

Mt Magnet Clearing Permit Supporting Information

Document name: MMG Clearing Permit – Supporting Information	Version: 1.0	Revision Date: 3/08/2026
Department: Environment	Site: MMG	Page 1 of 12

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	Tenure.....	3
3.	Biological surveys.....	4
3.1.	Flora.....	4
3.2.	Fauna.....	7
4.	Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) – Genga Borefield	8
5.	Clearing Activities	9
6.	Avoidance.....	10
7.	Mitigation	10
7.1.	Ground Disturbance procedure	11
7.2.	Weed management.....	11
7.3.	Fauna Management	11
8.	Rehabilitation	12

Figures:

Figure 1: Permit Area.....	3
Figure 2: Vegetation units and priority flora.....	4

Tables:

Table 1: Land Details – Mining Tenements	3
Table 2: Summary of vegetation types within permit area.....	5
Table 3: Conditions associated with undertaking mining operations in a P2 reserve (WQPN25)	8
Table 4: Biodiversity Management Actions.....	10
Table 5: Weed Management	11
Table 6: Preventative Controls (excerpt from Fauna management procedure).....	12
Table 7: Management of Fauna of Conservation Significance.....	12

1. Introduction

The Mount Magnet Gold Project (MMG) is a gold operation located approximately 570 kilometres (km) northeast of Perth and 320 km east of Geraldton in Western Australia. MMG encompasses multiple satellite areas including open pit and underground mining, waste rock landforms (WRL), processing plant and associated infrastructure.

This application is to apply for a clearing permit to clear native vegetation for the purpose of constructing a water pipeline and maintenance road. The new permit is to the west of the two active purpose clearing permits for MMG, CPS 7445/2 and CPS 11093/2.

2. Tenure

The six (6) tenements intersected either partially or wholly within the clearing permit area polygon are held by Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd (**Table 1**). Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd, tenement holder, the subject of this application, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Pty Ltd (Ramelius). A location map of the proposed purpose permit boundary and tenure is included in **Figure 1**. The tenement extract reports are attached to the application.

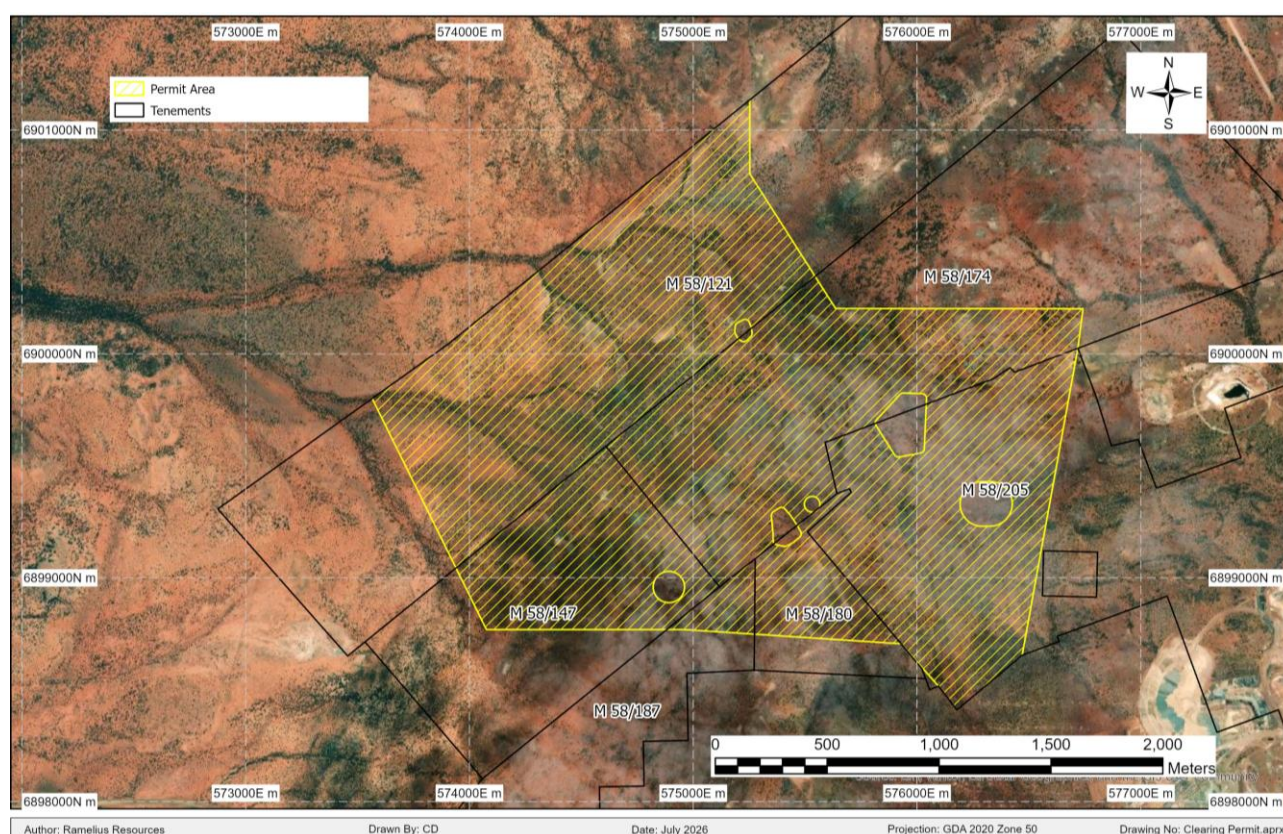


Figure 1: Permit Area

Table 1: Land Details – Mining Tenements

Tenement	Holder	Status
M58/121	Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd	Live
M58/147	Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd	Live
M58/174	Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd	Live
M58/180	Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd	Live

Tenement	Holder	Status
M58/187	Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd	Live
M58/205	Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd	Live

3. Biological surveys

The following biological surveys have been completed to support the clearing permit application.

- ISA-0001614 Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora Survey
- ISA-0001541 Basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey and Assessment

3.1. Flora

A reconnaissance flora / vegetation assessment and targeted flora survey was completed by Botanica Consulting in 2026. The discussion below is only focused on the area included in the proposed clearing permit.

The area is within the Eremaen Botanical Province of WA and the Murchison Bioregion. The pre-European Beard vegetation associations present, Upper Murchison 312 and 313, have 100% and 97.8% respectively of pre-European extent remaining.

Four vegetation units were mapped within the permit area, shown in **Figure 2** and are described in **Table 2**.

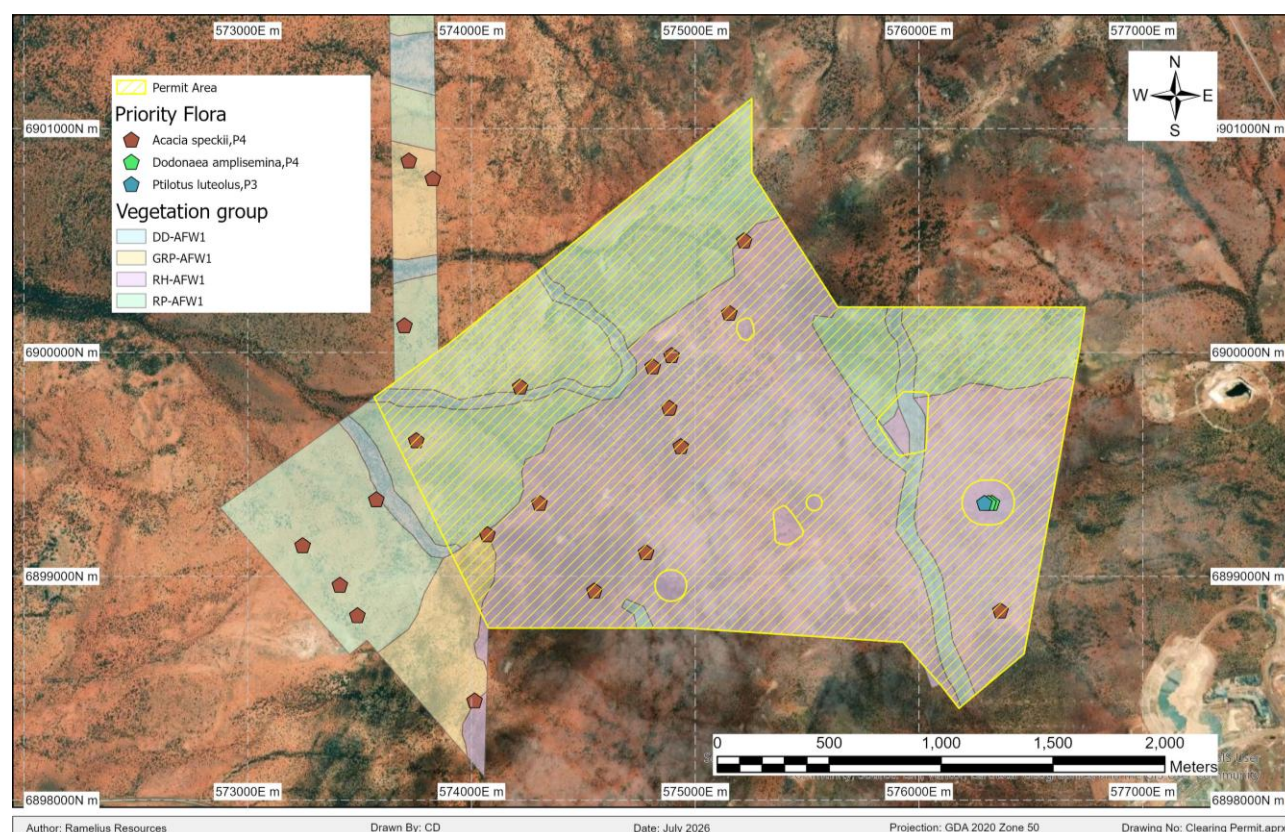


Figure 2: Vegetation units and priority flora,

Table 2: Summary of vegetation types within permit area

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Image
Rocky Plain	Acacia Forest and Woodlands (MVG 6)	RP-AFW1	Low forest woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> and/or <i>A. caesaneura</i> over mid isolated clumps of shrubs of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i> and/or <i>A. craspedocarpa</i> over <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on rocky plain.	
Granitic Rocky Plain	Acacia Forest and Woodlands (MVG 6)	GRP-AFW1	Low forest woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> and/or <i>A. caesaneura</i> over mid isolated clumps of shrubs of <i>Acacia grasbyi</i> and/or <i>A. craspedocarpa</i> over <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on granitic rocky plain.	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Image
Drainage Depression	Acacia Forest and Woodlands (MVG 6)	DD-AFW1	Low forest woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> and/or <i>A. caesaneura</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> and/or <i>A. tetragonophylla</i> over low sparse heathland of <i>Eremophila jucunda</i> in drainage depression.	
Rocky Hillslope	Acacia Forest and Woodlands (MVG 6)	RH-AFW1	Low forest of <i>Acacia mulganeura</i> and/or <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x sturtii</i> over sparse chenopod shrubland of <i>Maireana triptera</i> on rocky hillslope.	

The report made following comments on conservation values within the permit area:

- No Significant vegetation, according to the EPA Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation, was identified within the survey area
- No Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as defined by the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.
- No Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) declared under the EP Act were identified within the survey area
- No TECs, threatened species or critical habitat listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) were recorded within the survey area

Three Priority Flora taxa were identified within the survey area (**Figure 2**):

- *Acacia speckii* (Priority 4)
- *Dodonaea amplisemina* (Priority 4)
- *Ptilotus luteolus* (priority 3)

Dodonaea amplisemina and *Ptilotus luteolus* were identified at adjacent locations. These populations have been excluded from the permit area. The survey identified 240 plants of *Acacia speckii* from numerous locations. Due to the spatial spread of these plants and the linear nature and minimal clearing associated with the pipeline the impact to this species is expected to be minor. Ramelius will avoid known locations where practical.

Botanica (2026) assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act. The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities are unlikely to be at variance with any clearing principle.

3.2. Fauna

A basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey and assessment was completed over the area in 2026 by Terrestrial Ecosystems. The discussion below only refers to the part of the survey relevant to the permit area.

The area contains 5 broad fauna habitats:

- Chenopod shrubland
- Mixed shrub
- Mulga woodland over drainage
- Open mulga woodland
- Stony ridges and rocky outcrops

The fauna habitats represented are abundant and similar in adjacent areas. The vertebrate species potentially in the permit area are wide-ranging and have been recorded in various other fauna surveys in the bioregion. The Project area will likely have a relatively low abundance of reptiles and mammals due to sparse vegetation, the lack of leaf litter in many areas, and degradation by cattle and feral fauna.

The report assessed the potential for fauna species of conservation significance species in the area. Malleefowl, Southern Whiteface and possibly Long-tailed Dunnarts are the only conservation significant species identified as possibly being present in the survey area.

Malleefowl were deemed likely to be in the survey area though in low abundance and would prefer denser areas of vegetation. The vegetation in the activity envelope is sparse. A targeted Malleefowl survey was completed. No mounds are located in the permit area.

The Southern Whiteface is present across the region and will likely move in and out of the permit area.

Long Tail Dunnarts may be in some rocky areas. This habitat is only a small portion of the area and will be avoided as it is not suitable to install pipeline and roads.

A summary of impacts of the activity from the Terrestrial Ecosystems is provided below:

“Clearing native vegetation in the Project area is likely to result in the loss of small vertebrate fauna on-site that cannot move away during the clearing process, however, this loss is unlikely to be significant when viewed in a bioregional context. The few larger animals, such as kangaroos, large goannas, snakes, and most birds, will move into adjacent areas once vegetation clearing commences, so that potential impacts will be low. There may be ongoing loss of small native fauna from vehicle strikes on the access track, but overall, this impact will be very low. In addition to the loss of individuals during vegetation clearing, forced fauna migrations into adjacent areas can increase competition for resources, which may result in the subsequent loss of migrants or local individuals. Individuals who are shifted out of their established activity areas are also vulnerable to predation until they have become established in their new areas.

The impacts on vertebrate fauna associated with clearing vegetation and the construction of the pipeline when considered in a landscape or bioregional context are likely very low, as there are vast tracts of similar habitat in adjacent areas.

Clearing vegetation and laying a pipeline is unlikely to significantly impact a species of conservation significance, so a referral under the EPBC Act 1999 is not recommended if the management recommendations are implemented.”

4. Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) – Genga Borefield

The permit area overlaps the northern extent of the Genga Water Reserve (P2) PDWSA. This is a proclaimed area under the Country Water Supply Act 1947 and is managed by DWER. The area is in place to protect the Mount Magnet town water to ensure there is a safe reliable and high quality water supply for the public.

Public drinking water from the Genga Borefield is drawn from production bores located in the P1 reserve to the south of the MMG Project. The permit area is 7km north of the P1 reserve and more than 10km from the production wells.

DWER have released a Water quality protection note (WQPN) no 25 “Land use compatibility tables for public drinking water source areas”. Ramelius have reviewed to ensure that proposed activities are compatible with a P2 reserve. The objective in P2 areas is to minimise water quality contamination risks.

Mining Operations are compatible within P2 Areas with conditions. **Table 3** below provides commentary to confirm that the proposed activities meet these conditions.

Table 3: Conditions associated with undertaking mining operations in a P2 reserve (WQPN25)

Conditions (WQPN25)		Commentary
9	A licence may be required to abstract groundwater or surface water, or a permit may be required to interfere with the beds and banks of watercourses under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. Please contact our nearest regional office for more information www.dwer.wa.gov.au .	Not applicable – Ramelius are not proposing to abstract groundwater from within the P2 reserve. An existing GWL is in place for MMG. Monitoring is completed as per the groundwater operating strategy and reported annually to DWER.
12	Conditions apply to the depth of excavation in relation to the water table and rehabilitation criteria (see WQPN 84: Rehabilitation of disturbed land in PDWSAs). Conditions are likely to be placed via a Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration mining tenement and/or as a result of the Minister for Environment's approval.	The rehabilitation and closure of the site will be undertaken in accordance with the Mine Closure plan.
13	The department does not support this activity within protection zones (WHPZs and RPZs) unless special circumstances apply (see Special circumstances on page 8). For mining, this is as per the Administrative agreement between Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration and Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.	Not applicable – The activity envelope does not intersect the P1 reserve or well head protection zones (WHPZs).
14	Adequate decommissioning of drill holes (water bores and mining exploration holes) is required to prevent contamination of the water source. This may include backfilling, plugging	Not applicable – Drill holes do not form part of this Project (water pipeline)

Conditions (WQPN25)		Commentary
	and/or capping bore holes. See WQIS Exploration in PDWSAs (in prep.), the Minimum construction requirements for water bores in Australia and the Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration's Guidelines for protection of surface and groundwater resources during exploration drilling.	
19	Vegetated buffers to water bodies are required. Refer to WQPN 6: Vegetation buffers to sensitive water resources for more information.	The pipeline corridor will cross minor ephemeral channels. These will be built to cross at right angles and placed to avoid clearing areas of dense vegetation. There is considerable distance from the Project activities to the borefield.
22	Where organic materials and/or turbid wastewaters are stored, adequate bunding should prevent the escape of potential contaminants (such as pathogens and nutrients) into the environment, including planning for contingencies such as storms and floods.	Not applicable
24	Hydrocarbons, chemicals and other toxic or hazardous substances should be stored so there is no discernible risk of contamination of groundwater or surface water. This should include effective secondary barriers to contain the system, such as doublewalled tanks and bunding. Restrictions apply for storage tanks as explained in WQPN 56: Tanks for fuel and chemical storage near sensitive water resources. See also WQPN 65: Toxic and hazardous substances for further information. A contingency plan for managing and responding to spills should be in place, as per WQPN 10: Contaminant spills – emergency response plan.	Not applicable - There will be no storage of hydrocarbons or chemicals in the P2 reserve.
26	Stormwater management systems should be designed and constructed in accordance with our Stormwater management manual for Western Australia and Decision process for stormwater management in Western Australia.	A surface water management plan is in place for MMG. This plan references the DWER manual.
28	This land use/activity may require assessment by this department under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. For a list of activities see the schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987. For more information about licensing, refer to the Industry regulation guide to licensing. For activity-specific guidance, refer to the department's industry regulation factsheets	The pipeline is not considered a licenced activity under Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 Clearing to be completed under a native vegetation clearing permit.
41	If the mining operation involves excavation and exposure of materials that are capable of generating acidic and metalliferous drainage, additional restrictions and/or conditions may apply to address the increased risk to water quality from these activities.	Not applicable -Proposed activities do not involve excavation.

5. Clearing Activities

The permit is for vegetation clearing of up to 20 ha in a footprint area of 469 ha and is required for the following activities:

- Water Pipeline
- Maintenance track
- Other support infrastructure as required – telemetry, pumping stations, topsoil storage, laydown areas

A Mine Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) has been submitted to Department of Mines Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) for the activities proposed in the clearing permit boundary.

Clearing will be completed mechanically by bulldozing or grader and will be completed by 30/06/2030.

6. Avoidance

Where practical the water pipeline corridor will follow an existing track. The vegetation in the proposed clearing area is sparse. Clearing will avoid any large trees or dense vegetation. Where the corridor crosses ephemeral creek lines vegetation will be avoided where practical.

Baseline fauna survey identified that Long Tail Dunnarts may be in some rocky areas. This habitat is only a small portion of the area and will be avoided as it is not suitable to install pipeline and roads.

Baseline flora survey identified three priority species in the area. *Dodonaea amplisemina* and *Ptilotus luteolus* were identified at adjacent locations. These populations have been excluded from the footprint. The survey identified 240 plants of *Acacia speckii* from numerous locations. Due to the spatial spread of these plants and the linear nature and minimal clearing associated with the pipeline the impact to this species is expected to be minor. Ramelius will avoid known locations where practical.

7. Mitigation

Ramelius biodiversity management plan has been prepared to reduce potential impacts to biodiversity values in operational areas of Ramelius projects. It is a requirement that the actions contained in this procedure are complied with at all times by site personnel. Biodiversity encompasses the following components, common to both DMPE and EPA assessment processes:

1. Flora and vegetation;
2. Fauna (terrestrial and subterranean);
3. Invasive plant species (weeds and pathogens); and
4. Introduced animals.

Potential impacts to biodiversity from clearing and mining activity include:

- Direct loss of flora, vegetation, fauna and habitat by clearing activity;
- Indirect impacts from dust, vehicle interaction, salt migration, introduced species;
- Soil erosion off cleared areas;
- Fragmentation and disruption to fauna movement corridors.

Actions to be undertaken to manage biodiversity impacts are outlined in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Biodiversity Management Actions

Management Action
Induction and training
All personnel will complete the site induction that includes details on the significance of biodiversity values in the project area and management actions required to reduce impacts.
Project actions - Vegetation clearing
Submit an internal clearing permit prior to conducting clearing.
Comply with the internal clearing procedure and any permit conditions.
Clearing permits are to conform to approved clearing areas, in CPS clearing permits.
Project actions – Fauna management
Ensure barriers to native fauna movement are kept to a minimum.
Do not feed fauna
Project actions – Introduced species
Implement weed management procedure
Implement vehicle hygiene procedure
Project actions – Site specific procedures
Implement site specific procedures as required
Communications

Management Action
An environmental constraints map will be located on notice boards through the site. The map will show environmentally sensitive areas, with associated buffers if required, which are to be avoided.
Monitoring
Undertake biodiversity monitoring contained in respective licences, permits and internal management plans

Separate procedures have been prepared to manage specific elements of biodiversity and are discussed in sections below:

7.1. Ground Disturbance procedure

Any clearing will be completed in accordance with Ramelius Ground Disturbance procedure.

The procedure outlines the process for submitting and obtaining a Ramelius Ground Disturbance Permit. It applies as follows:

- to all Ramelius personnel and contractors
- across all Ramelius (or a subsidiary) tenure
- to areas where a Mine Closure Development Proposal (MDCP), Mining Proposal or Program of Works (POW) are granted

The objective is to ensure that any ground disturbance activities (use of ground engaging equipment to disturb or remove (clear) soils, surface materials, flora, vegetation or fauna habitat) is conducted in accordance with native vegetation clearing permits, mining approvals, statutory requirements and best practice.

7.2. Weed management

Ramelius Weed management procedure outlines the requirements for protecting endemic species from unnatural competition resulting from the introduction and spread of weed species.

Weed management and controls are discussed in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Weed Management

Management Measure	Responsible Role
Baseline vegetation surveys conducted across tenure and rehabilitation monitoring completed to record identified weed species.	Environmental Representative
Analysis of scheduled remote sensing data to monitor a change in the percentage cover of weeds within rehabilitated areas	Environmental Representative
Scheduled in-field audits of rehabilitated landforms and areas to verify remote sensing data and identify weed species Record all weed management incidents / events and inspections in INX	Environmental Representative
Develop a weed eradication program and undertake works to remove weeds and prevent spread to other areas	Environmental Representative
Ensure all earthmoving plant and equipment is compliant with the vehicle and trailer inspection form prior to entry to site	Area Supervisor Contractor
The pastoral leaseholder and Traditional Owners are consulted regarding weed management. This is intended to identify opportunities to collaborate and apply a whole of landscape approach to managing weeds	Environmental Representative

7.3. Fauna Management

The Ramelius Fauna management procedure details the management and mitigation strategies to address potential impacts to fauna. It applies to all Ramelius (and subsidiary) tenure and to all employees, contractors and consultants working at projects and sites.

Preventative controls to minimise risks to fauna (relevant to this clearing permit application) are presented in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Preventative Controls (excerpt from Fauna management procedure)

Risk	Control	Phase
Anthropological activity	Native fauna must not be captured or intentionally handled except by personnel or consultants qualified to do so Do not feed or otherwise encourage native or feral animals and ensure foodstuffs are stored and disposed of appropriately to avoid scavenging Manage landfills so that they do not become a food source for animals, especially feral animals Domestic pets are not permitted on Ramelius tenure	Exploration Construction Operation
Vehicles	Vehicles are prohibited to leave the designated work area or roads without an approved Ground Disturbance Permit All personnel must drive to conditions and adhere to speed limits Road kills must be removed from the road to a minimum distance of 10 m into the vegetation to avoid further impacts on fauna, such as birds of prey, feeding on carcasses. Consultation with pastoralist to install fencing, grids or conduct mustering to manage stock	Exploration Construction Operation
Loss of habitat or habitat edge effect	Minimise loss or fragmentation of habitat through designs that reduce ground disturbance or re-use existing disturbed areas Understand aspects and habitats of fauna of conservation significance Develop rehabilitation plans to restore disturbed areas as soon as possible Scheduling works to avoid breeding periods	Exploration Construction Operation
Eradication of feral and pest species	Periodic controls for mosquitos, mice/rats, cats and goats	Operation

The procedure outlines management controls (**Table 7**) for fauna of conservation significance, applied only where species are recorded.

Table 7 Management of Fauna of Conservation Significance

Fauna	Risk	Control
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl)	Vehicle strikes, loss of habitat from vegetation clearing	- Roads, tracks and disturbances should be located as far as possible from Malleefowl mounds - A 100m buffer around recorded mounds is searched for activity prior to vegetation clearing - If active breeding Malleefowl mounds are found in the project area, then clearing vegetation within 100m of a known mound should be undertaken outside the July to January period - Vehicle speed limits within 250m of recorded mounds is restricted to 40km/hr or less
<i>Antechinomys longicaudatus</i> (Long Tailed Dunnart)	Loss of habitat from disturbance and removal of rocky outcrops	Minimise clearing in rocky outcrop areas
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Southern Whiteface)	Displacement from loss of habitat from vegetation clearing,	Where practical, clearing vegetation should be undertaken outside the Southern Whiteface breeding season of April to October

8. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of cleared areas will be undertaken in accordance with the Mine Closure Plan for MMG, regulated by DMPE.