,426	328	220 (0.3%)
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)	13,286	37	31	8 (0.06%)
<i>Calothamnus brevifolius</i> (P4)	26	1	1	0
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)	56	5	0	0
<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)	1,112	7,324	6,805	2,113 (25.0%)
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)	55 ⁺	865	755	289 (31.4%)
<i>Hakea pendens</i> (P3)	5,045	2	2	0
<i>Microcorys</i> sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004) (P4)	35,692	1	0	0
<i>Notisia intonsa</i> (P3)	16	1	1	1 (5.9%)
<i>Phebalium</i> aff. <i>drummondii</i> (P3)	17	66	65	55 (66.3%)
<i>Stenanthemum bremerense</i> (P4)	619	14	14	4 (0.6%)
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)	8,848	33	33	0
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)	15	1	0	0
<i>Verticordia mitodes</i> (P3)	4,496	664	284	246 (4.8%)
<i>Verticordia multiflora</i> subsp. <i>solox</i> (P2)	140 ⁺	2	2	1 (0.7%)
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)	50,934	2,926	501	0

+Based on DBCA search records with 100 km radius.

*Atlas of Living Australia has 5 records including one record where >50 plants were recorded. No other records of abundance are publicly available.

5.4.2 Management and Mitigation

In recognition of the high density of significant flora populations in the eastern part of M77/1256, the PPA was developed to exclude this area and the WRL was located on the western side of the open pit to minimise the impact on significant flora. The PPA and proposed clearing area were further refined to exclude as many significant flora populations as practicable.

Management and mitigation measures to reduce impacts on Priority flora species comprise:

- Clearing of vegetation will be kept to the minimum required for the Project.
- Utilising existing disturbed areas where possible.
- Managing clearing via the GDP Procedure.
- Clearly delineating the clearing area to ensure only that required for a safe working area is cleared.
- Implement a procedure to record the amount of clearing undertaken and report the cumulative total in the Annual Environmental Report (AER) and Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) reporting.
- Vehicle and equipment hygiene procedures will be implemented to minimise entry of weed and soil borne diseases.
- Dust control measures will be conducted as required.
- Stockpiling stripped topsoil and vegetation for use in future rehabilitation activities.
- Progressively rehabilitating disturbed areas on completion of Project activities.
- Implementing speed limits to minimise dust emissions and to minimise the risk of fauna injury or death due to vehicle traffic.
- All personnel will undertake a site induction which will include detail on the importance of flora and fauna management.

5.4.3 Outcome

Given the low numbers of individual conservation significant flora species, and no rare (threatened) flora species being recorded in the survey area, the Project is not considered to compromise the continued existence of rare (threatened) flora. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance with Clearing Principle C.

5.5 Threatened Ecological Communities

Clearing 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.

No TECs as listed under either the EPBC Act or BC Act have been identified within the PPA (Appendix B). No TECs are known within a 40 km radius of the PPA.

As the clearing will not impact any areas of a TEC overall, the Project is not at variance with Clearing Principle D.

5.6 Remnant Vegetation

Clearing 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.

The EPA uses a standard level of native vegetation retention of at least 30% of the pre-clearing extent of an ecological community as a benchmark. The levels of native vegetation retention have most recently been recognised in the National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, which recognised that the retention of 30%, or more, of the pre-clearing extent of an ecological community is necessary if Australia's biological diversity is to be protected (Environment Australia, 2001).

The pre-European vegetation types occurring in the PPA (Coolgardie) has 54% of its pre-European extent remaining at a State level and within the Shire of Yilgarn (Table 4).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance with Clearing Principle E.

5.7 Watercourse or Wetland Environments

Clearing 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.

There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the PPA or within a 40 km radius.

There are no permanent water features or ephemeral drainage lines within the PPA.

As the clearing will not impact wetlands or drainage lines within the PPA, the Project is considered not to be at variance with Clearing Principle F.

5.8 Land Degradation

Clearing Principle G: Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Vegetation communities within the amended PPA were assessed to range from 'pristine' to 'degraded' condition (Appendix B). Existing land degradation is mostly attributed to clearing for access tracks, historical mining and exploration activities. The presence of weeds in disturbed areas and along tracks also contributes to existing land degradation.

Soils within the PPA are mapped as Yellow Sands, Loamy/Sandy Gravels and Red Shallow Loams. The proposed disturbance occurs within Yellow Sands and Loamy/Sandy Gravels, both of which are free draining. Soils are typically coarse grained and gravel rich, particularly in the lateritic hills landform. Soils are typically non-dispersive (Emerson Class value ≥ 3). Most soils and subsoils within the project area are suitable for stripping, stockpiling, and reuse as required (Appendix F).

5.8.1 Potential Impacts

Potential sources of land degradation from clearing activities include:

- Wind and mechanical erosion during vegetation and topsoil stripping activities.
- Wind and water erosion of topsoil stockpiles and cleared areas.
- Water erosion due to changes in surface water flow.
- Soil compaction.
- Soil contamination i.e. machinery failure during land clearing.
- Introduction and/or spread of weeds.

5.8.2 Management and Mitigation

Minimisation of land degradation will be achieved by applying recognised clearing and rehabilitation methods.

Management and mitigation strategies to achieve this include:

- Minimising the area requiring vegetation clearing.
- Managing clearing via the GDP Procedure.
- Confining vehicle movements to defined roads and tracks.
- Conducting topsoil stripping activities during periods of low winds.
- Stockpiling topsoil and vegetation for later use in rehabilitation away from the path of drainage lines.
- Storing hydrocarbons in bunded areas and applying spill response procedures.
- Scarifying or deep ripping (as appropriate) compacted tracks and roads as part of rehabilitation.
- Establishment of surface water management infrastructure to direct surface water flow to natural drainage channels.
- Dust suppression via water cart during land clearing where practicable.

In the context of the local land systems, intact vegetation on a regional scale and existing level of localised land degradation, the scale of disturbance from the proposed clearing is not anticipated to increase overall land degradation. As such, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to be at variance with Clearing Principle G.

5.9 Conservation Estate

Clearing 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.

Jilbadji Nature Reserve is located adjacent to (east) the Project. The boundary is the eastern side of the existing public Marvel Loch-Forrestania Road. The existing site access road will continue to join into the public road. No clearing to the east of the public road in Jilbadji Nature Reserve will occur. The mining area is about 3.7 km west of Jilbadji Nature Reserve.

Based on the above, clearing for the Project will not be at variance with Clearing Principle H.

5.10 Surface and Groundwater Quality

Clearing 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.

5.10.1 Potential Impacts

Surface water quality has the potential to be affected by increased sedimentation caused through clearing and soil disturbance and removal of vegetation that acts to bind soil, including riparian vegetation.

Hydrocarbon spills may occur from earth moving machinery used for land clearing activities. Uncontained spills may affect both surface and/or groundwater quality.

There are no defined natural drainage lines in the PPA, with runoff generally occurring as sheet flow to the west and east. The site access road crosses a broad, shallow valley with a catchment area of approximately 96 km². The local catchment area of the PPA is approximately 4 km².

Potential impacts associated with increased stormwater runoff generated by the Project can be managed through appropriate onsite drainage infrastructure that do not increase downstream flows. The potential for contamination of stormwater from sediment originating from cleared areas is considered low.

The Project is not located within a proclaimed Surface Water Area under the RIWI Act.

Groundwater occurrences within the PPA are limited mainly to fractured bedrock aquifers and the relatively thin alluvium and calcrete. The water table is located approximately 43 mbgl across the PPA. Permeability of the mine area has been assessed as low meaning recharge from sheetflow after rainfall events will be low.

In accordance with the BoM Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) database, there are no known or potential aquatic GDEs within the PPA and low potential for terrestrial GDEs to occur.

Land clearing is considered unlikely to adversely impact on surface or groundwater quality.

5.10.2 Management and Mitigation

Management measures to prevent impacts to surface and groundwater quality include:

- Existing disturbed areas will be used where possible.

- Managing clearing via the GDP Procedure (Appendix D).
- Clearing and construction will be scheduled outside of peak rainfall events to avoid times of high surface flows and reduce the risk of erosion and elevated turbidity from disturbed areas.
- Where necessary, suitable floodways, drains and culverts will be installed to transfer flow past infrastructure and return it to its natural flow path.
- Hydrocarbons will be stored in bunded areas. Spill kits will be maintained to allow containment and treatment of spillages of hydrocarbons from clearing equipment hose failures or leaks.
- Progressive rehabilitation of completed areas to minimise active areas exposed where possible.
- Forrestania will operate in compliance with future obligations under RIWI Act 5C licence and GLOS to manage potential impacts to groundwater and surface water.

5.10.3 Outcome

Impacts to surface water and groundwater quality from the proposed clearing are not anticipated to be significant. Localised, short term impacts on surface water quality during clearing works can be managed using standard erosion and sediment control mitigation measures.

Based on the above, clearing for the Project will not adversely impact ground or surface water quality and is not at variance with Clearing Principle I.

5.11 Flooding Potential

Clearing Principle J: Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.

There is little flood risk for the pit or infrastructure in the vicinity of the pit as the site is located on a low ridgeline with little catchment and no defined drainage lines.

Ponding and shallow stormwater flow could affect parts of the access road after heavy rain. Ponding and flow are likely to be shallow and low velocity, so there is little risk to the safety of traffic on the road. Given the road is pre-existing and the clearing relates to minor areas of widening to improve safety and trafficability for ore trucks, changes to flooding potential are considered to be insignificant.

Based on the above, there is considered to be low potential for localised flooding as a result of land clearing and as such the Project is not at variance with Clearing Principle J.

6. References

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APPENDIX A: **EVIDENCE OF TENURE**

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX B:
DETAILED FLORA AND
VEGETATION ASSESSMENT,
BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT -
MATTISKE CONSULTING, 2026

APPENDIX C:
GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY
REPORT - GROUNDWATER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, 2020



APPENDIX D:
BASIC AND TARGETED
VERTEBRATE FAUNA SURVEY -
TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, 2026

APPENDIX E:
BRITISH HILL MALLEEFOWL
MOUND SURVEY MEMORANDUM
- MBS ENVIRONMENTAL, 2026

APPENDIX F:
SURFACE HYDROLOGY REPORT -
HYDROLOGIA, 2020

APPENDIX F

