



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	7052/4
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Genesis Minerals Limited
Application received:	23 April 2026
Application area:	280 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Mineral production and associated activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 40/166
Location (LGA area):	Shire of Menzies
Colloquial name:	Ulysses Project

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Genesis Minerals Limited (Genesis) proposes to clear up to 280 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 994 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The permit is located approximately 40 kilometres south of Leonora, within the Shire of Menzies (Genesis, 2026b).

Clearing permit CPS 7052/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration) on 21 July 2016 and was valid from 13 August 2016 to 31 August 2021. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 15 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 21.7 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities.

CPS 7052/2 was granted on 3 May 2018, amending the permit to clear 58.2 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 64.9 hectares.

CPS 7052/3 was granted 28 January 2021, amending the permit to clear 280 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 994 hectares. This also amended the duration of the permit to be until 31 August 2026.

On 23 April 2026, Genesis applied to amend CPS 7052/3 solely to extend the duration of the permit for another five years (until 31 August 2031) (Genesis, 2026a).

Based on the most recent annual clearing report (reporting period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, received 23 April 2026), a total of 44.38 hectares of native vegetation have been cleared under the permit (Genesis, 2026b).

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	27 August 2026
Decision area:	280 hectares of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed, and determined in accordance with sections 51KA(1) and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 7 days, and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix A), relevant datasets (Appendix D), biological survey information, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix B), proposed avoidance and minimisation measures (Section 3.1), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3).

The assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 7052/1.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed extension of the duration of the permit from 31 August 2026 to 31 August 2031 is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

2. Legislative context

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 (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)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act 1909* (MWSSD Act)
- *Mining Act 1978* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, 2021)
- Technical guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020)

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

A clearing report (Genesis, 2026b) was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that clearing was being conducted as per the conditions in permit 7052/3. This report also included comments against the conditions of CPS 7052/3 and how Genesis are managing their impacts and remaining compliant with the conditions. The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information (Appendix C) reveals that the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed significantly from the clearing permit decision report CPS 7052/3.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit amendment application was advertised on 15 May 2026 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There are two native title claims (WCD2022/002 – Darlot, and WCD2023/002 – Nyalpa Pirniku) over the area under application (DPLH, 2026). These claims have been determined by the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant groups. The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2026). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- A Programme of Work approved under the *Mining Act 1978*
- A Mining Development and Closure Proposal approved under the *Mining Act 1978*

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details																																						
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia (GIS Database). It is surrounded by the landscape and vegetation of the Murchison bioregion and East Murchison subregion and includes the existing mining features and infrastructure of the Ulysses Project (GIS Database).																																						
Ecological linkage	According to available aerial imagery, the application area does not contain any known or mapped ecological linkages (GIS Database).																																						
Conservation areas	There is a DBCA Class C Reserve located approximately 24 kilometres south-east of the application area, however he application area itself does not form part of any known or mapped conservation areas (GIS Database).																																						
Vegetation description	The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard Vegetation Association (BVA): Barlee 18: Low woodland; mulga (<i>Acacia aneura</i>) (GIS Database). A flora and vegetation survey was conducted of the application area by Botanica Consulting during January 2016. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2016a): Table 8: Vegetation Communities identified within the Ulysses survey area <table><tr><th>Landform</th><th>NVIS Vegetation Group</th><th>Code</th><th>Vegetation Community</th><th>Area (ha)</th><th>Area (%)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Clay Loam Plain</td><td rowspan="4">Acacia Forests and Woodlands</td><td>CLP-AFW1</td><td>Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/ <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i>/ <i>Eremophila margarethae</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> on clay-loam plain</td><td>612</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>CLP-AFW2</td><td>Low woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over open low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and dense low heath of <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> on clay loam plain</td><td>24</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Drainage Depression</td><td>DD-AFW1</td><td>Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i>/ <i>Eremophila georgei</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>/ <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> in drainage depression</td><td>307</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Rocky Hillslope</td><td>RHS-AFW1</td><td>Low woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and open dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on rocky hillslope</td><td>8</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td><td>CV</td><td>cleared vegetation</td><td>45</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Total</td><td>996</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Clay Loam Plain	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	CLP-AFW1	Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> / <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> / <i>Eremophila margarethae</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> on clay-loam plain	612	61	CLP-AFW2	Low woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over open low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and dense low heath of <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> on clay loam plain	24	2	Drainage Depression	DD-AFW1	Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> / <i>Eremophila georgei</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> / <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> in drainage depression	307	31	Rocky Hillslope	RHS-AFW1	Low woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and open dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on rocky hillslope	8	1	N/A	N/A	CV	cleared vegetation	45	5	Total				996	100
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Vegetation condition	The flora and vegetation survey provided (Botanica, 2016a) found the vegetation of the application area to be in Good condition (Keighery, 1994). The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.																																						
Climate and landform	The climate of the Eastern Murchison subregion is described as arid with extensive red-brown soils, sandplains and breakaways, with the nearest weather stations (Kookynie and Leonora Aero) recording an average rainfall of 236.2-239.1 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002; BoM, 2026).																																						
Soil description	The soils are mapped as predominately red shallow and loamy earth (DPIRD, 2026).																																						
Land degradation risk	According to the survey provided (Botanica, 2026a), there are three land systems with slightly varying descriptions: Table 2: Soil Landscape Systems within the Ulysses survey area <table><tr><th>Land System</th><th>System Name</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>279Rb</td><td>Rainbow System</td><td>Hardpan plains supporting mulga tall shrublands.</td></tr><tr><td>279Ju</td><td>Jundee System</td><td>Hardpan plains with variable gravelly mantles and minor sandy banks supporting weakly grooved mulga shrublands.</td></tr><tr><td>279Bv</td><td>Bevon System</td><td>Irregular low ironstone hills with stony lower slopes supporting mulga shrublands.</td></tr></table>	Land System	System Name	Description	279Rb	Rainbow System	Hardpan plains supporting mulga tall shrublands.	279Ju	Jundee System	Hardpan plains with variable gravelly mantles and minor sandy banks supporting weakly grooved mulga shrublands.	279Bv	Bevon System	Irregular low ironstone hills with stony lower slopes supporting mulga shrublands.																										
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Characteristic	Details												
	In terms of degradation risks, the following has been identified: • The Bevon System has minor areas where it's more susceptible to soil erosion, particularly where vegetation has been reduced or removed, or the soil has been disturbed. • The Jundee System is susceptible to erosion particularly from surface water flow, and can result in water starvation in vegetation. • The Rainbow System is the least susceptible to erosion, however it can experience erosion via water flows and water starvation, similar to the Jundee System. (Pringle et al., 1994).												
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that a few non-perennial watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared (GIS Database).												
Hydrogeography	The application area is located within the Goldfields Ground Water Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (GIS Database). The groundwater salinity is mapped as 1,000 to 3,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as brackish (GIS Database).												
Flora	No Threatened or Priority flora were recorded (Botanica, 2016a). According available databases, there are records of 6 Priority flora within 20 kilometres, one of which is less than 5 kilometres from the application area (<i>Calytrix hislopilii</i>) (GIS Database). This species (<i>Calytrix hislopilii</i>) was not observed during the survey fieldwork but was noted during the database search and deemed unlikely to occur in the area (Botanica, 2016a).												
Ecological communities	The application area does not intersect an ecological community, with the nearest ecological community (Melita calcrete groundwater assemblage) located approximately 22 kilometres north of the application area (GIS Database).												
Fauna	The Botanica (2016b) survey recorded 33 fauna species, with only 2 regarded as possibly utilising habitat in the application area; Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) and Rainbow Bee-eater (<i>Merop ornatus</i>).												
Fauna habitat	The fauna assessment provided (Botanica, 2016b) has listed the following fauna habitats: Table 1: Main Terrestrial Fauna Habitats within the Project Area. <table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Fauna Habitat Description</th><th>Example Image</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td> <u>Clay-Loam Plains</u> Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/ <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> / <i>E. margarethae</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> (pictured) or Low woodland of <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over open low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and dense low heath of <i>Maireana pyramidata</i>. Total Area = ~635 ha (~64%) </td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td> <u>Rocky Hillslopes</u> Low woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and open dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>. Total Area = ~8 ha (~1%) </td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td> <u>Drainage Depressions</u> Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i>/ <i>Eremophila georgei</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>/ <i>Monachather paradoxus</i>. Total Area = ~307 ha (~31%) </td><td></td></tr></table>	No.	Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image	1	<u>Clay-Loam Plains</u> Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i>/ <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> / <i>E. margarethae</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> (pictured) or Low woodland of <i>A. incurvaneura</i> over open low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and dense low heath of <i>Maireana pyramidata</i>. Total Area = ~635 ha (~64%)		2	<u>Rocky Hillslopes</u> Low woodland of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i> and open dwarf scrub of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>. Total Area = ~8 ha (~1%)		3	<u>Drainage Depressions</u> Forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over low scrub of <i>A. ramulosa</i>/ <i>Eremophila georgei</i> and open low grass of <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>/ <i>Monachather paradoxus</i>. Total Area = ~307 ha (~31%)	
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Characteristic	Details		
	No.	Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image
	4	<u>Existing Cleared Areas</u> Historical mining disturbance with some regeneration of grasses and shrubs. Total Area = ~43 ha (~4%)	
	5	<u>Permanent Man-made Lake</u> The existing Ulysses open pit contains permanent fresh water. Total Area = ~0.8 ha (~0.1%)	

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity." <u>Assessment:</u> The fieldwork in the survey provided was conducted on 8 January 2016 (Botanica, 2016a), which is noted to be outside the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) recommended survey timings for the Eremaean province (EPA, 2016). A total of 63 species were identified in the field, including two introduced species. There were no Priority or Threatened Flora recorded during the survey provided (Botanica, 2016a). A Priority 3 species (<i>Calytrix hislopilii</i>) was detected within 5 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database); however, this was deemed unlikely to occur in the application area as this is outside of the known distribution for this species, nor is there suitable habitat for it to be restricted or reliant on the application area (Botanica, 2016a). Therefore, the area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, or assemblages of plants.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
<u>Principle (b):</u> "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." <u>Assessment:</u> The reconnaissance survey provided was conducted on 8 January 2016 by zoologist Greg Harewood and the Botanica Consulting botanical survey team (Botanica, 2016b). No Threatened, Migratory or Priority fauna species were observed (Botanica, 2016b). Out of 33 species, only 2 species had potential impact from habitat clearing, however both of these species were regarded as not being restricted to the application area, frequent visitors to the area, or having any breeding habitat in the area (Botanica, 2016b). Therefore, the area proposed to be cleared does not contain critical or significant habitat for potential conservation significant fauna in the area.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
<u>Principle (c):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora." <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<u>Principle (d):</u> <i>"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."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> There are no Threatened ecological communities intersected, and the area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community (Botanica, 2016a; GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<u>Principle (e):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The extent of the mapped Barlee BVA is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). This BVA has a remaining extent of 99.68% in the Murchison bioregion and 99.66% in the Eastern Murchison subregion (Government of Australia, 2019). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area (GIS Database).	Not at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
<u>Principle (h):</u> <i>"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."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The application area does not intersect a conservation area (GIS Database). Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of the conservation area.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<u>Principle (f):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> Given a number of perennial water courses are recorded within the application area (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is likely to impact on- or off-site hydrology, water quality and indirect impacts to vegetation. Potential impacts to natural drainage lines as a result of the proposed clearing can be mitigated by the continued implementation of a watercourse management condition.	At variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
<u>Principle (g):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The application area falls within the Bevon, Jundee and Rainbow land systems, all of which have mapped soils that are moderately susceptible to water erosion (Pringle, et al., 1994). Noting the extent of the application area (which remains unchanged from the last permit grant), the proposed clearing is likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation. Potential land degradation as a result of the proposed clearing can be mitigated by the continued implementation of a staged clearing and an avoid/minimise/reduce impacts of clearing condition.	May be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
<u>Principle (i):</u> <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."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> Although ephemeral drainage lines occur within the application area, given there are no permanent water courses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas recorded within or in proximity to the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No
<u>Principle (j):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7052/1)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
flooding (Pringle, et al., 1994). Given there are no permanent water courses, wetlands recorded within or in proximity to the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging (GIS Database).		

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Sources of information

D.1. GIS datasets

Publicly available GIS datasets used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- Bush Forever Areas 2000 (DPLH-019)
- CAWSA Part 2A Clearing Control Catchments (DWER-004)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- Contaminated Sites Database (DWER-059)
- Contaminated Sites Database - Restricted (DWER-073)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Fire History (DBCA-060)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- IBSA Survey Details (DWER-118)
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Native Title (Determination) (LGATE-066)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)

- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Reserves (LGATE-227)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery
- Waterways Conservation Act Management Areas (DWER-072)
- Wild Rivers (DWER-087)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened and Priority Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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Glossary

Acronyms:

CPS 7052/4

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

DBCA (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia:

Threatened species

T Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is the species of fauna that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

Threatened flora is the species of flora that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of [Ministerial Guideline Number 1](#) and [Ministerial Guideline Number 2](#) that adopts the use of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) [Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria](#), and is based on the national distribution of the species.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.

Extinct species

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

EX Extinct species

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

EW Extinct in the wild species

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild.

Specially protected species

SP Specially protected species

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as specially protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Migratory species include birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) or The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Species of special conservation need that are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species of special conservation interest.

OS Other specially protected species

Species otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species otherwise in need of special protection.

Priority species

P Priority species

Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act. The Priority Flora and Fauna lists are maintained by the department and are published on the department's website.

All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land).

Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened.

Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of priority status is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, for example, agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, for example, national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species – known from several locations

Species that are known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. These species need further survey.

P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

- (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
- (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as a conservation dependent specially protected species.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
- (d) Other species in need of monitoring.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.
- (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.
- (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.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (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.
- (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.

- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.