



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose permit number:</b>	CPS 2426/3
<b>Permit holder:</b>	Northern Star (Hampton Gold Mining Areas) Limited
<b>Duration of permit:</b>	29 June 2008 – 29 June 2030

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this permit.

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

#### **1. Clearing authorised (purpose)**

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the purpose of mineral exploration and associated mining related activities.

#### **2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 51 on Plan 226303, Feysville

#### **3. Clearing authorised**

The Permit holder must not clear more than 60 hectares within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### **PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**

#### **4. Avoid, minimise and reduce impacts and extent of clearing**

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

#### **5. Weed management**

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

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *weed*-affected soil, mulch, fill, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

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

## 6. Fauna management – Malleefowl

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to undertake clearance surveys within the areas for *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl), including the identification and inspection of *active* and *inactive mounds* and malleefowl *critical habitat*;

- (a) The *fauna survey* report must include;
  - (i) the location of each *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) mound, delineated as either an active mound or inactive mound, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees, to the *CEO*.
  - (ii) the location of the *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) *critical habitat*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees, to the *CEO*.
  - (iii) the methodology used to survey the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1 to establish the *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) *critical habitat* and identify the mound/s;
  - (iv) the extent of the *critical habitat* of *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) shown on a map; and
  - (v) a description of the *critical habitat* found.
- (b) Where *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) mounds are identified under Condition 6(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing of *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) active mounds, or *critical habitat* of the identified *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl) active mounds occurs, unless first approved by the *CEO*.
- (c) The malleefowl pre-clearance survey should also include searches for other *conservation significant fauna*.
- (d) Where mounds are identified under condition 6(a) of this permit, the permit holder shall;
  - (i) flag the location of the mound(s);
  - (ii) not clear within 50 metres of malleefowl mound(s).

## 7. Vegetation management – watercourses and drainage line surface flow

Permit Holder must:

- (a) avoid clearing *riparian vegetation*, where practicable; and
- (b) maintain the existing surface flow of any *watercourse* or *drainage line* that is to be impacted by the authorised *clearing*.

## 8. Revegetation and rehabilitation – *temporary works*

The permit holder must:

- (a) Retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by *clearing* authorised under this permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) At an *optimal time* and no later than six (6) months following *clearing* authorised under this permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the areas that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this permit (*temporary works*) by:
  - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding five (5) metres of uncleared land;
  - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
  - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 8(a) on the cleared area(s).
- (c) Within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 8(a) of this permit:
  - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
  - (ii) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination as to whether the composition, structure and density determined under condition 8(c)(i) of this permit will, without further revegetation, result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
- (d) If the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 8(c)(ii) is that the species composition, structure, and density determined under condition 8(c)(i) will not, without further revegetation, result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the permit holder must *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting local provenance* propagating material and/or *direct seeding* of *local provenance* seeds that will result in a similar species composition, structure, and density of *native vegetation* to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
- (e) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of *native vegetation* is undertaken in accordance with condition 8(d), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 8(c) and 8(d) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of *local provenance native vegetation*.
- (f) Where a determination is made by an *environmental specialist* under condition 8(c)(ii) that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, that determination shall be submitted to the *CEO* within three months of the determination being made by the *environmental specialist*.
- (g) Where a notice is received from the *CEO*:
  - (i) stating that the *CEO* disagrees with the determination submitted under condition 8(f); and
  - (ii) specifying the required further *planting* of *local provenance* propagating material and/or *direct seeding* of *local provenance* seeds that in the *CEO*'s reasonable opinion are necessary to ensure that the *native vegetation* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area;
  - (iii) the permit holder must carry out the further *planting* and/or *direct seeding* specified in the notice, during the next *optimal time* occurring after receiving the notice from the *CEO*.

**PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING****9. Records that must be kept**

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Records that must be kept**

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the <i>clearing</i> of <i>native vegetation</i> undertaken pursuant to the purpose of clearing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li> <li>(d) the location where the <i>clearing</i> occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li> <li>(e) the date that the area was <i>cleared</i>;</li> <li>(f) the direction in which clearing was undertaken;</li> <li>(g) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li> <li>(h) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of <i>clearing</i> in accordance with condition 4;</li> <li>(i) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> in accordance with condition 5; and</li> <li>(j) actions taken in accordance with condition 7.</li> </ul>
2.	In relation to the fauna pre-clearing survey undertaken for malleefowl management pursuant to condition 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the location of each <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl) mound, delineated as either an active mound or inactive mound, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees, to the <i>CEO</i>;</li> <li>(b) the location of the <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl) <i>critical habitat</i>, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020 expressing geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees, to the <i>CEO</i>;</li> <li>(c) the methodology used to survey the Permit Area and to establish the <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl) <i>critical habitat</i> and identify the mound/s;</li> <li>(d) the extent of the <i>critical habitat</i> of the <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl) shown on a map;</li> <li>(e) a description of the <i>critical habitat</i> found; and</li> <li>(f) the time(s) and date(s) that the survey was undertaken: and, the name and qualification of the fauna specialist performing the survey.</li> </ul>
3.	In relation to the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the size of the area <i>revegetated</i> and <i>rehabilitated</i>;</li> <li>(b) the location of any <i>revegetated</i> and <i>rehabilitated</i> areas, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set</li> </ul>

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
	pursuant to condition 8:	<p>to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;</p> <p>(c) a description of the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> activities undertaken; and</p> <p>(d) the date(s) on which the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> was undertaken.</p>

## 10. Reporting

- (a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:
  - (i) the records required to be kept under condition 9; and
  - (ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no *clearing* authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no *clearing* under this permit has been undertaken, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year.
- (c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under condition 9, where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a).

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
critical habitat	means any part of the Permit area comprising of habitat for <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl) and its population, that is critical for the health and long term survival of <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl) and its population.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
drainage line	means a natural depression that carries surface water runoff.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent and has a minimum of 2 years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the <i>CEO</i> as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)

Term	Definition
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the <i>CEO</i> as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from April to May for undertaking direct seeding and no planting without irrigation for undertaking planting.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
rehabilitate, rehabilitated and rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
revegetate, revegetated and revegetation	means the re-establishment of a cover of native vegetation in an area such that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, and can involve regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting
temporary works	means access tracks, spoil areas, side tracks, site offices, storage areas, laydown areas, extraction sites, camps, project surveys, pre-construction activities, and similar works associated with a project activity that are temporary in nature.
watercourse	has the meaning given under section 3 of the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> .
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or not indigenous to the area concerned.

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## END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

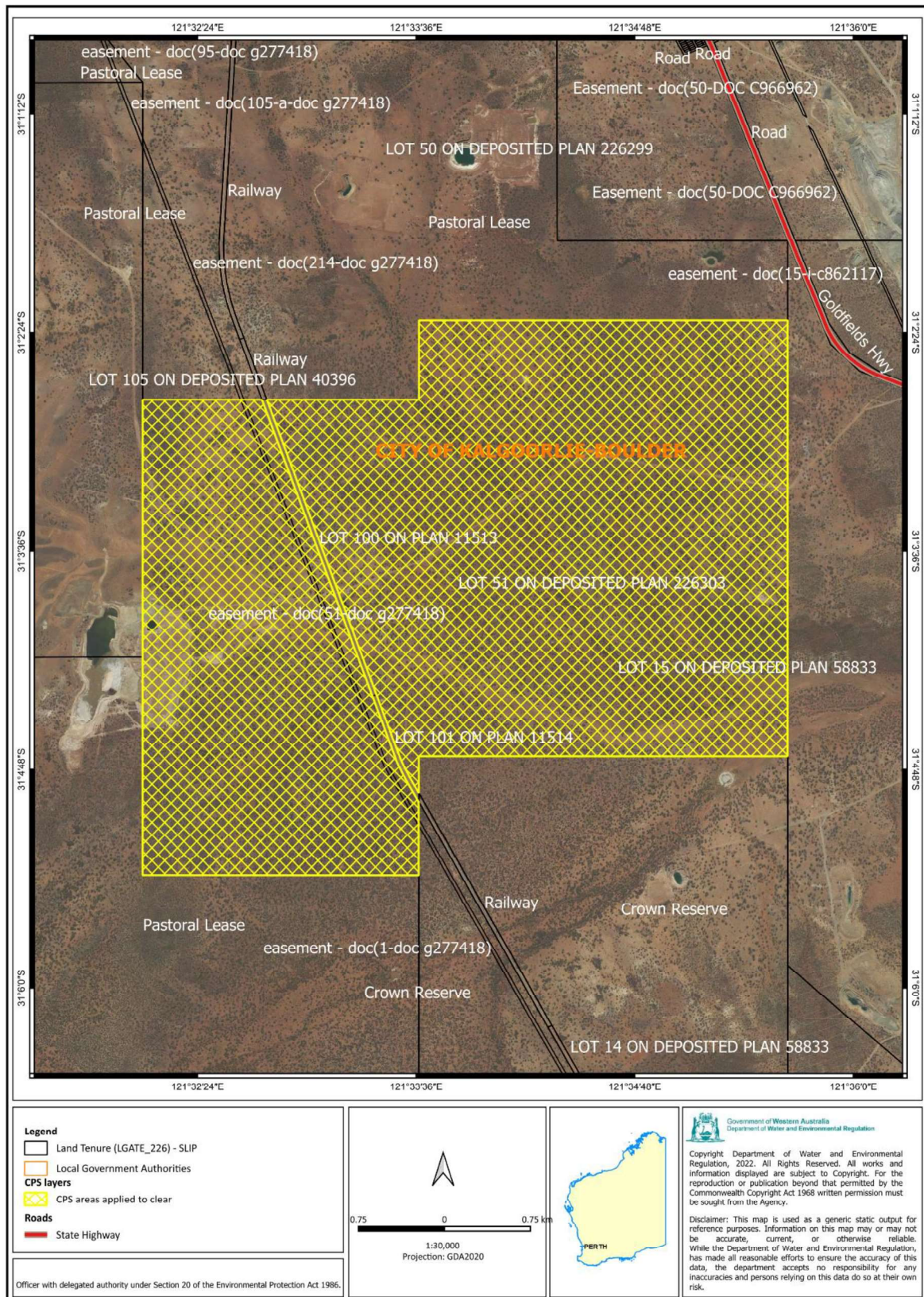
*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

27 June 2025



## Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).



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



## Clearing Permit Decision Report

### 1 Application details and outcome

#### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 2426/3
<b>Permit type:</b>	Purpose permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	Northern Star Resources Limited
<b>Application received:</b>	26/05/2025
<b>Application area:</b>	60 hectares of native vegetation
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	Mineral exploration
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanical
<b>Property:</b>	Lot 51 On Deposited Plan 226303
<b>Location (LGA area/s):</b>	City of Kalgoorlie-boulder
<b>Localities (suburb/s):</b>	Feysville

#### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

This amendment to CPS 2426/2 is to extend the duration of permit by five years and to remove Lot 100 on plan 11513. The removal of Lot 100 on plan 11513 changes the footprint size from 2,592 hectares to 2,571.1 hectares, within two continuous areas (see figure 1, section 1.5). The purpose of this permit amendment is to extend the duration of the permit, and an additional purpose of 'associated mining activities'.

Records indicate that 13.18 hectares of the granted 60 hectares of clearing has been undertaken under CPS 2426/2, since the commencement of the permit in June 2008. A total of 46.82 hectares of clearing is remaining on the permit. The proposed permit extension period will allow exploration activities to continue, with associated mining clearing activities undertaken as required.

#### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	27 June 2025
<b>Decision area:</b>	60 hectares of native vegetation as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

#### 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit amendment application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for seven days and no submissions were received.

On 29 June 2008, the department granted CPS 2426/1 authorising the permit holder to clear 60 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 51 On Deposited plan 226303, Feysville for the purpose of mineral exploration.

On 30 May 2013, the department granted CPS 2426/2, authorising the extension of CPS 2426/1 until 29 June 2025 for mineral exploration. The assessment against the clearing principles did not change, no new conditions were imposed.

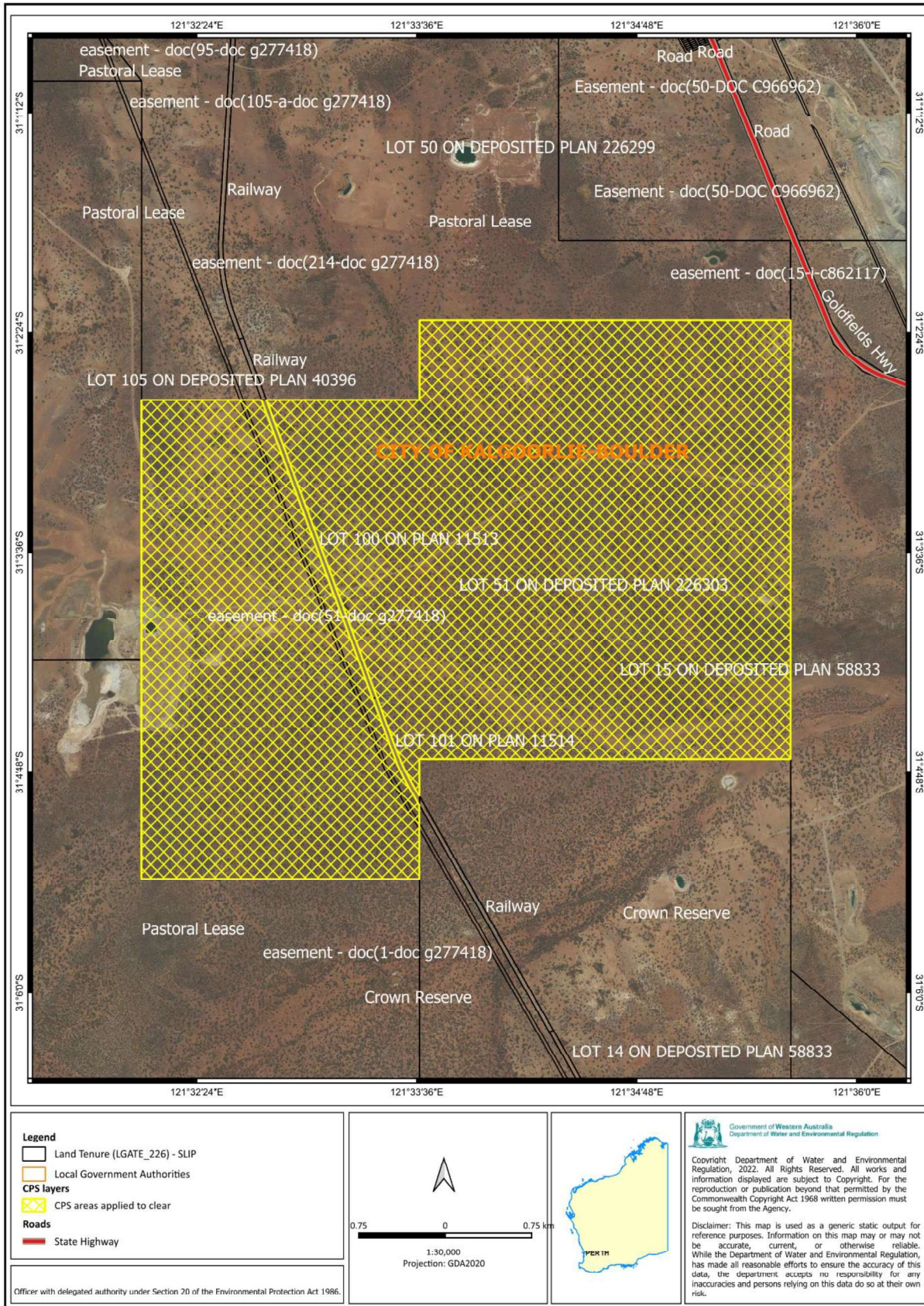


In making this decision to amend CPS 2426/2, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics, relevant datasets, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act, relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the amendment and necessity of the clearing.

There have been no changes to the assessment since the previous permit (CPS 2426/2). However, updates have been made to the permit conditions to align with DWER's current standard conditions. These updates include revised conditions relating to *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) and the addition of a condition for riparian vegetation management. The purpose of the clearing, being mineral exploration has also been amended, with an additional purpose of 'associated mining activities'. This additional purpose has not changed the environmental assessment outcome.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed amendments being sought are not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

## 1.5. Site map



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Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area crosshatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The avoidance and mitigation measures implemented by the permit holder are unchanged and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 2426/1. Noting that no additional clearing is proposed under the amendment application CPS 2426/2, no additional avoidance and mitigation measures were considered necessary.

The revegetate and rehabilitate permit condition has been changed to reflect updated standard conditions. To mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing, Northern star resources will revegetate and rehabilitate the areas that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared.

The Delegated Officer is satisfied the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values. The Delegated Officer determined the proposed revegetation appropriately mitigates significant impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy to the extent that significant residual impacts do not remain and an offset is not required

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information reveals that the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed since the assessment for CPS 2426/2.

#### Conditions

In the case of principle b and principle f, the department has updated *Leipoa ocellata* (Mallefowl) and vegetation management permit conditions to align with the Department's current standard conditions.

#### ***Leipoa ocellata* (Mallefowl)**

Updated *Leipoa ocellata* (Mallefowl) conditions are to adopt a more standardised approach that better manages risk and allows for greater transparency and consistency in the conservation of the species. These updated conditions include the involvement of a fauna specialist to undertake fauna surveys and record keeping requirements, along with ensuring no mallefowl critical habitat is cleared or impacted (see permit CPS 2426/3 condition 5).

#### **Vegetation management – watercourse and drainage line surface flow**

There are four mapped watercourses and drainage lines throughout the application area. To minimise impacts to these waterlines, the applicant must avoid clearing riparian vegetation and maintain the existing surface flow that is impacted by the clearing.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed amendments being sought is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder were notified of the permit amendment, and no comments were received.

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

**End**



## Appendix H. Sources of information

### H.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from [www.data.wa.gov.au](http://www.data.wa.gov.au)):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

### H.2. References

Northern Star resources (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 2426/3*, received 26 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1134593).

Northern Star resources (2025) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 2426/3*, received 26 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1124394).

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.
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- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. Available from: [http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies\\_and\\_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey\\_Dec13.pdf](http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf).
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- Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 12 June 2025)